

1. Theory of Economics

1. Which multiplier theory states that the economy will flourish the more the government spends?

(a) Earning Multiplier
(b) Keynesian Multiplier
(c) Investment Multiplier
(d) Fiscal Multiplier

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Ans. (b): Keynesian Multiplier theory states that the economy will flourish the more the government spends. This theory was propounded by British economist John Maynard Keynes in 1936. The multiplier effect refers to the theory that government spending intended to stimulate the economy causes increase in private spending that further stimulates the economy.

2. The total Revenue Curve of a firm shows the relationship between the _____ made by the firm and the output level of the firm.

(a) Semi-annual revenue (b) Quarterly revenue
(c) Investment (d) Total revenue

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Ans. (d): The Total Revenue Curve of a firm shows the relationship between the total revenue made by the firm and the output level of the firm. It refers to the total income of a firm or producer or seller from the sale of total goods and services. Total revenue is also equal to the sum of all the marginal revenues.

Thus $TR = P \times Q$ (P = Price, Q = Quantity Sold) or $TR = \sum MR$

3. _____ in economics is a curve that when plotted on a graph shows all the combinations of two factors that produce a given output.

(a) Isoquant (b) Elasticity
(c) Long run (d) Duopoly

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Ans. (a): Isoquant in economics is a curve that when plotted on a graph shows all the combinations of two factors that produces a given output. Elasticity is an economic concept used to measure the change in the aggregate quantity demanded of a goods or service in relation to price movements of that goods or service. Duopoly is a market in which two forms sell a product to a large number of consumers.

4. Complete the sentence using the options given below.

The short-run marginal cost curve is 'U'-shaped due to _____.

(a) more supply of products
(b) the law of fixed proportions
(c) the law of variable proportions
(d) aggregate demand

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Ans. (c): The short-run marginal cost curve (SMC) is 'U'-shaped due to the law of variable proportions. According to the law of variable proportions, MC curve initially slopes downward till it reaches its minimum point and thereafter it starts rising. Therefore it culminates into a U-shape curve when presented graphically.

5. The inputs used in the production of goods or services to make an economic profit are known as _____.

(a) factors of production
(b) factors of supply
(c) factors of presentation
(d) factors of sales

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –13/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): The inputs used in the production of goods and services to make an economic profit are known as factors of production. Factors of production are inputs used in the production of goods or services to make an economic profit. These include any resource needed for the production or creation of a goods or service. The factors of production are land, labour, capital and entrepreneurship.

6. Which of the following statements with respect to the law of variable proportions is true?

(a) The marginal product of a factor input initially falls with its employment level, but after reaching a certain level of employment, it starts falling even more, causing a depression.
(b) The marginal product of a factor input initially drops with its employment level, but after reaching a certain level of employment, it starts rising.
(c) The marginal product of a factor input initially rises with its employment level and remains consistent throughout.
(d) The marginal product of a factor input initially rises with its employment level, but after reaching a certain level of employment, it starts falling.

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Ans. (d): Law of variable proportion is also known as the law of proportionality. The law says that if we keep increasing the amount of an input, with other input fixed, eventually a point will be reached after which the resulting addition to output (Marginal product of that input) will start falling.

7. The percentage change in demand for a good, divided by the percentage change in its price is known as _____.

(a) Perfect competition
(b) Production function
(c) Price elasticity of demand
(d) Price elasticity of supply

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –16/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): Price elasticity of demand measures the responsiveness to the demand of goods and services after a change in its market price.

The price elasticity of demand

$$= \frac{\% \text{ Change in quantity demand}}{\% \text{ Change in price}}$$

8. The curve that shows the levels of output that a profit maximising firm would choose to produce at different values of the market price is called the firm's _____.

(a) Demand curve (b) Variable curve
(c) Supply curve (d) Performance curve

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –16/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): The curve that shows the levels of output that a profit maximising firm would choose to produce at different values of the market price is called the firm's supply curve. The supply curve is upward sloping because overtime suppliers can choose how much of their goods to produce and later bring to a market.

9. When a proportional increase in all input results in an increase in output by a larger proportion, the production function is said to display _____.

(a) Increasing returns to scale
(b) Constant returns to scale
(c) Decreasing returns to scale
(d) Doubling returns to scale

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –16/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): Increasing returns to scale: If increase in outputs are proportionately more than an increase in quantity of all inputs, returns to scale are said to be increasing. If a firm doubles its inputs and the output increases by 2½ times then the production function exhibits increasing returns to scale.

10. Which of the following is the correct full form of GDFCF?

(a) Gross Development on Fixed Capital Formation
(b) Gross Development Funding Capital Formation
(c) Gross Domestic Fixed Currency Formation
(d) Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation

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Ans. (d): The full form of GDFCF is Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation. It is measured by the total value of of a producer's investment, less disposals of fixed assets during the accounting period. Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) consists of resident producers investments, deducting disposals in fixed assets during a given period. It also includes certain additions to the value of non-produced assets realized by producers or institutional units.

11. The actual or realised value of a variable as opposed to its planned value is called ____.

(a) Ex flow (b) Ex barter
(c) Ex ante (d) Ex post

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Ans. (d): The actual or realised value of a variable as opposed to its planned value is called Ex-post'. The term Ex-post stands for 'after the event' which means looking at an event after it is complete. Companies gather ex-post data in order to project future earnings.

12. Which economist has written the book "The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money (1936)"?

(a) Vincent Crawford
(b) Adam Smith
(c) John Maynard Keynes
(d) Milton Friedman

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Ans. (c): 'The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money' is a book written by English Economist John Maynard Keynes published in February 1936. The central argument of book is that, the level of employment is determined not by the price of labor as in classical economics, but by the level of aggregate demand.

13. Which of the following law states that "as more and more units of a variable factor are employed with fixed factors and technology, its marginal product eventually declines."

(a) The marginal rate of technical substitution
(b) The law of diminishing returns to a factor
(c) The law of variable proportions
(d) Law of diminishing marginal utility

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): The law of diminishing returns is an economic principle stating that as investment in a particular area increases, the rate of profit from the investment, after a certain point, can't continue to increase if other variables remain constant.

14. The point on the supply curve at which a firm earns only normal profit is called the

(a) break-even point (b) break-through point
(c) exit point (d) income point

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): The point on the supply curve at which a firm earns only normal profit is known as 'Breakeven point'. The breakeven point is the point at which total cost and total revenue are equal. Breakeven for a firm occurs when it is able to cover all its cost of production.

15. Which of the following is a characteristic of public goods?

(a) Inelasticity (b) Non-rivalry
(c) Elasticity (d) Excludable

RRB Group-D– 02/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): The two main criteria that distinguish a public good are—it must be non-rivalrous and non-excludable. Non-rivalrous means that the goods do not dwindle in supply as more people consume them; non-excludability means that the good is available to all citizens.

16. Which formula is used for the calculation of Ex Ante Aggregate Demand ?

(a) $\bar{C} + \bar{I} - cY$ (b) $\bar{C} + cY$
(c) $cY + \bar{C} + \bar{I}$ (d) $\bar{C} + \bar{I} + cY$

RRB Group-D– 01/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(b) : Ex Ante Aggregate Demand formula

$$\Rightarrow \bar{C} + CY$$

\bar{C} = Autonomous consumption

C = MPC, Y = Income

Ex-ante Consumption,

Expenditure,

$$C - C + 0.8 Y = 40 + (0.8) 200 = 200,$$

Ex-ante investment expenditure is,

$$I = 10,$$

And ex-ante aggregate demand is,

$$AD = C + I = 200 + 10 = 210$$

So, aggregate demand is calculated by adding the amount of consumer spending, government and private investment spending, and the net of imports and exports.

It is expressed by the following equation:

$$AD = C + I + G + NX$$

17. Consumer theory is how people decide to spend their _____.

- (a) relations (b) energy
(c) time (d) money

RRB Group-D– 01/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): Consumer theory is the study of how people decide to spend their money based on their individual preferences and budget constraints. It is also known as consumer choice.

18. _____ means the additional satisfaction or benefit (utility) that a consumer derives from buying an additional unit of a commodity or service.

- (a) Consumer Demand (b) Total Utility
(c) Marginal Utility (d) Equilibrium

RRB Group-D– 01/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): Marginal Utility (MU), in economics is the additional satisfaction or benefit (Utility) that a consumer derives from buying an additional unit of a commodity or service. The concept of Marginal utility is used by economists to determine how much of an item consumers are willing to purchase.

19. Change in savings ÷ Change in Income = ____.

- (a) Marginal propensity to save
(b) Marginal propensity to consume
(c) Average propensity to save
(d) Average propensity to consume

RRB Group-D– 18/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(a) : The marginal propensity to save is the fraction of an increase in income that is not spent and instead used for saving.

MPS - Marginal propensity to save

$$MPS = \frac{ds}{dy} \quad \begin{array}{l} ds - \text{Change in savings} \\ dy - \text{Change in income} \end{array}$$

MPs is a component of Keynesian Macroeconomic theory.

20. An indifference map is a collection of indifference curves that represent different levels of _____.

- (a) demand (b) satisfaction
(c) supply (d) consumption

RRB Group-D– 20/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): An indifference map is a collection of indifference curves that represent different level of satisfaction. So an indifference Map refers to a set of indifference curves that reflects as understanding and gives an entire view of a consumer's choice. It is represented by a line showing all the combinations of two goods which give a consumer equal utility.

21. What do you call profits earned by a business firm over and above the opportunity cost of the factor inputs?

- (a) Normal Profit (b) Optimum Profit
(c) Abnormal Profit (d) Regulated Profit

RRB Group-D– 22/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): The profit earned by a business firm over and above the opportunity cost of the factor inputs is called Abnormal profit.

It is a profit of a firm over and above what provided its owners with a normal return to capital. So an abnormal profit is a profit beyond to continue production that is needed for the firm.

22. In macroeconomic analysis, a consumption function describes the relation between total consumptions and _____.

- (a) quality of the consumption good
(b) price of the consumption good
(c) gross national income
(d) behaviour of the consumer

RRB Group-D– 22/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): The term consumption function refers to an economic formula that represents the functional relationship between total consumption and gross national income. It is a valuable tool that can be used by economists and other leaders to understand the economic cycle and help them make key decisions about investments as well as monetary and fiscal policy.

23. _____ is the price where the quantity the consumer purchases is equal to the quantity the producers supply.

- (a) Surplus price (b) Equilibrium price
(c) Total price (d) Product price

RRB Group-D– 16/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): Equilibrium price is the price where the quantity the consumer purchases is equal to the quantity the producers supply. Equilibrium price also known as a market-clearing price, is the consumer cost assigned to some product or service such that supply and demand are equal or close to equal.

It is a balance of demand and supply factors.

24. Which of the following is calculated as the percentage change in the demand for the goods divided by the percentage change in the price for the goods?

- (a) Elasticity of Demand (b) Product Cost
(c) Total Utility (d) Surplus

RRB Group-D– 20/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): Elasticity of demand

$$= \frac{\text{Percent change in quantity demanded}}{\text{Percent change in prices}}$$

$$Ed = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \times \frac{P}{Q}$$

$$\begin{cases} P = \text{initial price} \\ Q = \text{initial quantity} \end{cases}$$

∴ Δ represents change in (Q) Quantity and Price (P) respectively.

So, an elastic demand is one in which the change in quantity demanded due to a change in price is large.

25. What is explicit cost?

- (a) It is the opportunity cost equal to what a firm must give up in order to use a factor of production.
- (b) It is a direct payment made to others in the course of running a business, such as wage, rent and materials.
- (c) It represents the loss of profit but does not represent a loss of income.
- (d) It is the only cost necessary to calculate a profit, as it clearly affects a company's profits.

RRB Group-D– 16/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): Explicit cost is a direct payment made to others in the course of running a business, such as wage, rent and materials. In other words explicit costs are normal business costs that appear in a company's general ledger and directly affect its profitability.

26. Consumers lose satisfaction in a product the more they consume it, this is known as ____ .

- (a) increasing marginal utility
- (b) non-satiation
- (c) maximum utilisation
- (d) decreasing marginal utility

RRB Group-D– 15/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): Consumer lose satisfaction in a product the more they consume it, this is known as decreasing marginal utility. Satiation refers to the process whereby consumers enjoy a stimulus less as they consume more non-satiation is the state of never being satisfied.

27. Marginal cost of production refers to the change in total cost to produce ____ additional unit(s).

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

RRB Group-D– 13/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): The marginal cost is the change in total production cost that comes from making or producing one additional unit. To calculate marginal cost, divide the change in production costs by the change in quantity. Calculating the marginal cost allows companies to see how volume output influences cost and hence, ultimately profits.

28. Which of the following is NOT a variable cost for a firm?

- (a) Property taxes
- (b) Packing
- (c) Commissions
- (d) Labour

RRB Group-D– 13/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): Property taxes is not a variable cost for a firm, it is fixed cost, Variable costs refer to costs incurred on inputs, which are exhausted during the use in the production process eg. Cost of fertilizers, seeds, daily wage labour, packing, commissions, seeds etc.

29. Which of the following is NOT an example of variable costs?

- (a) Raw Material
- (b) Distribution
- (c) Rent
- (d) Packaging

RRB Group-D– 13/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): Rent is an example of fixed cost, not of variable costs. Variable cost is a production expense that increases or decreases depending on changes in a company's manufacturing activity. For example variable costs are Raw Material, Distribution, and Packaging expenses.

30. In Economics, Total variable cost ÷ Units of output produced = ____ .

- (a) Average product
- (b) Total product
- (c) Average fixed cost
- (d) Average variable cost

RRB Group-D– 05/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): Correct answer is Average Variable Cost:

A variable cost is a corporate expense that changes in proportion to how much a company produces or sells. So, total Variable cost can be defined as the total of all the variable costs that would change in proportion to the output or the production of units and it therefore helps in analyzing the overall costing and profitability of the company, so the demand elasticity,

$$AVC = \frac{TVC}{Q}$$

$$\text{Average variable cost} = \frac{\text{Total Variable Cost}}{\text{Total Quantity}}$$

31. What will be the value of elasticity of demand (e_D) if the demand curve has a shape of rectangular hyperbola?

- (a) |e_D| = Above 0 but less than 1
- (b) |e_D| = 1
- (c) |e_D| = 0
- (d) |e_D| = Always remains above 1

RRB Group-D– 05/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): If the demand curve is a rectangular hyperbola then the elasticity of demand is equal to the unity at all points of the demand curve.

32. The measure of responsiveness of the demand for Tea towards the change in the price of Coffee in the market is an example of ____ .

- (a) Direct Demand
- (b) Cross Elasticity of Demand
- (c) Composite Demand
- (d) Indirect Demand

RRB Group-D– 05/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(b) : Cross elasticity of demand measures the responsiveness in the demanded quantity of one good (Tea) when the price of another product (coffee) changes. This concept is used to identify the relationship between two goods they can be-

- (i) Complements (negative cross elasticity) Ex. Car & Petrol.
- (ii) Substitutes (positive cross elasticity) Ex. Tea and Coffee.
- (iii) Unrelated

33. If Average Production is decreasing, then what will be the effect on Marginal Production?
- It will be less than Average Production
 - It will have a positive slope
 - It will be more than Average Production
 - It will be the same as Average Production

RRB Group-D– 26/08/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): If the average product falls or declines, Marginal product will also decline.

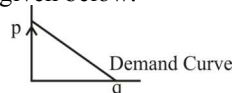
Still, the marginal product will always be less than the average product, and the marginal product will be negative or zero.

The change in each unit of product or will affect the marginal and average productivity.

34. In economics, the slope of the demand curve is typically _____
- Curved moving from left to right
 - downward from left to right
 - upward from left to right
 - straight parallel to X axis from left to right

RRB Group-D– 17/08/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): In economy the law of Demand states that with all other factors being constant or equal, the price and quantity demanded of any product or service will be inversely related to each other. Graphical representation between price (p) of the commodity and its quantity demanded (q) is given below:



The shape of slope of demand curve is downward from left to right.

35. A cost incurred in the past and that cannot be recovered in the future is called _____
- economic cost
 - floating cost
 - sunk cost
 - prime cost

RRB Group-D– 17/08/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) : A cost, that was incurred in past and which cannot be recovered in the future is known as sunk cost. Sunk cost sometimes also called as retrospective cost, refers to an investment already incurred that can't be recovered. Examples of sunk cost in business include costs incurred on marketing, research, new software installation etc.

In business, the axiom that "one has to spend money to make money" is reflected in the phenomenon of the Sunk Cost. A sunk cost differs from future costs that a business may face such as decisions about inventory purchase costs or product pricing.

36. The slope of an indifference curve is measured by:
- marginal rate of transformation
 - marginal rate of technical substitution
 - marginal rate of effective exchange
 - marginal rate of substitution

RRB Group-D– 18/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(d) : The slope of the indifference curve is known as the marginal rate of substitution (MRS). The MRS is the rate at which the consumer is willing to give up one good for another. For example, a consumer who values apples will be reluctant to give them up for oranges and the slope will reflect this rate of substitution.

37. As stated by the law of variable proportions, as additional units of a variable factor are combined with a given level of fixed factors and technology, the marginal product of the variable factor _____.

- increases sharply
- first declines and then increases
- declines sharply
- first increases and then declines

RRB Group-D– 09/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(d) : Law of variable proportion operates when firm expands its income in a short-run. In the first stage production increases only at an increasing rate, but after this stage, with addition of extra unit of a variable factor (labour), it will start declining (M.P). Thus option 4 is correct.

38. Generally, the value of MPC (Marginal Propensity to Consume) _____.

- varies between $(-)$ and $(-)$ 2
- does not exceed 1 or fall below 0
- varies between 1 and 2
- remains constant at $(-)$ 1

RRB Group-D– 09/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(b) : MPC, or (Marginal Propensity to Consume) is the proportion of extra income that a person spends instead of savings. Its value does not exceed 1 or fall below 0. The marginal propensity to consume is a metric that quantifies induced consumption, the concept that the increase in personal consumer spending occurs with an increase in disposable income.

39. The cost that a firm incurs to employ fixed inputs is called :

- average fixed cost
- average variable cost
- total fixed cost
- total variable cost

RRB Group-D– 06/10/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(c) : The cost that a firm incurs to employ fixed inputs is called total fixed costs. Total fixed cost does not change regardless of production or lack of production. Fixed costs are those costs that do not change when sales or production volume increase or decreases. This is because they are not directly associated with manufacturing of a product or delivering a service.

40. The development fund for MFI's is managed by the _____.

- NABARD
- Ministry of Finance, Govt of India
- State Bank of India
- Reserve Bank of India

RRB Group-D– 06/10/2022 (Shift-II)

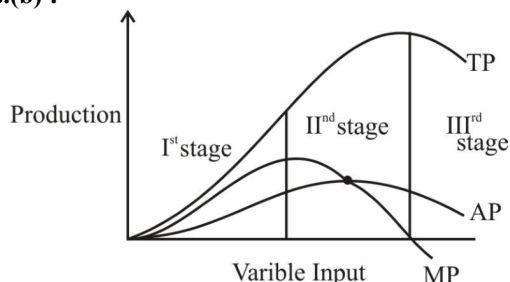
Ans.(d) : The development fund for MFI's is managed by the Reserve Bank of India. Microfinance is a form of financial service which provides small loans and other financial services to poor and low-income households. The source of funding for an MFI is loans from partner banks. The RBI sets an upper limit on the lending rate and margins of MFI's.

41. In which stage of production does the marginal product curve become negative ?

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

RRB Group-D- 08/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(b) :



In third stage of production Marginal Production curve become negative. The onset of stage III of production results due to negative marginal returns.

42. Which of the following does not qualify as a source of factor income ?

- (a) Profit (b) Donation
(c) Wages (d) Rent

RRB Group-D- 08/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(b) : Factor income is income received from the factor of production. Factor income on use of land is called rent, income generated from labor is called wages and income generated from capital is called profit. Donation is not a source of factor income. In economic theory the four factors of production are labour, land, capital and entrepreneurship. Each of these factors gets a return for their input into production and this is called factor income.

43. Which law states that "if we keep increasing the employment of an input, with other inputs fixed, eventually a point will be reached after which the resulting addition to output will start falling"?

- (a) Law of Increasing Profit Generation
(b) Law of Production
(c) Law of Variable Proportions
(d) Law of Diminishing Marginal Product

RRB Group-D- 08/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(d) : The law of diminishing marginal product states that there comes a point when an additional factor of production results in lessening of output or impact. The law of diminishing marginal product is an economic rule governing production which holds that if more variable input units are used alongwith a certain amount of fixed inputs, the overall output might grow at a faster rate initially then at a steady rate but ultimately it will grow at a declining rate.

44. Select the correct statement.

- (a) Slope of the consumption function is indicated by APC, and not MPC.
(b) MPC multiplied by MPS equals 1.
(c) Investment multiplier is positively related to MPC.
(d) Investment multiplier is zero when MPS is zero.

RRB Group-D- 08/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(c) : There is direct relationship between MPC and value of investment multiplier. Higher the value of MPC, Higher is the investment multiplier and vice versa. Investment multiplier implies that any change in the income and output by multiple times. Investment multiplier shares a direct positive relationship with marginal propensity to consume.

$$m = \frac{1}{1 - MPC}$$

45. What is constant along an isoquant?

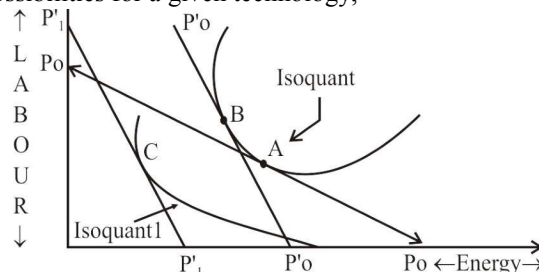
- (a) Level of labour (b) Level of output
(c) Level of utility (d) Level of capital

RRB Group-D- 29/08/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(b) : Level of output is constant along isoquant.

The term "isoquant", broken down in Latin means "equal quantity" with "Iso" meaning equal and "quant" meaning quantity.

Similarly along any one isoquant, technology is held constant, that is each isoquant represents production possibilities for a given technology,



The straight line PoPo in the figure is an isocost line. The isocost line represents all combinations of labor and energy that cost the same.

46. What will be the value of MPC (Marginal Propensity to Consume) if the consumer's consumption patterns change due to a change in income ?

- (a) MPC = More than 1
(b) MPC = 0
(c) MPC = 1
(d) MPC = (Ranging between 0 and 1)

RRB Group-D- 09/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(d) : Marginal Propensity to Consume or MPC is dependent on the income level. It may vary with the income levels and it can be seen that MPC is lower at high income levels. MPC can be calculated by determining the change of consumption divided by the change in income. The value of MPC will range between 0 and 1.

47. Which of the following expenses is a part of 'fixed cost' in production of surgical garments?

- (a) Water (b) Waste disposal
(c) Electricity (d) Workers' salary

RRB Group-D- 29/08/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(d) : The expenses on workers salary is a part of 'fixed-cost' in production of surgical garments.

'Fixed costs' tend to be costs that are based on time rather than the quantity produced or sold by your business.

48. What is the usual shape for an average fixed cost curve?

- (a) Rectangular hyperbola
- (b) Inverted V-shaped
- (c) U-shaped
- (d) Horizontal line

RRB Group-D– 29/08/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(a) : The usual shape for an average fixed cost curve is rectangular hyperbola. The average fixed cost (AFC) is the fixed cost that does not fluctuate with the change in the number of goods and services produced by a company. The shape of average fixed cost curve appears like a Rectangular Hyperbola, because same amount of fixed cost is divided by increasing output.

49. A production cycle in which at least one production factor is fixed is known as:

- (a) short run production
- (b) variable long term production
- (c) constant long term production
- (d) long run production

RRB Group-D– 30/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(a) : The term short-run production refers to a production cycle in which at least one factor is fixed. For Ex. the supply of land is fixed whereas the supply of capital, labour, raw materials are variable.

50. The relationship between variable input and output, keeping all other inputs constant is called _____.

- (a) marginal product
- (b) law of diminishing marginal product
- (c) law of variable proportions
- (d) total product of variable input

RRB Group-D– 29/08/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(d) : If we vary a single input and keep another input constant, then for different levels of employment at that input, we get different levels of output from the production function. This relationship between the variable input and output, keeping all other input constant, is often referred to as total product (TP) of the variable input.

51. Which of the following statements is NOT true ?

- (a) In the short run, a firm cannot vary all the inputs.
- (b) A firm, in order to produce different levels of output in the long run may not vary one of the inputs.
- (c) One of the factors cannot be varied, and therefore, remain fixed in the short run.
- (d) in the long run, all factors of production can be varied.

RRB Group-D– 06/10/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(b) : In order of producing a good or a set of goods, a firm uses different factors such as land, labour, capital etc. These inputs are counted as variable inputs and in long run all factors of production are variable. As per the Microeconomic principles, during short run a firm may vary one of its factors in order to increase production, while in the long run the firm may vary more than one factors for maximizing its production.

52. Identify the correct definition of Long Run Marginal Cost (LRMC) from the following.

- (a) The change in total cost per unit of change in output
- (b) The change in average expense per unit of change in output
- (c) The change in marginal cost per unit of change in input
- (d) The change in total expense per unit of change in input

RRB Group-D– 30/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(a) : Long run marginal cost curve is defined as the additional cost of producing an extra unit of output in the long run i.e. when all inputs are variable.

53. Which of the following is NOT one of the determinant of demand ?

- (a) Future expectation to change in price
- (b) Income of consumer
- (c) Price of goods
- (d) Taste and preference of seller

RRB Group-D– 06/10/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(d) : The change in price leads to change in demand. When price of a commodity rises, its demand recedes and vice versa.

→ Income of consumer decides the budget range of consumer which further decides nature and level of demand.

→ Price is inversely proportion to demand in market. Here taste and preference of seller has no larger implications on the demand side, hence it may not be considered as a good determinant of demand.

54. The sum of average variable cost and average fixed cost is known as _____.

- (a) actual cost
- (b) average cost
- (c) total cost
- (d) marginal cost

RRB Group-D 28-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): The sum of average variable cost and average fixed cost is known as average cost. In economics, average fixed cost (AFC) is the fixed costs of production divided by the quantity of output produced whereas fixed costs are those costs that must be incurred in fixed quantity regardless of the level of output produced.

55. In relation to consumer behavior, two indifference curves _____.

- (a) intersect each other at 45 degrees.
- (b) always intersect each other at right angles.
- (c) intersect each other at 120 degrees.
- (d) never intersect each other

RRB Group-D 28-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Two difference curve can never intersect each other in relation to consumer behavior. As two indifference curves cannot represent the same level of satisfaction and it would break down the indifference curve analysis. This is because the consumer would have more than one point on the indifference curve giving him a different level of satisfaction.

56. In macroeconomic analysis, the ratio of the total increment in equilibrium value of final goods output to the initial increment in autonomous expenditure is called the _____ of the economy.

- (a) consumption multiplier
- (b) income multiplier
- (c) investment multiplier
- (d) saving multiplier

RRB Group-D 28-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): In macroeconomic analysis, the ratio of the total increment in equilibrium value of final goods output to the initial increment in autonomous expenditure is called the investment multiplier of the economy.

57. A curve that joins all points representing bundles which are considered indifferent by the consumer is called a/an _____.

- (a) indifference curve
- (b) utility curve
- (c) consumer curve
- (d) marginal curve

RRB Group-D 28-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): A curve that joins all points representing bundles which are considered indifferent by the consumer is called an indifference curve. The consumer is said to be indifferent on the different bundles because each point of the bundles give the consumer equal utility.

58. In macroeconomic analysis, marginal propensity to save (MPS) is _____.

- (a) the change in savings per unit change in income of the individual
- (b) the savings per unit change in the price of a good
- (c) the savings per unit of a good
- (d) the savings per unit of income of an individual

RRB Group-D 28-09-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): In macroeconomic analysis, marginal propensity to save (MPS) is the change in savings per unit change in income of an individual.

59. A is the collection of all bundles that the consumer can buy with his/her income at the prevailing market prices.

- (a) Budget Value
- (b) Budget Model
- (c) Budget Set
- (d) Budget Line

RRB Group-D 29-09-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): A budget set is the collection of all bundles that the consumer can buy with his/her income at the prevailing market prices.

60. The production function of a firm is a relationship between:

- (a) Inputs used and waste produced
- (b) Inputs used and output produced
- (c) Input used, and output and waste produced
- (d) Waste and output produced

RRB Group-D 24-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): In economics, a production function relates physical output of a production process to physical inputs or factors of production. It is a mathematical function that relates the maximum amount of output that can be obtained from the given number of inputs generally capital and Labor.

61. As long as MP (marginal product) remains higher than the average product (AP), the average product

- (a) continues to fall
- (b) continues to rise
- (c) remains constant
- (d) falls with diminishing rate

RRB Group-D 25-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): As long as MP (marginal product) remains higher than the average product (AP), the average product continues to rise.

Average product is explained as the output per unit of the variable input.

Marginal product of an input is explained as the change in the output per unit of change in the input when all the other inputs are held unchanged.

62. _____ is defined as the output per unit of variable input.

- (a) Total product
- (b) Minimum product
- (c) Average product
- (d) Marginal product

RRB Group-D 29-09-2022 (Shift-II)

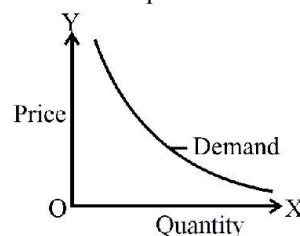
Ans. (c): The output per unit of factor inputs is the average of the total product per unit of input and can be calculated by dividing the total product by the inputs.

63. Which of the following is NOT true about the demand curve?

- (a) It reflects the law of demand.
- (b) It is negatively sloped.
- (c) It plots quantities demanded at various time
- (d) It plots quantities demanded at various price

RRB Group-D 24-08-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): The demand curve is a graphical representation of the relationship between the price of the good and the quantity demanded. It plots quantity demanded at various prices.



64. In Economics, which of the following curves is 'inverse U-shaped'?

- (a) Long run average cost curve
- (b) Average variable cost curve
- (c) Marginal product curve
- (d) Short run marginal cost curve

RRB Group-D 19-09-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): In Economics, marginal product curve is inverse U-shaped. This curve shows the relation between marginal product and the quantity of the variable input. It shows the incremental change in output at each level of a variable input.

65. What is the term used for pricing strategy in which a firm charge different customers different prices for the same product?

- (a) Price discrimination
- (b) Two Part Pricing
- (c) Price elasticity
- (d) Price mechanism

RRB Group-D 19-09-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): Price discrimination is the term used for pricing strategy in which a firm charges different customers different prices for the same product. Price discrimination is employed as a selling strategy that charges customers different prices for the same product or service based on what the seller thinks they can get the customer to agree to.

66. Macroeconomics can be defined as:

- (a) a study of individuals, households and firms' behaviour in decision making and allocation of resources
- (b) a branch of economics that studies the individuals mode of investments
- (c) a branch of economics that studies the methods of profits
- (d) a branch of economics that studies the behaviour and performance of an economy as a whole

RRB Group-D 07-10-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Macroeconomics is the study of whole economies. The part of economics concerned with large scale or general economic factors and how they interact in economies. In other way macroeconomics is a branch of economics that deals with the behavior and performance of an economy as a whole. It involves the study of central issues like employment and growth rate of national output.

67. The quantity of a commodity that a consumer is willing to buy and is able to afford, given prices of goods and consumers tastes and preferences is called for the commodity.

- (a) demand
- (b) utility
- (c) value
- (d) supply

RRB Group-D 07-10-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): The quantity of a commodity that a consumer is willing to buy and is able to afford, given prices of goods and consumer's taste and preference is called demand for the commodity.

68. What are the four factors of production?

- (a) Capital, transportation, excise duty and entrepreneurship
- (b) Labour, transportation, excise duty and entrepreneurship
- (c) Man power, transportation, excise duty and import
- (d) Land, labour, capital and entrepreneurship

RRB Group-D 11-10-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): The four factors of production are land, labour, capital and entrepreneurship.

69. When the MP is positive but declining, it means

- (a) TP increases at an increasing rate
- (b) TP increases at an decreasing rate
- (c) TP increases at a constant rate
- (d) TP is decreasing

RRB Group-D 07-10-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): When the Marginal Product (MP) begins to fall but remains positive, total product continues to increase but at a decreasing rate. When the marginal product of the input increases in the short run, the total product increases at an increasing rate. When the marginal product starts declining (diminishing), but remains positive the total product of the firm increases but at a decreasing rate.

70. As long as marginal utility of a commodity is _____ an individual will always prefer more of the commodity

- (a) positive
- (b) negative
- (c) fluctuating
- (d) constant

RRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): As long as marginal utility of a commodity is positive an individual will prefer more of that commodity as more of the commodity will increase the level of satisfaction. Marginal utility is the added satisfaction that a consumer gets from having one more unit of a good or service.

Positive marginal utility occurs when having more of an item brings additional happiness.

71. Which of the following terms is used for the expression 'a' in the consumption function?

- (a) Average propensity of consume
- (b) Autonomous Consumption
- (c) Marginal propensity to consume
- (d) Induced consumption

RRB Group-D 17-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): $C = a + by$

C = Total consumption

a = Autonomous consumption

b = Marginal Propensity to consume

y = Income

The Keynesian consumption function expresses the level of consumer spending. It is expressed through the formula-

$$C = a + by$$

This suggests that consumption is primarily dependent and determined by the level of disposable income (Yd) i.e. Higher Yd leads to higher consumer spending.

72. Which law states that 'as the quantity of one factor is increased, keeping the other factors fixed, the marginal product of that factor will eventually decline?'

- (a) The law of unstable economy
- (b) The law of variable proportions
- (c) The law of constant proportions
- (d) The law of money savings

RRB Group-D 11-10-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): Law of variable proportion is regarded as an important theory in economics.

It is referred to as the law which states that when the quantity of one factor of production is increased when keeping all other factors constant, it will result in the decline of the marginal product of that factor.

The law of variable proportions or returns to a factor plays an important role in the study of the theory of production. Hence, this law exhibits the short-run production functions in which one factor varies while the others are fixed.

The law of variable proportions concerns itself with the way the output changes when for increase in the number of units of a variable factor.
Hence, it refers to the effect of the changing factor-ratio on the output.

73. Which of the following statements about real wage rate is correct?

- (a) Real wage rate is equal to the Marginal Productivity of Labour.
- (b) Real wage rate is less than the Marginal Productivity of Labour.
- (c) Real wage rate has no relation to Marginal Productivity of Labour.
- (d) Real wage rate is more than the Marginal Productivity of Labour.

RRB Group-D 11-10-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): The real wage rate theory states that workers will be hired up to the point when the marginal revenue product is equal to the wage rate. If the Marginal revenue brought by the worker is less than the wage rate then employing that labourer would cause a decrease in profit.

$\therefore \text{MRPL} = \text{Marginal product of labour} \times \text{Marginal revenue}$

Where, MRPL = Marginal Revenue product of labour

Hence, Marginal revenue product of labour (MRPL) is the extra revenue generated when an additional worker is employed.

74. Constant returns to scale (CRS) is a property of production function that holds when

- (a) a proportional increase in all inputs may results in an increase in output by less than or more than the proportion
- (b) a proportional increase in all inputs results in an increase in output by more than the proportion
- (c) a proportional increase in all inputs results in an increase in output by the same proportion
- (d) a proportional increase in all inputs results in an increase in output by less than the proportion

RRB Group-D 29-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): A constant returns to scale (CRS) is a property of production function that holds when an increase in input results in a proportional increase in output. Constant returns to scale occur when the long-run average between a company's inputs and outputs are proportional to each other. In other words, as the cost of total production increases, the value of their goods goes up by the same percentage of increase.

75. Which of the following is constant along an indifference curve?

- (a) Price
- (b) Technology
- (c) Output
- (d) Utility

RRB Group-D 12-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Utility is constant along an indifference curve. An indifference curve is a contour line where utility remains constant across all points on the line. Each point on an indifference curve represents a consumption bundle and the consumer is indifferent among all consumption bundles on the indifference curve.

76. The production function of a firm is a relationship between inputs used and

- (a) quantity of inputs used by the firm
- (b) quality of inputs used by the firm
- (c) output produced by the firm
- (d) price of inputs used by the firm

RRB Group-D 11-10-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): The production function of a firm is a relationship between inputs used and output produced by the firm. Production function is a concept in economics that explains the relationship between physical output and input. Output refers to the number of goods or services produced in a given time period. Input on the other hand is the number of resources or materials that are used to produce an output.

77. What does the cost of self-owned inputs used in the production process refer to?

- (a) Total cost
- (b) Marginal cost
- (c) Total variable cost
- (d) Implicit cost

RRB Group-D 11-10-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Implicit cost is the imputed or estimated value of the inputs supplied by the owner of the firm himself. These are cost of self-supplied factors of production, which are generally not recorded in firm's account book. The cost incurred on the self-owned factors of production is an implicit cost because it represents the opportunity cost of using these factors in the production process.

78. The concept of indifference curve is based on the law of

- (a) diminishing marginal utility
- (b) marginal rate of substitution
- (c) diminishing marginal rate of substitution
- (d) demand and supply

RRB Group-D 12-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): The concept of indifference curve is based on the law of diminishing marginal rate of substitution. An indifference curve shows a combination of two goods in various quantities that provides equal satisfaction to an individual.

79. Which of the following is NOT an example of fixed cost for a firm?

- (a) Insurance
- (b) Maintenance and repair
- (c) Rental lease
- (d) Property tax

RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): In a firm 'fixed cost' are those costs that are not dependent of the level of goods or services produced by business for e.g. Insurance, Rental lease and property tax falls in the category of fixed cost while maintenance and repair cost falls in the category of variable cost.

80. In Economics, Average product = _____ ÷ Labour

- (a) Fixed cost
- (b) Variable cost
- (c) Total product
- (d) Marginal Product

RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): In Economics, the average product is total product divided by the total quantity of labor.

$$AP = \frac{TP}{L}$$

Average product is a way used by companies to measure the total output produced using a particular combination of inputs. It is defined as the output per unit of factor inputs or the average of the total product per unit of factor inputs. In other words, average product is defined as the output produced by per unit of variable (Labour) factor employed.

81. The rate of increase in ex-ante consumption due to a unit increment in income is called

- (a) Marginal propensity to save
- (b) Average propensity to consume
- (c) Marginal propensity to consume
- (d) Average propensity to save

RRB Group-D 18-08-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): British economist John Maynard Keynes in 1930s during Great Depression observed that individuals have the propensity to consume more when their income increases. It was calculated that Marginal propensity to consume is the rate of increase in ex-Ante consumption due to unit increment in income.

82. If $C = 400$ and $Y = 1000$, then what is the average propensity to consume?

- (a) 2.5
- (b) 40
- (c) 0.4
- (d) 250

RRB Group-D 27-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): Average Propensity to Consume (APC),

$$APC = \frac{C}{Y}$$

where C = Consumption
and Y = Income

Here given, $C = 400$, $Y = 1000$

$$APC = \frac{400}{1000} = 0.4$$

83. The _____ is a macroeconomic term that refers to the proportion of income that is saved rather than spent on current good and services.

- (a) Marginal propensity to save
- (b) Average propensity to save
- (c) Marginal propensity to consume
- (d) Average propensity to consume

RRB Group-D 27-09-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): The Average Propensity to Save is a macroeconomic term that refers to the proportion of income that is saved rather than spent on current goods and services. The Average Propensity to Save (APS) refers to the amount of money saved by households as a portion of their total income.

84. With reference to cost, what is the full form of SMC from the following?

- (a) Short run Marginal Cost
- (b) Subjective Marginal Cost
- (c) Special Marginal Cost
- (d) Silent Marginal Cost

RRB Group-D 27-09-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): Short-run marginal cost (SMC) are costs incurred by a firm in a short period of time. This cost can be related to a good, a service or the quantity of output produced by the firm.

The 'marginal cost' is the additional cost incurred in producing other units of goods and services. These goods and services usually belong to the manufacturing sector of the economy.

85. The concept of 'sustainable development' was introduced by which one of the following reports?

- (a) Johannesburg declaration
- (b) Brundtland report
- (c) Agenda 21
- (d) Rio Declaration

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The Brundtland Report (our common future), published in 1987 by the United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED), coined the term "sustainable development" and defined it as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. As the concept of sustainable development developed, it has shifted its focus more towards the economic development, social development and environmental protection for future generations.

86. Goods such as food, clothing and services such as recreation that are consumed when purchased by their ultimate consumers are called :

- (a) Final Goods
- (b) Capital Goods
- (c) Consumption Goods
- (d) Intermediate Goods

RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Products like food, clothing and services like entertainment when purchased by their end consumers are called 'Consumption goods'.

Consumer goods are products bought for consumption by the average consumer. Alternatively called final goods, consumer goods are the end result of production and manufacturing and are what a consumer will see stocked on the store shelf. Clothing, food and jewelry are all examples of consumer goods.

87. A Giffen good is related to which of the following?

- (a) Income effect has no relation to the substitution effect
- (b) Income effect is stronger than the substitution effect
- (c) Substitution effect is stronger than the income effect
- (d) Income effect is equal to the substitution effect

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): If the income effect is stronger than the substitution effect, the demand for the good would be positively related to its price. Such a good is called a Giffen good. These are the goods that are highly inferior. Such goods share a positive relationship with the price. That is as the price of the good increases the demand also increases. This is because such goods have strong income effect. Examples of Giffen goods include bread, rice, and wheat.

88. Who said the following?

"No society can surely be flourishing and happy, of which the far greater part of the members are poor and miserable."

- (a) Adam Smith (b) Jagdish Bhagwati
- (c) Amartya Sen (d) Jean Dreze

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Adam Smith was a Scottish economist and philosopher who was a pioneer of political economy and key figure during the Scottish Enlightenment. Also known as "The Father of Economics" or "The Father of Capitalism". He wrote two classic works, The Theory of Moral Sentiments (1759) and An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations (1776). He quoted- "No society can surely be flourishing and happy, of which the far greater part of the members are poor and miserable".

89. Who is regarded as the father of modern economics?

- (a) Adam Smith
- (b) John Maynard Keynes
- (c) Manmohan Singh
- (d) Amartya Sen

RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

90. According to the law of diminishing marginal utility, as the amount of good consumed increases, the marginal utility of that good tends to _____.

- (a) Remain constant
- (b) Diminish
- (c) First diminish and then improve
- (d) Improve

RRB NTPC 21.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The law of diminishing marginal utility states that "as a consumer consumes more and more units of a commodity, the utility with every unit consumed goes diminishing". The law of diminishing marginal utility states that other things being equal, as consumption increases, the marginal utility derived from each additional unit diminishes. Marginal utility is the incremental increase in utility that results from the consumption of one additional unit. The utility is an economic term used to represent satisfaction or happiness.

91. Who was the author of "The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money" that laid the foundation of macroeconomics as a separate branch of economics?

- (a) Adam Smith
- (b) Dr. Philip Kotler
- (c) Dr. Keegen Alen
- (d) John Maynard Keynes

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): "The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money" was a book written by John Maynard Keynes in 1936. John Maynard Keynes is an English economist, journalist, and financier, best known for his economic theories (Keynesian economics) on the causes of prolonged unemployment. In this he advocated a remedy for economic recession based on a government-sponsored policy of full employment. It transformed economics and changed the face of modern macroeconomics.

92. Who is known as the founding father of Macroeconomics as a separate discipline?

- (a) Amartya Sen
- (b) Adam Smith
- (c) Karl Marx
- (d) John Maynard Keynes

RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): John Maynard Keynes is the founding father of Macroeconomics as a separate discipline.

93. The difference between voluntarily payment and real price payment for any goods by consumers. called.....

- (a) Consumer Surplus
- (b) Consumer price Index
- (c) Consumer rights
- (d) durable consumer goods

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 30.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): Concept of consumer surplus was first given by Jules Dupuit (1804-1866), but Marshall is recognized as publisher of consumer's saving.

Consumer surplus – In market, what consumer is ready to pay for different goods and services and in reality what he gives, the difference of both is called consumer surplus, consumer surplus is always positive.

94. When total utility is maximum then marginal utility

- (a) Negative (b) Zero
- (c) Average (d) Minimum

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 30.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): When total utility is maximum then Marginal utility is zero. Marginal utility is the change in the utility of a goods or services but Average utility can neither be zero nor be negative. Marginal utility is zero when additional units of goods do not provide satisfaction to the consumer. When negative, the addition to total utility will be negative, thus, leading to diminishing total utility.

95. According to Marxism, the third stage of development is.....

- (a) Capitalism (b) Slave Society
- (c) Socialism (d) Feudalism

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 26.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): According to Marxism, the third stage of development is Feudalism.

Stages of Marxism are –

1. Primitive Communism.
2. Slave Society.
3. Feudalism.
4. Capitalism
5. Socialism

Feudalism- Land owned by the aristocracy who exploited the peasantry who worked it. There was a surplus of food which the aristocracy sold to others-creating a class of merchants and capitalists.

96. Market where less number of companies existed and together control the majority is called?

- (a) Monopoly (b) Oligopoly
- (c) Duopoly (d) Perfect competition

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Oligopoly is a market structure in which a few companies dominate when a market is shared between few companies, it is said to be highly concentrated.

When one person or companies dominates the whole market it is called monopoly. A duopoly is a type of oligopoly where two firms have dominant or exclusive control over a market. In perfect competition, market prices reflect complete mobility of resources and freedom of entry and exit, full access of information by all participants, homogenous products etc.

97. MRP means on package of any goods

- (a) Marginal Retail Price
- (b) Monopoly Retail Price
- (c) Maximum Retail Price
- (d) Maximum Recycled Product.

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): MRP (Maximum Retail Price) means no any seller can sell beyond MRP. This estimation is necessary for security of consumer rights.

98. The person, who gives his name only to any partnership firm, called.

- (a) Sleeping partner (b) Nominal partner
- (c) Active partner (d) Partner in profits only

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): The person who gives his name only in partnership firm is called nominal partner. Nominal partner neither contributes capital nor takes part in the management of the business. He does not have share in the profits or losses of the firm but is liable to third parties for the debts of the firm.

99. Which of the following is the perfect example of free market?

- (a) A market where goods are freely accessible.
- (b) Market of government ownership.
- (c) Market where huge discount on goods.
- (d) Market where price is determined by supply and demand.

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): In a free market, price of goods is determined by the strength of supply and demand. In an open economy free market stage is such a condition where export and import are done without any restrictions.

100. In which market competition does not exists?

- (a) Monopoly (b) Oligopoly
- (c) Perfect competition (d) Marketization

Ans. (a): In Economics, when any individual or institution have control that he can dominate any price or condition of selling goods or services then such type of market is called Monopoly. In Monopoly competition does not exist.

101. Selling of many products in form of a single product is called?

- (a) Advertisements (b) Product mixture
- (c) Product bundling (d) Differentiation

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Selling many products in form of a single product is called product bundling. It is a technique in which several products are grouped together and sold as a single unit for one price. This strategy is used to attract consumers to buy more products.

102. Which of the following name is not related to economic theory?

- (a) Thomas Robert Malthus
- (b) David Ricardo
- (c) John Maynard Keynes
- (d) Niels Henrik David Bohr.

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Niels Henrik David Bohr is not related to economic theory. He was related to quantum physics. He described the spectrum of hydrogen atoms, while others are related to economic theory.

2. Classification of Economics

103. Which of the following economic activities falls under the primary sector?

- (a) Mining (b) Education
- (c) Banking (d) Manufacturing

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -12/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): The primary sector or primary industry involves raw materials, the extraction and harvesting of natural resources from the earth. Hence in the given options mining activities falls under the primary sector.

104. Which one of the following is NOT a feature of an Open Economy?

- (a) Restrictions on Large-scale industries
- (b) Delicensing of Industries
- (c) Freedom to foreign investment
- (d) Freedom to import technology

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): In the given options, restrictions on large scale industries is the feature of a closed economy while the rest given statements are the features of an open economy.

105. Which of the following statements is TRUE about mixed economy?

- (a) A mixed economy is one in which the public sector (consisting of government enterprises) and the private sector (consisting of private enterprises) do not coexist with each other.
- (b) A mixed economy is one in which only the public sector exists.
- (c) A mixed economy is one in which the public sector (consisting of government enterprises) and the private sector (consisting of private enterprises) coexist with each other
- (d) A mixed economy is one in which only the private sector (consisting of private enterprises) exists.

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): On the basis of role of states government, the economy is divided into three categories i.e. Capitalist, Socialist and Mixed. In a Capitalist Economy, the means of production and distribution are controlled by private individuals and institutions. In a Socialist Economy, there is a government control over all the means of production and distribution, while Mixed Economy is a combination of these two. In this economy, the public sector (consisting of government enterprises) and private sector co-exist with each other.

106. Which of the following is an example of the tertiary sector of employment?

- (a) Production of cotton cloth
- (b) Forestry
- (c) Teaching
- (d) Farming

RRB Group-D- 05/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): The tertiary sector covers a wide range of activities from commerce to administration, transport, financial and real estate activities, business and personal services, education, health and social work.

107. Indian economy on the eve of independence was :

- (a) developed
- (b) developing
- (c) underdeveloped and stagnant
- (d) undeveloped

RRB Group-D– 08/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(c) : The Indian economy was an agro-based economy on the eve of independence. At that time Indian economy was underdeveloped and stagnant.

108. Which was the principal source and sector of occupation of the Indian economy on the eve of Independence?

- (a) Education
- (b) Industry
- (c) Agriculture
- (d) Services

RRB Group-D– 30/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(c) : Agriculture was the principal source of occupation. More than 69% of the population was engaged in agriculture, resulting in the backwardness of the Indian economy at the time of India's Independence.

109. About 85% of the Indian population of colonial India depended on which of the following sector of the economy?

- (a) Hospitality and real estate
- (b) Handicraft industries
- (c) Agriculture
- (d) Transport

RRB Group-D 18-08-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): At the time of colonial rule (British Rule) in India, about 85% of the Indian population depended mainly on farming or Agriculture.

110. Which of the following sectors in Indian Economy is also known as service sector?

- (a) Tertiary sector
- (b) Unorganized sector
- (c) Secondary sector
- (d) Primary sector

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Transport, storage, communication, banking, trade are some examples of tertiary activities. Since these activities generate services rather than goods, the tertiary sector is also called the service sector. Agriculture, mining, fishing, forestry, dairy etc are the part of primary sector and industrial production; cotton fabric, sugarcane etc. are the part of secondary sector.

111. Service sector is a part of -----of an economy.

- (a) public sector
- (b) tertiary sector
- (c) secondary sector
- (d) primary sector

RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

112. Goods that are brought not for meeting the immediate need of the consumer but for producing other goods are called

- (a) Consumer Goods
- (b) Capital Goods
- (c) Consumption Goods
- (d) Final Goods

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Goods which are brought not for meeting the immediate need of the consumer but for producing other goods are called capital goods. Capital goods are manmade tangible assets used by the company to produce goods and services. Some of the common capital goods are property, tools, plant etc.

113. Total cost per unit of output is known as:

- (a) Average product
- (b) Average fixed cost
- (c) Average cost
- (d) Average variable cost

RRB NTPC 05.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The Average cost is the per unit cost of production obtained by dividing the total cost (TC) by the total output (Q). By per unit cost of production, we mean that all the fixed and variable cost is taken into consideration for calculating the average cost

$$\text{Average Cost} = \frac{\text{Total Cost of Production}}{\text{No. of Units Produced}}$$

114. The sum of total fixed cost and total variable cost is known as ?

- (a) Total expenditure
- (b) Total cost
- (c) Total revenue
- (d) Total product

RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Total cost is the sum of fixed and variable cost.

$$TC = TFC + TVC$$

Fixed Cost – It is the cost which is unaffected by the change in production/output at a given capacity level.

Variable Cost – It is the cost per unit which varies with the output.

115. Indian Economy is a:

- (a) Command economy
- (b) Market economy
- (c) Traditional economy
- (d) Mixed economy

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Indian Economy is a mixed economy because it is neither completely Socialist nor Capitalist. In India all the activities and resources are controlled by both the private as well as public sector.

116. Indian economy may described in the form of....

- (a) Traditional
- (b) Mixed
- (c) Socialism
- (d) Capitalism

RRB JE - 24/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

117. In which one of the following types of economy are the factors of production owned individually?

- (a) Communist
- (b) Socialist
- (c) Capitalist
- (d) Mixed

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): There are four factors of production: land, labor, capital, and entrepreneurship. In a capitalist economy, the factors are owned by an individual. In a socialist economy, these are owned by everyone while in a mixed economy these are owned by both.

118. Cargo services are a part of the _____ activities of the service sector.

- (a) Quaternary
- (b) Tertiary
- (c) Primary
- (d) Transport

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): There are 3 main sectors based on the activities carried out. The sectors can be classified as:

- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary sector.

Tertiary sector helps in the development of secondary and primary sectors. Tertiary sector supports the production process, the activities of the tertiary sector, by themselves, do not produce goods. Instead of goods, the tertiary sector provides different kinds of services. Hence the tertiary sector is also known as the Service Sector. Telecommunication, Hospitality, Industry, Tourism, Mass media, Healthcare/ hospitals, Pharmacy, Waste disposal, Consulting, Retail sales, Banking, Cargo services etc are the examples.

119. In reference of Indian economy which of the following is in the tertiary sector?

- (a) Health (b) Industry
(c) Animal husbandry (d) Agriculture

RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

120. In reference of Indian economy, which of the following comes under the secondary sector?

- (a) Health (b) Industry
(c) Banking (d) Agriculture.

RRB Group-D 02-11-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

121. In reference of Indian economy which of the following comes under the primary sector?

- (a) Health (b) Banking
(c) Education (d) Agriculture

RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

122. The concept of Joint sector means-

- (a) Co-operation between public sector and private sector
(b) Co-operation between state government and central government
(c) Co-operation between domestic and foreign industries
(d) Co-operation between two government departments

RRB J.E. -2014

Ans. (a): Joint sector means co-existence of public and private sector. This is based on directional policy system.

123. What is the reason for growth of oil seed production?

- (a) Green Revolution (b) Yellow Revolution
(c) White Revolution (d) Brown Revolution

RRB JE - 01/06/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) Yellow revolution is related with oil-seed production. Green revolution is related to production of food crops. White revolution is related to milk production and Brown revolution is related to leather, cocoa.

124. The theory of Gandhian Socialism was published by-

- (a) Atal Bihari Vajpayee (b) Narendra Modi
(c) Mohan Bhagwat (d) Lal Krishna Advani

RRB Group-D 31-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): Former Prime minister adopted the theory of Gandhian socialism. In vision of Atal Bihari Vajpayee, capitalism and communism both are twin brothers. Vajpayee forces on the Gandhian socialism which represents Indian life, philosophy and value.

125. In Technological area, India is the _____ largest employer to female employee.

- (a) Primary list (b) Third
(c) Second (d) Fourth

RRB Group-D 24-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans (c) The Technological area is the second largest employer to the female employee.

126. Traditionally the base of Indian economy is:-

- (a) Medical and Pharma industry
(b) Mining industry
(c) Cotton industry
(d) Agri industries

RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): The base of the Indian economy is Agriculture because, 54.6% of total labour force of India depends on Agriculture and Allied services, which have 19.9% of total GDP of country.

127. The classification of Public and Private sector is done on the basic of.

- (a) work conditions of employee
(b) number of working people
(c) Nature of activities
(d) Ownership

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Determination of Public and private sector is based on share ownership.

If 51% share of any company, agency, institutions is owned by government, then the company, agency is called Public sector. And if only 49% share of any company, agency, institution is owned by government then it is called Private sector.

3. National Income and Measurement

128. Who founded the Indian Statistical Institute and is considered the Father of Modern Statistics in India?

- (a) Debabrata Basu
(b) Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis
(c) Raghu Raj Bahadur
(d) Anil Kumar Bhattacharya

RRB Group-D 11-10-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): Indian Statistical Institute is a higher education and research institute which is reorganized as institute of national importance by 1959 Act of the Indian parliament.

It was founded by PC Mahalanobis in Kolkata on 17th December 1931.

129. When we divide NNP (Net National Product) by the total population of a nation we get__ .

- (a) gross National Product
(b) external dividend
(c) resource growth
(d) per capita income

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -12/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): When we divide NNP (Net National Product) by the total population of a nation then we get per capita income.

130. Equilibrium National Income occurs where aggregate supply ____.

- (a) Equals aggregate expenditure
- (b) Equals aggregate Production
- (c) Equals aggregate consumption
- (d) Equals aggregate demand

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 16/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): When aggregate supply become equal to aggregate demands then it is known as equilibrium national income.

131. _____ is the nodal agency for releasing data related to national income, consumption expenditure, savings and capital formation, since 1956.

- (a) Public Asset Management Office
- (b) Central Statistics Office
- (c) Central Financial Office
- (d) Monetary Policy Office

RRB Group-D– 17/08/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): Central Statistics Office (CSO) is the nodal agency for releasing data related to national income, consumption expenditure, savings and capital formation since 1956. CSO is a government agency in India under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. It is responsible for co-ordination of statistical activities in India, and evolving and maintaining statistical standards. CSO is located in Delhi.

132. The assesses the prospects of the economy with respect to the GDP growth rate, fiscal balance of the central government and external balance.

- (a) Revenue Expenditure
- (b) Medium-term Fiscal Policy Statement
- (c) Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement
- (d) Macroeconomic Framework Statement

RRB Group-D– 26/08/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(d) : The Macroeconomic Framework Statement presented with the budget provides an assessment of GDP growth rate, fiscal balance and external balance.

133. Which of the following terms define the Real National Income?

- (a) GDP at current amount
- (b) GDP at constant price
- (c) GDP at average price
- (d) GDP at factors price

RRB Group-D– 29/08/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(b) : Real National income is also known as national income at constant price (adjusted for Inflation). The most frequently used measure of national income is Gross Domestic Product. The GDP measures the monetary measures of all final goods and services, produced within the geographical boundaries of a country during a specific period of time.

134. First estimates of National Income in 1876 was prepared by-

- (a) Dada Bhai Naoroji
- (b) P.C. Mohalanobis
- (c) V.K.R.V. Rao
- (d) William Degbey

RRB Group-D– 17/08/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): Dadabhai Naoroji, who is also popularly known as the Grand old man of India prepared the first estimates of National Income in 1876. He estimated the national income by first estimating the value of agricultural production and then adding a certain percentage of non-agricultural production.

135. The first attempt to calculate national income in India was made by:

- (a) VKRV Rao
- (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (c) SD Tendulkar
- (d) PC Mahalanobis

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

136. is the money that is available from an individual's salary after he/she pays local, state and federal taxes.

- (a) Personal Income
- (b) Per Capita Income
- (c) Disposable Income
- (d) National Income

RRB Group-D 22-08-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): Disposable Income is the income that is available from an individual's salary after he/she pays local, state and federal taxes.

Disposable Income = gross personal Income – personal Income Taxes.

137. Which agency coordinates with various federal and state government agencies and departments to collect and compile the data required to calculate the GDP in India?

- (a) National Statistical Office
- (b) Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- (c) Reserve Bank of India
- (d) Indian Statistical Institute

RRB Group-D 19-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): National Statistical Office agency coordinates with various federal and state government agencies and departments to collect and compile the data required to calculate the GDP in India.

138. Which is the most commonly used measure for the size of the economy?

- (a) Gross Net product (GNP)
- (b) Net domestic product (NDP)
- (c) Gross domestic product (GDP)
- (d) Nation Net Product (NNP)

RRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): GDP is most common way to measure the size of economy. It is the total value of final goods and services produced in our country.

139. Which of the following department calculates the GDP of India?

- (a) Finance Ministry
- (b) Economic Affairs
- (c) Central Statistics Organization
- (d) Revenue Department

RRB Group-D 24-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) Gross domestic product (GDP) of India is calculated by Central Statistics Organization. Central Statistics Organization (CSO) collects data and prepares the statistics record.

140. We should consider only the value of finished goods while estimating the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) because

- (a) The value of Intermediate goods includes the value of finished goods.
- (b) The value of finished goods already includes the value of intermediate goods.
- (c) This increases the cost
- (d) It boosts the production process in the economy

RRB NTPC 24.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Intermediate goods are not included in the calculation of national income. Only final goods are included in the calculation of national income because value of intermediate goods is included in the value of final goods. If it is included in national income it will lead to the problem of double counting. Point to be noted is that, National Income of any country means the complete value of the goods and services produced by any country during its financial year.

141. Which of the following sectors contribute the most to GDP in India.

- (a) Primary sector
- (b) Unorganized sector
- (c) Tertiary sector
- (d) Secondary sector

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Tertiary sector contributes the most to GDP in India. Services sector contributes over 50% to India's GDP.

142. Gross Domestic Product is the total value of which of the following

- (a) All the products produced during a particular year
- (b) All intermediate produced during a particular year and final products and services.
- (c) All intermediate products and services produced during a particular year
- (d) All final produced services during a particular year.

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total monetary or market value of all the finished goods and services produced within a country's borders in a specific time period. GDP is the most commonly used measure of economic activity.

143. Choose the appropriate option in the following Gross Domestic Product during a certain period is a total price of

- (a) Production or sale of all goods and services.
- (b) All prepared goods and services within the country
- (c) Production or sale of all butter goods and services
- (d) All the butter and prepare goods and services with in the country

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

144. Deduction of depreciation from Gross National Product is known as:

- (a) Corporate
- (b) Net National Product
- (c) Gross Domestic Product
- (d) National Income

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Net National Product (NNP) is gross national product (GNP), the total value of finished goods and services produced by a country's citizens overseas and domestically, minus depreciation. NNP is often examined on an annual basis as a way to measure a nation's success in continuing minimum production standards.

145. In India, National Income is computed by :

- (a) NITI Aayog
- (b) Ministry of finance
- (c) Central Statistical Organization
- (d) National Sample Survey office

RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): In India, National Income is computed by Central Statistical Organization, now renamed as Central Statistical Office (CSO). National income is the sum total of the value of all the goods and services manufactured by the residents of the country, in a year within its domestic boundaries or outside. It is a net amount of income of the citizens by production in 'year'.

146. A good indicator of economic growth is steady increase in the _____.

- (a) GDP
- (b) GST
- (c) STC
- (d) VAT

RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): A good indicator of economic growth is steady increase in the GDP.

147. In economics what is the full form of N.D.P.?

- (a) Net Domestic Price
- (b) Net Domestic Product
- (c) National Domestic Product
- (d) Notional Domestic Price

RRB JE - 27/06/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): In economics, NDP stands for Net Domestic Product. Net Domestic Product = Gross Domestic Product – Depreciation.

148. In India, by which step national income is calculated?

- (a) Net national product at market price
- (b) Net National product at factor cost
- (c) Gross domestic product
- (d) Gross National Product

RRB JE - 22/05/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): In India, National income is calculated by NNP at market price, NNP means Net National Product. Also National Income in India is now-a-days calculated by GVA (Gross Value Added) at market price.

149. Which of the following Agriculture product gain maximum export value in market?

- (a) Spices
- (b) Cotton
- (c) Coffee
- (d) Basmati Rice

RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) In international market there is a huge demand of Basmati rice. Basmati rice is mostly exported due to huge demand in the world.

150. According to Economic Survey of 2017-18 the share of MSME sector is.....of GVA in India.

- (a) 32%
- (b) 42%
- (c) 23%
- (d) 18%

RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): According to Economic Survey 2017-18 share of MSME sector was 32% of Gross Value Added in India.

4. Economic Planning, Five Year Plans and NITI Aayog

151. The Gadgil formula which is named after social scientist and the first critic of Indian planning was approved in _____ for determining the allocation of central assistance for state plans in India.

- (a) 1970 (b) 1967
(c) 1966 (d) 1969

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –16/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): The Gadgil formula is named after Dhananjay Ramchandra Gadgil, a social scientist and the first critic of Indian planning was approved in 1969 for determining the allocation of central assistance for state plans in India.

152. Which Five-Year Plan was suspended one year before the time schedule by the Janata Party?

- (a) First (b) Seventh
(c) Fourth (d) Fifth

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –12/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Five year plan	Time period
I st	– 1951-1956
IV th	– 1969-1974
V th	– 1974-1978
VII th	– 1985-1990

The fifth five year plan was suspended one year before the time schedule (1974-78).

153. Which Five-Year plan aimed at accelerating food grain production, increasing employment opportunities and raising productivity with focus on food, work and productivity?

- (a) Fourth (b) First
(c) Sixth (d) Seventh

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –12/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): The main objectives of the seventh five year plan were to establish growth in the areas of increasing economic productivity, accelerating food grains production, increasing employment opportunities and raising productivity with focus on food, work and productivity.

154. _____ pointed out that the benefits of economic development must accrue more and more to the relatively less privileged classes of society.

- (a) The Third Five-Year Plan
(b) The Fifth Five-Year Plan
(c) The Fourth Five-Year Plan
(d) The Second Five-Year Plan

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –16/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): The Second Five Year Plan was based on Mahalanobis model. The period of Second Five Year Plan was from 1956 to 1961. The plan pointed out that the benefits of economic development must accrue more and more to the relatively less privileged classes of society.

155. The Second Five-Year Plan was aimed at laying emphasis on _____.

- (a) Agricultural sector (b) Industrial sector
(c) Water scarcity (d) Food import

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): Second Five Year Plan was made for the duration of 1956 to 1961, under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru. It was based on the P.C. Mahalanobis Model made in the year 1953. Its main focus was on the industrial development of the country.

156. On which model was the Second Five-Year Plan made?

- (a) Investment Model of Planning Commission
(b) PC Mahalanobis Model
(c) Harrod-Domar model
(d) Manmohan Plan

RRB Group-D– 16/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

157. In the second five year plan, which of the following areas was given maximum emphasis?

- (a) Community Services
(b) Industry
(c) Agriculture
(d) Energy

RRB Group-D– 05/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(b) : See the explanation of above question.

158. Which Five Year Plan of India was Chalked out for the period Spanning 1974 to 1979 with the objective of increasing the employment level, reducing poverty, and attaining self-reliance?

- (a) Fifth Five-Year Plan
(b) Second Five-Year Plan
(c) First Five – Year Plan
(d) Third Five- Year Plan

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): The Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79)

The fifth five year plan was prepared and launched by D.P. Dhar with objectives of removal of poverty (Garibi Hatao) and attainment of self-reliance. Promotion of high rate of growth, better distribution of income and significant growth in domestic rate of savings were seen as key instruments. However, this plan was terminated one year before the plan period (in 1978).

159. In which of the following Five-Year Plans was removal of poverty and attainment of self-reliance the main objective?

- (a) Third Five-Year Plan
(b) Fifth Five-Year Plan
(c) Second Five-Year Plan
(d) Fourth Five-Year Plan

RRB Group-D– 15/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

160. The Planning Commission was set up on _____ and the plan era started from 1 April 1951 with the launching of the First Five-Year Plan (1951-56).

- (a) 26 January 1950 (b) 15 March 1950
(c) 1 March 1950 (d) 15 August 1949

RRB Group-D– 02/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): The Planning Commission was set up on '15 March 1950' and the plan era started from '1 April 1951' with the launching of the first five-year plan (1951-1956).

161. India's First five year Plan covered the period from _____, which mainly focused in the development of the primary sector.

- (a) 1949 to 1954 (b) 1947 to 1952
(c) 1956 to 1961 (d) 1951 to 1956

RRB Group-D– 01/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): India's First five year plan covered the period from April 1951, to March 1956 and the second five year plan covered the period from April 1956 to March 1961.

162. During which of the following years the first Five Year Plan was implemented?

- (a) 1954–1959 (b) 1947–1952
(c) 1961–1966 (d) 1951–1956

RRB Group-D– 13/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): The first Indian Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, presented the First-Five-Year Plan and it was launched in 1951 which covered the period from April 1951 to March 1956, which mainly focused on the development of the primary sector. The first Five-Year plan was based on the Harrod- Domer model.

163. Which of the following measures is/are likely to be adopted by RBI to combat inflation?

(A) Increase CRR.

(B) Increase Repo Rate.

- (a) Only B (b) Both A and B
(c) Only A (d) Neither A nor B

RRB Group-D– 05/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(b) : Reserve Bank of India is the authority to control inflation through monetary policies which it does by increasing bank rates, repo rates, cash reserve ratio, buying dollars, regulating money supply and availability of credit.

164. The Minimum Needs Programme was introduced in India in the _____year of the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

- (a) second (b) fourth
(c) first (d) third

RRB Group-D– 02/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): The Minimum Needs Programme was introduced in the first year of the 'Fifth Five-Year Plan' (FYP) (1974) to fulfill certain basic minimum needs of people and improve the standard of living. Its duration was 1974 to 1978.

165. Who among the following is known as the architect of India an planning ?

- (a) Dattatreya Gopal Karve
(b) Dhananjay Ramchandra Gadgil
(c) Kakkadan Nandanath Rajan
(d) Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis

RRB Group-D– 09/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(d) : P.C. Mahalanobis is known as the architect of Indian planning. He was an Indian Scientist and statistician and father of Indian Statistics. Second five year plan was based on Mahalanobis model (1956-61).

166. The Third Five-Year Plan of India was launched under the leadership of _____.

- (a) Gulzarilal Nanda (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Morarji Desai (d) Lal Bahadur Shastri

RRB Group-D– 09/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(b) : Third-five-year planned was during the period of (1961-66), with Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru being the chairman. It emphasized mainly on agriculture sector. It was based on Gadgil formula.

167. Select the correct statement.

- (a) The First Five-Year Plan was based on the PC Mahalanobis model.
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru was the first deputy chairman of the planning commission.
(c) The Second Five-Year Plan was based on the PC Mahalanobis model
(d) The Second Five-Year was based on the Russian model introduced by Joseph Stalin.

RRB Group-D– 06/10/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(c) : Gulzari Lal Nanda was first deputy chairman of the Planning Commission while the Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru was the chairman. The first Five year plan was based on Harrod-Domer Model while the second Five-year plan was based on the Mahalanobis model and propounded by the famous Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis.

168. The second five-year plan gave high priority to industrial development aimed at setting up a number of heavy industries such as steel plants, capital goods industries, etc., for which direct government participation and state involvement was needed and hence the _____ was launched.

- (a) Industrial Policy Resolution 1948
(b) Industrial Policy Statement 1977
(c) Industrial Policy Resolution 1956
(d) Industrial Policy Statement 1980

RRB Group-D– 29/08/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(c) : Industrial Policy Resolution 1956 is a resolution adopted by the Indian parliament in April 1956.

It was the second comprehensive statement on industrial development of India after the Industrial Policy of 1948.

169. When was the First Five-Year Plan launched?

- (a) 1956-1961 (b) 1951-1956
(c) 1961-1966 (d) 1946-1951

RRB Group-D– 30/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(b) : The 1st FYP was launched for 1951 to 1956, based on Harrod-Domer model.

170. Which Five-Year Plan emphasized the setting up of Basic and Heavy Industries so as to establish a strong base for rapid industrialization, self-reliance, and technological development ?

- (a) Third Five-Year Plan
(b) First Five-Year Plan
(c) Fourth Five-Year Plan
(d) Second Five-Year Plan

RRB Group-D– 06/10/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(d) : Second five-year plan emphasized upon the setting up of basic and heavy industries so for the establishment of a strong base for rapid industrialization, self-reliance, and technological development. The plan was based on P.C. Mahalanobis model and led to setting up of Durgapur, Bhilai and Rourkela steel plants.

171. Which of the following Five-Year Plans was based on the Mahalanobis mode?

- (a) Fourth Five-Year Plan
- (b) First Five-Year Plan
- (c) Third Five-Year Plan
- (d) Second Five-Year Plan

RRB Group-D- 16/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): Ist FYP (1951 - 56) → Harrod Domar Model
IInd FYP (1956 - 61) → Mahalanobis Model
IIIrd FYP (1961 - 66) → Sukhamay Chakravarti Model
IVth FYP (1969 - 74) → Dr. Gadgil Model

172. Under which five-year plan was Bharat Nirman started by the Government of India to upgrade rural infrastructure?

- (a) Sixth five Year Plan
- (b) Eight Five Year Plan
- (c) Ninth Five Year Plan
- (d) Tenth Five Year Plan

RRB Group-D 18-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): The Government of India had started the Bharat Nirman Plan to upgrade rural infrastructure under the tenth five year plan. It was a time-bound plan launched in 2005 for implementation during the four year period 2005-09.

173. In the context of five year planning in India, the period from 1966 to 1969 was a period of —

- (a) 3rd plan
- (b) 4th plan
- (c) no plan
- (d) three annual plans

RRB Group-D 28-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): In the context of five year planning in India, the period from 1966 to 1969 was a period of three annual plans. The government was forced to announce "Plan holidays" as a result of the third plan's disastrous failure (from 1966 to 1967, 1967-68 and 1968-69). During this time, three annual plans were developed.

174. During which of the following five year plans, license Raj was introduced?

- (a) Fifth Five year plan
- (b) Sixth five year plan
- (c) Fourth five year Plan
- (d) Second Five year plan

RRB Group-D 24-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): License Raj refers to regulations and accompanying Bureaucratic norms that were required to set up and run Indian Businesses in India between 1951 and 1991. The Government resorted to licensing system so that it can maintain control over Industries as per the Industries and Regulation Act 1951.

The 2nd five year plan was based on the Mahalanobis model, an economic development model developed by the Indian Statistician Prashant Chandra Mahalanobis.

175. The removal of poverty was the foremost objective of which Five-Year Plan in India?

- (a) Sixth
- (b) Seventh
- (c) Fourth
- (d) Fifth

RRB Group-D 29-09-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): The removal of poverty was the foremost objective of the sixth five-year (1980-85) plan in India.

176. What was the main focus of the First Five-Year-Plan?

- (a) Development of the service sector
- (b) The establishment of higher education institution
- (c) The agricultural development of the country
- (d) Development of defence equipment

RRB Group-D 07-10-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): The first five years plan's main focus was on agricultural development. India was primarily an agricultural country at the time of independence. Most of India's population was dependent on agriculture for their income.

177. Which of the following trade policies did India adopt in its first seven (five-year) plans?

- (a) International cooperation and multilateral mechanism
- (b) Restricted imports
- (c) Export promotion
- (d) Import substitution

RRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) India adopted Import Substitution trade strategy in first seven five year plans.

Import substitution is inward looking trade strategy.

178. Who was the prime Minister of India when the Third Five Year Plan was made?

- (a) Morarji Desai
- (b) Rajiv Gandhi
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Indira Gandhi

RRB Group-D 29-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): Jawahar Lal Nehru was the PM of India when the third five year (1961-66) plan was made.

179. The First Five-Year Plan in India achieved a growth rate of against a target of 2.1%.

- (a) 4.8%
- (b) 1.2%
- (c) 3.6%
- (d) 2.4%

RRB Group-D 12-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): The First Five-Year Plan was launched in 1951 for the next five years. It was based on Harrod Domer Model. It mainly focused on Agrarian sector including investment in dams and irrigation. The first five year plan in India achieved a growth rate of 3.6% against a target of 2.1%.

180. What was the implementation period of the 12th Five-Year Plan in India?

- (a) 2002–2007
- (b) 2007–2012
- (c) 1997–2002
- (d) 2012–2017

RRB Group-D 12-09-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): The implementation period of 12th five year plan was between 2012 to 2017.

182. How many Indian Institutes of Technology were started under the First Five-Year plan?

- (a) Five
- (b) Four
- (c) Three
- (d) Two

RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): During first five year plan, total five Indian Institutes of technology were started and UGC (University Grants Commission) was established to take measures to strengthen higher education.

183. In which of the following years was the Planning Commission set up with the Prime Minister as its Chairperson, and hence began the era of five-year plan.

- (a) 1950 (b) 1949
(c) 1948 (d) 1947

RRB Group-D 17-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): Planning commission is an extra constitutional body which was formed on 15th March 1950. It formulated the five year plans of India. Planning commission was replaced by Niti Aayog on 1st of January 2015.

184. In which of the following years was the Third Five Year Plan of India launched?

- (a) 1961 (b) 1962
(c) 1963 (d) 1964

RRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): India launched a series of Five-Year Plans after independence to build its economy and attain development. India launched its Third Five Year Plan for economic development in April 1961. Its duration was 1961-66.

185. In which of the following years did the Twelfth Five Year Plan end?

- (a) 2019 (b) 2018
(c) 2016 (d) 2017

RRB Group-D 27-09-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): In the year 2017, the Twelfth Five Year Plan ended. It is duration was from 2012 to 2017 under the leadership of Shri Manmohan Singh. Its main theme was "Faster, More Inclusive and Sustainable Growth".

186. Who gave the term 'Hindu rate of growth', which referred to as the low growth rate period in the Indian economy?

- (a) Jagdish Bhagwati (b) Kaushik Basu
(c) Amartya Sen (d) Raj Krishna

RRB NTPC 23.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Hindu growth rate is a term formulated by Professor Raj Krishna which was based on the low rate of growth of Indian economy in a certain time period. According to professor Raj Krishna, the economy growth rate of below 3.5% is termed as "Hindu Growth Rate". The Indian economy grew with the same rate during 1950-1980. He characterized the slow growth and explained it against the backdrop of socialistic economic policies.

187. After independence, during the second Five Year Plan (1956-61), which steel plant was set up with the collaboration of Germany?

- (a) Durgapur Steel Plant (b) Bokaro Steel Plant
(c) Rourkela Steel Plant (d) Bhilai Steel Plant

RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Rourkela Steel Plant is a public sector plant of India. It is the first integrated steel plant. This plant was established with collaboration of Germany. It was established during the second Five Year Plan (1956-1961). Plates produced at Rourkela Steel Plant is used in Earth moving equipments, wagon construction, rail projects, bridges and highways.

188. Who among the following is considered as the 'Architect of Indian Planning'?

- (a) Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya
(b) Meghnad Saha
(c) PC Mahalanobis
(d) Kshitish Chandra Neogy

RRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Prashant Chandra Mahalanobis (1893-1972), an Indian scientist considered as Architect of Indian, Planning & father of modern statistics. The second five year plan in 1956 based on P C Mahalanobis model. The second five-year plan focused on industry, especially heavy industry.

189. Big Indian industrialists got together in 1944 and drafted a joint proposal for setting up a planned economy in the country after attaining Independence was called:

- (a) The Calcutta Plan (b) The Delhi Plan
(c) The Madras Plan (d) The Bombay Plan

RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The Bombay plan was the economic plan for India proposed by a group of Industrialists and technocrats in January 1944. The signatories of the plan were J.R.D. Tata, Ghanshyam Das Birla, Ardeshtir Darabshaw Shroff, Sri Purshottamdas Takurda and John Mathai. The Bombay plan offers a comprehensive vision of mass education, including primary secondary and vocational and university schooling.

190. With whom is the Statement of Intent (SOI) signed by NITI Aayog as part of the Atal Innovation Mission to open the Digital Disha Programme?

- (a) Facebook (b) Adobe
(c) Microsoft (d) Google

RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) is a flagship initiative set up by the NITI Aayog to promote innovation and entrepreneurship across the length and breadth of the country.

NITI Aayog's Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) and Adobe signed a Statement of Intent (SOI) to collectively drive the charter of developing creative skills and spreading digital literacy across all Atal Tinkering Labs in India.

191. Under which plan, for the first time, was the private sector given priority over the public sector?

- (a) Seventh Five-Year Plan
(b) Sixth Five-Year Plan
(c) Second Five-Year Plan
(d) Tenth Five-Year Plan

RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): During the 7th five year plan, the private sector got Priority over public sector. The duration of plan was from 1985-1990. The main aim of the scheme was to become self-reliant and job opportunities creating economy. The targeted growth rate was of 5% and the achieved growth rate was 6%.

192. Which Five year plan in India was based on P.C. Mahalanobis Model?

- (a) 1st Five Year Plan (b) 2nd Five Year Plan
(c) 4th Five Year Plan (d) 3rd Five Year Plan

RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The Second Five Year Plan was based on Mahalanobis Model. It was made from 1956 to 1961, under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru. Its main focus was on the industrial development of the country.

193. What was the duration of second five years plan?

- (a) 1956-61 (b) 1951-56
(c) 1952-57 (d) 1950-55

RRB JE - 30/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

194. The second five year plan generally called the voice of establishment of socialism pattern of society.

- (a) Socialism planning
(b) Nehru plan
(c) Mahalanobis Model
(d) Harrod domar model

RRB JE - 28/06/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) See the explanation of above question.

195. Who is the architect of the Second Five-Year Plan :

- (a) K Kamraj (b) PC Mahalanobis
(c) KN Raj (d) JC Kumarappa

RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

196. During which five year plan did India opt for a mixed economy?

- (a) First Five year Plan
(b) Second Five Year Plan
(c) Fourth Five Year Plan
(d) Third five Year Plan

RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): India opted for a mixed economy in the Second Five Year plan (1956 – 61). In this plan highest priority was to strengthen the industrial base of economy.

197. In the First Five Year Plan ———, the government of India sought to get the country's economy out of the cycle of poverty.

- (a) 1961-1965 (b) 1955-1960
(c) 1951-1956 (d) 1947-1952

RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): In the First Five Year Plan (1951-56) the Government of India made up a lot of reforms in relation to the economy of the country to get out of the cycle of poverty. The objective of the scheme was to control the inflation, resettlement of refugees, development in the agricultural sector.

198. The main focus of the First Five-Year Plan was on the _____.

- (a) Agricultural sector
(b) Service sector
(c) Industrial sector
(d) Agricultural and industrial sector

RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The First Five-Year Plan (1951-1956) was based on Harrod-Domar Model and strongly supported agricultural production and its main focus was 'land reforms' through the abolition of the zamindari system. This plan was successful and achieved a growth rate of 3.6% (more than its target of 2.1%). At the end of this plan, five IITs were set up in the country.

199. The first 5 year plan of the Government of India was based on the:

- (a) P.C. Mahalanobis Model
(b) Keynesian IS/LM Model
(c) Harrod-Domar Model
(d) Gadgil Model

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

200. The first five year plan's main emphasis was to improve the condition of agriculture in India. It began in the year _____.

- (a) 1950 (b) 1961
(c) 1931 (d) 1951

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

201. During which five year plan period was the Drought Prone Area Programme initiated in India?

- (a) Sixth Five Year Plan
(b) Fourth Five Year Plan
(c) Fifth Five Year Plan
(d) Seventh Five Year Plan

RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Drought Prone Area Programme was initiated during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Its objectives were to provide employment to the people in drought-prone areas and creating productive assets. It laid emphasis on the construction of labour-intensive civil works, later on, it emphasised on irrigation projects, and development programmes, afforestation grassland development and creation of basic rural infrastructure.

202. The _____ Five - Year Plan of India completed its term in March 2017.

- (a) 10th (b) 12th
(c) 13th (d) 11th

RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The 12th five year plan of India completed its term in March 2017 (2012-17). The theme of the 12th five year plan is 'faster more inclusive and sustainable growth'. The five year plans, developed, executed and monitored by the planning commission. The planning commission was formed on 15 March 1950 and dissolved on 17 August 2014 and it is replaced by NITI Ayog. (formed on 1st Jan 2015)

203. In the Eleventh Five Year Plan, artisans related to _____ were supported by the 'Marketing Support and Services Scheme'

- (a) Handicrafts (b) Handloom
(c) leather goods (d) Gems and Jewellery

RRB NTPC 05.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): In the Eleventh Five Year Plan, artisans related to handicrafts, were supported by the 'Marketing Support and Services Scheme. The theme of 11th Five Year Plan was "Towards Faster and Inclusive growth its tenure was from 2007-2012.

204. Which model was the First five Year Plan based on?

- (a) PC Mahalanobis Model
(b) Harrod-Domar
(c) John W Miller
(d) Gadgil Yojana

RRB NTPC 05.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b):	
Five Year (FY) Plans – Based Models	
1 st FY Plan	– Harrod Domar Model
2 nd FY Plan	– P.C. Mahalanobis Model
3 rd FY Plan	– Gadgil Yojana
8 th FY Plan	– John W Miller Model

205. What was the main focus of the first Five Year Plan of India?

- (a) Rapid development of heavy industries
- (b) Development of primary sector with focus on agriculture
- (c) Development of research and development related to space
- (d) Growth of information technology

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

206. In which year did the disinvestment process in Public Sector Enterprises in India Start?

- (a) 1991
- (b) 2018
- (c) 2000
- (d) 1990

RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): When the government sells a part of its equity of a public enterprise less than 50% of its total stock, it is called disinvestment and in this case control and management of the business enterprise remains in the hands of Government. In 1991, the process of disinvestment was started in India in Public Sector Enterprises.

207. What is the targeted annual average growth rate in GDP as per the Eleventh Five-Year Plan?

- (a) 9%
- (b) 7%
- (c) 6%
- (d) 8%

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): According to 11th five-year plan (2007-12), targeted GDP average development rate was 9%. But India recorded an average annual economic growth rate of 8% during this five year plan.

208. Who formulated the 'People Plan' (an economic plan) in India?

- (a) M.N. Roy
- (b) Jay Prakash Narayan
- (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (d) C.D. Deshmukh

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): M.N.Roy formulated the 'People Plan' in India in 1945. The main objective of this scheme was Nationalization of all the Agricultural Produce. The scheme was based on Marxist Socialism.

209. After independence, during the second Five Year Plan (1956-61), which steel plant was set up with the collaboration of Germany?

- (a) Bhilai Steel Plant
- (b) Durgapur Steel Plant
- (c) Rourkela Steel Plant
- (d) Bokaro Steel Plant

RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Five Year Plans (FYP) resemble a centralised and integrated national economic programme for growth and development During 2nd FYP, the main objective was shifted from agriculture to Industrial Sector. During 2nd FY plan which was based on P.C. Mahalanobis model, 3 Steel plants at Durgapur, Rourkela and Bhilai were established.

Rourkela plant → It was developed with help of Germany.
Bhilai Plant → With the help of USSR.
Durgapur Plant → With the help of UK.

210. In which of the following list, the subject economic planning is placed?

- (a) Concurrent list
- (b) State list and Union list
- (c) State list
- (d) Union list

RRB JE - 25/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): Economic planning is included in concurrent list. Central and States both have authority to make plan to their respective area.

211. In which five year plan Government has started Agriculture policy by which Green revolution was started?

- (a) Second five year plan
- (b) Sixth five year plan
- (c) Fourth five year plan
- (d) Third five year plan

RRB JE - 29/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): Green revolution originated in Third five year plan, it was started in 1966-67. Father of green revolution in India is M.S. Swaminathan. Green Revolution played an important role in Indian Agriculture.

212. Which one of the following is an extra constitutional body?

- (a) Finance commission
- (b) Linguistic commission
- (c) NITI Aayog
- (d) Election commission

RRB JE - 26/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): NITI Aayog (formerly known as Planning Commission) is an extra constitutional body.

213. Who was the first chairman of Planning Commission ?

- (a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (b) J. B. Kriplani
- (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

RRB JE - 27/06/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): Planning commission was established on 15 March, 1950 on the recommendation of K.C. Niyogi. Prime minister of India is Ex – Officio chairman of planning commission so, that time Jawaharlal Nehru was the then prime minister of India was the chairman of planning commission.

214. When did the economic liberalization started in India?

- (a) 2005
- (b) 2014
- (c) 1978
- (d) 1991

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Economic liberalization in India has been started in 1991. On 27 July 1991 the then Finance Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh announced the Liberalization. It refers the process of making policies less constraining of economic activity and also reduction of tariff or removal of non-tariff barriers.

215. Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization started in which year?

- (a) 2005
- (b) 1996
- (c) 2000
- (d) 1991

RRB Group-D 01-12-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Economic Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization started in 1991 A.D. This announcement was done by the then Finance Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh.

216. Government of India is preparing for draft of ---- five years plan.

- (a) 10th (b) 11th
(c) 12th (d) 13th

RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Planning commission was preparing draft of 12th five year plan. The 12th five year plan slogan was faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth.

5. Money and Banking

217. The banknotes of denomination of _____ introduced in the Mahatma Gandhi (New) Series post demonetisation (2016) have an image of Mangalyaan representing India's first interplanetary space mission.

- (a) ₹200 (b) ₹50
(c) ₹2000 (d) ₹500

RRB Group-D- 08/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(c) : To celebrate India's mars mission, the ₹2000 notes carry an image of the Mangalyaan on the reverse side. The New currency notes was printed by RBI after Demonetisation.

218. The intervention by the monetary authority of a country in the money market to keep the money supply stable against external shocks is called ____.

- (a) Speculative demand (b) Reserve deposit
(c) Sterilisation (d) Statutory liquidity

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –12/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): The intervention of monetary authority of a country in the money market to keep the money supply stable against external shocks is called sterilisation.

219. A certain percentage of deposits which every bank must keep as 'reserves' is called

- (a) Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)
(b) Compulsory Deposit in Central Bank
(c) Fixed Deposits with RBI
(d) Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR)

RRB Group-D- 22/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): A certain percentage of Deposits which every bank must keep as 'reserves' is called cash reserve Ratio (CRR).

CRR is used as a monetary policy tool used by the RBI to control the liquidity in the system.

220. What is cash reserve ratio?

- (a) The portion that banks must maintain before extending credit to customers
(b) The minimum balance to be maintained by a customer in the bank
(c) The portion that banks can invest in the market
(d) The minimum amount of deposit that the commercial banks have to hold as reserves with the RBI.

RRB Group-D- 15/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

221. Which of the following correctly define the term 'Cash Reserve Ratio'?

- (a) Percentage of liquid reserves in the bank.
(b) Percentage of deposits which a bank must keep as cash reserves with the Reserve Bank of India.
(c) Liabilities of the bank which need to be paid for.
(d) Ratio of deposits for the expenses of the firms.

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –13/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

222. The role of _____ is to ready to lend to banks at all times and so it is said to be the lender of last resort.

- (a) State Bank of India
(b) Reserve Bank of India
(c) Consolidated fund of India
(d) Word bank

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): The role of Reserve Bank of India is to ready to lend to banks at all times and so it is said to be the lender of last resort. The Reserve Bank of India was established on April 1, 1935 in accordance with the provisions of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

223. The central board of the Reserve Bank of India can have a maximum of _____ full time Deputy Governors at any given time.

- (a) 5 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 2

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): The Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India can have a maximum of 4 full time Deputy Governors at any given time. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) was established on 1 April 1935 on the recommendations of Hilton Young Commission.

224. _____ has become the first country in the world to accept Bitcoin as legal tender.

- (a) Uzbekistan (b) Jamaica
(c) Albania (d) El Salvador

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): El Salvador became the first country in the world which accepted Bitcoin as a legal tender. El Salvador is a Central American country and its capital is San-Salvador.

225. Which one of the following is NOT a basic principle of Micro Finance Institutions in India?

- (a) Focus on women borrowers
(b) Peer monitoring
(c) Large amounts of loan
(d) Lack of physical collateral

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): Micro Finance Institution (MFI) is an organisation that offers financial services to low income populations. These services include microloans, microsaving, microinsurance, focus on women borrowers, peer monitoring etc. Hence MFI does not provide large amounts of loan, it provides micro loan.

226. _____ refer to Central Bank purchases or sales of Government securities in order to expand or contraction money in the banking system and influence interest rates.

- (a) International market operations
- (b) Closed market operations
- (c) National market operations
- (d) Open market operations

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 16/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): Open Market Operations refers to buying and selling of bond or securities issued by Government in the open market. This purchase and sale is entrusted to the Central Bank on the behalf of Government. This tool is used in order to expand or contract money in the banking system and influence interest rates.

227. Which of the following statements aptly defines 'high powered money'?

- (a) The currency issued by the Central Bank that can be held by the Public or by the Commercial Banks
- (b) Money consumed by Families or individuals
- (c) The excess of total government consumption
- (d) Money collected from families or individuals and deposited in a bank

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): The currency issued by the Central Bank that can be held by the public or the commercial banks is called as the 'high powered money' or reserve money or 'monetary base' and it acts as a basis for credit creation.

228. Who among the following under the Weaker Sections category are eligible to avail loans under priority sector loans?

- (a) Self Help Groups
- (b) Artisans, village and cottage industries where individual credit limits exceed ₹1 lakh
- (c) Medium and big Farmers
- (d) Persons with no disabilities

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): Self Help Groups (SHGs) under the weaker sections category are eligible to avail loans under priority sector loans. Self Help Group is a financial intermediary committee usually composed of 10 to 25 local women between the age of 18 and 40

229. Which of the following is not an example of 'fiat' money in India?

- (a) ₹5000 note
- (b) ₹100 note
- (c) ₹1 coin
- (d) ₹1,000 cheque

RRB Group-D- 02/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Fiat money is a currency notes and coins issued by the government that is not backed by a commodity such as gold.

Fiat money is a type of currency that is declared legal tender by a government but has not intrinsic or fixed value and is not backed by any tangible asset such as gold or silver.

230. Mahindra & Mahindra Financial Services Limited is an Indian rural non-banking financial company headquartered in _____.

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Mumbai
- (c) Goa
- (d) Lucknow

RRB Group-D- 01/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(b) : Mahindra & Mahindra Financial services Limited (MMFSL) is an Indian rural non-banking financial company headquartered in Mumbai. It is amongst the top tractor financiers in India, with 1000+ offices across the country.

231. In which year was Bandhan Financial Services, a micro based outfit of Kolkata granted in principle approval by RBI to start a universal bank?

- (a) 2004
- (b) 2010
- (c) 2014
- (d) 2018

RRB Group-D- 01/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): Bandhan receive the 'in principle' approval of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for setting up a universal bank in April 2014.

232. In which of the following years did the fourteen major Indian scheduled commercial banks get nationalised in India?

- (a) 1972
- (b) 1969
- (c) 1950
- (d) 1970

RRB Group-D- 01/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): 14 Banks that were nationalized in 1969. They were Allahabad Bank, Canara Bank, United Bank of India, UCO Bank, Syndicate Bank, Indian Overseas Bank, Bank of Baroda, Punjab National Bank, Bank of India, Bank of Maharashtra, Central Bank of India, Indian Bank, Dena Bank and Union Bank.

233. Identify the wrong pair (Bank and related category) from following-

- (a) Punjab National Bank-Public Sector Bank
- (b) Canara Bank-Payments Bank
- (c) Axis Bank Ltd.-Private Sector Bank
- (d) AU Bank Ltd.-Small Finance Bank

RRB Group-D- 01/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): In the given pairs, the wrong pair is Canara Bank- Payments Bank.

234. Which of the following committees was constituted by RBI to study issues and concerns in the Micro Finance Institutions sector?

- (a) Malhotra committee
- (b) Kelkar committee
- (c) Y.H. Malegam committee
- (d) Abid Hussain committee

RRB Group-D- 18/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): Malhotra committee :- was set up in 1993, under the chairmanship of R.N. Malhotra former governor of RBI to provide recommendation for reforms in the insurance sector.

Kelkar Committee:- was formed in India to study and execute the extant public private partnership (PPP) model in India.

⇒ The GST was recommended by the Vijay Kelkar committee which was introduced by the 101st Constitutional Amendment Act.

Abid Hussain Committee:- Abid Hussain committee has given its recommendation on small enterprises in the year 1997.

A sub-committee under Y.H. Malegam was constituted by RBI in 2010 to study issues and concerns in the Micro Finance Institutions Sector.

235. In which of the following years did the Reserve Bank of India introduce a comprehensive regulatory framework for Non-Banking Finance Company - Micro Finance Institution?
- (a) 2011 (b) 2010
(c) 2012 (d) 2013

RRB Group-D– 20/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): A comprehensive regulatory framework for NBFC-MFI was first introduced by RBI in 2011.

236. Which formula is used to calculate M3 (i.e. measure of money supply)?
- (a) $M3 = M1 + \text{Total deposits with post office}$
(b) $M3 = M1 + \text{Total deposits with post office excluding National Saving Certificate}$
(c) $M3 = CU + DD + \text{Net time deposits of commercial banks}$
(d) $M3 = M2 + \text{Saving deposits with post office}$

RRB Group-D– 20/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): $M_3 = CU + DD + \text{Net time deposits of Commercial Banks.}$

237. Where is the headquarters of State Bank of India (SBI)?
- (a) Chennai (b) New Delhi
(c) Kolkata (d) Mumbai

RRB Group-D– 22/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): State Bank of India (SBI) a fortune 500 company, is an Indian Multinational, Public Sector Banking and Financial services statutory body headquartered in Mumbai.

Dinesh Kumar Khara is the Current Chairman of the state Bank of India since 7 October 2020. John Mathai was the first chairman of SBI.

238. In the Indian monetary system which bank is said to be the lender of last resort?
- (a) Central Bank of India
(b) Reserve Bank of India
(c) State Bank of India
(d) Federal Bank

RRB Group-D– 22/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): Reserve Bank of India is referred to as the lender of the last resort. Reserve Bank of India is the central bank of India. Central bank is an apex bank that regulates and controls the entire banking system of a country.

239. What is the value of money multiplier if the CRR (Cash Reserve Ratio) is 15%?
- (a) 15 (b) 1500
(c) 6.67 (d) 85

RRB Group-D– 16/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): Money multiplier depends upon cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) which is expressed in mathematical terms as given below.

$$\text{Money Multiplier} = \frac{1}{\text{CRR}} [\text{Given, CRR} = 15\%]$$

$$= \frac{1}{15\%} = \frac{100}{15} = 6.67$$

240. What is the full form of NBFC?
- (a) Non-Banking Financial Corporation
(b) Non-Banking Financial Company
(c) Non-Banking Financial Commission
(d) Non-Banking Financial Commodity

RRB Group-D– 15/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): NBFC stands for Non-banking Financial Company.

241. In which of the following years was Shaktikanta Das appointed as the Reserve Bank of India's Governor?
- (a) 2020 (b) 2019
(c) 2018 (d) 2017

RRB Group-D– 15/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): Shaktikanta Das was appointed as the RBI governor on 12th Dec, 2018.

242. Which of the following animals is present on the insignia of Reserve Bank of India?
- (a) Elephant (b) Zebra
(c) Tiger (d) Rhinoceros

RRB Group-D– 15/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): Tiger and palm tree are present on the insignia of the RBI. Tiger is the national animal of India.

243. Which of the following is/are a function of money?
- (A) Used as a store of value
(B) Used as a measure of value
- (a) Only B (b) Both A and B
(c) Neither A nor B (d) Only A

RRB Group-D– 13/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): Money acts as a legal tender for any type of exchange and transactions. Functions of money can be broadly categorized into two parts-primary functions of money (Money as a exchange medium, a measure of value), and Secondary functions of money (store of value, standard of deferred payments, and transfer of value). Hence, given the both A & B statement are a function of money.

244. 'e-RUPI' is a ____based payments system to promote cashless transactions, launched by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) in 2021.
- (a) credit card (b) mobile wallet
(c) debit card (d) voucher

RRB Group-D– 05/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): e-RUPI is a one time contactless, cashless voucher-based model of payment that helps users redeem the voucher without a card, digital payment app or internet banking access.

245. Which of the following is a public sector bank in India?
- (a) Tamilnadu Mercantile Bank
(b) Indian Overseas Bank
(c) Bandhan Bank
(d) IndusInd Bank

RRB Group-D– 05/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): List of Scheduled Public Sector Banks

1. Bank of Baroda
2. Bank of India
3. Bank of Maharashtra
4. Canara Bank
5. Central Bank of India
6. Indian Bank
7. Indian Overseas Bank
8. Punjab & Sind Bank
9. Punjab National Bank
10. State Bank of India
11. UCO Bank
12. Union Bank of India

246. The total liability of the monetary authority of the country (Reserve Bank of India) is called the ____.

- (a) Narrow and Broad Money
- (b) Base Money
- (c) Credit Reserve Ratio
- (d) Currency Deposit Reserve

RRB Group-D– 05/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(b) : The total liability of the monetary authority of the country, RBI, is called the monetary base or high-powered money.

247. _____, the then largest NBFC – MFI got merged with IndusInd bank in July 2019.

- (a) Bharat Financial Inclusion Limited
- (b) Bandhan Financial Services Limited
- (c) Credit Access Grameen Limited
- (d) Annapurna Finance Private Limited

RRB Group-D– 02/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): Bharat Financial Inclusion Limited was the, then NBFC-MFI which got merged with IndusInd bank in July 2019.

248. What is the main role of the Reserve Bank of India?

- (a) It conducts consolidated supervision of the financial sector in India.
- (b) It provides fund to the private sector industries.
- (c) It maintains the profit generated by the banking sector.
- (d) It lends money to all people.

RRB Group-D– 02/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is India's central bank. It controls the Monetary Policy concerning the national currency, the Indian rupee. It conducts consolidated supervision of the financial sector in India. The RBI was established on April 1, 1935 in accordance with the provisions of The RBI Act, 1934.

249. Select the correct match in the context of microfinance.

- (a) Muhammad Yunus – Vishvaas Bank
- (b) Muhammad Yunus – Grameen Bank
- (c) Muhammad Yunus – Sri Lanka
- (d) Grameen Bank - Bhutan

RRB Group-D– 02/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): Prof. Muhammad Yunus is a Bangladeshi economist and founder of the Grameen Bank, an institution that provides microcredit to help its clients establish creditworthiness and financial self-sufficiency. In 2006 Muhammad Yunus and Grameen Bank received the Nobel Peace Prize.

250. Which of the following is a qualitative instrument of credit control used by the Reserve Bank of India?

- (a) Moral suasion
- (b) Open market operations
- (c) Repo rate
- (d) Bank rate

Ans. (a): Credit control is a monetary policy tool used by the Reserve Bank of India to control the demand and supply of money or liquidity in the economy.

Moral suasion is the qualitative method of controlling credit.

Whereas open market operation, Repo rate, Bank Rate, CRR, SLR are the quantitative method of controlling credit.

251. SEWA Cooperative Bank was first initiated in _____ in 1974.

- (a) Varanasi
- (b) Ahmedabad
- (c) Chennai
- (d) Jaipur

Ans. (b): SEWA cooperative Bank was first initiated in Ahmedabad in 1974.

252. Which of the following institutions launched the microfinance movement in India on a pilot basis in 1992?

- (a) NABARD
- (b) IFCI
- (c) SIDBI
- (d) IIFCL

RRB Group-D– 26/08/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): NABARD launched the microfinance movement in India on a pilot basis in 1992.

The beginning of the micro finance movement in India could be traced to the self-help group (SHG) bank linkage programme (SBLP) started as a pilot project in 1992 by NABARD.

253. What is the term used for an assessment of an individual's past credit history, which is usually shown a number between 300 and 900?

- (a) Accept Rating
- (b) Credit rating
- (c) Trust Rating
- (d) Status Rating

RRB Group-D– 26/08/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(b) : A credit score is a number from 300 to 900 that depicts a consumer's credit worthiness. Credit rating term is used for an assessment of an individual's past credit history.

254. The Reserve Bank of India was nationalised with effect from 1st January, ____.

- (a) 1954
- (b) 1949
- (c) 1950
- (d) 1952

RRB Group-D– 26/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(b) : RBI was established on April 1, 1935 but it was nationalised on January 1, 1949. Sir Osborne Smith (1935-37) was the first Governor of RBI. During nationalization of it C.D. Deshmukh (1943-49) was the Governor. Shaktikanta Das is the present Governor of RBI. The headquarters of RBI is in Mumbai. It has four local Boards at New Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai.

255. The Reserve Bank of India was nationalised with effect from 1st January, _____.

- (a) 1954 (b) 1952
(c) 1949 (d) 1950

RRB Group-D– 26/08/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(c) : See the explanation of above question.

256. In March 2022, which bank did RBI direct to stop on boarding new customers?

- (a) AU Small Finance Bank
(b) Airtel Payment Bank
(c) Ujjivan Small Finance Bank
(d) Paytm Payments Bank

RRB Group-D– 17/08/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) : In the exercise of its powers, on 11 March, 2022, RBI directed Paytm Payments Bank Ltd to stop, with immediate effect, on boarding of new customers. This action against Paytm Payments Bank Ltd was taken under the section 35 A of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

257. Who was the founder of Bank of Baroda from following?

- (a) Maharaja Ganpatrao Gaekwad
(b) Maharaja Malharrao Gaekwad
(c) Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad III
(d) Maharaja Govindrao Gaekwad

RRB Group-D– 18/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): The Bank of Baroda was founded by the Maharaja of Baroda, Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekwad III on 20th July, 1908. The bank along with 13 other major commercial banks of India was nationalised on 19th July, 1969 by the Government of India.

258. Where is the headquarters of Bandhan Financial Services Ltd, which offers micro financial services?

- (a) Bhubaneshwar (b) Bengaluru
(c) Chennai (d) Kolkata

RRB Group-D– 18/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): Bandhan Financial Services Ltd. has its headquarter's in Kolkata, West Bengal.

259. In India, coins are issued by the _____.

- (a) Ministry of Home Affairs
(b) State Bank of India
(c) Reserve Bank of India
(d) Ministry of Finance

RRB Group-D– 18/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): In India, coins are issued by the Ministry of Finance, while the Reserve Bank has the sole authority to issue banknotes in India except 1 ₹ note.

260. Instant messaging platform WhatsApp launched a UPI payment service in a graded manner in India in _____.

- (a) November 2020 (b) December 2020
(c) September 2020 (d) October 2020

RRB Group-D– 18/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): Meta-owned whatsapp introduced payments service in November, 2020 in India.

261. Which of the following banks was the organiser of the global hackathon, HARBINGER 2021 – Innovation for Transformation, with the theme 'Smarter Digital Payments' ?

- (a) Reserve Bank of India
(b) HDFC Bank
(c) HSBC Bank
(d) State Bank of India

RRB Group-D– 08/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(a) : The RBI had launched its first Global hackathon - HARBINGER -2021- Innovation for Transformation, with the theme Smarter Digital Payments.

262. _____ is a newsletter published by the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) and Equifax.

- (a) Microfinance Times (b) Microfinance Pulse
(c) Microfinance World (d) Microfinance Now

RRB Group-D– 08/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(b) : Microfinance Pulse is first of its kind newsletter launched by Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) and Equifax to track the trends in the microfinance sector viz. disbursements delinquencies, state wise distribution, top loan categories etc.

263. When was IFCI (Industrial Finance Corporation of India Ltd) set up as a statutory corporation to provide medium and long-term finance to the industry ?

- (a) 1954 (b) 1975
(c) 1969 (d) 1948

RRB Group-D– 06/10/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(d) : IFCI Ltd. (IFCI) was set up as a statutory corporation ("The Industrial Finance Corporation of India") in 1948 for providing medium and long term finance to industry.

264. Which of the following financial institutions was set up by the India government to promote sustainable agriculture and rural development in the country ?

- (a) NABARD (b) SIDBI
(c) RBI (d) PNB

RRB Group-D– 06/10/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(a) : NABARD full form is National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development. It is a financial institution was set by the Indian government to promote sustainable agriculture and rural development in the country. NABARD was established on 12th July 1982, on the recommendations of Shivraman committee.

265. What is the full form of NABARD?

- (a) National Agriculture Bank Authority for Rural Development
(b) National Bank for Agriculture and Regional Development
(c) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
(d) National Bank for Rural Development

RRB Group-D 25-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

266. The Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) in India is fixed by ____.

- A. RBI
- B. SEBI
- C. Ministry of Finance
- D. Ministry of Finance

- (a) Only A
- (b) Only C
- (c) Both A and C
- (d) Only B

RRB Group-D– 09/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(a) : The Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) is a certain percentage of cash that all scheduled commercial banks have to keep with RBI as a deposit. This percentage is fixed by the RBI and is changed from time to time by the Central Bank itself.

267. In Economics, 'multiplier' is defined as the ratio of increase in income to increase in

- (a) liability
- (b) debt
- (c) credit
- (d) investment

RRB Group-D– 26/08/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(d) : In Economics, multiplier is defined as the ratio of increase in income and increase in investment and it is denoted as k.

268. In order to correct the situation of excess demand, which of the following monetary measures can be applied?

- A. Reduce repo rate
- B. Reduce SLR

- (a) Only A
- (b) Neither A nor B
- (c) Only B
- (d) Both A and B

RRB Group-D– 29/08/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(b) : "Repo rate" is the rate of interest charged by the Central Bank on the cash borrowed by commercial banks while SLR is a minimum percentage of deposits that a commercial bank has to maintain in the form of liquid cash, gold or other securities.

In order to correct the situation of excess demand, the Central Bank increases CRR and SLR.

269. What is the term used for an assessment of an individual's past credit history, which is usually shown as a number between 300 and 900?

- (a) Credit Rating
- (b) Trust Rating
- (c) Accept Rating
- (d) Status Rating

RRB Group-D– 26/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(a) : The assessment of a person past credit history is known as credit rating. CIBIL score is a three-digit number, ranging from 300 to 900, which acts as a measure of a person credit worthiness.

270. The Microfinance Institutions Network (MFIN) was recognized by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as India's first Self-Regulatory Organization (SRO) for Non-Banking Financial Company-Micro Finance Institutions (NBFC-MFI) in

- (a) 2015
- (b) 2018
- (c) 2017
- (d) 2014

RRB Group-D– 30/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(d) : In June 1914, the microfinance institutions network was recognized by RBI as India's first self regulatory organisation (SRO) for (NBFC – MFI).

271. Which was the first microfinance institution in the country to win a bank license in 2014 by RBI?

- (a) Annapurna Financial Services Pvt Ltd
- (b) Bandhan Financial Servies Pvt Ltd
- (c) BSS Microfinance Bangalore Pvt Ltd
- (d) Madura Micro Finance Ltd

RRB Group-D– 16/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): Bandhan Financial Services Pvt. Ltd. was the first microfinance institution in the country to win a bank license in 2014 by RBI.

272. Which of the following is a private sector bank in India?

- (a) Bank of Baroda
- (b) UCO Bank
- (c) Punjab National Bank
- (d) Federal Bank

RRB Group-D 28-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): Federal Bank is a private sector bank in India. In private sector Banks, majority of the stake is held by private individuals. Currently there are 21 private sector Banks.

273. Securities sold by the Central Bank with a clear specification of repurchase date and price is called

- (a) outright open market operations
- (b) Interest Rate Swap
- (c) repurchase agreement
- (d) reverse repo

RRB Group-D 25-08-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): Securities sold by the central Bank with a clear specification of repurchase date and price is called open market operations.

274. MUDRA refers to _____

- (a) Medium Units Development Regulatory Association
- (b) Medium Units Development and Refinance Association
- (c) Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency Association
- (d) Micro Units Development and Regulatory Agency

RRB Group-D 28-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): MUDRA refers to Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency.

The Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY) is a scheme launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on April 8, 2015 for providing loans upto 10 lakh to the non- corporate, non-farm small/micro enterprise.

275. In the year 2020, the Oriental Bank of Commerce (OBC) and the United Bank of India were merged with which of the following banks?

- (a) Punjab National Bank
- (b) State Bank of India
- (c) Bank of India
- (d) Bank of Maharashtra

RRB Group-D 28-09-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): In 2020, the Oriental Bank of Commerce and the United Bank of India were merged with Punjab National Bank.

276. Which of the following is a microfinance institution of India?

- (a) Small Industries Development Bank of India
- (b) National Housing Bank
- (c) Industrial Finance Corporation of India
- (d) Arohan Financial Services

RRB Group-D 29-09-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): Arohan Financial Services is a microfinance institution of India. Micro Finance institutions are organizations that provide loans to low-income clients, including micro companies and the self-employed.

277. As per a brand valuation report released by Brand Finance in February 2022, what is the rank of Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) in the list of insurance brands globally?

- (a) 7th
- (b) 9th
- (c) 10th
- (d) 8th

RRB Group-D 24-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): Life insurance corporation of India is a public undertaking headquartered in Mumbai, and is under the ownership of Ministry of Finance, Government of India. LIC was established on 1st September 1956, when the Parliament of India passed the Life Insurance of India Act.

278. In January 2022, The Punjab and Maharashtra Co-operative bank has been merged with which bank?

- (a) Unity Small Finance Bank
- (b) Ujjivan Small Finance Bank
- (c) AU Small Finance Bank
- (d) Capital Small Finance Bank

RRB Group-D 24-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): In January 2022, the Punjab and Maharashtra Co-operative bank has been merged with Unity Small Finance Bank.

279. Who among the following became the first film star in India to issue his NFT (Non-Fungible token) collection in 2021.

- (a) Shahrukh Khan
- (b) Amitabh Bachchan
- (c) Rajnikant
- (d) Salman Khan

RRB Group-D 24-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): Amitabh Bachchan became the first Bollywood film star in India to issue his NFT (Non-Fungible token). The Amitabh Bachchan themed NFTs will include legendary work, 'Madhushala' narrated by the megastar, back stories related to Big B's work posters of his movies signed by him and few other rare events related to his life converted into digital work.

280. Which regulatory body is the only note issuing authority in India?

- (a) Reserve Bank of India
- (b) Small Industries Development Bank of India
- (c) Securities and Exchange Board of India
- (d) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India

RRB Group-D 24-08-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): Reserve Bank of India is the only note issuing authority in India. It is India's central bank and regulatory body responsible for regulation of the Indian banking system. The Reserve Bank of India was established on 1st April 1935 as per Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

281. In which year did the Indira Gandhi Government devalue the India Rupee?

- (a) 1978
- (b) 1970
- (c) 1956
- (d) 1966

RRB Group-D 24-08-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Indira Gandhi Government devalued the Indian Rupee in the year 1966. This was due to the balance of payment crisis.

282. Which microfinance institution of India provides loans only against gold jewellery and provides foreign exchange service, money transfer, wealth management services, travel and tourism services?

- (a) Muthoot Finance Ltd
- (b) Aditya Birla Finance Ltd
- (c) Power Finance Corporation Ltd
- (d) Mahindra & Mahindra Financial Services Ltd

RRB Group-D 24-08-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): Muthoot Finance Ltd is a microfinance institution of India which provides loans only against gold jewellery and provides foreign exchange service, money transfer, wealth management services, travel and tourism services.

283. The Central Bank of Zimbabwe has been lowering rate of interests of the economy to boost growth. The bank is being in its monetary policy stance.

- (a) Neutral
- (b) hawkish
- (c) dovish
- (d) Accommodative

RRB Group-D 25-08-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): The Central Bank of Zimbabwe has adopted 'dovish' monetary policy in order to support low-interest rates and expand the monetary system (expansionary monetary policy). 'Dovish' and 'Hawkish' are two instances of monetary policy where 'Dovish' means conservative, while 'hawkish' means aggressive monetary policy.

284. What is the primary function of money?

- (a) It is the basis of distribution of income
- (b) It is a store house of goods
- (c) It is the basis of debit
- (d) It is a medium of exchange

RRB Group-D 19-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): Medium of exchange is the primary function of money. Money is often defined in terms of the three functions or services that it provides. Money serves as a medium of exchange, as a store of value, and as a unit of account.

285. Who gave the concept of the Grameen Bank Model, which has inspired the creation of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in India?

- (a) Abdul Hamid
- (b) Muhammad Yunus
- (c) Rejwan Ahammad Taufiq
- (d) Ziaur Rahman

RRB Group-D 19-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): By establishing Grameen Bank in 1983, Muhammad Yunus gave the concept of the Grameen Bank Model, which has inspired the Creation of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in India.

- 286. Which of the following is an independent financial institution established in 1990 under an Act of the Indian Parliament, with the objective of assisting in the growth and development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector?**
- (a) NBFC (b) SIDBI
(c) MSS (d) FSDC

RRB Group-D 18-08-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): Small Industries Development Bank of India has been established under an Act of the parliament in 1990. SIDBI functions under the Ministry of Finance, Government of India. It works to regulate and give licenses to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Finance companies.

- 287. Which of the following depict the characteristics of the Reserve Bank of India?**
- A. It issue the currency of the country
B. It controls money supply of the country through various methods.
C. It acts as a banker to the government.
D. It accepts deposits from the public and lends out part of these funds to those who want to borrow.
- (a) A, B and D (b) A, B and C
(c) B, C and D (d) A, C and D

RRB Group-D 19-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): The mains characteristics of the Reserve Bank of India are as follows : It issues the currency of the country, controls money supply of the country through various methods, and acts as a banker of the government.

- 288. When was Bandhan Bank formed?**
- (a) 2011 (b) 2013
(c) 2017 (d) 2015

RRB Group-D 18-08-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): Bandhan Bank was formed on 23 August 2015, in Kolkata. Bandhan Bank is a commercial bank focused on serving under banked and underpenetrated market in India. It is a private bank.

- 289. Which two bank have merged with Punjab National Bank in 2020?**
- (a) Syndicate Bank and Allahabad Bank
(b) Dena Bank and Vijaya Bank
(c) Oriental Bank of Commerce and United Bank of India
(d) Andhra Bank and Corporation Bank

RRB Group-D 18-08-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): As on April 1, 2020, Oriental Bank of Commerce (OBC) and the United Bank of India merged with PNB. With this merger, Punjab National Bank (PNB) became the country's second largest bank after the State Bank of India (SBI).

- 290. The Regional Rural Banks Act was passed in which year by the Government of India?**
- (a) 1976 (b) 1996
(c) 1966 (d) 1986

RRB Group-D 22-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) : The Regional Rural Banks (RRB) were established in 1975 under the provisions of the Ordinance promulgated on 26th September, 1975 and The Regional Rural Banks Act was passed in 1976. RRBs are financial institutions which ensure adequate credit for agriculture and other rural sectors.

- 291. Which of the following is not among the groups organized by microfinance institutions in India?**
- (a) Joint Liability Group (JLG)
(b) Urban Model Bank
(c) Self Help Group (SHG)
(d) Grameen Model Bank

RRB Group-D 11-10-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): Microfinance Institutions is an organization that offers financial services to low income populations. These services include microloans, microwaving and microfinance. Some groups organized by microfinance institutions are Joint liability Group, Self Help Group, Grameen Model Bank, Rural Cooperatives.

- 292. In which year was the SHG-Bank Linkage Programme (SHG-BLP) launched for the first time in India to improve the microfinance sector?**
- (a) 1992-93 (b) 1985-86
(c) 2001-02 (d) 1996-97

RRB Group-D 29-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): In the year 1992-93, the SHG-Bank Linkage programme (SHG-BLP) launched for the first time in India to improve the microfinance sector.

- 293. Which of the following performs the function of Credit Control in India?**
- (a) Ministry of Education
(b) NITI Aayog of India
(c) Reserve Bank of India
(d) Ministry of Finance

RRB Group-D 12-09-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): The function of credit control in India is performed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

- 294. In the wake of the Andhra Pradesh microfinance crisis of 2010, RBI had constituted which committee to study issues and concerns in the Microfinance Institutions sector in India?**
- (a) RV Gupta Committee
(b) Malegam Committee
(c) Parthasarathi Shome Committee
(d) Kelkar Committee

RRB Group-D 12-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): In the wake of Andhra Pradesh micro-finance crisis of 2010. RBI had constituted Malegam Committee to study the issues and concerns in the Micro-finance Institutions sector in India.

- 295. In the wake of AP microfinance crisis in 2010. RBI had constituted a committee under the chairmanship of to study issues and concerns in the MFI sector.**
- (a) Dr. Y.V. Reddy
(b) Shri Jagdish Capoor
(c) Shri Mukund M. Chitale
(d) Shri Y.H. Malegam

RRB Group-D 12-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

296. The Banking Regulation Act, 1949 is a law that regulates banking firms in India. This Act was amended by the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Act of which year?

- (a) 2018 (b) 2014
(c) 2020 (d) 2016

RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): The Banking Regulation Act, 1949 is a law that regulates banking firms in India. This Act was amended by the Banking Regulation Act of 2020.

297. In which year was the nationalization of banks

- (a) 1969 (b) 1967
(c) 1968 (d) 1970

RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): In the year 1969, the Government of India did nationalization of banks. Nationalization of Banks was implemented under the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of undertakings) Act of 1970. The ordinance came into force on 19 July 1969. 14 banks were Nationalized in 1969 while 6 more Banks were Nationalized in 1980.

298. According to Reserve Bank of India, which is a foreign Bank in India from following-

- (a) Sonali Bank Ltd. (b) DCB Bank Ltd.
(c) YES Bank Ltd. (d) IndusInd Bank Ltd

RRB Group-D 17-09-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): Sonali Bank Limited is the principal state owned leading public commercial Bank in Bangladesh. A foreign bank is a financial institution that provides financial services to international consumers from outside of its native country.

According to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) there are now 45 foreign bank in India as of 2023.

299. SHG- Bank linkage programme (SHG-BLP) is a bank- led microfinance scheme in India which was initiated by.....

- (a) SIDBI (b) NABARD
(c) LIC (d) EXIM Bank

RRB Group-D 17-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): NABARD:- National Bank for Agriculture and Rural development came into existence on 12th July 1982 on the recommendations of B. Sivaramman committee.

SIDBI:- (Small Industries Development Bank of India) was established with the mission of Facilitating and strengthening the credit flow to MSMS sector.

EXIM Bank (Export-Import Bank of India) was established by an act of parliament in 1981.

LIC (Life Insurance Corporation) is a statutory body established by an Act of parliament in 1956.

300. What is the term used for interest rates that change, during the term of the loan?

- (a) Drifting rate (b) Variable rate
(c) Floating rate (d) Buoyant rate

RRB Group-D 27-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): The floating rate will be equal to the base rate plus a spread or margin. Therefore we can say a floating interest rate is one that changes periodically, as opposed to a fixed (or unchanging) interest rate.

301. In which year was the AU Small Finance Bank found?

- (a) 2012 (b) 1996
(c) 2000 (d) 2005

RRB Group-D 27-09-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): AU Small Finance Bank was founded in the year 1996.

Sanjay Agrawal, a merit-holder Chartered Accountant and a first-generation entrepreneur, took it upon himself the responsibility of financing the entrepreneurship aspirations of the unreached and unbanked masses of India.

302. Where is the office of the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India ?

- (a) Mumbai (b) Kolkata
(c) Noida (d) Delhi

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The Reserve Bank of India was established on April 1, 1935 in accordance with the provisions of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. The Central Office of the Reserve Bank was initially established in Kolkata but was permanently moved to Mumbai in 1937. The Central Office is where the Governor sits and where policies are formulated. Presently, Shaktikanta Das is the RBI governor. He assumed charge as the 25th Governor of the Reserve Bank of India effective from 12 December, 2018.

303. Where are the headquarters of RBI located?

- (a) Chennai (b) Kolkata
(c) Patna (d) Mumbai

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question./

304. Where is the head office of Reserve bank of India situated?

- (a) Bengaluru (b) Chennai
(c) New Delhi (d) Mumbai

RRB Group-D 22-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

305. Where is the headquarters of the Reserve Bank of India located?

- (a) New Delhi (b) Chennai
(c) Mumbai (d) Kolkata

RRB NTPC 27.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

306. When was the Reserve Bank of India established?

- (a) 1st April 1945 (b) 21st April 1930
(c) 1st April 1925 (d) 1st April 1935

RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

307. Which of these banks was merged with Bank of Baroda in the year 2019?

- (a) Corporation Bank (b) Dena Bank
(c) Canara Bank (d) United Bank of India

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Vijaya Bank and Dena Bank were merged with Bank of Baroda with effect from 1 April, 2019. After merger Bank of Baroda became the third largest bank in the country after State Bank of India and HDFC Bank.

308. Which bank has become the third largest bank of India in April 2019?

- (a) SBI Bank (b) Axis bank
(c) Bank of Baroda (d) HDFC bank

RRB JE - 22/05/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): After merger of Dena Bank and Vijaya bank with Bank of Baroda in April 2019, Bank of Baroda has now become the third largest bank of India after SBI and Punjab National Bank.

309. Vijaya Bank and Dena Bank are merged with which of the following banks?

- (a) Canara Bank
(b) Punjab National bank
(c) State Bank of India
(d) Bank of Baroda

RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

310. Dena Bank and Vijaya Bank have recently merged with—

- (a) State Bank of India
(b) Punjab National Bank
(c) Bank of India
(d) Bank of Baroda

RRB NTPC 05.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

311. Which two banks were merged with Bank of Baroda with effect from 1st April 2019?

- (a) Union Bank of India and Andhra Bank
(b) Syndicate Bank and UCO Bank
(c) Vijaya Bank and Dena Bank
(d) Allahabad Bank and Canara Bank

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): On 1 April 2019 Vijaya Bank and Dena Bank have been merged with Bank of Baroda. After that Bank of Baroda became third the largest bank after SBI and PNB bank. At present, there are total 12 Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in the country.

312. Dena Bank and Vijaya Bank has recently merged with:

- (a) State Bank of India (b) Bank of India
(c) Punjab National Bank (d) Bank of Baroda

RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): See the expaltion of above question.

313. Which of the following is NOT a function of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)?

- (a) Banker to the public
(b) Banker to the government
(c) Lender of the last issue
(d) Bank of currency issue

RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Important Functions of RBI (Reserve Bank of India) are-

- Issue of Bank Notes.
- Banker to the Government.
- Custodian of the Cash Reserves of Commercial Banks.
- Custodian of country's forex reserves.
- Lender of last resort for bank.
- Controllor of Credit.

It was set up on the basis of the recommendations of the Hilton Young Commission. The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (II of 1934) provides the statutory basis of the

functioning of the Bank, which commenced operations on April 1, 1935. It was nationalised with effect from 1st January, 1949 on the basis of the Reserve Bank of India (Transfer to Public Ownership) Act, 1948. Therefore, it is clear that RBI is not a Banker to the public.

314. In which year the Reserve bank of India was Nationalized?

- (a) 1969 (b) 1947
(c) 1949 (d) 1974

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

315. RBI was nationalized in.....

- (a) 1949 (b) 1962
(c) 1947 (d) 1955

RRB Group-D 29-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

316. The Reserve Bank of India was set up in the year _____.

- (a) 1951 (b) 1935
(c) 1947 (d) 1960

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

317. Which of the following is depicted on the Indian 200-rupee note?

- (a) Red Fort (b) Ellora Caves
(c) Mangalyaan (d) Sanchi Stupa

RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d):	
Rupee Note	Depicted figure
200	Sanchi Stupa
500	Red Fort
2000	Mangalyaan
20	Ellora Caves
50	Stone chariot of Hampi
100	Rani ki Vav
10	Konark Sun temple

318. The characteristics of ₹100 note which is issued by the Reserve bank of India (RBI) is?

- (a) The colour of Note is brown
(b) Structure of "Rani ki Vav".
(c) Price square 100 is not written in Devnagari Script.
(d) There is not any signature of RBI governor.

RRB Group-D 22-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

319. Recently ₹50 Note issued by Reserve bank of India on the reverse side of this note, which of the following structure is printed?

- (a) Mangalyan (b) Sanchi Stupa
(c) Red fort (d) Chariot of Hampi

RRB ALP & Tec. (31-08-18 Shift-I)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

320. In relation to theme based currency, according to new policy,.....printed on Rs. 200 note is the cultural sign of India.

- (a) Red fort (b) Agra fort
(c) Taj Mahal (d) Sanchi stupa

RRB Group-D 09-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of the above question.

321. In which of the following India bank note, Sanchi Stupa is printed on the reverse side?

- (a) ₹ 200 (b) ₹ 50
(c) ₹ 500 (d) ₹ 2,000

RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): See the explanation of the above question.

322. How many angular bleed lines are present in the 200 rupees note?

- (a) 7 (b) 4
(c) 2 (d) 6

RRB JE CBT-II 28-08-2019 (morning)

Ans. (b): There are 4 angular bleed lines present in ₹ 200 note.

323. What does the term 'bank rate' refer to?

- (a) Rate of interest charged by a non-scheduled bank on its loans to individuals
(b) Rate of interest charged by a private sector bank on its loans to a commercial bank
(c) Rate of interest charged by scheduled commercial bank on its loan to a private sector bank
(d) Rate of interest charged by a central bank in its loans to a commercial bank

RRB NTPC 12.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Bank rate is the rate charged by the central bank for lending funds to commercial banks. When bank rate is increased by the central bank a commercial bank's borrowing costs hikes, which reduces the supply of money in the market. When a bank rate changes, it can influence every sphere of the Indian economy.

324. Which of the following is the full form of SIDBI?

- (a) Small Industries and Domestic Bank of India
(b) Small Inter Development Bank of India
(c) Small Industries Development Bank of India
(d) Small Indian Development Bank for Industry

RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The SIDBI (Small Industries Development Bank of India) is a wholly-owned subsidiary of IDBI (Industrial Development Bank of India). It is established under the Special Act of the Parliament 1988 which became operative from April 2, 1990. SIDBI is the Principal financial Institution engaged in promotion, financing and development of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector and coordination of the functions of the various institutions engaged in similar activities. Its headquarters as is situated in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.

325. Which of the following projects objective is to changed the operation of Bank and stressed compares?

- (a) Project Samridhi (b) Project Parivartan
(c) Project Sashakt (d) Project Sukanya

RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): 'SASHAKT' stands for strengthening and the whole objective was to strengthen the credit capacity, credit culture and portfolio of public sector banks. Project SASHAKT was proposed by a panel led by PNB Chairman Sunil Mehta.

326. The "Indradhanush" framework, an Indian government initiative, is for:

- (a) Capacity building in Private Sector Banks
(b) Revamping of Private Sector Banks
(c) Resource mobilisation
(d) Revamping of Public Sector Banks

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): In 2015, the government in order to resolve the issues faced by the Public Sector Banks, launched a 7 pronged plan called "Mission Indradhanush." The objectives met by the Mission Indradhanush are taken from the recommendation of PJ Nayak Committee.

327. An asset that the borrower owns and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid is called:

- (a) Collateral (b) Interest
(c) Debit (d) Credit

RRB NTPC 08.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Collateral loans can be taken either for the purchase of a particular asset, in which the lender keeps the ownership of the asset until the loan is repaid; or alternatively, they are taken by borrowers who pledge already owned assets to borrow a large amount of money with a long repayment.

328. Which of the following could be a description of the term 'Financial Inclusion'?

- (a) Use of mobile phone for financial transactions
(b) Implementation of 'Know Your Customer' norm
(c) Facility of transfer of money free of cost
(d) Delivery of financial services at affordable cost to the poor

RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Financial Inclusion is the process of ensuring access to appropriate financial products and services needed by all sections of the society in general and vulnerable groups such as weaker sections and low income groups in particular at an affordable cost in a fair and transparent manner by mainstream institutional.

329. BuyUcoin has introduced the first Indian platform regarding wholesale trading for:

- (a) Crypto Currency (b) Paper Currency
(c) Gilt Currency (d) Plastic Currency

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): BuyUcoin has launched a new and unique platform for wholesale cryptocurrency trading. This wholesale platform works on 'free trading model' which means it charges zero fee on any trade. The platform also known as OTC (Over-the-counter) desk, allows users to trade on a large scale with low price fluctuations. It will also improve the problem of liquidity of cryptocurrency in Indian market. BuyUcoin is the second oldest Cryptocurrency Exchange in India.

330. An officer appointed by the Reserve Bank of India to redress customer complaints against deficiency in banking service is known as:

- (a) Banking Commissioner
(b) Central Vigilance Officer
(c) Banking Ombudsman
(d) Banking Lokayukt

RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The Banking Ombudsman is a senior official appointed by the Reserve Bank of India to address customer complaints against deficiency in certain banking services covered under the grounds of complaint specified under Clause 8 of the Banking Ombudsman Scheme 2006 (As amended upto July 1, 2017). The Banking Ombudsman Scheme is introduced under Section 35A of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 by RBI with effect from 1995.

331. Which committee was constituted for banking sector reforms ?

- (a) Malhotra Committee
- (b) Chelliah Committee
- (c) Narsimham Committee
- (d) Kelkar Committee

RRB NTPC 23.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The committees with concerned subjects are as follow.

Committee	Subject
Swaminathan committee	- Population policy
Narasimhan committee	- Banking reforms
Sarkaria commission	- Centre State relationship
Malhotra committee	- Insurance reforms
Tendulkar committee	- Poverty

332. Who among the following was the first Indian Governor of the Reserve Bank of India

- (a) Raghuram Rajan
- (b) CD Deshmukh
- (c) Manmohan singh
- (d) IG Patel

RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): First governor of RBI was Sir Osborn Smith and first Indian governor was C.D. Deshmukh. (1943-49). Shaktikant Das is the current Governor of RBI.

333. What is the correct full form of NABARD from below?

- (a) National Bank for Agri Related Development
- (b) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
- (c) National Bank for Agriculture and Resource Development
- (d) National Bank for Asian Research Development

RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is an apex regulatory body for overall regulation of regional rural banks and apex cooperative banks in India. It is under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Finance, Government of India. NABARD was established on the 12 July, 1982. Its headquarters is situated in Mumbai.

334. Which bank was set up as an apex body to coordinate the activities of all institutions involved in rural financing?

- (a) The poor women banks
- (b) Cooperative societies
- (c) Cooperative banks
- (d) NABARD

RRB NTPC 08.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

335. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana was launched on:

- (a) 15 August, 2015
- (b) 15 August, 2014
- (c) 28 August, 2014
- (d) 28 August, 2015

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) is National Mission for financial inclusion to ensure access to financial services. Jan Dhan Yojana was announced on 15 August, 2014 but PMJDY was launched on 28 August 2014.

336. Which of the following is not an employment generating scheme?

- (a) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
- (b) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
- (c) Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana
- (d) Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana is a financial inclusion program of the Government of India open to Indian citizens that aims to expand affordable access to financial services such as bank accounts remittances credit insurance and pensions. It was launched on 28 Aug. 2014 by prime minister Narendra Modi.

337. Who initiated the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)?

- (a) Narendra Modi
- (b) Manmohan Singh
- (c) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- (d) Rajiv Gandhi

RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

338. Which of following is NOT a part of the nine pillars of 'Digital India', a campaign launched by the Government of India?

- (a) Jan-Dhan Yojna
- (b) Universal Access to Mobile Connectivity
- (c) Broadband Highways
- (d) Electronics Manufacturing

RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Digital India is a campaign launched by the Government of India in order to ensure the electronically improved online infrastructure and by increasing Internet connectivity or making the country digitally empowered in the field of technology. It was launched on 1st July 2015. Its nine pillars includes- Broadband Highways, Universal Access to Mobile Connectivity, Public Internet Access Programme, e-Governance: Reforming Government through Technology, e-Kranti - Electronic Delivery of Services, Information for All, Electronics Manufacturing, IT for Jobs and Early Harvest Programmes.

339. What is the dimension of the ₹2,000 bank note?

- (a) 66 mm × 166 mm
- (b) 65 mm × 165 mm
- (c) 66 mm × 146 mm
- (d) 60 mm × 180 mm

RRB NTPC 27.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The dimension of ₹2,000 banknote are 66 mm × 166 mm. The dimensions of Rs. 500 banknote are 66×150 mm.

340. Which of these statements is incorrect regarding payment banks?

- (a) They can issue debit cards
- (b) They can issue credit cards
- (c) They cannot issue loans
- (d) They can accept demand deposits

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): A payments bank (Airtel Payments Bank, India Post Payments Bank, etc.) is like any other bank, but operating on a smaller or restricted scale. Credit risk is not involved with the Payments Bank. It can carry out most banking operations but cannot advance loans or issue credit cards. It can accept demand deposits only i.e. savings and current accounts, not time deposits. The Payment Banks cannot set up subsidiaries to undertake non-banking financial services activities. It needs to have a minimum paid-up capital of ₹ 100 crore. It can take deposits up to Rs. 2,00,000. It can accept demand deposits in the form of savings and current accounts. A committee headed by Dr. Nachiket Mor recommended setting up of 'Payments Bank' to cater to the lower income groups and small businesses. Payments banks can issue ATM cards or debit cards and provide online or mobile banking. Bharti Airtel set up India's first payments bank, Airtel Payments Bank.

341. In India which of the following organization monitors the money supply.

- (a) Finance Commission
- (b) State Bank of India
- (c) Planning Commission
- (d) Reserve Bank of India

RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is vested with the responsibility of conducting monetary policy. This responsibility is explicitly mandated under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

342. On 8th Nov 2016, during the declaration of Demonetization, who was the Governor of RBI?

- (a) Shaktikant Das
- (b) Raghuram Rajan
- (c) Urjit Patel
- (d) D. Subbarao

RRB NTPC 29.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Urjit Patel who took over as the 24th Governor of the Reserve Bank of India on September 4, 2016, succeed Raghuram Rajan. Demonetisation took place on 8 November, 2016, Urjit Patel was RBI Governor at that time.

Shaktikant Das is a current governor of RBI.

343. Which system has been adopted by the Reserve Bank of India for note issue?

- (a) Gold Reserve System
- (b) Proportional Reserve System
- (c) Fixed Fiduciary System
- (d) Minimum Reserve System

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The Reserve Bank of India has adopted the 'Minimum Reserve System' for the note issue. Since 1957, it maintains gold and foreign exchange reserves of 200 crore, of which at least 115 crore should be in gold.

344. Dear money refers to money that is hard to obtain due to:

- (a) High rate of interest
- (b) Inflation
- (c) Depression
- (d) Low rate of interest

RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The term "Dear currency" refers to the currency which is hard to obtain due to its high interest rates. It is mainly issued by countries having stable economic and political units, and it is accepted by most of the countries of the world. This currency has great demand in market, due to which its interest rate is high.

345. Who among the following has never been a Governor for Reserve Bank of India?

- (a) K Kasturi Rangan
- (b) Dr. Manmohan Singh
- (c) D. Subba Rao
- (d) Bimal Jalan

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Krishnaswamy Kasturirangan has never been the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India. He is an Indian space scientist who headed the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) from 1994 to 2003. It is significant that, the Kasturirangan Committee was formed for the protection of the Western Ghats. This committee declared 37 percent of the total Western Ghats area as ESZ, without categorizing the ESZ (Ecologically Sensitive Zones). In addition, in June 2017 for the formulation of the New Education Policy, a committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan. This committee had presented the 'Draft National Education Policy' in May 2019.

346. Which of the following banks became State Bank of India after nationalisation in the year 1955 and has the largest number of branches in the World?

- (a) National Bank of India
- (b) Bank of India
- (c) Indus Bank of India
- (d) Imperial Bank of India

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): On January 27, 1921 the Presidency Banks (Bank of Bengal, Bank of Bombay, Bank of Madras) were merged and the reorganized banking entity was known as "Imperial Bank of India". After independence, in accordance with the provisions of the State Bank of India Act 1955, the Reserve Bank of India, which is the central bank of India, acquired control of the 'Imperial Bank of India'. On July 1, 1955, the name of 'Imperial Bank of India' was changed to 'State Bank of India'. SBI, the largest Indian Bank with 1/4th market share, has an extensive branch network, with over 22,000 branches in India and 229 offices in 31 foreign countries.

347. _____ was the first bank that was established in India in 1770.

- (a) Indian Bank
- (b) Bank of Hindustan
- (c) State Bank of India
- (d) Bank of Baroda

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The first bank established in India was the Bank of Hindustan, which was started in 1770 by the agency house Alexander and Company. The bank became defunct in March, 1832. The second was the General Bank of India, which started in 1786.

348. In which year the new currency symbol of the Indian rupee was officially adopted?

- (a) 2018
- (b) 2010
- (c) 1995
- (d) 2000

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The Indian Rupee symbol was adopted by the Government of India on 15th July 2010. It was designed by Udaya Kumar. The design was based on Devanagari letter '₹' and its symbol is (₹).

349. Which of the following banks was established in India at Calcutta under European Management (in 1770)?

- (a) National Bank of India
- (b) Bank of Hindustan
- (c) Bank of India
- (d) Indus Bank of India

RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): 'Bank of Hindustan' was the first Bank of India. This Bank was established at Calcutta under European Management. It was liquidated in 1830-32. It was setup by the Agency House of Alexander and Company in the year 1770.

350. The Reserve Bank of India was established on 1 April _____ with a share capital of Rs. 5 crore.

- (a) 1940
- (b) 1935
- (c) 1945
- (d) 1930

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): In 1926, the Hilton Young Commission recommended the setting up of the Reserve Bank of India. At that time, the authorized capital of the Reserve Bank of India was Rs. 5 crores. Reserve Bank of India

was established on 1 April 1935 in accordance with the provisions of the RBI Act, 1934. The central office of the RBI was initially established in Calcutta but was permanently moved to Mumbai in 1937. It regulates the credit and currency system in India.

351. How many banks were nationalised in India in the year 1969?

- (a) 8 (b) 15
(c) 14 (d) 10

RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): 14 Big commercial banks were nationalized in India on July 19, 1969, after that on April 15, 1980 the government nationalized 6 more banks. The working of banks in India is regulated by the Banking Act, 1949. At present the total number of public sector banks in India is 12.

352. How many major banks were Nationalised by the government in 1969?

- (a) 14 (b) 17
(c) 20 (d) 11

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

353. As of October 2020, how many Public Sector banks are there in India?

- (a) 20 (b) 21
(c) 12 (d) 22

RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

354. Which of the following functions cannot be performed by NBFCs

- (a) Accepting demand deposits
(b) Providing loans
(c) Making investments
(d) Acquisition of shares

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) is a company registered under the Companies Act, 1956. It engaged in the business of loans and advances, acquisition of shares, stocks, bonds, debentures, securities issued by the Government, or local authority. NBFC cannot accept demand deposits; NBFCs do not form part of the payment and settlement system and cannot issue cheques drawn on itself; deposit insurance facility of Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation is not available to depositors of NBFCs, unlike in case of banks.

355. Which committee is related to recommendations on Indian banking supervision?

- (a) Abid Hussain Committee
(b) S Padmanabhan Committee
(c) RH Khan Committee
(d) Ajit Kumar Committee

RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): S Padmanabhan Committee recommended that Banking supervision should focus on the parameters of the Financial Soundness, Managerial and Operational Efficiency and Firmness. The Padmanabhan Committee recommended 5 points rating, which was based upon the CAMELS Model.

356. 'Indradhanush 2.0' is associated with:

- (a) Recapitalization of public sector banks
(b) Rural infrastructure development
(c) Recapitalization of private sector banks
(d) Recapitalization of Export-Import banks

RRB NTPC 01.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Indradhanush 2.0 is associated with the recapitalisation of Public Sector Banks. Government announced Indradhanush plan for revamping Public Sector Banks in August 2015. Recapitalization is the process of restructuring a company's debt and equity mixture.

357. Bank rate is the interest rate at which:

- (a) The central bank borrows from the government
(b) Commercial banks lend money to the central bank
(c) The central bank lends money to the commercial banks
(d) The government borrows from the central bank

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Bank rate is the rate charged by the central bank for lending funds to commercial banks without keeping any security. In the event of a fund deficiency, a bank can borrow money from the central bank of a country.

358. Which of the following is NOT a function of RBI?

- (a) It issues currency notes
(b) It manages the banking needs of the government
(c) It is the custodian of cash reserves of commercial banks
(d) It promotes the development of securities market

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Reserve Bank of India (RBI) does not promotes the development of securities market RBI works as a central bank where commercial banks are account holders and can deposit money. RBI maintains banking accounts of all scheduled banks. Commercial banks create credit. It is the duty of the RBI to control the credit through the CRR, repo rate, and open market operations etc. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is the regulatory body for securities and commodity market.

359. IDBI (Industrial Development Bank of India) was established in :

- (a) 1964 (b) 1982
(c) 1980 (d) 1955

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) was constituted under the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964 as a development financial institution (DFI) and came into being on July 01, 1964, while it had notification dated June 22, 1964.

360. In which year was the Export - Import (EXIM) Bank of India established?

- (a) 1998 (b) 1984
(c) 2004 (d) 1982

RRB NTPC 27.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Exim Bank (export import bank) is a finance institution in India, established in 1982 under Export-Import Bank of India Act 1981. It's headquarter is in Mumbai.

361. Who is the present governor of Reserve bank of India?

- (a) Raghuram Rajan
- (b) Dr. Manmohan Singh
- (c) Shaktikant Das
- (d) Arvind Subramaniam

RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): In Present time Shaktikant Das is the present governor of RBI. He is the 25th governor of RBI. First governor of RBI is Osborne Smith (1 April 1935- 30 June 1937). First Indian governor of RBI is CD Deshmukh (11 August 1943 - 30 June 1949).

362. Monetary policy of India is regulated and declared by—

- (a) By State Bank of India
- (b) By Reserve Bank of India
- (c) By National Development Council
- (d) None of these

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Yellow paper)

Ans. (b): In India, Monetary Policy is announced by Reserve Bank of India.

363. Which of the following is chief banker of government of India?

- (a) Punjab National Bank
- (b) State Bank of India
- (c) Bank of India
- (d) Reserve Bank of India

RRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) Reserve Bank of India is main banker of government of India. RBI is the Bank of the Banks.

364. Demonetisation was announced by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on :

- (a) 8 October, 2016
- (b) 8 November, 2016
- (c) 8 September, 2016
- (d) 8 December, 2016

RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Demonetisation was announced by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 8 November, 2016. Even before this, demonetization has happened twice in India. The British government did demonetization for the first time in 1946. After that, in January 1978, the Janata Party government of Morarji Desai did demonetization. High denomination notes were discontinued by bringing ordinances in 1946 and 1978. In 2005, Manmohan Singh (the then Prime Minister) had demonetized 500 notes.

365. When the government of India had announced the demonetization?

- (a) 15 October 2017
- (b) 8 November 2016
- (c) 8 September, 2017
- (d) 31 December, 2016

RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above.

366. How many percentage of currency demonetized in comparison of total currency of India?

- (a) 86%
- (b) 78%
- (c) 95%
- (d) 79%

RRB Group-D 22-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): Total 86% of the currency have demonetized in comparison of total currency of India.

367. Which bank was formed after the merger of The Bank of Madras, Bank of Calcutta and Bank of Bombay?

- (a) Canara Bank
- (b) Indian Bank
- (c) Imperial Bank of India
- (d) Central Bank of India

RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): In 1921, Bank of Bombay, Bank of Madras and Bank of Calcutta were merged as Imperial Bank of India. On 1st July, 1955, the Imperial Bank of India was nationalised and got its new name as 'State Bank of India'.

368. Imperial Bank of India was renamed as State Bank of India after nationalization in the year

- (a) 1954
- (b) 1953
- (c) 1955
- (d) 1950

RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

369. Which of these committees presented its suggestions to RBI regarding measures to promote digital payments in India ?

- (a) Nandan Nilekani Committee
- (b) HR Khan Committee
- (c) Harsh Vardhan Committee
- (d) Suresh Mathur Committee

RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): RBI appointed committee on digital payments, headed by Nandan Nilekani, has made recommendations for strengthening digital payments ecosystem in India.

370. Which of the following bank launched 'YONO' Cash Point', a cardless ATM service?

- (a) SBI
- (b) HDFC
- (c) Citi Bank
- (d) UBS

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The State Bank of India (SBI), India's largest bank, has launched YONO Cash point in March 2019. State Bank of India was incorporated on 01 July 1955. The Government of India nationalized the Imperial Bank of India in the year 1955 with the Reserve Bank of India taking a 60% stake and name was changed to State Bank of India. SBI is the largest state-owned banking and financial services company in India.

371. How many banks were nationalised by the Union Government of India in the year 1980?

- (a) Nine
- (b) Three
- (c) Ten
- (d) Six

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Six scheduled commercial banks were nationalised in 1980. The banks which were nationalised in 1980 were Vijaya Bank Limited, Punjab and Sind Bank Limited, Oriental Bank of Commerce Limited, New Bank of India Limited, Corporation Bank Limited, Andhra Bank Limited.

The first bank in India to be nationalized was the Reserve Bank of India which happened in January 1949. Further, 14 other banks were nationalized in July 1969. Bank of India, PNB, and many others were part of this nationalization.

As of November 2021 after the recent mergers of government banks, there are total of 12 nationalized PSB's banks in India.

372. The Interest rate offered on saving bank account in Indian decided by:

- (a) The respective bank
- (b) Bank's Association
- (c) RBI
- (d) Finance Ministry

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The Interest rate offered on saving bank accounts in India is decided by the respective banks. But it is indirectly controlled by Central Bank of India (RBI) on the basis of CRR, SLR, Bank Rate, Repo Rate, Reverse Repo Rate etc. Commercial banks operates their day to day regulation and changes interest rate on saving account, current account etc.

373. In an effort to provide a safe and secure-payment option, RBI has launched

- (a) Vision 2021 (b) Vision 2020
(c) Vision 2019 (d) Vision 2020

RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The Reserve Bank of India has released Payment and Settlement System in India. Vision 2021, a vision document for safe, secure, quick and affordable e-payment is Empowering Exceptional (E) Payment Experience, that stresses on empowering every Indian to access a bunch of e-payment options safely and conveniently.

374. In which of the following year Regional Rural Banks were established?

- (a) 1980 (b) 1960
(c) 1975 (d) 1972

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) were set up under the terms of the 26 September 1975 ordinance and the RRB Act of 1976. First Regional Rural Bank was established on 2 October 1975. The Prathama Bank of Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh was the first RRB. The Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) are the newest form of banks that came into existence since the middle of the 1970s. It was sponsored by individual nationalised commercial banks with the objective of developing the rural economy by providing crediting and depositing facilities for agriculture and other productive activities of all kinds in rural areas. As of 1 April 2020, there are 43 RRBs in India.

375. In Banking field, SLR means:

- (a) Statutory Liquidity Ratio
(b) State liquidity Ratio
(c) Statutory Lending Rate
(d) Simple Lending Rate

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Statutory Liquidity Ratio popularly called SLR is the minimum percentage of deposits that the commercial bank maintains through gold, cash and other securities. However, these deposits are maintained by the banks themselves and not with the RBI or Reserve Bank of India. Every bank must have a particular portion of their Net Demand and Time Liabilities (NDTL) in the form of cash, gold, or other liquid assets by the end of the day. The ratio of these liquid assets to the demand and time liabilities is called the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR). The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has the authority to increase this ratio by up to 40%.

376. What is the full form of SLR in the context of economics?

- (a) Stocks Liquidity Ratio
(b) Sterilisation Liquidity Ratio
(c) State Liquidity Ratio
(d) Statutory Liquidity Ratio

RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

377. What is the emblem of RBI?

- (a) Pyramid and an eagle
(b) Capital of Ashoka Pillar
(c) Bengal tiger in front of a palm tree
(d) Dog sitting in a defensive state

RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): RBI is also known as "Bank of Banks". Its emblem is "Bengal tiger in front of a palm tree". It is an evidence of the colonial history and has been copied from the emblem of the East India Company.

378. Which of the following statements is not correct regarding banks of India?

- (a) Mobile ATM was first introduced by ICICI Bank
(b) SBI has the maximum number of branches all over India
(c) Allahabad Bank is the oldest public sector bank of India
(d) Reserve Bank of India is private bank of India

RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The Reserve Bank of India is India's central bank and regulatory body under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Finance, Government of India. So the option (d) is not correct.

379. Origin of State Bank of India (SBI) goes back to the year

- (a) 1951 (b) 1851
(c) 1948 (d) 1806

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The origin of the State Bank of India goes back to the first decade of the nineteenth century with the establishment of the Bank of Calcutta in Calcutta on 2 June 1806. Three years later the bank received its charter and was re-designed as the Bank of Bengal (2 January 1809). The Bank of Bombay (15 April 1840) and the Bank of Madras (1 July 1843) these three banks remained at the apex of modern banking in India till their amalgamation as the Imperial Bank of India on 27 January 1921. An act was accordingly passed in Parliament on May 1955 and the State Bank of India was constituted on 1 July 1955.

380. _____ was the first bank to be fully managed by Indians.

- (a) Dena Bank (b) Bank of India
(c) Punjab National Bank (d) Allahabad Bank

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Punjab National Bank was the first Indian bank to be fully managed by Indians. It was established before partition in 1894, Lahore. It was Nationalized in July, 1969.

381. Which of the following is not an instrument of the monetary policy of the Reserve Bank of India?

- (a) Goods and Service Tax
(b) Cash Reserve Ratio
(c) Statutory Liquidity Ratio
(d) Bank Rate

RRB NTPC 16.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Monetary Policy refers to the credit control measures adopted by central bank of a country. It involves management of money supply and interest rate and is the demand side economic policy used by the government of a country to achieve objectives like inflation consumption growth and liquidity. It includes Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR), Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) and Bank Rate. GST is not a monetary policy but it is a tax system.

382. Which one of the following is the largest commercial bank in India?

- (a) ICICI (b) Axis Bank
(c) Punjab National Bank (d) State Bank of India

RRB NTPC 16.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The State Bank of India (SBI) is the largest commercial bank in India.

383. The RBI's Methods of credit control may be divided into which two parts?

- (a) Monetary and fiscal control
(b) Closed and open control
(c) Rural and open control
(d) Quantitative and qualitative

RRB JE - 26/06/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): RBI uses two methods for control of credit.

(1) **Quantitative Methods-** It focus on overall supply of money Example- Bank rate, Repo rate, Cash reserve ratio (CRR), SLR (Statutory liquidity ratio) and open market operation.

2. **Qualitative Methods-** It Focus on the selected sectors of the economy: Example-Rationing of credit, moral persuasion, marginal requirement etc.

384. Which of the following Prime Minister of India also served as the RBI governor?

- (a) Indira Gandhi
(b) P. V. Narshima Rao
(c) Dr. Manmohan Singh
(d) V. P. Singh

RRB JE - 26/06/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) Dr. Manmohan Singh was the 13th Prime Minister of India. He also served the post of RBI governor from 1982 to 1985. He has also served as finance minister in 1991 in P.V. Narsimha Rao's government.

385. Which of the following money is deposited to individual.

- (a) M_1 (b) M_4
(c) M_2 (d) M_3

RRB JE - 31/05/2019 (Shift-I)

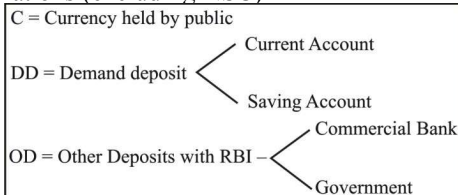
Ans. (a): In Indian economy, there are four types of money.

M_1 = Money deposited with the people = C + DD + OD

M_2 = M + Deposit with Post office.

M_3 = M_1 + Net time deposits commercial Banks

M_4 = M_3 + Total deposits with post office savings organizations (excluding NSC)



Hence option (a) is correct.

386. What is the full form of BHIM app?

- (a) Bharat initiative for money
(b) Bharat Intermediate for money
(c) Bharat immediate for money
(d) Bharat interface for money

RRB JE - 30/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): The full form of BHIM is "Bharat Interface for Money". It was started by National Payment Corporation of India, an undertaking of government of India. It has been launched on 30 December 2016.

387. Which one of the following is a nationalized bank?

- (a) Bank of Baroda (b) Dena bank
(c) Allahabad bank (d) All of these

RRB JE - 26/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Bank of Baroda, Dena Bank and Allahabad Bank are Nationalized Bank. From April 1 2019 Dena Bank and Vijaya Bank merged with Bank of Baroda.

388. What is depicted by Mangalyan printed on note of ₹ 2000 Indian rupees.

- (a) First mission of India in space
(b) Indian Economic development
(c) Indian space ship power
(d) Technical development of India.

RRB Group-D 17-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) Mangalyan printed on an Indian note of ₹2000. This is the mission of Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO). India has become the first country in the world to have satellites on the Mars in its first attempt and the fifth country to have satellites on the Mars.

389. In the honour of birth anniversary of M.G. Ramchandran, Reserve bank of India issued Rs.....coins.

- (a) 100 (b) 20
(c) 500 (d) 200

RRB Group-D 03-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): M.G. Ramchandaran was former chief minister of Tamilnadu and superstar of south India. Finance ministry of India issued coin of 100 Rs. and 5 Rs. in honour of 100th birth anniversary of M.G. Ramchandran.

390. Which Central bank control and regulate the Regional Rural banks?

- (a) SBI (b) ICICI
(c) NABARD (d) RBI

RRB Group-D 25-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): NABARD stands for "National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Bank". It was established on 12th July 1982. Its headquarters is situated in Mumbai (Maharashtra), it has following functions:-

- (1) Regulation and control of RRBs.
- (2) It makes a line among central government, state government, reserve bank and other financial Institutions.
- (3) It establishes a relation between self help groups.

391. Full form of NABARD–

- (a) National bank for Agriculture and rural development
(b) National bank for Agriculture and regional development
(c) National bank for Agriculture and regional department
(d) National bank for Agriculture and rural department

RRB JE - 30/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

392. In the end of 2016, which is the important Economic decision announced by Narendra Modi government?

- (a) Cashless Economy
(b) Loan waiver for debtor
(c) Demonetization
(d) Self-reliant ration

RRB Group-D 15-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) Modi government has announced the demonetization of Indian currency on 8 November 2016 when government declared old notes of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000 as no longer valid

Demonetization- It is the act of stripping a currency limit of its status as legal tender. The current form of money is pulled from circulation and replaced with new notes or coins.

393. Which first bank of India which was only for women?

- (a) Women welfare bank
- (b) Bhartiya Mahila bank
- (c) Bharti bank
- (d) SIDBI

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)

Ans. (b): Bhartiya Mahila bank was the first women bank of India. This was started on November, 2013. Now it has been merged in State Bank of India.

394. In 2016, a new Product "SBI Exclusif" availed by State Bank of India. What is the financial nature of this product?

- (a) Money management
- (b) Recurring deposit plan
- (c) Insurance
- (d) After of mutual fund

RRB ALP & Tec. (14-08-18 Shift-III)

Ans. (a): In 2016, any individual who has availed loans of over ₹1 Crore from a Bank or holds deposits of ₹30 Lakhs or earns a salary of ₹72 Lakhs and more a month can become an "SBI Exclusif" customer. It is a Premium elite service completely reserved for wealth management. A separate relationship manager is assigned to you who advises and invests your money for best returns.

395. What is the name of crypto currency which is started by Reliance Jio infocomm limited?

- (a) Jio Rupee
- (b) Jio Coin
- (c) Bit coin
- (d) Crypto coin

RRB ALP & Tec. (30-08-18 Shift-III)

Ans. (b): Reliance Jio infocomm limited is making a plan to start its own Personal crypto currency named "Jio coin". Crypto-currency is a virtual currency. Bitcoin was invented in 2008 by Santoshi Nakamoto.

396. Which European country has started first of all Bank Notes and are recently in news to become a first cashless country?

- (a) U.K.
- (b) Germany
- (c) Sweden
- (d) Switzerland

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 28.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): European Country Sweden has become the first cashless country.

397. After demonetization which one of the following note is fully not in operation?

- (a) ₹1000
- (b) ₹200
- (c) ₹2000
- (d) ₹500

RRB Group-D 24-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) After demonetization, on 8 November 2016, Rs. 1000 and Rs. 500 rupee notes are totally withdrawn from circulation.

398. The medium, of NEFT and RTGS.

- (a) Money transfer
- (b) Financial Control Policy
- (c) Inspection on Tax Assessment
- (d) Implement of GST

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)

Ans. (a): Real Time Gross Settlement and National Electronic Fund Transfer both are medium of online payment. According to this one can transfer money to different account. These two payments system is managed by Reserve Bank of India.

399. Which bank started the contactless based mobile payment facility of India?

- (a) Axis
- (b) SBI
- (c) ICICI
- (d) HDFC

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): ICICI bank started the contactless based mobile payment facility of India. SBI has also started the facility of contactless based mobile payment facility.

400. Which of the following is an intangible assets?

- (a) Credit
- (b) Obtain things
- (c) Stock
- (d) Cash

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 28.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): Credit is an intangible assets. Banks originally do their transactions by credit. On credit they deposit extra savings of consumer and that amount is given to the other consumers in form of loan. This type of wealth creation is called credit creation and bank is creator of credit.

401. Which of the following is not related to exchange rate of Indian Rupee?

- (a) Mainly, its value is related to U.S. dollar.
- (b) It is fixed by Reserve Bank of India.
- (c) It is published by Reserve Bank of India.
- (d) It is fixed by market capacity.

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 27.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): Exchange rate- The value of any currency is expressed in form of any other currency. Reserve bank does not fix the value of Indian currency. Value of currency is determined by managed floating exchange rate.

402. Maximum limitation of any partnership to start a banking business.

- (a) 20
- (b) 10
- (c) 5
- (d) 2

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 26.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): According to Companies Act, 1956 maximum limitation of partnership is 10 to start a banking business

403. Which is the first bank of India?

- (a) Reserve Bank of India
- (b) State Bank of India
- (c) Central Bank of India
- (d) Bank of Hindustan

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 22.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): The first bank of India was the Bank of Hindustan (1770-1832). It was established in 1770, by Agency house of East India Company in colonial period.

404. The biggest currency ever printed by the Reserve Bank of India was-

- (a) ₹1,00,000
- (b) ₹10,000
- (c) ₹5,000
- (d) ₹1,000

Ans. (b): The biggest currency ever printed by the Reserve Bank of India has ₹10,000 note in 1938 and then in 1954 and again in 1978.

405. Which of the following bank board give permission to merger of Bhartiya Mahila Bank?

- (a) Bank of Baroda
- (b) I.D.B.I Bank
- (c) State Bank of India
- (d) Bank of India.

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): On 20 march, 2017 finance ministry gave the permission to merger of Bhartiya Mahila Bank into state bank of India. The main purpose of merging of Bhartiya Mahila Bank into SBI is—
1. Fast banking services to women
2. To reduce cost of loan
3. Prepare special project for women

406. Deposit securities for any debt.

- (a) A liability of tender
- (b) Property which has creditor's ownership
- (c) Assets of borrower
- (d) A liability of borrower

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): The supporting security (collateral money for a loan) is the asset of the borrower).

407. Which technique is used for printing of Reserve Bank India at the front page on the Indian Currency Note?

- (a) Intaglio Printing (b) Micro Lettering
- (c) Latent Printing (d) Screen Printing

RRB NTPC 06.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Intaglio printing technique is used for printing of Reserve Bank of India at front page on note of the Indian currency.

408. Who is the 23rd Governor of Reserve Bank of India?

- (a) Vimal Jalan (b) Raghuram Rajan
- (c) D. Subbarao (d) Dr. Manmohan Singh

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Shri Raghuram Rajan was the 23rd Governor of Reserve Bank of India, whose tenure was from 4 September 2013 to 4 September 2016.

409. In 1955, which bank name was changed to State Bank of India?

- (a) Bank of Bengal (b) Bank of Bombay
- (c) Bank of Madras (d) Imperial bank of India

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): In 1955 Imperial Bank name was changed to State Bank of India. The Imperial Bank of India came into existence on 27 January 1921 through the reorganization and amalgamation of three presidency's Banks.

- (1) The Bank of Bengal (1806)
- (2) The Bank of Bombay (1840)
- (3) The Bank of Madras (1843)

410. In which year State Bank of India was nationalized?

- (a) 1965 (b) 1945
- (c) 1935 (d) 1955

RRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): SBI was nationalized in 1955. This is the largest commercial bank of India. This bank was established on the recommendation of A.D. Gorwala committee.

411. What type of activity is banned for Indian payment Banks.

- (a) Accept deposits
- (b) To facilitate transfer of money
- (c) Distribution of general insurance product.
- (d) To lend money loans

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage IInd

Ans. (d): On August 19, 2014 Reserve Bank of India gave permission to 11 payment banks to operate their services. Payment bank is a new form of bank created under the preview of the Reserve Bank of India, These banks can't lend loans and issue credit card but they can offer services such as net banking, ATM cards, debit card and mobile banking, insurance services.

412. Who was the winner of competition for designing the sign of Rupee.

- (a) Uday Kumar (b) Vijay Kumar
- (c) Prem Kumar (d) Pranab Kumar

RRB NTPC 30.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The winner for designing the sign of (₹) Rupee was Uday Kumar. This design was publicly exposed by Government in July 2010. Rupee now the fifth currency which has its own sign after U.S.-Dollar, British-Pound, Japan-Yen, and European countries-Euro.

413. In which year sign of Rupee (₹) was adopted by government of India?

- (a) 2009 (b) 2010
- (c) 2011 (d) 2012

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The sign of Rupees(₹) was adopted on 15 July 2010. It was designed by Uday Kumar.

414. The last date to change the note of 500 prior to 2005 is?

- (a) 31 March, 2016 (b) 30 June, 2016
- (c) 30 December, 2016 (d) 31 December, 2016

RRB NTPC 30.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): In 2005, UPA government demonetized the ₹500 note which is prior to 2005 Then RBI closed the operation of old notes and the last date for this was 30 June 2016.

415. How many languages are printed on reverse side of Indian currency?

- (a) 12 (b) 14
- (c) 15 (d) 13

RRB NTPC 30.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): There are total 15 languages printed on reverse side of the Indian currency. Total 17 languages including Hindi and English are used in the Indian currency. Languages are Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkadi, Malyalam, Marathi, Nepali, Odia, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telgu and Urdu.

416. The product used for printing of Indian currency is?

- (a) Pulp of plants
- (b) Cotton and cotton rag
- (c) Recycled paper
- (d) Mixture of cotton and recycled paper

RRB NTPC 30.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The raw material used for printing of currency notes is cotton and cotton rag.

417. The signature on one rupees note?

- (a) Governor of Reserve Bank of India
- (b) Deputy governor of RBI
- (c) Central finance minister
- (d) Central finance secretary

RRB NTPC 30.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The one rupee note is signed by finance secretary of central government. Except one rupee note and coins, other notes are issued by Reserve Bank of India and governor of RBI puts signature on these notes.

418. In which of the following prime minister has name on the Indian currency note?

- (a) Atal Bihari Vajpayee (b) Indira Gandhi
(c) Dr. Manmohan Singh (d) Narsimha Rao

RRB NTPC 30.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Former Prime minister Dr. Manmohan Singh name can be seen on the Indian Currency note because he has been the governor of Reserve Bank of India during 1982-85. So, all the new currency note during those three years will have the sign of Manmohan Singh. They also held the post of finance secretary, deputy chairman of planning commission. Chief advisor of prime-minister and chairman of U.G.C and Finance Minister in Narshimha Rao government

419. Which of the following is not related to this group?

- (a) Maestro (b) Visa
(c) Master (d) Credit card

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Credit card is not related to other options. Credit card is issued by financial institutions. It gives customers a pre-set credit limit which he can use to pay for his purchases without having to pay in cash or issuing a Cheque.

420. Reserve Bank of India is the regulatory tribunal of

- (a) Banks
(b) Banks and Mutual Fund
(c) Bank Mutual Fund Share Market
(d) Bank, Mutual Fund Share Market and Rating Agency.

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): All commercial Banks in India are regulated by the RBI under the Banking Regulation Act of 1949.

421. Where the Indian currency is printed?

- (a) New Delhi (b) Mumbai
(c) Nasik (d) Agra

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): India has four currency note printing press. The central government controls two of them - at Nashik in Maharashtra and Dewas in Madhya Pradesh while an RBI subsidiary, the Bharatiya Reserve Bank Note Mudran (P) Ltd controls the other two - at Mysuru in Karnataka and Salboni in West Bengal.

422. ICICI bank initiative "I work @ home" is for.

- (a) Street vendor
(b) Small industries
(c) Women employee of bank
(d) Saving account holder

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): ICICI bank started the initiative "I work @ home" for "female employees of bank" this was started on International Women Day (8 march)

423. What is main feature of "my stamp" started by Indian postal service for people of Mumbai?

- (a) An order postal stamp or a mobile application
(b) Online payment for speed post
(c) Take your personal postal stamp.
(d) Postpaid stamp services

RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The main feature of "my stamp" started by Indian Postal Services is to obtain personal stamp for Mumbai local only.

424. There is increasing the use of Robotics banking, in future financial transaction will be based on _____ technology.

- (a) Graphics (b) Selling point
(c) Robotics (d) wireless

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage IInd

Ans. (d): There is an increase the use of Robotics banking in future transactions, it will be based on wireless technology.

425. IFSC full form is-

- (a) International Financial System Code.
(b) Indian Financial System Code
(c) Inter Bank Financial System Code
(d) Inter Bank Function System Code

RRB NTPC 30.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): IFSC is the short form of Indian Financial System Code. IFSC is a code of Indian Financial System. It is used mainly for money transfer and to identify the branch of any bank.

426. Which of the following is different?

- (a) ECS (b) RTGS
(c) NEFT (d) EMI

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): From given options EMI is different. The full form of EMI is Equated Monthly Installment. It is a procedure to pay debt in installments in given period of time.

ECS - Electronic Clearing System.

RTGS - Real Time Gross Settlements

NEFT - National Electronic Funds Transfer

427. Swiping a credit card is based on the theory of...

- (a) Electromagnetic inductor
(b) Friction force
(c) Photoelectric effect
(d) Dynamic technology

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 22.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): Swiping a credit card is based on the theory of electromagnetic inductor. A Credit card is a payment card issued to enable the cardholder to pay a merchant for goods and services based on the cardholder's promises to the card issuer to pay them for the amount.

428. Open Market Operation refers to the sale and purchase ofby RBI.

- (a) Immovable Property
(b) Foreign Currency
(c) Bunions
(d) Government Securities

RRB Group-D 03-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): 'Open Market Operation (OMOs)' are market operation conducted by RBI by way of the sale/purchase of Government Securities from the market with the objective to adjust the rupee liquidity condition in the market on a durable basis.

429. Who published biannual "Financial Stability Report"?

- (a) Reserve Bank of India
(b) NABARD
(c) Central Bank of India
(d) Finance Ministry

RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): On 11 January 2021, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) released the 22nd issue of the Financial Stability Report (FSR) the report is published biannually and reflects an assessment of the sub-committee of the Financial Stability and Development Council (FSDC) on the risk to Financial Stability.

430. When did the India change the decimal system of coin?

- (a) July 1957 (b) April 1957
(c) June 1957 (d) August 1957

RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): Primarily, there were 16 Anna in one rupee but in 1955, an amendment has been made in Coinage Act 1906, and decimal system of a coin is adopted. Now, there are 100 paise in one rupee.

431. Full form of CIBIL is?

- (a) Code Information Bureau India Limited
(b) Central Information Bureau India Limited
(c) Credit Information Bureau India Limited
(d) Commercial Information Bureau India Limited

RRB Group-D 06-12-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) The full form of CIBIL is Credit Information Bureau India Limited. This is the first credit information company of India. It was established in August 2000. It records all the credit activities in India.

432. In reference of Retail payment and settlement system, what is the full form of NPCI?

- (a) National Payment Consortium of India
(b) National Payment Council of India
(c) National Piracy Council of India
(d) National Payment Corporation of India

RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): Full form of NPCI is National Payment Corporation of India. It is an initiative of Reserve Bank of India and Indian Bank Association. It is an organization for operation of payment and settlement system.

433. How much share of government of India is in NABARD?

- (a) 75% (b) 50%
(c) 99% (d) 85%

RRB Group-D 31-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans (c) NABARD (National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development) was established on the recommendation of Shivraman Committee on 12 July, 1982. Its initial capital was ₹100 crore in which RBI and Government of India contribution was 50:50. There is a provision in the NABARD act that at least 51% share will be held by central government. At present, central government has 99% partnership in NABARD or fully owned by Government of India.

434. Branchless Banking Services Firm, Oxygen announced the strategy partnership with a bank in 2018. The bank name is.

- (a) NABARD (b) Finicare small finance
(c) IDBI (d) HDFC

RRB Group-D 05-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) Branchless Banking Services Firm, Oxygen announced the strategic partnership with Fine Care Small Finance in 2018. Branchless banks objective is not to earn profit but to facilitate banking services to remote villages and places.

435. Which of the following is related with the NPA (Non-performing Assets)?

- (a) Education (b) Banking
(c) Agriculture (d) Health

RRB Group-D 31-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): Non-performing assets is a loan which is used by financial institution, it is directly related to non-payment of debt or loan. When debtor does not pay the amount till 90 days or fails to pay principal amount then this debt is considered Non-performing Assets (NPA).

436. The rate at which RBI take loan from other banks is called—

- (a) Liquidity Rate (b) Exchange Rate
(c) Reverse repo Rate (d) Repo Rate

RRB Group-D 24-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): Reverse Repo Rate—The rate at which RBI take loans from other banks is called Reverse Repo Rate.

Repo Rate—When any bank takes loan from RBI or the rate at which RBI gives loan to other banks it is called repo rate.

437. At which rate RBI give loans to other banks, is called?

- (a) Repo Rate (b) Reverse Repo Rate
(c) Liquidity Rate (d) Reverse Repo Rate

RRB Group-D 30-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

438. To collect the money for project by use of crypto currency like Bitcoin, D.A.S.H Ethereum, Monaro, Litecoin and Z-cash by illegal means called.

- (a) Initial coin offering
(b) Crypto Currency offering
(c) Digi coin offering
(d) In digi currency

RRB Group-D 02-11-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) Collection of the money for projects by crypto currency like Bitcoin, D.A.S.H Ethereum, Monaro, Litecoin and Z-cash by illegal means is called initial coin offering. In ICO (Initial Coin Offering) a certain amount of crypto currency or legal contract of Bitcoin or Ethereum is sold.

439. Recently (On Jan, 2018) finance minister announced electoral bond, by which bank these bond can be purchased?

- (a) ICICI Bank
(b) State Bank of India
(c) Any Private Bank
(d) Punjab National Bank

RRB Group-D 30-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): Finance Minister Arun Jaitely announced the draft of electoral bonds for donations of political parties. It will be available in 1000 rupees, 10,000 Rupees, 1 lakh Rupees, 10 lakh Rupees and 1 crore Rupees. It is a transparent procedure about donations to political parties. It can be purchased from different branches of SBI.

440. In 2018, who is Managing Director (MD) and CEO of Axis Bank?

- (a) Sanjay Sharma
(b) Arundhati Bhattacharya
(c) Chanda Kochar
(d) Shikha Sharma

RRB Group-D 11-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): When the question was asked Shikha Sharma was the MD & CEO of Axis Bank. Her tenure was from 2009 to 2018. At present time, CEO and Managing Director of Axis Bank is Amitabh Chaudhary. The headquarters of Axis Bank is situated in Mumbai.

441. Select the Institute which is not related to this group.

- (a) IIT Mumbai (b) SBI
(c) NIT Warangal (d) IIM Ahmedabad

RRB Group-D 11-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): SBI is a banking Institution which is different from other options, whereas other options are related to educational or management institutes.

442. Select that organisation which is not related to given group.

- (a) IIM Ranchi (b) Axis Bank
(c) IDBI Bank (d) ICICI Bank

RRB Group-D 12-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): Indian Institute of Management is a public business school, while other are banks.

443. For reforms of Internal Control of Banks, what RBI said to do till April 30, 2018 to all banks?

- (a) To add NEFT with CBS (Core Banking Solution)
(b) To add SWIFT with CBS (Core Banking Solution)
(c) To add MICR with CBS (Core Banking Solution)
(d) To add RTGS with CBS (Core Banking Solution).

Ans. (b) For reforms of Internal Control of Banks RBI said to bank that they will add SWIFT with CBS (Core Banking Solution) till April 30, 2018.

444. The first Bank of India who had presented a facility for iris scan certification for Aadhar base transactions.

- (a) Axis Bank (b) Vijaya Bank
(c) State Bank of India (d) Andhra Bank

RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) Axis Bank is the first bank who presented a facility to iris scan certification on the Aadhar base transactions.

445. Which of the following bank is the India's first bank to start interactive humanoid (IRA) customer service?

- (a) Yes Bank (b) SBI Bank
(c) HDFC Bank (d) Axis Bank

RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): HDFC Bank is an important bank of India. It was established on August 1994. Its headquarters is situated in Mumbai. HDFC is India's first bank to start (IRA) Interactive humanoid customer service

446. ARDC is the branch of following banks.

- (a) NABARD (b) RBI
(c) SEBI (d) SBI

RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): ARDC stands for is Agriculture Refinance and Development Corporation which is a branch of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).

447. What is the name of chartered accountant and permanent member for a long period, who appointed to prepare a documents of fraud done by Nirav Modi and Non-performing assets of banks?

- (a) Viral Acharya (b) BP Kanungo
(c) Nachiket Mor (d) Y.H.Malegam

RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): RBI Constituted a committee on 20 February, 2018 named Malegam committee. This committee will inquire into fraud of Rs. 14000 crore in Punjab National Bank by Nirav Modi and to stop such type of incident in future.

448. A banking outlet open five days in a week and hour per day.

- (a) 5 (b) 4
(c) 6 (d) 7

RRB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): Bank outlet is a service unit, which is run by bank staffs and its business representative. It works minimum 5 days a week and 4 hours per day for asset deposit, cash of cheque and gives loan to customers.

449. Full form of BPLR is?

- (a) Benchmark Prime Lending Rate
(b) Below Poverty Lending Rate
(c) Below Poverty Line Ratio
(d) Base Prime Lending Rate

RRB Group-D 12-11-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): BPLR full form is Benchmark Prime Lending Rate. It is the rate at which commercial banks charge their customers who are most credit worthy.

450. In December 2017, which private sector bank is included by the government of India to start a Non-cash payment in (e-NAM) Electronic National Agriculture Market.

- (a) Axis Bank (b) ICICI Bank
(c) Federal Bank (d) Karun Vaisya Bank

RRB Group-D 31-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): In December 2017, Government of India conquered ICICI Bank to start Non-cash payment in e-NAM (Electronic National Agriculture Market). e-NAM plays an Important role in cashless payment by medium of UPI and BHIM app.

451. Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) headquarters is situated in?

- (a) New Delhi (b) Mumbai
(c) Hyderabad (d) Lucknow

RRB Group-D 31-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): SIDBI (Small Industries Development Bank of India) is an independent financial institution whose objective is growth and development of MSME sector. It was established in April 1990 and its headquarters situated in Lucknow.

452. In following question, there are four banks in which they are equivalent to each other and fourth is different. Identify the odd one.

- (a) Axis Bank (b) SBI Bank
(c) HDFC Bank (d) ICICI Bank

RRB Group-D 22-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): SBI (State Bank of India) is a nationalized bank but Axis, HDFC and ICICI are not nationalized bank. They are private banks. SBI is the largest commercial bank of India.

453. Who is the present governor of Reserve Bank of India?

- (a) D. Subbarao (b) Y.V. Reddy
(c) Urjit Patel (d) Raghuram Rajan

RRB Group-D 05-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) Prior to April 2019, Urjit Patel was the governor of Reserve Bank of India. But At present, Shaktikant Das is the Governor of Reserve Bank of India.

454. Who among the following prepares the monetary policy of government of India?

- (a) Prime-Minister (b) Governor of RBI
(c) Finance Minister (d) President of India

RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): The main function of Reserve Bank of India is to prepare monetary policy of India for stabilization of financial status of the country. Monetary policy is declared two times (in April and in October). It also makes quarterly Review of Monetary Policy.

455. PCA (a supervisory mechanism for suitable financial situation of any bank) full form is?

- (a) Possible Corrective Action
(b) Prompt Corrective Action
(c) Possible Collective Action
(d) Prompt Collective Action

RRB Group-D 02-11-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): P.C.A stand for Prompt Corrective Action. This is a structure in which weak financial bank will be under inspection, its objective is to inquire into Non-profit assets problems.

456. PCA Supervisory system of financial condition of Banks) full form is:-

- (a) Prompt Corrective Action
(b) Possible Collective Action
(c) Possible Corrective Action
(d) Prompt Collective Action

RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

457.is the oldest public sector bank of India.

- (a) Bank of Baroda (b) Allahabad Bank
(c) Bank of India (d) Andhra Bank

RRB Group-D 24-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): The oldest bank of India is Allahabad bank.

Bank	Establishment year
Bank of Baroda	1908
Allahabad Bank	1865
Bank of India	1906
Andhra Bank	1923

458. The oldest public sector bank of India

- (a) Allahabad Bank
(b) Oriental Bank of Commerce
(c) Bank of Maharashtra
(d) Oriental Bank of Commerce

RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

459. In which of the following bank according to East India Company was not one of the Quasi-central Banks in 1880.

- (a) Bank of Bombay (b) Bank of Madras
(c) Bank of Travancore (d) Bank of Calcutta

RRB Group-D 01-11-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): Bank of Travancore was not the Quasi-central Bank of East India Company in 1880 A.D. where as Bank of Bombay (15 April 1840), Bank of Madras (1 July 1843) and Bank of Calcutta (2 June 1806) were included.

460. In economics the minimum interest rate at which bank can't give loan more than it, for this the word used is?

- (a) Base Rate (b) Reverse Rate
(c) Prime Lending Rate (d) Marginal Rate

RRB Group-D 02-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) In Economics the minimum interest rate at which bank can't give loan more than it is called Base rate. Base Rate was started in 2010. By this, bank give cheap loan not only to corporate sector but also to retail customers.

461. Who is appointed as head of Private Banking in HDFC Bank?

- (a) Ramesh Singh (b) Ratnesh Singh
(c) Rakesh Singh (d) Rajesh Singh

RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): Mr. Rakesh Singh has been appointed as Head of Private Banking in HDFC Bank. HDFC Bank is the largest Private Bank in India.

462. By which of the following organization the interest rate of banks are fixed and regulated?

- (a) Reserve bank of India
(b) Finance ministry
(c) SEBI
(d) State Bank of India

RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) Reserve Bank of India (Central Bank of India) determines the bank interest rate in India.

463. Who is the first bank of India, facilitated emergency PPF account?

- (a) H.D.F.C. (b) Kotak Mahindra Bank
(c) KYB of India (d) ICICI Bank

RRB Group-D 05-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) ICICI Bank is the first bank who facilitated the emergency PPF accounts (Public Provident Fund).

464. Which private bank is incorporated with central bank to do cashless payment on e-NAM portal?

- (a) Yes Bank (b) ICICI Bank
(c) Dhanlakshmi Bank (d) Bandhan Bank

RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): Government of India presented ICICI bank as a banker of e-NAM portal. ICICI bank will use BHIM and UPI App for cashless payment on e-NAM portal.

6. Inflation

465. The first index number of wholesale prices commenced in India for the week beginning from and the base week ending 19 August 1939.

- (a) 1 January 1942 (b) 10 January 1942
(c) 21 January 1942 (d) 11 January 1942

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) in India is published by the Office of Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce & Industry. Its base year is 2011-12. In India, the first index number of wholesale prices commenced for the work beginning from January 10, 1942 and ending August 19, 1939.

466. The situation in an economy when inflation and unemployment both are at higher levels is known as ____.

- (a) reflation (b) stagflation
(c) inflation gap (d) inflation premium

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –12/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): Stagflation is an economic situation where the economy experiences the combination of high rate of Inflation and Unemployment and economic growth going slow.

467. What do you call an economic contraction (recession) followed by an expansion?

- (a) Balance of payment
(b) Adaptive Expectations
(c) Business Cycle
(d) Production function

RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): Business Cycle is a type of fluctuation found in the aggregate economic activity of a nation. In other words, the cycle consists of expansions occurring at about the same time in many economic activities followed by similarly general contractions.

468. Excess demand leads to:

- (A) inflationary gap.
(B) rise in employment level.

- (a) Only B (b) Both A and B
(c) Only A (d) Neither A nor B

RRB Group-D 17-09-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): Excess demand is the excess of aggregate demand over and above its level required to maintain full employment equilibrium in the Economy, as it does not cause any change in the level of employment or output. As a result inflation occurs in the Economy.

469. Name the region where "The Great Depression of 1929" started

- (a) Asia (b) South America
(c) Europe (d) North America

RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The great depression is often called a "defining moment" in the twentieth century history of the United States. It was the worst economic period in US history. In the United States the great depression began in the summer of 1929. The downturn became markedly worse in late 1929 and continued until early 1933. Real output and prices fell precipitously. Between the peak and the trough of the downturn, industrial production in the United States declined 47% and real GDP fell 30%.

470. Which of the following is used for calculating dearness allowance to government employees for increase in prices in India?

- (a) Bank Rate
(b) Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial workers (CPI-IW)
(c) Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR)
(d) Interest Rate

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The Dearness Allowance (DA) is a calculation on inflation and allowance paid to government employees (including public sector unit employees are also government employees) and pensioners in India. Dearness Allowance is calculated with reference to the Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial workers (CPI-IW).

471. Which bank was launched India's first bond index series for foreign investors in 2017

- (a) Central Bank of India (b) Canara Bank
(c) State Bank of India (d) Bank of India

RRB Group-D 26-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): State Bank of India was the first launch India's bond index series for foreign investors in London stock exchange in 22 September, 2017.

472. In the context of inflation, what does CPI mean?

- (a) Consumer Price Index
(b) Capital Price Index
(c) Customer Price Index
(d) Charity Price Index

RRB NTPC 07.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): A Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a price index, the price of a weighted average market basket of consumer goods and services purchased by households. Changes in measured CPI track changes in prices over time. A CPI is a statistical estimate constructed using the prices of a sample of representative items whose prices are collected periodically. It is calculated by most national statistical agencies. The annual percentage change in a CPI is used as a measure of inflation.

473. When price rate are growing between 20% to 100% or more than it, then it is called?

- (a) Running inflation (b) Fast inflation
(c) Slow inflation (d) Hyper inflation

RRB JE - 31/05/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) Inflation is the decline of purchasing power of a given currency over the time.

Hyperinflation: when the prices of goods and services rise more than 50% per month. It is a type of inflation.

474. Which of the following product price if increases then consequently many product price will also increase which result will be inflation?

- (a) Petroleum (b) Medicine
(c) Automobile (d) Smartphone

RRB ALP & Tec. (09-08-18 Shift-I)

Ans. (a): When the petroleum price increases it directly affects the inflation (By increasing of this inflation increases) Recently, post-Covid 19 the government revised excise duty due to which, oil prices increases then general commodity and inflation consequently increases.

475. In 2014 which index was used by RBI for estimation of inflation?

- (a) IPI (Import Price Index)
(b) CPI (Consumer Price Index Urban and Rural)
(c) WPI (Wholesale Price Index)
(d) Production Price Index

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): In 2014, RBI used the Consumer Price Index Urban & Rural for estimation of inflation. Consumer price index is also known as life livelihood index. It estimates the average changes in retail price.

476. In Economy, very deep, long and painful Recession is called.....

- (a) Depression (b) Deflation
(c) Inflation (d) Depreciation

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): In Economics the very deep long and painful recession is called depression. During depression GDP and GNP both are in negative term. Also unemployment rises, Profession future etc increases. Rather financial problem depreciation of currency decrease in business and trade. In 1929 A.D A great recession marks the big example of depression which had remained for 10 to 12 years.

477. In Economy the situation which he show that the price of market increases?

- (a) Inflation
- (b) Inflationary recession
- (c) Stability
- (d) Deflation

RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): When in any market, general price level continuously increases and price of currency reduces then this situation is called inflation. This is an economic concept based on the mathematical calculation. By this, we calculate the expansion of Money, Price increases of commodity or reduction in price of commodity.

478. Which of the following index is used for measurement of headline inflation in India?

- (a) CPI (Consumer price Index)
- (b) WPI (Wholesale price index)
- (c) GDP (Deflation)
- (d) Industrial Production Index

RRB Group-D 12-11-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): Wholesale price Index is a price index which represents average price of some selected commodities and it is used for measurement of headline inflation in India. India and Philippines uses Wholesale Price Index as index in form of inflation changes.

7. Capital Market and Stock Exchange

479. The Securities and Exchange Board of India functions to monitor and regulate the ———.

- (a) Public health sector
- (b) Foreign exchange only
- (c) Indian capital market operations
- (d) Private sector industries

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –16/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): The Securities and Exchange Board (SEBI) of India was constituted as a non-statutory body on April 12, 1988 through a resolution of the Government of India.

It was established as a statutory body in the year 1992 and provisions of the SEBI Act, 1992 came into force on January 30, 1992. It regulates the Indian capital market operations.

480. Which of the following India Stock Exchange is making plan to issue its own Initial Public Offering?

- (a) Surashtra Kutch Stock Exchange
- (b) National Stock Exchange
- (c) Kochin Stock Exchange
- (d) Bombay Stock Exchange

RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-II)

Ans. (b): National Stock Exchange with Security and Exchange Board of India filed a draft prospect and preparing for its own Initial Public Offering (IPO). An Initial Public Offering refers to the process of offering shares of a private corporation to the public in a new stock Public share issuance allows a company to raise capital from public investors.

481. Which government organisation is the principal regulator of all the Investors operating in the Indian securities markets?

- (a) IRDAI
- (b) RBI
- (c) SEBI
- (d) NABARD

RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) works under the administrative supervision of the Union Finance Ministry. SEBI was established on 1992 under SEBI Act 1992 to protect the interests of the investors in securities along with promoting and regulating the securities market. Its headquarters is located in Mumbai.

482. The securities and exchange board of India was established in ———.

- (a) 1966
- (b) 1992
- (c) 1999
- (d) 1940

RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

483. In India which is the main regulatory authority for stock market?

- (a) RBI
- (b) Supreme Court
- (c) SEBI
- (d) Finance Ministry

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage IInd

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

484. In Financial field, FCCB stands for:

- (a) Foreign Currency Commercial Bond
- (b) Foreign Currency Convertible Banks
- (c) Foreign Currency Convertible Bond
- (d) Foreign Currency Corporate Bonds

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): FCCB stands for Foreign Currency Convertible Bond. It is a type of convertible bond that is issued in a currency different than the issuer's domestic currency. In other words, the issuing company raises money in the form of foreign currency. It is a blend of debt and equity instrument. It carries regular coupon and principal payments, and also gives the bondholder the option to convert them into stock for foreign currency convertible bond.

485. NSE (National Stock Exchange of India) situated in which city of India?

- (a) Kolkata
- (b) Mumbai
- (c) New Delhi
- (d) Bengaluru

RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) National Stock Exchange is India's largest and technically top stock exchange. Its headquarters is situated in Mumbai, it was established in 1992.

486. Where is the NSE (National Stock Exchange of India) headquartered?

- (a) Chennai
- (b) Mumbai
- (c) New Delhi
- (d) Pune

RRB NTPC 02.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question

487. SENSEX is an index of Bombay Stock Exchange's top _____ companies.

- (a) 50 (b) 100
(c) 30 (d) 40

RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): BSE SENSEX, first compiled in 1986 was calculated on a 'Market Capitalization Weighted' methodology of 30 component stocks representing large well established and financially sound companies across key sectors. Since September 1, 2003 S & P BSE SENSEX is being calculated on a free float market capitalization. SENSEX is a stock market index of 30 well-established and financially sound company.

488. According to recommendations of which committee was NSE (National Stock Exchange) established in India?

- (a) Rajesh Krishnan Committee
(b) Sri Krishna Committee
(c) Pherwani Committee
(d) Venkatachaliah Committee

RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Establishment of National Stock Exchange in India was done on the recommendations of the MJ Pherwani Committee. In India, the exchange was the first to offer a fully digital facility. Nifty - 50 is the flagship index of NSE.

489. FDI means.

- (a) Investment of federal department
(b) Investment of forest department
(c) Inquiry of federal department
(d) Foreign Direct Investment

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): FDI full form is Foreign Direct Investment. When a company invests in another country then it is called foreign direct investment. By type of investment an investor gets some management share in another company management.

490. Full form of FDI.

- (a) Foreign Direct Investment
(b) Federal Deposit Investment
(c) Federal Domestic Investment
(d) Foreign Domestic Index.

RRB JE - 30/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

491. FERA full form is?

- (a) Foreign Export Revolution Act.
(b) Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.
(c) Foreign Exchange Resources At
(d) Finance and Export Regulation Association

RRB JE - 01/06/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): FERA full form is Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. It was passed by parliament in 1973. It was enforced in January 1, 1974. FERA is a penal type of law which is applied on registered company (domestic or foreign).

492. To purchase of local property, increasing in existed money by outer sources is called?

- (a) Capital inflow (b) Capital outflow
(c) Per capita net income (d) Net factor income

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 26.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): For purchase of local property increasing in existed money by outer source is called capital inflow in form of outer source of creation mainly conservation of foreign investment import and reforms in trade conditions.

493. Bull and bear words are used in.....

- (a) Overdraft (b) Octroi Tax
(c) Toll Tax (d) Share Market

RRB Group-D 12-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Bull and Bear words are used in share market, If people say market as Bull then market is increasing and share index is increasing and if people say Bear then share index is decreasing.

494. Which one among the following is the Asia's first stock exchange?

- (a) National Stock Exchange
(b) Tokyo Stock Exchange
(c) Bombay Stock Exchange
(d) Shanghai Stock Exchange

RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Bombay Stock Exchange (established in 1875) is Asia's first stock Exchange and one of India's leading exchange groups and has played a prominent role in developing the Indian Capital Market.

495. On Which road is the Bombay Stock Exchange located?

- (a) Pedder Road (b) Cadel Road
(c) Elphinstone Road (d) Dalal Street

RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) is the largest security exchange of India. It is established as the Native Share and Stock Brokers Association in 1875. It is situated at Dalal Street in Mumbai.

496. In which year Bombay Stock Exchange was established.

- (a) 1947 (b) 1875
(c) 1920 (d) 1960

RRB Group-D 17-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

497. SEBI (Security and Exchange Board of India) situated in?

- (a) New Delhi (b) Mumbai
(c) Bangalore (d) Chennai

RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): SEBI is situated in Mumbai city of India.

498. After Apple which is the second company to reach \$ 900 billion Market cap?

- (a) Amazon (b) Google
(c) Face book (d) Wall mart

RRB Group-D 17-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): Amazon was the second company which reached to \$ 900 billion capital market. Its CEO is Jeff Bezos. Its old name was Cadabra Company in 1994, its name was changed to 'Amazon' on the largest river of the world. It is biggest online shopping company.

499. For quick action in programme of government disinvestments second exchange traded fundstarted by union finance minister.

- (a) Bharat 24 (b) Bharat 22
(c) Bharat 2022 (d) Bharat 20

RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): "Bharat 22" is an exchange traded fund. It is a market Act of 1949, which money is collected in form of stock. Bharat 22 includes central public sector unit share of 22 of public sector banks and 6 sector of base product energy, finance, industrial unit and utility PSUs etc.

8. Budget and Public Finance/ Fiscal Policies/ Finance Commission

500. In economics, what does 'Budget Surplus' mean?

- (a) When the revenue collected is negligible as compared to the expenditure
- (b) When the amount spent is equal to the revenue collected
- (c) When the expenditure exceeds income
- (d) When the revenue collected exceeds the required expenditure

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 14/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): Budget surplus is defined as when the revenue collected exceeds the required expenditure. On other hand, Budget Deficit is defined as when expenditures are greater than Revenues.

501. The government deficit can be reduced by _____ taxes or _____ expenditure.

- (a) increasing; increasing
- (b) maintaining; increasing
- (c) decreasing; increasing
- (d) increasing; decreasing

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 14/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): The government deficit can be reduced by increasing taxes or decreasing expenditure.

502. According to the Union Budget 2022-23, which among the following is NOT one of the seven engines of economic growth under "PM Gati Shakti"?

- (a) Ports
- (b) Roadways
- (c) Railways
- (d) Communication

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): PM Gatishakti was in budget of year 2022-23. PM Gati Shakti is a transformative approach for economic growth and sustainable development. The approach is driven by seven engines, namely, Roads, Railways, Airports, Ports, Mass Transport, Waterways and Logistics Infrastructure. Communication is not included in this scheme.

503. _____ is when a government taxing, spending or borrowing decision has or is intended to have no net effect on the economy.

- (a) Fiscal deficit
- (b) Fiscal neutrality
- (c) Fiscal profit
- (d) Fiscal expenditure

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): Fiscal neutrality is when a government taxing, spending, or borrowing decision has or is intended to have no net effect on the economy.

504. What is the definition of fiscal deficit?

- (a) Increase in expected inflation and expected appreciation of the currency

- (b) Decrease in expected inflation and expected appreciation of the currency
- (c) The rise in inflation within the Indian economy
- (d) Excess of the total expenditure over the total receipts excluding borrowings

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): The fiscal deficit is defined as the difference between total revenue and total expenditure of the Government. In other words, it is the excess of total expenditure over the total receipt excluding borrowing. Hence option (d) is right answer.

505. Which of the following is the correct explanation of the term 'Capital Receipts'?

- (a) The receipts of the government which result in the reduction of financial liabilities
- (b) The receipts that do not lead to a claim on the government
- (c) The receipts of the grants given to state governments and other parties
- (d) The receipts of the government which create liability or reduce financial assets

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 16/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): All those receipts of Government which create liability or reduce financial assets are termed as **Capital receipts**. While all those receipts that do not lead to a claim on the Government is termed as **Revenue receipts**.

506. Which of the following formulas is used to determine the Gross Fiscal Deficit?

- (a) Capital Receipt – (Revenue Expenditure + Capital Expenditure)
- (b) Total Expenditure – (Revenue Receipts + Non-debt creating Capital Receipts)
- (c) Total Receipt – Total Expenditure
- (d) Total Expenditure – (Revenue Receipts + Capital Receipt)

RRB Group-D– 01/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): To determine the Gross Fiscal deficit we are using the formula → Total Expenditure – (Revenue Receipts + Non-debt creating capital Receipts).

507. Which of the given options would result in an increase in gross fiscal deficit?

- (a) Decrease in borrowings from RBI
- (b) Increase in revenue receipts
- (c) Decrease in revenue receipts
- (d) Decrease in borrowings from abroad

RRB Group-D– 22/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(c) : Decrease in revenue receipts would result in an increase in gross fiscal deficit.

508. From which budget year in India was the Railway budget merged with the Union budget and was not presented separately?

- (a) 2017 - 18
- (b) 2016 - 17
- (c) 2014 - 15
- (d) 2015 - 16

RRB Group-D– 20/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): From 2017-2018 budget year in India was the railway budget merged with the Union budget and was not presented separately.

509. Which of the following is an example of revenue expenditure?

- (a) Repayment of loans by the government
- (b) Construction of hospitals and school buildings
- (c) Financial help given to other country as loan
- (d) Salaries of government employees

RRB Group-D– 20/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): Salaries of government employees is an example of revenue expenditure.

510. Cash Grant-in-Aid from foreign countries and international organisations are a part of ____.

- (a) non-planned revenue receipt
- (b) capital receipt
- (c) revenue receipt
- (d) planned revenue income

RRB Group-D– 15/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): Cash Grant-in-Aid from foreign countries and international organisations are a part of revenue receipts.

511. The budget expenditure of the government is broadly classified into how many categories?

- (a) 2
- (b) 5
- (c) 4
- (d) 3

RRB Group-D– 13/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): The budget expenditure of the government is broadly classified into two categories-capital expenditure and revenue expenditure. Capital expenditure is the amount spent on creating assets. It is a cause for a reduction in the government's liabilities, and any expenditure that neither creates assets nor causes a reduction in liability for the government is known as revenue expenditure.

512. Which of the following is/are a capital receipt for the government?

- (a) Loans taken by a government from the public
- (b) Borrowings from foreign countries and Institutes
- (c) Disinvestment of assets
- (a) Only A and B
- (b) Only A
- (c) Only A and C
- (d) All -A, B and C

RRB Group-D– 13/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): The Union Budget which is presented by the Finance Minister of India, comprises Capital Budget and Revenue Budget. The Capital Budget is further categorized into capital receipts which includes loans taken by government from the public, borrowings from foreign countries and institutes, borrowing from the RBI, and Disinvestment of Assets.

513. In the government Budget, when the expenses made by a nation are more than the source of income, then the difference between the income and expenses is termed as ____.

- (a) Financial Statement
- (b) Revenue Deficit
- (c) Unbalanced Budget
- (d) Budget Deficit

RRB Group-D– 02/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): In the Government Budget, when the expenses made by a nation are more than the source of income, the difference between the income and expenses is termed as 'Budget Deficit'.

There are three types of Budget Deficit.

- Fiscal Deficit.
- Revenue Deficit.
- Primary Deficit.

514. Who stated that the principle of maximum social advantage is the most fundamental principle lying at the root of public finance ?

- (a) John R Hicks
- (b) Hugh Dalton
- (c) Arthur Cecil Pigou
- (d) Martin EP Seligman

RRB Group-D– 09/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(b) : Hugh Dalton stated the principal of maximum social advantage as the most fundamental principle of public finance. This principle states that public finance leads to economic welfare when public expenditure & taxation are carried out up to that point where the benefits derived from MU (Marginal Utility) is equal to sacrifice imposed by taxation.

515. The Government of India set up a committee to review the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act 2003, under the Chairmanship of NK Singh, in the year ____.

- (a) 2014
- (b) 2016
- (c) 2013
- (d) 2015

RRB Group-D– 09/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(b) : FRBM (Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act) was enacted in 2003 to eliminate the revenue deficit and bring down fiscal deficit (FD) down.

N.K.Singh committee was formed in 2016 to review FRBM Act. N.K. Singh committee recommended to bring down fiscal and revenue deficit progressively till 2023.

516. According to the Union Budget 2022, the overall workforce participation rate in India is ____.

- (a) 21.2%
- (b) 20.3%
- (c) 19.1%
- (d) 22.6%

RRB Group-D– 08/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(b) : According to Union budget 2022 overall work force participation rate in India is 20.3% of which 18.2% is in urban India presently. In 2022, women's employability is at 51.44% for 2022 compared to 41.25% in 2021.

517. Which of the following bills presented along with the Annual Financial Statement provides details on the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of taxes proposed in the Budget in India?

- (a) Ordinance Replacing Bill
- (b) Finance Bill
- (c) Money Bill
- (d) Ordinary Bill

RRB Group-D– 26/08/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(b) : Finance bills presented in fulfillment of Article 110(1)(a) of the constitution alongwith the Annual Financial statement provides details on the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of taxes proposed in the Budget in India. Finance Bill is also known as the Act of Appropriation (Art. 117).

- 518. Excess of government's revenue expenditure over revenue receipts is termed as**
 (a) capital receipt (b) income tax
 (c) revenue deficit (d) capital expenditure

RRB Group-D– 26/08/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(c) : Excess of government's revenue expenditure over revenue receipts is termed as revenue deficit. Revenue expenditure of the government are salaries and Pension. Revenue receipts of the government are income tax, sales tax, GST etc.

- 519. The budget of any government is defined as:**

- (a) a weekly statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the government over the last week
- (b) an annual statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the government over the fiscal year
- (c) a monthly statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the government over the last month
- (d) a biennial statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the government over the last two fiscal years

RRB Group-D– 30/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(b) : The budget of any government is defined as an annual statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of government over the fiscal year.

- 520. Which of the following is NOT included in the financial budget of India?**

- (a) Revenue deficit (b) Fiscal deficit
- (c) Credit control (d) Primary deficit

RRB Group-D 18-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): Finance Minister of India presents the Union Budget or the Financial Budget of India. It contains all information about the Government's revenues and expenditure during a given financial year. It provides information about revenue deficit, fiscal deficit and primary deficit but it has nothing to do with credit control.

- 521. Fiscal policy is the policy of:**

- (a) the Government
- (b) RBI
- (c) NABARD
- (d) Both the Government and RBI

RRB Group-D 23-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): Fiscal policy is the policy of government and is managed by its organs like finance commission. On the other hand RBI is responsible for monetary controls. Monetary policy is decided by Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) which consists of 6 members and which holds its meetings bimonthly.

- 522. From which year onwards in the Union of India Budget presented on 1 February instead of the last working day of February?**

- (a) 2017 (b) 2021
- (c) 2015 (d) 2019

RRB Group-D 24-08-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): From the year 2017 onwards the Union of India Budget started to be presented on 1 February instead of the last working day of February.

- 523. In which year was the first Economic Survey presented as part of the Union Budget?**

- (a) 1947-48 (b) 1960-61
- (c) 1950-51 (d) 1953-54

RRB Group-D 24-08-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): The Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance presents Economic Survey in the parliament every year. It is prepared under the guidance of Chief Economic Adviser of India. In the year 1950-51 the first Economic survey was presented as part of the Union Budget.

- 524. Which of the following indicates the borrowing needs of the Government?**

- (a) Fiscal deficit
- (b) Revenue deficit
- (c) Current account deficit
- (d) Capital deficit

RRB Group-D 07-10-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): The difference between total revenue and total expenditure of the government is termed as fiscal deficit. It is an indication of the total borrowings needed by the government.

- 525. A receipt that does not lead to a claim on the government is known as a**

- (a) redeemable receipt (b) claimed receipt
- (c) capital receipt (d) revenue receipt

RRB Group-D 07-10-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): Revenue receipts are those receipts that do not lead to a claim on the government. They are hence termed non-redeemable. They are classified into tax and non-tax revenues.

- 526. Select the correct statement.**

- (a) An annual statement of the government's fiscal revenue and fiscal expenditure is known as fiscal budget.
- (b) The amount collected by the government in the form of interest, fees and dividends is known as tax revenue receipt.
- (c) A fiscal deficit is a shortfall in a government's income compared to its spending.
- (d) Capital budget is not a part of government budget.

RRB Group-D 07-10-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): A fiscal deficit is a difference between a government's total revenue and expenses in a given fiscal year.

- 527. Which of the following best defines the Fiscal Deficit in Indian budget ?**

- (a) Total expenditure plus total receipt including borrowing
- (b) Total expenditure minus total receipt other than borrowing
- (c) Capital expenditure minus capital receipts
- (d) Revenue expenditure plus capital expenditure minus revenue receipts

RRB Group-D 07-10-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): When the government spends more than its total income, such a situation is called a fiscal deficit. It is calculated by subtracting the total income from the total expenditure and is either expressed in absolute terms or as a percentage of the GDP (Gross Domestic Product)

528. System of ad hoc treasury bills to finance the budget deficit was discontinued in India with effect from April 1,

- (a) 1997 (b) 1994
(c) 2007 (d) 2004

RRB Group-D 11-10-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): Ad hoc Treasury Bill system of meeting the Budget deficit in India was abolished on 31st march 1997.

Ad hoc Treasury Bills are sold by the RBI on the behalf of the Central Government.

529. Which of the following is NOT a capital receipt?

- (a) Recovery of loans
(b) Sale of public sector undertaking
(c) Borrowings from other countries
(d) Interest received on loans

RRB Group-D 17-09-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): Government receipts which either (i) Create liabilities (eq- borrowing) or (ii) reduce assets (eq. disinvestment) are called capital receipts. Thus when govt. raises funds either by incurring liability or by disposing off its assets, it is called capital receipt. Recovery of loans is treated as a capital receipt because it reduces assets of the government. Interest on loan is a revenue receipt because it neither creates liability nor reduces assets.

530. Which of the following is equal to primary deficit?

- (a) Fiscal deficit minus interest payment
(b) Revenue deficit minus interest payment
(c) Fiscal deficit plus interest payment
(d) Revenue deficit plus interest payment

RRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): Primary deficit refers to the difference between the current year's fiscal deficit and interest payment on previous borrowings.

531. When is the primary deficit zero in the Government of India budget?

- (a) When the fiscal deficit is equal to the revenue deficit
(b) When the fiscal deficit is equal to the interest payment
(c) When the net interest payments is equal to the revenue deficit
(d) When the revenue deficit is zero

RRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): Primary deficit is the difference between the government's income-expenditure gap and its interest payment on previous borrowings. Primary deficit can be calculated by finding the difference between current year's fiscal deficit and interest payment on the borrowings for the previous year. Thus if the fiscal deficit comes out to be equal to interest payment then Primary deficit is zero in the government budget. [Primary Deficit \Rightarrow fiscal Deficit - Interest payment]

532. Which years' budget was called a Black Budget in India?

- (a) 1970-71 (b) 1973-74
(c) 2004-05 (d) 2013-14

RRB NTPC 07.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The 1973-74 budget was presented during severe economic stress, coming in the wake of a failed monsoon and the 1971 Bangladesh war. It was termed the Black Budget for the deficit of Rs 550 crore it showed and the plan to nationalise general insurance companies and coal mines.

The first Union budget of India was presented on February 18, 1860, by Scotsman James Wilson, finance member of the Viceroy's Executive Council of India. Incidentally, he was also founder of The Economist as well as of the Chartered Bank, which went on to merge with the Standard Bank in 1969.

533. In economics terminology, NSDL stands for:

- (a) National Securities Development Limited
(b) National Stock Development Limited
(c) National Shares Depositories Limited
(d) National Securities Depository Limited

RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The full name of NSDL is National Securities Depository Limited. It is the country's oldest depository. It was established in August 1996. The depository keeps the investment records of investors in electronic form.

534. From on words, Economic Survey in India has been delinked from the Union Budget.

- (a) 1962 (b) 1960
(c) 1964 (d) 1966

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Economic Survey contains the most authoritative and updated source of data on India's economy. It is usually presented a day before the Union Budget is presented in the Parliament. India's first economic survey was presented in the year 1950-51. Up to 1964, it was presented along with the Union Budget. From 1964 onwards, it has been delinked from the Budget. The Economic Survey was prepared by the economic division of the Department of Economic Affairs in the Finance Ministry under the overall guidance of the Chief Economic Adviser.

535. In which year was Service Tax first imposed in India?

- (a) 2002 (b) 1995
(c) 1998 (d) 1994

RRB NTPC 21.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Service Tax in India is a type of indirect tax charged on the services provided by a service provider. The Service Tax was introduced in India around on 1st July, 1994 on the recommendations of Dr. Raja Chelliah Committee on tax reforms.

536. The difference between the government's total expenditure and its total receipts excluding borrowing is called :

- (a) Revenue deficit (b) Primary deficit
(c) Fiscal deficit (d) Trade deficit

RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The difference between the government's total expenditure and its total receipts excluding borrowing is called fiscal deficit. It is an indication of the total borrowings needed by the government. While calculating the total revenue, borrowings are not included.

537. Who presented first union budget of independence India?

- (a) T.T. Krishnamachari
- (b) C.D. Deshmukh
- (c) John Mathai
- (d) R.K. Shanmukhan Chetty.

RRB JE - 30/05/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): The first union budget of independence India was presented by the first Finance Minister R.K. Shanmukham chetty on 26th November 1947. Whereas John Mathai presented first union budget of republic India in 1950. In India Budget system was started by Lord Canning. The present Finance Minister of India is Nirmala Sitaraman.

538. Which of the following terminology is used for declaration of Budget?

- (a) Biannual Financial Statement
- (b) Annual Financial Statement
- (c) Half Yearly Statement
- (d) Quarterly Financial Statement

RRB Group-D 22-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): Budget word is originated from French language which means 'Leather Bag'. Budget means list of income and expenditure. In Constitution of India Annual Financial statement is given in Article 112. Till now Morarji Desai presented maximum times (10 times) union budget.

539. Who is the first state of India to change its financial year from January to December.

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Tamilnadu
- (c) Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Karnataka

RRB Group-D 12-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): Madhya Pradesh government had change the tradition and presented the budget financial year from 1 April – 31 march to 1 January – 31 December.

540. In financial year for period of pending election, estimated expenditure by Lok Sabha is called?

- (a) Cut motion
- (b) Inclusion
- (c) Progression
- (d) Vote on account

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 27.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): (Vote on account)-Article 116(A) to make any grant in advance in respect to the estimated expenditure for a part of any financial year pending the completion of the procedure prescribed in Article 113 for the voting of such grant and the passing of the Law in accordance with the provisions of Article 114 in relation to that expenditure.

541. In which year the railway budget will be included in union budget?

- (a) 2017–18
- (b) No any proposal
- (c) 2016–17
- (d) 2018–19

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage IInd

Ans. (a): Union cabinet merged the Railway budget in General budget from 2017-18. Since 1924, railway budget has been separated from union budget.

542. According to Railway Budget 2016, Railway university will be established in which city?

- (a) Bharuch
- (b) Vadodara
- (c) Mumbai
- (d) Kolkata

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): According to Railway Budget 2016 the first Railway University will established in Vadodara, Gujarat. At present Indian Rail Institute is situated in Pratap Vilas Palace, Vadodara and Gujarat.

543. 'Financial deficit word is related to which ministry?

- (a) Finance
- (b) Defence
- (c) Home Ministry
- (d) Agriculture

RRB Group-D 31-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): Financial deficit is related to Finance Ministry. India Finance Ministry was established on October 29, 1946. This is authority area of Prime-Minister of India. It controls and regulates Department of Economic affairs, Expenditure Department, Revenue Department, Investment and Public Property Management Department.

544. Who has presented (2018-19) union budget in parliament?

- (a) Nirmala Sitaraman
- (b) Piyush Goyal
- (c) Arun Jaitley
- (d) Yashwant Sinha

RRB Group-D 24-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): Union Budget (2018-19) was announced by former Finance Minister Arun Jaitley. At Present time, Nirmala Sitaraman is the finance minister of India.

545. Which of the following ministry prepares the fiscal policy of government of India?

- (a) Human Resource Development Ministry
- (b) Finance Ministry
- (c) Defence Ministry
- (d) Home Ministry

RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) Finance Ministry prepares the fiscal policy of government of India. Fiscal policy is a policy in which Government uses his income and expenditure on National income, production and positive effect on employment and remove negative effect on employment.

546. To break the tradition of an old century which of the following increases further for one month till 1 Feb. 2017?

- (a) Announcement of Budget
- (b) Annual Agriculture Report
- (c) Annual Economic Plan
- (d) Annual Economic Forecasting

RRB Group-D 15-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): There were two changes made in 2017 union budget.

1. This year budget announcement was made on Feb. 1 not on Feb. 28.
2. The railway budget and Union Budget merged and then presented

547. Which of the following department is under the subordination of finance ministry?

- (a) All of these
- (b) Revenue Department
- (c) Department of Economic Affairs
- (d) Expenditure Department

RRB JE - 01/06/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): Revenue Department, Department of Economic Affairs and Expenditure Departments comes under the Finance Ministry.

548. Who is the chairman of 15th finance commission?

- (a) Arun Jaitley
- (b) Ashok Khemka
- (c) Vijay Kelkar
- (d) N.K. Singh

RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): The 15th Finance Commission Chairman is N.K. Singh. His tenure is from April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2025. On every five years, According to Article 280, President appoints finance commission. First finance commission Chairman was K.C. Niyogi.

549. Who was the Chairman of 11th Finance Commission?

- (a) C. Rangrajan (b) A.M Khusrow
(c) Dr. Vijay L. Kelkar (d) Dr. Y.V. Reddy

RRB SI 24.12.2018 (Shift - I)

Ans. (b): The eleventh Finance commission was constituted by the President on 3 July, 1998 to give recommendations on specified aspects of centre - state fiscal relation during 2000 - 2005. A.M. Khusro was the Chairman of 11th finance Commission. The Fifteenth Finance commission led by Chairman N.K. Singh, submitted its Report for 2021-2022 to 2025 -28 to the president of India Ram Nath Kovind.

9. Taxation

550. What is a per unit Tax (or Unit Tax)?

- (a) A tax that the government imposes per unit sale of output.
(b) A tax that the factory imposes on total unit purchase on imports.
(c) A tax that the factory imposes per unit sale of output
(d) A tax that the government imposes per unit purchase on imports

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): The tax that government imposes per unit sales of output is known as per unit tax.
E.g. Tax on packets of cigarettes.

551. Which of the following is NOT a tax subsumed under GST in India?

- (a) Income Tax
(b) Service Tax
(c) Additional custom duty
(d) Central excise duty

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): Income Tax is not a tax subsumed under GST in India. The Goods and Service Tax (GST), an Indirect tax, was passed on March 2017 and came in into effect on July 1, 2017.

552. Which of the following is NOT a direct tax in India?

- (a) Income Tax (b) Corporate tax
(c) Excise Tax (d) Capital Gain tax

RRB Group-D- 17/08/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) : Excise duty is a form of indirect tax that is levied by the Central government of India for production, sale, or license of certain goods.

553. Which of the following is an indirect tax?

- (a) Gift tax
(b) Wealth tax
(c) Income tax
(d) Goods and Services tax

RRB Group-D- 30/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(d) : GST is an indirect tax. It was introduced in India by 101st constitution amendment in India. Examples of indirect taxes are- excise duty, VAT, service tax etc.

554. Under the Indian budgetary classification of Central or State governments, which of the following would be classified as revenue receipts?

- (a) Borrowings
(b) Tax receipts
(c) Receipts from disinvestment
(d) Recoveries of loans

RRB Group-D 29-09-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): Under the Indian budgetary classification of Central or State Governments Tax receipts would be classified as revenue receipts.

Revenue receipts can be defined as those receipts which neither create any liability nor cause any reduction in the assets of the government.

555. The Goods and Services Tax, which include both goods and services, was introduced by the Government of India with effect from

- (a) 1 July 2017 (b) 28 February 2016
(c) 1 March 2018 (d) 1 April 2015

RRB Group-D 22-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): The Goods and Services Tax (GST) was introduced in India on 1st July 2017. Goods and Services Tax is an indirect tax used in India on the supply of goods and services. It is divided into four different tax slab for collection of tax - 5%, 12%, 18% and 28%. Petroleum product, alcohol, khadi etc. are exempted from GST.

556. Which of the following statements is NOT true regarding GST?

- (a) July 1st is celebrated as GST day by the Central Board of Excise and Customs
(b) India has chosen Canada's structure of dual GST.
(c) GST cannot be collected by the state government
(d) France is the first country to introduce GST

RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

557. GST is an Indirect Tax imposed in India. What is its full form?

- (a) Goods and Surcharge Tax
(b) Goods and Services Tax
(c) General Service Tax
(d) General Structure of Tax

RRB NTPC 29.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

558. The mandatory contributions levied on individuals or corporations by a government entity is known as:

- (a) investment (b) tax
(c) debt (d) expenditure

RRB Group-D 07-10-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): The mandatory contributions levied on individuals or corporations by a Government entity is known as tax.

559. What is non-tax revenue?

- (a) Any liabilities for the government
- (b) Recurring income earned by the government from sources other than taxes
- (c) Financial help in the form of grants, gifts from foreign governments and international organisations
- (d) Income earned by the government through the public sector units only

RRB Group-D 27-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): Non-tax revenue is the recurring income that is earned by the government from sources other than taxes. The revenue receipts that are not generated by taxing the public e.g. income from interest, dividend, fees, fines, etc.

560. Income declaration year started in ____ by the income tax department Government of India.

- (a) 2014
- (b) 2015
- (c) 2016
- (d) 2013

RRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): Income declaration Scheme- launched in 2016. It gave an opportunity to people with unaccounted income or assets to come clean by paying 45% tax on such wealth. It was expected that a few lakh crores of unaccounted wealth would be declared, but the government could get declarations amounting to only Rs. 55000 crore.

561. Which of the following is NOT a GST rate slab in India?

- (a) 28%
- (b) 10%
- (c) 18%
- (d) 5%

RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Goods and Services Tax (GST) is an indirect tax (or consumption tax) used in India on the supply of goods and services. The tax came into effect from 1 July, 2017 through the implementation of the 101 Amendment of the Constitution of India by the Indian government. The GST replaced existing multiple taxes levied by the central and state governments. Goods and Services Tax (GST) are divided into five different tax slabs for collection of tax: 0%, 5%, 12%, 18% and 28%. Hence, option (b) is NOT a rate slab in India.

562. In India, what is Maximum slab percentage for GST?

- (a) 20%
- (b) 32%
- (c) 25%
- (d) 28%

RRB ALP & Tec. (29-08-18 Shift-I)

Ans. (d): There are four types of slab in GST. 5%, 12%, 18% and 28%, In constitution GST council has been added in Article 279A.

563. When was Goods and Services Tax started in India?

- (a) 1 July 2017
- (b) 1 September 2017
- (c) 1 August 2017
- (d) 1 June 2017

RRB Group-D 12-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

564. In India, GST (Goods and Services tax) started was.....

- (a) 8th November 2016
- (b) 1st July 2017
- (c) 15th August 2017
- (d) 26th January 2017

RRB Group-D 27-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

565. What are the four tax rates in India under GST?

- (a) 6%, 9%, 18% and 28%
- (b) 5%, 12%, 18% and 28%
- (c) 3%, 6%, 18% and 28%
- (d) 6%, 12%, 17% and 28%

RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

566. _____ Taxes are levied by the State government in India

- (a) Excise duty on Liquor
- (b) Capital gain
- (c) Customs
- (d) Corporation

RRB NTPC 05.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The excise duty on liquor in India is levied by state government. Its has also been kept outside the purview of GST.

567. Which ministry of Government of India has published Goods and Service Tax (GST) Act, 2017?

- (a) Ministry of Corporate Affairs
- (b) Ministry of finance
- (c) Ministry of Law and Justice
- (d) Office of the prime minister

RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Goods and Services Tax (GST) Act, 2017 was published by the Ministry of Law and Justice. GST is an indirect tax (or consumption tax) used in India on the supply of goods and services. The GST was launched at midnight on 1 July 2017 by the President of India and the Government of India. The head of this department is finance minister.

568. The Goods and Services Tax (GST) is levied on:

- (a) Destination where the goods or services are consumed
- (b) Destination where the goods or services are procured
- (c) In each state where the goods or services are in transit mode
- (d) Source where the goods or services are produce

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The Goods and services tax (GST) is a value added tax levied on most goods and services sold for domestic consumption. The GST is paid by consumers but it is remitted to the government by the business selling the goods and services.

569. Full form of GST is.....

- (a) Goods and Services tax
- (b) Goods Sales Tax
- (c) Grand Sales Tax
- (d) General Sales Tax

RRB ALP & Tec. (14-08-18 Shift-I)

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

570. In the context of the GST framework, what is the full form of GST

- (a) Statutory Goods & Service Tax
- (b) Special Goods & Service Tax
- (c) Systemic Goods & Service Tax
- (d) State Goods & Service Tax

RRB NTPC 16.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

571. Which of the following is related to the Arvind Subramanian Committee?

- (a) Mining policy
- (b) Taxation of E-commerce
- (c) Rural Credits
- (d) GST

RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): A panel under Chief Economic Adviser Arvind Subramanian, constituted by the government to decide on goods and services tax (GST) rates, has recommended a revenue neutral rate of 15-15.5% with a standard rate of 17-18% which will be levied on most goods and all services.

572. Which ministry of Government of India has published Goods and Service Tax (GST) Act, 2017

- (a) Office of the Prime Minister
- (b) Ministry of Corporate Affairs
- (c) Ministry of Law and Justice
- (d) Ministry of Finance

RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): On 1st July 2017, GST was imposed in India. On 29th March 2017, 4 bill were introduced for this.

1 → Central GST bill, 2017

2 → Integrated GST bill, 2017

3 → Union Territory GST bill, 2017

4 → GST (Indemnity to states) Act, 2017

These were introduced by Ministry of Law and Justice.

573. cannot be transferred to anyone else and are imposed on the income and benefits of the person who pays them.

- (a) Indirect tax
- (b) Goods and Services Tax
- (c) Direct tax
- (d) Sale tax

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Tax is an obligatory contribution to the state revenue; the government of India levy on the income of workers and business gains or added up to the cost of some transactions, goods and services. There are two types of taxes namely, direct taxes and indirect taxes. The implementation of both the taxes differs. You pay some of them directly, like the cringed income tax, corporate tax, and wealth tax etc while you pay some of the taxes indirectly, like sales tax, Goods and Services Tax (GST) etc.

574. Which of the following taxes/duties is not covered under GST?

- (a) VAT
- (b) Stamp duty
- (c) Central excise duty
- (d) Entertainment tax

RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The goods and services tax is a consumption-based tax because it is chargeable where the consumption is taking place. Some of the Taxes which are not covered under GST are:

Custom Duty, Stamp Duty, Vehicle Tax, Excise on Liquor, Tax on sale and consumption of Electricity, Entry Taxes and Toll, Entertainment Tax (Levied by Local Bodies) and Road Tax.

575. An E-Way Bill is related with which of the following?

- (a) Making toll payments on national highways
- (b) Pre-payment of goods and services
- (c) Supply of goods from one place to another
- (d) Post-payment of goods and services

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): An E-way bill is related with supply of goods and services. It came into force on 1st April 2018 across the whole country.

576. In which of the following Taxation theory, also known as the capacity to pay?

- (a) Theory of Facility
- (b) Theory of Unbiased
- (c) Theory of Extravagamentment
- (d) Theory of Certainty

RRB JE - 23/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): Theory of unbiased called "Capacity to Pay" means that the belief that taxes should be based on the individuals ability to pay, known as the ability to pay principle.

577. Who was the first country to enforced GST (Goods and services tax)?

- (a) Canada
- (b) France
- (c) Australia
- (d) Germany

RRB ALP & Tec. (09-08-18 Shift-II)

Ans. (b): France was the first country to enforce GST (Good and Services Tax) in 1954. India is 161st country who imposed GST.

578. In which of the following tax is the maximum source of income for government?

- (a) Central Excise Tax
- (b) Income Tax
- (c) Octroi Tax
- (d) Corporation Tax

RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Set-2, Red Paper)

Ans. (d): Corporate tax also called corporation tax or company tax is a direct tax enforced by the income tax or legal institute authority of company. Corporation tax can be enforced on the following.

⇒ Corporation within the country.

⇒ Income on corporations.

⇒ foreign corporations which have permanent corporate.

579. Attention to following and take decision that which the following disputes/dispute are/is rigid?

Statement– Is Income Tax should abolished by CBDT in India?

Dispute 1–Yes, this is an unnecessary load for salaried person in India.

Dispute 2–No, This is a better source of revenue for government of India.

- (a) Dispute I and II both are stronger.
- (b) Dispute I and II are not stronger.
- (c) Only dispute I is stronger
- (d) Only dispute II is stronger

RRB ALP & Tec. (17-08-18 Shift-III)

Ans. (d): Central government should not abolish income tax in India by Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) because this is the main source of revenue Hence option (D) is correct.

580. Who is the most bearable of indirect taxes?

- (a) Manufacturer (b) Traders
- (c) Consumers (d) Tax payers

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Yellow paper)

Ans. (c): Indirect tax is the tax which is not taken by people directly but it is mainly bearable on individual or people. In country excise duty import duty, Octroi duty, sales tax GST etc are indirect taxes.

581. In which month Goods and Services Tax (GST) imposed in India?

- (a) September (b) July
- (c) March (d) January

RRB ALP & Tec. (20-08-18 Shift-I)

Ans. (b): GST was imposed from July 1, 2017 in India. This is 122nd Constitutional Amendment Bill and passed as 101st Constitutional Amendment Act.

582. After reduction of tax what is called remaining income of individual?

- (a) Disposable Income (b) Cash Income
- (c) Salary (d) General Income

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): After reduction of tax from income the individual have only disposable income.

583. GST bill presented before parliament in 2018 is a.

- (a) A financial bill (b) Not An economic bill
- (c) A constitutional bill (d) An ordinary bill

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): GST bill was presented before parliament in 2015. It's was a 122nd Constitutional Amendment Bill in this there was a proposal to impose equal tax throughout the country.

584. Which of the following statement is not true about GST (Goods and Services Tax)?

- (a) It will replace luxury tax.
- (b) It is a direct tax
- (c) It will replace multiple taxes on goods and services.
- (d) It is an indirect tax.

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): GST is a short form of Goods and Services Tax. According to this all the taxes of central and states merged with one tax. It will be easy to pay for any corporation institutions and individual. It is an Indirect Tax.

585. What is the method of taxation where taxes also increases with taxable income increases?

- (a) Aggressive tax
- (b) Decreasing progressive tax
- (c) Progressive tax
- (d) Retrograde tax

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage IInd

Ans. (c): The method of taxation in which amount of tax also increases with the increases in amount of taxation money is called progressive tax.

586. Which of the following described very well the capital gain tax of India?

- (a) Tax on profit gain from corporate bond
- (b) Tax on sale of capital property during a year
- (c) Tax on interest by bank fixed deposit.
- (d) Tax on profit from sale of shares which is period of 12 months.

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): During a year profit from sale of capital property describes very well about capital gain tax of government of India.

587. Excise duty is related to which department?

- (a) Revenue (b) Agriculture
- (c) Defiance (d) Health

RRB Group-D 22-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): Excise duty or Abkari Tax is an indirect tax which is levied by revenue department. This is the tax for those product which is produced in India and use for domestic consumption.

588. Which of the following is not Indirect Tax?

- (a) Custom Duty (b) Excise Duty
- (c) Income Tax (d) Sales Tax

RRB Group-D 27-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): If any tax levied by government to anyone directly it is called direct tax. Following are direct taxes-

1. Income tax
2. Capital gains tax
3. Securities Transaction tax
4. Corporate tax

589. Who is first head of National Anti -Profiting Authority according to GST?

- (a) S.C. Goyal
- (b) Sushil Chandra
- (c) Badri Narayan Sharma
- (d) Vaja N. Sharma

RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) Badri Narayan Sharma is the first head of GST Council "National Anti- Profiting Authority". This authority will confirm that consumers get its profit from reduced price level by GST.

590.Theory has "one nation one tax."

- (a) Salary of defense personal
- (b) Demonetization
- (c) A.T.M. Card
- (d) Goods and Services Tax

RRB Group-D 03-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Goods and services tax has the concept of (One Nation One Tax).

591. Who is the first head of GST (Goods and Services Tax) council?

- (a) Rajnath Singh (b) Arun Jaitely
- (c) Prakash Javdekar (d) Suresh Prabha

RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): The chairman of the GST council is the union finance minister Arun Jaitely was the first chairman of the GST council. Union finance minister Nirmala Sitharaman is the current chairman of the GST council.

10. Population and Urbanization

592. Which of the following states has the highest population density in India as per Census 2011?

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

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -13/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): Density of population is defined as the number of persons per square km. The population density of India in 2011 was 382 per square km.

Bihar	–	1106 /km ²
Uttar Pradesh	–	829 /km ²
West Bengal	–	1028 /km ²
Madhya Pradesh	–	236 /km ²

593. According to the Census of India 2011, which of the following is the most populated state of India?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Rajasthan (d) Bihar

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –13/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): State	Population
Uttar Pradesh	19.98 crore
Bihar	10.40 crore
Rajasthan	6.85 crore
Madhya Pradesh	7.26 Crore

594. In which sector is India's maximum population employed, according to the Census of 2011?

- (a) Tertiary (b) Quaternary
(c) Secondary (d) Primary

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –13/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): As per census report 2011, India's maximum population are employed in primary sector.

595. Infant mortality is the death of an infant before his or her _____ birthday.

- (a) sixth (b) third
(c) first (d) tenth

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 14/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): Infant mortality is the death of an infant before his or her first birthday.

596. According to the Census of India 2011 the decadal population growth rate of India for 2001-11 is approximately _____.

- (a) 17.64% (b) 20.98%
(c) 12% (d) 14.8%

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –14/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): According to the Census of India 2011 the decadal population growth rate of India for 2001-2011 is approximately 17.64%.

Census year	Decadal Growth (%)
1971	– 24.80%
1981	– 24.66%
1991	– 23.87%
2001	– 21.54%
2011	– 17.64%

597. Of the options listed below, which is the smallest country by population?

- (a) Honduras (b) Cuba
(c) Vatican City (d) East Timor

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –16/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): Vatican city is the smallest country in the world with an area of 49 hectares. It is the smallest state in the world both by area and population.

598. Which is the Indian state with highest percentage of Scheduled Castes (SCs) in their population as per the Census of 2011?

- (a) Himachal Pradesh (b) Haryana
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Punjab

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): As per census 2011, the state Punjab, has the highest percentage of scheduled caste population. Punjab has 31.94% scheduled caste to its population followed by Himachal Pradesh (25.21%), West Bengal (23.5%) and Uttar Pradesh (20.7%).

599. According to World Bank, which of the following countries had almost no rural population in the year 2020?

- (a) Kuwait (b) Switzerland
(c) Israel (d) Australia

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): According to World Bank Kuwait had almost no rural population in the year 2020.

600. According to Census of India 2011, what was the sex ratio, of Daman & Diu?

- (a) 696 females per 1000 males
(b) 618 females per 1000 males
(c) 748 females per 1000 males
(d) 723 females per 1000 males

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): Daman and Diu Population Data of 2011.

Sex Ratio - 618

Child Sex Ratio - 904

Density/km² - 2191

601. Which of the following states/ union territories has the highest sex ratio in rural areas according to the census of India 2011?

- (a) Kerala
(b) Delhi
(c) Meghalaya
(d) Andaman & Nicobar Islands

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): The highest sex ratio in India is in Kerala (1084), whereas the lowest sex ratio is in Haryana, where sex ratio is only 879.

602. Which of the following countries had the highest population density, according to World Bank, in the year 2020?

- (a) Bangladesh (b) Serbia
(c) Monaco (d) China

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): The European city-state of Monaco is the most densely populated country with a population density of 26,523 people per sq. km (68,696 / sq. mile) and its population only numbers in thousands.

603. Which of the following states has the highest Infant Mortality Rate (for 2019) according to The Sample Registration System (SRS)?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Chhattisgarh
(c) Bihar (d) Madhya Pradesh

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): As per the Sample Registration System (SRS), Madhya Pradesh had the highest infant mortality rate for the year-2019.

604. Infant Mortality Rate (or IMR) indicates:

- (a) The number of children who die before the age of six month as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year

- (b) The number of children who die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year
- (c) The number of children who die before the age of two year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year
- (d) The number of children who die before the age of three month as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year

RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Infant Mortality Rate is an indicator of population health. Infant Mortality Rate is the number of deaths of infants under one year old per 1000 live births. Child Mortality is also known as under-5 mortality or child death.

605. Which UN Sustainable Development Goal deals with responsible consumption and production?

- (a) SDG 12 (b) SDG 13
(c) SDG 17 (d) SDG 10

RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the collection of 17 global goals designed to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. The SDGs were set up in 2015 by the United Nations General Assembly, which are to be completed by 2030, which is known as 'Agenda 2030.'

Some of the important SDGs and their objectives are:-

Sustainable Development Goals	Objectives
SDG 1	No poverty
SDG 2	Zero Hunger
SDG 5	Gender Equality
SDG 10	Reducing Inequalities
SDG 12	Responsible Consumption and Production
SDG 13	Climate Action
SDG 17	Partnerships for the Goals.

606.is the death rate per thousand individuals.

- (a) Emigration rate (b) Mortality rate
(c) Nataly rate (d) Immigration rate

RRB JE CBT-II 31.08.2019 IInd Shift

Ans. (b): Mortality rate is typically expressed in units of deaths per 1,000 individuals per year.

607. As per the census of 2011 what is the population density in India ?

- (a) 11,320 persons per sq km
(b) 400 persons per sq km
(c) 829 persons per sq km
(d) 382 persons per sq km

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The population density of India has gone up to 382 persons per square kilometre in 2011 from 325 persons per square kilometre in 2001.

608. As per census 2011, Sex Ratio of our Country is-----.

- (a) 1000 male per 1000 of females
(b) 943 females per 1000 of males
(c) 980 females per 1000 of males
(d) 1000 males per 1000 of males

RPF SI 18.01.2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (b): As per Census 2011, It was revealed that the sex ratio in India is 943 females per 1000 of males.

609. According to the Census of 2011, Literacy rate of India is ____.

- (a) 74% (b) 95%
(c) 65% (d) 85%

RPF SI 18.01.2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (a): As per census 2011, literacy rate of India is 74.04%, 82.14 for males and 65.46 for females.

610. When was the first population census conducted in India ?

- (a) 1882 (b) 1951
(c) 1911 (d) 1872

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The first synchronous census in India was held in 1881 under British rule on 17 February, 1881 by W.C. Plowden, Census Commissioner of India. The first census of Independent India was conducted in 1951, which was the seventh census in its continuous series. Census 2011 was the 15th National Census of the country since 1872 and the 7th after Independence.

611. When was the first synchronous census conducted in India ?

- (a) 2001 (b) 1873
(c) 1881 (d) 1972

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

612. As per the census of 2011 which of the following is the highest populated state in India?

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Bihar

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Uttar Pradesh with the population of 19 Crore 98 Lakh 12 Thousand 241 is the highest populated state and Delhi is the highest populated Union territory in India according to the 2011 Census. Uttar Pradesh contributes approximately 16.50 percent to India's population. Sikkim is the least populated state among all Indian states having a population of only 610,577 and a population density of 86 per km².

613. According to the 2011 census, which of these Indian states has the lowest population density?

- (a) Mizoram (b) Uttarakhand
(c) Jharkhand (d) Arunachal Pradesh

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): According to the Census 2011, the state with the lowest population density is Arunachal Pradesh (17 per sq.km) and the Union Territory with the lowest density of population is Andaman & Nicobar Islands(46 per sq.km).

Note : Bihar with 1,102 person per sq.km is the most densely populated state followed by West Bengal (1,029) and Kerala (859).

614. According to the 2011 census which city of India has the second largest population?

- (a) Mumbai (b) Bengaluru
(c) Chennai (d) Delhi

Ans. (d): According to the 2011 census. Delhi city has the second largest population with 11,007,835 people. Mumbai was on the first rank with 12,442,373 people and Bangalore was on the third position.

615. As per Census of India, 2011. Urban Agglomerations having more than _____ million population are known as Mega Cities.
 (a) 15 (b) 10
 (c) 5 (d) 20

RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): According to the definition of UN, a megacity is a city with a more than 10 millions inhabitants. In India (Ahmedabad Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata) are megacities.

616. As per the findings of the 2011 Census, which is the most thickly populated state (excluding Union territories) in India?
 (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Uttar Pradesh
 (c) Bihar (d) Goa

RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c):	
Most thickly populated state	Density (per sq. km) in 2011 census
Bihar	1,102
West Bengal	1,029
Kerala	859
Uttar Pradesh	828
Haryana	573
Tamil Nadu	555

617. As per the 2011 Census of India, approximately what percentage of the Indian population lives in urban areas ?
 (a) 31.15% (b) 28.15%
 (c) 29.15% (d) 30.15%

RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The total urban population in the country as per census 2011 is more than 377 million constituting 31.16% of the total population. The level of urbanisation increased from 27.81 per cent in the 2001 census to 31.16 percent in the 2011 census, while the proportion of rural population declined from 72.19 per cent to 68.84 percent.

618. Which of the following states is the least urbanised state of India, as per the census of 2011?
 (a) Bihar (b) Assam
 (c) Himachal Pradesh (d) Odisha

RRB NTPC 02.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c):	
State	Urbanisation
Odisha	16.68%
Assam	14.08%
Bihar	11.3%
Himachal Pradesh	10.04%

619. What is the approximate percentage of female literacy in India according to 2011 Census?
 (a) 46.89% (b) 59.23%
 (c) 29.32% (d) 65.46%

RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Literacy percentage in India as per 2011 census:-

- Literacy rate of India – 74.0%
- Male literacy rate – 81.1%
- Female literacy rate – 65.5%
- State with highest literacy rate – Kerala (93.9%) Mizoram (91.6%)

- State with highest male literacy rate – Lakshadweep (96.1%), Kerala (96.0%), Mizoram (93.7%).
- State with highest female literacy rate – Kerala (92.0%), Mizoram (84.4%).

620. Which is the highest literate state of India as per Census 2011?

- (a) Goa (b) Lakshadweep
 (c) Mizoram (d) Kerala

RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): According to the census 2011, Kerala is the most literate state in India, while Bihar is the least literate state.

621. What is the sex ratio (number of females per 1000 males) of Kerala as per the Census of India 2011?

- (a) 943 (b) 1084
 (c) 963 (d) 1058

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): In the Population Census of 2011 it was revealed that the population ratio in India, was 943 females per 1000 males. Haryana has the lowest sex ratio (877) in Indian states while in union territory Daman Diu has lowest sex ratio of 618. Kerala has the highest sex ratio of 1084 in the all Indian states.

622. According to the Census of India 2011----- has the highest sex ratio of 1084 females per 1000 males.

- (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Punjab
 (c) Kerala (d) Karnataka

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

623. Which of the following states had the highest value in literacy according to the HDI (Human Development Index) report for 2011?

- (a) Delhi (b) Punjab
 (c) Kerala (d) Odisha

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Kerala is able to record the highest value in the HDI largely due to its impressive performance in achieving near hundred percent literacy. In a different scenario the states like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Assam and Uttar Pradesh have very low literacy. India has a HDI value (using international goal posts) of 0.504. The HDI is the highest for Kerala (0.625) followed by Punjab (0.569) and the lowest for Odisha (0.442), Bihar (0.447) and Chhattisgarh (0.449).

624. Demographic Transition is described as _____.

- (a) A stage in which the population growth of the country is zero.
 (b) A process where there is a decline in the birth-rate.
 (c) A process of change in a society's population over time.
 (d) A process where there is a decline in the death rate.

RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The Demographic Transition Theory was given by W.M. Thompson and Frank Notestine. It shows a process of change in society's population overtime. It provides explanation of how fertility and mortality rates impacts the age distribution and growth rate of population.

625. What was the sex ratio of India as per 2011 census?

- (a) 925 (b) 930
(c) 940 (d) 960

RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): * According to Census 2011, Highest Sex Ratio in Kerala (1084) and Lowest or Minimum Sex Ratio is in Haryana (879)

* In Union Territories → Highest – Puducherry (1037)
Lowest – Daman and Diu (533)

As per census 2011, the sex ratio in India was 943. The first census in India was held in 1872 during tenure of Lord Mayo.

626. According to censuses 2011, Sex ratio of India (means number of females per 1000 males).

- (a) 880 (b) 970
(c) 940 (d) 910

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Yellow paper)

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

627. According to Census 2011, which is the third most populous state of India?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) West Bengal
(c) Bihar (d) Maharashtra

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): As per census of India 2011, the most populated states of India are-

- (1) Uttar Pradesh (16.51%)
- (2) Maharashtra (9.28%)
- (3) Bihar (8.6%)
- (4) West Bengal (7.54%)
- (5) Madhya Pradesh (6%)

628. Whom does the census 2011 identify as a literate person?

- (a) A person aged 7 years and above who can read and write with understanding in any language
(b) A person aged 5 years and above who can read and write in any of the languages listed in the 8th schedule of the constitution
(c) A person who can read his/her name and address in any language
(d) A person aged 7 years and above who can read and write and solve basic arithmetic problems

RRB NTPC 23.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): According to the 2011 Census, a person who is 7 years or more of age and may understand read or write a language clearly is termed as a literate fellow. According to Census 2011, the overall literacy rate is 73% in which male literacy rate is 80.9% and of females is 64.6%.

629. Which of the following states has the largest tribal population as per Census 2011?

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Odisha (d) Maharashtra

RRB NTPC 16.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): According to Census 2011, the state Madhya Pradesh has the largest tribal population, followed by Odisha and Maharashtra.

630. Who developed the theory of 'population growth' ?

- (a) Plato (b) Aristotle
(c) Malthus (d) Darwin

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Thomas Robert Malthus was a famous 18th-century British economist known for the population growth philosophy outlined in his 1798 book "An Essay on the Principle of Population." In this, Malthus theorized that populations would continue expanding until growth is stopped or reversed by disease, famine, war, or calamity. Malthus specifically stated that the human population increases geometrically, while food production increases arithmetically. Under this paradigm, humans would eventually be unable to produce enough food to sustain themselves.

631. According to the 2011 Census of India, which state has lowest population density?

- (a) Sikkim (b) Tripura
(c) Mizoram (d) Arunachal Pradesh

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): State with highest population density – Bihar
State with lowest population density – Arunachal Pradesh
State with highest population – Uttar Pradesh
State with lowest population – Sikkim
State with highest sex ratio – Kerala
State with lowest sex ratio – Haryana

632. According to the Census of 2011 _____ is the most populated state of India.

- (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) West Bengal (d) Andhra Pradesh

RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): According to the Census of 2011, Uttar Pradesh is the most populated state of India whereas Sikkim is the least populated state. Total population of Uttar Pradesh as per 2011 census is 199, 812, 341.

633. World population is approx.....

- (a) 500 crore (b) 600 crore
(c) 6 billion (d) 7 billion

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)

Ans. (d): On October 31, 2011 world population has reached to 7 billion. On this occasion United Nations General Secretary Ban Ki Moon forced on 7 billion actions which are following-

1. To break the vicious circle of poverty and inequality.
2. Empowerment and progress of women and child.
3. To direct the Youth to future.
4. Reproductive health and rights the facts of life.
5. Environment: healthy planet, healthy people.
6. Ageing: An unprecedented challenges.
7. Urbanization: planning for grown.

634. On the basis of population the largest union territory of country is.....

- (a) Daman and Diu
(b) Puducherry
(c) Chandigarh
(d) Andaman and Nicobar islands group

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 30.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): Puducherry:- According to Census 2011, Puducherry was the most populated Union Territory of India with the population of 1247953. Delhi is the most populated UT with population of 16787941 but Delhi is not given in option.

635. According to present population which of the following states is first in ascending order?

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Kerala
(c) Bihar (d) Rajasthan

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): According to census 2011 (Final)
Kerala –33,406,061
Rajasthan–68,548,437
Bihar – 104,099,452
Maharashtra – 112,374,333
Hence Kerala is the right answers.

636. According to Census 2011, which of the following is the highest populated state?

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

RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): West Bengal –91,276,115
Bihar –104,099,452
Uttar Pradesh –199,812,341
Maharashtra –112,374,333

637. According to Census 2011, Density of India was?

- (a) 382 per square kilometer
(b) 353 per square kilometer.
(c) 402 per square kilometer
(d) 428 per square kilometer

RRB NTPC 06.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Density of India in census 2011 is 382 per square km Sex ratio of India is 943/1000
Literacy of India is 73.0%
India's population percentage in all over world - 17.5%
Commissioner of this demography was C. Chandramauli.

638. What is the population density of India as per the 2011 Census?

- (a) 282 persons per sq km
(b) 482 persons per sq km
(c) 382 person per sq km
(d) 582 person per sq km

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

639. According to latest census which India states has lowest population density?

- (a) Sikkim (b) Arunachal Pradesh
(c) Mizoram (d) Nagaland

RRB NTPC 09.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): According to census 2011, the state which have minimum density is Arunachal Pradesh (17 per square kilometer).
Mizoram = 52 per square kilometer, Sikkim 86 per square kilometer, Nagaland 119 per square kilometer.

640. Union territory which is included in first list of proposed smart city announced by central government?

- (a) Puducherry (b) Silvasa
(c) New Delhi (d) Chandigarh

RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): In the first list of proposed smart city project there are 20 cities included. Where basic needs will be developed only one Union Territory, New Delhi has been shortlisted in this list.

641. Which one of the following is not represent the factor necessary for Smart City Campaign?

- (a) Affordable house specially for poor
(b) Enough supply of water
(c) Free medical and education
(d) Permanent atmosphere

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 27.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): Affordable house specially for poor comes under PM Awas Yojana. Whereas under smart city project provision following are available–

1. 24 × 7 hours water and electricity
2. Appropriate transport management
3. Permanent and clean atmosphere
4. Appropriate system of education and health.

642. Under smart city campaign which one of the following is not represent the factor of smart city project?

- (a) Confirm supply of electricity
(b) Capable urban transportation and public transportation
(c) Affordable housing specially for senior citizens.
(d) Health and education

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 26.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

643. The first state of India which achieved 100% primary education?

- (a) Karnataka (b) Tamilnadu
(c) Gujarat (d) Kerala

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Kerala is the first state which achieved 100% primary education in India. This achievement was achieved in 2016.

644. Which one of following city included in first list of 20 proposed smart cities by central government in January 2016 according to "Smart City Mission".

- (a) Guwahati (b) Mumbai
(c) Vadodara (d) Kolkata

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Guwahati is included in the first list of 20 proposed smart city project issued by Central Government in Jan 2016.

646. According to census 2011, what is percentage of (BPL) Below Poverty Line in India?

- (a) 22% (b) 42%
(c) 32% (d) 35%

RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): Poverty line is the estimated minimum level of income needed to secure the necessities of life. According to census 2011, approx 27 crore people living below poverty line, which is 21.92% of total population.

647. Which of the following city has maximum population?

- (a) Mumbai (b) Surat
(c) Meerut (d) Bhuvneshwar

RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): City	Population
Mumbai	– 12,44,2,373
Surat	– 4, 46,7,797
Meerut	– 1,305,429
Bhuvneshwar	– 843402

648. According to present census which state has maximum sex ratio?

- (a) Tamilnadu (b) Kerala
(c) Himachal Pradesh (d) Haryana

RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): State	Sex ratio
Kerala	— 1084
Tamilnadu	— 996
Himachal Pradesh	— 972
Haryana	— 879

Hence option (b) is correct.

649. According to present census which Indian state has minimum sex ratio?

- (a) Kerala (b) Rajasthan
(c) Haryana (d) Himachal Pradesh

RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): State	Sex Ratio
Kerala	— 1084
Himachal Pradesh	— 972
Rajasthan	— 928
Haryana	— 879

Hence, option (c) is correct.

11. Poverty and Unemployment

650. In 2009-10, the poverty line was defined for rural areas as consumption worth ₹673 per person _____ and for urban areas it was ₹860.

- (a) Monthly (b) half-yearly
(c) quarterly (d) yearly

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –16/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): About 30 per cent of people in India were below the poverty line in 2009-10 that was based on the monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) of Rs 673 for rural areas and Rs 860 for urban areas.

651. Which of the following states of India has the highest number (absolute) of people living in rural areas according to the census of India 2011?

- (a) Jharkhand (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Rajasthan (d) Bihar

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 16/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): As per Census Report 2011, Uttar Pradesh tops the list having the maximum number of people in rural areas followed by Bihar and West Bengal.

652. Which of the following alternatives is not a source of formal data on unemployment in India?

- (a) Reports of Census of India
(b) Reports by Directorate General of Employment
(c) Reports of National Family Health Survey
(d) National Sample Survey Reports

RRB Group-D– 30/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(c) : National Family Health Survey is not a source of formal data on unemployment in India. Remaining options are trusted source of formal data on unemployment.

653. Workers who own and operate an enterprise to earn their livelihood are known as:

- (a) hired workers
(b) regular salaried employed workers
(c) government employed workers
(d) self-employed workers

RRB Group-D 23-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): Workers who own and operate an enterprise to earn their livelihood are known as self-employed workers.

654. Which of the following is an economic situation in which all-available labour resources are being used in the most efficient way possible?

- (a) Under employment
(b) Over full employment
(c) Null employment
(d) Full employment

RRB Group-D 07-10-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): Full employment is an economic situation in which all available labour resources are being used in the most efficient way possible. Full employment embodies the highest amount of skilled and unskilled labour that can be employed within an economy at any given time.

655. According to the 2014 Rangarajan Committee regarding national poverty lines in India, which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) A person who has a monthly per capita consumption of less than ₹1,407 living in the urban areas should be considered poor.
(b) A person who has a monthly per capita consumption of less than ₹872 living in the urban areas should be considered poor.
(c) A person who has a monthly per capita consumption expenditure of less than ₹2,407 living in the rural areas should be considered poor.
(d) A person who has a monthly per capita consumption of less than ₹1,272 living in the rural areas should be considered poor

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to review the Methodology for Measurement of poverty in the country constituted by the Planning Commission of India in June 2012 has submitted its report on 30th June 2014. In a written reply to a question in the Rajya Sabha, the Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Planning, Statistics and Programme Implementation and Defence Shri Rao Inderjit Singh has said that as per the report, poverty line is estimated as Monthly Per Capita Expenditure of Rs. 1407 in urban areas and Rs. 972 in rural areas.

656. In which year Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) was implemented to provide self employment opportunities to educated youths who are unemployed?

- (a) 1995 (b) 1994
(c) 1992 (d) 1993

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana or PMRY was launched on the auspicious day of 2nd October, 1993 the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. It is a central government initiative that provides project cost coverage of Rs. 2 Lakh, Rs. 5 Lakh for service sector and industry sector respectively.

657. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act provides employment to every household for at least

- (a) 120 days (b) 100 days
(c) 150 days (d) 125 days

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The National Rural Employment Guarantee act was enacted in September 2005. On 2nd October, 2009 An amendment was made in the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005, to change the nomenclature of Act from NREGA to MGNREGA. MGNREGA guarantees 100 days of employment in a financial year to any rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work. This Act is an important step towards the realization of the right to work.

658. To provide at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment to every household in a financial year for unskilled manual work done by an adult is the objective of which flagship programme of the Government of India?

- (a) JNNURM (b) NRHM
(c) PMKVY (d) MGNREGA

RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

659. Which flagship programme guarantees 100 days of wage employment in a year to every household?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
(b) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
(c) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
(d) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana

RRB NTPC 07.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

660. Which of the following rights is guaranteed under MGNREGA scheme?

- (a) Right to Freedom
(b) Right to Dialogue
(c) Right to Work
(d) Right to Information

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Mahatma Gandhi Employment Guarantee Act 2005 later renamed as the "Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act" or MGNREGA), is an Indian labour law and social security measure that aims to guarantee the 'right to work'. This act was passed on 23 August 2005 under the UPA government of Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh. It aims to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

661. Which one of the following programmes aims at creating self-employment opportunities?

- (a) PMRY (b) ICDS
(c) NRHM (d) SSA

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) was launched in 1993 and implemented by the Ministry of Labour and Employment. PMRY is initiated by the Central Government of India to provide sustainable self employment opportunities to 10 lakh educated unemployed youth and women in India. It is designed to provide employment to educated unemployed youth by setting up micro-enterprises. The scheme covers the whole of the country.

662. Which flagship programme under the Ministry of Rural Development aims to organise the rural poor into their own institutions like self-help groups and their federations producers' collectives etc and also ensure their financial inclusion and livelihood support ?

- (a) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
(b) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (MGNREGA)
(c) The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)
(d) Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)

RRB NTPC 20.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) is the flagship program of Government of India for promoting poverty reduction through building strong institutions of the poor especially women to access financial services and livelihoods.

663. Which of the following schemes was launched in year 2006?

- (a) Pradhanmantri Mudra Yojana
(b) Pradhanmantri Jan Dhan Yojana
(c) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
(d) Pradhanmantri Jeewan Jyoti Bima Yojana

RRB NTPC 27.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): MGNERGA stands for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. The act was first proposed in 1991 by P.V. Narasimha Rao. In 2006, it was finally accepted in the parliament and commenced implementation in 625 districts of India. It aims to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of wage employment. It was known as NAREGA and from 2009 it is also known as MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act).
PM Mudra Yojana- 8 April 2015
PM Jan Dhan Yojana- 28 August 2014
Jivan Jyoti Bima-. 9 may 2015

664. How much approximate growth of Indian child labour till 2020?

- (a) 175-185 Million (b) 125-130 Million
(c) 60-70 Million (d) 160-170 Million

RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) According to Article 24 of Indian Constitution "No children below the age of 14 years shall be employed to work in any factories, mine or shop etc. In this relation a provision was also made for Factory Act 1948 and Children Act, 1960. According to census 1991 there were total 11.28 million child labour. In year 2020 is estimated that there will be 160-170 million child labour.

12. Balance of Payment and Trade Contracts

665. In the Fixed Exchange Rate system, the fixes the exchange rates at a particular level.

- (a) trade union (b) market
(c) government (d) businessperson

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -13/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): In a fixed exchange rate system, the government fixed the exchange rates at a particular level.

666. The price of one currency in terms of another is known as:

- (a) International currency
- (b) Foreign exchange rate
- (c) Export exchange rate
- (d) Import exchange rate

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 16/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): The price of one currency in terms of another is known as foreign exchange rate.

667. After formation of the Janata Party government at Centre, which of the following multinationals shut its India operations due to compliance issue with the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act that mandated foreign investors cannot own over 4% in Indian enterprises?

- (a) Unilever
- (b) Colgate-Palmolive
- (c) Nestle
- (d) Coca-Cola

RRB Group-D 28-09-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): Global beverage company CoCa-Cola shut its India operations due to compliance issue with the foreign Exchange Regulation Act that mandated foreign investors cannot own over 4% in Indian enterprises.

668. _____ of trade refers to the type of goods and services of export and imports of a country.

- (a) Composition
- (b) Gain
- (c) Volume
- (d) Value

RRB Group-D 19-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): Composition of trade means a study of goods and services of imports and exports of a country. In other words, it tells about the commodities of imports and the commodities of exports of country.

669. Which of the following steps have not been taken by the government to attract foreign companies to invest in India?

- (a) Flexibility in the taxation system.
- (b) SEZs setup production units do not have to pay taxes for an initial period of five years.
- (c) Special Economic Zones are being set up.
- (d) Flexibility in the labour laws.

RRB Group-D 22-08-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): In recent years the central and state governments in India are taking special steps to attract foreign companies to invest in India. Industrial zones, called Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are being set up, flexibility in the labour laws, companies who set up production unit in the SEZs do not have to pay taxes for an initial period of five years. Flexibility in the taxation system is the step not taken by the government to attract foreign companies to invest in India.

670. was the difficulty faced during the barter exchange in large economies.

- (a) Maximum profit to the producers
- (b) Lack of a common measure of value
- (c) Liquidity
- (d) Maximum satisfaction to the consumers

RRB Group-D 12-09-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): Lack of a common measure of value was one of the difficulty faced during the barter exchange in large economies.

671. The purchasing power of a currency relative to another at current exchange rates and prices is _____?

- (a) purchasing power parity
- (b) real exchange rate
- (c) nominal exchange rate
- (d) balance of payments

RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The real exchange rate (R) is defined as the ratio of the price level abroad and the domestic price level, where the foreign price level is converted into domestic currency units via the current nominal exchange rate. In contrast, the nominal exchange rate (E) is defined as the number of units of the domestic currency that can purchase a unit of a given foreign currency. A decrease in this variable is termed nominal appreciation of the currency.

672. Which of the following is NOT a government of India initiative to attract Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) in India?

- (a) The government of India has eased the approval mechanism for FDI proposals.
- (b) Proposal of FDI are mandated to be cleared within ten days of receiving the application.
- (c) The Government of India announced 'Entrepreneurship Curriculum' to be taken up by the states.
- (d) States must focus on strengthening the single window clearance system.

RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The following are Government of India initiative to attract Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) in India.

- The Government of India has eased the approval mechanism for FDI proposals.
- Proposal of FDI are mandated to be cleared within ten days of receiving the application .
- States must focus on strengthening the single window clearance system.

673. The money invested by foreign MNC's is known as:

- (a) Foreign Collateral
- (b) Direct Investment
- (c) Foreign Monetary Investment
- (d) Foreign Direct Investment

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) are substantial investments made by a company into a foreign concern. The investment may involve acquiring a source of materials, expanding a company's footprint, or developing a multinational presence. As of 2020, the U.S. is second to China in attracting FDI. India is at the 5th position.

674. The reduction in the external value of the domestic currency is called:

- (a) Decrease in inflation
- (b) Devaluation of currency
- (c) Increase in purchasing power
- (d) Economic growth

RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Devaluation of currency is the deliberate downward adjustment of a country's money relative to another currency.

Countries that have a fixed exchange rate or semi fixed exchange rate use this monetary policy tool.

Devaluation reduces the cost of a country's exports, rendering them more competitive in the global market, which in turn, increases the cost of imports.

675. _____ is the oldest Trade Union Organization in India.

- (a) INTUC (b) AITUC
(c) BMS (d) CITU

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) is the oldest trade union federation in India. It is associated with the communist party of India. It was founded on 31 October 1920 with Lala Lajpat Rai as its first president. Among other answer choice's INTUC stands for Indian National Trade Union Congress which was founded by Vallabhbhai Patel on 3 May 1947. BMS is the acronym of Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh, it was founded by Dattopant Thengadi on 23 July 1955. CITU means Centre of Indian Trade Unions and it was founded in 1970.

676. The addition to capital stock in an economy is measured by net investment or new capital formation, which is expressed as:

- (a) Net investment = Gross investment – depreciation
(b) Depreciation = Net investment + Government investment
(c) Net investment = Gross investment + depreciation
(d) Government investment = Net investment – depreciation

RRB NTPC 05.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): New addition to capital stock in an economy is measured by net investment or new capital formation, which is expressed as

Net Investment = Gross investment – Depreciation
It is significant that, Gross Investment is the total expenditure done for buying capital goods or adding to the capital stock over a time period, without counting depreciation.

677. Which of these is not a part of capital receipt?

- (a) Tax (b) Recovery of loan
(c) Borrowing (d) Disinvestment

RRB NTPC 05.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Tax is not a part of capital receipts. Tax Revenue forms part of the Receipt Budget, which in turn is a part of the annual financial statement of the Union Budget. Other than this, the capital budget consists of capital receipts and capital payments. Government receipts which either create liabilities (e.g. borrowing) or reduce assets. (e.g. disinvestment) are called capital receipts. These are receipts that create liabilities or reduce financial assets. They also refer to incoming cash flows.

678. Liberalised Exchange Rate Management System (LERMS) was instituted in India in ____.

- (a) 1986 (b) 2005
(c) 2001 (d) 1992

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Liberalised Exchange Rate Management System (LERMS) was instituted in India in March 1992. This new system was announced by Manmohan Singh in the 1992 budget and in early March by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). According to this system, forty percent of the proceeds of exports and inward remittances was purchased at the official exchange rate by the Reserve Bank of India for official use.

679. What is the term used for the direct exchange of goods of services without the use of tokens, credit or money?

- (a) Commodity money (b) Balance of trade
(c) Tallies (d) Barter

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): In trade Barter (derived from baretor) is a system of exchange in which participants in a transaction directly exchange goods or services for other goods or services without using a medium of exchange, such as money.

680. The value of the gross investment in order to accommodate regular wear and tear of capital is called :

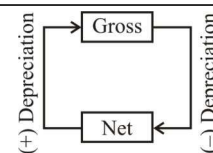
- (a) depreciation (b) deficit
(c) new investment (d) debt

RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The term "Depreciation" refers to a fall in the value of fixed asset. It is also known as Current Replacement Cost or Capital Consumption Allowance. Depreciation of assets occurs mainly due to three reasons –

- (i) Normal wear and tear
(ii) Passage of time
(iii) Expected obsolescence

Gross value = Net value + Depreciation



681. A set of accounts that summarises a country's transactions with the rest of the world is known as-

- (a) Capital Investment
(b) Balance of Budget
(c) Budget
(d) Balance of Payment

RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Balance of payment (BOP) of a country can be defined as a systematic statement of all economic transactions of a country with the rest of the world during a specific period usually one year. It indicates whether the country has a surplus or a deficit on trade.

682. The balance of exports and imports of goods is referred to as :

- (a) current account
(b) trade balance
(c) current account deficit
(d) current account balance

RRB NTPC 05.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) The trade balance is the net sum of a country's exports and imports of goods without taking into account all financial transfers, investments and others financial components. A country's trade balance is positive (meaning that it registers a surplus) if the value of exports exceeds the value of import. Vice versa a trade balance is negative, if the value of import exceeds that of exports. It will be known as trade deficit. The trade balance is the official term that is used for net export in the current account.

683. Recently, Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched three Indian digital payments app in a foreign country. What is the name of that country?

- (a) Bangladesh (b) Singapore
(c) Malaysia (d) Dubai

RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) Recently Narendra Modi launched three digital payment apps in Singapore. The objective of this digital payment platform is internationalization.

684. Which of the following is related to National Depository Limited?

- (a) Bond holder
(b) G.D.R (Global Depository Receipt)
(c) Share in electronic format
(d) None of the above

RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Set-2, Red Paper)

Ans. (b) National Security Depository Limited is an Indian central securities depository based in Mumbai. It was established in August 1996 as the first electronics securities depository in India with national coverage. Its establishment was based on a suggestion by a national institution responsible for the economic development of India.

685. Which company established the world largest mobile phone factory in Noida?

- (a) Samsung (b) Apple
(c) Vivo (d) Xiaomi

RRB Group-D 10-12-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) Samsung is an electronic company of South Korea. It established the world's largest mobile phone factory in Noida. It is a leading and most likely manufacturing company in mobile sector. Apple is a famous electronic company of America. Vivo and Xiaomi are the Chinese mobile company.

686. According to current data who is the second largest trading partner of India.

- (a) UAE (b) Russia
(c) America (d) China

RRB Group-D 27-11-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) At present top Five largest trading partners of India are USA, China, UAE, Saudi Arabia and Hong Kong respectively.

687. In August 2018, India and which country has signed in on the second protocol for amendment in comprehensive economic co-operation agreement which increase the trade relation of both country?

- (a) South Korea (b) Singapore
(c) China (d) America

RRB Group-D 11-12-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) In August 2018, second protocol of Comprehensive Economic Co-operation Agreement was signed between India and Singapore in New Delhi. By this agreements, Both countries will be a good trading relations.

688. In last 10 years which sector of India is attracting maximum FDI?

- (a) Services (b) Pesticide
(c) Telecommunication (d) Food processing

RRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): FDI means Foreign Direct Investment, when a foreign company invest in another country, it is called FDI. Foreign Direct Investment is an important source of economic development and non-debt finance. In last 10 years, services sector has received maximum FDI.

689. The act replaced old monopoly and restrictive trade practices Act, 1969 is

- (a) Goods and services tax (GST)
(b) Trade independence act
(c) Restrictive trade practices act.
(d) Competition act

RRB Group-D 02-11-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) The monopolies and restrictive trade practices act was intended to curb the rise of concentration of wealth in a few hands and of monopolistic practices. It was repealed on September 2009 by Competition act. Hence, option (d) is correct answer.

13. Report and Index

690. The First Human Development Report was published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the year ____.

- (a) 1990 (b) 1980
(c) 1945 (d) 1905

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -12/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): In the year 1990, the first human development report was published by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The Human Development Report (HDR) is an annual Human Development Index that was launched by the economist of Pakistan Mahbub Ul Haq and Indian Nobel laureate Amartya Sen.

691. Which of the following is NOT a parameter used to calculate Human Development Index?

- (a) Expected years of schooling
(b) Gross National income per capita
(c) Environment around living area
(d) Life expectancy

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -16/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): Pakistani economist Mahbub ul Haq created HDI in 1990 which was further used to measure the country's development by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

The HDI considers three indicators of human development, namely, life expectancy, education, and Gross National Income (per capital).

ADI Dimension	Indicators
Long and healthy life–	Life Expectancy at Birth
Knowledge –	Expected year of schooling,
–	Mean year of schooling
A decent Standard of –	GNI (per capital)
living	

692. The health component of Human Development Index is measured by the _____.

- (a) Total number of births
- (b) Total number of deaths
- (c) Sex ratio
- (d) Life expectancy at birth

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –16/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

693. Who developed the concept of 'human development'?

- (a) Amartya Sen
- (b) Charles Darwin
- (c) Dalai Lama
- (d) Mahbub-ul-Haq

RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

694. For measurement of Human Development Index which of the following factor does not compared by the United Nation's Development Programmer reports.

- (a) Knowledge
- (b) Corporate Governance
- (c) Long and healthy life
- (d) Status of life

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

695. Human Development Index was developed by.....in 1990.

- (a) Mehboob Khan
- (b) Syed-ul-haq
- (c) Mahbub-ul-Haq
- (d) Amartya Sen

RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) See the explanation of above question.

696. Transparency International has released the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) 2021. What is the rank of India in this index?

- (a) 83rd
- (b) 84th
- (c) 86th
- (d) 85th

RRB Group-D– 05/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(b) : The Corruption Perception Index (CPI) 2021 was released by Transparency International. India ranked 85 among 180 countries in the 2021 index (86 in 2020 and 80 in 2019).

697. According to the 'World Economic Outlook-April 2022' report, India's GDP growth estimate was raised to 9% for 2022-23 and for 2023-24 it forecast the economy to grow by 7.1%. Who released this report?

- (a) World Bank
- (b) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- (c) Ministry of Finance of India
- (d) Reserve Bank of India

RRB Group-D 18-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): The World Economic Outlook (WEO) is a survey by the International Monetary Fund, published twice a year and according to its April-2022 report, WEO raised India's GDP growth estimate to 9% for 2022-23 and for 2023-24 it forecast the economy to grow by 7.1%.

698. Who among the following created the Human Development Index (HDI), a statistical tool used to measure a country's overall achievement in its social and economic dimensions, in 1990?

- (a) Amartya Sen
- (b) Gary Becker
- (c) Paul Samuelson
- (d) Mahbub ul-Haq

RRB NTPC 01.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Pakistani Economist Mahbub-ul-Haq was the pioneer in developing the concept of human development. In 1990, the first Human Development Report introduced a new approach for advancing human wellbeing. At present, in Human Development Report 2020 out of 189 countries India has ranked 131.

699. What is the theme of the World Economic Forum Annual Meeting 2019?

- (a) Globalization 4.0 : shaping a Global Architecture in the age of the Fourth Industrial Revolution
- (b) New beginning : making a difference
- (c) New global context
- (d) Creating a shared future in a fractured world

RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): World Economic Forum (WEF) is a non-profit organization that was founded in January 1971. It is based in Cologny, Geneva Canton, Switzerland and was formed with an initiative to improve the states of the world. The WEF Annual meeting 2019 held on 22-25 January 2019 at Davos-Klosters Switzerland. Theme of this event was "Globalization 4.0: Shaping a Global Architecture in the age of the fourth Industrial Revolution.

"The Great Reset" was the theme of a Unique twin summit in January 2021, convened by the WEF.

700. What is India's ranking in Intellectual Property Index 2021. Issued by Global Innovation Policy centre of US chamber of commerce.

- (a) 38th
- (b) 40th
- (c) 39th
- (d) 41th

RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The annual index of International Intellectual Property was released by the US Chamber of commerce global innovation policy centre. India ranked 40th among 53 global economics. US, Japan, Europe are the topped ranker in Intellectual Property Index 2021.

701. 'The Limits to Growth' by club of Rome was published in :

- (a) 1973
- (b) 1975
- (c) 1972
- (d) 1974

RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The Limits to Growth is a 1972 report on the exponential economic and population growth with a finite supply of resources, studied by computer simulation. The 1972 book, which predicted our civilisation would probably collapse some time this century, has been criticised as doomsday fantasy since it was published. Limits to Growth was commissioned by a think tank called the Club of Rome.

702. In World Press Freedom Index 2019, what is the rank of India?

- (a) 140
- (b) 120
- (c) 180
- (d) 136

RRB JE - 01/06/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): The press freedom index is an annual ranking of countries compiled and published by Reporters without border since 2002 based upon the organisation's own assessment of the countries press

freedom records in the previous year. It intends to reflect the degree of freedom that journalists, news organisation, and netizens have in each country, and the efforts made by authorities to respect this freedom. The recently released 2020 WPFI has ranked India at 140 down 2 places from 2019.

703. Where was the G-20 digital economy ministry meeting organized in 2018?

- (a) Argentina (b) China
(c) France (d) India

RRB Group-D 13-12-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) In 2018, G-20 digital economy ministry meeting was organized in Argentina. The meeting resulted in a joint declaration confirming the importance of the digital economy for global development.

In 2021 G-20 digital economy ministry meeting was held in Italy.

Indonesia's presidency will begin take course from 1 December, 2021 up to the summit on fourth quarter of 2022

704. A Payment transfer system is started to facilitate the payments by Government of India.

- (a) State QR code (b) Govt QR code
(c) Bharat QR code (d) India QR code

RRB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) To make the payments process easier the Government of India has now launched the Bharat QR code payments transfer mechanism for cashless electronic payments.

(QR codes means Quick Response) QR code is a two dimensional machine - readable code that is made up of black and white squares. It is used to store URL's and other information These can read by the camera of a smartphone.

705. Which country top the list of World Happiness Index 2015 which was published by (SDSN) Sustainable Development Solution Network?

- (a) Bhutan (b) Switzerland
(c) Iceland (d) Norway

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 27.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): In World Happiness Index-2015, the top three countries were Switzerland, Iceland, Denmark. In 2021, World Happiness Index ranked India's at 139th rank, and Finland topped the list.

706. According to Forbes 2016, in the list of billionaire what is the rank of Mukesh Ambani?

- (a) 24 (b) 36
(c) 19 (d) 47

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 22.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): According to Forbes magazine 2016, in the list of world richest billionaire Mukesh Ambani was on the 36th place. According to latest publication of Forbes in April 2021, Mukesh Ambani is on the 10th place and Jeff Bezos tops the list.

707. Which country tops the list of the charities Aid foundations world giving index 2015?

- (a) Myanmar
(b) United States of America
(c) New Zealand
(d) Canada

RRB NTPC 10.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Myanmar tops the list of Charities Aid Foundations World Giving Index 2015. In 2021, Indonesia top the list of Charities Aid Foundations World Giving Index. India got the 14th rank in this list. Developed countries such as the USA, the UK, Canada, Ireland and the Netherlands were out of the highest ranking.

708. Transparency international provides the rank to India out of 168 countries in corruption perception Index 2016.

- (a) 68 (b) 76
(c) 84 (d) 101

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): India got 76th rank out of the 168 countries in 2016. India ranked 85 among 180 countries in Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) 2021, while it has been topped jointly by three countries-Denmark, Finland and New Zealand.

709. Which Indian is included in top 10 list by Forbes most powerful people in the world 2015?

- (a) Narendra Modi (b) Mukesh Ambani
(c) Sundar Panchai (d) Satya Nadela

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Narendra Modi got 9th rank in Forbes most powerful people in the world.

710. According to 18th mercer Quality of life index which city got the first place as most liveable city in the world?

- (a) Zurich (b) Vienna
(c) Sydney (d) Hyderabad

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): On 23 February, 2016, according to Mercer Quality of life index, Vienna got the first rank where Zurich got second rank.

711. According to Human Development Report 2015, what is the rank of India?

- (a) 188 (b) 131
(c) 151 (d) 105

RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): India ranked 131st according to HDI 2015. India ranked at 131st position out of 189 countries in the HDI Report 2021.

712. Who topped in the ranking of 2016 Forbes Billionaires?

- (a) Warren Buffet (b) Amancio Ortega
(c) Bill Gates (d) Carlos Slim Helu

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Forbes Magazine in his annual list 2016 gave the first place to Microsoft co-founder Bill Gates. Jeff Bezos tops the list of 2021.

713. According to 2016 Forbes list, who is the richest person of the world?

- (a) Bill Gates (b) Mark Zuckerberg
(c) Warren Buffet (d) Mukesh Ambani

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

714. For 2015-16, which country got the first rank in the list of Global Talent Competitiveness Index?

- (a) Switzerland (b) Singapore
(c) India (d) USA

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): For 2015-2016 Switzerland got the first rank in Global Talent Competitiveness Index. This Index is released by INSEAD and Portulans Institute.

715. According to 2016 report of Indian Railway catering and tourism corporation, which station has declared the most clean A1 Railway station?

- (a) Bilaspur (b) Surat
(c) Varanasi (d) Rajkot

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage IInd

Ans. (b): Surat Railway station is declared the most clean A1 railway station by IRCTC report 2016. In 2019 cleanliness survey, Jaipur got the status of the cleanest railway station in the country.

716. According to Forest Report, 2015% of total geographical area is covered by forest and trees.

- (a) 22.16% (b) 25.16%
(c) 23.16% (d) 24.16%

RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): According to Forest Report 2015, 24.16% of total geographical area is covered by forests and trees. But according to Forest Report 2021, 24.62% of total geographical area is covered by forests and trees.

717. First step of National Family Health Survey which is also called NFHS-4. According to this how much percentage increased in female literacy?

- (a) 23.10% (b) 74.70%
(c) 86.90% (d) 80.46%

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): According to NHFS-4 Survey, there is 74.70% increase in female literacy.

718. According to 2015 Global Peace Index which country topped the list?

- (a) Iceland (b) Bhutan
(c) Austria (d) New Zealand

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): According to 2015 Global Peace Index Most peaceful country is Iceland.

This report is produced by the Institute for Economics and Peace. India got the 135th rank in global peace index 2021. Iceland topped the list of GPI 2021 again whereas India holds the 135th rank

719. According to 2015 Clean India Survey, which is the cleanest city of India?

- (a) Chennai (b) Delhi
(c) Ahmadabad (d) Mysore

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Clean India campaign was started from October 2, 2014. The cleanest city of India was Mysore according to clean survey 2015. But according to Clean India Survey 2021, Indore topped the list.

720. In 2017, what is the Global Ranking in female labour force participation?

- (a) 136/144 (b) 100/144
(c) 135/144 (d) 132/144

RRB Group-D 22-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) India was on 135th rank out of 144 countries in Global Female Labour Force Participation Index. Female labour force participation in India declined from 34 percent in 2006 to 24.8% in 2020.

721. According to Global Fire Power Index 2017. India was on 4th place in world which of the following countries rank was not above the rank of India?

- (a) America (b) U.K
(c) China (d) Russia

RRB Group-D 22-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) According to 2017 Global Fire Power Index, India is the fourth powerful country in the world. Only USA, Russia and China are ahead of India. According to 2021 fire power index India again got the 4th rank.

722. According to report published by new world wealth at global level, Mumbai is on which place in richest city of the world.

- (a) 10th (b) 11th
(c) 15th (d) 12th

RRB Group-D 27-11-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) According to new World Wealth Report 2019, with \$ 960 billion Mumbai was the 12th richest city in the world. India is currently the 6th largest wealth market in the world (in terms of total wealth health) after USA, China, Japan, Germany and UK according to the wealth Report 2021.

723. According to Forbes collection which is the highest paid athlete in the world?

- (a) Virat Kohli (b) Floyd Mayweather
(c) Lionel Messi (d) Roger Federer

RRB Group-D 26-11-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) By American Magazine Forbes, list was issued of Highest paid athlete on 5 June 2018. American professional Boxer Floyd Mayweather top the list with \$ 285 million income. Virat Kohli got the 83rd place with \$ 24 million dollar.

Conor McGregor topped this list of 2021 with a net worth of \$ 180 M.

724. Which Indian city top the rank in 2018 Ease of Living Index which is prepared by Urban Development Ministry?

- (a) Pune (b) Chennai
(c) Navi Mumbai (d) Kochhi

RRB Group-D 08-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) Ease of living index issued on August 2018, by Central Housing and Urban Development Ministry. According to this the best city for living is Pune and second is Mumbai.

Bengaluru holds the 1st rank in ease of living Index 2021.

725. According to world bank, what is position of India in the world economy in 2017?

- (a) 9th (b) 4th
(c) 7th (d) 6th

RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) According to world bank in 2017, India was the sixth largest economy with 2.597 trillion US dollar. In 2020, country wise GDP rank of world. (1) America (2) China (3) Japan (4) Germany (5) India now, India is fifth largest economy in World.

726. In Customer Satisfaction Index 2017, Rank of Swami Vivekananda Airport was _____.

- (a) Fourth (b) First
(c) Second (d) Third

RRB Group-D 12-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) Recently a report was issued by Airport Authority of India, Swami Vivekananda Airport topped the list out of all 53 Airport in Customer Satisfaction Index. It is situated in Raipur district of Chhattisgarh. Udaipur has been ranked No. 1 in the survey with a score of 4.84 while Madurai (Tamil Nadu) has emerged at the second position in 2021.

727. Which of the following state has launched the Happiness Department in 2016 A.D.?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Gujarat
(c) Kerala (d) Maharashtra

RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) Madhya Pradesh government has launched the Happiness Department. It was known that Bhutan had applied this concept earlier.

728. According to 2017, Global Hunger Index (GHI), out of 119 countries rank of India was _____.

- (a) 100 (b) 30
(c) 120 (d) 80

RRB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) India got the 100th rank in Global Hunger Index 2017 with Djibouti and Rwanda, there were total 119 countries in Global Hunger Index 2017. It is released jointly by concern WorldWide and Welt Hunger Hilfe, India ranked at 101st out of 116 countries in 2021, Global Hunger Index.

729. Which one of the following placed at 6th place in Top-10 landmark by trip advisor Traveller Choice Award?

- (a) Gol Gumbaz (b) Red fort
(c) Qutub Minar (d) Taj Mahal

RRB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) In Trip advisor Traveler Choice Award, 2018 Angkor Wat Temple, Siem Reap, Cambodia got first rank whereas Taj Mahal of Agra got 6th rank.

730. Which Indian state top the list of Public Affairs Index of Administration 2017?

- (a) Kerala (b) Maharashtra
(c) Tamilnadu (d) Karnataka

RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) Kerala state was on top in Public Affairs index, 2017. It is released by Public Affairs Centre Think Tank Kerala again topped the list in Public Affairs Index 2020. Uttar Pradesh is worst performing state in this list.

731. According to ease of doing business, 2018 report released by world bank India's rank was _____.

- (a) 125 (b) 101
(c) 100 (d) 102

RRB Group-D 02-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) According to World Bank ease of doing business report 2018, India ranked at 100th place but in 2020, India had jumped 14 positions to ranked 63rd among 190 countries.

732. According to World Economic Forum Report 2018. What is rank of India in Global Manufacturing Index out of 100 countries?

- (a) 30th (b) 20th
(c) 10th (d) 40th

RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): India got 30th rank in the Global Manufacturing Index. According to World Economic Forum 2018 report. Japan has topped the list.

14. National Organizations & Ministries/Major Schemes

(i) Schemes for Agriculture Sector

733. When was Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana launched?

- (a) December 2000 (b) December 2003
(c) December 2002 (d) December 2001

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) was launched in December 2001 to ameliorate the conditions of the urban slum dwellers living below the poverty line without adequate shelter.

734. Rebeca Greenspan, an economist was appointed as the Secretary General of which organisation in June 2021?

- (a) UNCTAD (b) UNICEF
(c) UNISDR (d) UNHRC

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was established in 1964 to promote development and friendly integration of developing countries into the world economy. It's headquartered at Geneva, Switzerland. In June 2021, a Costa Rican economist Rebeca Greenspan was appointed as secretary General of UNCTAD.

735. In which of the following cities is World Economic Forum headquartered?

- (a) Washington DC, the US
(b) Paris, France
(c) Geneva, Switzerland
(d) London, the UK

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –14/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c):

Organizaition	Headquarters
World Economic Forum –	Geneva, Switzerland
World Trade Organization–	Geneva, Switzerland
World Bank –	Washington, D.C.
UNESCO –	Paris, France

736. The Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) was started from 1985 with the objective of providing _____.

- (a) Financial support to the farmers in the event of crop failure due to drought, flood etc.
(b) Financial support to the farmers for educating their children
(c) Financial support to the farmers to purchase tractors and other implements
(d) Financial support to the farmers to buy HYV seeds

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 14/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): The Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) was started from 1985 with the objective of providing financial support to the farmers in the event of crop failure due to drought, flood etc.

737. Under Which of the following schemes, do the designated states procure, store and issue food grains under the Targeted Public Distribution System?

- (a) Minimum support Price
- (b) Centralised Procurement Scheme
- (c) Price stabilisation Fund
- (d) Decentralised procurement scheme

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 16/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): Under the decentralised procurement scheme, the designated states procure, store and also issue food grains as per allotments indicated by the Central Government under Targeted Public Distribution System (TDPS).

738. The Intensive Agriculture District Programme (IADP) was launched as the first major experiment in intensive agriculture development in the year _____

- (a) 1960
- (b) 1965
- (c) 1968
- (d) 1970

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): The Intensive Agriculture District Programme (IADP) was launched as the first major experiment in intensive agriculture development in the year 1960.

739. In March 2017, which central ministry has Started 'Mission' Fingerling for obtaining the blue revolution?

- (a) Defence Ministry
- (b) Home Ministry
- (c) Finance Ministry
- (d) Agricultural Ministry and Farmer welfare

RRB Group-D 08-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Fingerling Mission is a programme to enable holistic development and management of fisheries sector in India. The mission aims to achieve the target to enhance fisheries production from 10.79 mmt (2014-15) to 15 mmt by 2020-21 under the Blue revolution, It was launched on 11 March, 2017 by government of India.

740. Which of the following crop denoted the rashtriya Fasal Bima Yojana?

- (a) PMSBY
- (b) PMJOY
- (c) PMFBY
- (d) PMJJBY

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): P.M.F.B.Y. denoted the Rashtriya Fasal Bima Yojana. P.M. Fasal Bima Yojana was launched in 2016 by the Ministry of Agriculture and farmers' welfare. It is a replacement scheme of the National Agriculture Insurance Scheme. Its aim is to provide insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of failure of any of the notified crops as a result of natural calamities, pest or diseases.

741. National bamboo Mission is a Sponsored scheme of _____ Ministry?

- (a) Agriculture and farmer welfare
- (b) Water resources Ministry
- (c) Chemical and fertilizers
- (d) Environment, forest and climate change

RRB JE - 01/06/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): National bamboo Mission has been launched to focus on the development of complete value chain of bamboo sector and link growers with markets. The Department of Agriculture and co-operation under the Ministry of Agriculture and farmers welfare implemented the centrally sponsored scheme, to harness the potential of the bamboo crops.

742. PM Awas Yojana Promotes which of the following prominent Scheme?

- (a) Affordable House
- (b) Affordable Electricity
- (c) Affordable Water
- (d) Affordable Water

RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): PM Awas Yojana is an initiative by government of India in which affordable housing will be provided to the urban poor with target of building 20 million affordable houses by 31 March 2022. It was launched in 2015.

743. Which of the following scheme is related to "Housing for all" till 2022.

- (a) Pradhan Mantri Ghar Yojana - Rural
- (b) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Rural
- (c) Pradhan Mantri Ghar Yojana - Urban
- (d) NABARD Yojana

RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans (b) : See the explanation of above question.

744. Which of the following Plan launched in a form of sub-plan of National campaign for saffron?

- (a) Skill development plan
- (b) Gram Jyoti Yojana
- (c) Antyodaya Yojana
- (d) Krishi Vikas Yojana

RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): National Saffron campaign has been launched under the plan of Krishi Vikas Yojana.

745. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana is a scheme of government of India which is launched for following benefits.

- (a) Industry
- (b) Hospital
- (c) Agri and farmers
- (d) Teachers of School

RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana was launched as a central sector scheme in 2007 to provide support to various kinds of interventions in agricultural sector to achieve 4% annual growth in agriculture. In this Scheme, the states are allowed to choose their own agriculture and allied sector development activities as per the district/state agriculture plan, on the basis of experience and feedback from states, the government has revamped the RKVY- RAFTAAR.

746. For Which area central government launched the "Sampada Yojana"?

- (a) Food processing
- (b) Balika
- (c) Health
- (d) Women Improvement

RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): Prime Minister Kisan Sampada Yojana was launched in August 2017. It is a central sector Scheme.

Objective – To supplement agriculture, to create Mega food parks, integrated cold chain and value Addition Infrastructure, Creation/ Expansion of food processing and preservation Capacities. Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure.

747. Government of India start investment of in PM Agri Irrigation Yojana (PMRSY) with objective to develop the irrigation project for achieving the permanent solution of drought.

- (a) ₹ 50,000 Crore (b) ₹ 500 Crore
(c) ₹ 5,00,000 Crore (d) ₹ 5,000 Crore

RRB Group-D 08-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): This Scheme was launched in 1 July, 2015. PM Krishi Sichi Yojana is a National mission to improve productivity and ensure better utilization of the resources in the country. The budget of ₹ 53 billion in a time span of one year 2015-2016 has been allocated to this scheme. Also, the scheme has been approved with an outlay of 50,000 crore for period of 5 years (2015-2020).

748. Recently, for which objective PM krishi Sichi Yojana Started by Government of India?

- (a) Animal husbandry
(b) Agriculture and irrigation
(c) Coal and Renewable energy
(d) Electricity

RRB Group-D 22-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

749. 'Kusum' Yojana Promotes'

- (a) Solar operated transportation
(b) Solar Farming
(c) Solar light in Industries
(d) Solar heating at home.

RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): The farmer focused budget of 2018 has given importance to the farmer oriented Scheme involving decentralized solar power production up to 28,250 MW, known as Kisan Energy Security and Upliftment Maha Abhiyan (KUSUM) Scheme. Under this, 10000 Mega watts solar plants will be put on lands that are barren. The State electricity discoms will buy the additional solar power produced by the farmer on barren lands.

750. What is the objective of the KUSUM programme launched by the Indian government?

- (a) Protection of women
(b) Starts ups for women and youth
(c) Providing financial security to farmers through harnessing solar energy capacities.
(d) Promotion of organic farming in the country.

RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): PM-KUSUM (Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan) Scheme is aimed at ensuring energy security for farmers in India, along with honouring India's commitment to increase the share of installed capacity of electric power from non-fossil-fuel sources to 40% by 2030 as part of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs). KUSUM scheme would provide additional income to farmers, by giving them the option to sell additional power to the grid, through solar power projects set up on their barren lands. The scheme was launched in 2019 by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE).

751. Recently in news, e-NAM is related to which of the following?

- (a) State tax (b) Custom Duty
(c) Share market (d) Agri Market

RRB Group-D 30-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): e-NAM (National Agriculture Market) is a PAN-India electronic trading portal which networks the existing APMC mandis to create a unified nations market for agricultural commodities. Recently government of India had announced the integration of 38 new mandis with e-national Agriculture Market (e-NAM) Hence, this is related to Agri Market, hence option (d) is correct.

752. Which scheme is launched by the central government for promotion of solar farming?

- (a) Kisan Urja Suraksha and Uthan Maha-Abhiyan
(b) Kishan Urja Suraksha and Unnati Maha-Abhiyan
(c) Kusum Urja Suraksha and Uthan Maha-Abhiyan
(d) Krishi Urja Suraksha and Uthan Maha-Abhiyan

RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

753. What does the issue price in Public Distribution System (PDS) indicate?

- (a) No relation of issue price with market price
(b) Price lowers than the market price
(c) Price higher than the market price
(d) Price equal to the market price

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): In public distribution system (PDS), the issue price refers to the price less than the market price. The government provides foodgrains to the poor section of the society from the buffer stocks at a price much lower than the market price; this is known as Issue Price. This work is done with the joint responsibility of both the central and state governments. The public distribution system of India is the largest network in the World regarding food distribution.

754. 'Operation Greens' is a government scheme for:

- (a) General Price Levels of Crops
(b) Research and Investment in Crop Education
(c) Development of Bamboo Crops
(d) Supply Stabilization of TOP Crops (Tomato Onion Potato)

RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Ministry of Food Processing Industries launched "Operation Greens" scheme in November, 2016 for integrated development of Tomato, Onion and Potato crops (TOP crops) value chain with the objectives to enhance value realization of top farmers, reduction in post-harvest losses, price stabilization for producer and consumers and increase in food processing capacities and value addition etc.

755. Which is not true about "Soil Health Card"?

- (a) This is a state sponsored scheme
(b) Give basic input on nutrients of soil
(c) To improve the productivity of farmers.
(d) To recommend the fertilizers according to crops.

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Soil health card scheme was launched in 2015 by government of India. The objective of this scheme is to inspect nutrients of soils, to improve condition of productivity of farmers etc. This is not a state-sponsored scheme.

756. Which of the following a new programme started by Ministry of Science and Technology in 2016, by which farmers will empowered?

- (a) Rashtriya Fasal Bima Yojana
- (b) Biotech -Kisan
- (c) KISAN Technology
- (d) National Agricultural development scheme

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Biotech Kisan Scheme stands for biotech krishi innovation science application Network. This belongs to the biotechnology Department. This scheme is very beneficial for women farmers and to empower women farmers. The Main purpose to initiate this scheme is to resolve various type of problem that has been faced by our farmers.

757. _____ is the central agency for implementation of support price Mechanism of Commercial crops?

- (a) NABARD
- (b) TRIFED
- (c) FICCI
- (d) NAFED

RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) was established on 2nd October 1958.

NAFED was setup with the objective to promote co-operative marketing of agricultural product to benefit the farmers. Agriculture farmers are the main members of NAFED, who have the authority to say in the form of members of the general body in the working of NAFED.

The department of Agriculture and co-operation is implementing a Price Support Scheme (PSS) for the procurement of oil Seeds and pulses at Minimum Support Price (MSP), declared by government of India through NAFED.

(ii) Schemes for Educational Sector

758. Which of the following schemes of the Government of India aims to empower the students belonging to minority communities and prepare them for competitive examinations?

- (a) Nai Manzil
- (b) Maulana Azad National Fellowship
- (c) Nai Udaan
- (d) Naya Savera

RRB Group-D– 01/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): Naya Savera scheme aims to empower the students belonging to minority communities and prepare them for competitive examinations, so that their participation in government and private jobs improves.

759. Under Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao program in the following which one is not an objective?

- (a) Ensure the education and participation of girl children.
- (b) Prohibition of sex selective elimination based on sex bias

(c) Cash transfer through Direct bank Transfer at the time of marriage of the beneficiary girl child

(d) Ensure survival and protection of girl child

RRB Group-D– 26/08/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(a) : Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme is related to the solution of falling child sex ratio in India and empowering girls. This scheme was started by GOI on 22 January 2015.

760. Which of the following is a Leadership Development Programme for Minority Women in India?

- (a) Naya Savera
- (b) Nai Roshni
- (c) Naya Ujala
- (d) Nai Manzil

RRB Group-D– 26/08/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(b) : Nai Roshni is a leadership development program. for minority woman in 2012-13, to empower and instill confidence among minority women by providing knowledge, tools and techniques for interacting with govt. systems, banks and other institutions at all levels.

761. Which of the following is the first World Bank supported programme for Minority welfare that is being implemented by the ministry of Minority Welfare, Government of India?

- (a) Nai Manzil
- (b) Nai Udaan
- (c) Padho Pardesh
- (d) Naya Savera

RRB Group-D– 29/08/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(a) : Nai Manzil is new initiative of the Government, and was launched on 8th August, 2015 at Patna, Bihar to benefit the youth belonging to 6 notified minority communities of 17-35 years of age.

Padho Pardesh Scheme was introduced by the Government of India to make overseas education affordable for eligible students. Under this scheme Individual from minority community can avail interest subsidy on education loan to study abroad.

Naya Savera:– The Scheme aims to Empower the students belonging to minority communities and prepare them for competitive examination so that their participation in government and private jobs improves.

Nai Udaan :– Scheme was launched to provide financial support to the minority candidate who clear the preliminary examinations conducted by UPSC, SSC, and SPSC.

762. Which of the following is one of the Central Government's schemes of interest subsidy on educational loans for overseas studies for students belonging to the minority communities?

- (a) Padho Videsh
- (b) Nai Manzil
- (c) Padho Pardesh
- (d) Naya Savera

RRB Group-D– 30/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(c) : Padho Pardesh scheme of interest subsidy on educational loans for overseas studies for the student belonging to the minority communities. The ministry of minority affairs has discontinued the scheme of interest subsidy on educational loans.

763. Who has developed the Tamanna tool related to education in India?

- (a) All India Council for Technical Education
- (b) University Grants Commission
- (c) Indian certificate of Secondary Education
- (d) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)

RRB Group-D 18-08-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and National council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) under the aegis of Ministry of Education (MoE), Govt. of India had developed Tamanna tool.

It is an Aptitude Test for Senior School students.

Tamanna here stands for – Try and Measure Aptitude and Natural Abilities.

764. In which year was the 'Kanya Shiksha Pravesh Utsav' launched by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India?

- (a) 2020
- (b) 2021
- (c) 2019
- (d) 2022

RRB Group-D 12-09-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): In 2022, the government launched a nation-wide campaign called Kanya Shiksha Pravesh Utsav on the eve of the International Women's Day (8th March). The aim of the campaign is to bring back four lakh out of school adolescent girls in the 11-14 years age group into the education system.

765. An integrated scheme for school education. 'Samagra Shiksha Scheme' of the Government of India has been continued for which of the following periods?

- (a) 2019–20 to 2024–25
- (b) 2020–21 to 2025–26
- (c) 2021–22 to 2025–26
- (d) 2022–23 to 2026–27

RRB Group-D 27-09-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): An integrated scheme for school education. 'Samagra Shiksha Scheme' of the Government of India has been continued for 2021–22 to 2025–26.

It is an integrated scheme for school education covering the entire gamut from pre-school to class XII. It was launched by then Ministry of Education in 2018.

766. Anwesha Yojana which aim is to provide quality based education to SC/ST Started by which state?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Odisha
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) Bihar

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): Odisha state government has launched the Anwesha Yojana to provide free education to the children of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe.

767. To track the educational journey of school students of India, what is the name of such scheme proposed by the HRD Ministry?

- (a) Shala Asmita
- (b) Performance
- (c) Achievers
- (d) The performance

RRB JE - 22/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): The Union Ministry of Human Resource Development now Ministry of Education has decided to launch ASMITA, a student tracking system programme. ASMITA is acronym for School Monitoring Individual Tracing Analysis and shall be launched under Shala Asmita Yojana (SAY). SAY aims to track the educational journey of school students from class I to class XII.

768. What is the name of that programme which is based on "read, write and understood" and centered on elementary level mathematics? It was started by Cabinet Minister Smriti Irani.

- (a) Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat
- (b) Pathsala
- (c) School
- (d) Education

RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): In 2014, HRD Minister, now Education Ministry Smriti Irani launched the "Padhe Bharat and Badhe Bharat" Scheme. This Scheme was based on "Sarva Siksha Abhiyan". This will help the Children to understand the method of Maths and reading, writing ability.

769. What does the SWAYAM scheme launched by Government of India aim to achieve?

- (a) Skill India
- (b) Entrepreneurial growth
- (c) Access, equity and quality of education
- (d) Digital India

RRB NTPC 11.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): SWAYAM is a programme initiated by Government of India, Human Resource Development Ministry now Education Ministry and designed to achieve the three cardinal principles of Education Policy viz., access, equity and quality. The objective of this effort is to take the best teaching learning resources to all, including the most disadvantaged. The current SWAYAM platform is developed by Ministry of Education and NPTEL, IIT Madras with the help of Google Inc. and Persistent Systems Ltd. It was launched on 9th July 2017.

770. The least Mid day Meal guidelines prescribe the nutritional content of _____ calories per child per day for primary classes.

- (a) 450
- (b) 300
- (c) 475
- (d) 345

RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The Mid-Day Meal Scheme was started in India on 15 August 1995 as 'National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education of Mid Day Meal in Schools' in October 2007, also known as the Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Scheme. According to MHRD, the children in primary school must be provided with at least 450 calories with 12 grams of protein through MDM while the children in upper primary schools get 700 calories with 20 grams of protein.

771. The 'SATH-E' project is associated with which of the following fields?

- (a) Transportation
- (b) Communication
- (c) Education
- (d) Agriculture

RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Project SATH-E, 'Sustainable Action for Transforming Human Capital- Education' was launched in 2017 to identify and build three 'role model' states for the school education sector. Its objective is to transform primary and secondary school education through driven practice.

772. The Ministry of Human resource Development, Government of India, has designed an education portal named:

- (a) NCERT (b) EDUCATION
(c) SAKSHAT (d) NIOS

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The Ministry of Human Resource Development (Now Education Ministry) has designed an education portal which caters to the needs of students, starting from elementary students to research, scholars, teachers and life long learners. SAKSHAT is the name of the portal which was launched in the year 2006. It was launched by former President of India Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam. It was developed by eGyanKosh of IGNOU.

773. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has designed a one stop education portal which caters to the needs of students, starting from elementary students to research, scholars, teachers and life-long learners. What is the name of this portal ?

- (a) Prashikshak (b) Sakshat
(c) Padhai (d) Diksha

RRB NTPC 20.01.12021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

774. The Mid-Day Meal scheme comes under the priview of which ministry?

- (a) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
(b) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
(c) Ministry of Women and Child Development
(d) Ministry of Education

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Mid Day Meal Scheme was started in India on August 15, 1995, under the name of 'National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education. Education Ministry is the authorized body to implement the scheme. The Union Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) chaired by Prime Minister Narendra Modi approved the Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN), a modified version of the existing National Scheme for Mid-Day Meal in Schools (MDM) .

775. 'Samagra Shiksha' is a scheme for schooling programme at the level of ——— ?

- (a) Pre-Nursery to Class XII
(b) Only Class I to XII
(c) Only Class I to VIII
(d) Only Class I to X

RRB NTPC 29.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Samagra Shiksha is an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class 12. The scheme has been prepared with the broader goal of improving school effectiveness measured in terms of equal opportunities for schooling and equitable learning outcomes.

776. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is a Government of India flagship programme, making free and compulsory education to children in the age group of ——— a Fundamental Right.

- (a) 8-14 years (b) 5-14 years
(c) 6-14 years (d) 7-14 years

RRB NTPC 11.01.12021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is a program of the Government of India, which was started by former PM of India Atal Bihari Vajpayee in 2001-02. Under this, children in the age group of 6-14 years have been declared their fundamental right to be provided free and compulsory education. It is included under Article-21A. In 2002 through the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act the Right to Education came to be recognized as a fundamental right.

777. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is an important step to provide elementary education to all the children in the age group ofyears.

- (a) 6-14 (b) 7-15
(c) 6-15 (d) 8-15

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

(iii) Schemes for Financial Inclusion

778. The risk coverage on accidental death in the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) is (As of July 2022).

- (a) ₹10 lakh (b) ₹5 lakh
(c) ₹15 lakh (d) ₹2 lakh

RRB Group-D- 20/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): The risk coverage under the scheme (Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana) is ₹ 2 Lakh for accident death. If the subscriber has an accident and experiences a partial permanent disability, they will receive ₹ 1 Lakh. This scheme was launched on 9th may 2015.

779. Which of the following schemes is aimed to ensure comprehensive financial inclusion of all the households in the country by providing universal access to banking facilities with at least one basic banking account to every household, financial literacy, access to credit, insurance and pension facility?

- (a) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
(b) Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana
(c) Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana
(d) Varishtha Pension Bima Yojana

RRB Group-D 12-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) was announced by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi on 15th August, 2014 which aimed to ensure comprehensive financial inclusion of all the households in the country by providing universal access to banking facilities with at least one basic banking account to every household, Financial literacy, access to credit insurance and pension facility.

780. What is the age group of the people benefitted under the Pradhan Mantri Jeevan jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) (As of July 2022)?

- (a) 18 to 50 years (b) 25 to 60 years
(c) 14 to 50 years (d) 15 to 60 years

RRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): The PMJJBY is available to people in the age group of 18 to 50 years having a bank account who give their consent to join. The scheme provides life cover of Rs. 2 lakhs for the one year period stretching will be renewable Risk coverage under this scheme is for Rs. 2 Lakh in case of death of the insured, due to any reason.

781. Under PM Jan-dhan Yojana which state has achieved 100% financial inclusion.

- (a) Meghalaya (b) Assam
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Madhya Pradesh

RRB NTPC 30.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): In North-Eastern state, Meghalaya is the first state which achieved the 100% financial inclusion.

782. How much risk coverage is in PM Suraksha Bima Yojana?

- (a) 2 lakh ruppes (b) 1 lakh ruppes
(c) 1.50 lakh ruppes (d) 2.25 lakh ruppes

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): PM Suraksha Bima Yojana is a government scheme launched in may 2015 by PM Narendra Modi in Kolkata. It offers a cover of Rs. 2 lakhs for one year to all its account holders in case of accidental death or permanent disability.

783. Recently, JAM (Jan-Dhan Aadhar-Mobile) Scheme has launched in country. According to economic survey, 2015 which of the following statements is not correct about JAM?

- (a) 50.4 crore Jan-Dhan account has been opened
(b) 75.8% Coverage of population by Aadhar
(c) 20.8 Crore Jan-Dhan account has been opened.
(d) Mobile Tele density is 79.78%

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage IInd

Ans. (a): JAM (Short for Jan Dhan- Aadhar- Mobile) trinity refers to the government of India initiative to link Jan-Dhan accounts, Mobile number and Aadhar cards of Indians to plug the leakages of government Subsidies.

784. Central government constituted a Ministry panel under chairmanship of _____ for supervision of amalgamation of state owned banks.

- (a) Pranab Mukharjee (b) P. Chidambaram
(c) Manmohan Singh (d) Arun Jaitley

RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans (d) Government has constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of then Finance Minister Arun Jaitley. The committee was to supervised reforms in public sector banks and amalgamation of banks.

785. To improve quality of service, add value to services and achieve "financial inclusion of un-banked" rural population, who has launched the DARPAN (Digital Advancement of Rural post office for a New India).

- (a) Human Resources Development Ministry
(b) Central Telecommunication Ministry
(c) Finance Ministry
(d) Education Ministry

RRB Group-D 11-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) Darpan is information Technology (IT) modernization project which was launched in the year 2017. It is an initiative of the "Ministry of communication" The outlay of the project is Rs. 1400 crore and is targeted to complete by March 2018. Motive is to improve the quality of service, add value to services and achieve "financial inclusion" of un-banked rural population. It was started by Manoj Sinha then Minister of Communication.

786. What is the name of fund collected by public organization for clearing the Ganga, by Ministry of Water Resources, River Developments and Ganga Rejuvenation.

- (a) Clean Ganga fund (b) Clean water fund
(c) Water fund (d) PSU fund

RRB Group-D 05-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) In 2014, Clean Ganga fund was formed for cleaning up of the river Ganga, setting up of a waste treatment plants, and conservation of biotic diversity of the river.

787. What is maximum age for registration in the National Pension Scheme?

- (a) 62 (b) 65
(c) 58 (d) 70

RRB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): The National Pension System (NPS) is a pension scheme sponsored by the government that was started in 2004 for all government employees. The scheme was made open to all citizens in 2009. It is a voluntary and a long-term retirement scheme. It is regulated by the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) Act, 2013 and central government. The other eligibility criteria for opening an NPS account.

- (1) Must be an Indian citizen.
(2) Must be between the ages of 18 and 65
(3) Must be KYC complaint
(4) Must not have a pre-existing NPS account

788. The central government initiative to cover the people under formal banking system is called-

- (a) Jan Adami Yojana (b) Jan Dhan Yojana
(c) Jan Bank Yojana (d) Rupay Yojana

RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): To cover the people under formal banking system is a central government initiative. It is called Jan-dhan Yojana. It was launched by P.M. Narendra Modi on 28 August 2014 The Slogan of this Scheme is Mera Khata, Bhagya- Vidhata.

789. Which one the following scheme has been started to first implementation for financial inclusion by Government of India?

- (a) Krishi Sinchai Yojana
(b) Gram Jyoti Yojana
(c) Jan-dhan Yojana
(d) Krishi Vikas Yojana

RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): On 28 August, 2014, PM Narendra Modi has started the PM Jan Dhan Yojana. This mission was a national mission for financial inclusion,

790. PM Jan Dhan Yojana is started to speed up _____ by Government of India.

- (a) Primary Education (b) Skill development
(c) Agri. (d) Financial Inclusion

RRB Group-D 26-11-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

791. An initiative _____ was started in 2010 for unorganized sector labours to encourage the voluntarily Savings for their old age.
- Voluntarily Retirement Service (VRS)
 - Swavalamban Yojana
 - Vridha nirman Samiti
 - Nav Nirman Yojana

RRB Group-D 31-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): Atal Pension Yojana is pension scheme under the government of India. This scheme replaces the Swavalamban Yojana and was established to provide old age income security to the workers belonging to the unorganised sector. The Atal pension Yojana was launched by PM Narendra Modi on 9th May 2015 in Kolkata. The Scheme focuses on encouraging workers of unorganized sector to save for their future.

792. An initiative was started for labours of unorganized sector to encourage the voluntary saving for their old age which named as ____.
- VRS (Voluntarily Retirement Scheme)
 - Swavalamban Scheme
 - Vridha Nirman Samiti
 - Nar Nirman Yojana

RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): Swavalamban scheme was launched in 2010. It was the co-contributory pension scheme by Department of Financial Services aims to encourage people from the unorganised sector to voluntarily save for their retirement and to lower the cost of operations of the new pension system for such subscribers.

793. Under which scheme is pension provided to all people aged 60 years or above and belonging to a household below the poverty line?
- NFBS
 - IGNDPS
 - IGNWPS
 - IGNOAPS

RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The National Old Age Pension Scheme has been renamed as Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) and formally launched on 19th November, 2007. Age of the applicant is 60 years or more. Pension under IGNOAPS is now granted to a person who is 60 years or above and belongs to a household below the poverty line instead of only to destitute.

794. The National Pension Scheme (NPS) is regulated by
- PFRDA
 - NPDA
 - PCRADA
 - IRDA

RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The National Pension Scheme (NPS) is regulated by Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA). It is a statutory body established by parliament to regulate the pension system in country. NPS was started by Central Government in January, 2004 for all except armed forces. NPS is a Pension cum Investment scheme launched by Government of India to provide old age security to citizens of India.

795. People in the age group of are eligible for the 'Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana' (PMSBY)?
- 14 to 59 years
 - 21 to 65 years
 - 15 to 60 years
 - 18 to 70 years

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): 'Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana' is a government of India scheme launched on 9th May 2015 by PM Narendra Modi. It offers a renewable one- year accidental death cum disability cover to all subscribing bank account holder in the age group of 18 to 70 years for a premium of Rs. 112 per annum per subscriber to be auto debited from subscribers's bank account.

796. What is the minimum amount of monthly pension permissible under Atal Pension Yojana?
- 1,500
 - 500
 - 1,000
 - 2,000

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Atal Pension Yojana (APY) a pension scheme for citizens of India focused on the unorganised sector workers. It was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 9 May 2015 in Kolkata. Under the APY, guaranteed minimum pension of Rs.1,000/-, 2,000/-, 3,000/-, 4,000 and 5,000/- per month will be given at the age of 60 years depending on the contributions by the subscribers. The age of the subscriber should be between 18 - 40 years.

797. Which institution introduced the Udyam Abhilasha Program?
- ICICI
 - IFCI
 - SIDBI
 - IDBI

RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): On the occasion of birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi on October 02, 2018, Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) had launched a National Level Entrepreneurship awareness campaign, Udyam Abhilasha in 115 Aspirational Districts identified by NITI Aayog in 28 States . The main aim behind the initiative is to contribute to 'the transformation mission' unleashed for these districts. SIDBI is principal development financial institution for promotion, financing and development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector in India. It was established on 2 April 1990. It is headquartered in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.

798. What is the agenda behind the Government of India's flagship programme 'Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana'?
- To provide affordable housing to all.
 - To provide a minimum monthly pension of ₹1000 or ₹200
 - To provide a life cover of ₹200,000 against of ₹330 per annum.
 - Assured pension on a guaranteed return of 8% after making a minimum initial investment for Senior Citizen

RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY) is retirement cum pension scheme announced by the Indian Government. The plan is subsidised by the government and was launched in May 2017. As per the scheme, on payment of an initial lump sum amount ranging from a minimum purchase price of Rs. 1, 50,000/- for a minimum pension of Rs 1000/- per month to a maximum purchase price of Rs. 7, 50,000/- for maximum pension of Rs. 5,000/- per month, subscribers will get an assured pension based on a guaranteed rate of return of 8% per annum, payable monthly.

799. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) came into effect on 15 August. Identify the year.

- (a) 1995 (b) 1993
(c) 1994 (d) 1992

RRB NTPC 07.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), launched in 1995 is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Government of India that provides financial assistance to the elderly, widows and persons with disabilities in the form of social pensions. Article 41 of the Indian Constitution directs the State to provide public assistance to its citizens in case of 'unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement and in other cases of undeserved want within the limit of its economic capacity and development'.

800. Which of the following scheme is the Micro Finance Scheme for women with rebate in interest?

- (a) Social Security Pilot Scheme
(b) Mahila Samridhi Yojana
(c) National Maternity Benefit Scheme
(d) Rajrajeshwari Mahila Kalyan Yojana

RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): MAHILA SAMRIDDHI YOJANA is a Micro Finance Scheme for women with rebate in interest.

(iv) Schemes for Employment and Skill Development

801. What is the full form of MGNREGA, an act that provide guaranteed wage employment to adult volunteers to do unskilled manual work for a minimum of 100 days?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi National Regional Employment Act
(b) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
(c) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Grants Act
(d) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employees Grants Act

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –16/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): MGNREGA stands for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. Its aim is to provide unskilled manual work for a minimum of 100 days.

802. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act provide guaranteed wage employment for a minimum of ___ days in a year.

- (a) 60 (b) 180
(c) 70 (d) 100

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –12/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) provide guaranteed wage employment for a minimum of 100 days in a year. MNREGA Act was passed in 2005 and commenced on 2 February 2006.

803. What is the full form of SJSRY in relation to self-employment programmes implemented by the Government of India in:

- (a) Swarna Jayanti Shramjeevi Rozgar Yojana
(b) Swarna Jayanti Samajik Rozgar Yojana
(c) Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana
(d) Swarna Jayanti Sarkari Rozgar Yojana

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –13/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): The full form of SJSRY is Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana. It is a centrally sponsored scheme which came into effect from 1 December 1997. In 2013, the SJSRY was replaced by the National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM), which is now Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM).

804. The Jawahar Rojgar Yojana was launched in 1989 with a motive to _____.

- (a) train the daily wage workers to look for additional income.
(b) generate wage employment for the needy rural labours
(c) generate foreign investment for the needy rural labours
(d) create housing opportunities for the needy rural labours

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –14/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): The Jawahar Rojgar Yojana was launched in 1989 with a motive to generate wage employment for the needy rural labourer.

805. When was "Food for Work" programme first launched in India?

- (a) 1977 (b) 1975
(c) 1976 (d) 1978

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): Food for Work programme was first launched in April 1977. The objective of the programme was to provide additional resources for the generation of supplementary wages employment and providing food security. It was renamed in November 2004 as National Food for Work programme.

806. When was the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) launched?

- (a) 2000 (b) 1995
(c) 1990 (d) 1993

RRB Group-D– 02/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana/Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) was launched in 1993 to provide self-employment to India's educated youth and women.

807. Which Ministry of the Government of India announced the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) in the year 2014?

- (a) Ministry of Rural Development
(b) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
(c) Ministry of Home Affairs
(d) Ministry of Finance

RRB Group-D– 26/08/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(a) : The Ministry of Rural Development announced the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gramin Kaushalya Yojana on 25th September 2014.

OR

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana was announced on 25 Dec 2014 by Ministry of Rural Development (GOI).

808. What is the name of the mission in which there is an attempt to boost Research and Development in the country by enabling and grooming potential PG/PhD level students by developing dedicated research skills in selected areas/disciplines/fields through high-end workshops and Training and Skill Internship?

- (a) VRITIKA (b) KARYASHALA
(c) DAKSHATA (d) ABHYAAS

RRB Group-D 28-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): In the mission ABHYAAS there is an attempt to boost Research and development in the country by enabling and grooming potential PG/PhD level students by developing dedicated research skills in selected areas/disciplines/fields through high-end workshops and Training and Skill Internship.

809. The Twenty Point Programme (TPP) was launched by the Government of India in

- (a) 1980 (b) 1975
(c) 1985 (d) 1990

RRB Group-D 23-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): The Twenty Point Programme (TPP) was launched by the Government of India in 1975. The basic objective of Twenty Point Programme is to eradicate poverty and improve standards of life of poors and establishing an egalitarian society alongwith a welfare approach.

810. In which year was the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act Passed by the Government of India?

- (a) 2000 (b) 2007
(c) 2005 (d) 2003

RRB Group-D 29-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): The Government of India passed the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in 2005, as a way to ensure up to 100 days of paid work per year.

811. As of July 2022, under the 'Nai Manzil' Scheme of the Ministry of Minority Affairs, the participant will get nonresidential integrated education and skill training programme for 9 to 12 months of which a minimum _____ months should be devoted to skill training.

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

RRB Group-D 24-08-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): The Nai Manzil scheme was launched by the Ministry of Minority Affairs in 2015. The main objective of the scheme is to equip the minority youth with employable skills. It targets the notified minority communities. They are Buddhists, Muslims, Sikhs, Jains, Christians and Parsis. As per the scheme the participant will get non-residential integrated education and skill training programmer of 9 to 12 months of which a minimum 3 months should be devoted to skill training.

812. According to the NREGA 'At a Glance' report, the average MGNREGA wages paid in the financial year 2021-2022 remain at only ₹208.85 per day. What is the full form of MGNREGA

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employer Guarantee Action
(b) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employee Guarantee Act
(c) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Activity
(d) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

RRB Group-D 11-10-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was enacted on August 25, 2005. The MGNREGA Provides guarantee for one hundred days of employment in every financial year to adult members of any rural household willing to do public work related to unskilled manual work at statutory minimum wages.

813. Which of the following Acts legally guarantees 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to adult members of a rural household, who are seeking employment and willing to do unskilled manual work?

- (a) Nehru National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
(b) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
(c) Indira National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
(d) Ambedkar National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

RRB Group-D 22-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of above question.

814. Which of the following states has started the 'Kudumbashree' programme which plays a vital role in enhancing the financial status of the less privileged women in the State through its thrift and credit programme?

- (a) Assam (b) West Bengal
(c) Kerala (d) Odisha

RRB Group-D 11-10-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): Kudumbashree was setup in 1997 for poverty elimination and women empowerment, implemented by the state poverty Eradication Mission of Government of Kerala.

815. As on August 2022, the Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PM-SYM) Yojana, is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme for providing monthly minimum assured pension of..... After attaining the age of 60 years.

- (a) ₹5,000 (b) ₹2,000
(c) ₹3,000 (d) ₹4,000

RRB Group-D 17-09-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): The Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan Pension Scheme, (PW-SYM) was launched in 2019, (Central Sector scheme) administered by the Ministry of Labour and employment & implemented through LIC and community service centres (CSG)

Eligibility:-

- (a) He should be an unorganized worker
- (b) monthly income ₹15000 or below
- (c) entry age between 18 & 40 years
- (d) Should not be covered into NPS.
- (e) Should not be an income tax payer

816. As of July 2022, under the Seekho aur Kamao (Learn and Earn) Scheme for skill development of minorities, what should be the age bracket of trainees?)

- (a) 18-25 years
- (b) 16-50 years
- (c) 21-35 years
- (d) 14-45 years

RRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): 'Seekho Aur Kamao' scheme (Learn and Earn) is a placement-linked skill development scheme for minorities which aims to upgrade the skills of minority youth (in the age group of 14-45 years) in various modern/ traditional skills depending upon their qualification, present economic trends, and market potential, that can earn them suitable employment or make them suitably skilled to take up self-employment.

817. The Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan Yojana (PM-SYM) is aimed at providing:

- (a) protection for old age unorganized workers
- (b) loans for small farmers
- (c) protection for girls against dowry exploitation
- (d) education subsidies to students in professional education

RRB Group-D 27-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan Yojana (PM-SYM) is a government scheme and is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme for unorganized workers.

818. The Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) was launched in which Five-Year Plan in India?

- (a) Second
- (b) Fifth
- (c) Seventh
- (d) Ninth

RRB Group-D 27-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): The Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) was launched on 1st April 1989 in Seventh five year plan by the Rajiv Gandhi government.

819. According to Rural Employment Guarantee scheme, how many days increased in working days in famine affected area?

- (a) 10 days
- (b) 25 days
- (c) 40 days
- (d) 50 days

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): National employment guarantee programme was passed in September, 2005 and it was launched on February 2, 2006 from Ananthpur of Andhra Pradesh. Generally, It provides 100 days of employment but 50 extra days are given to famine affected area.

820. When was Jawahar Rojgar Yojana started?

- (a) 1 April, 1977
- (b) 1 April, 1998
- (c) 1 April, 2012
- (d) 1 April, 1989

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): Jawahar Rojgar Yojana was started on 1 April 1989, the target of which is to provide job to people of BPL for at least 90 to 100 days.

821. What is the strategic objectives of IRDP?

- (a) Necessary assistance for increase in agriculture productivity
- (b) Reduce unemployment
- (c) To give more chance for rural employment
- (d) To facilitate affordable loan for growth of food supply.

RRB JE - 27/05/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) was launched by the government of India during the financial year 1978 and implemented, during 1980. The main motto of the programme was to provide employment opportunities to the poor community as well as opportunities to develop their skill sets so as to improve their living conditions.

822. Which of the following is related with Chief Minister Yuva Swabhiman Yojana started by Madhya Pradesh Government?

- (a) Every year at least 200 days of employment for economically weak sections of urban youth.
- (b) Financial help to economically weaker section girl
- (c) Free education to children of economic weaker sections.
- (d) Every year 100 days of employment for economic weaker sections of urban youth.

RRB JE - 23/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): Yuva Swabhiman Yojana was launched on 26 January 2019. In this scheme, only age groups of 21 to 30 year youths are included. This scheme is based on "first come, first get" policy. In this scheme, 100 days of employment and 4000 Rs. per month will be provided to youth.

823. Which of the following is established by central government to give a trustable data for employment policy?

- (a) Aage badho Bharat
- (b) Sarve Naukri Abhiyan
- (c) Employment committee
- (d) Arvind Panagariya Committee

RRB Group-D 27-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): Central government has established a committee under chairmanship of Arvind Panagariya to prepare a trustable data for employment policy. This Committee will act as a task force. Arvind Panagariya was the first vice-president of Niti-Aayog in 2015.

824. World first IT campus for handicapped (Divyangs) will be established by which state government?

- (a) West Bengal
- (b) Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Haryana
- (d) Telangana

RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): In 2017, world first IT campus dedicated to divyang people was established in Hyderabad. Its main objective is to create 2000 jobs for handicapped person.

825. Which of the following government will launch a digital platform named "Seva Sindhu" The Platform will provide government services at home and also employment to youth.

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Karnataka
- (c) Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Tamilnadu

RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) Karnataka Government has launched the "Seva Sindhu" portal. It is an integrated portal for citizens Services by government.

826. What the name has given to a training programme organized by Google for small industries of India in which Ministry of Information and Technology and Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry has a partnership?

- (a) Digital unlock (b) Bharat unlocked
(c) In-Digital (d) Digital India

RRB Group-D 31-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) Google along with Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) has developed a training programme called Digital unlock empowers thousands of Indian SMBs with essential digital skills that would enable them to get online and start using the power of the internet to grow their business.

827. Nai Manzil Scheme launched by the government of India is related to:

- (a) Scholarship scheme for minority students
(b) Leadership development of minority women
(c) Prevention of child trafficking
(d) Skill training for minority youths

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Nai Manzil Scheme was launched on 8th August 2015. The objective of the scheme is to provide education and market driven skill training to youth between the ages of 17-35 years from minority community families who are below poverty line. The scheme intends to provide placements to at least 70% of the trained youth in jobs for basic minimum wages.

828. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana comes under:

- (a) National Rural Livelihood Mission
(b) Atal Innovation Mission
(c) National e-Governance Mission
(d) National Rural Health Mission

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) was announced by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) on 25 September 2014. This scheme is a part of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). It has the objective of catering to the career aspirations of the rural youths and providing diversity to the incomes of rural poor families. This scheme aims at building skills of the rural youth for placing them in relatively higher wage employment sectors of the economy.

829. The 'PM SVANidhi' scheme was introduced by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for street vendors

- (a) for creating employment for nearly 2.5 lakh persons by the year 2026-27
(b) as a fitting tribute to farmers
(c) for covering ready-to-eat, ready-to-cook, marine products, processed fruits and vegetables and mozzarella cheese
(d) so that they could resume their livelihood activities that were affected largely due to the Covid-19 lockdown

RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): In June 2020, Ministry of housing & urban Affairs launched a scheme named Pradhan Mantri street vendor's Atmanirbhar Nidhi (PM-SVANIDHI). The scheme has been launch to empower street vendors by providing them free loans up to Rs. 10,000 for restoring their business.

830. As per the information received till September 2020, Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Rozgar Abhiyan is a major program run by the Government of India.

Which of the following options is not a feature of this program?

- (a) It has been started in 11 districts in mission mode
(b) Several projects involving migrant workers have also been taken up for construction of roads, highways etc.
(c) Under this campaign, rural infrastructure will be created with the participation of migrant workers.
(d) Employment facility will be provided to the migrant workers who have gone back to their home states

RRB NTPC 24.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): With respect to Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Rozgar Abhiyaan, statement in option (a) is incorrect because this Abhiyaan is extended to cover 116 districts (including 27 Aspirational Districts) across 6 states namely Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The Garib Kalyan Rozgar Abhiyaan (GKRA) is a 125-day Abhiyan launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 20th June, 2020.

831. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the third phase of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) launched in January 2021?

- (a) More than 200 Industrial training Institutes started training under PMKVY 3.0 to create a strong pool of skilled professionals under skill India.
(b) It was launched in 600 districts across the country.
(c) It was conducted by the Ministry of skill Development and Entrepreneurship.
(d) Its target was to provide training to eight lakh candidates in the plan period from 2020 to 2030

RRB NTPC 24.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): With respect to the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 3.0 (PMKVY 3.0), statement in option (d) is wrong because, the objectives of the scheme are to benefit 8 lakh youth over the scheme period (2020–21) and create an ecosystem for the youth to make informed choices on the available skilling avenues. It is significant that, the first version of PMKVY Scheme was launched in 2015. In January 2021, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has launched PMKVY 3.0, in a bid to empower India's youth with employable skills by making over 300 skill courses available to them.

832. The SHREYAS programme was launched to speed up the process of _____.

- (a) Providing industry-specific apprenticeship opportunities
- (b) Making students politically active
- (c) Increasing literacy
- (d) Providing sports facilities

RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The SHREYAS Programme was launched to speed up the process of providing industry-specific apprenticeship opportunities. On 28 February, 2019 the Ministry of Human Resource Development has launched the "Scheme for Higher Education Youth in Apprenticeship and Skills (SHREYAS)". It aims to enhance the employability of Indian youth by providing 'on the job work exposure' and earning of stipend. SHREYAS is a programme basket comprising the initiatives of three Central Ministries, namely the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship and the Ministry of Labour & Employment.

833. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural employment Guarantee act was started on

- (a) 2 Feb. 2006
- (b) 3 march 2008
- (c) 22 Feb. 2001
- (d) 10 June 2010

RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) was started on Feb. 2, 2006. The primary objective of the scheme is to guarantee 100 days of employment in every finance year to adult members of any rural household willing to do public work-related unskilled manual work.

(v) Schemes for Infrastructure and Innovation Sector

834. The Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana is aimed at providing:

- (a) Infrastructure for all the citizens
- (b) Financial assistance to slum dwellers living below poverty line
- (c) Foodgrains to slum dwellers living below poverty line
- (d) Housing and toilet facilities to slum dwellers living below poverty line

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –12/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) was launched by the Prime Minister on December 2, 2021, with a view to ameliorate the conditions of the urban slum dwellers living below poverty line by providing them with dwelling units and the facility of community toilets.

835. What is the initiative of FSSAI which will enable collection and conversion of used cooking oil to bio-diesel?

- (a) RUSA
- (b) RUCO
- (c) RAMA
- (d) RENO

RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) had launched RUCO (Repurpose Used Cooking Oil), initiative that will enable collection and conversion of used cooking oil to bio-diesel. Under this initiative, 64 companies at 101 locations have been identified to enable collection of used cooking oil.

836. Which of the following is India's first integrated green field smart city?

- (a) Bengaluru, Karnataka
- (b) Chennai, Tamilnadu
- (c) Bhopal, M.P.
- (d) Atal Nagar, Chhattisgarh

RRB JE - 22/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): Atal Nagar (Naya Raipur) Chhattisgarh is the first Integrated green field smart city of India. Atal Nagar is included in three smart cities of Chhattisgarh.

837. Which of the following state government has started Jal Amrit scheme in 2019?

- (a) Kerela
- (b) Tamilnadu
- (c) Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Karnataka

RRB JE - 01/06/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Karnataka government had launched Jal Amrit Yojana in 2019. The objective of this scheme is to create awareness of conservation of water and to stop wastage of water. State government declared 2019 as water year.

838. What is the objective of "Setu Bharatam" Scheme of Government of India?

- (a) Construction of bridges on National Highways
- (b) Construction of bridges which connects the coastal Area construction of bridges in rural area.
- (c) To construct the bridge which connects the coastal areas
- (d) To construct a bridge on Rivers and sea for transportation of Cargo.

RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): Setu Bharatam was launched by Prime-Minister Narendra Modi on 4 March 2016 with an aim to make National Highways free from railway crossing by 2019.

839.was setup to attract domestic and international investment sources for development of basic infrastructure in commercially available projects?

- (a) National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF)
- (b) Green Investment Fund (GIF)
- (c) Domestic and International basic Infrastructure Fund (DIIF)
- (d) Infra and Investment Fund (IIF)

RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): The government has set up the 40,000 crore NIIF in 2015 as an investment vehicle for funding commercially viable Greenfield, Brownfield and stalled infrastructure projects.

840. Where the Gift city is planned by Government?

- (a) Ahmedabad
- (b) Hyderabad
- (c) Mysuru
- (d) Jaipur

RRB Group-D 11-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): Gift city is planned by Government in Ahmedabad city. This will be the first Smart city of the country. GIFT full form is Gujarat International Finance Tech City.

841. What is the full form of (AMRUT)?

- (a) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation
- (b) Atal Mode for Roads and Urban Transformation

- (c) All Mission for Roads and Urban Transformation
(d) All Mode for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation

RRB Group-D 12-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) AMRUT Mission was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in June 2015. Its full form is AMRUT (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation). The objective of this Mission is supply of water, Strong sewage waste network, Infrastructure etc.

842. On 22 April 2019 Ministry of AYUSH signed a MoU with which of the following organisations to promote research and education in traditional system of medicine and its integration with modern science?

- (a) CSIR (b) DRDO
(c) INSA (d) NITI Aayog

RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): On April 22, 2019, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the Ministry of AYUSH and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) for cooperation in research, education and interdisciplinary sciences that integrate/co-opt traditional system of medicine and modern science. The Council of Scientific and Industrial, Research (CSIR) was established on September 26, 1942.

843. How many heritage cities have been selected for rejuvenation and development under National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY).

- (a) 12 (b) 10
(c) 25 (d) 20

RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) was launched by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs on 21st January 2015. This scheme was introduced to preserve and revitalize the rich cultural heritage of the country. There are 12 cities that are listed under this scheme. They are as:- Ajmer, Amravati, Badami, Gaya, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi, Velankanni, Warangal, Dwarka, Kanchipuram & Amritsar.

844. Which of the following is NOT one of the four pillars of the 'Make in India' initiative?

- (a) New Processes (b) New Sectors
(c) New Infrastructure (d) Participative

RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): 'Make in India' Programme was started on 25th September 2014. "The Make in India" initiative is based on four pillars, which have been identified to give boost to entrepreneurship in India, not only in manufacturing but also in other sectors. The four pillars are (i) New Processes, (ii) New Infrastructure, (iii) New Sectors and (iv) New Mindset.

845. 'Startup India' is a flagship initiative of the Government of India, Intended to catalyse startup culture and build a strong and inclusive ecosystem for innovation and entrepreneurship in India. This flagship initiative was launched on:

- (a) 26th January, 2015 (b) 16th January, 2016
(c) 16th January, 2015 (d) 26th January, 2016

RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The Startup India Action Plan was unveiled by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 16th January, 2016 to highlight several initiatives and schemes proposed by the Government of India to build a strong eco-system to nurture innovation and empower startups across India.

846. Which ministry controls the 'Saubhagya Yojana' launched by the Central Government in 2017?

- (a) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
(b) Ministry of Power
(c) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare
(d) Ministry of Finance

RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana – 'Saubhagya' a scheme was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 25th September 2017. Under Saubhagya Scheme free electricity connections to all households (both APL and poor families) in rural areas and poor families in urban areas were provided. This scheme aims to achieve 24x7 power for all by 2019 by providing electricity connection to each household across the country.

847. The Saubhagya Scheme is under control of which Ministry of the Central Government?

- (a) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
(b) Ministry of Finance
(c) Ministry of Power
(d) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

848. The objective of the 'Sagarmala Project' is to:

- (a) Protect Indian territory from China
(b) Reduce logistics cost for domestic cargo and EXIM cargo
(c) Develop Indian islands
(d) Install equipment for gas and oil exploration

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Concept & Objectives- Vision of the Sagarmala Programme is to reduce logistics cost for EXIM and domestic trade with minimal infrastructure investment. This includes:

- Reducing cost of transporting domestic cargo through optimizing modal mix
- Lowering logistics cost of bulk commodities by locating future industrial capacities near the coast.
- Improving export competitiveness by developing port proximate discrete manufacturing clusters.
- Optimizing time/cost of EXIM container movement.

849. Which of the following Central Nodal Agencies has been identified to channelise subsidy for PMAY (Urban)?

- (a) NHB (b) NABARD
(c) CNA (d) SCB

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U), a flagship mission of Government of India being implemented by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), was launched on 25th June, 2015. The Ministry has designated Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO), National Housing Bank (NHB) and State Bank of India (SBI) as Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) to channelize this subsidy to the beneficiaries through lending institutions and for monitoring the progress.

850. Saubhagya Yojana, launched by the Government of India in 2017, is related to providing?

- (a) cooking gas to poor households
- (b) electricity of all households in India
- (c) medical help for safe motherhood
- (d) funds for marriage of Dalit girls

RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana – 'Saubhagya', is to provide energy access to all by last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all remaining un-electrified households in rural as well as urban areas to achieve universal household electrification in the country. The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi launched the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana – Saubhagya, at Deendayal Urja Bhawan, in New Delhi on September 25, 2017.

851. The main objective of which of the following was to attract investment from all over the world and strengthen India's manufacturing sector ?

- (a) Makeup India
- (b) Digital India
- (c) Make in India
- (d) Startup India

RRB NTPC 12.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Make in India is a major national programme of the Government of India designed to facilitate investment, faster innovation, enhance skill development across the globe and strengthen India's manufacturing sector. Make in India programme was launched on 25th September 2014 by PM Narendra Modi.

852. Pradhan Mantri Urja Ganga project of Eastern India is related to:

- (a) Natural gas pipeline
- (b) Crude oil pipeline
- (c) Electricity transmission line for Eastern India
- (d) Ganga cleaning project for Eastern India

RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Pradhan Mantri Urja Ganga project of Eastern India is a natural gas pipeline project which was inaugurated by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in his constituency Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh in 2016. It is significant that, a pipeline of length 2540 km is under construction from the states of Uttar Pradesh to Odisha.

853. _____ was started in 2002, for ensuring drinking water supply to all villages.

- (a) Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana
- (b) Antyodaya Anna Yojana
- (c) Swajaldhara Yojana
- (d) Annapurna Yojana

RRB NTPC 05.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Swajaldhara Scheme is centrally sponsored scheme where the ratio between central government and state government is 90:10. Its main objective is to make the potable water available to villages of India. Under this a new tubewell pipeline or water scheme is established in the villages when availability of water is less than 40 litres/person everyday.

854. When was Pradhan Mantri Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana launched?

- (a) 11 October 2014
- (b) 28 August 2014
- (c) 23 July 2010
- (d) 9 May 2015

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Pradhan Mantri Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana was launched on 11th October 2014 with aim to translate the comprehensive vision of Mahatma Gandhi about an Ideal Indian Village into reality, keeping in view the present context. Under the Yojna (SAGY) each member of Parliament adopts a Gram Panchayat and guides its holistic progress giving importance for social development as per with infrastructure. The 'Adarsh Grams' are to become schools of local development and governance, inspiring other Gram Panchayats.

855. In which year was the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana launched?

- (a) 2016
- (b) 2001
- (c) 1999
- (d) 1998

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) was launched on 1st April 1999. The primary objective of JGSY was the creation of demand driven village infrastructure including durable asset at the village level to enable the rural poor to increase the opportunities for sustained employment

856. When did the Government of India launch the Digital India Programme for connecting rural areas with high-speed Internet networks and improving digital literacy?

- (a) 25 September 2014
- (b) 15 July 2017
- (c) 25 June 2016
- (d) 1 July 2015

RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Digital India, a flagship initiative, was launched with a vision to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. It has completed six years of its journey since its launch on 01 July 2015.

857. Which Indian scheme is funded by a 0.5% cess levied on all taxable products since Nov. 2015?

- (a) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
- (b) Kisan Vikas Patra
- (c) Make in India
- (d) Stand Up India Scheme

RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan was launched on 2nd Oct. 2014. On 6th Nov 2015, a 0.5% cess was introduced for this so that a boost in development of infrastructure, streets and roads may be brought. In the year 2017 cess got ended.

858. The 'Ganga Gram Project' is launched by the:

- (a) Ministry of Rural Development
- (b) Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
- (c) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
- (d) Ministry of Human Resource Development

RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Union Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation had launched 'Ganga Gram Project' at the Ganga Gram Swachhta Sammelan held in New Delhi on 23 December, 2017. It is an integrated approach for holistic development of villagers situated on the bank of holy river Ganga with active participation of villagers.

(vi) Schemes for Sustainable Development

859. With which organization NITI Aayog started three years partnership with signing Memorandum of Understanding on Sustainable Development Goal?

- (a) QCI (b) CII
(c) ASSOCHAM (d) FICCI

RRB Group-D 27-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): On 8th August 2018, NITI Aayog has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with (CII) Confederation of Indian Industry on sustainable development goals. The present Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) became in 1991, after been renamed from CEI.

860. "Ease of Living Index" is an initiative of which Ministry?

- (a) Home Ministry
(b) Urban development Ministry
(c) Finance Minister
(d) Human resource and development

RRB Group-D 15-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) The survey is to determine the ease of living Index. Municipal performance Index 2019 has been initiated by the Ministry of Housing and urban affairs. Both these Indexes are designed to assess the quality of life of citizens in 100 smart cities.

861. Which of the following Scheme was announced to change the LED bulbs by government of India by Narendra Modi.

- (a) IPDS (Integrated power development Scheme)
(b) DDUGJY (Deen Dayal Upadhaya Gram Jyoti Yojana)
(c) UJALA (Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LED for all)
(d) VSSY (Vidyut Shakti Saransksha)

RRB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): UJALA Scheme full form is Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All and LED Street Lighting National Programme (SLNP). The main objective of scheme is to promote efficient equipments which reduce electricity bills and help preserve the environment.

862. National Rural Livelihood Mission launched with the help of which one of the following?

- (a) WTO (b) World Bank
(c) ILO (d) IMF

RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM) is an important scheme of Rural Development Programme, whose objective was to establish Sustainable community institute for Poors and to abolish the rural poverty. This was launched in 2011.

863. One of the mission under the National Action Plan for Climate Change (NAPCC) published by Govt. of India in 2008 is:

- (a) National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem
(b) National Mission for Agriculture
(c) National Milk Mission
(d) National Sustainable Mission

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Important Government Missions under National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) are:

1. National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem
2. National Solar Mission
3. National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency
4. National Mission on Sustainable Habitat
5. National Water Mission
6. National Mission for a Green India
7. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture
8. National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change.

Note:- NAPCC was launched in 2008 by the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change. It is a govt. document that includes above eight ambitious goals set for the country to achieve.

864. The Government of India, with its flagship programme Swachh Bharat Mission, aims at a

- (a) Corruption free environment
(b) Pollution free environment
(c) Terror free environment
(d) Poverty free environment

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Swachh Bharat Mission was launched by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 2 October 2014. The mission aims to achieve Pollution - Free environment and to encourage hygienic sanitation practice. The scheme is also known as the "Clean Indian Mission". The project was launched as a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi. It is a nation-wide campaign aiming to clean up the streets, roads, cities and rural areas.

865. 'Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojana' Urban (PMAY-U) started in the year by the Gov. of India?

- (a) 2018 (b) 2012
(c) 2019 (d) 2015

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojana' - Urban was launched on 25th June 2015, it intends to provide housing for all in urban areas by year 2022. This scheme is being implemented by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

866. The 'Sustainable Action for transforming Human capital (SATH)' programme plans to focus on which two sectors?

- (a) Education and Health
(b) Employment and Education
(c) Agriculture and Growth
(d) Health and Sanitation

RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): NITI Aayog has launched a program 'Sustainable Action for Transforming Human Capital (SATH)' with the State Governments for cooperative federalism. The vision of the program is to initiate transformation in the education and health sectors. It was launched in 2017 to identify and build three role model' States for the school education sector. After an elaborate selection process, Jharkhand, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh were chosen.

867. What is the name of Ganga cleanup program launched in 2014?

- (a) Namami Gange
- (b) Ganga Action Plan
- (c) Ganga Cleanup Program
- (d) Clean Ganga Plan

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): 'Namami Gange Programme', is an Integrated Conservation Mission, approved as 'Flagship Programme', by the Union Government in June 2014 with budget outlay of Rs. 20,000 Crore to accomplish the twin objectives of effective abatement of pollution, conservation and rejuvenation of National River Ganga.

868. Which year was the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao yojana launched?

- (a) 2017
- (b) 2014
- (c) 2015
- (d) 2016

RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 22nd January, 2015 in Panipat, Haryana. the scheme was launched in order to prevent gender based sex selective elimination.

869. What is the name of the scheme launched by the Government of India to achieve a clean and open defecation-free India?

- (a) Swachh Raho, Swastha Raho
- (b) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
- (c) Swachhata Hi Sewa
- (d) Clean India

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is a country wide campaign initiated by the Government of India on 2nd Oct 2014 to eliminate open defecation and improve solid waste management.

870. How many cities/towns are proposed to be supported for development as 'solar cities' during the 11th Five Year Plan period?

- (a) 59
- (b) 58
- (c) 61
- (d) 60

RRB NTPC 27.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): During the eleventh five year plan, it was proposed to provide help to 60 cities to be developed as solar cities.

871. What is not the main feature of FAME-2 India Scheme?

- (a) Its target is only private transport vehicles
- (b) It plans to support 1 million electric two wheelers, 500,000 electric three wheelers, 55,000 electric four wheelers and 7000 electric buses
- (c) Total outlay will be ₹10,000 crore
- (d) It is to encourage faster adoption of electric and hybrid vehicles

RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): With respect to the FAME-2 India scheme, statement in option (a) is incorrect because its features emphasis on electrification on the public transportation that includes shared transport. It is significant that, FAME India is a part of the National Electric Mobility Mission plan. Main thrust of FAME is to encourage electric vehicles by providing subsidies. Its second phase started from April 2019, will be completed by 31st March 2022.

872. What is the name of the scheme which aims to provide LED bulbs to domestic consumers at subsidized rate?

- (a) Bulb Scheme
- (b) Ujala Scheme
- (c) Roshan Scheme
- (d) Har Ghar Bijli Scheme

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): UJALA scheme was launched by PM Narendra Modi on 1st May 2015. According to the UJALA Scheme, LED Bulbs would be distributed by the electricity distribution company at subsidized rates to every grid-connected customer with a meter connection. It aims to promote efficient use of energy at the residential level.

873. The full form of NRDWP is:

- (a) National Rural Drinking Water Programme
- (b) National River Development Works Programme
- (c) National Road Development works Programme
- (d) National Rail Development Works Programme

RRB NTPC 01.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) was launched in 2009. It aims to provide safe and adequate water for drinking, cooking and other domestic needs to every rural person on a sustainable basis.

874. Which plan has been prepared by central government to tackle the ground water problems in prominent part of India?

- (a) Atal Bhujal Yojana
- (b) Atal Shudh Yojana
- (c) Atal Shudhjal Yojana
- (d) Atal Water Yojana

RRB Group-D 24-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): The Atal Bhujal Yojana is a central sector scheme worth Rs. 6000 crore for sustainable management of ground water with community participation, it is being implemented by Jal shakti ministry. The scheme is being funded by the government of India and the world bank on 50 : 50 basis. Prime Minister Modi launched it on 95th birth date of Atal Bihari Vajpayee on 25 Dec 2019.

875. What is the full form of JNNURM?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru National Utility Rural Mission
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru National Utility Renewal Mission
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
- (d) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Rejuvenation Mission

RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission-(JNNURM) was scheme launched in the year 2005 by the Ministry of Urban Development, government of India, with the aim of accelerating development in selected cities of India.

(vii) Schemes of Women and Child Development

876. In July 2022, the Ministry of Women and Child Development implemented a scheme called - formerly known as Child Protection Services (CPS) Scheme since 2009-10—for the welfare and rehabilitation of children.

- (a) Mission Vatsalya (b) Mission Mamta
(c) Mission Bachpan (d) Mission Matriv

RRB Group-D 07-10-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): In July 2022, the Ministry of Women and Child Development implemented a scheme called Mission Vatsalya formerly known as Child Protection Services (CPS) Scheme since 2009-10 for the welfare and rehabilitation of children.

877. Which of the following is not a child welfare scheme?

- (a) Inclusive education at secondary level for differently abled person.
(b) Sarva Siksha Abhiyan
(c) Swayam Siddha scheme
(d) Right to education

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The government of India launched the noteworthy Swayam Siddha scheme in the year 2001- the year of women empowerment. This scheme is a step ahead, towards the much-needed and deserved empowerment of women and child development. Swayam Siddha is a flagship programme of Ministry of women and child development intended towards "holistic development of women".

878. Maharashtra Government has launched "Asmita Yojana on the occasion of ____.

- (a) International Cancer Day
(b) International Assistant Day
(c) International Women Day
(d) International Male Day

RRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) The government of Maharashtra has launched ASMITA Yojana to distribute subsidized sanitary napkins to the rural women in the state. It was launched on March 8, 2018 on International Day of Women.

879. Central Women and Child Development Ministry Grants Permission 2,919 Crore Project under Nirbhaya fund to secure how many cities?

- (a) 8 (b) 15
(c) 5 (d) 12

RRB Group-D 11-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): Nirbhaya fund approves the proposal of women securities and protection funds, under Nirbhaya fund, The 8 cities (Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Lucknow) will come under secure and detailed planning city.

880. Which of the following scheme was launched as a part of Sukanya Samridhi Yojana by Central Government?

- (a) Clean India Campaign
(b) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

- (c) Gramin Kaushal Abhiyan
(d) Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan

RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): Sukanya Samridhi Scheme focuses on encouraging the parents of the female child for building a fund for their future education and Marriage expenses. This Scheme was launched by PM Narendra Modi as a part of the "Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao" campaign. It was launched on 22 Jan, 2015 in Panipat, Haryana.

881. From where central Human Resource Development Minister Prakash Javedkar launched the "Healthy child Healthy India" programme?

- (a) Mysuru (b) Kochi
(c) Tiruvantpuram (d) Hyderabad

RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): Central Human Resource Development (HRD) Minister Prakesh Javadekar launched the Healthy children, healthy India program in Kochi, Kerala, Javadekar launches health and fitness profit card along with the program. This program is an initiative to create a physical health and fitness profile card for more than 12 lakh Kendriya Vidyalaya Students.

882. Which mission was launched by the Government of India in December 2014 to achieve full immunisation coverage for all children and pregnant women at a rapid pace?

- (a) Sukanya Yojana (b) Jan Dhan Yojana
(c) Ujjwala yojana (d) Mission Indradhanush

RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): To strengthen and re-energize the programme and achieve full immunization coverage for all children and pregnant women at a rapid pace, the Government of India launched "Mission Indradhanush" in December 2014.

The ultimate goal of mission Indradhanush is to ensure full immunization with all available vaccines for children up to two years of age and pregnant women. Sukanya Yojana-22 January 2015
Ujjwala Yojana-1 May 2016 (Ballia, UP)
Jan Dhan Yojana-28 August 2014

883. Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana was launched on:

- (a) 1st Jan 2017 (b) 1st Jan 2018
(c) 1st Jan 2016 (d) 1st Jan 2015

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), previously known as the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana, is a maternity benefit programme run by the government of India. It was originally launched in 2010 and renamed on 1st January 2017. The scheme was implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

884. One Stop Centre scheme was launched on:

- (a) 1st April 2017 (b) 1st April 2018
(c) 1st April 2016 (d) 1st April 2015

RRB NTPC 21.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), had formulated a Centrally Sponsored Scheme named One Stop Centre, a sub - scheme of umbrella scheme for National Mission for Empowerment of women including Indira Gandhi

Mattritav Sahyog Yojana popularly known as Sakhi, the scheme was implemented since 1st April, 2015. One Stop Centre (OSC) Scheme provides a range of services including police facilitation, medical aid, psycho-social counselling, legal counselling and temporary shelter to women affected by violence in an integrated manner under one roof.

- 885. Which of the following schemes of the government of India is NOT correctly matched?**
- Sukanya Samridhhi Yojana-To promote the welfare of the Girl Child
 - Ujjwala Yojana-Distribution of LPG cylinders to woman of BPL family
 - Mission Indradhanush-Employment for all
 - Ayushman Bharat-Health for all and Universal Health Coverage

RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c)	
Government Schemes	Purpose
SSY- Sukanya Samridhhi Yojana	It is aimed at betterment of girl child in the country.
Mission Indradhanush	The ultimate goal of Mission Indradhanush is to ensure full immunization with all available vaccines for children up to two years of age and pregnant women.
Ayushman Bharat	It is a flagship scheme of Government of India to provide cashless secondary and tertiary care treatment from the empanelled public and private hospitals providing coverage to more than 10 crore poor and vulnerable beneficiary families.
Ujjwala Yojana	Its objective is to make clean cooking fuel such as LPG available to the rural and deprived households

- 886. Which of the following states has implemented 'Kudumbashree', a women oriented community-based poverty education programme?**

- Kerala
- West Bengal
- Andhra Pradesh
- Tamil Nadu

RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): In 1998 woman oriented community-based poverty alleviation program Kudumbashree was launched by the Kerala Government. Its main objective is to improve the standard of living of women in rural areas by setting up micro credit and productive enterprises.

- 887. On which person name, Amrit Yojana has named? (An initiative to fulfill the nutrition needs of breast feeding and pregnant women in tribal area)?**

- Mahatma Gandhi
- Abdul Kalam
- B.R. Ambedkar
- Indira Gandhi

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 27.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): Amrit Yojana named as on APJ Abdul Kalam, is an initiative for nutrition needs of breast feeding and pregnant women in tribal areas.

(viii) Schemes for Health and Sanitation

- 888. What is the objective of clean India campaign?**

- For collection of revenue and apply clean India cess
- To clean road by famous celebrities.
- To make India clean and healthy.
- For execution of waste material.

RRB NTPC 30.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Clean India campaign was started on 2 October, 2014. The Government has targeted to make 1.2 crore toilets between 2014 and 2019. It is initiated by the Governments of India, the mission aimed to achieve on "Open-Defecation Free" India by 2 October 2019, the 150th anniversary on the birth of Mahatma Gandhi.

- 889. When did the Namami-Gange project launched by prime-Minister Narendra Modi?**

- June, 2015
- July, 2014
- July, 2015
- June, 2014

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): This scheme was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in July, 2014. This project is an ambitious Union Government project which integrates the efforts to clean and protect the Ganga river in a comprehensive manner. This project is also known as "Integrated Ganga Conservation Mission Project".

- 890. Which of the following options is main objective of Jan-Aushadhi Yojana?**

- To indicate certificate of facility of quality medicine
- Redefine the per capita treatment of one unit
- To develop a such model portrait made in India
- Which could be adopted by private sector

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 27.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): Pradhan-Mantri Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Yojana is a campaign launched by the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Govt. of India to provide quality medicines at affordable prices to the masses through special kendra known as Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Kendra.

- 891. Who has the following prepared the outline of "Clean India Campaign" logo and slogan?**

- Neelam Bhattacharya
- Anant and Bhagyashri
- Uday Kumar
- Virman Kohli

RRB ALP & Tec. (09-08-18 Shift-II)

Ans. (b): Shri Anant Khasbardar of Kolhapur, Maharashtra had won the logo design contest while Ms. Bhagyashri Sheth of Rajkot, Gujarat emerged successful in the contest for tagline for the logo in 2014. It was started by PM Narendra Modi on 2nd October 2014.

- 892. Which of the following plan is related to mission indradhanush of central government?**

- Electricity
- Health
- Education
- Agriculture

RRB Group-D 28-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): Mission indradhanush is a health related scheme of government of India which was launched on Good-governance day on 25 December 2014. Under this programme, children will be vaccinated to save from diseases like diphtheria, T.B, Tetanus, Polio, Measles and Hepatitis B.

893. When was National Rural Health Mission launched?

- (a) 1 January, 2000 (b) 30 December, 2003
(c) 12 April 2005 (d) 15 August 2005

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched on 12th April 2005, to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to the rural population, especially the vulnerable groups. Basic objectives to implement NRHM are reduction in infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate, ensuring population stabilisation etc.

894. The National Rural Health Mission was launched in the year:

- (a) 2005 (b) 2007
(c) 2012 (d) 2002

RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

895. The Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana related to:

- (a) Skill development in youth
(b) Distribution of LED bulbs at a low price
(c) LPG connection
(d) Rural electrification

RRB NTPC 12.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): In May 2016, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MOPNG), introduced the 'Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana' (PMUY) as a flagship scheme with an objective to make clean cooking fuel such as LPG available to the rural and deprived households which were otherwise using traditional cooking fuels such as firewood, coal, cow-dung cakes etc. The scheme was launched on 1st May 2016 in Ballia, Uttar Pradesh by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi.

896. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana was launched on:

- (a) 1 May 2017 (b) 1 May 2018
(c) 1 May 2015 (d) 1 May 2016

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) See the explanation of above question.

897. In 2005, ASHA was instituted by the Government of India's Ministry of Health and Family Welfare as a part of the National Rural Health Mission. What is the full form of 'ASHA'?

- (a) Active Social Health Activist
(b) Accredited School Health Activist
(c) Accredited Social Health Activist
(d) Active School Health Activist

RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist) is a community health worker instituted by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare as a part of India's National Rural Health Missions, began in 2005.

898. Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) was launched in the year _____.

- (a) 2003 (b) 2006
(c) 2005 (d) 2004

RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana was announced in 2003 with the objectives of correcting regional imbalances in the availability of affordable tertiary healthcare services and also to augment facilities for quality medical education in the country.

899. Which of these schemes has been merged with Ayushman Bharat National Health Protection Mission?

- (a) Aam Admi Bima Yojana
(b) Senior Citizens Health Insurance Scheme
(c) Universal Health Insurance Scheme
(d) Janashree Bima Yojana

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): In March 2018, the Union Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister had approved the launch of a new Centrally Sponsored Ayushman Bharat-National Health Protection Mission (AB-NHPM), which was announced in the Budget. This scheme is claimed to be the world's largest government funded health care programme. The central sector component under Ayushman Bharat Mission was anchored in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW). AB-NHPM subsumed the on-going centrally sponsored schemes – Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) and the Senior Citizen Health Insurance Scheme (SCHIS). This scheme provides benefit cover of Rs. 5 Lakh per family per year. It was implemented on 1 April 2018.

900. What is the amount of annual health benefit cover to be provided per family under the 'Ayushman Bharat' Scheme of the government of India?

- (a) ₹5 lakh (b) ₹10 lakh
(c) ₹3 lakh (d) ₹1 lakh

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

901. Ayushman Bharat Yojana of the Central Government is related with.....

- (a) Education (b) Agriculture
(c) Energy (d) Health

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

902. What is NRHM

- (a) National Rights Human Mission
(b) National Rural Health Mission
(c) New Rural Health Mission
(d) National Rapid Health Mission

RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): National Rural Health Mission is a scheme by government of India dedicated to improve the health conditions of rural India. It was launched on 12th April 2005.

903. Name the scheme launched by the Government of India in April, 2005, that aims to provide accessible, affordable, accountable, effective and reliable primary health care especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population.

- (a) NSAP (b) NRHM
(c) AYUSH (d) ICDS

RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 12th April, 2005 to provide accessible affordable and quality health care to the rural population, especially the vulnerable groups.

904. Which one of the following is correct about the Swachh Bharat Mission ?

- (a) It was launched on 2nd October, 2015
- (b) North-Eastern States are not part of the mission
- (c) It was launched to achieve universal sanitation coverage
- (d) It is only for the rural areas

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): To accelerate the efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage and to put focus on safe sanitation, the Swachh Bharat Mission was launched on 2nd October, 2014 which aims at making India free from open defecation and achieving 100% scientific management of municipal solid waste.

905. For total health coverage in Karnataka state government has launched an integrated health scheme which named as–

- (a) Subh Aarogya
- (b) Aarogya Raksha
- (c) Aarogya Bhagya
- (d) Aarogya Shree

RRB Group-D 24-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): Karnataka government has launched an integrated health scheme called 'Aarogya Bhagya'. It will be provided free health services to all public of Karnataka.

906. Which plan has been launched by Government of India in which cancer and Heart patients expenditure on disease could be reduced by which health checkup could be cheaper for needy person?

- (a) MAARC (Medical Help on cheapest cost)
- (b) AMRUT (affordable Medical and trustable transplant for treatment)
- (c) AYUSH MAN BHARAT (Your great security and make sure health)
- (d) Padha (appropriate and payable medical help)

RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): The government takes measures to develop the health of the people by providing them with free and cashless medical treatment covering up to Rs. 5 lakhs every year.

907. The first state who quitted the central government National Health Protection Scheme?

- (a) West Bengal
- (b) Haryana
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Goa

RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) The first state who quitted the central government scheme named National Health Protection Scheme (NHPS) was West Bengal. The objective of this scheme is to cover upto Rs. 1 lakh health protection to poor families.

908. Which state Chief Minister announced the five lakhs health cum life insurance for farmers?

- (a) Gujarat
- (b) Karnataka
- (c) Telangana
- (d) Uttarakhand

RRB Group-D 05-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) On 26 Feb, 2018 Telangana Chief Minister "K. Chandrashekhar Rao" announced Rs. Five lakh Health cum life insurance for farmers.

(ix) Other schemes

909. Which of these central sector schemes to be launched in February 2022 aims at provision of welfare measures for the transgender community?

- (a) e-Shram
- (b) SMILE
- (c) PM Umeed
- (d) Ujala

RRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): The "SMILE-75 Initiative" is launched by Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment. Under the SMILE-75 initiative, seventy five (75) Municipal Corporations in collaboration with NGOs and other stakeholders will cover several comprehensive welfare measures for beggars and transgenders.

910. Under which of the following program or scheme, India's first virtual science laboratory for children was launched to connect students with scientist across the country starting in November 2021.

- (a) Skilled India
- (b) National Educational Alliance for Technology
- (c) Youth undertaking visit for acquiring knowledge (YUVAK)
- (d) CSIR curiosity

RRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Jigyasa, a student - scientist connect programme has been launched by the government. The programme is being implemented by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in collaboration with IIT Bombay.

911. What is the full form of INSPIRE scheme, which is one of the flagship programmes of the Department of Science and Technology (DST), Government of India?

- (a) Innovation in Science Pursuit for Indigenous Research
- (b) Innovation in Science Pursuit for Indian Research
- (c) Innovation in Science Pursuit for Interdisciplinary Research
- (d) Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research

RRB Group-D- 20/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Inspire scheme (Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research) is a flagship programme of the department of Science and Technology.

912. Which of the following schemes aims to establish a lab focusing on the development of sustainable technologies for a rural area?

- (a) Cognitive Science Research Initiative (CSRI)
- (b) Clinical Training/Translational Research Workshops
- (c) Clinical/Public Health Research Centre Schemes
- (d) Cross-Cutting and Futuristic Initiatives

RRB Group-D- 02/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): Cross-Cutting and Futuristic Initiatives (CCFI) aims to establish science and technology hub/living lab that focuses on sustainable technology development for a rural area, creating awareness about sustainable environmental technologies.

913. Which portal was launched by Union Minister of Labour and Employment for better execution of various social security schemes for unorganised sector workers in August 2021?

- (a) e-labour portal (b) e-employment portal
(c) e-shram portal (d) e-rozgar portal

RRB Group-D- 18/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): eShram portal was launched by Union Minister of labour and employment for better execution of various social security schemes for workers of unorganized sector in India in August 2021.

914. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), launched on 20 November 2016, envisages 'Housing for all' by the year

- (a) 2023 (b) 2025
(c) 2024 (d) 2022

RRB Group-D- 29/08/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(d) : Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G), launched on 20 November, 2016 envisages 'Housing for all, by the year 2022.

The main aim of the PMAY-G scheme is to provide Pakka House with some of the basic amenities.

915. The ARISE-ANIC program is a national initiative to promote research and innovation by the Department of Space (DoS), Government of India.

- (a) Aatmanirbhar Bharat (b) Samarth Bharat
(c) Saksham Bharat (d) Apna Bharat

RRB Group-D 07-10-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): The Aatmanirbhar Bharat ARISE-ANIC Program is a national initiative to promote research and innovation by the Department of Space (DoS), Government of India.

916. Which of the following is NOT a scheme or initiative run by Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports ?

- (a) National Sports Development Fund
(b) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee National Sports Welfare Fund
(c) Khelo India Scheme
(d) National Sports Awards

RRB Group-D 07-10-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): Shyama Prasad Mukherjee National Sports Welfare Fund is associated with Ministry of Rural Development. It is not a scheme or initiative run by Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.

917. In the Union Budget 2022-23, a scheme named PM-Dev INE launched to fund infrastructure and social development projects in

- (a) West (b) North-West
(c) North (d) North-East

RRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): PM-DevINE, was announced in the Union Budget 2022-23 to address development gaps in the North Eastern Region (NER).

918. In March 2022, the Union Cabinet chaired by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, has extended the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana till which period?

- (a) September 2025 (b) September 2024
(c) September 2023 (d) September 2022

RRB Group-D 17-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): September 2022, later it was again extended till December 2022.

The Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna yojna was launched in March 2020 to provide additional free 5 kg grains of per person per month to about 80 crore beneficiaries covered under National food Security Act (NFSA) to reduce their hardship during the lock down period.

919. In India, the Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) has been under implementation since.

- (a) 1989-90 (b) 2001-02
(c) 1994-95 (d) 1991-92

RRB Group-D 17-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): The (IWDP) scheme is under implementation since 1989-90 by Wastelands Development Board. It is major programme implemented to improve the productivity of waste and degraded land.

920. As of August 2022, what is the prescribed maximum age of the subscriber under Atal Pension Yojana (APY) when the minimum prescribed age is 18 years?

- (a) 60 years (b) 55 years
(c) 35 years (d) 40 years

RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): The minimum age is 18 years for Atal Pension Yojana (APY) and maximum age is 40 years. It is because the minimum contribution period is 10 years. APY was launched in 2015.

921. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Antyodaya Yojana also known as.

- (a) National urban livelihood mission
(b) National rural health Mission
(c) National urban Health mission
(d) National rural livelihood mission

RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana is also known as National Rural Livelihood Mission. The DAY-NRLM is essentially a poverty relief programme of the central government. It was launched as Aajeevika National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) by the GOIs Ministry of Rural Development in the year 2011. It was renamed as DAY-NRLM in 2015.

922. NSSO of India works under which Ministry?

- (a) Ministry of Planning
(b) Ministry of Commerce and Industry
(c) Ministry of Labor and Employment
(d) Ministry of Statistics and program Implementation

RRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage ISt

Ans. (d): The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) comes under Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation headed by a director general is responsible to conduct a large scale sample surveys in diverse fields on all India basis. The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) merged with the Central Statistical Office (CSO) to form the National Statistical Office (NSO). On 23rd May 2019, the Government of India has approved the merger of NSSO and CSO. NSSO started functioning in 1950.

923. PM Narendra Modi has launched UDAN Scheme Yojana on 25 April, 2017 between — and New Delhi with a Subsidized flight plan.

- (a) Srinagar (b) Shimla
(c) Kashmir (d) Mumbai

RRB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) The full form of UDAN is "Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik" which aims to develop smaller regional airports to allow common citizens to easier access to aviation services. Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the scheme on 27 April 2017 by flagging off the inaugural regional flights between Delhi and Shimla, and also between Kadapa-Hyderabad-Nanded.

924. In which state Ekal Mahila Pension scheme is started?

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Gujarat
(c) Delhi (d) Telangana

RRB Group-D 31-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): The first state of India which started the Ekal Mahila Pension scheme is Telangana, under this scheme, single women will get financial help of ₹1000 per month.

925. Which state government has launched "Anandam" Scheme for the help to indigent persons?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Kerala
(c) Bihar (d) Tamilnadu

RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) Anandam Scheme was launched on 14 Jan, 2017 by Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh Shivraj Singh Chauhan. This is a voluntarily programme. This scheme is mainly for indigent and needy people.

926. In which district of Uttarakhand Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation started a drinking water programme under ownership of community named "Gangotri Clean" iconic place project and Swajal.

- (a) Paudhi Garhwal (b) Uttarkashi
(c) Haridwar (d) Udham Singh Nagar

RRB Group-D 11-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): In Uttarkashi district of Uttarakhand, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has started a drinking water program under ownership of people of local area named "Gangotri Clean" iconic place project and Swajal". It was inaugurated by Union Minister Uma Bharti in February 2018.

927. In March 2018, which state government has launched "Ama gaon, Ama Vikas" (our village, our development) for development of village area in the state?

- (a) West Bengal (b) Odisha
(c) Mizoram (d) Assam

RRB Group-D 31-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): In March 2018, Odisha government has launched "Ama Gaon Ama Vikas" Scheme for development of rural areas in the state. By this scheme villagers can send their grievances directly to chief minister office.

928. In March 2018, which state government has launched "Ama Gaon, Ama Vikas" (our village, our development) programme to reach the people of village area and included them to development activities of state.

- (a) Assam (b) Meghalaya
(c) Odisha (d) West Bengal

RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): See the explanation of the above question.

929. Why is government of India making a plan 'Rent a Roof'?

- (a) To encourage foreign tourists and students
(b) To encourage Guestership
(c) To encourage the production of Solar energy.
(d) To abolish the holnelessness.

RRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) The union government is working on a "Rent a Roof" policy to support its ambitious plan to generate 40 GW of power from solar roof top projects by 2022. Under this policy the developer will take roof top on rent and will offer a lease to each house hold and then feed power to grid.

930. Which body is responsible to regulate, promote and ensure orderly, growth of the insurance industry in India ?

- (a) ICICI (b) RBI
(c) IRDAI (d) CRISIL

RRB NTPC 11.01.12021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The organization IRDAI is responsible for regulating, promoting and ensuring its gradual development of the insurance industry in India. Its full name is Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India. Its headquarters is in Hyderabad. Before 2001 its headquarters was in Delhi. Its present Chairman is Subhash Chandra Khuntia.

931. What is the full form of IRDAI?

- (a) Insurance Regulatory And Development Authority of India
(b) Insurance Regulation And Development Aid of India
(c) Insurance Research And Development Aid of India
(d) Insurance Regulation And Disciplinary Action of India

R.R.B. JE. Stage - II 01-09-2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (a): The full name of IRDAI is Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India. The formation of IRDAI was done by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authourity Act 1999. Its headquarters is located in Hydaradad.

932. Which of the following scheme was launched in April 2020 to enable an integrated property validation solution for rural India?

- (a) SAMARTH (b) SVAMITVA
(c) UMANG (d) KUSUM

RRB NTPC 21.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): SVAMITVA (Survey of Villages Abadi and Mapping with Improved Technology in Village Areas) is a Central Sector Scheme of Ministry of Panchayati Raj and was nation-wide launched on National Panchayati Raj Day, 24th April, 2021 after successful completion of pilot phase of scheme (2020-2021) in 9 states. Scheme is a reformative step towards establishment of clear ownership of property in rural inhabited (Abadi) areas, by mapping of land parcels using drone technology and providing 'Record of Rights' to village household owners with issuance of legal ownership cards. About 6.62 lakh villages across the country will be surveyed in this scheme from 2021 to 2024.

933. When was SVAMITVA Scheme, which is a Central Sector Scheme of Ministry of Panchayati Raj launched?

- (a) 2022 (b) 2021
(c) 2019 (d) 2020

RRB Group-D- 20/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

934. As per 2020, the physical property cards were distributed by the PM for opening of which schemes, which may be used to get loan and other profits?

- (a) Atmanirbhar Bharat Yojana
(b) Swamitva
(c) Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan
(d) Production Based Protsahan Yojana

RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

935. 'Startup India' is a major initiative by the Government of India. In which year was it launched ?

- (a) 2015 (b) 2016
(c) 2017 (d) 2014

RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Launched on 16th January, 2016, the Startup India initiative has rolled out several programs with the objective of supporting entrepreneurs, building a robust startup ecosystem and transforming India into a country of job creators instead of job seekers. These programs are managed by a dedicated Startup India Team, which reports to the Department for Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP).

936. Which of these ministries has been established with the goal of development, education and research in the field of alternative medicine?

- (a) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
(b) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
(c) Ayush (AYUSH) Ministry
(d) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The Ayush department was created in March 1995 as the Department of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy (ISM&H). Its current name was given in 2003. Till 2014, this department worked under the Ministry of Health. It was

upgraded to a separate ministry in 2014 with an aim to ensure the optimal development and propagation of AYUSH systems of health care. The objective of AYUSH is to promote medical pluralism and to introduce strategies for mainstreaming the indigenous systems of medicine.

937. In which year was The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act introduced in India?

- (a) 2009 (b) 2011
(c) 2002 (d) 2005

RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 inserted Article 21-A in the Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a fundamental right in such a manner as the State may, by law, determine. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which represents the consequential legislation envisaged under Article 21-A, means that every child has a right to full time elementary education of satisfactory and equitable quality in a formal school which satisfies certain essential norms and standards. Article 21-A and the RTE Act came into effect on 1 April, 2010.

938. Which of the following is a scheme of Government of India that provides financial assistance to the elderly, widows and person with disabilities in the form of social pensions?

- (a) National Social Assistance Programme
(b) National Pension Scheme
(c) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
(d) Integrated Child Development Services

RRB NTPC 12.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is a Welfare programme administered by the Ministry of Rural Development. This programme is being implemented in rural areas as well as urban areas. The programme was first launched on 15th August 1995. There are five different schemes being implemented as part of NSAP viz., Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBs) and Annapurna.

939. Which of the following is not a part of the National Social Assistance Programme ?

- (a) Annapurna
(b) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme
(c) AYUSH
(d) Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme

RRB NTPC 20.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

940. A financial assistance of _____ rupees will be given to the community health centres so that they can be strengthened to meet the standards of sanitation, hygiene and infection control under the 'Swachh Swasth Sarvatra'.

- (a) 20 Lakh (b) 10 Lakh
(c) 12 Lakh (d) 15 Lakh

RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The Union Health and Family Welfare Minister Shri J P Nadda has launched 'Kayakalp Award Scheme' on May 15, 2015 as an extension of 'Swachh Bharat Mission'. Aim of initiative is to improve and promote the cleanliness, hygiene, waste management and infection control practices in public health care facilities and incentivize the exemplary performing facilities. The main point on this is- Strengthening Community Health Centre (CHC) in ODF blocks to achieve higher level of cleanliness to meet Kayakalp standards through a support of Rs 10 Lakh under NHM.

941. Which of the following rural housing schemes by the Government of India is re-structure into Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awas Yojana?

- (a) Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana
- (b) Rajiv Awas Yojana
- (c) Indira Awas Yojana
- (d) Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana

RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awas Yojana formerly Indira Awas Yojana, is a scheme of government of India for the welfare of rural poor peoples by providing them the affordable houses. It is worth to note that Pradhan Mantri Shahari Awas Yojana was launched on 25th June 2015.

942. Atal mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) is related with:

- (a) Creation of smart cities
- (b) Basic civic amenities
- (c) Urban livelihood
- (d) Urban transport

RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The Indian government launched the ATAL (AMRUT) mission for rejuvenation and urban transformation in 2015. Its main aim is to make transformation in water availability, sewage, urban transportation, child parks, in order to bring a change in quality of life.

943. The main aim of the 'Ganga Action Plan' is:

- (a) Efficient use of Ganga water for irrigation
- (b) Using Ganga river for generating hydel energy
- (c) Efficient use of Ganga water for drinking purpose
- (d) Reduction of pollution in Ganga river

RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): To prevent Ganga pollution, the First River Action Plan i.e. the Ganga Action Plan was taken up by the Ministry of Environment & Forests in 1985, to improve the water quality by the interception, diversion, and treatment of domestic sewage. It also aimed to prevent toxic and industrial chemical wastes (from identified polluting units) from entering the river.

944. The Integrated Child Protection Scheme was launched in the year :

- (a) 2011 - 2012
- (b) 2009 - 2010
- (c) 2016 - 2017
- (d) 2015 - 2016

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) was launched in the year 2009-10 and is dedicated to children. The scheme is applicable for children in need of care and protection and children in conflict.

945. PAHAL Scheme is related with :

- (a) Women education
- (b) Direct transfer of LPG subsidy
- (c) Agricultural Credit
- (d) Child welfare scheme

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The government launched PAHAL (Pratyaksh Hanstantrit Labh) or Direct Benefits Transfer for LPG scheme for LPG consumers across India on 1 June, 2013. After reviewing the scheme and examining the difficulties faced by the customer, the government modified this scheme and re-launched it on 15 November, 2014.

946. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana was launched in ———.

- (a) 2015
- (b) 2018
- (c) 2014
- (d) 2017

RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana was launched by the Ministry of Rural Development on 25th of September, 2014. Earlier this yojana was known as Aajeevika Skills Development Programme which was launched in June 2011 as a sub-mission under the National Rural Livelihood Mission. The Yojana aims to skill rural youth who are poor and provide them with jobs having regular monthly wages or above the minimum wages. It is also designed to be major contributor to the Prime Minister's 'Make in India' campaign.

947. Which of the following statements is NOT correct about Ayushman Bharat Scheme (ABS)?

- (a) Ayushman Bharat is National Health Protection Scheme.
- (b) Senior Citizen Health Insurance Scheme (SCHIS) is not covered under the scheme.
- (c) The scheme will have a defined benefit cover of ₹5 lakh per family per year.
- (d) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) has been subsumed under Ayushman Bharat Scheme (ABS).

RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Ayushman Bharat Yojana was launched on 23 September 2018 by the Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi from Ranchi (Jharkhand). Under the Ayushman scheme, provides health coverage of Rs. 500000 annually to 10 crore families or 50 crore people of the country. National Health Insurance scheme is also called Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana.

948. Mission Indradhanush is related with which of the following government schemes?

- (a) E - Banking
- (b) E -Trading
- (c) Child Vaccination
- (d) Child Education

RRB NTPC 22.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The main objective of mission Indradhanush is to ensure the vaccination of children below two years of age, and pregnant women of the nation. It was started on 25th December, 2014, by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare of the Government of India. It is a vaccination booster programme, which was started in 201 Vaccination coverage districts of the nation.

949. Which of the following statements is NOT the purpose for Swadhar Greh Scheme?

- (a) To Provide support to women to enable them to take up new ventures.
- (b) Provide legal aid to Women
- (c) To provide housing, food, cloth to the women of backward classes.
- (d) Provide Government jobs to socially backward women

RRB NTPC 22.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): As per the Swadhar Greh Scheme, the orphan, homeless women and those free from imprisonment are given the commercial training. It is for women above the age of 18 years. It has following provisions.

1. To provide food, shelter and medicine to such women
2. To provide them commercial skill training
3. To provide legal aid to women facing domestic violence. The scheme was launched in 2015 for primary needs of women facing difficult circumstance by Ministry of Women and Child Development.

950. Which of the following is NOT a part of the area to be developed under Digital India Programme?

- (a) Broadband highways
- (b) E-governance for reforming India.
- (c) Universal access to mobile services
- (d) Education in government schools for all

RRB NTPC 22.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Digital India is an initiative of Government of India, whose main objective is to link government departments with people. It has several factors.

1. Construction of digital infrastructure.
 2. Providing e-services to citizens.
 3. Digital literacy promotion.
- The plan was started on 1st July, 2015. It has 9 pillars.

Broadband highway

- Universal access to mobile connectivity
- E-governance
- Public internet access programme
- E-revelation
- E-services delivery
- IT for jobs
- Information for all
- E-manufacturing etc

951. The National TB programme (NTP) was launched by the Government of India in year – — in the form of District TB Centre Model involved with BCG Vaccination and TB treatment.

- (a) 1962
- (b) 1961
- (c) 1960
- (d) 1963

RRB NTPC 20.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The National TB Programme (NTP) was launched by the Government of India in 1962 in the form of District TB Centre Model involved with BCG vaccination and TB treatment.

Note:—Around the time in 1993, the WHO declared TB as a global emergency, devised the directly observed treatment and recommended to follow it by all countries.

952. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana will cover accidental death risk of for a premium of just Rs.12 per year.

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

RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The risk coverage under the scheme is Rs.2 lakh for accidental death and full disability and Rs. 1 lakh for partial disability. The premium of just Rs. 12 per annum is to be deducted from the account holder's bank account through 'auto-debit' facility in one installment. The scheme is available to people in the age group of 18 to 70 years with a bank account who give their consent to join / enable auto-debit on or before 31st May for the coverage period 1st June to 31st May on an annual renewal basis.

953. Nai Roshni Scheme is a Government welfare scheme launched to empower women.

- (a) Scheduled caste
- (b) Scheduled Tribes
- (c) Backward caste
- (d) Minority

RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The Ministry of Minority Affairs has started the scheme "Nai Roshni" for Leadership Development of Minority Women from 2012-13. The scheme aims to empower and instill confidence among minority women by providing knowledge, tools and techniques for interacting with Government systems, Banks and other institutions at all levels. The scheme is implemented through Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

954. Which of the following tourist circuit is not included in the Swadesh Darshan scheme launched by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Government of India?

- (a) Sufi Circuit
- (b) Eco Circuit
- (c) Mountain Circuit
- (d) Coastal Circuit

RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Swadesh Darshan, a Central Sector Scheme, was launched in 2014 -15 for integrated development of theme based tourist circuits in the country. This scheme is envisioned to synergise with other schemes like Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Skill India, Make in India etc. Under the scheme, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for infrastructure development of circuits.

One of the objectives of the scheme is to develop theme-based tourist circuits on the principles of high tourist value, competitiveness and sustainability in an integrated manner. Under this scheme 15 circuits have been identified—Buddhist, Coastal, Desert, Eco, Heritage, Himalayan, Krishna, North East, Ramayana, Rural, Spiritual, Sufi, Tirthankar, Tribal, Wildlife. Hence, no any "Mountain circuit" has been included in it and hence the correct answer will be option (c).

955. Which state launched 7-Star Gram Panchayat Rainbow Scheme?

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Haryana
- (c) Gujarat
- (d) Himanchal Pradesh

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Haryana ranks its panchayats on basis of 7 social parameters. Haryana Government has launched 7-Star Gram Panchayat Rainbow scheme to give star rankings to its panchayats on the basis of seven social parameters.

Various Colour Stars:—

Pink star: It will be awarded to those panchayats that make outstanding performance in improving sex ratio.

Green star: It is for protection of environment,

White star: for cleanliness.

Saffron star: It is for crime-free villages.
Sky colour star: It will be awarded to village that will have no drop out.
Golden star: It is for good governance.
Silver star: It will be awarded for participation in development of villages.

956. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) aims to provide useful and relevant elementary education for all children in the age group of ____ years.

- (a) 1-3 (b) 6-14
 (c) 14-17 (d) 3-6

RRB NTPC 07.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (Education for All Movement), or SSA, is an Indian Government programme aimed at the universalisation of Elementary education "in a time bound manner", the 86th Amendment to the Constitution of India making free and compulsory education to children between the ages of 6 and 14 (estimated to be 206 million children in 2001) a Fundamental Right (Article- 21A). The programme was pioneered by former Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee. It aims to educate all children between the ages 6 and 14 by 2010.

957. When did the Government of India launch Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) ?

- (a) 1 January, 2013 (b) 1 January, 2014
 (c) 1 January, 2016 (d) 1 January, 2015

RRB NTPC 07.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Direct Benefit Transfer or DBT is an attempt to change the mechanism of transferring subsidies launched by Government of India from 1 January, 2013. This program aims to transfer subsidies directly to the people through their bank accounts. It is hoped that crediting subsidies into bank accounts will reduce leakages, delays, etc.

958. A special bank account meant for the girl child and launched as a part of the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Campaign is known as:

- (a) Dhanlakshmi (b) Kanya Dhan
 (c) Sukanya Samriddhi (d) Kanyashree

RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Sukanya Samriddhi Scheme is a small girls saving scheme. The Government of India (GOI) targeted the parents of the girl child. This scheme was launched by PM Narendra Modi as a part of Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Campaign. It was launched on 22nd January, 2015 in Panipat, Haryana. The account opened in banks under this scheme is known as Sukanya Samriddhi account.

959. Who launched the Sukanya Samridhi Yojana?

- (a) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
 (b) Manmohan Singh
 (c) Narendra Modi
 (d) HD Dev Gowda

RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

960. When was Swachh Bharat Mission launched?

- (a) 15 August 2015 (b) 2 October 2014
 (c) 15 August 2014 (d) 2 October 2015

RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Swachh Bharat Mission was launched on 2 October 2014 in Delhi on the occasion of 145th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. The objective of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is to end the problem of open defecation in India and to clean the roads, footpaths etc. Under the mission, all villages, gram panchayats districts, states and UTs in India are to declared open-defecation-free (ODF), by 2 October 2019.

961. Ministry of Schedule Tribes has launched the "Shram Shakti" portal to collect the data of?

- (a) Tribal people
 (b) Tribal bonded Laboures
 (c) Tribal Migrated Laboures
 (d) Laboures

RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has launched "Shram Shakti" - A National Migration collect data related to tribal migrant worker and link them with the existing welfare schemes.

962. When was the National Food For Work Programme launched?

- (a) 14 October, 2004 (b) 14 October, 2005
 (c) 14 November, 2004 (d) 14 December, 2004

RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): National Food for Work Programme was launched on 14 November 2004 in 150 most backward districts of India, identified by the Planning Commission in consultation with the Ministry of Rural Development and the state government. It aims to enhancing food security through wage employment. Food grains are provided to the states free of cost.

963. Which of the following options is NOT correct regarding Swachh Bharat Abhiyan?

- (a) It's main focus is achieving cleanliness only in urban areas of India
 (b) It was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in the year 2014?
 (c) It is the reorganization of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan
 (d) The main goal of the campaign was to eradicate the practice of open defecation.

RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) or Clean India Mission is a country-wide campaign initiated by the Government of India in 2014 to eliminate open defecation and improve solid waste management. The mission was split into two part : Rural and urban. In rural areas this mission was financed and monitored through the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. In urban was overseen by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

964. The Department of Posts has launched as scheme called ____ to ensure universal coverage of flagship postal schemes in rural areas of the country in September, 2020.

- (a) Towards Villages (b) Star Villages
 (c) Five Star Villages (d) Grameen Dak Seva

RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The Department of Posts has launched a scheme called "Five star Villages" to ensure universal coverage of flagship postal schemes in rural areas of country in Sept 2020. Its main objective is to raise awareness about Posts, its products and services in the countryside.

965. IPAB was constituted in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in 2003. The full form of IPAB is:

- (a) Increased Property Appellate Board
- (b) Internal Property Appellate Board
- (c) Intellectual Property Appellate Board
- (d) Individual Property Apple Board

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB) is a quasi judicial body, established in 2003 under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to hear and resolve appeals against judgments in the Registrar. Its headquarters is located in Chennai and other benches are located in Kolkata, Mumbai, Delhi and Ahmedabad.

966. What does the PRASAD Scheme of the Central Government focus on?

- (a) Development of pilgrimage destinations
- (b) Development of dams
- (c) Road safety
- (d) Panchayat Associations of India

RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The Government of India launched the PRASAD scheme in the year 2014-2015 under the Ministry of Tourism. The full form of the PRASAD scheme is 'Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive'. This scheme focuses on developing and identifying pilgrimage sites across India for enriching the religious tourism experience. It aims to integrate pilgrimage destinations in a prioritized, planned and sustainable manner to provide a complete religious tourism experience.

967. What is MPLADS?

- (a) A scheme launched by the government of India which enables Members of Parliament to do development work in their constituencies
- (b) A scheme launched by the Maharashtra and Punjab governments for legal assistance to deprived sections
- (c) A scheme launched by the Madhya Pradesh government for the protection of ladies
- (d) A scheme launched by the Madhya Pradesh government for the protection of lions and other endangered species

RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) is a scheme formulated by Government of India on 23 December 1993 that enables the members of parliament (MP) to recommend developmental work in their constituencies with an emphasis on creating durable community assets based on locally felt needs.

968. What is the name of programme whose objective is to solve the problems of non-profit assets of public sector banks?

- (a) Shakti
- (b) Sakt
- (c) Sashakt
- (d) Sampati

RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) Project Sashakt was proposed by a panel led by PNB Chairman Sunil Mehta to help consolidate stressed assets.

⇒ Bad loans up to ₹50 crore will be managed at the bank level with a deadline of 90 days.

969. Where is the headquarters of Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH) located?

- (a) Jaipur
- (b) New Delhi
- (c) Varansi
- (d) Kolkata

RRB JE - 28/06/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts was established in 1986-87. Its headquarters is situated in New Delhi. It is a non-profit organization. Its objective is to promote, support, protect, maintain and increase the exports of handicrafts.

970. Which one the following plans launched by government of India to attract the Indian scientist from foreign countries.

- (a) Moti
- (b) Vajra
- (c) Hira
- (d) Sona

RRB Group-D 24-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): Ministry of science and technology launched the programme Vajra to attract the Indian scientist from foreign countries. Its main objective was to bring back Indian scientist to India to operate the research and development activities.

971. The main objective of _____ is to take Indian foreign policy and its global engagements to students across the country.

- (a) SAMEEP
- (b) DARPAN
- (c) DGARM
- (d) VAJRA

RRB Group-D 12-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): With an aim to bring foreign policy to the masses the External Affairs Ministry has come up with an initiative-SAMEEP, Students and MEA Engagement Programme.

The objective of SAMEEP is to take Indian foreign policy and its global engagements to students across the country.

972. What is the full form of HRIDAY Scheme launched by government of India?

- (a) National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana.
- (b) National Heritage City Development and Agriculture Yojana.
- (c) National Heritage City Development and Allied Yojana.
- (d) National Health Development and Augmentation Yojana.

RRB Group-D 01-12-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): The full form of HRIDAY scheme is National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana.

973. Former player who performed well and glorious for country But in present, they are living in poverty condition. In 1982, _____ was established for their help.

- (a) National promotion Scheme for players
- (b) National welfare club for players
- (c) National welfare fund for players.
- (d) National Pension Scheme for players.

RRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): (National Welfare Fund for Players) or Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay National welfare fund for sports persons (PDUNWFS) was set up in March, 1982 with a view to assist outstanding sports person of previous year, living in indigent circumstances who had brought glory to the country in sports. The Scheme is revised in May, 2016 to provide for lump - Sum ex-gratia assistance to outstanding sports persons of previous year.

974. is in the place of Panchayat Yuva Sports and Khel Abhiyan is a central sponsored scheme in 2014.

- (a) Sanjay Gandhi Sports Campaign
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi Sports Campaign
- (c) Khelo India
- (d) Rajiv Gandhi Khel Campaign

RRB Group-D 31-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): The Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan, A central sponsored scheme named after Rajiv Gandhi, was launched by Congress vice- President Rahul Gandhi and the then sports Minister Jitendra Singh in February 2014 to replace Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA).

975. e-Shakti project was launched by _____, which is a digitalization project of self help groups.

- (a) IMF
- (b) SEBI
- (c) NABARD
- (d) RBI

RRB JE - 28/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): e-Shakti consists of two words, E for electronic and shakti means power. It means to empower. It is a project launched by NABARD for digitalisation of an self-help groups (SHG) in the country.

976. Which of the following chief minister inaugurated the Yuva Shri Scheme, in 2019?

- (a) Arvind Kejriwal
- (b) Nitish Kumar
- (c) Yogi Adityanath
- (d) Mamta Banerjee

RRB JE - 31/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): West Bengal Chief Minister has inaugurated the Yuva Shri Yojana on 6 March, 2019.

The objective of this scheme is to provide financial help to youth for establishment of any businesses.

977. Which one of the following online portal launched in 2016 for addressal of grievances of Railway employees and retired persons.

- (a) Complaint Portal
- (b) Retaliation Portal
- (c) NIVARAN Portal
- (d) Samadhan Portal

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage IInd

Ans. (c): The Union Railway Ministry has launched Nivaran Portal, an online system for redressal of service related grievance of serving current and former railway employees. It was launched the then by Union Railway Minister Suresh Prabhu on 30 June 2016 in Rail Bhawan, New Delhi.

978. Which year was the Central Rural Sanitation program started?

- (a) 1986
- (b) 2006
- (c) 1996
- (d) 2016

RRB JE CBT-II 29-08-2019 (evening)

Ans. (a) The Central Rural sanitation Programme (CRSP) was launched in 1986 primarily with objective of improving the quality of life rural people and also to provide privacy and dignity to women. Good Sanitation practices prevent contamination of water and soil and thereby prevent diseases.

979. When was 'Antodydaya Anna Yojana' launched?

- (a) October 2000
- (b) August 2001
- (c) October 2002
- (d) December 2000

RPF Constable 05.02.2019

RPF JE (Electrical) 19.09.2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (d): Antodydaya Anna Yojana was launched in December 2000 for one crore poorest of the poor families providing them food grains at a highly subsidized rate of 2/kg for wheat and 3/kg for rice to BPL families.

980. Which of the following area developed by "Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana" Central Government Scheme?

- (a) Villages
- (b) Smart City
- (c) Cleaning of river
- (d) Roads

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)

Ans. (a): "Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana" was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on birth anniversary of Shri Jai Parakash Narayan. It was Started on 11 October, 2014, under this Yojana, Members of parliament (MPs) are responsible for developing the socio-economic and physical infrastructure of one village by 2016.

981. Which of the following is related to "golden hand shake"?

- (a) Share Market
- (b) Smuggling
- (c) Voluntarily retirement profit
- (d) Theft

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Yellow paper)

Ans. (c): A golden handshake scheme is associated with voluntary retirement. It is a clause in an executive employment contract that provides the executive with significant severance package in the case the executive losses his/her job through firing, job restructuring or even scheduled retirement. This can be in the form of cash, equity and other benefits.

982. Which of the following state government recently launched a scheme named "Prakash hai to vikas hai" a free electricity connection for poors of state on the birth date of former PM Atal Bihari Vajpayee?

- (a) Gujarat
- (b) Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Maharashtra

RRB ALP & Tec. (29-08-18 Shift-III)

Ans. (c): The Uttar Pradesh Government has launched a free household power connection scheme "Prakash hai to vikas hai" for the poor in the state to mark former Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee's birthday. It was launched on 25 December 2017.

983. Who is the vice-chairman of NITI Aayog among the following?

- (a) Ajit Tyagi
- (b) Arvind Panagariya
- (c) Rajiv Kumar
- (d) Narendra Modi

RRB ALP & Tec. (31-08-18 Shift-II)

Ans. (c) Rajiv Kumar was the Vice-Chairman of NITI Aayog when the question was asked.

Note: Suman Bery is the current vice-chairperson (June 2023).

984. What is the objective of "Samanvay web portal" started by Rural development ministry?

- (a) To give nomination facility under social security plan
- (b) To promote financial assistant from bank for starting a new business
- (c) To Supervise the progress and execution of Sansad Adarsh gram Yojana.
- (d) To Supervise progress and execution of PM Jan Dhan Yojana.

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Union Ministry of rural development has launched samanvay portal to monitor progress and implementation of the Sansad Adarsh gram Yojana for development of Gram Panchayats.

985. In 2019, central government handovered the work of unique Identification project to ____ .

- (a) S. Jaipal Reddy
- (b) Nandan M Nilekani
- (c) N.R. Narayan Murti
- (d) S. Ramdorai

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The Unique Identification Authority of Indian (UIDAI) is created in 28 January 2009, to issue unique identification numbers. Nandan M. Nilekani was appointed the first chairman in 2019.

986. What is the objective of stand up scheme of India?

- (a) To promote health security to all labour of India.
- (b) To promote entrepreneurship between SC/ST and women
- (c) To promotes employment for differently abled
- (d) To promotes education among less income people.

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The Stand Up India scheme aims at providing people belonging to the scheduled caste or scheduled tribe or women of the country, a loan between Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs 1 Crore, based on their requirement. The PM of India, Mr. Narendra Modi launched the Stand Up India scheme in April 2016.

987. What is the symbol of make in India?

- (a) Lion made from cogs
- (b) Eagle made from steel
- (c) Wheel made from cotton
- (d) Tiger made from khadi

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): A silhouette of a lion on the prowl, made of cogs, symbolizing manufacturing and strength is the logo of Make in India. Make in India is an initiative launched by the government of India to encourage companies to manufacture in India and incentivise dedicated investment into manufacturing. It was launched by PM Narendra Modi in September 2014.

988. What is full form of (FICCI).

- (a) Federal Indian Chamber of Commerce
- (b) Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- (c) Free India Chamber of Commerce international
- (d) Federation of India Committee for Conciliation

RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): FICCI (Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry) is an association of business organisation in India. It was established in 1927, on the advice of Mahatma Gandhi by GD Birla and Purshottamdas Thakurdas. It is the largest, oldest and apex business organization in India. It is a non-government, not for profit organization. It is headquartered in New-Delhi and has a presence in 12 states and 8 countries in the world.

989. What is the full-form of ASSOCHAM?

- (a) Associated Commerce
- (b) Associated Chamber in India
- (c) Association of Commerce
- (d) Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

RRB Group-D 27-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) Full form of ASSOCHAM is the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India. It is a non-government trade Association and advocacy group based in New-Delhi. It was established in 1920 by promoter chambers, representing all regions of India.

990. Who has launched global Mobility hackathon to crowd source solutions aimed at the future of Mobility in India?

- (a) NITI Aayog
- (b) Startup village
- (c) Standup India
- (d) Start-up India.

RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) On 2 August, 2018 NITI Aayog has launched Move hack a global mobility hackathon to crowd source solutions aimed at the future of mobility in India.

991. Which central ministry has started a country wise training programme for elected women representative of panchayats?

- (a) Foreign Ministry
- (b) Panchayati Raj Ministry
- (c) Cultural Ministry
- (d) Ministry of women and child development

RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): The training program was launched at Ranchi, Jharkhand through a video conference, by the Minister of Women & Child Development, Smt Maneka Sanjay Gandhi in the presence of Minister of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Shri Narendra Singh Tomar in New Delhi.

992. By which ministry topic and agenda of differently abled person to be administered?

- (a) Social Justice and Empowerment
- (b) Health and family welfare
- (c) Women and child development
- (d) Home Ministry

RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) Schemes and programmes for differently abled Person is to be administered by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

993. Which Ministry has started the programme of "Mission -41K"?

- (a) Railway Ministry
- (b) MSME Ministry
- (c) Environmental Ministry
- (d) Cultural Ministry

RRB Group-D 15-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): "Mission 41K" was unveiled by Ministry of Railway in 2017. Its targets is to save Rs. 41000 crore through integrated Rail Energy Management system by 2025.

994. In India, Khadi Gramodyog Co-operative Production Society was established in ____.

- (a) 1947
- (b) 1948
- (c) 1954
- (d) 1950

RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): In India, Khadi Gramodyog Co-operative production society was established in 1954.

995. What is full form of CII?

- (a) Confederation of Indigenous Industry
- (b) Conciliation in Indian Industry
- (c) Confederation of Indian Industry
- (d) Committee for Indian Industry

RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): The full form of CII is Confederation of Indian Industry. This is a non-governmental, non-profit, trade association and advocacy group based in New-Delhi India founded in 1895. CII engages business, political academic and other leader society to shape global, regional and industry agendas. It is a membership-based organization.

996. Identify that organization in the following options which is different from others?

- (a) IISC
- (b) IIM Kozhikode
- (c) IIM Ahmedabad
- (d) IIM Bengaluru

RRB Group-D 22-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): IIM Kozhikode, IIM Ahmedabad, IIM Bengaluru are Management Institutes but Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru is a scientific research Institute for higher education.

997. Which central ministry has launched India's first Digital online oncology Tutorial series?

- (a) Ministry of women and child development
- (b) Ministry of Health and family welfare
- (c) Ministry of Ayush
- (d) Ministry of Tribal affairs.

RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) In Jan. 2018, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has launched the India's first "Digital online oncology tutorial series". The objective of this scheme was to educate doctors about early detection, prevention, palliation, rehabilitation and treatment of various forms of cancers. The board is headquartered in Kochi.

998. Spices board of India comes under which Ministry?

- (a) Ministry of Food processing Industries
- (b) Ministry of Agriculture and farmers welfare
- (c) Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- (d) Ministry of Health and family welfare

RRB Group-D 15-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) Spices board of India is a flagship organization for the development and world wide promotion of Indian Spices. It comes under Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Spices board was constituted on 26th Feb 1987 under the merger of cardamom board (1968) and spices export promotion council (1960).

999. Which of the following ministry started the PRASAD Yojana in 2017?

- (a) Tourism
- (b) Health and family welfare
- (c) Home Ministry
- (d) Defence

RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) Under the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India launched the PRASAD scheme in the year 2014-15. The full form of PRASAD scheme is Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive.

1000. In which of the following organization makes a step to a joint venture with Spain's Congelados de Navarra to Set up a food processing plant at Ludhiana in Punjab with a investment of Rs. 325 Crore?

- (a) SBI
- (b) NALCO
- (c) NABARD
- (d) IFFCO

RRB Group-D 17-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) IFFCO announced joint venture with Spain's Congelados De Navarra to set up a food processing plant at Ludhiana in Punjab with an investment of Rs. 325 Crore. With this Joint venture, Co-operative IFFCO will foray into food processing sector.

15. Agriculture

1001. With reference to the Green Revolution in India, what is the full form of HYVP?

- (a) High-Yielding Varieties Pattern
- (b) High-Yielding Varieties Patent
- (c) High-Yielding Varieties Programme
- (d) High-Yielding Varieties Plants

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –12/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): With reference to the Green Revolution in India, the HYVP stands for High-Yielding Varieties Programme. The main objectives of this programme was to increase the productivity of food grains by adopting latest varieties of inputs of crops.

1002. According to the Ministry of Fisheries (2020). India contributes about to the global fish production.

- (a) 7.7%
- (b) 15.7%
- (c) 6.7%
- (d) 12.7%

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –13/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): According to the Ministry of Fisheries (2020) India contributes about 7.7% to the global fish production.

Total fish production of India for 2021-22 was 161.87 lakh tons.

During 2021-22, India was the second largest fish producing country in the world accounting for 7.56% of global production.

World fisheries day is celebrated on 21st November every year.

1003. Which one of the following is a characteristic of Green Revolution in India?

- (a) Steady and assured supply of poultry products.
- (b) Considerable rise in the production of quantity of apples
- (c) Collection of quality milk from members in rural areas
- (d) Increased and appropriate application of chemical fertilizers for increasing agricultural production

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): The Green Revolution, in India refers to a period when Indian Agriculture was converted into industrial system in 1960s due to adoption of modern methods and technology, such as the use of high yielding variety seeds, mechanized farm tools, irrigation facility, pesticides and fertilizers. It increased and appropriated application of chemical fertilizers for increasing agricultural production. It was led by agricultural scientist M.S Swaminathan in India. Hence, he is known as father of green revolution of India.

1004. The Green Revolution within India led to an increase in agricultural production, especially in ____.

- (a) Jharkhand, Punjab, and Uttarakhand
- (b) Haryana, Punjab, and Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Chhattisgarh, Bihar, and Odisha
- (d) Rajasthan, Maharashtra, and Gujarat

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): The Green Revolution within India led to an increase in agricultural production, especially in Haryana, Punjab, and Uttar Pradesh.

1005. Which of the following reports, prepared in the 1940s, was specifically prepared on the Agricultural Prices?

- (a) Gadgil Report
- (b) Krishnamachari Report
- (c) Kheragat Report
- (d) Saraiya Report

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 16/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): The Krishnamachari Report, 1940s was specifically focused on the Agricultural prices. The idea for the need of a planned development of India became more and more popular by the decade of the 1940s. In the 1940s, several area specific reports had been published—

Gadgil Report— Focused on rural credit

Kheragat Report—Focused on Agricultural development

Saraiya Report— Focused on cooperatives.

1006. The portion of agricultural product that is sold by farmers in market is popularly known as

- (a) marketable agriculture product
- (b) permitted agriculture product
- (c) minimum marketed product
- (d) marketed surplus

RRB Group-D 25-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): The portion of agricultural product that is sold by farmers in market is popularly known as marketed surplus

1007. In which year was operation Flood started with an aim to create a nationwide milk grid?

- (a) 1979
- (b) 1970
- (c) 1981
- (d) 1985

RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): 'Operation flood' is one of the world's largest development launched in 1970 with the aim of increasing milk production nationwide .

1008. NABARD and which of the following organisations has jointly launched the Adavi brand to market the forest produce harvested by Nilambur tribes people?

- (a) Sarva Raksha Sansthan
- (b) Jan Sikshan Sansthan
- (c) Sarva Sikshan Sansthan
- (d) Jan Raksh Sansthan

RRB Group-D– 02/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): The Jan Sikshan Sansthan (JSS) and the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) jointly launched the Adavi brand at a tribal festival held at Nilambur.

NABARD came into existence on 12 July, 1982.

1009. Which of the following is not a feature of Drought Prone Area Program (DPAP)?

- (a) It has provided employment to people in drought prone areas.
- (b) There is an emphasis on land development Programs and afforestation
- (c) It was started during the fifth five year Plan.
- (d) Emphasis has been laid on irrigation Projects.

RRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): DPAP (Drought Prone Area Development Programme)- The programme was first launched by Government of India (GOI) during 1973-74, to address special problems of drought prone areas. It's main features are as follows

- To solve the problem of irrigation.
- Give the job opportunities to the villagers.
- Clean drinking water.
- Hence, it is clear from above option that it was not started in fifth five year plan.

1010. What is the full form of MSP in India?

- (a) Minimum Supply price
- (b) Maximum Support Price
- (c) Maximum Supply Production
- (d) Minimum Support Price

RRB Group-D 12-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): Full form of MSP is Minimum Support Price. The MSP is announced by the government of India at the beginning of the sowing season for around 24 commodities so as to induce the farmers to make capital investment, MSP is decided by Commission of Agricultural Costs and Prices.

1011. MSP is the abbreviated form of:

- (a) Maximum Support Price
- (b) Minimum Support Price
- (c) Maximum Sale Price
- (d) Minimum Stock Price

RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

1012. MSP (Minimum Support price) the word we often heard in News, is related to which of the following?

- (a) Defence
- (b) Agriculture and farmers welfare
- (c) Electric Subsidy
- (d) Bank loan.

RRB Group-D 30-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): MSP (Minimum Support Price) is related to Agriculture and farmer welfare. MSP is decided by Commission of Agricultural costs and prices.

1013. _____ is the largest producer of food grains in India and accounted for about 17.83 percent of the country's production in 2016-17.

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Punjab
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Uttarakhand

RRB Group-D 05-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of food grains in India. In year 2016-17, it accounted for about 17.83 percent of total grain production of the country. Economically, UP is one of the least developed states of the country. It is predominant in agricultural production and three-fourth (75%) population is engaged in agricultural operations. UP ranks 1st in production of wheat, sugarcane, potato or total food grain production and 2nd in paddy production. West Bengal ranks 1st in paddy production.

1014. NABARD came into existence in:

- (a) 1990 (b) 1982
(c) 1977 (d) 2001

RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is an apex regulatory body for overall regulation of regional rural banks and apex cooperative banks in India. It is under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Finance, Government of India. NABARD was established on the recommendations of B.Sivaraman Committee on 12 July 1982 to implement the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act 1981.

1015. _____ is an electronic trading portal that networks the existing APMC (Agricultural Produce Market Committee) mandis to create a unified national market for agriculture commodities.

- (a) ePROCUREMENT (b) eNAM
(c) ePATHSALA (d) eOffice

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): National Agriculture Market or eNAM is an online trading platform for agricultural commodities in India that facilitates online trading of commodities to the market, farmers, traders and buyers. eNAM Portal was launched by the central Government in April 2016.

1016. e-NAM launched by the Government of India in April 2016 is

- (a) the name of a national electronic market
(b) an electronic registration for business establishments names
(c) an electronic platform for agriculture market
(d) a national portal for e-commerce activities

RRB NTPC 16.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

1017. White revolution is related to milk production in the same way as yellow revolution is related to :

- (a) Potato (b) Honey
(c) Oil Seed (d) Egg

RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The first revolution in India started in 1966-67, is known as Green Revolution some brief details are:

Green Revolution	–	Food grain production
White Revolution	–	Milk production
Yellow Revolution	–	Oilseed production
Blue Revolution	–	Fisheries Production
Pink Revolution	–	Production of Onions
Silver Revolution	–	Production of Egg.
Round Revolution	–	Production of Potato

1018. Which of the following bodies recommends minimum support price for crops?

- (a) NITI Ayog (b) CACP
(c) NABARD (d) FCI

RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The Minimum Support Price (MSP) for-crops is determined on the recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). The body works under Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare As of now, CACP recommends MSPs of 22 mandated prop and fair and remunerative price (FRP) for sugarcane, which comprises of 7 cereals (Paddy, Wheat, Maize, Sorghum, Pearl, Millet, Barley and Ragi), 5 pulses (Gram, Tur, Moong, Urad, Lentil), 7 oilseeds and 4 commercial crops.

1019. Mandatorily, the government announces Minimum support Prices (MSP) for how many crops?

- (a) 22 (b) 8
(c) 34 (d) 17

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

1020. As per 13th Edition of "Handbook on Fisheries Statistics", which state of India is the largest producer of marine fish?

- (a) Kerala (b) West Bengal
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Gujarat

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): As per the 13th edition of "Handbook on Fisheries Statistics 2018" Andhra Pradesh has recorded the highest production of Inland fish (34.50 lakh tones) whereas Gujarat is the leading state in marine fish (7.01 lakh tones) in the country. The fisheries sector is major source of livelihood for over 1.60 crore people.

1021. What is the main feature of mixed farming?

- (a) Cultivation of both cash and food crops
(b) Cultivation of two or more crops in the same field simultaneously
(c) Rearing of animal and cultivation of crops together
(d) Cultivation of different crops in the same field in succession

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The main features of mixed farming are: (i) Crops and animals are raised simultaneously. ii) Two or more crops are grown together. (iii) Rotation of crops is practiced. It reduces dependence on external sources such as fertilizers as the crop and animal components in the farm support each other.

1022. Which of the following is an example of an unorganised sector?

- (a) Police (b) Farming
(c) Banks (d) Government Jobs

RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Unorganised sector is defined as the set of economic activities characterized by relative ease of entry, reliance on indigenous resources, small scale of operations, labour intensive operations. A sector which is generally not governed by the rules and regulations that are laid down by the Government regarding the condition of employment. Example- Farming, fisherman, beedi rolling, weavers, artisans etc.

1023. Which of the following indemnity levels has been provided under the 'Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana'?

- (a) Four indemnity levels-50%,65%, 80% and 90%
- (b) Five indemnity levels - 50%, 60%, 70%, 80% and 90%
- (c) Two indemnity levels - 50%, and 75%
- (d) Three indemnity levels - 70%, 80% and 90%

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): There are three level of indemnity, 70%, 80% and 90% corresponding to crop risk in the areas should be available for all crops, the flagship crop insurance Scheme of Government of India. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna (PMFBY) was launched on 13th January 2016.

1024. Which one of the following is NOT an objective of the Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)?

- (a) To optimally utilise available natural resources for input production
- (b) To launch eco-friendly concept of cultivation reducing the dependency on agro-chemicals and fertilizers
- (c) To create employment opportunities in the rural as well as urban sector
- (d) To promote export of organic farm produce

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) was launched in 2015. It is an extended component of soil Health Management under the National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture, with the help of this scheme the government aims to support and promote:- (a) Organic farming (b) Reduce chemicals (c) Improvement of the soil health while increasing the yields (d) Organic food. Thus produce will be linked with modern marketing tools and local markets.

1025. Which scheme has the government launched to support organic farming in India?

- (a) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sinchai Yojana
- (b) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana
- (c) Soil Health Card Scheme
- (d) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana

RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

1026. How much is the premium payable for the commercial/horticulture crops under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, as a percentage of the sum insured/actuarial rate?

- (a) 5 percent
- (b) 7 percent
- (c) 1 percent
- (d) 6 percent

RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): There will be uniform premium of only 2% to be paid by farmers for all Kharif crops and 1.5% for all Rabi crops. In case of annual commercial and horticulture crops, the premium to be paid by farmers

will be only 5% under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY). It is the government sponsored crop insurance scheme that integrates multiple crop insurance scheme that integrates multiple stakeholders on a single platform. The scheme was launched on 13 January, 2016.

1027. Which of the following is INCORRECT about Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)?

- (a) Every farmer under this scheme will be provided Rs. 20,000 per acre in three years for seeds, to harvest the crops and to transport the produce
- (b) In three years 2,00,000 clusters will be formed
- (c) It was launched to promote organic farming
- (d) It was launched in April, 2015

RRB NTPC 02.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): With respect to Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), option (b) Statement is incorrect because the Scheme targets to form 10,000 clusters of 20 hectare each and bring nearly two lakh hectares of agricultural area under organic farming by 2017-18. It was launched in 2015. PKVY is a sub-component of Soil Health Management (SHM) scheme under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) aims at development of sustainable models of organic farming through a mix of traditional wisdom and modern science to ensure long term soil fertility.

1028. What is the amount provided per year to the farmers holding up two hectre under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PMKSS)?

- (a) ₹8000
- (b) ₹5000
- (c) ₹6000
- (d) ₹4000

RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PMKSN) is a initiative by Government of India in which all farmers will get upto ₹6000 per year as minimum income support. The initiative was announced by Piyush Goyal during the 2019 Interim Union Budget of India on 1 February 2019.

1029. Which state had more than one-third of the total sugar production in India in 2019-2020?

- (a) Haryana
- (b) Punjab
- (c) Bihar
- (d) Uttar Pradesh

RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): In financial year 2020, the yield of sugarcane produced across India was estimated to be approximately 78 metric tons per hectare. Sugarcane is an important cash crop in the country. U.P. produced the highest volume of sugarcane followed by Maharashtra, Odisha and Tamil Nadu.

16. Industrial Sectors

1030. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited was registered as Heavy Electricals (India) Limited (HE(I)L) in the Public Sector under the Ministry of Industry and Commerce on 29th August_____.

- (a) 1969
- (b) 1956
- (c) 1952
- (d) 1962

RRB Group-D- 17/08/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): On 29 August 1956; present BHEL (Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited) was registered as Heavy Electricals (India) Limited (HE (I) L) in the Public Sector under the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

1031. The steel authority of India Limited was earlier known as _____.

- (a) National Steel Limited (NSL)
- (b) Bharat Steel Limited (BSL)
- (c) Hindustan Steel Limited (HSL)
- (d) Indian Steel Limited (ISL)

RRB Group-D- 26/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(c) : Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) is a central public sector undertaking based in New Delhi. It was earlier known as Hindustan Steel Limited (HSL).

1032. The steel Authority of India Limited was earlier known as _____.

- (a) Bharat Steel Limited (BSL)
- (b) National Steel Limited (NSL)
- (c) Hindustan Steel Limited (HSL)
- (d) Indian steel Limited (ISL)

RRB Group-D- 26/08/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(c) : The Steel Authority of India limited was earlier known as Hindustan Steel limited (HSL). Steel Authority of India limited (SAIL) is one of the largest steel- making companies in India.

1033. When was Coal India Limited came into existence?

- (a) 1975
- (b) 1978
- (c) 1976
- (d) 1977

RRB Group-D- 18/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): Coal India Limited is an Indian central public sector undertaking under the ownership of Ministry of Coal, Government of India, it is headquarters at Kolkata.

1034. Where was the first indigenously owned bicycle- manufacturing unit of India, Atlas Cycles, established in the 1950s?

- (a) Multan
- (b) Amritsar
- (c) Sonipat
- (d) Lahore

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): Atlas Cycles (Haryana) Ltd. previously known as Atlas Cycle Industries started with the manufacture of bicycle saddles in 1951 and produced its first bicycle in 1952. It has units at Sonipat, Sahibabad and Gurgaon all in Haryana. Atlas Cycles was founded by Janki Das Kapur.

1035. What is the formula for Net worth ?

- (a) Net Worth = Assets + Liabilities
- (b) Net Worth = Assets \times Liabilities
- (c) Net Worth = Assets / Liabilities
- (d) Net Worth = Assets – Liabilities

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -12/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Net Worth is the value of the assets a person or corporation owns, minus the liability he owns.

Net Worth = Asset – Liability

1036. The Commercial Paper (CP) to be used by corporate houses in India was introduced in the year _____ .

- (a) 1980
- (b) 1965
- (c) 1990
- (d) 1950

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -16/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): Commercial paper (CP) is a short-term unsecured promissory note issued by corporations, It was introduced in the Indian market on January 1, 1990 as a money market instrument.

1037. _____ is a process associated with increasing openness, growing economic interdependence and deepening economic integration in the world economy.

- (a) Liberalisation
- (b) Globalization
- (c) Nationalisation
- (d) Privatisation

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): Globalization is a process associated with increasing openness, growing economic interdependence and deepening economic integration in the world economy.

1038. Which of the following is the correct definition of liberalization?

- (a) It is the process of removing controls systems in order to encourage economic development.
- (b) It is the process by which an economy is transformed from an agricultural one to the manufacturing of goods.
- (c) It is a policy that focuses on the boosting of government laws and restrictions in order to encourage greater participation by public entities.
- (d) It is a situation where there is a single seller in the market.

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): Economic environment in India has undergone several changes since 1991 when the new Industrial policy was announced by the central Government to give boost to the processes of liberalisation and globalisation. Liberalisation is the process of removing all unnecessary restrictions and controls in order to encourage economic developments.

1039. Which of the following is NOT one of the objectives of Liberalisation?

- (a) To promote foreign trade and regulate imports and exports
- (b) To develop a global market of a country
- (c) To mitigate effects of the technology and foreign capital
- (d) To boost competition between domestic businesses

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization (LPG) strategy of planning was introduced by the then Finance Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh. Liberalization was introduced to remove unnecessary restrictions and controls in order to encourage economic development.

Objectives of Liberalization:-

- to increase competition among domestic industries.
- to develop a global market of country.
- to mitigate effects of the technology and foreign capital.

1040. With respect to Industry and Trade, MRTP stands for _____.

- (a) Monetary and Repository Trade Practices
- (b) Monopolistic and Reinforcing Trade Protocols
- (c) Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices
- (d) Moderate and Restrictive Trade Protocols

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): With respect to Industry and Trade, MRTP stands for - Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices. The MRTP Act was implemented in 1969. This law was designed to ensure that the economic system's operation does not result in the concentration of economic power in the hands of a few.

1041. Post abolition of industrial licensing in India in 1991, _____ is one of the few industries for which industrial licensing is compulsory.

- (a) vegetable and food processing
- (b) beverage
- (c) leather
- (d) liquor

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): Liquor is one of the few industries for which, industrial licensing is compulsory even after abolition of Industrial licensing in India in 1991. After adopting LPG reform, the government's new policy was to abolish the requirement of obtaining a license for all industries except alcohol cigarettes, hazardous chemicals, industrial explosives, electronics, aerospace, drugs and pharmaceuticals.

1042. The Industries (Development and Regulation) Act was enacted in _____ in India.

- (a) 1957
- (b) 1951
- (c) 1953
- (d) 1954

RRB Group-D- 13/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): The Industries (Development and Regulation) Act was enacted in 1952 in India, and came into force on the 8th May, 1952. An act to provide for the development and regulation of certain industries.

1043. In the context of Industrial Policy Resolution 1956, which of the following is a correct statement?

- i. Schedule A comprised of industries exclusively owned by the state
 - ii. Schedule B comprised of small-scale industries
 - iii. Schedule C comprised of the remaining industries
- (a) Only i and ii
 - (b) Only i and iii
 - (c) Only ii and iii
 - (d) All of i, ii and iii

Ans. (b): Schedule B comprises those which were to be progressively state owned and in which the state would generally set up new enterprises, but in which private enterprise would be expected only to supplement the effort of the state while rest of the statements about Industrial policy resolution 1956 are correct.

1044. The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 formed the basis of which of the following Five-Year Plans in India?

- (a) Third Five-Year Plan
- (b) Second Five-Year Plan
- (c) Fifth Five-Year Plan
- (d) Fourth Five-Year Plan

RRB Group-D- 18/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 (IPR 1956) formed the basis of second five-year plan in India. IPR 1956 is a resolution adopted by the Indian Parliament in April 1956. It was the second comprehensive statement on Industrial development of India after the Industrial Policy of 1948.

1045. Which of the following can be classified as a public sector company in India?

- (a) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited
- (b) ITC Limited
- (c) Reliance Industries Limited
- (d) Anand Milk Union Limited

RRB Group-D- 18/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): The Public Sector Company refers to all governmental organisation in which government holds 51% or more than 51% ownership. Example: Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, SAIL, BHEL etc.

1046. In 1955 a special committee known as the Karve Committee was constituted. This committee advised:

- (a) the promotion of small-scale industries for the purpose of rural development
- (b) the rapid export of cotton and fresh fruits
- (c) the promotion of the agriculture sector
- (d) the promotion of large industries for the purpose of urban development

RRB Group-D 11-10-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): In 1955 a special committee known as the Karve Committee was constituted. This committee advised the promotion of small scale industries for the purpose of rural development.

1047. The Karve Committee, which was constituted in the year 1955, dealt with :

- (a) railways
- (b) insurance regulation
- (c) small scale industries
- (d) foreign trade

RRB Group-D- 09/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(c) : See the explanation of above question.

1048. The Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act was first enacted in which year in India ?

- (a) 1950
- (b) 1948
- (c) 1949
- (d) 1951

RRB Group-D- 09/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(d) : The Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act was first enacted in 1951. Its objective was to implement the industrial policy, Regulation and Development of important industries, allowing free play of laissez faire policy etc.

1049. How many times has The Factory Act been amended as on June 2022?

- (a) 9
- (b) 5
- (c) 4
- (d) 8

RRB Group-D 25-08-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): The Factory Act has been amended 8 times as on June 2022. It was initially formed to assist in formulation of national policies, with respect to safety and health of workers in factories and docks in India. It was established in 1948; known with The Factories Act, 1948.

1050. The limit of 'Shishu' loan that is granted under Micro Units Development & Refinance Agency (MUDRA) is.....

- (a) up to ₹50 lakh (b) ₹5 lakh to ₹10 lakh
(c) up to ₹50,000 (d) ₹50,000 to ₹5 lakh

RRB Group-D 17-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): MUDRA which stands for Micro Units Development & Refinance Agency Ltd. was launched by the government in 2015 for providing loans upto Rs. 10 lakh to non-corporate nonfarm small/microenterprises.

Loans under this scheme are collateral free loans and are classified under 3 categories.

1. Shishu – covering loans up to ₹ 50000
2. Kishore – covering loans above ₹ 50000
3. Tarun – covering loans above ₹ 5 lakh & upto ₹10 lakh.

1051. In 2014, the Government of India extended the validity of industrial licenses to as much as years from three to encourage domestic manufacturing.

- (a) eight (b) ten
(c) nine (d) seven

RRB Group-D 29-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): In 2014, the GoI extended the validity of industrial licenses to as much as seven years from three to encourage domestic manufacturing.

1052. The Village and Small-Scale Industries Committee, passed in 1955, which noted the possibility of using small-scale industries for promoting rural development, is also known as.....

- (a) The Karve Committee
(b) The Nayak Committee
(c) The Kothari Committee
(d) The Abid Hussain Committee

RRB Group-D 17-09-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): In 1955 the Karve Committee also known as the Village and Small Scale Industries Committee, headed by Dattatreya Gopal Karve was formed.

Nayak Committee:-

- (1) The Reserve Bank of India constituted on 9th December 1991, a committee under the chairmanship of Shri P.R. Nayak to examine the difficulties related to (SSI) Small scale Industries in the country.
- (2) The P.J. Nayak committee was formed by the Reserve Bank of India to give recommendation on improving the governance mechanism of the Bank board in India (Formed in the year 2014).

Kothari Commission was appointed by the Government of India to overhaul the Indian education sector. It was formed on 14 July 1964, and submitted its report on 29th June 1966.

Abid Hussain Committee report on small enterprises was submitted in 1997.

1053. Which of the following companies is not on the list of Maharatna Companies in India ?

- (a) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited
(b) Coal India Limited
(c) Cement Corporation of India
(d) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited

RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The list of 11 Maharatna companies are as follows

1. National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)
 2. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC)
 3. Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)
 4. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)
 5. Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)
 6. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)
 7. Coal India Limited (CIL)
 8. Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL)
 9. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)
 10. Power Grid Corporation of India (POWERGRID).
 11. Power Finance Corporation (PFC)- latest.
- So, Cement Corporation of India doesn't have Maharatna status.

1054. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) is a _____ company.

- (a) Rajratna (b) Maharatna
(c) Navratna (d) Miniratna

RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

1055. Which one among the following is NOT listed under 'Maharatna' companies?

- (a) Coal India Limited
(b) National Thermal Power Corporation
(c) Indian Oil Corporation
(d) Shipping Corporation of India

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

1056. Which of the following central public sector enterprises (as per information received till January 2021) does not have 'Maharatna' status?

- (a) Gail (India) limited
(b) Oil India limited
(c) Coal India limited
(d) Steel Authority of India limited

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

1057. Which of the following is a 'Maharatna' company?

- (a) Oil India Limited
(b) Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL)
(c) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited
(d) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited

RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

1058. Which of the following is a Maharatna PSU?

- (a) BSNL (b) BCCL
(c) HAL (d) BHEL

RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

1059. Which of the following is not classified as a Central Public Sector Enterprise ?

- (a) Maharatna (b) Navratna
(c) Miniratna (d) Macroratna

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Public Sector Units may be classified as Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), Public Sector Banks (PSBs), or State Level Public Enterprises (SLPEs). CPSEs are administered by the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises. The Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) is the nodal department for all the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). DPE formulates policy regarding CPSEs. At present, India has 11 Maharatna companies, 14 Navratna companies in India, and 73 Miniratna companies divided into 62 miniratna Category-1 and 12 miniratna Category-2. So, Macroratna is not a type of classification.

1060. Who gives the states of Maharatna, Navratna and Miniratna to Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs).

- (a) Private Enterprise Department
- (b) Public Enterprise Department
- (c) Ministry of Home Affairs
- (d) Ministry of Commerce and Industry

RRB NTPC 12.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Public Enterprise Department provided the states of Maharatna, Navaratna and Miniratna to central public sector enterprises. In 2022 there are 11 Maharatna, 13 Navaratna, 73 Miniratna company in India.

1061. The Government of India has tied up with which of the following company to support skill India in the automobile Industry?

- (a) Tata Motors
- (b) Maruti Suzuki
- (c) Ashok Leyland
- (d) Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd.

RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, govt. of India and Maruti Suzuki India Limited signed a MoU on 18th December, 2017. The main objective of this agreement is to provide employment to youth with high employment prospects related to automobile and manufacturing industry under skill India.

1062. Which one of the following organizations is responsible for the sick or failing Industries of India ?

- (a) Industrial Development Bank of India
- (b) Housing Development and Finance Corporation
- (c) Reserve Bank of India
- (d) Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): BIFR (Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction) is responsible for the sick or failing Industries of India. It was an agency of the Government of India and a division of the Department of Financial Services of the Ministry of Finance. Sick Industrial Companies Act (SICA) came into existence in 1985, and BIFR was formed under SICA in January, 1987.

1063. Where has GAIL India Limited, the Government owned gas producer of India, obtained the authorization to set up the country's second largest rooftop solar power plant?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Bihar
- (d) Maharashtra

RRB Group-D 08-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) On January 2017, GAIL India limited set up country's second largest rooftop solar power plant in Uttar Pradesh. This power plant will produce energy for the petrochemical plant. GAIL India Limited is a Maharatna Division of India's leading Natural Gas Company.

1064. Bajaj Auto is of _____ sector industry.

- (a) Joint
- (b) Public
- (c) Private
- (d) Co-operative

RRB Group-D 07-12-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) Bajaj Auto is another largest two wheeler private sector manufacturer in India. Its headquarter is located in Pune. It was founded by Jamnalal Bajaj in 1945.

1065. Which city is known as commercial capital of India?

- (a) Bangalore
- (b) Mumbai
- (c) Chennai
- (d) New Delhi

RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) Mumbai is the most important commercial center of India's GDP. Important economic institutions of India like, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay Stock Exchange, National Stock Exchange are located here due to which it is known as Economic capital of India.

1066. Bhushan Power and Steel Limited, Jharsuguda is in _____.

- (a) Telangana
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Jharkhand
- (d) Odisha

RRB Group-D 30-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) Bhushan Power and Steel Limited, Jharsuguda is located in Odisha. It is a private sector steel manufacturing company with plants in Chandigarh, Derabasi, Kolkata and Odisha. It is acquired by Tata Steel.

1067. Which of the following is NOT a Maharatna PSU?

- (a) GAIL
- (b) BSNL
- (c) SAIL
- (d) ONGC

Ans. (b): BSNL has not been given 'Maharatna' status as it does not fulfil the Department of Public Enterprises 'criteria'. The telecom public sector unit BSNL now had been accorded the 'MiniRatna' category-I status.

1068. What is the percentage of the paid up share capital held by the central governments or by any state government or partly by the central governments and partly by one or more state governments in Public Sector Undertakings?

- (a) 51% or more
- (b) 60% or more
- (c) 70% or more
- (d) 50% or less

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): According to the Indian companies Act, 1956, a government company means any company in which not less than 51 percent of the paid up share capital is held by any state government or partly by central government and partly by one or more state governments.

1069. In which year was the Tata iron and Steel Company (TISCO) incorporated?

- (a) 1915 (b) 1948
(c) 1906 (d) 1907

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Tata Steel Limited is an Indian multinational steel-making company based in Jamshedpur, Jharkhand, and is headquartered in Mumbai, Maharashtra, India. It is a subsidiary of the Tata Group.

Formerly known as Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO), Tata Steel Ltd was incorporated in the year 1907 with the name Tata Iron & Steel Company Ltd.

1070. Privatisation of the public sector enterprises by selling off part of the equity of PSEs to the public is known as:

- (a) modernisation (b) disinvestment
(c) outsourcing (d) commercialisation

RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Disinvestment means selling a stake in a company, subsidiary or other investments. Business and government resort to disinvestments generally as a way to pare losses from a non performing asset, exit a particular industry or raise money. Disinvestment generally leads to privatisation.

1071. Which of the following is the correct full form of 'MRTP' Act 1969?

- (a) Monopolies Reservation Trade Practices Act
(b) Money Reservation Trade Policy Act
(c) Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act
(d) Money Reservation Trade Practices Act

RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): MRTP (Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices) under MRTP, Act 1969 was enacted to ensure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of economic power in hands of few, to provide the control of monopolies.

1072. Which period is known as the 'Golden Revolution' in India?

- (a) 1990-2001 (b) 1991-2003
(c) 1991-2002 (d) 1991-2001

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The period between 1991 to 2003 is known as the period of Golden Revolution in India. The Golden Revolution is related to the production of honey and horticulture. Nirpakh Tutej is considered to be the father of the Golden Revolution in India.

1073. Which Public Sector Enterprise has the status of Maharatna?

- (a) Indian Oil Corporation Limited
(b) Indian Railway Catering & Tourism Corporation Limited
(c) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited
(d) Airport Authority of India

RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The Indian Government has given the status of Maharatna to "Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd., "Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd." and "Power Finance Corporation" Earlier than this there were 8 Maharatna companies in India but now after these three the number now touches 12.

1074. Steel Authority of India Limited is an examples of :

- (a) Co-operative sector industry
(b) Public sector industry
(c) Private sector industry
(d) Joint sector industry

RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Steel Authority of India (SAIL) is a steel manufacturing enterprise owned & operated by Ministry of Steel, Govt. of India. It is a public sector Industry, established on 19 January 1954.

1075. Which of the following public sector enterprises comes under the category of Maharatna?

- (a) IOCL (b) HAL
(c) BSNL (d) MTNL

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): At present, there are 11 Maharatnas and 14 Navratna Companies in India.

Maharatna Companies → IOCL, BHEL, BPCL, CIL, GAIL, HPCL, NTPC, ONG, SAIL, PGCL, PFC, RECL
Navratna Companies → MTNL, HAL, BEL, CCIL, EIL, NACL, NBCC, NMDC, NLCL, OIL, PFCL, NICL, RPCL, SCIL.

1076. In which of the following is not a Navaratna company:

- (a) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited
(b) Rural Electrification Corporation Limited
(c) Oil India Limited
(d) Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Limited

RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The Government of India categorizes Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under three different categories-Maharatna, Navratna, and Miniratna. Overall, there are 13 Central Public Sector Enterprises which have been categorized as Navratna Companies based on criteria put out by the Government of India. List of Navratna Companies in India.

1. Bharat Electronics Limited
2. Container Corporation of India Limited
3. Engineers India Limited
4. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited
5. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited
6. National Aluminium Company Limited
7. NBCC (India) Limited
8. NMDC Limited
9. NLC India Limited
10. Oil India Limited
11. Power Finance Corporation Limited
12. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited
13. Shipping Corporation of India Limited

List of Navratna Companies in India
Recently the government has accorded the Maharatna status to State-owned power finance corporation (PFC). PFC has become the 11th public sector enterprises to get the Maharatna status in the country and joins the ranks of other such companies- like ONGC, IOC, SAIL and BHEL.

1077. OTPC is a joint venture of which of the following PSUs?

- (a) ONGC (b) CIL
(c) SAIL (d) NTPC

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Oil and Natural Gas Corporation(ONGC) along with Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Limited (IL&FS) and Government of Tripura formed a Special Purpose Vehicle ONGC Tripura Power Company (OTPC) by entering into a Shareholders' Agreement (SHA) on 18 September 2008 to implement a 726.6 MW Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) thermal power plant at Palatana, Tripura.

1078. Which Navratna Company is fondly called 'Vizag Steel'?

- (a) Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited
- (b) Rourkela Steel Plant
- (c) IISCO Steel Plant
- (d) Bokaro Steel Plant

RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited, the corporate entity of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant is a Navaratna PSU under the Ministry of Steel. Visakhapatnam Steel Plant is fondly called Vizag Steel. It was founded on 18 Feb. 1982 and headquartered in Visakhapatnam.

1079. Which Navratna company is fondly called 'Vizag steel'?

- (a) Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited
- (b) Rourkela Steel Plant
- (c) Bokaro Steel Plant
- (d) IISCO Steel Plant

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

1080. In India, Core Sector Industries do NOT include:

- (a) Crude Oil
- (b) Fertilisers
- (c) Sugar
- (d) Cement

RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The country's eight core industries include coal, crude oil, natural gas, refinery products, fertilizer steel, cement and electricity. These companies cover 40.27 percent of the weight of items included in the overall Index of Industrial Production (IIP).

1081. Which of the following is NOT a classification of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)?

- (a) Central Public Sector Enterprises
- (b) Public Sector Banks
- (c) Public Sector Enterprises
- (d) State Private Sector Enterprises

RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Public Sector Units(PSUs) may be classified as Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), Public Sector Banks (PSBs), or State Level Public Enterprises (SLPEs). CPSEs are administered by the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises. The Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) is the nodal department for all the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). DPE formulates policy regarding CPSEs. State Private Sector Enterprises do not come under the classification of PSUs

1082. Oil India Limited, a Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) is a _____ company

- (a) Miniratna Category-I
- (b) Maharatna
- (c) Navratna
- (d) Miniratna Category-II

RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Oil India Limited (OIL) is a fully integrated Exploration & Production company in the upstream sector, with origin dating back to the year (1889) of oil discovery in India. It is a Central Public Sector Enterprise (CRPSE) and a Navratna Company, it is a state-owned enterprise of the Government of India, under the administrative control of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and is the second largest national oil and gas company in India.

1083. Which is the first public sector enterprise (PSE) of India to transact on RXIL TReDS across platforms?

- (a) ONGC
- (b) IOC
- (c) HAL
- (d) SAIL

RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): State-owned aerospace and defence PSU, Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) executed its first digitised invoice discounting transaction on RXIL TReDS platform when it accepted the digital invoice uploaded by Narendra Udyog, a Nasik-based MSME vendor. This makes HAL the first PSU (Public Sector Unit) to transact on TReDS across platforms.

1084. In _____, the biggest industrialists of India got together and drafted a joint proposal for setting up a planned economy in the country.

- (a) 1944
- (b) 1941
- (c) 1940
- (d) 1936

RRB NTPC 01.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The Bombay Plan of 1944 was set up by a group of leading industrialists in India for the economic development of the country. It proposed the importance of state intervention in the development of a nation, especially economy.

1085. In which year was Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO) established in India?

- (a) 1907
- (b) 1900
- (c) 1905
- (d) 1904

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Jamshedji Tata had established the Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) in Jamshedpur in 1907. TISCO (now Tata Steel Ltd.) is the oldest iron and steel enterprise of India. Jamshedpur is one of the first Industrial planned cities of India and the most populous urban agglomeration in Jharkhand.

1086. In which of the following states in India the 'rat hole mining is still practised?

- (a) Meghalaya
- (b) Gujarat
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) Jharkhand

RRB NTPC 20.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Rat-Hole Mining is a primitive and hazardous method of mining for coal. Rat-Hole Mining is done with tunnels that are only 3-4 feet in diameter, leading to pits ranging from 5-100 sq. mt deep Coal reserves are predominantly found in north east regions of Meghalaya. It was banned soon after a petition was submitted on pollution issues in the Kopili River due to the acidic discharge from the mines.

1087. In which of the following years was the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) formed?

- (a) 1927
- (b) 1930
- (c) 1932
- (d) 1935

RRB NTPC 24.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI) is a non-governmental trade association and advocacy group. It was established by G.D Birla and Purushottam Das Thakurdas in 1927 on the recommendation of M.K. Gandhi. FICCI is the largest and oldest apex business organisation in India. Its history is closely interwoven with India's struggle for independence, its industrialization, and its emergence as one of the most rapidly growing global economies. FICCI has its headquarters in New Delhi, India. At present, Sanjiv Mehta is the President and Dilip Chenoy is the Secretary General of FICCI.

1088. What is the full form of BHEL, the famous public sector unit of the Government of India?

- (a) Bhagalpur Heavy Electricals Limited
- (b) Bharat Heavy Equipment Limited
- (c) Bharatpur Heavy Engineering Limited
- (d) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited

RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The full form of BHEL is Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited. It is a government entity, also having the status of Maharatna. It was established in 1964.

1089. The second-largest employer after agriculture in India is the ____ sector.

- (a) Chemical
- (b) Telecommunication
- (c) Mining
- (d) Textiles

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Textile industry is India's oldest industry as well as the most organized and comprehensive industry of the country. The textile industry is the second largest sector after agriculture in providing employment in the country. Under the textile industry, industries like Cotton, Silk, Woolen and Jute etc are included.

1090. Container Corporation of India is a :

- (a) Miniratna-I PSU under ministry of road transport and highways
- (b) Miniratna-II PSU under National Highways Authority of India
- (c) Navratna PSU under Inland Waterways Authority of India
- (d) Navratna PSU under Ministry of Railways

RRB NTPC 12.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Container Corporation of India Ltd., is a Navratna Public Sector undertaking under the Indian Ministry of Railways. Incorporated in March 1988 under the Companies Act, CONCOR commenced operations in November 1989 taking over an existing network of seven inland container depots from Indian Railways. Its headquarters is located in New Delhi.

1091. Which of the following is not a 'Maharatna' status company?

- (a) MTNL
- (b) IOCL
- (c) BHEL
- (d) GAIL

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): MTNL (Mahanagar Telecom Nagar Limited) is a state owned telecom company which provides its services in metro cities of Delhi and Mumbai. It is not a Maharatna status company.

1092. Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM) Yojana which was launched on 5th March 2019 is aimed at benefitting:

- (a) Unorganized sector workers
- (b) Private sector employees
- (c) Organized sector workers
- (d) Government and public sector employees

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan Yojana was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 5 March 2019 in Ahmedabad for unorganized sector workers. It is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme, under which the subscriber would receive a minimum assured pension of Rs. 3000/- per month after attaining the age of 60 years and if the subscriber dies, the spouse of the beneficiary shall be entitled to receive 50% of the pension as family pension. Family pension is applicable only to spouse. The subscriber should be an unorganised worker (UW), the age should be in between 18 and 40 years and having monthly Income Rs. 15000 or below.

1093. Under the Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan (PM-SYM) Yojana, a monthly pension of ____ rupees will be provided to the employees of unorganized sector after 60 years of age.

- (a) 3000
- (b) 4000
- (c) 5000
- (d) 2000

RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

1094. Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana is for:

- (a) Provision of funding to non-corporate small business sector
- (b) Provision of money for only BPL families
- (c) Provision for foreign currency loans
- (d) Printing of new currency after demonetisation

RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) is a scheme launched by the Prime Minister on April 8, 2015 for providing loan upto 10 lakh to the non-corporate, non-firm small/micro enterprises. Under the aegis of PMMY, MUDRA has created three products namely 'shishu', 'Kishor' and 'Tarun' to signify the stage of growth/development and funding needs of the beneficiary micro unit/entrepreneur and also provide a reference point for the next phase of graduation/growth.

1095. Which of the following is not a public sector unit?

- (a) ICICI
- (b) BCCL
- (c) BHEL
- (d) NTPC

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): ICICI is not a public sector unit in the above. ICICI is India's leading banking and financial services institution. ICICI stands for Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India. It is the third largest bank in India. It was established in the year 1994.

1096. Select the industry in which goods are produced in the home of the producer.

- (a) Secondary industry
- (b) Quaternary industry
- (c) Cottage industry
- (d) Large-Scale Industry

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): A small business in which the work is done by people in their homes is called cottage industry. Cottage industries are more or less household industries. They depend on local resources. They enter only to a limited

local market. Examples of cottage industries are hand oven textiles, pottery, toy-working, rope-making, wood-work etc. The principal cottage industries of India are; Hand-loom weaving (cotton, silk, jute, etc.), Pottery, Washing soap making, Conch shell industry, Handmade paper industry, Horn button industry, Mother-of-pearl button industry, Cutlery industry and Lock and Key making.

17. Miscellaneous

1097. Price ceiling refers to:

- (a) imposition of upper limit of price on goods or services
- (b) imposition of lower limit of tax on costly goods or services
- (c) imposition of tax on all the prices of goods or services
- (d) removal of tax from already costly goods or services

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –13/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): Price ceiling refers to imposition of upper limit of price on goods or services.

Example – MRP (Maximum Retail Price).

1098. Which of the following is not an AGMARK qualified product?

- (a) Honey
- (b) Spices
- (c) Gold jewellery
- (d) Vegetables

RRB Group-D– 05/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): Gold jewellery is not an AGMARK qualified product. AGMARK is a certification mark for agricultural produce, assuring that they conform to a grade standard notified by Directorate of Marketing & Inspection (DMI), Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare under Agricultural Produce (Grading Marking) Act, 1937.

1099. Which of the following is NOT a major factor affecting the population change in a region?

- (a) Migration
- (b) Occupational composition
- (c) Death rate
- (d) Birth rate

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –12/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): In the given options, migration is not a major factor, which affects the population change in a region. Migration impacts the population number, distribution and composition. The Birth rate and death rate are major components that affect the natural growth of any country's population.

1100. _____ is defined as the output per unit of variable input.

- (a) Net product
- (b) Gross product
- (c) Average product
- (d) Capital products

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –12/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): The average product is defined as the output per unit of variable input-

$$\text{Average product} = \frac{\text{Total Product}}{\text{Variable Cost}} \text{ or } \frac{\text{TP (Total Product)}}{\text{Labour (L)}}$$

1101. Which of the following is the largest slum area in India?

- (a) Kirti Nagar
- (b) Antop Hill
- (c) Dharavi
- (d) Royapuram

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –13/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): Dharavi is a suburb in Mumbai, Maharashtra India. It is considered as not even India's but also world's largest slum. It has an area just over 2.39 km² with the population of about 7 lakh – 10 lakh
Population density = 277,136 km².

1102. According to the Periodic Labour Force Survey of India (2019-20), what is the literacy rate among the Scheduled Tribes Population of India?

- (a) 57.40%
- (b) 65.30%
- (c) 70.10%
- (d) 83.28%

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 14/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): According to the Periodic Labour Force Survey of India (2019-20), the literacy rate among the Scheduled Tribes Population in India is 70.10%.

1103. Which of the following is/are the characteristic(s) of Monopoly market?

- (i) There is a single producer of a particular commodity.
- (ii) No other commodity works as a substitute for this commodity.
- (iii) There are no restrictions to prevent any other firm from entering the market and to start selling the same commodity.

- (a) Only (ii) and (iii)
- (b) Only (i) and (ii)
- (c) Only (i) and (iii)
- (d) Only (i)

RRB Group-D– 29/08/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(b) : Monopoly market is a market structure characterized by a single seller, selling a unique product in the market.

No other commodity works as a substitute for this commodity. There are restrictions to prevent any other firm from entering the market and to start selling the same commodity.

1104. What is the full form of ESIC, which is an autonomous body created by the law under the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India?

- (a) Employees' State Insurance Corporation
- (b) Employees' State Indemnity Corporation
- (c) Employees' Statutory Insurance Corporation
- (d) Employers' State Insurance Corporation

RRB Group-D– 30/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(a) : ESIC stands for employee state insurance corporation. It is an autonomous body formed in 1952 to provide social security benefits.

1105. Which of the following is the consumer complaint body of the Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI)?

- (a) Consumer Complaints Committee (CCC)
- (b) Consumer Complaints Council (CCC)
- (c) Consumer Complaints Commission (CCC)
- (d) Consumer Complaints Company (CCC)

RRB Group-D– 30/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(b) : ASCI's heart and soul is the consumer complaints council (CCC). The CCC shall examine and investigate the complaints received from the consumers.

1106. What is the term used for a pricing method in which companies group several products together and sell them at a single price?

- (a) Competitive pricing (b) Skimming pricing
- (c) Bundle pricing (d) Premium pricing

RRB Group-D- 16/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): The term used for a pricing method in which companies group several products together and sell them at a single price is bundle pricing.

1107. Identify the goods whose demand falls due to the fall in their price.

- (a) Substitute goods (b) Normal goods
- (c) Inferior goods (d) Giffen goods

RRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): A Giffen good is a low-income, non-luxury product for which demand increases as the price increases and demand decreases as the price decreases.

1108. How can the general public living near the Ganga River participate in the Namami Gange Programme?

- (a) By adding mosquito-larvae-eating fish in the river
- (b) By stopping open defecation on river banks
- (c) By boiling water to kill coliform bacteria before drinking it
- (d) By not cutting trees growing on the river banks

RRB Group-D 12-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): The public living near Ganga river can participate in the Namami Gange program by stopping open defecation on river bank.

1109. A is a retail establishment that combines a department store and a grocery supermarket.

- (a) hypermarket (b) supermarket
- (c) minimart (d) hitmart

RRB Group-D 11-10-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): A hypermarket is a retail store that combines a department store and a grocery supermarket. This is often a very large establishment.

1110. What is term used for perks that employers give to their employees above and beyond any financial compensation?

- (a) Marginal benefits (b) Fringe benefits
- (c) Trim benefits (d) Outlying benefits

RRB Group-D 17-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): Any nonwage payment or benefit can be described as fringe benefit.
Eg. Pension plans, profit sharing programs, health insurance, athletic facilities etc.

1111. What is name of the grant-in-aid scheme of the department under Tribal Sub Plan that aims at improving living conditions and empowerment of scheduled tribes based on sustainable science and technology (S & T)

- (a) Technological Involvements for Tribal Empowerment (TITE)
- (b) Technological Involvements for Tribal Enablement (TITE)

(c) Technical Interventions for Tribal Empowerment (TITE)

(d) Technological Interventions for Tribal Empowerment (TITE)

RRB Group-D 27-09-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): Technological Interventions for Tribal Empowerment (TITE), the grant-in-aid scheme of the department under Tribal Sub Plan aims at improving living conditions and empowerment of scheduled tribes based on sustainable science and technology (S and T) activities/application.

1112. The first livestock census in India was conducted during :

- (a) 1992-1993 (b) 1950 - 1951
- (c) 2017 - 2018 (d) 1919 - 1920

RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The first Livestock Census in India was carried out in 1919-1920. Since then it has been conducted once every 5 years. It is conducted by the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, and Dairying, in participation with State Governments and UT Administrations. The last time it was conducted in 2019. The total Livestock population is 536.76 million in the country showing an increase of 4.8% over Livestock Census-2012. West Bengal observed the highest increase of 23%, followed by Telangana (22%). The total number of cattle in the country has shown an increase of 0.8 %. Uttar Pradesh has observed a maximum decrease in cattle population.

1113. In the context of provident fund, UAN stands for

- (a) Universal Allotted Number
- (b) Universal Account Number
- (c) Unified Allotted Number
- (d) Unified Account Number

RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The universal account number is a 12-digit number, every employer contributing to EPF has. It is allotted by EPFO.

1114. An amount of money given by the employer to the employee at the time of retirement for services rendered is called?

- (a) Bonus (b) Gratuity
- (c) Provident fund (d) Pension

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Gratuity is a benefit which is payable under the payment of Gratuity act 1972. It is a sum of money paid by an employer to an employee for services rendered in the company. But, gratuity is paid only to employees who complete five or more years with the company.

1115. Which of the following is NOT a function of Bureau of Indian Standards?

- (a) Formulating the controlling procedures to ensure safety in the food industry
- (b) Management system certification
- (c) Formulation, recognition and promotion of Indian standards
- (d) Product certification for Indian and Foreign manufacturers

RRB NTPC 12.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Formulating the controlling procedures to ensure safety in the food industry is not a function of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). Actually, it is the work of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). BIS has been established in 1986 for the harmonious development of the activities of standardization, making and quality certification of goods and matters connected therewith or incidental there to.

1116. What is 'Bhuvan'?

- (a) A geo-portal of ISRO with 3D imaging capabilities.
- (b) The name given to the Moon impact Probe for Chandrayaan-2
- (c) A mini satellite launched by ISRO for promoting distance education in India
- (d) A space telescope developed by India.

RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Bhuvan is a geo-portal of ISRO with 3D imaging capabilities. It contains several sensors for geo-spatial surveys and analysis of earth. Bhuvan has also been deciphered as "Google Map of India."

1117. Which of the following does NOT come under Infrastructure?

- (a) Transportation
- (b) Sewage
- (c) Electricity
- (d) Entertainment

RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The term infrastructure refers to the basic physical systems of a business, region, or nation. Examples of infrastructure include transportation systems, communication networks, sewage, water and electric systems. Thus entertainment does not come under infrastructure.

1118. As per Company Law 2013, the corporate disputes are handled by the:

- (a) NCLT
- (b) State Court
- (c) Lower Court
- (d) High Court

RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The Company Law 2013 was enacted on 30th August, 2013. National Company Law Tribunal was established under Company Law. It settles the corporate disputes. The idea of setting up a single forum dealing with all the matters under the companies (second Amendment) Act 2002 which provided the legislative framework for the constitution of NCLT.

1119. The 'India Lounge', set up by the IBEF was inspired by the 'Make in India' programme. What does IBEF stand for?

- (a) India Branch Equity Foundation
- (b) India Brand Equity Foundation
- (c) India Brand Equality Foundation
- (d) India Brand Equal Foundation

RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF) is a Trust established by the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India in 2003 with the objective of promoting and creating international awareness of the Made in India label in markets overseas and to facilitate dissemination of knowledge of Indian products and services.

1120. The 'Yellow Vest' protests are associated with which country?

- (a) China
- (b) Russia
- (c) Japan
- (d) France

RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The 'Yellow Vest' protest began in France on 17 Nov, 2018. The reason of this protest is rise of Oil prices due to High fuel taxes, Traffic enforcement, Cameras, Immigration, Class conflicts and High living costs etc. The protest became known as 'Yellow vest' or 'gilets jaunes' movement because protesters took to the streets wearing the high visibility yellow jackets that are required to be carried in every vehicle by France law.

1121. A new dimension added by Amartya Sen to food security is:

- (a) Sustainable livelihoods
- (b) Entitlements
- (c) Affordability
- (d) Availability of Food

RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Amartya Sen added a new dimension to food security and emphasized the "access" to food through what he called 'Entitlements'- A combination of what one can produce, exchange in the market along with state or other socially provided supplies. Amartya Sen is an Indian economist, philosopher, and public intellectual. In 1998, he received the Nobel Prize for his contributions to welfare of economics.

1122. _____ is a location-based F2S (farm to Shop) trading platform that helps Indian farmers sell their produce directly to the consumer thus eliminating the middleman.

- (a) Kiran
- (b) Mandi Trades
- (c) Safal
- (d) Fasal

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Mandi Trades is a location-based F2S (Farm to Shop) trading Platform/App for Agricultural Products on the smart phone. The App not only helps farmers sell their product directly to the consumer and eliminates middlemen and local traders but also provides technological data and solution to farmers to boost their harvest. It is created by Edwin Varghese, founder & CEO of appface technologies and it is a combination of Inked in and OLX.

1123. Which one of the following is NOT a sub-field of economic geography?

- (a) Geography of Resources
- (b) Geography of Tourism
- (c) Geography of Agriculture
- (d) Political Geography

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Economic geography is a branch of human geography. It is concerned with how humans exploit the economic resources of the earth producing various goods and how they are transported, distributed, consumed or exchanged. Its sub-fields are geography of resources, geography of tourism and geography of agriculture, while political geography is not its sub-field.

1124. A group of workers who are highly qualified, skilled and that do mental work are called:

- (a) Farmers
- (b) Artisans
- (c) White collar workers
- (d) Plumbers

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): White collar workers belong to the class of employees known for earning higher average salaries by doing highly skilled work, but not by performing manual labor at their jobs. Examples of white collar jobs are - Accountants, Attorneys, Bankers and Managers etc.

1125. When people are financed through the budget and a public good is made available free of any direct payment it is referred to as:

- (a) public production (b) allocation function
(c) public provision (d) stabilisation

RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Public provision means that they are financed through the budget and made available free of any direct payment. These goods may be produced directly under government's management by the private sector.

1126. In which city/district of India was the first cash-and carry store opened by CSC to promote rural marketing?

- (a) Surat (b) Bhopal
(c) Moradabad (d) Haridwar

RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): In order to promote rural marketing, the first cash and carry store was opened by CSC in Moradabad. As per the norms of Digital India mission CSC's are providing citizen centric services.

1127. Which of the following statements about the TIFAC (Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council) is incorrect?

- (a) Developing a technology fuelled PDS (public distribution system)
(b) Reviving the economy after COVID-19 pandemic
(c) Recovery in manufacturing and construction
(d) The major task of formulating a technology vision for the country in various emerging technology areas

RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): TIFAC stands for Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council. It is an autonomous body set up in 1988 under department of Science & Technology. It works for development of country by leveraging technology and innovation.

1128. Which of the following facts about BIS is INCORRECT?

- (a) BIS stands for Bureau of Indian Standards
(b) BIS have five regional offices.
(c) BIS has its headquarters at New Delhi.
(d) BIS was established in the year 2010.

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): BIS stands for Bureau of India Standards. The Bureau of India Standards Act was passed by the parliament in 1986 and BIS came into being on 1 April, 1987. It has five regional offices and its headquarter is in New Delhi.

1129. Hyderabad is known as a 'HITEC City'. What is the full form of 'HITEC'?

- (a) Hyderabad International Technology and Educational Consultancy
(b) Hyderabad International Technology and Engineering Consultancy
(c) Hyderabad Information Technology and Engineering Corporation
(d) Hyderabad Information Technology and Engineering Consultancy

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Hyderabad is known as a 'HITEC City' HITEC is the abbreviation for Hyderabad Information Technology and Engineering Consultancy City.

1130. A company hires regular service(s) from external sources, mostly from other countries, which were previously provided internally or from within the country. This business practice is known as :

- (a) Liberalization (b) Privatization
(c) Globalization (d) Outsourcing

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Outsourcing is the business practice of hiring a party outside a company to perform services or create goods that were traditionally performed in-house by the company's own employees and staff. Outsourcing is a practice usually undertaken by companies as a cost-cutting measure.

1131. Raw material and money in hand for production are classified under."

- (a) Physical capital (b) Working capital
(c) Fixed capital (d) Human capital

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Working capital refers to the variety of raw materials and money in hand during production. Working capital is the difference between current assets and current liabilities. It represents the funds available to the enterprise to finance regular operation.

1132. Which of the following does not support rural development?

- (a) Development of human resources
(b) Urban credit
(c) Development of marketing
(d) Promotion of organic farming

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Urban credit does not support rural development. Urban loan is only for all the workers available in the city.

1133. Kumar Mangalam Birla Committee was set up to look into which of the following areas of Indian economy?

- (a) Financial inclusion
(b) Corporate governance
(c) Customer services in banks
(d) Corporate debt

RRB NTPC 11.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Important committee and their recommendations

Committee/ Commission	Head	Objective
Raghuram Rajan Committee	Raghuram Rajan	Financial Sector Reforms
Kumar Mangalam Birla	Kumar Mangalam Birla	Corporate governance
Sachar Committee	Justice Rajinder Sachar	To inquire into the social, economic and educational status of the Muslim community

Janakiraman Committee	R. Janakiraman	Set up in the wake of the securities market irregularities of 1992
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1134. _____ is the first lagged Indian item under the Geographic Indicatio tag through the TRIPS Agreement.

- (a) Indian Neem (b) Indian Turmeric
(c) Darjeeling Tea (d) Basmati Rice

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): India, as a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO), enacted the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act, 1999, it has come into force with effect from 15th September 2003. Darjeeling Tea was the first Indian product to get the Geographical Indication (GI) tag. In 2004, the famous beverage got recognition.

1135. _____ is the process of reducing barriers to trade and increasing participation in international economy through trade.

- (a) Business integration (b) Transfer of trade
(c) Business creation (d) Business potential

RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Business integration is an integration of many units or many different companies into a larger organization. Business integration is used to improve operational efficiency by reducing unnecessary loopholes and processes.

1136. What is the right full form of RODRA ?

- (a) Returned Officers Digital Records Archive
(b) Reinstated Officers Digital Records Archive
(c) Replaced Officers Digital Records Archive
(d) Retired Officers Digital Records Archive

RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Full form of RODRA is "Retired Officers Digital Records Archive". The aim was to establish an interface between the custodian of officers' records and veteran officers to create a digital data despository.

1137. If people cannot be used as a resource they naturally appear as _____ to the economy.

- (a) an asset (b) important
(c) indispensable (d) a liability

RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): If people cannot be used as a resource then they naturally appear as a liability to the economy. In financial accounting, an asset is an economic resource a tangible or intangible thing that is owned or controlled to produce value. It is held to have positive economic value is considered as an asset.

1138. Which of the following is NOT a sub-field of Economic Geography?

- (a) Geography of Marketing
(b) Geography of Tourism
(c) Geography of Resources
(d) Demography

RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Economic Geography has a long pedigree. Its traditional focus has been the distribution of various productive activities (the geography of agriculture, industrial geography, and the geography of services,

Geography of Marketing, Tourism and Resources are also the subpart of Economic Geography while Demography is the application of economic analysis of population including size, growth, density, distribution and vital statistics.)

1139. Which of the following information is incorrect regarding Engineers India Limited (EIL)?

- (a) It is a private sector under taking of the Government of India
(b) It had developed a state of the art sports complex in Delhi University for Commonwealth Games 2010
(c) It comes under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.
(d) It is credited with setting up 11 of the 12 mega petrochemical complexes in India

RRB NTPC 24.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Regarding Engineers India Limited (EIL), statement in option (a) is wrong because, it is an Indian government corporation. It is under the ownership of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. It was set up in 1965 with the mandate of providing indigenous technology solutions across the hydrocarbon projects

1140. In January 2016, which new face is elected for "Incredible India Campaign"

- (a) Amir Khan (b) Amitabh Bachhan
(c) Shahrukh Khan (d) Salman Khan

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 26.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): In Jan 2016, Amitabh Bachhan was elected for incredible India campaign as a new face. Incredible India is a campaign of tourism department which represents India in domestic and international community.

1141. The addition of squared deviations of a group of values is minimum, if it's measured by _____.

- (a) Standard deviation (b) Mode
(c) Mean (d) Arithmetic Mean

RRB JE - 01/06/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) The addition of squared deviations of a group of values is minimum, if it's measured by Arithmetic mean.

1142. Which of the following is related to loan waiver?

- (a) Technology (b) Industry
(c) Education (d) Agriculture

RRB Group-D 02-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) Loan waiver word is related to farmers loan to agricultural purposes. In present time, some state government has announced the loan waiver of Agriculture.

1143. According to available information in Feb. 2018, who is the chairman of PM Economic advisory council?

- (a) Amit Mitra (b) Vivek Debroy
(c) Amartya Sen (d) Najma Heptulla

RRB ALP & Tec. (09-08-18 Shift-I)

Ans. (b): At Present, the Chairman of Economic advisory council to the PM is Dr. Vivek Debroy. Economic Advisory council to the PM is an independent body constituted to give advice on economic affairs related to the government of India.

1144. Which of the following financial transaction is purpose of business, can accept deposit from people?

- (a) Special Persons
- (b) Firm
- (c) In-Corporated Institutions
- (d) None of the above

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)

Ans. (d): Commercial bank have authority to accept deposit of peoples money. Firm, Special persons and In-Corporated Institutions are not allowed to accept deposits.

1145. An area defined a subjective concept, which reflect to emotions and shadow related to specially of Main area, it called ____.

- (a) Polar area
- (b) Conceptual area
- (c) Blue ray area
- (d) Bank area

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 30.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): Conceptual area is that area which reflects the emotions and shadow related to specially of main area. This conceptual area is based on mutual emotions and behaviour of that area people.

1146. In Gurugram, Two wheeler Public transportation service is started firstly for women it's called ____.

- (a) Bikxie Blue
- (b) Bikxie Pink
- (c) Bikxie Green
- (d) Bikxie red

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 22.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): In Gurugram, Bikxie Pink Two-wheeler round transportation is started firstly for women in 2015. The objective of this transportation is to provide secure and cheap transportation facility for women.

1147. In a Co-operative Society, the Principle based on?

- (a) More than one vote
- (b) One man, one vote
- (c) No vote
- (d) One share one vote

RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): A Co-operative society is the association of people who are united voluntarily to meet their economic, cultural and social needs. Decision making in this society takes place by the principle of "One man, One vote".

1148. Who is Joaquin Guzman?

- (a) A small height living person
- (b) Hollywood film director
- (c) Brazilian football star
- (d) Mexican drug lord

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Joaquin Guzman Leora, commonly known as "El Chapo" because of his 168 cm stature. He is a Mexican drug lord and former leader of the Sinaloa Cartel & an international crime syndicate. He is considered to have been the most powerful drug trafficker in the world.

1149. What is 'Swadeshi'?

- (a) Made in India, material that is produced in India.
- (b) Made in Foreign, material that is produced in Foreign.
- (c) A spinning wheel used to cut the cotton.
- (d) Country flag made of cotton

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Materials which are manufactured and produced in India is called swadeshi.

1150. Which of these companies became the first Indian Company to participate in EP 100 campaign led by 'The Climate Group'?

- (a) Ashok Leyland
- (b) T.V.S. Motors
- (c) Tata Motors
- (d) Mahindra and Mahindra

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage IInd

Ans. (d): Mahindra and Mahindra became the first Indian Company to participate in EP 100 Campaign led by 'The Climate Group'. The aim of this campaign is to reduce the temperature by 2°C by reducing renewable energy and Green house gases. The Climate Group is headquartered in London (U.K.).

1151. India is the largest producer, consumer and importer of ____.

- (a) Salt
- (b) Sugar
- (c) Pulses
- (d) Jute

RRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) India is the largest producer, consumer and importer of pulses. Madhya Pradesh is at the top in production of pulses.

1152. Which of the following production has recorded the highest production and export so far in 2018?

- (a) Tea
- (b) Barley
- (c) Sugarcane
- (d) Coffee

RRB Group-D 15-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): On the basis of the figures of Financial Year (FY) 2017-18, Tea production increased by 6% to a record 1.32 billion kg. During this time period, a total of 25.65 Million Kg. of tea was exported from the country.

1153. Grey revolution is related to ____.

- (a) Silk
- (b) Barley
- (c) Fertilizers
- (d) Coffee

RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) Grey revolution is related to the development of sustainable methods of use of fertilizers. Blue revolution - Fishes and Brown revolution is related to leather and coco production.

1154. An estate where cash crops are grown for sale is known as ____.

- (a) Kitchen Garden
- (b) Horticulture Farming
- (c) Jhum Cultivation
- (d) By-product agriculture/farming

RRB Group-D 09-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) The area where cash crops are grown for sale is known as Horticulture farming. Tea, Coffee, Coconut, Rubber, Banana etc. are the major cash crops which are grown in Horticulture farming.

1155. The Electronic-Human Resource Management System (e-HRMS) was launched by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions on 25th December on the Occasion of ____?

- (a) Good Behaviour Day
- (b) Good Conduct Day
- (c) Good Governance Day
- (d) Good Management Day

RRB Group-D 08-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): On 25 December, 2014 (Former Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee's Birthday) is celebrated as Good Governance Day. On the same day Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions launched the Electronic-Human Resource Management System (e-HRMS) start up. It provides service related information to the employees.

- 1156. In the year 2017, a committee was set up under the chairmanship of Uday Kotak. The purpose of which was to develop ____.**
 (a) Government Policies
 (b) Labour Management Relations
 (c) Corporate Governance
 (d) Customer Satisfaction

RRB Group-D 17-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): In 2017, the Uday Kotak Committee on corporate Governance submitted its report to market regulator SEBI. In this report, it has suggested several changes to bring transparency in appointment of independent directors. At the same, time emphasis has been laid on ensuring their active role in company management.

- 1157. Identify the person who manufactured the country's most affordable passenger motor car?**
 (a) Ratan Tata (b) Jameshedji Tata
 (c) Dorabji Tata (d) Naval Tata

RRB Group-D 27-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) Ratan Tata is the head of Tata Motors which brought to market the country's cheapest car 'Nano' available in year 2008. At that time the price of this car was Rs. 1,00,000. Hence its nickname was as 'Lakhtakiya'.

- 1158. Which Indian state is the pioneer in the state-run business incubators for Women entrepreneurs?**
 (a) Telangana (b) Odisha
 (c) Maharashtra (d) Rajasthan

RRB Group-D 27-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) In March 2018, Telangana state Government initiated Women Entrepreneurship Hub (We-Hub). Under which India's first incubator for women entrepreneurs was introduced. The objective of this incubator was to help women entrepreneurs to set up their own ventures (business) by providing services including basic financing, advice, business guidance. Deepthi Ravula is its Chief Executive Officer (CEO).

- 1159. The largest Jewellery market in Uttar Pradesh, with a daily earnings of about ₹ 10 crores ____.**
 (a) Meerut (b) Saharanpur
 (c) Noida (d) Firozabad

RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): Meerut is one of the largest in Uttar Pradesh and one of the largest Jewellery Market in Asia. It deals in Jewellery business of about ₹10 crores per day.

- 1160. Which one of the following Indian is IT Industrialist and Co-founder of a multinational corporation that provides business consulting, technology, engineering and outsourcing services?**
 (a) N.R. Narayana Murthy
 (b) Alok Sharma
 (c) Rishi Sunak
 (d) Shailesh Vora

RRB Group-D 11-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): N.R. Narayana Murthy is an Indian I.T. Industrialist and Co-founder of a multinational corporation, Infosys, that provides business consulting technology, Engineering and Outsourcing services. This company is headquartered in Bangalore, Karnataka.

- 1161. Who is the founder and executive director of 'Education, an NGO working for girls' education in the educationally backward districts of India?**
 (a) Safeena Husain (b) Asharfi Ahmed
 (c) Krishnakumari Hari (d) Neelima Rajeev

RRB Group-D 10-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): NGO working for education of girls in educationally backward districts of India, Safeena Husain is the founder and executive director of 'Education for Girls'. Through her NGO (non-government organization) she educates girls.

- 1162. Who established Sun-TV Network?**

- (a) Vikas Oberoi
 (b) Kalanithi Maran
 (c) Ranjan Pai
 (d) Rakesh Jhunjhunwala

RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) Sun TV Network- A south Indian television channel founded by Kalanithi Maran. It was listed on the BSE on 24 April 2006.

- 1163. The Prime Minister of India has recently announced that the launch of an app that will convert mobile phones into bank. Identify this financial app to be released in the name of a Pandava Prince.**
 (a) Dharma (b) Arjuna
 (c) Bhim (d) Nakul

RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) In December 2016, Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi launched the New Payment app BHIM or Bharat Interface for Money App, which provides easy and quick payments transactions using Unified Payment Interface (UPI). This app has been released in the Name of 'Bhima' the Pandava Prince of Mahabharata.

- 1164. Which Indian Institute of Management (IIM) launched the Indian Inclusion initiative in May 2018?**

- (a) Bangalore (b) Kozhikode
 (c) Lucknow (d) Ahmedabad

RRB Group-D 08-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) The India Inclusion Initiative was launched by the Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad in May 2018. The institute started the India Inclusion Initiative to develop knowledge, innovation and entrepreneurship in areas such as financial inclusion, livelihood, education and health.

- 1165. Which of the following union Ministers of India launched the Mobile application 'Celebrating Yoga' to scientifically connect people to a healthy life through Yoga?**
 (a) Harshvardhan (b) Mahesh Sharma
 (c) Jagat Prakash Nadda (d) Smriti Irani

RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) Union Minister of Science and Technology, Dr. Harsh Vardhan inaugurated 'Celebrating Yoga' a mobile app developed by the Dept. of Science and Technology to scientifically link people to healthy living through Yoga. Yoga Day is celebrated every year on 21st June.

1166. Who is Abhiraj Bhal?

- (a) Founder of Urban Tunes
- (b) Founder of Urban Spheres
- (c) Founder of Urban Clap
- (d) Founder of Urban overhaul

RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) Urban clap provides India's largest home service facility. It offers services like cleaning, plumbing, carpentry, photography, etc. The founder of Urban clap is Abhiraj Bhal.

1167. Abhay Bang and Rani Bang are known for revolutionizing the Health care sector of which district of Maharashtra?

- (a) Gadchiroli
- (b) Latur
- (c) Gondia
- (d) Nanded

RRB Group-D 10-12-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) Abhay Bang and Rani Bang are known for revolutionizing the health care sector of Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra.

1168. Identify the prominent Indian administrations, primarily known for their work in broadcasting and outsourcing Industries?

- (a) Ajeet Balakrishnan
- (b) Kunwar Sachdeva
- (c) Kiran Karnik
- (d) Durjoy Dutta

RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) Kiran Karnik is a leading guide to Indian outsourcing and broadcasting industry. He was the former chairman of NASSCOM.

1169. Which company acquired the entire 51.11% stake of Government of India in HPCL?

- (a) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)
- (b) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC)
- (c) Hindustan Petroleum (HP)
- (d) Bharat Petroleum (BP)

RRB Group-D 12-11-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): Oil and natural Gas corporation (ONGC) acquired the entire 51.11% stake of Government of India in HPCL. It was established as a commission on 14 August, 1956. It is an Indian public sector petroleum company. It contributes 77% of the total crude oil production and 81% of the gas production in India.

1170. Which company has taken the responsibility of maintenance of Hyderabad's Char Minar under Clean India Campaign?

- (a) L & T
- (b) NTPC
- (c) Infosys
- (d) O.N.G.C.

RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) NTPC (National Thermal Power Corporation) has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation for development and beautification of "Char Minar" under Swachh Iconic places project of India.

1171. In which state of India central government grant permission of ₹ 98.35 crore for development of Heritage circuit?

- (a) Nagaland
- (b) Tripura
- (c) Assam
- (d) Shimla

RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) In 2017, Ministry of Tourism, has grant permission of ₹ 98.35 Crore. for development of a Heritage park in Assam. In this plan, development of Kamlabadi Ghat, Log cottages, Watch towers, elevated walk way etc. are included.

1172. Recently under PM Awas Yojana, Who grant the permission of 20 lakh houses for urban poors?

- (a) Smriti Irani
- (b) Sushma Swaraj
- (c) Arun Jaitley
- (d) Shri Venkaiah Naidu

RRB Group-D 17-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): PM Awas Yojana was launched on 25 June 2015. The aim of this plan to provide housing for all in urban areas till 2022. Recently, Vice-president Venkaiah Naidu gave acceptance to 20 Lakh house for urban poors.

1173. The detailed mentoring programme specifically designed for Indian startups using Machine Learning (ML) and Artificial Intelligence (AI) to solve important problems in country is named as?

- (a) Modernization Accelerator India
- (b) Automation Accelerator India
- (c) Launchpad Accelerator India
- (d) MLAI Accelerator India

RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) In addition to solve India Programme, Google has announced Launchpad Accelerator India, a new comprehensive mentorship Programme tailored exclusively for Indian startups that are using Machine Learning (ML) and Artificial Intelligence (AI) to build solution for the pressing problems in the country.

1174. On 11 August 2016, Women and Child Development Ministry has started a campaign with objective to celebrate _____.

- (a) Male Day
- (b) Daughter Day
- (c) Women Day
- (d) Son Day

RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) Minister of Women and Child Development, Menaka Gandhi started a Campaign to celebrate "Daughter Day" on 11 August 2016 at social media platform.

1175. What is the name of the service started by central government which will be available on "common service centre network" and also add citizens to legal services providers with the help of technology enabled platforms?

- (a) Retro-fitment
- (b) Digi travel
- (c) Helpful
- (d) "Tele law"

RRB Group-D 04-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) Central government launched the 'Tele Law' services on 11 June. 2017. The Ministry of Law and Justice has launched the 'Tele-law' Initiative in collaboration with the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology to provide legal aid services to the marginalized communities and citizens living in rural areas through common service centre at the panchayat level spread across the country.

1176. When did the Physical Education and Society for National Institute of Physical Education and Sports (SNIPES) merged with Sports Authority of India (SAI).

- (a) 1985
- (b) 1987
- (c) 1989
- (d) 1983

RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): Sports Authority of India (SAI) was established in 1984 by Government of India. It is the apex national sports body of India. On 1 May 1987, the "Society for National Institute of Physical Education and Sports" (SNIPES) was merged with SAI.

1177. Which Metro city of India get the credit of first temporary floating market?

- (a) Kolkata (b) Jamshedpur
(c) Delhi (d) Bhuvneshwar

RRB Group-D 27-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): Kolkata got the credit of first temporary floating market in India. The market is setup on water body near Patuli. This market have more than 100 boats with stalls selling Vegetables, Fruits, Fish, Meat, Rice, Edible Oils and Tea.

1178. Which of the following state government started Indira Canteen Scheme for poor to provide less costlier food?

- (a) Tamilnadu (b) Assam
(c) Rajasthan (d) Karnataka

RRB Group-D 02-11-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) Karnataka State has launched the Indira canteen Scheme on 15 August, 2017. Under this scheme, poor people will get food at affordable cost.

1179. For Supervision of Coal-distribution procedure, which app was launched by central minister Piyush Goyal?

- (a) Rakshak (b) SEWA
(c) Umang (d) Icoal

RRB Group-D 05-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) Central Minister Piyush Goyal has launched 'SEWA app' for supervision of coal - to make contact with consumers as well as transparency in coal- distribution and make responsible to government for his decisions.

1180. In which city was the first helicopter taxi service started in India?

- (a) Bengaluru (b) Delhi
(c) Chennai (d) Mumbai

RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) India's first helicopter taxi service has been successfully launched in Bengaluru, Karnataka on 6 March 2018. This helicopter taxi service was launched by Kochi-based Thumbi Aviation Private limited.

1181. Who has issued vision document "Digital North East Vision 2022"?

- (a) Narendra Modi
(b) Ravishankar Prasad
(c) Arun Jaitley
(d) Rajnath Singh

RRB Group-D 24-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): On 11 August, 2018 central Electronic and Information Technology Minister Ravi Shankar Prasad issued a document Digital North East vision 2022 in Guwahati, Assam. His vision document emphasizes on leveraging digital technologies to transform lives of people of North-east and enhance ease of living.

1182. Sunil Bharti Mittal is a Indian billionaire, Entrepreneur, philanthropist and the founder and chairperson of _____.

- (a) HCL Technologies (b) Bharti Enterprises
(c) Arcelor Mital (d) Wipro limited

RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): Sunil Bharti Mittal is an Indian billionaire entrepreneur, philanthropist and the founder and chairperson of Bharti enterprises, which has diversified interest in telecom, insurance, real estate etc. He is founder of Bharti Airtel, Bharti Enterprises, Bharti foundation, Airtel digital TV etc.

1183. Which state government will be establishing world first IT campus for PH (Divyang) people's

- (a) West Bengal (b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Haryana (d) Telengana

RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): World's first IT campus for persons with disabilities has come up in Hyderabad, Telangana, on the eve of the International Day of Persons with Disabilities, the Telangana Government has announced that it would set up the world's first IT campus for person with disabilities.

1184. Which state government grant permission to one percent reservation for orphan children in government job?

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Delhi
(c) Rajasthan (d) Uttar Pradesh

RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): Orphan children will now get one percent reservation in Maharashtra Governments. Maharashtra Government said that orphan children do not know about their caste, so they do not get the facility of reservation.

1185. DISHA is an initiative under the Ministry of:

- (a) Ministry of Rural Development
(b) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
(c) Urban Development
(d) Ministry of Culture

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The Union Government has constituted the District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (DDCMC) for effective development and coordination of Central Government's programme. It will be known as DISHA and first meeting was held on August 13, 2016. It comes under Ministry of Rural Development. It will monitor the implementation of 28 schemes and programmes of Union Ministry of Rural Development and other Ministries to promote synergy and convergence for greater impact.

1186. A Payment transfer system is started to facilitate the payments by Government of India.

- (a) State QR code (b) Govt QR code
(c) Bharat QR code (d) India QR code

RRB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) To make the payments process easier the Government of India has now launched the Bharat QR code payments transfer mechanism for cashless electronic payments.

(QR codes means Quick Response) QR code is a two dimensional machine - readable code that is made up of black and white squares. It is used to store URL's and other information. These can be read by the camera of a smartphone.

1187. Which of the following is not related with sustainable development goals, which aim to improve the world.

- (a) Pure water & purity
- (b) Good health and welfare
- (c) Poverty elimination
- (d) Loss of death rate

RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Sustainable development goals are 17 goals and 169 targets. The 2030 Agenda for sustainable development was adopted by all UN member states in 2015.

SDG - 6 → clear water and sanitation
SDG - 3 → Good health and well being
SDG - 1 → No poverty.

1188. Which of the following is an output of Material Requirement Planning (MRP)?

- (a) Bills of materials
- (b) Planned order schedule
- (c) Inventory status file
- (d) Master production schedule

RRB-JE 30.08.2019, Ist Shift

Ans. (b): Material Requirement planning (MRP) is the scientific way of determining the requirements of raw material, spares, components and all other items required for production within the economic investment policies of the productive system.

Planned order schedule, planned order Release and order rescheduling are the main output of MRP. Where as Master Production Schedule, Bill of Materials and Inventory status fill are input of MRP.

1189. Indian Socialism is a blend of ____.

- (a) Capitalism and Gandhism
- (b) Communism & Socialism
- (c) Marxism & Gandhism
- (d) Communism & Gandhism

RPF Constable 05.02.2019

Ans. (c): Indian Socialism is a blend of Marxism and Gandhism, leaning heavily towards Gandhian Socialism. Gandhi and Marx were opposed to capitalism & exploitation. Final aim of both of them is the establishments of stateless and classless society.

1190. The term "Paper Gold" is associated with-

- (a) Special facility of the Reserve Bank of India
- (b) Deficit Budgeting
- (c) Currencies still in gold standard
- (d) The assets transferred by the International Monetary Fund

R.R.B. JE. Stage - II 30-08-2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (d): The special drawing rights (SDR) assets transferred by the International Monetary Fund are known as 'Paper Gold'.

1191. The full form of EDD in banking field is :

- (a) Extended Due Diligence
- (b) Enhanced Deposit Diligence
- (c) Extended Deposit Diligence
- (d) Enhanced Due Diligence

RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The full form of EDD in banking sector is Enhanced Due Diligence. EDD is the KYC process of gathering data and information to verify the identity of customer, but with additional information required to mitigate the risk associated with the client.

1192. Which of the following is not a key vision of the 'Digital India Program'?

- (a) Production of documentaries on digitized awareness
- (b) Providing governance and services on demand
- (c) Digital empowerment of citizens
- (d) Providing Digital infrastructure as Utility/Facility to every citizens.

RRB NTPC (19.01.2017, Shift-I) Stage-Ist

Ans. (a) Following are the features of Digital India Program-

1. Providing Governance and Services on Demand.
2. Digital empowerment of citizens.
3. Providing Digital Infrastructure as Utility/Facility to every Citizen.

1193. Who among the following publishes the 'Economic Survey' in India?

- (a) NITI Aayog
- (b) The Reserve Bank of India
- (c) Ministry of Finance
- (d) Central Statistical Office

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): 'Economic Survey' is the flagship annual document of the Ministry of Finance of Government of India. The department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance presents the survey in Parliament every year, just before the Union Budget.

- The Current Finance Minister of India is Nirmala Sitharaman.
- Uttar Pradesh will be the first state in the country to table a paperless budget.

1194. Which of the following government Company manages steel plants in India?

- (a) HSL
- (b) SAIL
- (c) GAIL
- (d) DVC

RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) is a government owned steel producer based in New Delhi, India. It is under the ownership of Ministry of Steel, Government of India. Incorporated on 24 January, 1973 SAIL operates and owns five integrated steel plants at Bhilai, Rourkela, Durgapur, Bokaro and Burnpur (Asansol) and three special steel plants at Salem, Durgapur and Bhadravathi. It also owns a Ferro Alloy plant at Chandrapur.

1195. In 2018, the Uttar Pradesh Government launched the ODOP scheme to promote competitive and staple products from a region so that an economic geographical model can be developed. What does ODOP stand for?

- (a) One District One Product
- (b) One Domain One Product
- (c) One Division One Producer
- (d) One Department One producer

RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): "One District One Product" is a significant programme of Government of Uttar Pradesh to promote competitive and staple products from a region so that an economic geographic model can be developed. It also has an objective to strengthen and inspire local Handicrafts and products which are unique to their regional genesis.