



NABARD Gr A 2022

Imp. Economic & Social Issues

Questions PDF

1. What is the main focus of Intensified Mission Indradhanush 3.0?
 - A. Farmers and Small Business
 - B. Children and Pregnant Women
 - C. Women and Senior Citizen
 - D. Infants and Girls
 - E. A, B and C

2. 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%

3. Which organization releases the Green Bonds?
 - A. Reserve Bank of India
 - B. Bank of International Settlements
 - C. Asian Development Bank
 - D. State Bank of India
 - E. None of these

4. Which organization publishes A Global Green New Deal Report?
 - A. IMF
 - B. AIIB
 - C. UNICEF
 - D. UNEP
 - E. None of the above

5. 'Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojna' has been launched for
 - A. providing housing loan to poor people at cheaper interest rates
 - B. promoting women's Self-Help Group in backward area
 - C. promoting financial inclusion in the country
 - D. providing financial help to the marginalized communities
 - E. None of the above

6. What is the upper age limit of Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM), that covers unorganised workers?
 - A. 30 years
 - B. 35 years
 - C. 40 years



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- D. 45 years
- E. 50 years

7. TRIFED is responsible for employment generation of which section of people?

- A. Transforming Youth
- B. Scheduled Caste Section
- C. Tribal People
- D. Economically Weaker Section
- E. None of the above

8. Which state of India is the largest producer of rice?

- A. Punjab
- B. West Bengal
- C. Haryana
- D. Uttar Pradesh
- E. Madhya Pradesh

9. Which of the following is not the components of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana?

- A. Har Khet ko Pani
- B. More crop per drop
- C. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme
- D. Sewage water or untreated water Programme
- E. Watershed Development

10. What does R stand for in GOBAR-DHAN yojana?

- A. Recollection
- B. Revival
- C. Resources
- D. Re-ignite
- E. Reliance

11. What is the estimated kharif foodgrains crop output for 2019-20, as per first advance estimate?

- A. 140.57 million tonnes
- B. 120.47 million tonnes
- C. 130.28 million tonnes
- D. 150.44 million tonnes
- E. 160 million tonnes



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12. What is the sunset date for Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)?

- A. 2022
- B. 2023
- C. 2025
- D. 2027
- E. 2030

13. Per Drop More Crop is a component of _____

- A. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
- B. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana
- C. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana
- D. National Agriculture Market Scheme
- E. National Food Security Mission

14. Which of the following is not the components of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana?

- A. Har Khet ko Pani
- B. More crop per drop
- C. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme
- D. Sewage water or untreated water Programme
- E. Watershed Development

15. The term Green Box, Amber Box and Blue Box of WTO deals with a member country's?

- 1) Subsidies
- 2) Intellectual Property Rights
- 3) Non - Tariff Barriers

Select the correct answer

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

16. What is the full form of AMRUT?

- A. Atal Mission for Reduced Urban Emission Transport
- B. Atal Mission for Rural-Urban Transformation
- C. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation
- D. Atal Mission for Rapid Urban Transport
- E. Atal Mission for Rural and Urban Transport



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17. Which of the following statements are correct regarding 'Middle Income Trap'?

- 1) "Middle Income Trap" is a situation for Middle Income Countries where they are not able to move up to the higher income status.
- 2) "Middle Income Trap" phenomenon is seen in rapidly growing economies.
- 3) "Middle Income Trap" can be overcome by giving more importance to resource-driven growth.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

18. "The face value of the bond increases in line with inflation" is called:

- A. Fixed Rate Bonds
- B. Floating Rate Bonds
- C. Zero Coupon Bonds
- D. Capital Indexed Bonds
- E. Inflation Indexed Bonds

19. Which of the following statements are not correct with respect to Atal Beemit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana?

- A. It is an initiative of Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI).
- B. It offers cash compensation to insured persons when they are rendered unemployed.
- C. It was introduced in 2018
- D. A and B
- E. B and C

20. What is the maximum deposit in Sukanya Samridhi Yojana?

- A. Rs. 10,000
- B. Rs. 1 lakh
- C. Rs. 1.5 lakh
- D. Rs. 2 lakh
- E. None of these

21. As per the Union Budget 2021-22, 100% electrification of Broad-Gauge routes of railways is to be completed by _____



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- A. December 2023
- B. December 2022
- C. December 2021
- D. December 2024
- E. December 2025

22.The communist philosophy is wound around the point that the decisions need to be made at the centralised level. USSR was a communist state, which type of economics will describe the economic system followed by USSR?

- A. Traditional Economic System
- B. Command Economic System
- C. Mixed Economic System
- D. Market Economic System
- E. None of the above

23.Which organization releases the Green Bonds?

- A. Reserve Bank of India
- B. Bank of International Settlements
- C. Asian Development Bank
- D. State Bank of India
- E. None of these

24.Recently, the gold imports of India have surged compared to the last years data. India is _____ largest consumer of gold in the world.

- A. First
- B. Second
- C. Third
- D. Fourth
- E. Tenth

25.Government announces MSPs for 22 mandated crops, that includes _____ kharif season crops.

- A. 8
- B. 10
- C. 12
- D. 14
- E. 16

26.Which of the following language is the part of Indo-Aryan language family?

- A. Santhali
- B. Kannada



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- C. Meitei
- D. Marathi
- E. Tibetan

27. How many official languages are there in the eighth schedule of the constitution of India?

- A. 18
- B. 20
- C. 22
- D. 24
- E. 26

28. Which of the following is the nodal agency in India for interacting with United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)?

- A. Ministry of External Affairs
- B. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- C. Ministry of External Affairs
- D. Ministry of Women and Child Development
- E. Ministry of Finance

29. Which of the following theories is often used to describe the cultural integration of immigrants together?

- A. Melting Pot Theory
- B. Salad Bowl Theory
- C. Liberal Theory
- D. Assimilation Theory
- E. Disharmony Theory

30. Which of the following statement/s is/are incorrect with respect to Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)?

- A. It was launched by Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) in 2016
- B. It is a successor Provision of Urban Amenities to Rural Areas (PURA) scheme.
- C. It covers 300 clusters, of which 109 are tribal clusters and 191 non-tribal clusters
- D. A and B
- E. A, B and C

31. In which year, India became the member of International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)?

- A. 1957



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- B. 1967
- C. 1977
- D. 1987
- E. 1997



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###ANSWERS###

1. Ans. B.

- Intensified Mission Indradhanush 3.0 launched to expand immunization coverage across the country.
- The focus of IMI 3.0 will be on children and pregnant women who missed their vaccine doses during the COVID-19 pandemic.

2. 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

3. Ans. B.

- The Bank for International Settlements (BIS) has launched an open-ended fund for central bank investments in green bonds.
- The BIS's green bond fund initiative helps central banks to incorporate environmental sustainability objectives in the management of their reserves.

4. Ans. D.

• A Global Green New Deal report was commissioned by UNEP in response to the multiple global crises of 2008 – fuel, food and financial. The report proposes a mix of policy actions that would stimulate economic recovery and at the same time improve the sustainability of the world economy.

• The Global Green New Deal (GGND) calls on governments to allocate a significant share of stimulus funding to green sectors and sets out three objectives: (i) economic recovery; (ii) poverty eradication; and (iii) reduced carbon emissions and ecosystem degradation; and proposed a framework for green stimulus programs as well as supportive domestic and international policies.

5. Ans. C.

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana is a financial inclusion program of the Government of India open to Indian citizens, that aims to expand affordable access to financial services such as bank accounts, remittances, credit, insurance and pensions.

6. Ans. C.

* Ministry of Labour and Employment launches Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM).

* It seeks to benefit around 42 crore workers from the unorganized sector of the country.

* Age limit is between 18 to 40 years.



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7. Ans. C.

- * TRIFED is dedicated for tribal people.
- * TRIFED stands for Tribal Co-operative Marketing Federation of India.
- * It is a national level cooperative body under the administrative control of Ministry of Tribal Affairs and was established under Multi-state co-operative societies act 1984.

8. Ans. B.

- West Bengal is the largest producer of rice in India.
- Rice is regarded as the master crop of coastal India and in few regions of eastern India.
- Rice is the basic food crop and being a tropical plant, it flourishes comfortably in hot and humid climate. Rice is mainly grown in rain fed areas that receive heavy annual rainfall.

9. Ans. D.

- PMKSY has the following components:
 - **Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP):** It focuses on faster completion of ongoing Major and Medium Irrigation including National Projects.
 - **Har Khet ko Pani:** Creation of new water sources through Minor Irrigation (both surface and ground water), Repair, restoration and renovation of water bodies, Creating and rejuvenating traditional water storage systems, etc
 - **Per Drop More Crop**
 - **Watershed Development:** Effective management of runoff water and improved soil & moisture conservation activities and Converging with MGNREGS for creation of water source.

10. Ans. C.

- GOBAR-DHAN stands for Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources Dhan (GOBAR-DHAN)
- The scheme is implemented under Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin-Phase 2, by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation under the Jal Shakti ministry.
- It to augment income of farmers by converting biodegradable waste into compressed biogas (CBG).

11. Ans. A.

- First Advance Estimates of production of major Kharif crops for 2019-20 have been released by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare
- As per First Advance Estimates, the estimated production of foodgrains crops is estimated at 140.57 million during Kharif 2019-20 showing decline from 141.71 million tonnes in kharif 2018-19.

12. Ans. E.



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* Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) is designed to strengthen Gram Sabhas to function as effective institutions with social inclusion of citizens particularly the vulnerable groups.

* Sunset date for RGSA will be 31st March 2030.

13. Ans. A.

* 'Per Drop More Crop' is a component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).

* It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

* It focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through Micro Irrigation viz. Drip and Sprinkler irrigation systems.

14. Ans. D.

• PMKSY has the following components:

- **Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP):** It focuses on faster completion of ongoing Major and Medium Irrigation including National Projects.

- **Har Khet ko Pani:** Creation of new water sources through Minor Irrigation (both surface and ground water), Repair, restoration and renovation of water bodies, Creating and rejuvenating traditional water storage systems, etc

- **Per Drop More Crop**

- **Watershed Development:** Effective management of runoff water and improved soil & moisture conservation activities and Converging with MGNREGS for creation of water source.

15. Ans. A.

In WTO terminology, subsidies in agriculture and agricultural produce are identified by "Boxes".

Green Box

In simple terms, subsidies that do not distort trade fall in this box. According to WTO, green box subsidies should not distort trade, or at most cause minimal distortion.

These green box subsidies must be government-funded — not by charging consumers higher prices, and they must not involve price support.

Usually these subsidies are not directed at specific products and are not targeting subsidies and they may include direct income supports for farmers who are distressed due to crop loss or market breakdown.

Example - environmental and conservation programs, research funding, inspection programs, domestic food aid including food stamps, and disaster relief, farmer training programs, pest-disease control program

WTO Limit : There is no limit on governments for giving this kind of subsidies to their farmers.

Amber Box



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The subsidies that distort the international trade by making products of a particular country cheaper as compared to same or similar product from another country is slotted under this box.

They distort trade balance because they encourage excessive production, therefore given country's product becomes cheaper than others, in the international market.

Example :- Input subsidies such as subsidy on electricity , seeds , fertilizers , irrigation etc. Market support price (MSP) subsidies also fall under this box.

WTO limit -

For developed country - 5% of agriculture production in 1986-88

For developing country - 10% of agriculture production in 1986-88

Blue Box

These are basically Amber Box subsidies but they tend to limit the production. . Any support that would normally be in the amber box, is placed in the blue box if the support also requires farmers to limit their production.

This "Box" is a hotly debated topic. Countries argue that Blue box subsidies are crucial for ushering in agricultural reforms. Currently only few countries like Norway , Iceland , Slovenia etc use this kind of subsidies.

Example - Subsidies that don't increase with production. For example subsidies linked with acreage or number of animals.

16. Ans. C.

AMRUT stands for Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi launched AMRUT on 25 June 2015. 500 cities are taken up under AMRUT. The total outlay for AMRUT is Rs. 50,000 crore for five years from FY 2015-16 to FY 2019-20 and the Mission is operated as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

It has 8 mission components

- 1- Water supply
- 2- Sewerage
- 3- Septage
- 4- Storm Water Drainage
- 5 - Storm Water Drainage
- 6- Urban Transport
- 7- Reforms management & support
- 8- Capacity Building

17. Ans. A.

- Middle income trap is a situation for Middle Income Countries where they are not able to move up to the higher income status due to the operation of several adverse factors. The "middle-income trap" is the phenomenon of hitherto rapidly growing economies stagnating at middle-income levels (of per capita income) and failing to graduate into the ranks of high-income countries.



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- Avoiding the middle income trap entails identifying strategies to introduce new processes and find new markets to maintain export growth.
 - The biggest challenge to overcome Middle Income Trap is moving from resource-driven growth that is dependent on cheap labor and capital to growth based on high productivity and innovation. This requires investments in infrastructure and education—building a high-quality education system which encourages creativity and supports breakthroughs in science and technology.
18. Ans. D.

- **Capital Indexed Bonds** – The face value of the bond increases in line with inflation. CIBs are a bond whose base payment rises and falls with the Consumer Price Index (CPI). CIBs have their capital, or the principal amount of the bond, indexed (usually quarterly) with the revised capital amount due for repayment at maturity.

- **Floating Rate Bonds** – Interest rate is expressed as a margin over the national base rate.

- **Zero Coupon Bonds** – Pay no interest but are sold at a discount and redeemed at full face value.

- **Fixed Rate Bonds** – Interest rate payable does not alter over time.

- **Inflation Indexed Bonds**– Both amount and interest are index linked.

19. Ans. A.

- Atal Beemit Vyakti Kalyan Yojana is a welfare measure being implemented by the Employee's State Insurance (ESI) Corporation.

- It offers cash compensation to insured persons when they are rendered unemployed.

- It was introduced in 2018.

20. Ans. C.

Ans. C

Sukanya Samridhi Yojana: The **minimum deposit** under the scheme is **Rs. 250/-**. The **maximum deposit is Rs. 1.5 lakhs**. There is no limit on the number of investments one can make in an account either in a month or in a year.

21. Ans. A.

- 100% electrification of Broad-Gauge routes of railways is to be completed by December 2023, as per Union Budget 2021-22.

- Total outlay for railways in Union Budget 2021-22: Rs. 1,10,055 crores, out of which Rs. 1,07,100 crores is for capital expenditure.

22. Ans. B.

In a command economic system, a large part of the economic system is controlled by a centralized power. For example, in the USSR most decisions were made by the central government. This type of economy was the core of the communist philosophy.



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China or D.P.R.K. (North Korea) are examples of command economies.

23. Ans. B.

- The Bank for International Settlements (BIS) has launched an open-ended fund for central bank investments in green bonds.
- The BIS's green bond fund initiative helps central banks to incorporate environmental sustainability objectives in the management of their reserves.

24. Ans. B.

* India's gold imports, which have a bearing on the country's current account deficit (CAD), rose by **33.34 per cent to USD 46.14 billion during the 2021-22 fiscal on account of higher demand, according to official data.**

* Gold imports were worth USD 34.62 billion in 2020-21. The surge in gold imports during the last financial year contributed to the widening of the trade deficit to USD 192.41 billion, against USD 102.62 billion in 2020-21.

* **India is the world's second-biggest gold consumer after China.** The imports are largely driven by the jewellery industry. The gems and jewellery exports during 2021-22 grew by about 50 per cent to about USD 39 billion.

25. Ans. D.

* Government announces MSPs for 22 mandated crops that includes 14 kharif season crops, 6 rabi crops and 2 other commercial crops.

* MSP is announced at the beginning of the sowing season for certain crops on the recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP).

26. Ans. D.

* Indo-Aryan languages represent easternmost branch of the Indo-European language family and are spoken people in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, parts of the Himalayas, and in Sri Lanka.

* This language family comprises Hindi, Sanskrit, Urdu, Bengali, Kashmiri, Marathi, etc.

27. Ans. C.

* Eighth Schedule of the constitution of India recognizes a total of 22 languages as the official languages.

* While 14 of these languages were included in the constitution at first, the rest of the languages were added to the constitution through subsequent amendments.

* 22 official languages are Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, Bodo, Santhali, Maithili and Dogri

28. Ans. D.

- UNICEF's partnership with India started in 1949. Nodal agency in India for interacting with UNICEF is Ministry of Women and Child Development.



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- UNICEF works in 17 Indian states with more than 450 nurses, covering 90% of India's child population.

29. Ans. A.

- * Melting pot is a monocultural metaphor for a heterogeneous society becoming more homogeneous and different elements melting together with a common culture

- * The theory assumes that various immigrant groups will tend to melt together

30. Ans. E.

- * Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) was launched by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) in 2016 to deliver integrated project-based infrastructure in the rural areas, which will also include development of economic activities and skill development.

- * It covers 300 clusters, of which 109 are tribal clusters and 191 non-tribal clusters, which are currently under different stages of development across 28 States and 8 Union Territories

- * It has 2 fund streams: Convergence through various schemes (Central sector, centrally sponsored schemes, State sector/ sponsored schemes/ programmes, CSR funds etc) and Critical Gap Funds (CGF).

31. Ans. C.

- India was the founding member of International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and joined IFAD IN 1977

- Country strategic opportunities programme is fully aligned with govt's policy framework of doubling farmers' incomes in real terms by 2022.



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