

Economic Survey Test 1

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1) Which of the following statements is/are correct -

i) India's internal trade is about 90 percent of GDP.

ii) India's largest firms account for a far higher proportion in exports, as in other comparable countries.

- A.) i only
- B.) ii only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

2) According to the Economic Survey 2017-18, most transactions under GST, out of the total turnover, are in the category of -

- A.) Business-to-Consumer (B2C)
- B.) Business-to- Business (B2B)
- C.) Exports
- D.) None of these

3) Which of the following statements is/are correct wrt Composition Scheme of GST - i) Threshold for it is fixed at Rs. 2.5 crore. ii) They are not eligible for input tax credits.

- A.) i only
- B.) ii only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

4) Which of the following states accounted for the greatest number of GST registrants?

- A.) Maharashtra
- B.) Uttar Pradesh
- C.) Tamil Nadu
- D.) Gujarat

5) Which of the following statements is/are correct wrt revenue neutral rate (RNR) - i) The term revenue neutral rate (RNR) will refer to that single rate, which preserves revenue at desired (current) levels. ii) The RNR is the same as the "standard" rate in GST regime.

- A.) i only
- B.) ii only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

6) Which of the following statements is/are correct wrt GST - i) It is a a destination based tax. ii) It has the potential to transfer the tax base towards consuming states.

- A.) i only
- B.) ii only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

7) Which state has the maximum share of the total GST base -

- A.) Maharashtra
- B.) Uttar Pradesh
- C.) Tamil Nadu Part of our project to make
- D.) Gujarat

8) Which of the following statements is/are correct wrt GST - i) The registered below-threshold firms account for more than half of total firms. ii) The registered below-threshold firms account for more than half of total turnover.

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- A.) i only
- B.) ii only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

9) Which of the following could be seen as (a/an) motivation(s) for participation of small firms towards registration of GST - i) They want to be part of the GST because they buy from large enterprises. ii) They want to be part of the GST because they sell to large enterprises.

- A.) i only
- B.) ii only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

10) Which state has the maximum share of international exports -

- A.) Maharashtra
- B.) Uttar Pradesh
- C.) Tamil Nadu
- D.) Gujarat

11) Which state has the maximum share of international imports -

- A.) Maharashtra
- B.) Uttar Pradesh
- C.) Tamil Nadu
- D.) Gujarat

12) Which state has the largest internal trade surplus?

- A.) Maharashtra
- B.) Uttar Pradesh
- C.) Tamil Nadu
- D.) Gujarat

13) Who amongst the following argues for the virtues of smallness, especially small and medium enterprises?

- A.) Mahatma Gandhi
- B.) P. Sainath
- C.) Ernst Friedrich Schumacher
- D.) All of these

14) Which of the following statements is/are correct - i) EPFO contribution is mandatory for industries employing greater than 10 workers, and whose monthly wage/salary is below Rs. 25,000. ii) Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) contribution is mandatory for certain firms employing greater than 20 workers, and for workers in these firms whose monthly wage/salary is below Rs. 15,000.

- A.) i only
- B.) ii only
- C.) Both Part of our project to make Quality
- D.) None

15) Which of the following statements is/are not correct wrt LIN (Labour Identification Number) - i) LIN (Labour Identification Number) is provided by Shram Suvidha Portal. ii) The portal has been created with the mission to become one-stop-shop for labour law compliance and is a platform that can be shared by all the labour enforcement agencies under control of Central and State governments.

- A.) i only
- B.) ii only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

16) Which of the following statements is/are not correct wrt estimates of Formal Sector in India - i) From a social security perspective, formal sector is estimated at about 53 percent of the non-agricultural workforce. ii) From a tax definition it is estimated at nearly 31 percent of the non-agricultural workforce.

- A.) i only
- B.) ii only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

17) World Development Indicators is given by -

- A.) UNDP
- B.) World Economic Forum
- C.) World Bank
- D.) IMF

18) Gross fixed capital formation includes - i) Purchases of plant, machinery, and equipment. ii) The construction of infrastructure (roads and railways, schools and hospitals, private residential dwellings, industrial buildings, etc.) iii) Land improvement.

- A.) i only
- B.) i and ii only
- C.) ii only
- D.) All of these

19) Which of the following statements is/are correct - i) There has been a shift from currency and bank deposits towards market instruments, viz. shares and debentures. ii) There is a fall in household saving which has in turn been driven by a fall in physical saving.

- A.) i only
- B.) ii only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

20) What counts as a 'slowdown episode' -

- A.) If there are two or more consecutive slowdown half-years.
- B.) If there are two or more consecutive slowdown months. Part of our project to make Quality Education
- C.) If there are two or more consecutive slowdown quarters.
- D.) If there are two or more consecutive slowdown years.

21) Which of the following statements is/are correct - i) China did not witness any slowdown during its rapid rise from 1980s to 2010. ii) Bangladesh, since the early 1980s, has not suffered from any slowdown.

- A.) i only
- B.) ii only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

22) Which of the following statements is/are correct - i) The current slowdown, in both investment and saving, is the first in India's history. ii) Unlike the East Asian 1997 crisis, the slide has been gradual.

- A.) i only
- B.) ii only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

23) Which of the following statements is/are correct - i) Increased savings always lead to increased growth of economy. ii) Increased growth of economy always leads to increased savings.

- A.) i only
- B.) ii only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

24) Which of the following are characteristics of 'India-Type' investment slowdowns - i) Relatively moderate in magnitude. ii) Short in duration. iii) Started from a relatively low investment rate.

- A.) i only
- B.) ii and iii only
- C.) i and ii only
- D.) All of these

25) Savings can be mobilized via which of the following - i) Demonetisation ii) Gold Monetisation Scheme iii) Courting foreign savings of the nationals

- A.) i only
- B.) ii and iii only
- C.) i and ii only
- D.) All of these

26) Investments can be mobilized via which of the following - i) Increasing public investment. ii) Resolving the Twin Balance Sheet challenge. iii) Easing the costs of doing business.

- A.) i only
- B.) ii and iii only Part of our project to make Quality Education affordable to all
- C.) i and ii only
- D.) All of these

27) The "aid" and "natural resource" curses illustrate -

- A.) Low Growth in Economy
- B.) Low Human Resource Development
- C.) Low Fiscal Accountability
- D.) Low Emphasis on Research & Development

28) What is Maddison Project?

- A.) A project to reverse Climate Change
- B.) A project to decrease global poverty
- C.) A project to collate historical economic statistics
- D.) A project to collaborate on human rights related activism

29) Which of the following is/are correct - i) Advanced countries collect a substantially higher proportion of their taxes as indirect taxes. ii) Emerging markets collect a substantially higher proportion of their taxes as direct taxes.

- A.) i only
- B.) ii only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

30) Income Tax in India is levied by -

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- A.) Union
- B.) States
- C.) Both
- D.) None

31) Which of the following is/are correct - i) States in India generate a very low share of their revenue from indirect taxes. ii) Panchayats raise majority of their overall resources in the form of direct taxes.

- A.) i only
- B.) ii only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

32) Which of the following is/are correct - i) The 73rd amendment to the Constitution recognized urban local governments as institutions of self-government. ii) The 74th amendment bestowed the same status on panchayats.

- A.) i only
- B.) ii only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

33) States are supposed to constitute a State Finance Commission (SFC) every -

- A.) 4 Years
- B.) 5 Years
- C.) 6 Years
- D.) 10 Years Part of our project to make Quality Education affordable to all

34) Which of the following is/are correct wrt amendment to the Constitution that recognized rural local governments as institutions of self-government - i) This amendment is not applicable in states of Nagaland, Mizoram. ii) States with lesser population may omit the village-level tier of Panchayats.

- A.) i only
- B.) ii only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

35) Which of the following is/are correct - i) Rural Local Governments generate about half of their total revenue from own sources. ii) Urban Local Governments rely overwhelmingly on devolution.

- A.) i only
- B.) ii only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

36) Economically, which of the following is/are a public good - i) National Security ii) Fresh Air iii) Patents iv) YouTube

- A.) i and ii only
- B.) iii only
- C.) i, ii and iv only
- D.) All of these

37) Which of the following is are incorrect - i) NCT of Delhi and Puducherry have their own administrations, which take charge of land tax collection. ii) In all other UTs the central government assumes the responsibility of land tax collection.

- A.) i only
- B.) ii only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

38) LOW EQUILIBRIUM TRAP, mentioned in the Economic Survey 2017-18, relates to -

- A.) Inability and unwillingness of all actors with higher tiers (both Centre and states) to tax their proximate citizens and needing outside resources to sustain
- B.) Inability and unwillingness of all actors with lower tiers (both RLGs and ULGs) to tax their proximate citizens and needing outside resources to sustain
- C.) Inability and unwillingness of citizens to pay taxes and needing outside resources to sustain
- D.) Inability and unwillingness of external institutions to give aid and funds to countries needing outside resources to sustain

39) Economic convergence is the process of -

- A.) Poorer countries converging together to stall the growth of richer countries up the ladder of Economic Growth
- B.) Richer countries converging to stall the movement of poorer countries up the ladder of Economic Growth
- C.) Poorer countries “catching-up” with richer countries and closing gaps in standards of living.
- D.) None of these

40) World Economic Outlook is released by -

- A.) IMF
- B.) World Bank
- C.) World Economic Forum
- D.) WTO

41) “Middle income trap” relates to -

- A.) Middle income countries would witness negative growth with time
- B.) Middle income countries would grow more slowly than what would be expected given their level of income
- C.) Middle income countries would witness rapid growth with time
- D.) It is almost impossible for lower income countries to become middle income countries, as if the lower income countries are caught in a trap

42) Which of the following point(s) towards Late Convergence Stall - i) Decline in world trade-GDP ratios since 2011. ii) “Premature de-industrialization” iii) Technology increasingly favoring skilled human capital

- A.) i and ii only
- B.) ii and iii only
- C.) i and iii only
- D.) All of these

43) Which of the following is/are correct wrt the definitions of Learning poverty headcount (LPC) as well as a Learning poverty gap (LPG) - i) LPG measures the number of children who do not meet the basic learning benchmark. ii) LPC takes into account how far each student is from a defined benchmark.

- A.) i only
- B.) ii only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

44) Consider the following with respect to Index of Crop Diversification i. The index value ranges between 0 and 1. ii. Higher is the value, greater is the diversification. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.) I Only
- B.) ii Only
- C.) Both of the Above
- D.) None of the Above

45) Consider the following with respect to Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana i. Release of LPG connection under this Scheme shall be in the name of the women belonging to the BPL family. ii. Ujjwala Plus is a initiative which will address the cooking needs of deprived people who are not covered under the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.) I Only
- B.) ii Only
- C.) Both of the Above
- D.) None of the Above

46) Consider the following with respect to eNAM i. It aims at integrating the dispersed APMCs through an electronic platform and enable price discovery in a competitive manner, to the advantage of the farmers. ii. To implement it, each State has to first amend its APMC Act. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.) I Only
- B.) ii Only
- C.) Both of the Above
- D.) None of the Above

47) Prime Minister Krishi Sinchayee Yojana includes i. The vision of extending the coverage of irrigation. ii. Improving water use efficiency. iii. Water conservation and its management. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.) I andii Only
- B.) ii and iii Only
- C.) I and iii Only
- D.) All of the Above

48) Headline inflation in India is measured by the

- A.) CPI
- B.) WPI
- C.) PPI
- D.) None of the Above

49) Consider the following with respect to irrigation status in the country i. The all India percentage of net irrigated area to total cropped area was 34.5 per cent. ii. Only two States, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh have more than 50 per cent net irrigated area to total cropped area. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.) I Only
- B.) ii Only
- C.) Both of the Above
- D.) None of the Above

50) Consider the following with respect to NAFCC i. It was established in 2015 to support concrete adaptation activities which are not covered under on-going activities through the schemes of State and Central Government ii. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has been appointed as National Implementing Entity (NIE) responsible for implementation of adaptation projects under the (NAFCC). Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

- A.) I Only
- B.) ii Only
- C.) Both of the Above
- D.) None of the Above

51) Consider the following with respect to premium in PMFBY i. A very low share is to be paid by farmers on a uniform basis across the country (2 per cent & 1.5 per cent for food and oilseed crops for Kharif & Rabi seasons respectively and 5 per cent for annual commercial/horticultural crops). ii. Balance premium to be paid upfront and shared equally by Central and State Governments. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.) I Only
- B.) ii Only
- C.) Both of the Above
- D.) None of the Above

52) ZED policy relates to - i. The manufactured goods should carry zero defects and our exported goods are never returned to us. ii. Manufactured goods should not have a negative impact on the environment. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.) I Only
- B.) ii Only
- C.) Both of the Above
- D.) None of the Above

53) The Global Climate Risk Index 2018 was released by

- A.) Germanwatch
- B.) IPCC
- C.) UNFCCC
- D.) UNEP

54) Consider the following with respect to Seed replacement rate i. It refers to the total percentage of the area sown out of the total area of the crop planted in the season through the use of certified seeds other than the farm saved seed. ii. Seed Replacement Rate (SRR) and Varietal Replacement Rate (VRR) are being promoted in the Seed Project entitled, "Seed Production in Agricultural Crops" . Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.) I Only
- B.) ii Only
- C.) Both of the Above
- D.) None of the Above

55) Consider the following with respect to Producer Price Index i. The scope of PPI doesn't extend to services like the WPI. ii. It measures changes in prices from buyers or consumers perspective. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.) I Only
- B.) ii Only
- C.) Both of the Above
- D.) None of the Above

56) Consider the following with respect to RESIDEX i. It has been launched by the by the National Housing Bank (NHB). ii. It is a composite all India housing price index. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.) I Only
- B.) ii Only
- C.) Both of the Above

D.) None of the Above

57) Consider the following with respect to the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) i. It contains six members, - the RBI Governor (Chairperson), the RBI Deputy Governor in charge of monetary policy, one official nominated by the RBI Board and the remaining three members would represent the Government of India. ii. The Government of India nominees are appointed by the Central Government based on the recommendations of a search cum selection committee. iii. Search cum selection committee consists of the cabinet secretary (Chairperson), the RBI Governor, the secretary of the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, and three experts in the field of economics or banking as nominated by the central government. Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

- A.) I and ii Only
- B.) ii and iii Only
- C.) All of the above
- D.) None of the Above

58) Consider the following statements i. The proportion of population without access to clean cooking is more than 50 per cent in 2015 in India. ii. Draft national SDG indicators are being developed by Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation with inputs from Central Ministries and various other stakeholders. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.) I Only
- B.) ii Only
- C.) Both of the Above
- D.) None of the Above

59) Consider the following statements with respect to Buildings Energy Efficiency Programme i. It was launched in May, 2017 and is being implemented by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL). ii. Under this scheme, EESL is likely to retrofit about one crore LED lights, 15 lakh energy efficient ceiling fans, and 1.5 lakh energy efficient ACs in more than 10,000 government and private buildings by the year 2020. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.) I Only
- B.) ii Only
- C.) Both of the Above
- D.) None of the Above

60) Consider the following with respect to RESIDEX i. Originally started in July 2007, the index was discontinued in 2015 and was refurbished and re-introduced in 2017. ii. The base year of the same has been changed to 2011-12. iii. It will collect information from new data sources (with data from banks and home finance companies and market surveys). Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.) I and ii Only
- B.) ii and iii Only
- C.) I and iii Only
- D.) All of the Above

61) Consider the following statements i. SCR is defined as average number of pupils (students) per classroom in a school in a given school-year. ii. Ideally, it should be 24. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.) I Only
- B.) ii Only
- C.) Both of the Above
- D.) None of the Above

62) Consider the following statements i. The Gender Parity Index (GPI) is a socioeconomic index usually designed to measure the relative access to education of males and females. ii. It is released by UNESCO. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.) I Only
- B.) ii Only
- C.) Both of the Above
- D.) None of the Above

63) Consider the following statements with respect to Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) i. It is a tri-ministerial, convergent effort of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health & Family Welfare and Human Resource Development. ii. The Ministry of Women and Child Development would be responsible for budgetary control and administration of the scheme from the Centre. iii. It aims to address the issue of declining Child Sex Ratio. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.) I and ii Only
- B.) ii and iii Only
- C.) I and iii Only
- D.) All of the Above

64) Consider the following statements with respect to Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017 i. The Maternity Benefit Amendment Act has increased the duration of paid maternity leave available for women employees from the existing 12 weeks to 26 weeks. ii. The Act makes crèche facility mandatory for every establishment employing 10 or more employees. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.) I Only
- B.) ii Only
- C.) Both of the above
- D.) None of the Above

65) Consider the following statements with respect to Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) i. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for providing partial compensation for the wage loss in terms of cash incentive so that the woman can take adequate rest before and after delivery of the first child. ii. It excludes Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers who are in regular employment with the Central Government or the State Governments or PSUs or those who are in receipt of similar benefits under any law for the time being in force. Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

- A.) I Only
- B.) ii Only
- C.) Both of the Above
- D.) None of the Above

66) Consider the following statements with respect to Mahila Shakti Kendra scheme i. It is part of an Umbrella Scheme

“Mission for Protection and Empowerment for Women” of the Union Ministry of Women and Child Development li. It aims at empowering rural women through community participation to create an environment in which they realise their full potential. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.) I Only
- B.) ii Only
- C.) Both of the Above
- D.) None of the Above

67) Consider the following statements with respect to Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) i. It is a measure of overall disease burden, expressed as the number of years lost due to ill-health, disability or early death. li. One DALY represents the loss of the equivalent of one year of full health. iii. There has been an increase in the contribution of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) to DALY in India from 1990 to 2016. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.) I and ii Only
- B.) ii and iii Only
- C.) I and iii Only
- D.) All of the Above

68) Consider the following statements with respect to Mahila E-Haat i. It is an online marketing platform for women. li. It is open to all Indian women citizens more than 18 years of age and women SHGs desiring for marketing their legal products/services after indemnifying RMK from any or all acts of transaction. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.) I Only
- B.) ii Only
- C.) Both of the Above
- D.) None of the Above

69) Consider the following statements with respect to Index of Industrial Production (IIP) i. It is a measure of industrial performance, released by Central Statistics Office (CSO). ii. The base year has been revised from 2004-05 to 2011-12. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.) I Only
- B.) ii Only
- C.) Both of the Above
- D.) None of the Above

70) Arrange the following in decreasing order of their weights in IIP according to Sectoral Classification i. Mining ii. Manufacturing iii. Electricity Choose the correct option

- A.) I > ii > iii
- B.) iii > ii > i
- C.) ii > I > iii
- D.) I > iii > ii

71) Arrange the following in decreasing order of their weights in IIP according to use based Classification i. Primary goods ii. Capital goods iii. Intermediate goods iv. Infrastructure/ construction goods Choose the correct option

- A.) I > iii > iv > ii
- B.) li > iii > iv > i
- C.) I > iv > iii > ii
- D.) I > ii > iii > iv

72) Which of the following do not belong to the Index of Eight Core Industries i. Coal ii. Electricity iii. Natural gas iv. Automobiles v. Iron ore Choose the correct option

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- A.) iii, iv and v Only
- B.) iv and v Only
- C.) I, iv and v Only
- D.) iii and iv Only

73) Arrange the following in decreasing order of their weight in Index of Eight Core Industries i. Coal ii. Electricity iii. Natural gas iv. Refinery Choose the correct option

- A.) ii > iii > iv > i
- B.) vi > ii > i > iii
- C.) i > iii > iv > ii
- D.) ii > vi > iii > i

74) Consider the following statements with respect to Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) i. It is aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth. ii. It is implemented by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), as the nodal agency at the National level. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.) I Only
- B.) ii Only
- C.) Both of the Above
- D.) None of the Above

75) Logistics Performance Index is released by

- A.) World Bank
- B.) IMF
- C.) WTO
- D.) OECD

76) Which of the following is/are correct regarding Economic Survey's claims regarding crimes against women? 1 The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), 2015 reports very less conviction rate in cases involving crimes against women in India, a reflection on the failure of governance. 2 The proportion of IPC (Indian Penal Code) crimes committed against women with respect to total IPC crimes has increased during the last 5 years .

- A.) 1 only
- B.) 2 only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

77) Identify the correct statement/s wrt Eco survey on women empowerment. 1 The findings of the NFHS-4 (2015-16) show an increase in empowerment of women aged 15-49 years across major indicators. 2 Among the States, Goa has the maximum number of women with a bank or savings account that they themselves use. 3 In majority of the States, most of married women participate in household decision making process. 4 Data shows that for most of the States, the percentage of married women who have experienced spousal violence has decreased from NFHS-3 to NFHS-4.

- A.) 1&2
- B.) 2&3
- C.) 1,2&3
- D.) All

78) Which of the following is/are correct? 1 Income Gini coefficient has witnessed an increase in India. 2 Quintile income ratio has seen an increase in India.

- A.) 1 only

- B.) 2 only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

79) Which of the following is/are correct wrt HDI of India? 1 In comparison to other nations in the BRICS grouping, India has the lowest rank. 2 India's HDI of 0.624 is also below the average of countries in the medium human development group (0.631) but marginally higher than the HDI average of South Asian countries (0.621).

3 The mean years of schooling for India is the lowest in comparison to other BRICS nations.

- A.) 1&2
- B.) 2&3
- C.) All
- D.) None

80) Which of the following is/are correct? 1 The Crude Birth Rate as well as Crude Death Rate have been declining in India. 2 Total Fertility Rate has come below replacement level in India.

- A.) 1 only
- B.) 2 only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

81) Which of the following is/are correct regarding Digital Gender Atlas? 1 has been developed to identify the low performing geographic pockets for girls, particularly from marginalised groups on specific gender related education indicators. 2 It has been developed by Ministry of HRD with the support of UNICEF.

- A.) 1 only
- B.) 2 only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

82) According to Eco survey, what are the challenges faced by the Construction Sector? 1 High land registration costs. 2 Rising debt levels and NPAs. 3 Lack of skilled workforce and delayed delivery of houses by builders.

- A.) 1 only
- B.) 1&2
- C.) 2&3
- D.) All

83) A Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (STRI), a new initiative has been launched by which organisation?

- A.) OECD
- B.) World Economic Forum
- C.) WTO
- D.) New Development Bank

84) As per the Index of Crop Diversification, which State recorded the most crop diversification in the country?

- A.) Odisha
- B.) Punjab
- C.) Karnataka
- D.) Himachal Pradesh

85) Consider the following statements. 1) Seed Replacement Ratio is a measure of how much of the total cropped area was sown with certified seed in comparison to farm saved seeds. 2) Varietal Replacement Rate is the rate at which the replacement of varieties presently in cultivation with new varieties. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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- A.) 1 only
- B.) 2 only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

86) Consider the following statements related to Urban India. 1) As per the UN World Cities Report 2016, India is expected to be home to seven mega-cities with population above 10 million by 2030. 2) As per the Census 2011, around 40 per cent of total population live in urban areas. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.) 1 only
- B.) 2 Only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

87) Consider the following statements related to energy access in India. 1) In 2015, the proportion of the population without access to clean cooking was around 64 per cent. 2) Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana was launched in May 2016 to provide electricity to rural and remote areas in the country. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.) 1 only
- B.) 2 Only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

88) Consider the following statements regarding the Price Stabilization Fund (PSF): 1. The Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) was set up in 2014-15 under the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) to help regulate the price volatility of important Agri-horticultural commodities. 2. The scheme provides for maintaining a strategic buffer of aforementioned commodities for subsequent calibrated release to moderate price volatility and discourages hoarding and unscrupulous speculation. 3. The PSF scheme was transferred from DAC&FW to the Department of Consumer Affairs (DOCA) with effect from 1st April 2016.

- A.) 1 &2
- B.) 2 only
- C.) 1&3
- D.) All

89) The Economic Survey has suggested six missions to improve R&D facilities in the country. Which of the following are part of it? 1. National Mission on Dark Matter 2. National Mission on Genomics 3. National Mission on Energy Storage Systems 4. National Mission on Management

- A.) 1 &2
- B.) 1 & 3
- C.) 1, 2 & 3
- D.) All

90) Which of the following is/are correct regarding investments in R&D in India? 1 India's spending on R&D is still below 1% of its GDP. 2 Private investments in research have severely overshooted public investments in India.

- A.) 1 only
- B.) 2 only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

91) Inclusive Development Index (IDI) 2018 for emerging economies of the world is release by which organisation?

- A.) World Economic Forum
- B.) OECD
- C.) IMF
- D.) World Bank

92) Which of the following is/are incorrect wrt Economic Survey?

1 The Department of Public Asset Management prepares the Economic Survey of India. 2 Economic Survey is presented by the Minister of Finance in both the houses of the parliament.

- A.) 1 only
- B.) 2 only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

93) In terms of FDI Equity inflows in India/mark the correct statement/s? 1 Total FDI inflow in 2016-17 is the highest ever for a particular financial year. 2 Mauritius, Singapore and Japan have been top three countries in India respectively. 3. In terms of the Sectors receiving FDI Equity inflows, services (finance, banking, insurance etc.), telecommunications and computer software and hardware have been the top three sectors respectively

- A.) 1 only
- B.) 1&2
- C.) All
- D.) None

94) Which of the following is are correct wrt India's road network? 1 The share of State Highways is greater than National Highways. 2 The share of public transport like buses and also goods vehicles contracted in India.

- A.) 1 only
- B.) 2 Only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

95) 'Global Financial Stability Report' is prepared by the

- A.) UNCTAD
- B.) International Monetary Fund
- C.) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- D.) OECD

96) Which of the following is/are correct regarding 'Jal Marg Vikas Project'? 1 It has been launched with the purpose of capacity augmentation of navigation on 1,380-km Haldia-Varanasi stretch of National Waterway-1 (NW1) on Ganga River. 2 The project covers Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Chattisgarh. 3 The New Development Bank has provided technical assistance and financial support to the project.

- A.) 1 only
- B.) 2 and 3 only
- C.) 1 and 3
- D.) All

97) What is the biggest source of Growth based on the report of Economic Survey?

- A.) Exports
- B.) Imports
- C.) Inflation
- D.) Deflation

98) According to the Economic Survey, what is India's rank in wind power installations?

- A.) 3rd B.) 4th

C.) 5th

D.) 6th

99) Identify the correct statement/s wrt Hybrid Annuity Model. 1 It is a combination of the EPC (Engineering, Procurement and Construction) model and BOT - Annuity (Build, Operate, Transfer) model. 2 Under the BOT model, the private players construct the road and have no role in the road's ownership, toll collection or maintenance. 3 Under the EPC model, private players have an active role in road construction, operation and maintenance of the road for a specified number of years as per agreement.

A.) 1 only

B.) 2 only

C.) Both

D.) None

100) Economic Planning is a subject given in which list -

A.) In the Union List

B.) In the State List

C.) In the Concurrent List

D.) Unspecified in any special list

Solution Explanation

1) Which of the following statements is/are correct -

i) India's internal trade is about 90 percent of GDP.

ii) India's largest firms account for a far higher proportion in exports, as in other comparable countries.

- A.) i only
- B.) ii only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

Correct Answer – D

Explanation –

Volume 1, Page 33-

Internal trade is about 60 percent of GDP, even greater than estimated in last year's Survey and comparing very favorably with other large countries.

India's exports are unusual in that the largest firms account for a much smaller share than in other comparable countries.

2) According to the Economic Survey 2017-18, most transactions under GST, out of the total turnover, are in the category of -

- A.) Business-to-Consumer (B2C)
- B.) Business-to- Business (B2B)
- C.) Exports
- D.) None of these

Correct Answer – B

Explanation –

Volume 1, Page 33- Table -2. The profile of new filers is interesting. Of their total turnover, business-to-consumer (B2C) transactions account for only 17 percent of the total. The bulk of transactions are business-to-business (B2B) and exports, which account for 30-34 percent apiece

3) Which of the following statements is/are correct wrt Composition Scheme of GST - i) Threshold for it is fixed at Rs. 2.5 crore. ii) They are not eligible for input tax credits.

- A.) i only
- B.) ii only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

Correct Answer – B

Explanation –

Under the composition scheme, the current threshold for which is fixed at Rs. 1.5 crore. They pay a small tax (1 percent, 2 percent or 5 percent) on their turnover and are not eligible for input tax credits. This set up minimizes their administrative burden, but also makes it difficult for them to sell to larger firms, which would not be able to secure input tax credits on such purchases.

4) Which of the following states accounted for the greatest number of GST registrants?

- A.) Maharashtra
- B.) Uttar Pradesh
- C.) Tamil Nadu
- D.) Gujarat

Correct Answer – A

Explanation –

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Maharashtra, UP, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat are the states with the greatest number of GST registrants.

5) Which of the following statements is/are correct wrt revenue neutral rate (RNR) - i) The term revenue neutral rate (RNR) will refer to that single rate, which preserves revenue at desired (current) levels. ii) The RNR is the same as the “standard” rate in GST regime.

- A.) i only
- B.) ii only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

Correct Answer – A

Explanation –

The term revenue neutral rate (RNR) will refer to that single rate, which preserves revenue at desired (current) levels. In practice, there will be a structure of rates, but for the sake of analytical clarity and precision it is appropriate to think of the RNR as a single rate. It is a given single rate that gets converted into a whole rate structure, depending on policy choices about exemptions, what commodities to charge at a lower rate (if at all), and what to charge at a very high rate. The RNR should be distinguished from the “standard” rate defined as that rate in a GST regime which is applied to all goods and services whose taxation is not explicitly specified. Typically, the majority of the base (i.e., majority of goods and services) will be taxed at the standard rate, although this is not always true, and indeed it is not true for the states under the current regime.

6) Which of the following statements is/are correct wrt GST - i) It is a a destination based tax. ii) It has the potential to transfer the tax base towards consuming states.

- A.) i only
- B.) ii only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

Correct Answer – C

Explanation –

GST is a switch to a destination and consumption-based tax, that would transfer the tax base toward consuming states.

7) Which state has the maximum share of the total GST base -

- A.) Maharashtra
- B.) Uttar Pradesh
- C.) Tamil Nadu
- D.) Gujarat

Correct Answer – A

Explanation –

Volume-1, Page - 34, 2.12 - Data on the state-wise share of the total GST base shows that the top states are Maharashtra (16 percent), Tamil Nadu (10 percent), Karnataka (9 percent), Uttar Pradesh (7 percent), and Gujarat (6 percent).

8) Which of the following statements is/are correct wrt GST - i) The registered below-threshold firms account for more than half of total firms. ii) The registered below-threshold firms account for more than half of total turnover.

- A.) i only
- B.) ii only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

Correct Answer – D

Explanation –

The registered below-threshold firms account for 32 percent of total firms but less than 1 percent of total turnover. While the largest account for less than 1 percent of firms but 66 percent of turnover, and 54 percent of total tax liability.

9) Which of the following could be seen as (a/an) motivation(s) for participation of small firms towards registration of GST - i) They want to be part of the GST because they buy from large enterprises. ii) They want to be part of the GST because they sell to large enterprises.

- A.) i only
- B.) ii only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

Correct Answer – C

Explanation –

Both ways, a powerful incentive to register is to secure **input tax credits** on their purchases/supplies.

10) Which state has the maximum share of international exports -

- A.) Maharashtra
- B.) Uttar Pradesh
- C.) Tamil Nadu
- D.) Gujarat

Correct Answer – A

Explanation –

Seeing the state-wise distribution of international exports of goods and services, five states—Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and Telangana—in that order account for 70% of India's exports.

11) Which state has the maximum share of international imports -

- A.) Maharashtra
- B.) Uttar Pradesh
- C.) Tamil Nadu
- D.) Gujarat

Correct Answer – A

Explanation –

The five largest importing states are Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Gujarat.

12) Which state has the largest internal trade surplus?

- A.) Maharashtra
- B.) Uttar Pradesh
- C.) Tamil Nadu
- D.) Gujarat

Correct Answer – D

Explanation –

The states with the largest internal trade surpluses are Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Odisha and Tamil Nadu

13) Who amongst the following argues for the virtues of smallness, especially small and medium enterprises?

- A.) Mahatma Gandhi
- B.) P. Sainath
- C.) Ernst Friedrich Schumacher
- D.) All of these

Correct Answer – C

Explanation –

They all argued that the modern economy is unsustainable. Natural resources (like fossil fuels), are treated as expendable income, when in fact they should be treated as capital, since they are not renewable, and

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thus subject to eventual depletion. Their philosophy is one of "enoughness", appreciating both human needs and limitations. And also appropriate use of technology, importantly of village-based economics.

14) Which of the following statements is/are correct - i) EPFO contribution is mandatory for industries employing greater than 10 workers, and whose monthly wage/salary is below Rs. 25,000. ii) Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) contribution is mandatory for certain firms employing greater than 20 workers, and for workers in these firms whose monthly wage/salary is below Rs. 15,000.

- A.) i only
- B.) ii only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

Correct Answer – D

Explanation –

EPFO contribution is mandatory for industries employing greater than 20 workers, and whose monthly wage/salary is below Rs. 15,000. ESIC contribution is mandatory for certain firms, employing greater than 10 workers, and for workers in these firms whose monthly wage/salary is below Rs. 21,000.

15) Which of the following statements is/are not correct wrt LIN (Labour Identification Number) - i) LIN (Labour Identification Number) is provided by Shram Suvidha Portal. ii) The portal has been created with the mission to become one-stop-shop for labour law compliance and is a platform that can be shared by all the labour enforcement agencies under control of Central and State governments.

- A.) i only
- B.) ii only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

Correct Answer – D

Explanation –

Both the statements are correct. LIN (Labour Identification Number) is provided by Shram Suvidha Portal. Shram Suvidha Portal facilitates businessmen to get all kinds of registrations and submit returns that are required under labour laws at a single online window. It also makes available to them the inspection reports prepared by the enforcement agency inspectors online. The procedures have been simplified; returns and registration forms have been unified to provide a business environment that encourages compliance by reducing transaction costs and promoting ease of business. Shram Suvidha Portal was launched by Honourable Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi on 16 October 2014. The portal has been created with the mission to become one-stop-shop for labour law compliance and is a platform that can be shared by all the labour enforcement agencies under control of Central and State governments.

16) Which of the following statements is/are not correct wrt estimates of Formal Sector in India - i) From a social security perspective, formal sector is estimated at about 53 percent of the non-agricultural workforce. ii) From a tax definition it is estimated at nearly 31 percent of the non-agricultural workforce.

- A.) i only
- B.) ii only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

Correct Answer – D

Explanation –

The statements have been reversed to confuse the candidate. i) From a social security perspective, formal sector is estimated at about 31 percent of the non-agricultural workforce. ii) From a tax definition it is estimated at nearly 53 percent of the non-agricultural workforce.

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- A.) UNDP
- B.) World Economic Forum
- C.) World Bank
- D.) IMF

Correct Answer – C

Explanation –

Given in footnote 1 on page-43.

18) Gross fixed capital formation includes - i) Purchases of plant, machinery, and equipment. ii) The construction of infrastructure (roads and railways, schools and hospitals, private residential dwellings, industrial buildings, etc.) iii) Land improvement.

- A.) i only
- B.) i and ii only
- C.) ii only
- D.) All of these

Correct Answer – D

Explanation –

Gross fixed capital formation includes purchases of plant, machinery, and equipment; the construction of infrastructure (roads and railways, schools and hospitals, private residential dwellings, industrial buildings, etc.) and land improvement.

19) Which of the following statements is/are correct - i) There has been a shift from currency and bank deposits towards market instruments, viz. shares and debentures.

ii) There is a fall in household saving which has in turn been driven by a fall in physical saving.

- A.) i only
- B.) ii only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

Correct Answer – C

Explanation –

The fall in household saving has in turn been driven by a fall in physical saving, partly offset by an increase in the holding of financial assets. Within the latter, there has been a shift from currency and bank deposits towards market instruments, viz. shares and debentures.

20) What counts as a 'slowdown episode' -

- A.) If there are two or more consecutive slowdown half-years.
- B.) If there are two or more consecutive slowdown months.
- C.) If there are two or more consecutive slowdown quarters.
- D.) If there are two or more consecutive slowdown years.

Correct Answer – D

Explanation –

If there are two or more consecutive slowdown years, this counts as a “slowdown episode”. Investment and saving slowdowns are defined using a specific set of conditions. First, a “shortfall” is defined as the difference between (a) the average of investment (saving) in the slowdown year and subsequent two years; and (b) the average of the previous five years. Then, a “slowdown year” is defined as one where the shortfall in that year exceeds a certain threshold.

21) Which of the following statements is/are correct - i) China did not witness any slowdown during its rapid rise from 1980s to 2010. ii) Bangladesh, since the early 1980s, has not suffered from any slowdown.

- A.) i only
- B.) ii only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

Correct Answer – B

Explanation –

Slowdowns are quite frequent, appearing even in ‘success stories’, such as China (1988), Singapore (1985, 1999). There is only one economy in the sample since the early 1980s that has not suffered from any slowdown: Bangladesh.

22) Which of the following statements is/are correct - i) The current slowdown, in both investment and saving, is the first in India’s history. ii) Unlike the East Asian 1997 crisis, the slide has been gradual.

- A.) i only
- B.) ii only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

Correct Answer – C

Explanation – The current slowdown – in which both investment and saving have slumped – is the first in India’s history. The slide has been gradual, unlike (for example) the sharp adjustments that occurred in East Asia after the 1997 crisis.

23) Which of the following statements is/are correct - i) Increased savings always lead to increased growth of economy. ii) Increased growth of economy always leads to increased savings.

- A.) i only
- B.) ii only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

Correct Answer – B

Explanation –

Eco Survey argues that successful economic performance is not explained by saving transition episodes. Eco Survey quotes an economist Rodrik, who presents evidence to show that countries experiencing positive saving transitions do not necessarily experience sustained growth increases. Rather, causality seems to flow in the opposite direction: countries that experience growth transitions eventually see sustained higher rates of saving. Based on these findings, Rodrik proposes that policies should focus on encouraging investment, rather than saving, to boost growth. Another economist, Minsky, also accorded primacy to the role of investment over saving (profits) in his analysis of macro-financial developments.

24) Which of the following are characteristics of ‘India-Type’ investment slowdowns - i) Relatively moderate in magnitude. ii) Short in duration. iii) Started from a relatively low investment rate.

- A.) i only
- B.) ii and iii only
- C.) i and ii only
- D.) All of these

Correct Answer – A

Explanation –

India’s investment slowdown is unusual in that it is so far - - relatively moderate in magnitude - long in duration - started from a relatively high peak rate of 36 percent of GDP. Furthermore, it has a specific nature, in that it is a balance sheet-related slowdown. In other words, many companies have had to curtail their investments because their finances are stressed, as the investments they undertook during the boom have not generated enough revenues to allow them to service the debts that they have incurred.

25) Savings can be mobilized via which of the following - i) Demonetisation ii) Gold Monetisation Scheme iii) Courting foreign savings of the nationals

- A.) i only
- B.) ii and iii only
- C.) i and ii only
- D.) All of these

Correct Answer – D

Explanation –

Savings can be mobilized via - - attempts to unearth black money
- encouraging the conversion of gold into financial saving
- courting foreign savings of the nationals

26) Investments can be mobilized via which of the following - i) Increasing public investment. ii) Resolving the Twin Balance Sheet challenge. iii) Easing the costs of doing business.

- A.) i only
- B.) ii and iii only
- C.) i and ii only
- D.) All of these

Correct Answer – D

Explanation –

Eco Survey suggests a clear and urgent policy agenda, which the government has also launched. First with the step-up in public investment since 2015-16. Then, to decisively resolve the Twin Balance Sheet challenge. These steps will have to be followed up, along with complementary measures: easing the costs of doing business further, and creating a clear, transparent, and stable tax and regulatory environment. In addition, creating a conducive environment for small and medium industries to prosper and invest will help revive private investment.

27) The “aid” and “natural resource” curses illustrate -

- A.) Low Growth in Economy
- B.) Low Human Resource Development
- C.) Low Fiscal Accountability
- D.) Low Emphasis on Research & Development

Correct Answer – C

Explanation –

A citizen's stake in exercising accountability diminishes if he does not pay in a visible and direct way for the services the state commits to providing. If a citizen does not pay, he becomes a free rider. And cannot complain if the state provides a poor quality service. If he exits (not using the service at all), he loses interest in holding the state accountable. Only if he pays and uses the service will he try to hold the state accountable. The “aid” and “natural resource” curses illustrate what happens when countries rely on non-tax sources of government revenues: economic and institutional development is stunted, leading to low Fiscal Accountability. It seems that a citizen's stake would be greater the more it “hurts” to pay taxes. As the name itself suggests, direct taxes are felt more by the taxpayer.

28) What is Maddison Project?

- A.) A project to reverse Climate Change
- B.) A project to decrease global poverty
- C.) A project to collate historical economic statistics
- D.) A project to collaborate on human rights related activism

Correct Answer – C

Explanation –

Often quoted in the Eco Survey, The Maddison Project, also known as the Maddison Historical Statistics Project, is a project to collate historical economic statistics, such as GDP, GDP per capita, and labor productivity. It was launched in March 2010 to continue the work of the late economic historian Angus Maddison. The project is under the Groningen Growth and Development Centre at the University of Groningen, which also hosts the Penn World Table, another economic statistics project. The Maddison Project has been initiated in March 2010 by a group of close colleagues of Angus Maddison, with the aim to support an effective way of cooperation between scholars to continue Maddison's work on measuring economic performance for different regions, time periods and subtopics.

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29) Which of the following is/are correct - i) Advanced countries collect a substantially higher proportion of their taxes as indirect taxes. ii) Emerging markets collect a substantially higher proportion of their taxes as direct taxes.

- A.) i only
- B.) ii only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

Correct Answer – D

Explanation –

Advanced countries collect a substantially higher proportion of their taxes as direct taxes than do emerging markets. This proportion has also risen over time.

30) Income Tax in India is levied by -

- A.) Union
- B.) States
- C.) Both
- D.) None

Correct Answer – A

Explanation –

The Constitution of India → Schedule VII → Union List → Entry 82 has given the power to the Central Government to levy a tax on any income other than agricultural income, which is defined in Section 10(1) of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The Income Tax Law consists of Income Tax Act 1961, Income Tax Rules 1962, Notifications and Circulars issued by Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), Annual Finance Acts and judicial pronouncements by the Supreme Court and High Courts.

31) Which of the following is/are correct - i) States in India generate a very low share of their revenue from indirect taxes. ii) Panchayats raise majority of their overall resources in the form of direct taxes.

- A.) i only
- B.) ii only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

Correct Answer – D

Explanation –

States in India generate a very low share of their revenue from direct taxes: about 6 percent. Panchayats raise about 4 percent of their overall resource envelope in the form of direct taxes.

32) Which of the following is/are correct - i) The 73rd amendment to the Constitution recognized urban local governments as institutions of self-government. ii) The 74th amendment bestowed the same status on panchayats.

- A.) i only
- B.) ii only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

Correct Answer – D

Explanation –

The famous 73rd amendment to the Constitution (1992) recognized panchayats as institutions of self-government. The simultaneous 74th amendment bestowed the same status on urban local governments.

33) States are supposed to constitute a State Finance Commission (SFC) every -

- A.) 4 Years
- B.) 5 Years
- C.) 6 Years

D.) 10 Years

Correct Answer – B

Explanation –

States are also supposed to constitute a quinquennial, every 5-years, State Finance Commission (SFC) to determine the share of their financial resources going to the local tiers, analogous to the Finance Commissions at the union level.

34) Which of the following is/are correct wrt amendment to the Constitution that recognized rural local governments as institutions of self-government - i) This amendment is not applicable in states of Nagaland, Mizoram. ii) States with lesser population may omit the village-level tier of Panchayats.

A.) i only

B.) ii only

C.) Both

D.) None

Correct Answer – D

Explanation –

RLGs or panchayats were mandated to have three tiers (at the district, intermediate and village levels) in states with population of over 20 lakh. This amendment is not applicable in some special areas and in the states like Nagaland, Mizoram, etc. and in areas where regional councils exist. States with lesser population may omit the intermediary tier. States were mandated to devolve such functions and authorities to RLGs which would enable them to function as institutions of self-governance. Illustratively, the Constitution listed 29 matters which could be the focus of their governance, such as agriculture and land reforms, minor irrigation, small scale industries, rural communication, drinking water, poverty alleviation programmes.

35) Which of the following is/are correct - i) Rural Local Governments generate about half of their total revenue from own sources. ii) Urban Local Governments rely overwhelmingly on devolution.

A.) i only

B.) ii only

C.) Both

D.) None

Correct Answer – D

Explanation –

The statements have been reversed to confuse the candidates. ULGs seem to be doing much better in terms of own revenue generation. They generate about 44 per cent of their total revenue from own sources. RLGs, in contrast, rely overwhelmingly (about 95 percent) on devolution.

36) Economically, which of the following is/are a public good - i) National Security ii) Fresh Air iii) Patents iv) YouTube

A.) i and ii only

B.) iii only

C.) i, ii and iv only

D.) All of these

Correct Answer – C

Explanation –

A public good is that, consumption of it by one individual does not actually or potentially reduce the amount available to be consumed by another individual. Public goods may also become subject to restrictions on access and may then be considered to be club goods or private goods. Examples - free-to-air television, Youtube, air, national defense, etc. Exclusion mechanisms include copyright, patents, congestion pricing, and pay television (like Netflix). Copyrights and patents both encourage the creation of such non-rival goods by providing temporary monopolies, or, in the terminology of public goods, providing a legal mechanism to enforce excludability for a limited period of time.

37) Which of the following is are incorrect - i) NCT of Delhi and Puducherry have their own administrations, which take charge of land tax collection. ii) In all other UTs the central government assumes the responsibility of land tax collection.

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- A.) i only
- B.) ii only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

Correct Answer – D

Explanation –

None of the statements is incorrect Union Territories (UTs) such as NCT of Delhi and Puducherry have their own administrations, which take charge of land tax collection. UTs where the central government assumes this responsibility, includes Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

38) LOW EQUILIBRIUM TRAP, mentioned in the Economic Survey 2017-18, relates to -

- A.) Inability and unwillingness of all actors with higher tiers (both Centre and states) to tax their proximate citizens and needing outside resources to sustain
- B.) Inability and unwillingness of all actors with lower tiers (both RLGs and ULGs) to tax their proximate citizens and needing outside resources to sustain
- C.) Inability and unwillingness of citizens to pay taxes and needing outside resources to sustain
- D.) Inability and unwillingness of external institutions to give aid and funds to countries needing outside resources to sustain

Correct Answer – A

Explanation –

LOW EQUILIBRIUM TRAP relates to the status quo. Where there can be an equilibrium desired by all actors with higher tiers (both Centre and states) using their devolution powers to control and influence lower levels; and the latter, unable and unwilling to tax their proximate citizens, need outside resources even if they are not always untied. Eco Survey calls this as a low-equilibrium, perhaps even a trap.

39) Economic convergence is the process of -

- A.) Poorer countries converging together to stall the growth of richer countries up the ladder of Economic Growth
- B.) Richer countries converging to stall the movement of poorer countries up the ladder of Economic Growth
- C.) Poorer countries “catching-up” with richer countries and closing gaps in standards of living.
- D.) None of these

Correct Answer – C

Explanation –

Economic convergence is the process of poorer countries “catching-up” with richer countries and closing gaps in standards of living. Since the mid-1980s, the process of catch-up has broadened, as the number of poor countries growing faster than advanced economies has substantially increased. Furthermore, the rate of catch-up has also accelerated. In other words, there has been “convergence with a vengeance”.

40) World Economic Outlook is released by -

- A.) IMF
- B.) World Bank
- C.) World Economic Forum
- D.) WTO

Correct Answer – A

Explanation –

Already been asked in UPSC. Quoted very often in the Eco Survey.

41) “Middle income trap” relates to -

- A.) Middle income countries would witness negative growth with time
- B.) Middle income countries would grow more slowly than what would be expected given their level of income
- C.) Middle income countries would witness rapid growth with time

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D.) It is almost impossible for lower income countries to become middle income countries, as if the lower income countries are caught in a trap

Correct Answer – B

Explanation –

It refers to - middle income countries would grow more slowly than what would be expected given their level of income (i.e., slower than richer countries), impeding the transition from middle income to high income status. The reasons for the trap/stall were supposed to be twofold. On the one hand, as countries attained middle income status, they would be squeezed out of manufacturing and other dynamic sectors by poorer, lower-cost competitors. On the other hand, they would lack the institutional, human, and technological capital to carve out niches higher up the value-added chain. Thus, pushed from below and unable to grasp the top, they would find themselves doomed to, well, middle-income status.

42) Which of the following point(s) towards Late Convergence Stall - i) Decline in world trade-GDP ratios since 2011. ii) “Premature de-industrialization” iii) Technology increasingly favoring skilled human capital

A.) i and ii only

B.) ii and iii only

C.) i and iii only

D.) All of these

Correct Answer – D

Explanation –

Globalization has led to a backlash in advanced countries reflected in the decline in world trade-GDP ratios since 2011. This means that the trading opportunities available to the early convergers, specifically the ability to export at double digit rates of growth for three to four decades consistently, may no longer be available. Secondly, Eco Survey quotes Rodrik, who identifies manufacturing as a critically important sector for ensuring successful transformations. This sector exhibits unconditional convergence toward the world frontier, so that it can become an escalator for rapid growth – if countries manage to get on to it. This is why “premature de-industrialization,” the tendency for manufacturing in late convergers to peak at lower levels of activity and earlier in the development process, is such a cause for concern. The late convergers are doubly challenged. Not only have they failed to provide even the basic education necessary for some structural transformation, that failure will prove increasingly costly because the human capital frontier for the new structural transformation has probably shifted further away. Technology will increasingly favor skilled human capital, where the requisite skills will include adaptability and the ability to learn continually.

43) Which of the following is/are correct wrt the definitions of Learning poverty headcount (LPC) as well as a Learning poverty gap (LPG) - i) LPG measures the number of children who do not meet the basic learning benchmark. ii) LPC takes into account how far each student is from a defined benchmark.

A.) i only

B.) ii only

C.) Both

D.) None

Correct Answer – D

Explanation –

Both the options are reversed in order to confuse the students. The LPC simply measures the number of children who do not meet the basic learning benchmark, whereas the LPG additionally takes into account how far each student is from the benchmark. In other words, the LPG measures the gap between the the basic learning benchmark and the average scores of those students who did not meet the benchmark. Such estimates are rendered possible by the Annual Survey of Education Reports (ASER) that have over time tested a sample of children between the ages of 5 and 16, residing in rural India. Students are tested in terms of a set of tasks in reading and arithmetic, which have remained constant over time. In a sense, these tests amount to an absolutely minimal or basic level of educational attainment—akin to the poverty or subsistence line.

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44) Consider the following with respect to Index of Crop Diversification i. The index value ranges between 0 and 1. ii. Higher is the value, greater is the diversification. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.) I Only
- B.) ii Only
- C.) Both of the Above
- D.) None of the Above

Correct Answer – C

Explanation –

The Index of Crop Diversification¹ has been computed for major States and All India to examine whether there has been major changes in the cropping patterns across States. The index value ranges between 0 and 1 and higher the value, greater the diversification.

45) Consider the following with respect to Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana i. Release of LPG connection under this Scheme shall be in the name of the women belonging to the BPL family. ii. Ujjwala Plus is a initiative which will address the cooking needs of deprived people who are not covered under the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.) I Only
- B.) ii Only
- C.) Both of the Above
- D.) None of the Above

Correct Answer – C

Explanation –

Government of India had launched “Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana” (PMUY) in May, 2016 and upgraded it to provide 80 million LPG connections by 2020 to BPL households. Complementing the above scheme, Government has come out with other initiatives namely “Ujjwala Plus” which will address the cooking needs of deprived people who are not covered under the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011.

46) Consider the following with respect to eNAM i. It aims at integrating the dispersed APMCs through an electronic platform and enable price discovery in a competitive manner, to the advantage of the farmers. ii. To implement it, each State has to first amend its APMC Act. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.) I Only
- B.) ii Only
- C.) Both of the Above
- D.) None of the Above

Correct Answer – C

Explanation –

The eNAM portal, launched by the Centre in April 2016, has 45.4 lakh farmers and 417 mandis across the country registered with it. This number is disappointing, given that there are more than 13 crore farmers in India. eNAM, which was envisioned as a unified national electronics agriculture market, faces multiple hurdles. To implement it, each State has to first amend its APMC Act to make a provision for electronic auction as a mode of price discovery, allow a single licence across the State and have market fees levied at a single point.

47) Prime Minister Krishi Sinchayee Yojana includes i. The vision of extending the coverage of irrigation. ii. Improving water use efficiency. iii. Water conservation and its management. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.) I andii Only
- B.) ii and iii Only
- C.) I and iii Only
- D.) All of the Above

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Correct Answer – D

Explanation –

Government of India is committed to accord high priority to water conservation and its management. To this effect Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been formulated with the vision of extending the coverage of irrigation 'Har Khet ko pani' and improving water use efficiency 'More crop per drop' in a focused manner with end to end solution on source creation, distribution, management, field application and extension activities. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister has accorded approval of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) in its meeting held on 1st July, 2015.

48) Headline inflation in India is measured by the

- A.) CPI
- B.) WPI
- C.) PPI
- D.) None of the Above

Correct Answer – A

Explanation –

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had adopted the new Consumer Price Index (CPI) (combined) as the key measure of inflation. Earlier, RBI had given more weightage to Wholesale Price Index (WPI) than CPI as the key measure of inflation for all policy purposes.

49) Consider the following with respect to irrigation status in the country i. The all India percentage of net irrigated area to total cropped area was 34.5 per cent.

ii. Only two States, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh have more than 50 per cent net irrigated area to total cropped area. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.) I Only
- B.) ii Only
- C.) Both of the Above
- D.) None of the Above

Correct Answer – C

Explanation –

The all India percentage of net irrigated area to total cropped area was 34.5 per cent, which makes a large segment of cultivation dependent on rainfall. The State-wise percentage distribution of net irrigated area to total cropped area shows that only two States, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh have more than 50 per cent net irrigated area to total cropped area and only seven states have above 34 percent in 2014-15. (Refer page – 109, Volume 2)

50) Consider the following with respect to NAFCC i. It was established in 2015 to support concrete adaptation activities which are not covered under on-going activities through the schemes of State and Central Government ii. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has been appointed as National Implementing Entity (NIE) responsible for implementation of adaptation projects under the (NAFCC). Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

- A.) I Only
- B.) ii Only
- C.) Both of the Above
- D.) None of the Above

Correct Answer – D

Explanation –

National Adaptation Fund on Climate Change established in 2015 to support concrete adaptation activities which are not covered under on-going activities through the schemes of State and Central Government, continues till 31st March 2020 with financial implication of ` 364 crore.

51) Consider the following with respect to premium in PMFBY i. A very low share is to be paid by farmers on a uniform basis across the country (2 per cent & 1.5 per cent for food and oilseed crops for Kharif & Rabi seasons respectively and 5 per cent for annual commercial/horticultural crops). ii.

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Balance premium to be paid upfront and shared equally by Central and State Governments. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.) I Only
- B.) ii Only
- C.) Both of the Above
- D.) None of the Above

Correct Answer – C

52) ZED policy relates to - i. The manufactured goods should carry zero defects and our exported goods are never returned to us. ii. Manufactured goods should not have a negative impact on the environment. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.) I Only
- B.) ii Only
- C.) Both of the Above
- D.) None of the Above

Correct Answer – C

Explanation –

ZED, which was first mentioned by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in his 2014 Independence Day speech. The acronym stands for zero defect, zero effect (on the environment) — high quality manufacturing that's also green.

53) The Global Climate Risk Index 2018 was released by

- A.) Germanwatch
- B.) IPCC
- C.) UNFCCC
- D.) UNEP

Correct Answer – A

Explanation –

India is the sixth most vulnerable country in the world in terms of facing extreme weather events with Haiti, Zimbabwe, Fiji, Sri Lanka and Vietnam taking top five positions in the fresh list of nations facing climate risk. The ranking was released by the Germanwatch, an independent Berlin-based development and environmental organization.

54) Consider the following with respect to Seed replacement rate i. It refers to the total percentage of the area sown out of the total area of the crop planted in the season through the use of certified seeds other than the farm saved seed. ii. Seed Replacement Rate (SRR) and Varietal Replacement Rate (VRR) are being promoted in the Seed Project entitled, "Seed Production in Agricultural Crops" . Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.) I Only
- B.) ii Only
- C.) Both of the Above
- D.) None of the Above

Correct Answer – C

Explanation –

In order to promote Seed Replacement Rate (SRR) and Varietal Replacement Rate (VRR), Seed Project entitled, "Seed Production in Agricultural Crops" is being implemented.

55) Consider the following with respect to Producer Price Index i. The scope of PPI doesn't extend to services like the WPI. ii. It measures changes in prices from buyers or consumers perspective. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.) I Only
- B.) ii Only
- C.) Both of the Above

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D.) None of the Above

Correct Answer – D

Explanation –

The Producer Price Index (PPI) measures the average change in the prices of goods and services, either as they leave the place of production called Output PPI or as they enter the production process called Input PPI. Thus, the output indices measure the average change in prices that producers receive for their outputs while the input indices measure the average change in prices that producers pay for their inputs. PPI contrasts with other measures such as the Consumer Price Index (CPI) which measures changes in prices from buyers or consumers perspective. The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) basket tracks prices of bulk transactions at first stage of all intermediate and final products. Inherent drawback of the aggregate basket of WPI without appropriate segregation of intermediate and final products involves multiple counting which can lead to bias in measures of inflation. Multiple counting occurs when the price for a specific commodity and the inputs used for its production are included in an aggregate index. PPIs significantly reduce the distortion arising from multiple counting by deriving weights from Supply Use Table compiled by the CSO. Further, the scope of PPI extends to services which are not presently covered under WPI. The benefits of migrating from WPI to PPI are to cover bulk transactions of all goods and services, do away with the bias of double counting inherent in WPI and to compile indices that are conceptually consistent with the National Accounts Statistics (NAS) for use as deflators.

56) Consider the following with respect to RESIDEX i. It has been launched by the by the National Housing Bank (NHB). ii. It is a composite all India housing price index. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

A.) I Only

B.) ii Only

C.) Both of the Above

D.) None of the Above

Correct Answer – A

Explanation –

The Housing Price Indices (HPIs) are a broad measure of movement of residential property prices observed within a geographic boundary. The first official housing price index for the country named 'NHB RESIDEX' was launched in July, 2007 by the National Housing Bank (NHB). Overtime, the base year has been revised to FY 2012-13 to ensure capturing the latest information and accurately reflect the current economic situation in the country. Currently, National Housing Bank is publishing NHB RESIDEX for 50 cities on quarterly basis with FY 2012-13 as base year. Among 50 cities covered are 18 State/UT capitals and 37 Smart Cities. NHB is not computing the composite all India housing price index as of now. Using population proportion as weights, an all India index as weighted average of city indices has been computed in-house.

57) Consider the following with respect to the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) i. It contains six members, - the RBI Governor (Chairperson), the RBI Deputy Governor in charge of monetary policy, one official nominated by the RBI Board and the remaining three members would represent the Government of India. ii. The Government of India nominees are appointed by the Central Government based on the recommendations of a search cum selection committee. iii. Search cum selection committee consists of the cabinet secretary (Chairperson), the RBI Governor, the secretary of the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, and three experts in the field of economics or banking as nominated by the central government. Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

A.) I and ii Only

B.) ii and iii Only

C.) All of the above

D.) None of the Above

Correct Answer – D

Explanation –

Constitution of the MPC The Central Government constitutes the MPC through a notification in the Official Gazette. Altogether, the MPC will have six members, - the RBI Governor (Chairperson), the RBI Deputy

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Governor in charge of monetary policy, one official nominated by the RBI Board and the remaining three members would represent the Government of India. These Government of India nominees are appointed by the Central Government based on the recommendations of a search cum selection committee consisting of the cabinet secretary (Chairperson), the RBI Governor, the secretary of the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, and three experts in the field of economics or banking as nominated by the central government. The three central government nominees of the MPC appointed by the search cum selection committee will hold office for a period of four years and will not be eligible for re-appointment. These three central government nominees in MPC are mandated to be persons of ability, integrity and standing, having knowledge and experience in the field of economics or banking or finance or monetary policy. RBI Act prohibits appointing any Member of Parliament or Legislature or public servant, or any employee / Board / committee member of RBI or anyone with a conflict of interest with RBI or anybody above the age of 70 to the MPC. Further, central government also retains powers to remove any of its nominated members from MPC subject to certain conditions and if the situation warrants the same.

58) Consider the following statements i. The proportion of population without access to clean cooking is more than 50 per cent in 2015 in India. ii. Draft national SDG indicators are being developed by Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation with inputs from Central Ministries and various other stakeholders. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.) I Only
- B.) ii Only
- C.) Both of the Above
- D.) None of the Above

Correct Answer – C

Explanation –

Although, over the years the country has made considerable progress in providing access to households to clean cooking options, the proportion of population without access to clean cooking was around 64 per cent in 2015 compared to a World average of 38 per cent and 33 per cent for China in the same year (OECD/IEA, 2017). In the light of the global SDG indicators endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission, the draft national SDG indicators are being developed by Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation with inputs from Central Ministries and various other stakeholders and are now at an advanced stage of finalization. Going forward, a monitoring and reporting system will be set up to regularly take stock of the implementation process and generate credible information and evidence on progress of the SDGs with the base year as 2016. The National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog's role will be to collect, validate and document best practices in implementation of SDGs for wider dissemination. On a regular basis, progress on SDGs will be tracked through an integrated dashboard.

59) Consider the following statements with respect to Buildings Energy Efficiency Programme i. It was launched in May, 2017 and is being implemented by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL). ii. Under this scheme, EESL is likely to retrofit about one crore LED lights, 15 lakh energy efficient ceiling fans, and 1.5 lakh energy efficient ACs in more than 10,000 government and private buildings by the year 2020. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.) I Only
- B.) ii Only
- C.) Both of the Above
- D.) None of the Above

Correct Answer – C

Explanation – Also important is the efficient and effective use of energy resources. As a move in the direction of efficient energy use, the Ministry of Finance has issued guidelines for mandatory installation of energy efficient appliances in all Central Government buildings across India. Buildings Energy Efficiency Programme was launched in May, 2017 which is being implemented by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL). Under this scheme, EESL is likely to retrofit about one crore LED lights, 15 lakh energy efficient ceiling fans, and 1.5 lakh energy efficient ACs in more than 10,000 government and private buildings by the year 2020.

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60) Consider the following with respect to RESIDEX i. Originally started in July 2007, the index was discontinued in 2015 and was refurbished and re-introduced in 2017. ii. The base year of the same has been changed to 2011-12. iii. It will collect information from new data sources (with data from banks and home finance companies and market surveys). Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.) I and ii Only
- B.) ii and iii Only
- C.) I and iii Only
- D.) All of the Above

Correct Answer – C

Explanation –

NHB Residex from the National Housing Bank, designed by a technical advisory committee comprising Government representatives, lenders and property market players, is a set of benchmarks that aims to track housing price indicators across Indian cities. Originally flagged off in July 2007, the index was discontinued in 2015 and was refurbished and re-introduced in 2017. It now sports enhanced city coverage (rising from 26 to 50, to be eventually raised to 100), a new base year (2012-13) and new data sources (with data from banks and home finance companies and market surveys).

61) Consider the following statements i. SCR is defined as average number of pupils (students) per classroom in a school in a given school-year. ii. Ideally, it should be 24. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.) I Only
- B.) ii Only
- C.) Both of the Above
- D.) None of the Above

Correct Answer – A

Explanation –

SCR is defined as average number of pupils (students) per classroom in a school in a given school-year. The ideal size should be at 30 students per classroom. At all India level, percentage of schools with SCR greater than 30 students declined from 43 per cent in 2009-10 to 25.7 per cent in 2015-16. Though, SCR improved in almost all of the States, there are variations in the improvement across States

62) Consider the following statements i. The Gender Parity Index (GPI) is a socioeconomic index usually designed to measure the relative access to education of males and females. ii. It is released by UNESCO.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.) I Only
- B.) ii Only
- C.) Both of the Above
- D.) None of the Above

Correct Answer – C

Explanation –

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) is a socioeconomic index usually designed to measure the relative access to education of males and females. This index is released by UNESCO. In its simplest form, it is calculated as the quotient of the number of females by the number of males enrolled in a given stage of education (primary, secondary, etc.). It is used by international organizations, particularly in measuring the progress of developing countries. Gender Parity Index (GPI) in education is a valuable indicator which reflects the discrimination against girls in access to educational opportunities.

63) Consider the following statements with respect to Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) i. It is a tri-ministerial, convergent effort of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health & Family Welfare and Human Resource Development. ii. The Ministry of Women and Child Development would be responsible for budgetary control and administration of the scheme from the Centre. iii. It aims to address the issue of declining Child Sex Ratio. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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- A.) I and ii Only
- B.) ii and iii Only
- C.) I and iii Only
- D.) All of the Above

Correct Answer – D

Explanation –

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme has been introduced for promoting survival, protection and education of girl child. It aims to address the issue of declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) through a mass campaign targeted at changing social mind set and creating awareness about the criticality of the issue. The scheme launched in 2015 is a tri-ministerial, convergent effort of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health & Family Welfare and Human Resource Development with focus on awareness and advocacy campaign, multi-sectoral action in select 161 districts (100 districts in Phase-1 & 61 districts in Phase-II), enabling girls' education and effective enforcement of Pre-Conception & Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act.

64) Consider the following statements with respect to Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017 i. The Maternity Benefit Amendment Act has increased the duration of paid maternity leave available for women employees from the existing 12 weeks to 26 weeks. ii. The Act makes crèche facility mandatory for every establishment employing 10 or more employees. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.) I Only
- B.) ii Only
- C.) Both of the above
- D.) None of the Above

Correct Answer – A

Explanation – As per the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017, the women are entitled to enhanced maternity leave for a period of 26 weeks (6 months) working in registered establishment under any Central or State law. It has been made mandatory for the establishments employing 50 or more employees to provide crèche facility, either separately or along with common facilities within a prescribed distance.

65) Consider the following statements with respect to Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) i. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for providing partial compensation for the wage loss in terms of cash incentive so that the woman can take adequate rest before and after delivery of the first child. ii. It excludes Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers who are in regular employment with the Central Government or the State Governments or PSUs or those who are in receipt of similar benefits under any law for the time being in force. Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

- A.) I Only
- B.) ii Only
- C.) Both of the Above
- D.) None of the Above

Correct Answer – D

Explanation –

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) - The earlier Maternity Benefit Programme, for the eligible pregnant women and lactating mothers (PW&LM) has now been named as Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, in January, 2017 for providing partial compensation for the wage loss in terms of cash incentive so that the woman can take adequate rest before and after delivery of the first child. The cash incentive provided would lead to improved health seeking behaviour amongst the PW&LM. The Scheme envisages providing cash incentive amounting to `5,000/- in DBT Mode during pregnancy and lactation. The remaining cash incentive of `1000/- is provided towards maternity benefit under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) after institutional delivery so that on an average, an eligible women will get `6,000/-.

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66) Consider the following statements with respect to Mahila Shakti Kendra scheme i. It is part of an Umbrella Scheme “Mission for Protection and Empowerment for Women” of the Union Ministry of Women and Child Development li. It aims at empowering rural women through community participation to create an environment in which they realise their full potential. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.) I Only
- B.) ii Only
- C.) Both of the Above
- D.) None of the Above

Correct Answer – C

Explanation –

Government of India has approved a new scheme namely, Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK) for 2017-18 upto 2019-20 to empower rural women through community participation and to create an environment in which they realize their full potential.

The new scheme is envisaged to work at various levels. While, National level (domain based knowledge support) and State level (State Resource Centre for Women) structures will provide technical support to the respective government on issues related to women, the District and Block level Centres will provide support to MSK and also give a foothold to BBBP in 640 districts to be covered in a phased manner.

67) Consider the following statements with respect to Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) i. It is a measure of overall disease burden, expressed as the number of years lost due to ill-health, disability or early death. li. One DALY represents the loss of the equivalent of one year of full health. iii. There has been an increase in the contribution of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) to DALY in India from 1990 to 2016. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.) I and ii Only
- B.) ii and iii Only
- C.) I and iii Only
- D.) All of the Above

Correct Answer – D

Explanation –

The concept of Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs)¹ provides a framework for analyzing the disease burden and risk factors. DALYs is the sum of years of potential life lost due to premature mortality and the years of productive life lost due to disability. One DALY represents the loss of the equivalent of one year of full health. Using DALYs, the burden of diseases that cause premature death but little disability can be compared to that of diseases that do not cause death but do cause disability. The per person disease burden measured Figure 11: All India trends in LEB and DALYs as DALYs rate dropped by 36 per cent from 1990 to 2016 in India, after adjusting for the changes in the population age structure during this period. Of the total disease burden in India measured as DALYs, 61 per cent was due to communicable, maternal, neonatal, and nutritional diseases (CMNNDs) in 1990, which dropped to 33 per cent in 2016. There was a corresponding increase in the contribution of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) from 30 per cent of the total disease burden in 1990 to 55 per cent in 2016, and of injuries from 9 per cent to 12 per cent.

68) Consider the following statements with respect to Mahila E-Haat i. It is an online marketing platform for women. li. It is open to all Indian women citizens more than 18 years of age and women SHGs desiring for marketing their legal products/services after indemnifying RMK from any or all acts of transaction. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.) I Only
- B.) ii Only
- C.) Both of the Above
- D.) None of the Above

Correct Answer – C

Explanation –

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For economic empowerment of women through promoting the spirit of creating selfemployment ventures, Mahila E-Haat, an initiative for meeting aspirations and needs of women entrepreneurs has been launched with the objective to provide an e-marketing platform by leveraging technology for showcasing product made/manufactured/sold by women entrepreneurs/SHGs/NGOs. This is impacting directly and indirectly over 26000 SHGs and 3.75 lakh beneficiaries.

69) Consider the following statements with respect to Index of Industrial Production (IIP) i. It is a measure of industrial performance, released by Central Statistics Office (CSO). ii. The base year has been revised from 2004-05 to 2011-12. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.) I Only
- B.) ii Only
- C.) Both of the Above
- D.) None of the Above

Correct Answer – C

Explanation –

The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is another measure of industrial performance, released by Central Statistics Office (CSO). CSO revised the base year of IIP in May, 2017 from 2004-05 to 2011-12. The latest series with base year 2011-12 is more representative of the current structure of the industrial sector.

70) Arrange the following in decreasing order of their weights in IIP according to Sectoral Classification i. Mining ii. Manufacturing iii. Electricity Choose the correct option

- A.) I > ii > iii
- B.) iii > ii > i
- C.) ii > I > iii
- D.) I > iii > ii

Correct Answer – C

Explanation –

Refer to the table on Page 121, Volume 2

71) Arrange the following in decreasing order of their weights in IIP according to use based Classification i. Primary goods ii. Capital goods iii. Intermediate goods iv. Infrastructure/ construction goods Choose the correct option

- A.) I > iii > iv > ii
- B.) li > iii > iv > i
- C.) I > iv > iii > ii
- D.) I > ii > iii > iv

Correct Answer – A

Explanation –

Refer to the table on Page 121, Volume 2

72) Which of the following do not belong to the Index of Eight Core Industries i. Coal ii. Electricity iii. Natural gas iv. Automobiles v. Iron ore Choose the correct option

- A.) iii, iv and v Only
- B.) iv and v Only
- C.) I, iv and v Only
- D.) iii and iv Only

Correct Answer – B

Explanation –

The Index of Eight Core Industries measures the performance of eight core industries i.e. Coal, Crude Oil, Natural Gas, Petroleum Refinery Products, Fertilizers, Steel, Cement and Electricity.

73) Arrange the following in decreasing order of their weight in Index of Eight Core Industries i. Coal ii. Electricity iii. Natural gas iv. Refinery Choose the correct option

- A.) li > iii > iv > i
- B.) vi > ii > i > iii
- C.) i > iii > iv > ii
- D.) li > vi > iii > i

Correct Answer – B

Explanation –

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Refer to the table on Page 122, Volume 2

74) Consider the following statements with respect to Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) i. It is aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth. ii. It is implemented by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), as the nodal agency at the National level. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.) I Only
- B.) ii Only
- C.) Both of the Above
- D.) None of the Above

Correct Answer – C

Explanation –

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth. The Scheme is implemented by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), as the nodal agency at the National level. At the State level, the Scheme is implemented through State KVIC Directorates, State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) and banks. The Government subsidy under the Scheme is routed by KVIC through the identified Banks for eventual distribution to the beneficiaries / entrepreneurs in their Bank accounts.

75) Logistics Performance Index is released by

- A.) World Bank
- B.) IMF
- C.) WTO
- D.) OECD

Correct Answer – A

76) Which of the following is/are correct regarding Economic Survey's claims regarding crimes against women? 1 The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), 2015 reports very less conviction rate in cases involving crimes against women in India, a reflection on the failure of governance. 2 The proportion of IPC (Indian Penal Code) crimes committed against women with respect to total IPC crimes has increased during the last 5 years .

- A.) 1 only
- B.) 2 only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

Correct Answer – C

Explanation –

The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), 2015 reports less than 22 per cent conviction rate in cases involving crimes against women in India, a reflection on the failure of governance. The proportion of IPC (Indian Penal Code) crimes committed against women with respect to total IPC crimes has increased during the last 5 years from 9.4 percent in 2011 to 10.7 percent during 2015

77) Identify the correct statement/s wrt Eco survey on women empowerment. 1 The findings of the NFHS-4 (2015-16) show an increase in empowerment of women aged 15-49 years across major indicators. 2 Among the States, Goa has the maximum number of women with a bank or savings account that they themselves use. 3 In majority of the States, most of married women participate in household decision making process. 4 Data shows that for

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most of the States, the percentage of married women who have experienced spousal violence has decreased from NFHS-3 to NFHS-4.

- A.) 1&2
- B.) 2&3
- C.) 1,2&3
- D.) All

Correct Answer – D

Explanation –

The findings of the NFHS-4 (2015-16) show an increase in empowerment of women aged 15-49 years across major indicators. There is an improvement in the indicators that reflect empowerment with an increase in the percentage of women having savings account and increase in the percentage of women having a say in household decision making. Among the States, Goa has the maximum number of women with a bank or savings account that they themselves use. Women have also started having a say in decision making process with Sikkim having the largest percentage of women having a say in household decision making. In majority of the States, more than 80 per cent of married women participate in household decision making process which is a reflection of greater autonomy and it is a pathway to empowerment in other spheres of life. Although data shows that for most of the States, the percentage of married women who have experienced spousal violence has decreased from NFHS-3 to NFHS-4, the decrease from 37.2 per cent in NFHS-3 to 28.8 per cent in NFHS-4 at the all India level is not very sharp given the span of 10 years. On the contrary, there are States like Chhattisgarh, Haryana, NCT Delhi, Manipur and Meghalaya where incidents of spousal violence have increased in the past 10 years.

78) Which of the following is/are correct? 1 Income Gini coefficient has witnessed an increase in India. 2 Quintile income ratio has seen an increase in India.

- A.) 1 only
- B.) 2 only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

Correct Answer – C

Explanation –

The two indicators of income inequality, namely the **Income Gini coefficient** and the **quintile income**

ratio (Ratio of the average income of the richest 20% of the population to the average income of the poorest 20% of the population) show that there is increase in inequalities over time in India. For India, the Income Gini coefficient is 35.2 during 2010-15 which is higher than 33.6 reported during 2005-13 (HDR, 2015), reflecting an increase in the income inequality, while the quintile income ratio also has registered a marginal increase from 5.0 in 2005-2013 to 5.3 in 2010-2015 .

79) Which of the following is/are correct wrt HDI of India? 1 In comparison to other nations in the BRICS grouping, India has the lowest rank. 2 India's HDI of 0.624 is also below the average of countries in the medium human development group (0.631) but marginally higher than the HDI average of South Asian countries (0.621). 3 The mean years of schooling for India is the lowest in comparison to other BRICS nations.

- A.) 1&2
- B.) 2&3
- C.) All
- D.) None

Correct Answer – D

Explanation –

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In comparison to other nations in the BRICS grouping, India has the lowest rank, Russia at 49, Brazil at 79, China at 90 and South Africa at 119. India's HDI of 0.624 is also below the average of countries in the medium human development group (0.631) but marginally higher than the HDI average of South Asian countries (0.621). The Life Expectancy at Birth (LEB) is also lower than that of Bangladesh, Brazil, China, and Russia, but higher than that of South Africa .

80) Which of the following is/are correct? 1 The Crude Birth Rate as well as Crude Death Rate have been declining in India.

2 Total Fertility Rate has come below replacement level in India.

- A.) 1 only
- B.) 2 only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

Correct Answer – A

Explanation –

The select indicators such as TFR, CBR and CDR have been declining . However, in comparison to the major emerging economies, India has to scale up efforts to reduce under 5 mortality and neo natal mortality rate . Crude Birth Rate (CBR) (per 1000 population) 25.4(2001) to 25.8(2015) Crude Death Rate (CDR) (per 1000 population)8.4(2001) to 6.5(2015) Total Fertility Rate (TFR)3.1(2001) to 2.3(2015)

81) Which of the following is/are correct regarding Digital Gender Atlas? 1 has been developed to identify the low performing geographic pockets for girls, particularly from marginalised groups on specific gender related education indicators. 2 It has been developed by Ministry of HRD with the support of UNICEF.

- A.) 1 only
- B.) 2 only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

Correct Answer – C

Explanation –

The Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education and Literacy,launched the Digital Gender Atlas for Advancing Girls' Education in India.The tool, which has been developed with the support of UNICEF, will help identify low performing geographic pockets for girls, particularly from marginalised groups such as scheduled castes, schedule tribes and Muslim minorities, on specific gender related education indicators.The Atlas provides comparative analysis of individual gender related indicators over three years and that enables a visual assessment of the change and an understanding of whether some intervention introduced in a geography at a particular point in time has worked or not.

82) According to Eco survey,what are the challenges faced by the Construction Sector? 1 High land registration costs. 2 Rising debt levels and NPAs. 3 Lack of skilled workforce and delayed delivery of houses by builders.

- A.) 1 only
- B.) 1&2
- C.) 2&3
- D.) All

Correct Answer – D

Explanation –

Some of the issues and challenges affecting growth in real estate and housing sector include approvals of permits, high land registration costs including stamp duty, rising debt levels and NPAs,

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lack of skilled workforce and delayed delivery of houses by builders. As per the World Bank's 'Ease of Doing Business 2017', India ranks 185 out of 190 countries in dealing with construction permits. With over 30–35 regulatory approvals required to be obtained by a developer to develop a real estate project in India, it takes anywhere between six to twelve months or even higher in obtaining various approvals. As a result, the whole process becomes cumbersome and also leads to delays, which inflates the project cost by 20–30 per cent. India ranks 138 out of 190 countries, in registering a property.

83) A Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (STRI), a new initiative has been launched by which organisation?

- A.) OECD
- B.) World Economic Forum
- C.) WTO
- D.) New Development Bank

Correct Answer – A

Explanation –

The OECD is preparing a Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (STRI) for different countries .OECD's STRI helps to identify policy measures restricting trade, provide policy makers and negotiators with

information and measurement tools to open up international trade in services and negotiate international trade

agreements and also help governments identify best practices and then focus their domestic reform efforts on

priority sectors and measures. It is intended to provide a quantitative measure of the level of trade restrictiveness in 22 services sectors and has been computed for 44 countries. The STRI scores are broken down on five policy areas: restrictions on market entry conditions, restrictions on the movement of people, other discriminatory measures, barriers to competition and regulatory transparency

84) As per the Index of Crop Diversification ,which State recorded the most crop diversification in the country?

- A.) Odisha
- B.) Punjab
- C.) Karnataka
- D.) Himachal Pradesh

Correct Answer – C Part of our project to make

Explanation –

From time-to-time, the Index of Crop Diversification has been computed for major States to examine whether there has been major changes in the cropping pattern across the States. The index value ranges between 0 and 1 and higher the value, the greater the diversification. As per the Index of Crop Diversification 2014-15, with 0.938 points, Karnataka recorded the most crop diversification in the country. It was followed by Maharashtra (0.903), Gujarat (0.900) and Rajasthan (0.884). Low cross diversification was recorded in Odisha (0.340), Chattisgarh (0.491) and Jharkhand (0.578). At the all India level, the value of the Index of Crop Diversification was 0.899.

85) Consider the following statements. 1) Seed Replacement Ratio is a measure of how much of the total cropped area was sown with certified seed in comparison to farm saved seeds. 2) Varietal Replacement Rate is the rate at which the replacement of varieties presently in cultivation with new varieties. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A.) 1 only
- B.) 2 only

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C.) Both

D.) None

Correct Answer – C

Explanation –

Seed Replacement Rate (SRR) or Seed Replacement Ratio is the percentage of area sown out of the total area of crop planted in the season by using certified or quality seeds other than the farm saved seed. Varietal replacement is the replacement of varieties presently in cultivation with new varieties providing greater yields and better products. Varietal replacement is one of the most effective ways of raising yields. In order to promote Seed Replacement Rate (SRR) and Varietal Replacement Rate (VRR), Seed Project entitled, “Seed Production in Agricultural Crops” is being implemented.

86) Consider the following statements related to Urban India. 1) As per the UN World Cities Report 2016, India is expected to be home to seven mega-cities with population above 10 million by 2030. 2) As per the Census 2011, around 40 per cent of total population live in urban areas. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

A.) 1 only

B.) 2 Only

C.) Both

D.) None

Correct Answer – A

Explanation –

India is now embarking on a fast rural to urban transition. According to World Economic and Social Survey 2013, achieving the sustainability of cities entails integration of four pillars - social development, economic development, environmental management and effective urban governance. According to the UN World Cities Report 2016, by 2030, India is expected to be home to seven mega-cities with population above 10 million. According to Census 2011, 377.1 million Indians comprising 31.16 per cent of the country’s population live in urban areas. India’s urban population is projected to grow to about 600 million by 2031. India is committed to achieve the SDG 11 that mandates States to make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

87) Consider the following statements related to energy access in India. 1) In 2015, the proportion of the population without access to clean cooking was around 64 per cent. 2) Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana was launched in May 2016 to provide electricity to rural and remote areas in the country. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

A.) 1 only

B.) 2 Only

C.) Both

D.) None

Correct Answer – A

Explanation –

Access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy is the sine qua non of achieving all the SDGs due to its deep inter-linkages with all the other goals. Although, over the years the country has made considerable progress in providing access to households to clean cooking options, the proportion of population without access to clean cooking was around 64 per cent in 2015 compared to a World average of 38 per cent and 33 per cent for China in the same year. The Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) in May 2016 to provide cooking gas connections to five crore below-poverty-line beneficiaries. It was upgraded it to provide 80 million LPG connections by 2020 to BPL households. Complementing the above scheme, the Government has come out with other initiatives, namely “Ujjwala Plus” which will address the cooking needs of deprived people who are not covered under the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011.

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88) Consider the following statements regarding the Price Stabilization Fund (PSF):

1. The Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) was set up in 2014-15 under the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) to help regulate the price volatility of important Agri-horticultural commodities. 2. The scheme provides for maintaining a strategic buffer of aforementioned commodities for subsequent calibrated release to moderate price volatility and discourages hoarding and unscrupulous speculation. 3. The PSF scheme was transferred from DAC&FW to the Department of Consumer Affairs (DOCA) with effect from 1st April 2016.

- A.) 1 & 2
- B.) 2 only
- C.) 1 & 3
- D.) All

Correct Answer – D

Explanation –

The Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) was set up in 2014-15 under the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) to help regulate the price volatility of important Agri-horticultural commodities like onion, potatoes and pulses were also added subsequently. The PSF scheme was transferred from DAC&FW to the Department of Consumer Affairs (DOCA) with effect from 1st April 2016.

The scheme provides for maintaining a strategic buffer of aforementioned commodities for subsequent calibrated release to moderate price volatility and discourages hoarding and unscrupulous speculation. For building such stock, the scheme promotes direct purchase from farmers/farmers' association at farm gate/Mandi. The PSF is utilized for granting interest-free advance of working capital to Central Agencies, State/UT Governments/Agencies to undertake market intervention operations. Apart from domestic procurement from farmers/wholesale mandis,

89) The Economic Survey has suggested six missions to improve R&D facilities in the country. Which of the following are part of it? 1. National Mission on Dark Matter 2 National Mission on Genomics 3 National Mission on Energy Storage Systems

4 National Mission on Management

- A.) 1 & 2
- B.) 1 & 3
- C.) 1, 2 & 3
- D.) All

Correct Answer – C

Explanation –

the Economic Survey 2017-18 suggested the government to launch the following six missions to improve R&D facilities in the country. 1. National Mission on Dark Matter 2. National Mission on Genomics 3 National Mission on Mathematics 4 National Mission on Energy Storage Systems 5 National Mission on Cyber Physical Systems 6 National Mission on Agriculture

90) Which of the following is/are correct regarding investments in R&D in India? 1 India's spending on R&D is still below 1% of its GDP. 2 Private investments in research have severely overshooted public investments in India.

- A.) 1 only
- B.) 2 only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

Correct Answer – A

Explanation –

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Investments in Indian science, measured in terms of Gross Expenditure on R&D (GERD), have shown a consistently increasing trend over the years. GERD has tripled in the last decade in nominal terms – from Rs. 24,117 crores in 2004-05 to an estimated Rs.1,04,864 crores in 2016-17 – and double in real terms. However, as a fraction of GDP, public expenditures on research have been stagnant – between 0.6-0.7 percent of GDP – over the past two decades. India's spending on R&D (about 0.6 percent of GDP) is well below that in major nations such as the US (2.8), China (2.1), Israel (4.3) and Korea (4.2). It is also unique in how dominant government is in carrying out R&D. In most countries, the private sector carries out the bulk of research and development even if government must play an import funding role. • Private investments in research have severely lagged public investments in India. According to one analysis (Forbes, 2017) there are 26 Indian companies in the list of the top 2,500 global R&D spenders compared to 301 Chinese companies.

91) Inclusive Development Index (IDI) 2018 for emerging economies of the world is release by which organisation?

- A.) World Economic Forum
- B.) OECD
- C.) IMF
- D.) World Bank

Correct Answer – A

Explanation –

Inclusive Development Index (IDI) 2018 for emerging economies of the world released by the World Economic Forum (WEF) on 22 January 2018. It was an annual assessment of total 103 countries' economic performance has been taken into account that measures Part of our project to make Quality Education affordable to all the eleven dimensions of economic progress along with the GDP of respective countries. The index has three main pillars- growth and development, inclusion and intergenerational equity – sustainable stewardship of natural and financial resources.

92) Which of the following is/are incorrect wrt Economic Survey?

1 The Department of Public Asset Management prepares the Economic Survey of India. 2 Economic Survey is presented by the Minister of Finance in both the houses of the parliament.

- A.) 1 only
- B.) 2 only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

Correct Answer – A

Explanation –

The Department of Economic Affairs of Ministry of Finance prepares the Economic Survey of India. Every year, before the Union Budget, Economic Survey is presented by the Minister of Finance in both the houses of the parliament. Economic Survey is a flagship annual document that inscribed the Finance Ministry's view on the annual economic developments of the country which is prepared under the guidance of the Chief Economic Adviser of the same ministry.

93) In terms of FDI Equity inflows in India/mark the correct statement/s? 1 Total FDI inflow in 2016-17 is the highest ever for a particular financial year. 2 Mauritius, Singapore and Japan have been top three countries in India respectively.

3 In terms of the Sectors receiving FDI Equity inflows, services (finance, banking, insurance etc.), telecommunications and computer software and hardware have been the top three sectors respectively

- A.) 1 only
- B.) 1&2

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C.) All

D.) None

Correct Answer – C

Explanation –

Total FDI inflow grew by 8 per cent to USD 60.08 billion in 2016-17 in comparison to USD 55.56 billion of the previous year. It is the highest ever for a particular financial year. In terms of share in FDI Equity inflows, Mauritius, Singapore and Japan have been top three countries in India contributing 36.17 per cent, 20.03 per cent and 10.83 per cent of the total FDI Equity Inflows during 2016-17. In terms of the Sectors receiving FDI Equity inflows, services (finance, banking, insurance etc.), telecommunications and computer software and hardware have been the top three sectors with a share of 19.97 per cent, 12.80 per cent and 8.40 per cent respectively.

94) Which of the following is are correct wrt India's road network? 1 The share of State Highways is greater than National Highways. 2 The share of public transport like buses and also goods vehicles contracted in India.

A.) 1 only

B.) 2 Only

C.) Both

D.) None

Correct Answer – C

Explanation –

India has about 54.8 lakh kilometers of road network, which is the second largest in the world. As on 31st March, 2017, out of total road network the length of national highways comprises 1,14,158 km with

1,61,487 km of state highways and 52,07,044 Part of our project to make Quality Education affordable to all km of other roads. The composition of vehicle shows that the share of two wheelers and passenger cars, jeep & taxis has increased on Indian road while the share of public transport like buses and also goods vehicles contracted . Both the two wheelers and passenger cars are putting pressure on Indian roads.

95) 'Global Financial Stability Report' is prepared by the

A.) UNCTAD

B.) International Monetary Fund

C.) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

D.) OECD

Correct Answer – B

Explanation –

A semiannual report by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) that assesses the stability of global financial markets and emerging market financing. The Global Financial Stability Report focuses on current conditions, especially financial and structural imbalances, that could risk an upset in global financial stability and access to financing by emerging market countries. It emphasizes the ramifications of financial and economic imbalances that are highlighted in one of the IMF's other publications, the World Economic Outlook.

96) Which of the following is/are correct regarding 'Jal Marg Vikas Project'? 1 It has been launched with the purpose of capacity augmentation of navigation on 1,380-km Haldia-Varanasi stretch of National Waterway-1 (NW1) on Ganga River. 2 The project covers Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Chattisgarh. 3 The New Development Bank has provided technical assistance and financial support to the project.

A.) 1 only

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- B.) 2 and 3 only
- C.) 1 and 3
- D.) All

Correct Answer – A

Explanation –

The 'Jal Marg Vikas Project' (on NW-I: River Ganga), a large integrated IWT project, has been launched with the purpose of ensuring navigation of 1500 to 2000 tonne vessels by developing infrastructure and a fairway of 2.2 to 3 meters depth between Varanasi and Haldia covering a distance of 1380 kms at an estimated cost of Rs. 5369 crore. The project is being implemented by the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) and is to be completed in six years, with technical and investment support of World Bank. The project covers Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal. The major districts under its ambit are Varanasi, Ballia, Ghazipur, Chhapra, Buxar, Patna, Vaishali, Khagaria, Begusarai, Munger, Bhagalpur, Sahibganj, Murshidabad, Pakur, Hooghly and Kolkata.

97) What is the biggest source of Growth based on the report of Economic Survey?

- A.) Exports
- B.) Imports
- C.) Inflation
- D.) Deflation

Correct Answer – A

Explanation –

Exports are the biggest source of Growth according to Economic Survey.

98) According to the Economic Survey, what is India's rank in wind power installations?

- A.) 3rd B.) 4th
- C.) 5th
- D.) 6th

Correct Answer – B

Explanation –

India has attained the fourth position globally in installed wind power capacity. It is after China, US and Germany as a result of various steps in the right direction, the Economic Survey said. It said that currently, India's renewable energy sector is undergoing transformation with a target of 175 GW of renewable energy capacity to be reached by 2022.

99) Identify the correct statement/s wrt Hybrid Annuity Model. 1 It is a combination of the EPC (Engineering, Procurement and Construction) model and BOT - Annuity (Build, Operate, Transfer) model. 2 Under the BOT model, the private players construct the road and have no role in the road's ownership, toll collection or maintenance. 3 Under the EPC model, private players have an active role in road construction, operation and maintenance of the road for a specified number of years as per agreement.

- A.) 1 only
- B.) 2 only
- C.) Both
- D.) None

Correct Answer – A

Explanation –

It is a combination of two models i.e., the EPC (Engineering, Procurement and Construction) model and BOT - Annuity (Build, Operate, Transfer) model. Under the EPC model, the private players construct the road and have no role in the road's ownership, toll collection or maintenance. National Highways Authority of India (NHA) pays private players for the construction of the road. The

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Government with full ownership of the road, takes care of toll collection and maintenance of the road. Under the BOT model private players have an active role in road construction, operation and maintenance of the road for a specified number of years as per agreement. After the completion of the years of operation, the private players transfer the asset back to the Government. Under BOT, the private players arrange all the finances for the project, while collecting toll revenue (BOT toll model) or annuity fee (BOT annuity model) from the Government, as agreed. HAM combines EPC (40 per cent) and BOT-Annuity (60 per cent) Models. On behalf of the Government, NHA releases 40 per cent of the total project cost, in five tranches linked to milestones. The balance 60 per cent is arranged by the developer.

100) Economic Planning is a subject given in which list -

- A.) In the Union List
- B.) In the State List
- C.) In the Concurrent List
- D.) Unspecified in any special list

Correct Answer – C

Explanation –

Refer to the lists on Internet

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