

# NABARD Grade A 2022 Most Expected 40 Questions of ESI **DOWNLOAD PDF**



1. Which of the following is incorrect about Inter-state Migration pattern in India?

- A. The annual average flow of inter-state migration is close to 9 million
- B. The rate of growth of labour migration has doubled in the last decade
- C. Male migration is still larger than female migration for labour
- D. Language acts as a potential barrier to the flow of people
- E. Relative industrialized states have higher in-migration

2. How many Multi-Modal Logistics parks are targeted to be developed under PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan?

- A. 25
- B. 27
- C. 30
- D. 32
- E. 35

3. Which program has been organized by the ministry of new and renewable energy to discuss various aspects of energy transition and climate action and to prepare a roadmap to achieve net zero carbon emission by 2070?

- A. New Frontiers
- B. Urja Sanchar
- C. Amritkaal
- D. Energy Frontiers
- E. New Dawn

4. Which of the following model of multiculturalism signifies a process or a state with unequal distribution of population in a certain geographical space with social stratification?

- A. Segregation Model
- B. Assimilation Model
- C. Integration Model
- D. Change Model
- E. None of the above

5. Consider the following statement with respect to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC):

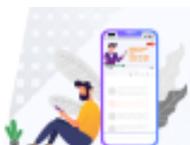
- 1. It was established in 1994
- 2. It has been ratified by 121 countries.
- 3. It is a not a legally binding convention

Which of the following statements are correct?

- A. 1 and 3
- B. 2 and 3
- C. 1 and 2
- D. 1 only
- E. 2 only

6. As per the NITI Aayog Health Index, which of the following state has performed the worst?

- A. Uttar Pradesh
- B. Bihar
- C. Odisha
- D. Jharkhand
- E. Madhya Pradesh



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7. According to Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC), about how much percentage of rural households are landless and derive a major part of their income from manual casual labour?

- A. 20%
- B. 30%
- C. 35%
- D. 40%
- E. 45%

8. Which of the following states has not achieved 100% household connection in Jal Jeevan Mission?

- A. Punjab
- B. Goa
- C. Puducherry
- D. Haryana
- E. Telangana

9. Which of the following ministries implements the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme?

- A. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
- B. Ministry of Education
- C. Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises
- D. Ministry of Rural Development
- E. Ministry of Finance

10. India's 'first' tribal health observatory to come up in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. West Bengal
- B. Telangana
- C. Karnataka
- D. Odisha
- E. Kerala

11. As per Pro-cyclical Nature of Fiscal Policies, Government increases government spending and reduces taxes during \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Economic expansion
- B. Recession
- C. Inflation
- D. GDP recovery
- E. Economic boom

12. As per the National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey (NARSS) 2018-19, what percent of rural Indian households have access to toilets?

- A. 63.1%
- B. 73%
- C. 83.1%
- D. 93.1%
- E. 99%

13. Which of the following is the nodal ministry of POSHAN Abhiyan?

- A. Ministry of Women and Child Development
- B. Ministry of Food and Public Distribution
- C. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
- D. Ministry of Corporate Affairs
- E. Ministry of Finance

14. The G Rohini committee recently seen in news is associated with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sub categorisation of Other Backward Castes for reservation.
- B. review of Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act.
- C. data sovereignty measures in India



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D. untouchability in educational institutions  
E. None of the Above

15. According to the data of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs how many smart cities are operational in India?

- A. 100
- B. 58
- C. 75
- D. 80
- E. 65

16. Which of the following is not one of the parameters of the State Energy and Climate Index of NITI Aayog?

- A. Energy Capacity
- B. Environmental Sustainability
- C. New Initiatives
- D. Clean Energy Initiatives
- E. Performance of DISCOMs

17. Population that maximizes the country's Growth and Development?

- A. Sequential population
- B. Narrow population
- C. Optimal Population
- D. Excessive population
- E. Constrictive population

18. How many rural households in India are landless as per SECC-2011?

- A. 53%
- B. 54%
- C. 55%
- D. 56%
- E. 57%

19. The GST Council has finalised a 4-slab service tax structure at the rates of:

- A. 5, 12, 18 and 28%
- B. 5, 10, 15 and 25%
- C. 5, 10, 15 and 20%
- D. 5, 12, 15 and 28%
- E. 5, 12, 18 and 25%

20. Consider the following reasons of agricultural disintegration:

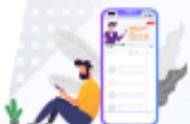
- 1) Improper infrastructure for perennial irrigation
- 2) Dependence on rain for irrigating
- 3) Infertile land of the regions

Which of the following are the main reasons for the decaying of agricultural system before the independence of India?

- A. 1 and 3
- B. 1 only
- C. 1 and 2
- D. 2 only
- E. 2 and 3

21. What are the main characteristics of Indian pre-independence agriculture sector?

- A. Low productivity
- B. Instability
- C. Zamindars and tillers conflicts
- D. Absence of innovation and technology in agriculture in India
- E. All of the above



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22.If demand curve is negatively sloped, then Law of demand says that quantity demanded is related with \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Market
- B. Price
- C. People
- D. Both A and B
- E. None of the above

23.Which of the following sectors comes under the automatic approval route for FDI?

- A. Food product retail trading
- B. Manufacture of cigars and tobacco
- C. Atomic energy
- D. Real estate business
- E. None of the Above

24.Which of the following is the part of Economy liberalization in India?

- A. Removal of Industrial Licensing and Registration
- B. Reducing quantitative restrictions on imports
- C. Reducing import duties.
- D. Reduced control on FOREX management.
- E. All of the above

25.Capital control represents any measure taken by a government, central bank or other regulatory bodies to limit the flow of foreign capital in and out of the domestic economy. Which of the following statements is/are refers to the Capital control?

A. Cap on total FPIs in domestic securities with separate limits on different kinds of them.

B. Cap on External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs) and Masala Bonds together.

C. Restrictions on maturity of the underlying investment.

D. Restrictions to ensure that only relatively high credit quality borrowers tap into ECBs.

E. All of the Above.

26.Which of the following constitutes a Capital Account?

- 1). Foreign Loans
- 2). Foreign Direct Investment
- 3). Private Remittances
- 4). Portfolio Investment

A. Only 1, 2 and 3

B. Only 1, 2 and 4

C. Only 2, 3 and 4

D. Only 1, 3 and 4

E. All 1, 2, 3 and 4

27.The tax revenue estimated in the Union Budget for the year 2021-22 has grown

A. 12%                      B. 15%

C. 17%                      D. 23%

E. 34%

28.According to the union budget 2022-23, the central government has increased the agricultural credit target to\_\_\_\_\_.

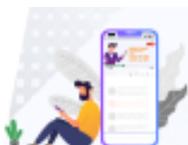
A. 17 lakh crores

B. 18 lakh crores

C. 19 lakh crores

D. 20 lakh crores

E. 22 lakh crores



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29. In March 2022, the Indian Parliament approved Rs. 1.42 lakh crore budget for which UTs for the financial year 2022-23?

- A. Ladakh
- B. Lakshadweep
- C. Jammu and Kashmir
- D. Puducherry
- E. Andaman and Nicobar Island

30. Which of the following statements are correct?

- 1). India's balance of payment remained in deficit in first quarter of 2021-22 due to impact of second wave.
  - 2). The Indian economy is in a good position to witness GDP growth of 8.0-8.5 per cent in 2022-23
  - 3). India's Consumer Price Index inflation stood at 5.6 per cent YoY in December 2021 which is within the targeted tolerance band
- A. 1 and 2 only
  - B. 1 and 3 only
  - C. 2 and 3 only
  - D. 3 only
  - E. All 1, 2 and 3

31. Recently (April 2022), which of the following organisations have signed a MoU with National Research Development Corporation for agriuculture export promotion?

- A. EXIM
- B. APEDA
- C. NPOP
- D. APEC
- E. IOPEA

32. India's overall exports (Merchandise and Services) touched an all-time high of USD \_\_\_\_\_ Billion in April-March 2021-22

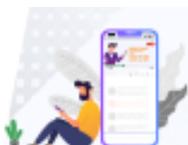
- A. 250.00
- B. 669.65
- C. 676.34
- D. 756.68
- E. 464.43

33. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)?

- 1). If the GDP of the country is rising, welfare will rise as a consequence.
  - 2). Many activities in an economy are not evaluated in monetary terms and hence, they are not included in calculating GDP.
  - 3). Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the measure of the total production of final goods and services which takes place within the domestic territory of the country during a year.
- A. 1 and 2 only
  - B. 2 and 3 only
  - C. 1 and 3 only
  - D. 3 only
  - E. All 1, 2 and 3

34. A rise in the general level of prices may be caused by \_\_\_\_\_.

- 1). an increase in the money supply
- 2). a decrease in the aggregate level of output
- 3). an increase in the effective demand



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

35. Which of the following statement (s) is/are correct with respect to Retail Direct Scheme was launched by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)?

- 1). Retail Direct Scheme was launched by RBI to facilitate investment in government securities by retail investors.
- 2). Under the Retail Direct Scheme, the retail investors can place a bid only in primary issuance of all central and state government securities, but has no access to the secondary market.
- 3). NRIs are not eligible to invest in the Government Securities.

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

36. Which of the following statement (s) is/are not correct regarding the Consumer Price Index (CPI)?

- 1). It measures the variation in prices of all goods consumed in an economy concerning a base year.
- 2). It includes imported goods under its basket.
- 3). It measures the purchasing power of a country's unit of currency.

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only

- C. 3 only
- D. only 2 and 3
- E. All 1, 2 and 3

37. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding National Innovation Foundation India (NIF)?

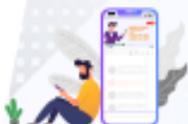
- (1). NIF is an autonomous body of the Department of Science and Technology under the Central Government.
- (2). NIF is an initiative to strengthen the highly advanced scientific research in India's premier scientific institutions in collaboration with highly advanced foreign scientific institutions.
- (3). NIF is providing incubation and mentoring support for further dissemination to the generator of the ideas.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Both 1 and 3
- E. None of them are correct

38. Net foreign factor income is the difference between

- A. GNP and GDP
- B. External commercial borrowing and GDP
- C. GNP and External commercial borrowing
- D. Fiscal Deficit and GDP
- E. Fiscal Deficit and GNP



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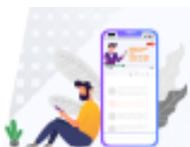
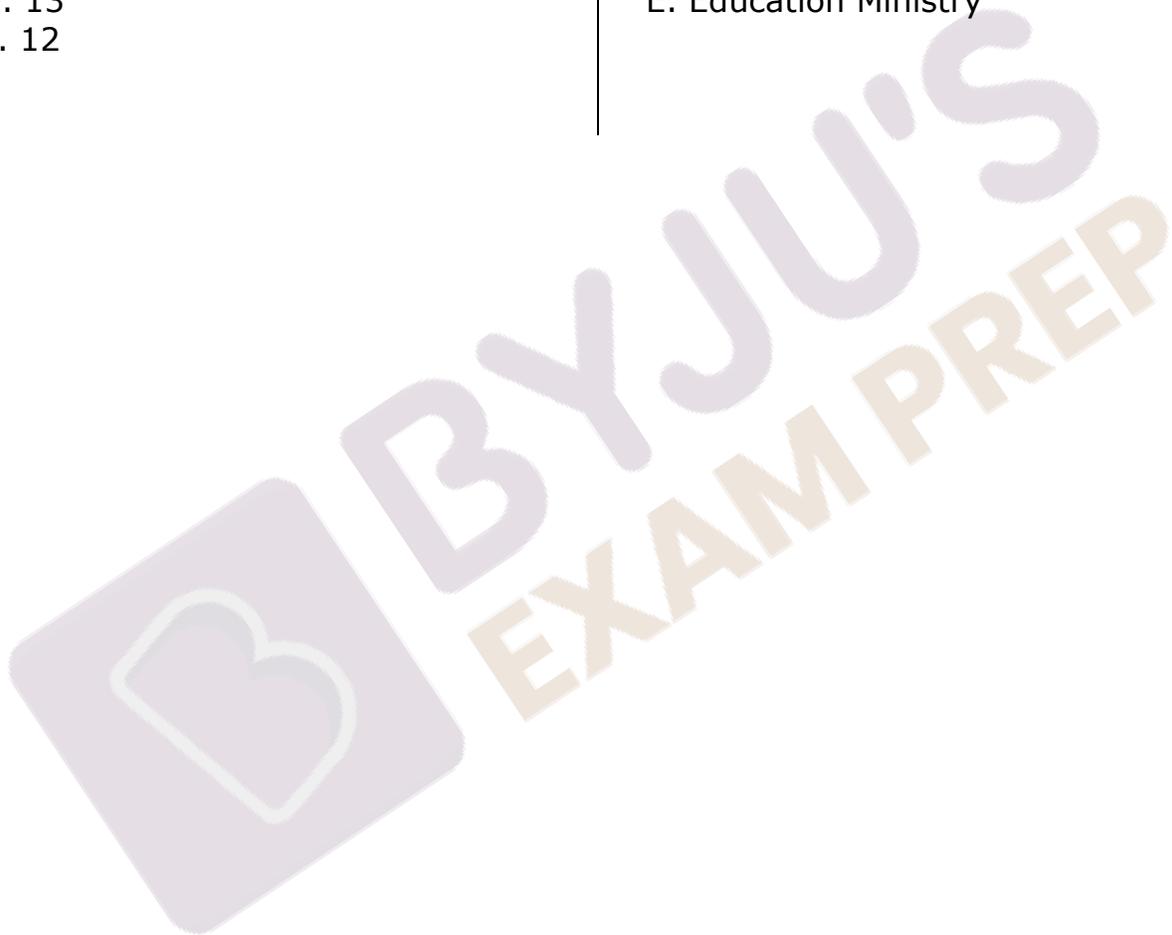
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39. The AQEES has been taken up by the Labour Bureau captures employment data in respect of establishments in how many sectors?

- A. 8
- B. 9
- C. 10
- D. 13
- E. 12

40. National Open Access Registry is comes under administrative control of which Ministry?

- A. Ministry of External Affairs
- B. Ministry of Home Affairs
- C. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
- D. Ministry of Power
- E. Education Ministry



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## ANSWERS

1. Ans. D.

In the chapter "India on the Move and Churning: New Evidences" the Economic Survey 2016-17 finds various facts on the Migration patterns in India. A surprising find is that Language doesn't acts as a demonstrable barrier when it comes to migration. This is supported by the fact that relatively developed southern states such as Kerala and Tamil Nadu has a higher in-migration from Northern and North-Eastern States.

2. Ans. E.

\* The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MORTH) has made significant progress under the "PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan (NMP)", aimed at improving multi-modal connectivity and last mile connectivity across the country.

\* "Gati Shakti" is a digital platform, which will bring 16 Ministries, including railways and roadways together, for integrated planning and coordinated implementation of infrastructure connectivity projects for industrial cluster and economic nodes.

\* As part of the PM Gati Shakti NMP, the Ministry plans to develop 22 Greenfield Expressways, 23 other key infrastructure projects & other highway projects and 35 Multi-Modal Logistics Parks (MMLPs), as part of the Bharatmala Pariyojana and other schemes of the Ministry.

3. Ans. A.

\* The Ministry of New & Renewable Energy has conducted a program on Renewable Energy namely "New Frontiers" as part of Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav celebrations.

\* As part of the program, the Ministry has conduct a physical event on the topic titled, "India's Leadership in Energy Transition".

\* Also, The Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) and Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) jointly organized a Chintan Baithak on " Roadmap to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2070".

4. Ans. A.

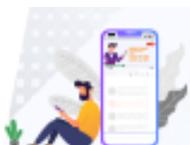
\* Segregation model refers to a process or a state which describes unequal distribution of population in a certain geographical space with social stratification.

\* It takes place due to ecological, economic, intergroup, social-psychological, and institutional motivated behaviour.

\* As a society is made up of majority as well as minority class, there is always a social stratification, which is the reason why segregation takes place.

5. Ans. A.

• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) came to force in March 1994 to combat dangerous human interference with climate system.



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- It has been ratified by 197 states
- India ratified the UNFCCC in 1993.
- It is not legally binding in nature
- Kyoto Protocol was adopted at the third session of the UNFCCC

6. Ans. A.

• Kerala has maintained its position as the best-performing large state in terms of overall performance, according to the NITI Aayog Health Index, 2019-2020.

• Other states in its company include Tamil Nadu and Telangana. Maharashtra was a close fourth, falling behind by just one decimal point.

• The worst-performing state in the category was Uttar Pradesh. Bihar and Madhya Pradesh performed only marginally better.

• The rankings for incremental growth from the base year (2018-19) to reference year (2019-20) paint an entirely different picture. Here, Uttar Pradesh topped the list, while Kerala and Tamil Nadu secured the 12th and 8th ranks respectively.

• Telangana was the only large state that performed well in both categories, coming third in each.

7. Ans. B.

• The Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC), was released by Union Finance Minister Arun Jaitley.

• Among the crucial findings of the exercise, conducted by the Ministry of Rural Development, was that about 30 per cent of rural households are landless and derive

a major part of their income from manual, casual labour. The second most common form of deprivation was literacy with close to a quarter – 23.5 per cent — of rural households having no literate adults above the age of 25.

8. Ans. A.

Goa, Telangana, A&N Islands, D&N Haveli, and Daman & Diu, Puducherry, and Haryana have already achieved 100% household connections. Punjab, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, and Bihar have coverage of more than 90% and are progressing fast towards attaining the status of 'Har Ghar Jal'.

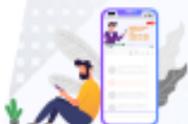
9. Ans. C.

Ministry of MSME, Government of India is implementing Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), to facilitate the generation of employment opportunities for unemployed youth across the country by assisting setting up of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector.

10. Ans. D.

\* **Odisha is set to come up with India's "only" observatory that will establish a repository on the health of the tribal population in the state.**

\* A memorandum of understanding was inked in this regard between the ST and SC Development Department and the RMRC, a regional centre of the Indian Council of Medical Research.



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11. Ans. A.

\* As per Pro-cyclical Nature of Fiscal Policies, Government chooses to increase government spending and reduce taxes during an economic expansion but reduces spending and increase taxes during a recession.

12. Ans. D.

\* National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey (NARSS) 2018-19, conducted by an independent verification agency under the supervision of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has showed that 93.1% of rural Indian households now have access to toilets, in comparison to 77% last year.

\* Survey was conducted between Nov 2018 and Feb 2019 and covered 92,040 households in 6,136 villages across States and UTs of India

13. Ans. A.

\* Poshan Abhiyaan (National Nutrition Mission) was launched in 2018 by the Government of India to tackle the malnutrition problem prevalent in India.

\* It will reduce the level of under-nutrition and also enhance the nutritional status of children in the country.

\* Nodal Ministry of Poshan Abhiyaan is Ministry of Women and Child Development.

14. Ans. A.

• The G Rohini commission was appointed by the President under Article 340 of the Constitution to

examine the sub-categorisation of Other Backward Classes. Sub categorization of the OBCs will ensure that the more backward among the OBC communities can also access the benefits of reservation for educational institutions and government jobs. The terms of reference of the Commission are as under o to examine the extent of inequitable distribution of benefits of reservation among OBCs o to work out the mechanism for sub-categorisation within Other Backward Classes o to take up the exercise of identifying the respective OBC communities and classifying them into their respective sub-categories.

15. Ans. D.

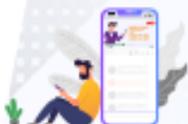
\* Smart Cities Mission (SCM) is a transformational Mission aimed to bring about a paradigm shift in the practice of urban development in the country.

\* Projects developed under the Smart Cities Mission are multi-sectoral and mirror the aspirations of the local population.

\* As on date, **80 Smart cities have developed and operationalised their Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCCs) in the country.**

16. Ans. A.

\* The State Energy & Climate Index (SECI) Round I ranks the states' performance on 6 parameters, namely, **(1) DISCOM's Performance (2) Access,**



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**Affordability and Reliability of Energy (3) Clean Energy Initiatives (4) Energy Efficiency (5) Environmental Sustainability; and (6) New Initiatives.**

\* The parameters are further divided into 27 indicators. Based on the composite SECI Round I score, the states and UTs are categorized into three groups: Front Runners, Achievers, and Aspirants.

17. Ans. C.

The optimum population is the size of a population that is the best out of several outcomes. There are, however, various opinions on what "optimal" means in this usage, resulting in various end-targets for it, but estimations usually take ecological sustainability and carrying capacity more or less into account. The optimum population is a concept where the human population is able to balance maintaining a maximum population size with optimal standards of living for all people.

18. Ans. D.

Close to 30% rural households are landless and do the manual casual labour for bread winning; 13% live in one room huts (with kacha walls or roof) and 22% of them are from SC/ST category. More than half (56%) rural households in India are landless.

19. Ans. A.

Govt. has finalised four tax rates that will apply to services including telecoms, insurance, hotels and

restaurants under a new sales tax. The tax rates will be 5, 12, 18 and 28 percent - in line with those applying to goods. Telecoms and financial services will be taxed at a standard rate of 18% while transport services will be taxed at 5%.

20. Ans. C.

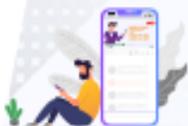
- Pre-independence agriculture deteriorating due to:
  - o Improper infrastructure for perennial irrigation.
  - o Dependence on rain for irrigating due to lack of efficient canal network.
  - o No efforts by British rulers to ensure smooth agricultural practices.

21. Ans. E.

- Pre-independence agriculture sector was mainly stagnant in nature. Its characteristics are as follows:
  - o Low productivity
  - o High levels of risk and instability
  - o Tension between the Zamindars and the tillers of the soil
- Absence of innovation and technology in agriculture in India was also an important characteristic of pre-independence agriculture.

22. Ans. B.

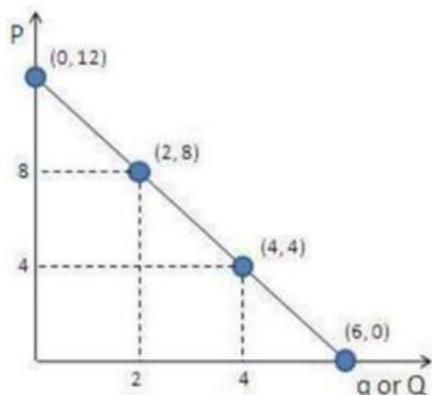
The demand curve is downward sloping, indicating the negative relationship between the price of a product and the quantity demanded.



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The demand curve slopes downwards because as we lower the price of  $x$ , the demanded starts growing. At a lower price, purchasers have an extra income to spend on buying the same goods, so they can buy greater of it. This ends in an inverse relationships between price and demand.

Price	Quantity Demanded
\$12	0
\$8	2
\$4	4
\$0	6

23. Ans. A.

- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is an enabler of economic growth since it enhances productivity by bringing capital, skills and technology to the host country. In 2016, the Government has brought most of the sectors under automatic approval route, except a small negative list comprising atomic energy, manufacture of cigars and tobacco, real estate business, lottery, gambling and chit fund etc.

With these changes, India is now one of the most open economy in the world for FDI. However, government introduced composite caps in the FDI policy permitting 100 per cent FDI through automatic route in retail trading of food products with unqualified condition that such food products have to be manufactured and/or produced in India.

24. Ans. E.

\* Economy liberalization in India includes:

- \* Removal of Industrial Licensing and Registration
- \* Reducing quantitative restrictions on imports
- \* Reduces import duties.
- \* Reduced control on FOREX management.

\* Financial systems reforms

\* Reduction in the level of both personal and corporate taxation.

\* Opening of the public-sector domains to private players.

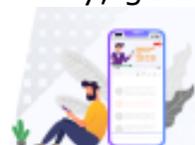
\* Partial privatization of public sector units.

25. Ans. E.

Capital controls are established to regulate financial flows from capital markets into and out of a country's capital account. These controls can be economy-wide or specific to a sector or industry.

\* Some of the Capital Controls used presently are:

\* Restrictions on investors by their horizon of investment, such as, Insurance firms, Endowments and Pension Funds etc.



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\* Cap on total FPIs in domestic securities with separate limits on different kinds of them.

\* Cap on External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs) and Masala Bonds together.

\* Restrictions on maturity of the underlying investment.

\* Restrictions to ensure that only relatively high credit quality borrowers tap into ECBs.

26. Ans. B.

\* The Capital Account is one of two primary components of the balance of payments, the other being the Current Account.

\* Whereas the Current Account reflects a nation's net income, the Capital Account reflects the net change in ownership of national assets.

\* Capital Account includes:

\* Foreign Loans, hence, 1 is correct.

\* Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), hence, 2 is correct.

\* Portfolio Investment, hence, 4 is correct.

\* Other Investment,

\* Reserve Account.

\* Private Remittances come under the Current Account. Hence, 3 is not correct.

\* Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer

27. Ans. C.

\* The tax revenue in the Union Budget for **2021-22 was estimated at ₹22.17 lakh crore against the revised estimates of ₹19 lakh crore**, with a growth of 17%.

\* Against the Union Budget estimates of ₹22.17 lakh crore, the revenue collections as per the pre-actual figures is **₹27.07 lakh crore, almost ₹5 lakh crore above the budget estimates.**

\* **This is a growth of 34% over last years revenue collection of ₹ 20.27 lakh crore**, led by growth of 49% in direct taxes and supported by 20% growth in indirect taxes.

28. Ans. B.

• The government has increased the agricultural credit target to Rs 18 lakh crore for the 2022-23 fiscal from Rs 16.50 lakh crore for the current fiscal.

• About Rs 7.36 lakh crore agri-credit has been disbursed to farmers during the first six months of the 2021-22 fiscal year against the target of Rs 16.50 lakh crore, according to the Economic Survey.

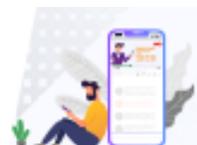
• During the 2016-17 fiscal, the farm credit disbursed stood at Rs 10.65 lakh crore, Verma added.

29. Ans. C.

• The Parliament approved the ₹1.42-lakh-crore budget for Jammu and Kashmir for 2022-23, with Rajya Sabha returning the relevant bills to the Lok Sabha.

• The Lok Sabha had passed the bills on March 14.

• The upper House returned The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation Bill, 2022, and The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2022.



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30. Ans. E.

\* Despite all the disruptions caused by the global pandemic, India's balance of payments remained in surplus throughout the last two years. This allowed the Reserve Bank of India to keep accumulating foreign exchange reserves (they stood at US\$ 634 billion on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021).

\* Inflation has reappeared as a global issue in both advanced and emerging economies. India's Consumer Price Index inflation stood at 5.6 per cent YoY in December 2021 which is within the targeted tolerance band.

31. Ans. B.

- Aiming to give a boost to the export value chain, the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with National Research Development Corporation (NRDC).

- The MoU has been inked for utilizing both the organizations' expertise by working together to synergize the activities in the interest of agriculture and allied sectors for bringing better value to the stakeholders. The MoU has been signed for the implementation of the Agri Export Policy and to strengthen the export value chain.

32. Ans. B.

\* India's Services exports for the **first time achieved the targeted \$ 250 Billion during April-March 2021-22\***, exhibiting a positive growth of **21.31 per cent over the fiscal 2020-21.**

\* For the month of March 2022, the estimated value of Services export is USD 22.52 Billion, exhibiting a positive growth of 8.31 per cent vis-a-vis March 2021.

\* **India's overall exports (Merchandise and Services) touched an all-time high of USD 669.65 Billion in April-March 2021-22**, jumping by 34.50 per cent over the same period last year. For the last month, March 2022, India's exports grew by 15.51 per cent in March 2022 to USD 64.75 Billion over the same period last year.

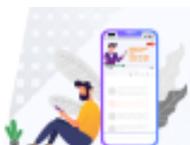
33. Ans. B.

\* GDP is the sum total of value of goods and services created within the geographical boundary of a country in a particular year.

\* If the GDP of the country is rising, the welfare may not rise as a consequence. This is because the rise in GDP may be concentrated in the hands of very few individuals or firms.

\* Many activities in an economy are not evaluated in monetary terms. For example, the domestic services women perform at home are not paid for.

\* The exchanges which take place in the informal sector without the



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help of money are called barter exchanges. But since money is not being used here, these exchanges are not registered as part of economic activity.

34. Ans. E.

\* Inflation is a quantitative measure of the rate at which the average price level of a basket of selected goods and services in an economy increases over a period of time.

\* It is the constant rise in the general level of prices where a unit of currency buys less than it did in prior periods. Often expressed as a percentage, inflation indicates a decrease in the purchasing power of a nation's currency.

\* Types of Inflation: Demand-Pull inflation, Cost-Push inflation and Built-in inflation.

\* The Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) are the most commonly used inflation indices.

\* Causes of Inflation:

\* Overall increase in demand for goods and services more rapidly than the production capacity in an economy. In such a situation, there occurs a decrease in the aggregate level of output which results in inflation. Hence, statement 2 is correct.

\* A demand-supply gap with higher demand and lower supply increases the effective demand, which resultantly contributes in rise in the general price level. Hence, statement 3 is correct.

\* An increase in the money supply also contributes to rise in the general price level. The reason is that with an increase in the money supply, there occurs a situation where more money chases the same number of goods. Therefore, the increase in monetary supply causes firms to put the prices up. Hence, statement 1 is correct.

\* An increase in the prices of production process inputs also contributes in inflation.

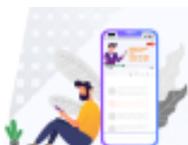
\* Increased wages result in higher cost of goods and services due to rise in prices of goods and services. Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

35. Ans. A.

\* RBI Retail Direct Scheme was launched on 12 November 2021 as one-stop access to facilitate investment in government securities by retail investors.

\* Under the scheme, retail investors can open a Retail Direct Gilt (RDG) account using an online portal through which they can directly invest a minimum of ₹10,000 and a maximum of ₹2 crores per security.

\* The retail investors can not only place a non-competitive bid in primary issuance of all central and state government securities such as Treasury Bills and bonds but also access the secondary market through Negotiated Dealing System-Order Matching (NDS OM), RBI's trading system, which was previously accessible only to select financial institutions.



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\* Under the retail direct scheme, an NRI can open his account sitting overseas and buy government securities.

36. Ans. A.

\* Statement 1 is incorrect: CPI includes a basket of goods and services. It is not like the GDP deflator, which measures the economy concerning all the goods in a country.

\* Statement 2 is correct: CPI includes prices of goods and services consumed by the representative consumer, hence it includes prices of imported goods as well.

\* Statement 3 is correct: CPI attempts to quantify the aggregate price level in an economy and thereby measures the purchasing power of a country's unit of currency.

37. Ans. A.

The National Innovation Foundation – India (NIF), an autonomous body of the Department of Science and Technology (DST) has identified several S&T based innovative solutions through the Challenge COVID-19 Competition (C3), a campaign which was running from 31<sup>st</sup> March to 10<sup>th</sup> May 2020 for engaging innovative citizens to come up with ideas and innovations to tackle the pandemic.

NIF is providing incubation and mentoring support for further dissemination to the generator of the ideas. A foot-operated device for hand sanitization and washing

and an innovative sprayer for sanitization are the two recently supported innovations under the campaign.

38. Ans. A.

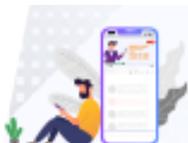
The net foreign factor income (NFFI) is the difference between a nation's gross national product (GNP) and gross domestic product (GDP). Net foreign factor income (NFFI) is the difference between the aggregate amount that a country's citizens and companies earn abroad, and the aggregate amount that foreign citizens and overseas companies earn in that country. In mathematical terms,

$$\text{NFFI} = \text{GNP} - \text{GDP}$$

39. Ans. B.

\* The **AQES has been taken up by the Labour Bureau to provide frequent (quarterly) updates about the employment and related variables of establishments** in both organized and unorganized segments of nine selected sectors, which account for a majority of the total employment in the non-farm establishments.

\* QES captures employment data **in respect of establishments employing 10 or more workers, mostly constituting the organized segment, in the nine selected sectors.** These sectors are Manufacturing, Construction, Trade, Transport, Education, Health, Accommodation & Restaurants, IT/ BPOs and Financial Services.



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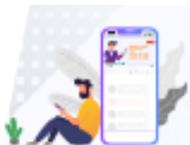
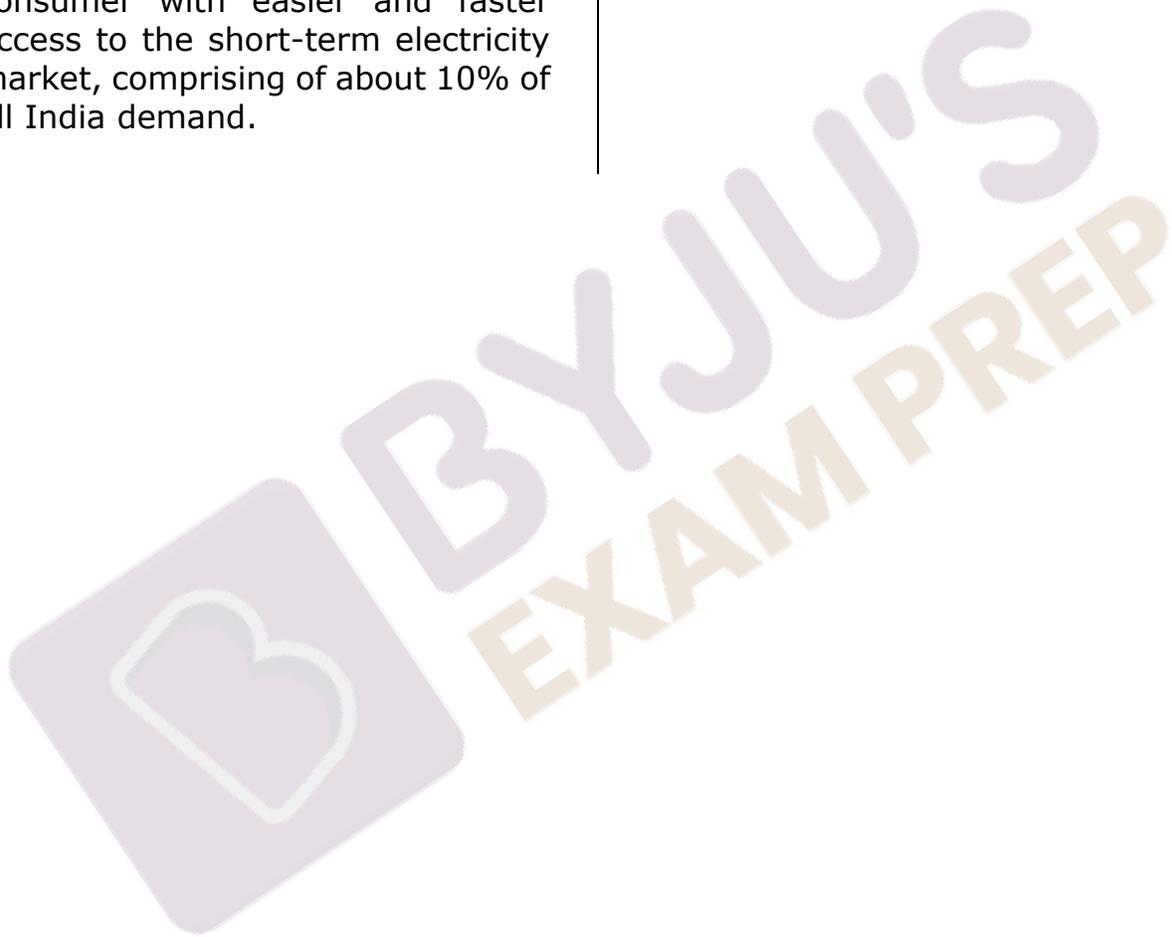
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40. Ans. D.

\* **NOAR would be the key to facilitate faster electricity markets and enable integration of Renewable Energy (RE) resources into the grid.** NOAR will enable seamless market participation by the open access consumer with easier and faster access to the short-term electricity market, comprising of about 10% of all India demand.

\* **NOAR is part of the Ministry of Power, Government of India's initiative** and the required regulatory framework has been notified by the CERC through operationalization of the 5th Amendment Regulation of Open Access in inter- State Transmission.



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