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1. Which five-year plan gave the slogan of 'Garibi Hatao'?

किस पंचवर्षीय योजना में 'गरीबी हटाओ' का नारा दिया गया?

- a) Fourth five-year plan/ चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना
- b) Third five-year plan/ तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना
- c) Sixth five-year plan/ छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना
- d) Fifth five-year plan/ पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना

Ans: d

Solution:

The **fifth five-year plan** (1974 – 78) led to stress on employment, poverty alleviation (Garibi hatao) and implementation of justice. The plan also focused on self-sufficiency in agricultural production and defense. The target growth rate was 4.4% and the actual rate growth rate was 4.8%.

During this plan, amendments were done to Electricity Supply Act in 1975 which allowed the central government to enter the field of power generation and transmission. Indian National Highway System was introduced and roads were widened to allow movement of increasing traffic. Tourism was also focused in this plan.

2. Who was/were the founder/s of Seva Sadan?

सेवा सदन के संस्थापक कौन थे?

- a) Behramji M. Malabari/ बेहरामजी एम. मालाबारी
- b) Diwan Dayaram Gidumal/ दीवान दयाराम गिदुमल
- c) Both (a) and (b)/दोनों (a) और (b)
- d) Radha Kant Deb/ राधाकांत देब

Ans: c

Solution:

Both **Behramji M. Malabari** and **Diwan Dayaram Gidumal** together founded "**Seva Sadan**" in 1908. Seva sadan was formed to take care of the women who were exploited and then discarded by the society.

It provided them with education, medical and welfare services. Behramji M. Malabari worked against child marriage and supported widow remarriage among Hindus. It was Behramji M. Malabari efforts behind the Age of Consent Act in 1891 by the government. Behramji M. Malabari acquired and worked as editor of "the Indian Spectator".

3. Which of the following country does not use 'euro (€)' as its currency?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा देश अपनी मुद्रा के रूप में 'यूरो (€)' का उपयोग नहीं करता है?

- a) Latvia/ लातविया
- b) Italy/ इटली
- c) France/ फ्रांस
- d) Angola/ अंगोला

Ans: d

Solution:

Angola is an African country that does not use 'euro' (€) as its currency. The kwanza is the currency of Angola.

The euro (€) is the official currency of 19 member states of the European Union. This group of states is known as the Eurozone. The European member states that use the euro include Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Spain.

4. What is the prime target of the first five-year plan in India?

भारत में प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना का मुख्य लक्ष्य क्या है ?

- a) Development of the Industries/ उद्योगों का विकास
- b) Development of Agriculture/ कृषि का विकास
- c) Development of Infrastructure/ अवसंरचना का विकास
- d) Development of Ports/ बंदरगाहों का विकास

Ans: b

Solution:

First Five Year Plan of India (1951-56):

On December 8, 1951, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru presented the first five-year plan to the Parliament of India. This was based on the Harrod-Domar model. At that time, India was facing three problems - the influx of refugees, a severe shortage of food, and also mounting inflation.

India had to recover from the partition and the disequilibrium in the economy due to the Second World War. The First Plan, therefore, had the objectives of rehabilitating refugees, **agricultural development**, and self-sufficiency in food along with controlling inflation.

5. Which of the following is the correct order in terms of its incorporation?

इसके निगमन के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा सही क्रम है?

- a) Bombay Plan > Gandhian Plan > People's Plan > Sarvodaya Plan
- b) People's Plan > Sarvodaya Plan > Bombay Plan > Gandhian Plan
- c) Sarvodaya Plan > Bombay Plan > Gandhian Plan > People's Plan
- d) Gandhian Plan > Sarvodaya Plan > Bombay Plan > People's Plan

Ans: a

Solution:

Bombay Plan: It was presented by 8 leading industrialists of Bombay, Purshotamdas Thakurdas, J.R.D. Tata, G.D. Birla, Lala Sri Ram, Kasturbhai Lalbhai, A.D. Shroff, Avdeshir Dalal and John Mathai in January 1944.

Gandhian Plan: Sriman Narayan Agarwal formulated 'The Gandhian Plan' in 1944.

People Plan: In 1945, yet another plan was formulated by the radical humanist leader M.N. Roy, chairman of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee of Indian Trade Union. The plan was based on Marxist socialism and advocated the need of providing the people with the 'basic necessities of life'. Agricultural and industrial sectors, both were equally highlighted by the plan.

Sarvodaya Plan: After the reports of the NPC were published and the Government was set to go for the five-year Plans, a lone blueprint for the planned development of India was formulated by the famous socialist leader Jaiprakash Narayan—the Sarvodaya Plan published in January 1950.

6. What is the base year of the Wholesale Price Index (WPI)?

थोक मूल्य सूचकांक [Wholesale Price Index (WPI)] का आधार वर्ष क्या है?

- a) 2004-05
- b) 2007-08
- c) 2011-12
- d) 2014-15

Ans: c

Solution:

Wholesale Price Index (WPI):

It measures the changes in the prices of goods sold and traded in bulk by wholesale businesses to other businesses. It is published by the Office of Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Its base year is **2011-12**.

7. The National Income for the first time in India was estimated by _____.

भारत में पहली बार राष्ट्रीय आय का अनुमान _____ द्वारा लगाया गया था।

- a) Lala Lajpat Rai/ लाला लाजपत राय
- b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak/ बाल गंगाधर तिलक
- c) Mahalanobis/ महालनोबिस
- d) Dadabhai Naoroji/ दादाभाई नौरोजी

Ans: d

Solution:

The first attempt to calculate the National Income of India was made by **Dadabhai Naoroji** in **1876**. He estimated national income by first estimating the value of agricultural production and then adding a certain percentage as non-agricultural production. This was however a non-scientific method.

8. Which of the following was NOT one of the proposals of the August Offer 1940?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा अगस्त प्रस्ताव 1940 के प्रस्तावों में से एक नहीं था?

- a) Establishment of Advisory War Council/ सलाहकार युद्ध परिषद की स्थापना
- b) Expansion of the Executive Council of Viceroy/ वायसराय की कार्यकारी परिषद का विस्तार
- c) Separate homeland for Muslims/ मुसलमानों के लिए अलग मातृभूमि
- d) Dominion status to India/ भारत को डोमिनियन का दर्जा

Ans: c

Solution:

The August Offer was an offer made by **Viceroy Linlithgow** in 1940 promising the expansion of the Executive Council of the Viceroy of India to include more Indians, the establishment of an advisory war council, giving full weight to the minority opinion, and the recognition of Indians' right to frame their own constitution (after the end of the war). In return, it was hoped that all parties and communities in India would cooperate in Britain's efforts in World War II.

In August offer there was **not any provision** for a Separate homeland for Muslims.

9. The Report of Vijay Kelkar Committee was associated with _____.

विजय केलकर समिति की रिपोर्ट _____ से जुड़ी थी।

- Centre-state financial relations/ केंद्र-राज्य वित्तीय संबंध
- PPP model of Infrastructure Development/ अवसंरचना विकास का पीपीपी मॉडल
- Education Reforms/ शिक्षा सुधार
- Reforms in Indian Army/ भारतीय सेना में सुधार

Ans: b

Solution:

A Committee on Revisiting & Revitalising the **PPP model of Infrastructure Development** was set-up which was chaired by Dr. Vijay Kelkar. The Report of the Committee submitted to the Government in December **2015**.

10. Which of the following is called "Hot Money"?

निम्नलिखित में से किसे "उत्प्रवाही द्रव्य" कहा जाता है?

- Government Security (G-Sec)/ सरकारी सुरक्षा (G-Sec)
- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)/ प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (एफडीआई)
- Foreign Institutional Investor (FII)/ विदेशी संस्थागत निवेशक (एफआईआई)
- American Depository Receipt (ADR)/ अमेरिकन डिपॉजिटरी रसीद (एडीआर)

Ans: c

Solution:

FII (foreign institutional investors) are large companies and institutions that invest in the nation's financial markets. FII is also known as **Hot Money**.

The term "**hot money**" refers to the investment strategy wherein the investors move their capital from one country (or financial institutions) to another in order to take advantage of favorable movement in interest rates. The name comes from the fact that the investors are able to move their money so quickly and easily. Besides creating short-term liquidity for the recipient country, hot money can also influence the country's capital flow and currency exchange rate.

11. In which of the following Budget, the Fringe Benefit Tax (FBT) was introduced?

निम्नलिखित में से किस बजट में फ्रिंज बेनिफिट टैक्स (FBT) पेश किया गया था?

- Budget 2005-06
- Budget 2006-07
- Budget 2007-08

d) Budget 2008-09

Ans: a

Solution:

Fringe Benefit Tax (FBT) is the taxation of perquisites provided by the employer to his employees, in addition to the cash salary or wages paid, is fringe benefit tax.

It was introduced in **Budget 2005-06**.

12. In E-banking, 'E' stands for _____.

E-banking में, 'E' का अर्थ _____ है।

- a) Ecology
- b) Environment
- c) Electronic
- d) Electrical

Ans: c

Solution:

Electronic Banking (E-Banking) is the use of computers and telecommunications to enable banking transactions to be done by telephone or computer rather than through human interaction.

13. What is the full form of "NDP"?

"NDP" का पूर्ण रूप क्या है?

- a) Net Domestic Price
- b) Net Domestic Product
- c) Net Divisional Product
- d) National Domestic Product

Ans: b

Solution:

The **Net Domestic Product** (NDP) measures the production aggregated by the resident economic agents during the period, net of the consumption of fixed capital, which corresponds to the usury cost of the capital during the same period.

14. Which of the following formulates the fiscal policy in India?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन भारत में राजकोषीय नीति तैयार करता है?

- a) Prime minister/ प्रधानमंत्री
- b) NITI Aayog/ नीति आयोग
- c) Reserve Bank of India/ भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक
- d) Ministry of Finance/ वित्त मंत्रालय

Ans: d

Solution:

The tools of **fiscal policy** are **taxes, expenditure, public debt**, and a **nation's budget**. They consist of changes in government revenues or rates of the tax structure to encourage or restrict private expenditures on consumption and investment.

The **Union Ministry of Finance** formulates the fiscal policy for the nation's development.

15. Which of the following is/are a credit rating agency in India?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा/से भारत में क्रेडिट रेटिंग एजेंसी है/हैं?

- a) CRISIL
- b) ICRA
- c) CARE
- d) All of the above

Ans: d

Solution:

A **credit rating** is a quantified assessment of the creditworthiness of a borrower in general terms or with respect to a particular debt or financial obligation.

A credit rating can be assigned to any entity that seeks to borrow money—an individual, corporation, state or provincial authority, or sovereign government.

In India, there are **six credit rating agencies** registered under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) namely, **CRISIL, ICRA, CARE, SMERA, Fitch India**, and **Brickwork Ratings**.

Fitch Ratings, Moody's Investors Service, and Standard & Poor's (S&P) are the big three international credit rating agencies controlling approximately 95% of the global rating business.

16. Who formulated the "PURA" model of economic development?

आर्थिक विकास का "PURA" मॉडल किसने प्रतिपादित किया?

- a) Dr. Man Mohan Singh/ डॉ मन मोहन सिंह

- b) Raghu Ram Rajan/ रघुराम राजन
 c) Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam/ डाक्टर ए.पी.जे. अब्दुल कलाम
 d) Arun Jaitley/ अरुण जेटली

Ans: c

Solution:

PURA was formulated by former President Dr. **A. P. J. Abdul Kalam** in January **2003** as a way of empowering and accelerating rural development.

The **Ministry of Rural Development** (MoRD) implemented the PURA scheme on a pilot basis in seven clusters for a period of three years (2004- 05 to 2006-07).

PURA 2.0 as a central sector scheme was launched in 2012 focusing on the development of potential growth centers such as census towns.

Objective: Provision of livelihood opportunities and urban amenities in rural areas to bridge the rural-urban divide.

17. Which is NOT correct for the Expansionary Monetary Policy of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)?

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) की विस्तारवादी मौद्रिक नीति (Expansionary Monetary Policy) के लिए कौन सा सही नहीं है?

- a) It decreases Repo Rate/ यह रेपो रेट घटाता है
 b) It increases Reverse Repo Rate/ यह रिवर्स रेपो रेट को बढ़ाता है
 c) It buys government securities from the market/ यह बाजार से सरकारी प्रतिभूतियां खरीदता है
 d) It decreases Cash Reserve Ratio/ यह नगद आरक्षित अनुपात को घटाता है

Ans: b

Solution:

When RBI adopt Expansionary Monetary Policy, the central bank

- Decrease Policy Rates (Interest Rates) like Repo, Reverse Repo, MSF, Bank Rate etc.
- Decrease Reserve Ratios like Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) and Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR)
- Buys government securities from the market as part of Open Market Operations (OMO), providing liquidity in the market.

18. Core inflation does not consider the inflation in _____.

कोर मुद्रास्फीति _____ में मुद्रास्फीति पर विचार नहीं करती है।

- a) Food/भोजन
- b) Fuel/ईंधन
- c) Cloths/कपड़े
- d) Both (a) and (b)/दोनों (a) और (b)

Ans: d

Solution:

Headline Inflation:

Headline Inflation is the measure of total inflation within an economy. It includes price rise in food, fuel and all other commodities.

The inflation rate expressed in Wholesale Price Index (WPI) usually denotes the headline inflation. Though Consumer Price Index (CPI) values are often higher, WPI values traditionally make headlines.

Core Inflation (Underline Inflation or Non-food Inflation):

Core inflation is the change in the costs of goods and services but does not include those from the **food** and **fuel**. Food and energy prices are exempt from this calculation because their prices can be too volatile or fluctuate wildly.

19. What is the full form of 'UPI'?

“UPI” का पूर्ण रूप क्या है?

- a) Unit Payment Interface
- b) Unique Payment Interface
- c) Unified Payment Interface
- d) Uninterrupted Payment Interface

Ans: c

Solution:

Unified Payment Interface (UPI):

UPI was developed by **National Payment Corporation of India** (NPCI) under the guidelines of RBI.

UPI is based on the Immediate Payment Service (IMPS) platform.

UPI is standardized across banks, which means you can initiate a bank account transfer from anywhere with a few clicks.

This means that UPI will help you to pay directly from your bank account to different merchants without the hassle of typing your net banking password, credit card details or IFSC code.

Unified Payment Interface (UPI) allows paying someone as well as 'collects' cash from someone.

20. A Token Cut motion is moved so that the amount of the demand be reduced by _____.

एक टोकन कट मोशन चलाया जाता है ताकि मांग की मात्रा _____ से कम हो जाए।

- a) Rs.1
- b) Rs.10
- c) Rs.100
- d) A specified amount

Ans: c

Solution:

Token Cut Motions:

A Token Cut motion is moved so that the amount of the demand be reduced by **Rs.100**. This is to ventilate a specific grievance that is within the sphere of the responsibility of the Government of India.

21. Nainital Bank is administered by which Public sector bank?

नैनीताल बैंक किस सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंक द्वारा प्रशासित है?

- a) Punjab & Sindh Bank/ पंजाब एंड सिंध बैंक
- b) State Bank of India/ भारतीय स्टेट बैंक
- c) Canara Bank/ केनरा बैंक
- d) Bank of Baroda/ बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा

Ans: d

Solution:

Nainital Bank was established by Bharat Ratna Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant in **1922** and is managed by the Bank of Baroda since 1973. It is based in Nainital, **Uttarakhand**.

22. Depreciation is a loss in value of _____.

मूल्यहास _____ के मूल्य में हानि है।

- a) Final goods/ अंतिम माल
- b) Machinery/ मशीनरी
- c) Capital stock/ शेयर पूंजी

d) Stock of inventory/ शेयर पूंजी

Ans: b

Solution:

The term **depreciation** represents a loss or diminution in the value of an asset consequent upon wear and tear, obsolescence, effluxion of time or permanent fall in market value. Physical deterioration of an asset is caused by movement, strain, friction, erosion, etc.

For instance, buildings, machinery, furniture, etc.

23. The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act was passed in which year?

राजकोषीय उत्तरदायित्व और बजट प्रबंधन [Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM)] अधिनियम किस वर्ष पारित किया गया था?

a) 1999

b) 2000

c) 2003

d) 2005

Ans: c

Solution:

Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003:

The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Bill (FRBM Bill) was introduced in India by the then Finance Minister of India, Yashwant Sinha in December 2000.

The provisions provided in the initial versions of the bill were too drastic. After much discussion, a watered-down version of the bill was **passed in 2003** to become the FRBM Act. The FRBM Rules came into force from July 5, 2004.

24. What is represented by the Lorenz curve?

लॉरेंज वक्र द्वारा क्या दर्शाया गया है?

a) Poverty/ गरीबी

b) Unemployment/ बेरोजगारी

c) Income distribution/ आय वितरण

d) Inflation/ मुद्रा स्फ़ीति

Ans: c

Solution:

A **Lorenz curve** is a graphical representation of the **distribution of income** or wealth within a population.

25. What is the name of the economist who said that "Supply creates its own demand"?

उस अर्थशास्त्री का क्या नाम है जिसने कहा था कि "पूर्ति अपनी माँग स्वयं उत्पन्न करती है"?

- a) Adam Smith
- b) J. B. Say
- c) J. M. Keynes
- d) Karl Marx

Ans: b

Solution:

Keynes' Law states that demand creates its own supply.

J.B. Say's Law states that **supply creates its own demand**.

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