

Q.1) With reference to the calculation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), consider the following:

1. Commission of a real estate agent in the sale of a property
2. Sale of a used car
3. Components such as tyres sold for car manufacture

Which of the following are not included in its calculation?

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

Q.1) Solution (b)

Both statements 2 and 3 are not included in the calculation of GDP.

When a used car or house is sold, no new goods are produced. But the real estate or auto agent makes money through commission which adds to the service economy. Hence Statement 1 is correct.

Components used in the manufacture such as tyres are intermediate goods. Hence they are not included in the calculation. Only final goods are included.

Q.2) With reference to National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), consider the following statements:

1. It is the statutory organisation under Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare.
2. It strengthens and promotes programmes across sectors relating to agriculture and allied fields
3. Recently it launched Yuva Sahakar – Cooperative Enterprise Support and Innovation Scheme

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only

d) 1,2 and 3

Q.2) Solution (d)

All the given statements are correct.

About NCDC

- It is the sole statutory organisation (under Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare) functioning as an apex financial and developmental institution exclusively devoted to cooperative sector.
- It strengthens and promotes programmes across sectors relating to agriculture and allied fields like dairy, poultry, livestock, fisheries, cotton ginning and spinning, sugar and notified services like hospitality, transport, rural housing, hospitals/health care etc.

It recently launched 'Yuva Sahakar-Cooperative Enterprise Support and Innovation Scheme'.

About Yuva Sahakar

- Purpose: To cater to the needs and aspirations of the youth, NCDC has come up with this youth-friendly scheme for attracting them to cooperative business ventures. It would encourage cooperatives to venture into new and innovative areas.
- CSIF fund: The scheme will be linked to a 'Cooperative Start-up and Innovation Fund (CSIF)' created by the NCDC with an annual outlay of Rs 100 crore and it has special incentive for cooperatives of North Eastern region, Aspirational Districts and cooperatives with women/SC/ST/PwD members.
- Funding: The funding for the project will be up to 80% of the project cost for the special categories as against 70% for others. The scheme envisages 2% less than the applicable rate of interest on term loan for the project cost up to Rs 3 crore including 2 years moratorium on payment of principal.
- Eligibility: All types of cooperatives in operation for at least one year and having positive net-worth are eligible.

Q.3) With reference to the Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) rankings, consider the following statements:

1. It is published by the World Bank
2. The Doing Business report ranks countries on the basis of distance to frontier (DTF), a score that shows the gap of an economy to the global average.
3. India's rank has been constantly improving since 2014.

Which of the given statements is/are correct?

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

Q.3) Solution (b)

Statement 2 is wrong:

The Doing Business report ranks countries on the basis of distance to frontier (DTF), a score that shows the gap of an economy to the global best practice not the global average.

India's ranks:

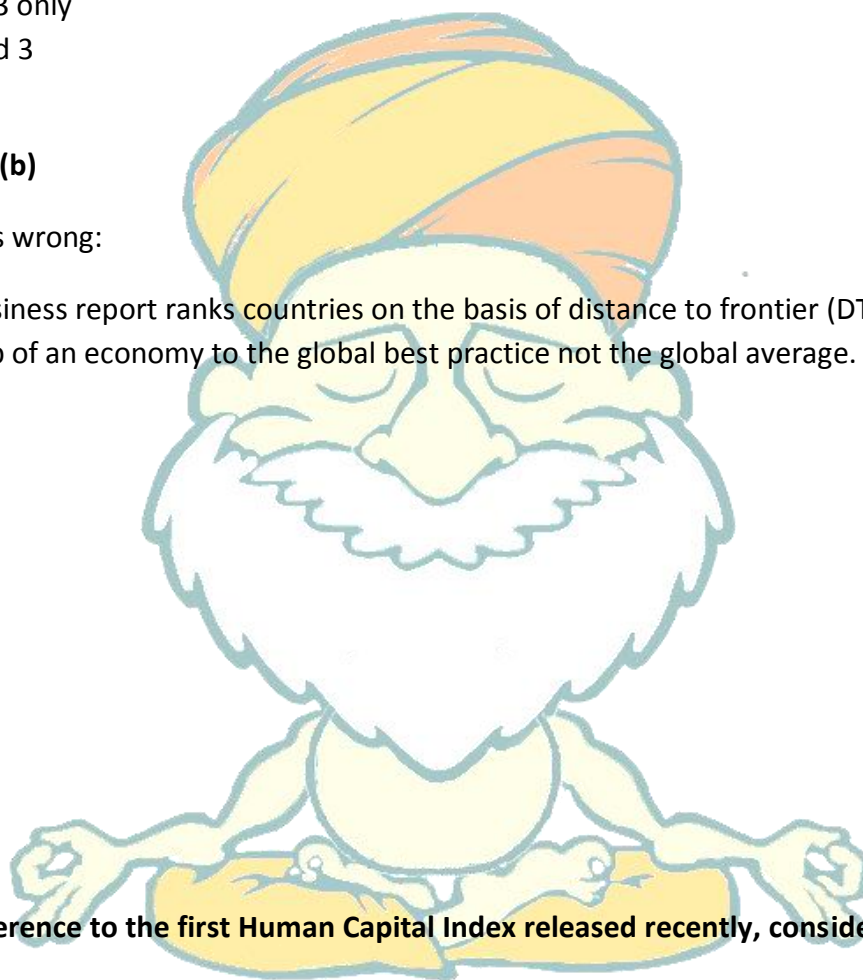
2014- 142

2015 – 130

2016- 130

2017 – 100

2018 – 77



Q.4) With reference to the first Human Capital Index released recently, consider the following statements:

1. It has been released by World Economic Forum
2. It conveys the productivity of the next generation of workers compared to a benchmark of complete education and full health.
3. Singapore topped the list.

Which of the given statements is/are correct?

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

Q.4) Solution (c)

Recently, first Human Capital Index (HCI) was released by World Bank.

The HCI measures the amount of human capital that a child born today can expect to attain by age 18. It conveys the productivity of the next generation of workers compared to a benchmark of complete education and full health.

- HCI is part of the World Development Report (WDR). As part of this report, the World Bank has launched a Human Capital Project (HCP).
 - Singapore topped the list while, India was placed at 115th position out of 157 countries, lower than neighboring Nepal, Sri Lanka, Myanmar and Bangladesh.

Q.5) With reference to the Credit Rating agencies in India, consider the following statements:

1. They are registered and regulated by SEBI
2. They function on "Issuer pays" model rather than "Subscriber pays" model
3. According to the new norms, ratings agencies are required to disclose liquidity position, source and rationale of additional funds of a company.

Which of the given statements is/are correct?

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

Q.5) Solution (d)

All the given statements are correct.

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Credit Rating Agencies) Regulations, 1999 empower SEBI to regulate CRAs operating in India.

All the credit agencies need to be registered with SEBI in order to operate in India.

SEBI has tightened disclosure norms for credit rating agencies (CRAs) after they failed to warn investors on time about the deteriorating credit profile of Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Ltd (IL&FS) which underwent a crisis recently.

The rating agencies will now need to disclose the liquidity position of the company being rated and also check for asset-liability mismatch. This would lead to timely availability of information about the company. This would include parameters such as: Liquid investments or cash balances, Liquidity coverage ratio, Access to unutilized credit lines and adequacy of cash flows for servicing debt obligation.

- CRAs would also need to disclose the source and rationale if the company is expecting additional funds to deal with its debt.
- In order to promote transparency and to enable the market to best judge the performance of the ratings, the CRA should publish information about the historical average rating transition rates across various rating categories, so that investors can understand the historical performance of the ratings assigned by the CRAs. The transition rate indicates the number of instances when credit ratings have changed over a specified period.

Q.6) With reference to the External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs), consider the following statements:

1. The cost of ECBs is higher than the domestic borrowings.
2. It widens the investor base of a company
3. The government can direct inflows into specific sectors by allowing higher ECBs in them, thus promoting development

Which of the given statements is/are advantages of ECBs?

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

Q.6) Solution (b)

External Commercial Borrowings:

It refers to commercial loans raised by eligible Indian resident entities from non-resident lenders with a minimum average maturity of 3 years.

- It can be in the form of bank loans, buyers' credit, suppliers' credit or securitized instruments. If the foreign money is used to finance the Equity Capital, it is termed as Foreign Direct Investment

Statement 1 is wrong: Cost of raising ECBs is lower than domestic borrowings if borrowed from economies with a lower rate of interest. It also improves profitability of company.

Q.7) Which of the following schemes is not related to MSMEs?

- a) SHAKTI
- b) Samadhaan
- c) Sambandh
- d) SFURTI

Q.7) Solution (a)

MSME Delayed Payment Portal – MSME Samadhaan

Public Procurement Portal for MSEs – MSME Sambandh

Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) - related to Infrastructure of MSMEs.

SHAKTI (Scheme for harnessing & allocating koyla transparently in India) – step to tackle stress in the power sector and not related to MSME.

Q.8) Baba Kalyani committee recently submitted its report on?

- a) Review of powers of CBI
- b) Impact of Climate change on Indian rivers
- c) SEZ policy
- d) Review of Bilateral Trade Agreements

Q.8) Solution (c)

The Baba Kalyani committee constituted by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry to study the existing SEZ (Special Economic Zone) policy of India submitted its report to the government recently.

Q.9 Inclusive Wealth Report 2018 is published by?

- a) World Bank
- b) World Economic Forum
- c) UN Environment Programme
- d) UN Development Programme

Q.9) Solution (c)

The Inclusive Wealth Report is a biennial report that seeks to evaluate and report on a country's wealth and wellbeing through the Inclusive Wealth index (IWI). IWI is intended as a replacement to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and the Human Development Index (HDI) which assesses a nation's ability to look after its wealth in a way that is sustainable and safeguards its future generations.

Inclusive Wealth Report 2018 is presented by UN Environment.

10. With reference to the Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP), consider the following statements:

1. It comes under the National Health Mission.
2. The scheme seeks to set up a Central Disease Surveillance Unit and a State Surveillance Unit in each State where data is collected and analyzed.
3. It is assisted by World Bank.

Which of the given statements is/are correct?

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

Q.10) Solution (d)

Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP)

- IDSP is a disease surveillance scheme under National Health Mission, under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in India, assisted by the World Bank.

- The scheme seeks to set up a Central Disease Surveillance Unit and a State Surveillance Unit in each State where data is collected and analyzed.
- The IDSP portal is a one stop portal which has facilities for data entry, view reports, outbreak reporting, data analysis, training modules and resources related to disease surveillance

11. With reference to the Intensified Mission Indradhanush, consider the following statements:

1. It has been launched by the Government of India to reach each and every child under two years of age.
2. It is a special drive that will focus on all the districts of the country
3. It targets to immunize all children against seven vaccine preventable diseases

Which of the given statements is/are correct?

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

Q.11) Solution (c)

About Intensified Mission Indradhanush (IMI)

- It has been launched by the Government of India to reach each and every child under two years of age and all those pregnant women who have been left uncovered under the routine immunisation programme.
- The special drive will focus on improving immunization coverage in select districts and cities to ensure full immunization to more than 90% by December 2018.
- It targets to immunize all children against seven vaccine preventable diseases namely Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Childhood Tuberculosis, Polio, Hepatitis B and Measles. In addition to this, vaccines for Japanese Encephalitis, Haemophilus influenza type B, inactivated polio vaccine, Rotavirus vaccine and Measles Rubella vaccine are also being provided in selected states.

Q.12) Recently, PAiSA portal was launched by which of the following Union Ministries?

- a) Ministry of Railways
- b) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
- c) Ministry of Housing
- d) Ministry of Rural Development

Q.12) Solution (c)

Recently Ministry of Housing launched a web portal named PAiSA- Portal for Affordable Credit and Interest Subvention Access.

- The portal is designed and developed by Allahabad Bank and is expected to be joined by all states, commercial banks, RRBs and Cooperative Banks.
- It acts as a centralized electronic platform for processing interest subvention on bank loans to beneficiaries under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).
- It will directly link government with the beneficiaries to ensure greater transparency and efficiency in delivery of services.

Q.13) With reference to the Demographic Dividend, consider the following statements:

1. A country with a high population between 15-64 years is considered to have a high demographic dividend.
2. Focus on providing skill development and education will help in effective utilisation of demographic dividend.

Which of the statements is/are correct?

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

Q.13) Solution (c)

Both the statements are correct with reference to Demographic dividend.

Demographic dividend occurs when the proportion of working people in the total population is high because this indicates that more people have the potential to be productive and contribute to growth of the economy. Working population refers to population between 15-64 years of age.

Q.14) Universal Basic Income has been in news for a while. Consider the following statements with reference to it:

1. It is unconditional and universal to all the citizens of the country
2. UBI would require subsumption of other subsidies and allowances in order to free up resources so that a particular amount can be directed to people on a periodic basis.

Which of the given statements is/are correct?

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

Q.14) Solution (c)

Universal basic income (UBI) is a model for providing all citizens of a country or other geographic area with a given sum of money, regardless of their income, resources or employment status. The purpose of the UBI is to prevent or reduce poverty and increase equality among citizens.

BIEN lists the following five defining characteristics of basic income:

- Periodic: Distributed in regular payments,
- Cash payment: Distributed as funds rather than, for example, vouchers for goods or services.
- Individual: Each citizen (or adult citizen) receives the payment, rather than each household.
- Universal: All citizens receive the payment.
- Unconditional: Recipients are not required to demonstrate need or willingness to work.

There would be drastic changes in the way government spends its revenue generated from taxation and other sources. Currently, Government spends its revenue on various services as

well as on subsidies. UBI would mean that government may move away from service delivery and empower its citizens to access services through cash transfer.

Q.15) With reference to the definition of poverty in India, which of the following statements is correct?

- a) According to C Rangarajan committee, poverty line should be Rs 32 in rural areas and Rs 47 in urban areas.
- b) The poverty estimates of Rangarajan committee were lower than that of Tendulkar committee.
- c) The poverty line suggested by World Bank is lower than that of Tendulkar committee.
- d) None of the above

Q.15) Solution (a)

Statement A is correct.

Statement B is wrong: Rangarajan committee estimated the number of poor were 19 per cent higher in rural areas and 41 per cent more in urban areas than what was estimated using Tendulkar committee formula.

Statement C is wrong: The poverty line (PPP\$ 3.2) suggested by World Bank is some 68 per cent higher than the Tendulkar line.

Q.16) Which of the following statements is not correct?

- a) Poverty Gap is the difference between the mean income among the poor and the poverty line
- b) Headcount ration shows the percentage of population whose per capita incomes are below the poverty line
- c) Multidimensional poverty Index consists of 10 indicators
- d) None of the above

Q.16) Solution (d)

All the given statements are correct.

Q.17) Which of the following committees is not related to poverty estimation in India?

- a) YK Alagh
- b) NC Saxena committee
- c) Pranab Sen committee
- d) None of the above

Q.17) Solution (c)

Pranab Sen Committee for Slums was constituted by Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation in 2010.

18. Which of the following is/are a correct difference between SECC 2011 and Census 2011?

- 1) Census is conducted by Census Commissioner in Home Ministry while SECC 2011 was by Ministry of Rural Development.
- 2) Census has a statutory backing while SECC 2011 doesn't.

Select the correct option from below:

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

Q.18) Solution (c)

Both the statements are correct.

Census is conducted by Census Commissioner in Home Ministry while SECC 2011 was by Ministry of Rural Development.

Census has a statutory backing, census of India act 1948 while SECC 2011 doesn't.

	Census 2011	SECC 2011
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Purpose	Provide general demographic information: age, gender, religion, occupation, migration etc.	help preparing BPL list and identifying beneficiaries for welfare schemes.
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Q.19) Which of the following are steps taken by the Government for the eradication of poverty?

1. Progressive taxation
2. Decentralisation through Panchayati Raj and Nagarapalikas
3. Saubhagya scheme

Which of the following is/are correct?

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

Q.19) Solution (d)

Note: Progressive taxation and decentralisation are direct mechanism for poverty eradication.

Saubhagya scheme aims at rural household electrification .

Scope of the Scheme:

- Providing last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all un-electrified households in rural areas.
- Providing Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) based standalone system for un-electrified households located in remote and inaccessible villages/habitations, where grid extension is not feasible or cost-effective.
- Providing last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all remaining economically poor un-electrified households in urban areas. Non-poor urban households are excluded from this scheme.

Q.20) With reference to the National Food Security Act 2013, consider the following statements:

1. The Act provides for coverage of up to 75% of the rural population and up to 50% of the urban population
2. Under the Act, the eligible persons will be entitled to receive 5 kgs of food grains per person per month at subsidized prices of Rs. 3/2/1 per Kg for rice/wheat/coarse grains.
3. To ensure the food security of poorest of poor, the existing Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households will continue to receive 35 Kgs of foodgrains per household per month
4. Pregnant women and lactating mothers are also covered under the scheme.

Which of the given statements is/are correct?

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

Q.20) Solution (d)

The National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA 2013) converts into legal entitlements for existing food security programmes of the Government of India. It includes the Midday Meal Scheme, Integrated Child Development Services scheme and the Public Distribution System. Further, the NFSA 2013 recognizes maternity entitlements. The Midday Meal Scheme and the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme are universal in nature whereas the PDS will reach about two-thirds of the population (75% in rural areas and 50% in urban areas).

Under the provisions of the bill, beneficiaries of the Public Distribution System (or, PDS) are entitled to 5 kilograms (11 lb) per person per month of cereals at the following prices:

- Rice at ₹3 (4.2¢ US) per kg
- Wheat at ₹2 (2.8¢ US) per kg
- Coarse grains (millet) at ₹1 (1.4¢ US) per kg.

Pregnant women, lactating mothers, and certain categories of children are eligible for daily free cereals.

Q.21) With reference to Lorentz curve consider the following statements:

1. It is plotted with Population of a country vs Income

2. It helps in the calculation of Gini coefficient
3. In Gini coefficient, Maximum inequality is signified by 0 and absolute equal societies are shown by 1

Which of the given statements is/are correct?

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

Q.21) Solution (a)

The Lorenz Curve (the actual distribution of income curve), a graphical distribution of wealth developed by Max Lorenz in 1906, shows the proportion of income earned by any given percentage of the population. The line at the 45° angle shows perfectly equal income distribution, while the other line shows the actual distribution of income. The further away from the diagonal, the more unequal the size of distribution of income.

Statement 3 is wrong: In Gini coefficient, Maximum inequality is signified by 1 and absolute equal societies are shown by 0.

Q.22) With reference to the Gender Inequality Index (GII), consider the following statements:

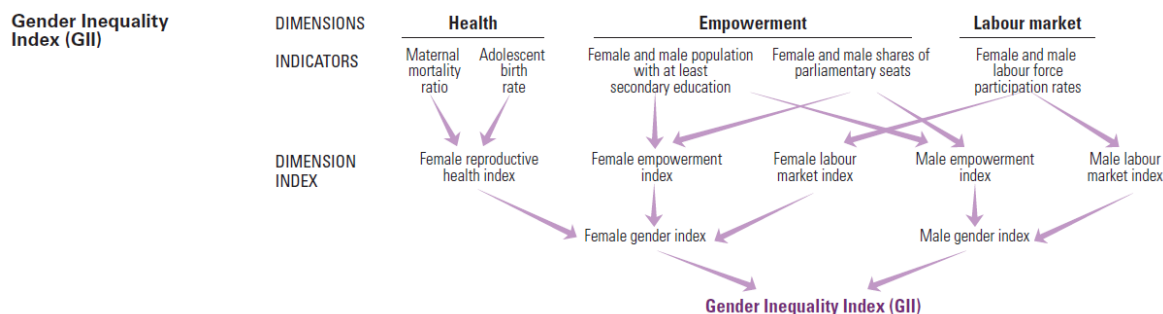
1. Its dimensions include Health, Empowerment, Employment
2. It is published as part of Human Development Report

Which of the given statements is/ are correct?

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

Q.22) Solution (c)

Both the given statements are correct.



Q.23) Aajevika Grameen Express Yojana is related to?

- a) Self Help Groups will operate road transport service in rural areas
- b) Provision of food grains through food trucks in rural areas
- c) Mobile hospitals for backward areas
- d) None of the above

Q.23) Solution (a)

“Aajevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY)” as part of the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM):

The Self Help Groups under DAY-NRLM will operate road transport service in backward areas. This will help to provide safe, affordable and community monitored rural transport services to connect remote villages with key services and amenities (such as access to markets, education and health) for the overall economic development of backward rural areas. This will also provide an additional avenue of livelihood for SHGs.

Q.24) Which of the following was/were features of the Mahalanobis growth model?

- 1. Emphasis on Self-Reliance
- 2. Indicative planning
- 3. Emphasis on heavy goods industries

Select the correct option from below:

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

Q.24) Solution (b)

The Mahalanobis Growth Model had two components;

- (i) more emphasis on industrialization and
- (ii) emphasis on heavy goods industries which was believed to help us attain self-sustained/self-reliant growth and also leading to a consequent trickle-down effect.

Indicative Planning (8th Five Year Plan) was not a part of Mahalanobis Growth Model.

Q.25) Which of the following is/are characteristics of a capitalist system of economy?

- 1. Income equality
- 2. Production for profit
- 3. Minimal government intervention

Select the correct answer from below

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

Q.25) Solution (b)

Statement 1 is wrong: Capitalist economy creates income inequalities not equalities

Q.26) Which of the following factors can be attributed to growth of unemployment in India?

- 1. Slow growth in agricultural and industrial productivity.
- 2. Slow expansion of manufacturing sector
- 3. Concentration of investment in capital goods industry.

Select the correct answer from below:

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 2 and 3 only

d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.26) Solution (d)

Unemployment in India is caused by a range of factors:

- (1) Slow growth in agricultural and industrial productivity.
- (2) Slow expansion of manufacturing sector
- (3) Concentration of investment in capital goods industry.

One of the most important objectives of economic planning in India was to create employment opportunities for the rising labour force. To meet this goal several initiatives were undertaken - expansion of heavy industries, cottage and small industries, agriculture and related activities etc.

Q.27) Which of the following are the consequences of the policy of protectionism?

1. More choice for domestic consumers
2. Higher cost of domestic good
3. Helps domestic industries to compete against foreign players.
4. Reduction in forex reserves of the nation.

Select the correct option from below:

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

Q.27) Solution (c)

Statement 1 is wrong: Since foreign good in the market will be reduced in the market, the choice for domestic consumers will be limited.

Statement 4 is wrong: Since import goods will be restricted, the forex will be saved.

Q.28) Which of the following is a correct definition of unemployment in India?

- a) It is a phenomenon that occurs when a person who is capable of working and is actively searching for the work is unable to find work.
- b) It is a phenomenon that occurs when a person who is capable of working and is actively searching for the work or not is unable to find work.
- c) It is a phenomenon that occurs when a person who is actively searching for the work is unable to find work.
- d) None of the above

Q.28) Solution (a)

Unemployment is a phenomenon that occurs when a person who is capable of working and is actively searching for the work is unable to find work.

Q.29) Which of the following statements is not correct?

- a) The major reason for cyclical unemployment is lack of demand in the economy and slowdown of economic activity.
- b) Structural unemployment usually occurs due to the mismatch of skills.
- c) Disguised unemployment is when too many people are employed than what is required to produce efficiently.
- d) The minimum amount of unemployment that prevails in an economy due to workers quitting their previous jobs and are searching for the new jobs is called Involuntary Unemployment.

Q.29) Solution (d)

The minimum amount of unemployment that prevails in an economy due to workers quitting their previous jobs and are searching for the new jobs is called Frictional Unemployment.

Cyclical unemployment is due to deficiency or fall in effective demand from consumers which leads to fall in production and low demand for labour.

Voluntary unemployment refers to a situation where workers are either not seeking for work or are in transition from one job to another (quitting one job in search of another better job).

Involuntary unemployment refers to a situation where workers are seeking work and are willing to work but are unable to get work.

Structural unemployment refers to a situation which arises due to change in the structure of the economy. Example: An economy transforms itself from a Labour intensive economy to a Capital intensive economy.

Seasonal unemployment occurs during certain seasons of the year. In some industries and occupations like agriculture, holiday resorts etc., production activities take place only in some seasons.

Q.30) Consider the following statements regarding Service Sector Employment.

1. The share of services in global employment has decreased in the past decade.
2. The percentage contribution of India's service sector to its GDP is greater than that of China.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.30) Solution (b)

Statement 1 is wrong. As per the World Bank, the share of services in global employment has increased by 15 pp from 35.9 per cent in 2001 to 50.9 per cent in 2010. Among the top 15 services producer countries, the share of services in employment is high, contributing more than two-thirds of total employment in 2014.

Statement 2 is Correct. As per the economic survey 2016-17, the percentage contribution of India's service sector to its GDP is 53%. The percentage contribution of China's service sector to its GDP is 49.7%.

Q.31) Which among the following correctly defines the term dependency ratio?

- a) It is the ratio of population dependent on the agricultural sector.
- b) It is the ratio of children below the age of 15 and older persons above 65 years to the working age population.
- c) It is the ratio of the population below the poverty line.
- d) It is the number of persons unemployed per thousand persons.

Q.31) Solution (b)

In economics, geography, demography and sociology, the dependency ratio is an age-population ratio of those typically not in the labor force (the dependent part ages 0 to 14 and 65+) and those typically in the labor force (the productive part ages 15 to 64). It is used to measure the pressure on the productive population.

Consideration of the dependency ratio is essential for governments, economists, bankers, business, industry, universities and all other major economic segments which can benefit from understanding the impacts of changes in population structure. A low dependency ratio means that there sufficient people working who can support the dependent population. A lower ratio could allow for better pensions and better health care for citizens. A higher ratio indicates more financial stress on working people. While the strategies of increasing fertility and of allowing immigration especially of younger working age people have been formulas for lowering dependency ratios, future job reductions through automation may impact the effectiveness of those strategies.

Q.32) Consider the following statements:

- 1. Labour force participation rate is defined as the section of working population in the age group of 16-64 in the economy currently employed or seeking employment.
- 2. In recent years, the Female labour force participation rate has been on the decline.

Which of the given statements is/are correct with respect to labour force participation rate in India?

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

Q.32) Solution (c)

The share of women in India's workforce has fallen dramatically— from about 35% to 25% since 2004. The fall is even sharper if you look at women in the age group of 15-24. According to a report of the International Labour Organization, India's female labour force participation rate (LFPR) fell from 35.8% in 1994 to merely 20.2% in 2012. It has fallen for other age groups as well.

Q.33) With reference to the similarities and differences between Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), consider the following statements:

1. MDGs get us half way to the goal of ending hunger and poverty while SDGs are Zero goals which means to get the statistical zero of hunger and poverty.
2. MDGs were created by a top-down process while SDGs creation was more participatory
3. Poverty and Hunger are separate in both MDGs and SDGs

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.33) Solution (a)

Statement 3 is wrong: Poverty and Hunger were joined in MDG but they are separated in SDGs

Q.34) _____ has been entrusted with the responsibility of developing the National Indicator Framework (NIF) which will help in monitoring the progress of the SDGs and associated targets?

- a) NITI Aayog
- b) Ministry of Social Justice
- c) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
- d) Ministry of Rural Development

Q.34) Solution (c)

Self explanatory

Q.35) Baba Kalyani committee recently submitted its report on?

- a) Review of powers of CBI
- b) Impact of Climate change on Indian rivers
- c) SEZ policy
- d) Review of Bilateral Trade Agreements

Q.35) Solution (c)

The Baba Kalyani committee constituted by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry to study the existing SEZ (Special Economic Zone) policy of India submitted its report to the government recently.

Q.36) With reference to the Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP), consider the following statements:

1. It comes under the National Health Mission.
2. The scheme seeks to set up a Central Disease Surveillance Unit and a State Surveillance Unit in each State where data is collected and analyzed.
3. It is assisted World Bank.

Which of the given statements is/are correct?

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

Q.36) Solution (d)

Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP)

- IDSP is a disease surveillance scheme under National Health Mission, under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in India, assisted by the World Bank.
- The scheme seeks to set up a Central Disease Surveillance Unit and a State Surveillance Unit in each State where data is collected and analyzed.

- The IDSP portal is a one stop portal which has facilities for data entry, view reports, outbreak reporting, data analysis, training modules and resources related to disease surveillance.

Q.37) Which of the following is not a sub-scheme of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)?

- a) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)
- b) Annapurna Scheme
- c) National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)
- d) None of the above

Q.37) Solution (d)

Presently NSAP comprises of the following five schemes:-

- i) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS): Under the scheme, BPL persons aged 60 years or above are entitled to a monthly pension of Rs. 200/- up to 79 years of age and Rs.500/- thereafter.
- ii) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS): BPL widows aged 40-59 years are entitled to a monthly pension of Rs. 200/-.
- iii) Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS): BPL persons aged 18-59 years with severe and multiple disabilities are entitled to a monthly pension of Rs. 200/-.
- iv) National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS): Under the scheme a BPL household is entitled to lump sum amount of money on the death of primary breadwinner aged between 18 and 64 years. The amount of assistance is Rs. 10.000/-.
- v) Annapurna: Under the scheme, 10 kg of food grains per month are provided free of cost to those senior citizens who, though eligible, have remained uncovered under NOAPS

Q.38) Which of the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is not matched correctly?

- a) Goal 1- End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- b) Goal 3 – Ensure healthy lives and promote well being for all ages
- c) Goal 4- Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

d) Goal 11- Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Q.38) Solution (c)



Q.39) Niryat Bandhu scheme is related to:

- a) MSMEs
- b) Youth Employment
- c) Foreign Trade
- d) Support to Handicrafts

Q.39) Solution (c)

It was launched Directorate General of Foreign Trade.

The objective of the Niryat Bandhu Scheme is to reach out to the new and potential exporters and mentor them through orientation programmes, counselling sessions, individual facilitation, etc., for being able to get into international trade and boost exports from India.

Q.40) Consider the following statements

1. GNI (Gross National Income) has seen a steady increase in the last 5 years.
2. Net National Income has seen a steady increase in the last 5 years.
3. Per capita Income has not seen a steady increase in the last 5 years.

Which of the above statement are correct?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.40) Solution (a)

Table 1.1. Gross National Income and Net National Income

Year	Gross national income (` crore)		Net national income (` crore)		Per capita net national income (`)	
	Current prices	Constant prices	Current prices	Constant prices	Current prices	Constant prices
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2011- 12	8659505	8659505	7742330	7742330	63462	63462
2012- 13	9827250	9104662	8766345	8094001	70983	65538
2013- 14	11093638	9679027	9897663	8578417	79118	68572
2014- 15	12297698	10412280	10953761	9231556	86454	72862
2015- 16	13522256	11246305	12076882	9982112	94130	77803
2016- 17 (PE)	14994109	12034713	13408211	10686776	103219	82269
2017- 18 (FAE)	16438895	12835004	14710563	11404413	111782	86660

- Statement 1 is correct. GNI(Gross National Income) refers to income generated by Nationals of a country. The above table indicates that the GNI in both constant and current prices has seen a gradual increase in the last 5 years based on 2011-12 series.
- Statement 2 is correct. NNI (Net National Income) refers to the National Income calculated after subtracting the depreciation of the fixed capital. NNI has seen a steady increase in both constant and current prices in the last 5 years.
- Statement 3 is wrong. As per the above table Per capita income has seen a steady increase in the last 5 years.

Note: The questions in Prelims from National Income chapter are mostly based on trends. Hence, look out for the trends of National Income measures for the last 5 years.

