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UPSC Prelims 2026

Question Bank

Economy

148 questions · with full explanations

WHAT'S INSIDE THIS PDF

Priority bucket	Description	Count
T1+focus	Must-know, focus events (highest priority)	29
T1	Must-know, non-focus events	4
T2+focus	Important, focus events	15
T2	Important, non-focus events	57
T3	Supporting / background events	43
TOTAL		148

HOW TO USE THIS BANK

Questions are grouped by priority bucket, with most-important (T1+focus) first. Within each bucket they are ordered by event date (newest first). Every question shows the source event, full options with the correct answer marked, a detailed explanation, the topic + concepts tested, and a link back to the original revision note on prepdose.in for deeper study.

About the Publishers



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Tier 1 - Must-Know (Focus Events)

29 questions

Q1. Lok Sabha Passes Finance Bill 2026

T1+focus · statement_based · HARD · 2026-03-25

Consider the following statements in respect of the Finance Bill, 2026:

1. The power of the Tax Recovery Officer to arrest a taxpayer-in-default has been completely removed.
2. The additional tax on promoter share buybacks is restricted solely to domestic buybacks governed by the Companies Act, 2013.

- (A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) **Both 1 and 2 ✓**
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Both statements are correct, despite containing extreme words ('completely', 'solely') which are often used as elimination traps.

Statement 1 (correct): The Finance Bill 2026 decriminalised recovery by completely removing the power of the Tax Recovery Officer (TRO) to arrest and detain a taxpayer-in-default in prison, shifting towards non-coercive recovery methods.

Statement 2 (correct): A late-stage amendment to the Bill restricted the additional promoter tax solely to domestic buybacks governed by Section 68 of the Companies Act, 2013. This was done specifically to protect foreign investment by exempting offshore entities and cross-border capital returns from unintended harsh tax consequences.

Topic: Fiscal Policy

Concepts: Taxation, Legislative Amendments, Corporate Compliance

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Lok Sabha Passes Finance Bill 2026](#)

Q2. Cabinet Approves Modified UDAN Scheme (UDAN 2.0)

T1+focus · chronological · MEDIUM · 2026-03-25

Arrange the following events related to the evolution of India's regional aviation connectivity in chronological order:

1. Expiration of the initial 3-year Viability Gap Funding (VGF) subsidies leads to the discontinuation of nearly half the operationalized routes.
2. The guaranteed ten-year implementation horizon for the Modified UDAN scheme commences.
3. The original UDAN scheme is launched under the National Civil Aviation Policy.
4. The Union Cabinet approves the Modified UDAN scheme with a ₹28,840 crore outlay.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (A) 3, 1, 4, 2 ✓
(B) 3, 4, 1, 2
(C) 1, 3, 4, 2
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4

Answer: (A)

Explanation

The correct chronological sequence of events is 3, 1, 4, 2. - Event 3: The original UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) scheme was launched first, in October 2016, under the National Civil Aviation Policy. - Event 1: Over the scheme's first nine years, a critical bottleneck emerged where nearly 50 percent of the operationalized routes were discontinued once their initial 3-year Viability Gap Funding (VGF) subsidies expired. - Event 4: To address this route collapse and shift the financial burden to the exchequer, the Union Cabinet approved the Modified UDAN (UDAN 2.0) scheme with a ₹28,840 crore outlay on March 25, 2026. - Event 2: The guaranteed ten-year implementation horizon for the Modified UDAN scheme commences from FY 2026-27 (which begins on April 1, 2026, following the March Cabinet approval).

Topic: Infrastructure

Concepts: Regional Connectivity Scheme, Viability Gap Funding, Public Policy Lifecycle

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Cabinet Approves Modified UDAN Scheme \(UDAN 2.0\)](#)

Q3. Introduction of FCRA Amendment Bill 2026

T1+focus · match_pairs · MEDIUM · 2026-03-25

Consider the following pairs regarding the provisions introduced or amended by the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2026: List-I (Provision/Feature) A. Designated Authority B. Automatic Cessation C. Central Approval D. Section 35 List-II (Corresponding Mandate/Change) i. Mandatory statutory prerequisite before local police can register an FIR ii. Reduced the maximum imprisonment for contravening the Act to one year iii. Exercises civil court powers to take over and manage foreign-funded assets iv. Triggers asset vesting if an NGO's certificate naturally expires Which of the following is the correct matching?

- (A) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii ✓
- (B) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
- (C) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
- (D) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii

Answer: (A)

Explanation

The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2026 introduces several structural changes: A matches with (iii): A new Chapter IIIA establishes a 'Designated Authority' with civil court powers to provisionally and permanently take over, manage, or sell assets created from foreign funds. B matches with (iv): The 'automatic cessation' clause ensures assets systematically vest in the Designated Authority simply if an NGO's renewal application is not successfully processed in time or if the certificate naturally expires. C matches with (i): Prior approval from the Central Government is now an absolute statutory mandate before State law enforcement agencies and local police can register FIRs and initiate investigations. D matches with (ii): Section 35 of the FCRA was amended to drastically reduce the maximum imprisonment for contravening the Act from five years to one year, shifting focus to asset expropriation.

Topic: Polity - Legislation

Concepts: FCRA, Civil Society Regulation, Asset Expropriation

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Introduction of FCRA Amendment Bill 2026](#)

Q4. Cabinet Approves FDI Relaxations for Land Bordering Countries

T1+focus · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2026-03-10

Consider the following statements:

1. Investments from land-bordering countries in structurally sensitive sectors like defense and space never qualify for the 10 percent automatic route relaxation.
2. The revised FDI policy explicitly defines the 10 percent threshold for determining beneficial ownership using criteria from the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA).

- (A) 1 only ✓
(B) 2 only
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): While the March 2026 amendment allows up to 10 percent non-controlling beneficial ownership from land-bordering countries under the automatic route, this relaxation does not apply uniformly. Structurally sensitive sectors like defense and space, as well as prohibited sectors like atomic energy, never qualify for this automatic route relaxation and remain fully restricted.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The revised policy explicitly defines the 10 percent threshold for determining beneficial ownership using criteria from the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), not the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA).

Topic: Foreign Direct Investment

Concepts: Foreign Direct Investment, Beneficial Ownership, Capital Account Transactions

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Cabinet Approves FDI Relaxations for Land Bordering Countries](#)

Q5. NITI Aayog Releases Viksit Bharat and Net Zero Scenario Reports

T1+focus · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2026-02-10

In its 11-volume study mapping the pathways to achieve Net Zero emissions by 2070, what specific trajectory does NITI Aayog explicitly model for India's coal consumption?

- (A) It will peak by 2030 to align with the updated Nationally Determined Contributions before a steep phase-down.
- (B) **It will continue to rise until 2047 to ensure base-load power for industrial expansion before beginning a steep decline. ✓**
- (C) It will be strictly capped at 2025 levels, relying solely on external finance to fund the base-load power transition.
- (D) It will undergo an immediate phased reduction to ensure non-fossil fuel generation reaches 100 percent by 2050.

Answer: (B)

Explanation

According to the NITI Aayog report, India's coal consumption will actually continue to rise until 2047 (potentially reaching 1.83 billion tonnes by 2050) to ensure base-load power for industrial expansion, before a steep drop begins. This addresses a common misconception that 'Net Zero' targets imply an immediate reduction in coal usage, highlighting instead a phased transition that accommodates developing economy needs.

Option 1 (incorrect): as the peak is modeled for 2047, not 2030.

Option 3 (incorrect): as coal use is not capped at 2025 levels.

Option 4 (incorrect): because the target for 100 percent non-fossil fuel generation is set for 2070, not 2050, and there is no immediate phased reduction.

Topic: Environment - Climate Change

Concepts: Net Zero Emissions, Energy Transition, NITI Aayog Reports

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: NITI Aayog Releases Viksit Bharat and Net Zero Scenario Reports](#)

Q6. Union Budget 2026-27 Presentation

T1+focus · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2026-02-01

With reference to the Union Budget 2026-27, consider the following statements:

1. The tax holiday for units in the International Financial Services Centre (GIFT City) has been extended to 20 years.
2. The receipts from the ₹80,000 crore disinvestment target are classified as revenue receipts as they represent a cash inflow to the government.

- (A) 1 only ✓
(B) 2 only
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The Union Budget 2026-27 extended the tax holiday for units in the International Financial Services Centre (GIFT City) from a 10-year consecutive block to a 20-year tax holiday in order to attract long-term global financial institutions.

Statement 2 (incorrect): Disinvestment receipts are classified as miscellaneous capital receipts, not revenue receipts. While they do represent a cash inflow, they result in a reduction of government assets (such as equity stakes in CPSEs), which fundamentally alters the government's balance sheet rather than acting as everyday revenue income.

Topic: Fiscal Policy and Budgeting

Concepts: Capital vs Revenue Receipts, Disinvestment, Taxation Policy

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Union Budget 2026-27 Presentation](#)

Q7. Economic Survey 2025-26 Tabled in Parliament

T1+focus · match_pairs · MEDIUM · 2026-01-29

Match List-I (Macroeconomic indicators/targets as per the Economic Survey 2025-26) with List-II (Corresponding figures): List-I A. FY26 Real GDP growth estimate B. FY25 Fiscal Deficit achieved C. FY26 Fiscal Deficit target D. Medium-term potential growth rate List-II i. 4.4% ii. 4.8% iii. 7.0% iv. 7.4%

- (A) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii ✓
(B) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv
(C) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
(D) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Based on the Economic Survey 2025-26: A matches with (iv): Real GDP growth for FY26 is estimated at 7.4%. B matches with (ii): The Centre contained the FY25 fiscal deficit at 4.8% of GDP. C matches with (i): The ambitious fiscal deficit target set for FY26 is 4.4%. D matches with (iii): The Survey officially

revised India's medium-term potential growth rate upward to 7.0%. Option 1 correctly pairs all these figures. Options 2, 3, and 4 incorrectly swap the FY25 achieved deficit with the FY26 target, or confuse the real GDP growth estimate (7.4%) with the medium-term potential growth rate (7.0%).

Topic: Economy - Macroeconomics

Concepts: Economic Survey, Fiscal Deficit, GDP Growth

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Economic Survey 2025-26 Tabled in Parliament](#)

Q8. NITI Aayog Launches Three Circular Economy Reports

T1+focus · assertion_reason · MEDIUM · 2026-01-22

Statement-I: To alleviate the financial burden on manufacturers, the NITI Aayog circular economy roadmaps have altered the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) framework to place the cost of end-of-life waste management entirely on the consumer. Statement-II: The new policy framework formally integrates informal waste dismantlers via the Udyam Assist platform, offering them one-time liability waivers and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) certification.

- (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I
- (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does NOT explain Statement-I
- (C) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- (D) **Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct ✓**

Answer: (D)

Explanation

Statement-I is incorrect. Despite the massive push to formalize the recycling ecosystem, the fundamental liability structure of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) remains unaltered. Producers, Importers, and Brand Owners (PIBOs) are still legally and financially accountable for the end-of-life management of their products; the burden has not been shifted to the end consumer. Statement-II is correct. The roadmaps formally integrate informal waste pickers and dismantlers via the Udyam Assist platform, offering one-time liability waivers and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) certification to workers who previously operated outside the legal framework.

Topic: Environment - Waste Management

Concepts: Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), Circular Economy, Informal Sector Integration

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: NITI Aayog Launches Three Circular Economy Reports](#)

Q9. IMF Releases January 2026 World Economic Outlook Update

T1+focus · simple_mcq · HARD · 2026-01-19

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) regularly publishes the World Economic Outlook (WEO) to analyze global growth prospects and systemic risks. Which of the following provides the specific mandate for the IMF to monitor the economic health of its member nations as part of this surveillance function?

- (A) The lending and bailout provisions under the Extended Fund Facility (EFF)
- (B) The surveillance mandate under Article IV of its Articles of Agreement ✓**
- (C) The financial stabilization protocols of the Stand-By Arrangements (SBA)
- (D) The macroeconomic survey guidelines of the Global Economic Prospects

Answer: (B)

Explanation

The correct answer is Option 2. The IMF's surveillance mandate, which requires it to monitor the economic health of its member nations and forms the basis for reports like the WEO, is conducted under Article IV of its Articles of Agreement. Options 1 and 3 are incorrect because the Extended Fund Facility (EFF) and Stand-By Arrangements (SBA) are lending and bailout mechanisms, which are often erroneously conflated with the IMF's economic surveillance and reporting functions.

Option 4 (incorrect): because the 'Global Economic Prospects' is a separate flagship report published by the World Bank, not an IMF mandate.

Topic: International Organizations

Concepts: IMF Surveillance, Article IV Consultations, World Economic Outlook

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: IMF Releases January 2026 World Economic Outlook Update](#)

Q10. NITI Aayog Releases Report on MSME Schemes Convergence

T1+focus · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2026-01-15

Consider the following statements regarding the NITI Aayog report on MSME schemes convergence:

1. It recommends merging the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and PM Vishwakarma into a single unified flagship initiative to reduce compliance costs.
2. It proposes integrating the Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) as a dedicated sub-scheme under the Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP).

- (A) 1 only
- (B) 2 only ✓**
- (C) Both 1 and 2
- (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): Despite the broad push for convergence, the report prepared by the Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI) explicitly recommended against the indiscriminate merging of all schemes. Large-scale flagship programs like PMEGP and PM Vishwakarma were kept independent to maintain their strategic focus and scale.

Statement 2 (correct): As part of its cluster development integration, the report proposes merging SFURTI into the MSE-CDP as a dedicated sub-scheme under unified governance.

Topic: Economy - MSME Sector

Concepts: Scheme Convergence, MSME Policies, NITI Aayog Reports

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: NITI Aayog Releases Report on MSME Schemes Convergence](#)

Q11. World Bank Global Economic Prospects January 2026 Published

T1+focus · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2026-01-13

With reference to the Global Economic Prospects report, consider the following statements:

1. The January 2026 edition downgraded India's FY27 growth forecast relative to its previous June projection to account for newly imposed US import tariffs.
2. It demonstrates that the application of fiscal rules improves a country's fiscal balance by an average of 1.4 percent of GDP over the medium term.

- (A) 1 only
(B) 2 only ✓
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): While the report models the impact of 50 percent US import tariffs and notes they are the primary reason for India's expected growth moderation to 6.5 percent in FY27, this forecast was actually held steady (unchanged) compared to the previous June projection. Robust domestic demand fully offset the expected tariff impacts, preventing a fresh downgrade.

Statement 2 (correct): The January 2026 report includes a dedicated analytical chapter showing that the application of fiscal rules improves a country's fiscal balance by an average of 1.4 percent of GDP over the medium term.

Topic: Economy - Macroeconomics

Concepts: Economic Growth Projections, Fiscal Policy, International Trade

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: World Bank Global Economic Prospects January 2026 Published](#)

Q12. CAG Flags Severe Lapses in PMKVY Implementation

T1+focus · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2025-12-18

Consider the following statements in respect of the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY):

1. The scheme mandated a ₹500 Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) reward to candidates strictly upon securing successful job placements.
2. The scheme was primarily implemented by the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC).

- (A) 1 only
(B) 2 only ✓
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The PMKVY scheme mandated a ₹500 Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) reward to 'certified candidates', not strictly upon securing job placements. The CAG audit highlighted a critical gap here, noting that while millions were certified and eligible for the reward, the actual employment placement rate remained remarkably low at around 41%.

Statement 2 (correct): PMKVY was launched as India's flagship skill development scheme under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) and was implemented primarily by the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC).

Topic: Governance - Welfare Schemes

Concepts: Public Accountability, Skill Development, Direct Benefit Transfer

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: CAG Flags Severe Lapses in PMKVY Implementation](#)

Q13. Lok Sabha Passes Insurance Laws Amendment Bill 2025

T1+focus · simple_mcq · HARD · 2025-12-16

Under the provisions of the Sabka Bima Sabki Raksha (Amendment of Insurance Laws) Act, 2025, which of the following statements regarding the regulatory framework for insurance companies is correct?

- (A) Foreign life insurance companies are permitted to operate directly in India through branch offices without incorporating an Indian subsidiary.
- (B) Public insurance companies must obtain prior approval from the IRDAI for transferring shares that exceed 5 percent of their paid-up capital. ✓**
- (C) Insurance companies with 100 percent foreign direct investment are allowed to invest a portion of their collected premiums in foreign capital markets.
- (D) The majority of the board of directors and key managerial persons of a foreign-owned insurance company must be resident Indian citizens.

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Option 2 (correct): The 2025 amendment relaxed the threshold for triggering prior IRDAI approval for share transfers in public insurance companies from 1 percent to 5 percent of paid-up capital.

Option 1 (incorrect): While foreign reinsurers can operate via branches, direct life or general insurance businesses must still be incorporated in India as subsidiaries, even with 100 percent FDI.

Option 3 (incorrect): The government maintained strict localization requirements, mandating that 100 percent of premiums collected from Indian policyholders must be invested within India.

Option 4 (incorrect): The corporate governance norms were relaxed so that only at least one among the CEO, Managing Director, or Chairperson must be a resident Indian citizen, removing the previous requirement for a resident Indian majority on the board.

Topic: Economy - Financial Sector

Concepts: Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Insurance Sector Reforms, Corporate Governance, IRDAI Regulations

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Lok Sabha Passes Insurance Laws Amendment Bill 2025](#)

Q14. Scheme for Rare Earth Magnets Manufacturing

T1+focus · how_many_correct · EASY · 2025-11-26

Consider the following statements regarding the Scheme for Rare Earth Magnets Manufacturing:

1. The scheme provides financial support exclusively through sales-linked incentives on incremental output.
2. Due to the presence of radioactive thorium, the primary extraction of monazite sand remains strictly under the sole purview of the government.
3. The initiative establishes a hard target of 6,000 Metric Tonnes Per Annum (MTPA) capacity for Sintered Rare Earth Permanent Magnets.
4. Rare earth elements are physically rare in the Earth's crust, with elements like Cerium being significantly less common than copper.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (A) Only one
- (B) **Only two ✓**
- (C) Only three
- (D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The scheme introduces a hybrid model that offers both upfront Capital Subsidies for expensive plant setups and Sales-Linked Incentives on incremental output, not exclusively sales-linked incentives.

Statement 2 (correct): Despite the push for downstream magnet manufacturing, the primary extraction of monazite sand remains strictly under the purview of the government (via IREL) because it contains radioactive thorium and is classified as a prescribed substance.

Statement 3 (correct): The scheme establishes a hard target of 6,000 MTPA domestic production capacity for Sintered Rare Earth Permanent Magnets.

Statement 4 (incorrect): Rare earth elements are relatively abundant globally; elements like Cerium are actually more common than copper or lead. The term 'rare' refers to the fact that they are rarely found in concentrated, economically viable ore deposits.

Topic: Economy - Industry

Concepts: Rare Earth Elements, Critical Minerals, Industrial Policy

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Scheme for Rare Earth Magnets Manufacturing](#)

Q15. Cabinet Clears ₹69,725 Crore Package for Maritime Sector

T1+focus · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2025-09-24

Under the ₹69,725 crore maritime sector package approved in September 2025, what specific modification was introduced to the Shipbuilding Financial Assistance Scheme (SBFAS)?

- (A) It transitioned from offering flat assistance to providing targeted, higher subsidies for green ships and highly specialized vessels. ✓
- (B) It was restructured into a specialized Development Finance Institution to provide long-tenure, low-cost debt to shipbuilders.
- (C) It introduced a mandate for the direct public procurement of commercial fleets to guarantee minimum orders for domestic shipyards.
- (D) It altered the Foreign Direct Investment limits in commercial shipbuilding to protect domestic manufacturers from foreign competition.

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Option 1 (correct): The extended SBFAS shifted from providing generally flat financial assistance across standard commercial vessels to incorporating targeted, higher subsidies for green ships (using alternative fuels like methanol or ammonia) and highly specialized vessels.

Option 2 (incorrect): because the creation of a specialized Development Finance Institution (DFI) for long-tenure debt refers to the newly established ₹25,000 crore Maritime Development Fund (MDF), not the SBFAS.

Option 3 (incorrect): as the government explicitly did not mandate direct public procurement of commercial fleet requirements; securing orders remains market-driven.

Option 4 (incorrect): because Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) limits in shipbuilding remained unchanged at 100 percent under the automatic route.

Topic: Economy - Infrastructure

Concepts: Shipbuilding Financial Assistance Scheme (SBFAS), Blue Economy, Green Shipping Transition

→ [Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Cabinet Clears ₹69,725 Crore Package for Maritime Sector](#)



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Q16. Draft Rules Issued for 100% FDI in Insurance

T1+focus · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2025-08-29

Consider the following statements:

1. The Indian insurance sector was reopened to private and foreign players based on the recommendations of the R.N. Malhotra Committee.
2. The draft rules mandate that the Chairperson, Managing Director, and Chief Executive Officer of a foreign-owned insurer must all be resident Indian citizens.
3. The draft rules retain the condition forcing foreign-majority insurers to keep 50% of net profits in general reserves if their solvency margin falls below 180%.
4. Despite the transition to 100% FDI, insurers are mandated to invest their entire premium collections within India.

- (A) Only one
(B) **Only two ✓**
(C) Only three
(D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The insurance sector was reopened to private and foreign players in 2000 following the recommendations of the R.N. Malhotra Committee (1994).

Statement 2 (incorrect): The draft rules mandate that at least ONE top executive (either the Chairperson, MD, or CEO) must remain a resident Indian citizen, not all three.

Statement 3 (incorrect): The condition forcing foreign-majority insurers to retain 50% of net profits in general reserves if their solvency margin fell below 1.2 times the control level (180%) was explicitly deleted to enable freer dividend payouts.

Statement 4 (correct): Despite the sweeping liberalizations, the mandate that insurers must invest their entire premium collections within India remains strictly intact (making the extreme word 'entire' factually correct here). Therefore, exactly two statements are correct.

Topic: Economy - Insurance

Concepts: Foreign Direct Investment, Insurance Sector Reforms, Corporate Governance in Financial Sector

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Draft Rules Issued for 100% FDI in Insurance](#)

Q17. Launch of PM Viksit Bharat Rozgar Yojana

T1+focus · simple_mcq · HARD · 2025-08-01

Under the PM Viksit Bharat Rozgar Yojana (PM-VBRY), which of the following is a mandatory condition for a first-time employee to receive the second installment of their direct wage support?

- (A) The employee must be hired by a firm that has recruited at least 5 new employees to meet the minimum hiring threshold.
- (B) **The employee must successfully complete a compulsory online financial literacy course. ✓**
- (C) The employee must receive their wages directly into a PAN-linked bank account rather than through the Aadhaar Bridge Payment System.
- (D) The employee must maintain continuous employment strictly within the manufacturing sector.

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Option 2 (correct): Under Part A of the PM-VBRY, the ₹15,000 wage support for first-time employees is paid in two installments (at 6 and 12 months). The second installment is strictly contingent upon the employee completing a compulsory online financial literacy course.

Option 1 (incorrect): because hiring at least 5 new employees is a condition for firms with 50 or more employees to unlock the employer subsidy (Part B), not the employee's wage support.

Option 3 (incorrect): because the Aadhaar Bridge Payment System (ABPS) is the designated channel for the employee benefit, whereas PAN-linked bank accounts are used for the employer subsidy.

Option 4 (incorrect): because the scheme supports job creation across all sectors; the manufacturing sector merely receives an extended 4-year employer benefit period compared to the standard 2 years.

Topic: Employment and Skill Development

Concepts: Wage Subsidies, Formalisation of Workforce, Financial Literacy

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Launch of PM Viksit Bharat Rozgar Yojana](#)

Q18. Wheat Stock Limits Imposed Under Essential Commodities Act

T1+focus · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2025-05-27

Consider the following statements:

1. Big chain retailers are subject to a total cumulative depot ceiling calculated solely as 10 metric tonnes multiplied by their total number of outlets.
2. Entities found exceeding the prescribed stock limits face immediate confiscation of their surplus wheat by the government.

- (A) 1 only ✓
(B) 2 only
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): Under the May 2025 order, big chain retailers are restricted to 10 tonnes per outlet, and their total cumulative depot ceiling is calculated exactly as 10 metric tonnes multiplied by their total number of outlets. The use of the extreme word 'solely' is factually accurate here, breaking common elimination heuristics.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The imposition of stock limits under the Essential Commodities Act does not mean the government confiscates surplus wheat. Instead, entities exceeding the limits are given a mandatory 15-day window to sell their excess stock in the open market to bring their holdings under the prescribed threshold.

Topic: Agriculture - Food Security

Concepts: Essential Commodities Act, Food Inflation, Stock Limits

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Wheat Stock Limits Imposed Under Essential Commodities Act](#)

Q19. RBI Approves Record ₹2.69 Lakh Crore Dividend to Government

T1+focus · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2025-05-23

Consider the following statements:

1. Under Section 47 of the RBI Act, 1934, the RBI must transfer its surplus to the Central Government after making provisions for bad debts, depreciation, and staff funds.
2. The Economic Capital Framework mandates the RBI to maintain a Contingent Risk Buffer strictly between 5.5% and 6.5% of its balance sheet.
3. Unrealized gains from fluctuations in the value of foreign currency held in the Currency and Gold Revaluation Account (CGRA) are included in the distributable surplus.
4. The RBI's surplus transfer acts as a tax revenue receipt for the government, directly shrinking the Gross Fiscal Deficit.

- (A) Only one
(B) **Only two ✓**
(C) Only three
(D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): Section 47 of the RBI Act, 1934 provides the statutory backing for the surplus transfer, mandating that after making provisions for bad debts, depreciation, and staff funds, the balance of the profits must be paid to the Central Government.

Statement 2 (correct): Under the Bimal Jalan Committee's Economic Capital Framework (ECF), the RBI is strictly mandated to maintain a Contingent Risk Buffer (CRB) between 5.5% and 6.5% of its balance sheet before transferring the remainder.

Statement 3 (incorrect): Unrealized gains (paper profits) from fluctuations in the value of gold or foreign currency are kept in the Currency and Gold Revaluation Account (CGRA) and cannot be distributed as dividends. Only realized equity is transferable.

Statement 4 (incorrect): The RBI does not collect taxes for its own revenue; its surplus acts as a massive 'Non-Tax Revenue Receipt' for the government, not a tax revenue receipt, though it does directly shrink the Gross Fiscal Deficit.

Topic: Economy - Banking

Concepts: Economic Capital Framework, Reserve Bank of India Act 1934, Fiscal Deficit, Non-Tax Revenue

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: RBI Approves Record ₹2.69 Lakh Crore Dividend to Government](#)

Q20. Ministry of Finance Releases Draft Climate Finance Taxonomy

T1+focus · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2025-05-16

With reference to the draft Climate Finance Taxonomy released in 2025, consider the following statements:

1. It was drafted and released by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to standardize definitions of green projects.
2. It legally mandates commercial banks to allocate a fixed percentage of their lending portfolios to climate-aligned activities.
3. It includes a 'transition-supportive' classification to help hard-to-abate sectors like steel and cement decarbonize over time.
4. It integrates with India's upcoming Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS) and emphasizes channeling green finance towards MSMEs.

- (A) Only one
(B) **Only two ✓**
(C) Only three
(D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The taxonomy was drafted and released by the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) under the Ministry of Finance, not the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

Statement 2 (incorrect): It is a classification and enabling framework designed to facilitate transparent capital flows, not a mandatory investment quota that forces banks to allocate a fixed percentage to green assets.

Statement 3 (correct): It features a 'Hybrid Classification System' that explicitly includes 'transition-supportive' investments for hard-to-abate sectors (e.g., steel and cement) alongside purely green activities.

Statement 4 (correct): The draft integrates with the upcoming Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS) and places a strong emphasis on channeling finance towards Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) for green transitions. Therefore, exactly two statements are correct.

Topic: Economy - Sustainable Finance

Concepts: Climate Finance, Green Taxonomy, Transition Finance, Decarbonization

→ [Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Ministry of Finance Releases Draft Climate Finance Taxonomy](#)

Q21. MeitY Notifies Electronics Component Manufacturing Scheme

T1+focus · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2025-04-08

Consider the following statements regarding the Electronics Component Manufacturing Scheme (ECMS):

1. It provides incentives for the manufacturing of lithium-ion cells solely intended for digital applications, explicitly excluding those for electric mobility.
 2. Unlike the earlier SPECS initiative, the ECMS relies exclusively on turnover-linked incentives for all product categories.
 3. The scheme uniquely provides incentives for the production of capital equipment and large machinery required to manufacture electronic components.
 4. To accelerate domestic value addition, the scheme mandates a ban on the import of critical parts needed by existing smartphone assemblers.
- (A) Only one
(B) **Only two** ✓
(C) Only three
(D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The ECMS strictly limits incentives for lithium-ion cells to those meant for digital applications (like smartphones and laptops), explicitly excluding mobility (EV) and energy storage cells.

Statement 2 (incorrect): While the earlier SPECS offered a flat 25 percent capex subsidy, ECMS introduces a differentiated framework of turnover-linked, capex-linked, and hybrid incentives, rather than relying exclusively on turnover-linked ones.

Statement 3 (correct): A unique feature of ECMS is that it incentivizes the production of the capital equipment and large machinery required to manufacture electronic components, targeting upstream backward linkages.

Statement 4 (incorrect): The scheme aims to gradually shift the electronics hardware ecosystem to India without banning the import of critical parts needed by existing assemblers.

Topic: Economy - Industry

Concepts: Backward Linkages, Import Substitution, Capital Goods Manufacturing

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: MeitY Notifies Electronics Component Manufacturing Scheme](#)

Q22. Cabinet Approves Electronics Component Manufacturing Scheme

T1+focus · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2025-03-28

Consider the following statements:

1. The Electronics Component Manufacturing Scheme (ECMS) strictly excludes finished electronic goods from its ambit, exclusively targeting intermediate components, sub-assemblies, and capital equipment.
2. Financial incentives under the scheme are disbursed based solely on incremental production volumes over a base year.

- (A) 1 only ✓
(B) 2 only
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The ECMS strictly excludes finished consumer devices (like smartphones and laptops) and exclusively targets upstream manufacturing, including bare components, sub-assemblies, and the capital equipment/machinery used to make them.

Statement 2 (incorrect): Unlike standard PLI schemes which disburse funds based purely on incremental production volumes over a base year, the ECMS marks a departure by utilizing capex-linked, turnover-linked, and hybrid incentives that factor in upfront capital requirements and direct employment generation.

Topic: Economy - Manufacturing

Concepts: Production Linked Incentive (PLI), Global Value Chains, Electronics Manufacturing

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Cabinet Approves Electronics Component Manufacturing Scheme](#)

Q23. RBI Allows Trade Settlement in Indian Rupee and Maldivian Rufiyaa

T1+focus · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2025-03-17

With reference to the RBI's framework for trade settlement in Indian Rupee and Maldivian Rufiyaa, consider the following statements:

1. Under this framework, the exchange rate between the two currencies is determined directly by the market.
2. The implementation of this bilateral mechanism supersedes the Asian Clearing Union (ACU) multilateral netting mechanism for trade between the two countries.

- (A) 1 only ✓
(B) 2 only
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The RBI directive specifies that the exchange rate between the Indian Rupee (INR) and the Maldivian Rufiyaa (MVR) is determined directly by the market, eliminating the double conversion cost previously incurred when routing through vehicle currencies like the US Dollar.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The new bilateral local currency settlement mechanism operates as an additional, voluntary option. It does not supersede or dismantle the existing Asian Clearing Union (ACU) multilateral netting mechanism, which remains fully functional for businesses that prefer to use it.

Topic: External Sector

Concepts: Foreign Exchange Market, Exchange Rate Mechanism, Asian Clearing Union

→ [Read the full revision note on PrepDose: RBI Allows Trade Settlement in Indian Rupee and Maldivian Rufiyaa](#)

Q24. CBIC Notifies GST Changes Recommended by 55th Council

T1+focus · statement_based · HARD · 2025-02-11

With reference to the Goods and Services Tax (GST) framework, consider the following statements:

1. Tax rate modifications recommended by the GST Council become legally enforceable immediately upon the publication of the Council's official press release.
2. The recent GST exemption for financial intermediaries applies solely to payment aggregators handling transactions below ₹2,000, explicitly excluding payment gateways that do not handle actual fund settlements.

- (A) 1 only
(B) 2 only ✓
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The GST Council only makes recommendations. Its press releases do not immediately change the tax rates applicable to businesses. Legal changes occur only when the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) and State Governments issue official gazette notifications under Section 9 of the CGST Act.

Statement 2 (correct): Despite blanket headlines suggesting all fintech services were exempted, the exemption specifically applies only to payment aggregators handling transactions below ₹2,000, and explicitly excludes payment gateways that do not handle actual fund settlements. The use of the extreme word 'solely' is factually accurate in this context.

Topic: Economy - Taxation

Concepts: Goods and Services Tax, GST Council, Payment Aggregators, Statutory Notifications

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: CBIC Notifies GST Changes Recommended by 55th Council](#)

Q25. NMEO-Oilseeds Scheme Funded in Union Budget

T1+focus · assertion_reason · EASY · 2025-02-01

Statement-I: The area expansion strategy of the National Mission on Edible Oils - Oilseeds (NMEO-Oilseeds) relies entirely on utilizing fallow lands and promoting intercropping. Statement-II: Expanding agricultural land for oilseeds threatens the acreage of essential staple crops.

- (A) **Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I ✓**
- (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does NOT explain Statement-I
- (C) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- (D) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement-I is correct. To achieve its production targets, the NMEO-Oilseeds mission plans to expand cultivation by an additional 40 lakh hectares specifically by utilizing rice and potato fallow lands and promoting intercropping, without replacing staple crops. Statement-II is also correct and provides the direct rationale for Statement-I. The government chose to rely on fallow lands and intercropping because expanding oilseed cultivation through conventional land replacement threatens the acreage dedicated to staple crops like wheat and rice. Therefore, Statement-II correctly explains Statement-I, making Option 1 correct.

Option 2 (incorrect): because Statement-II does explain Statement-I. Options 3 and 4 are incorrect because both statements are factually correct.

Topic: Agriculture

Concepts: National Mission on Edible Oils, Cropping Patterns, Food Security

→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: NMEO-Oilseeds Scheme Funded in Union Budget

Q26. Presentation of the Union Budget 2025-26

T1+focus · how_many_correct · EASY · 2025-02-01

With reference to the Union Budget 2025-26, consider the following statements:

1. It achieves the post-pandemic fiscal consolidation goal by setting the fiscal deficit target at 4.4 percent of GDP.
2. It launches a mission to achieve national self-reliance in the production of all varieties of pulses.
3. It makes income up to ₹12 lakh completely tax-free solely under the New Tax Regime.
4. It converges 36 central schemes under the PM Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana to target all agricultural districts in the country.

- (A) Only one
(B) **Only two ✓**
(C) Only three
(D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The budget sets the fiscal deficit target at 4.4 percent of GDP for 2025-26, successfully adhering to the promised post-pandemic glide path to bring the deficit below 4.5 percent.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The 6-year Mission for Aatmanirbharta in Pulses focuses specifically on achieving national self-reliance in the production of Tur, Urad, and Masoor, not all varieties of pulses.

Statement 3 (correct): Income up to ₹12 lakh was made completely tax-free under the New Tax Regime. The Old Tax Regime saw no structural changes or enhanced deductions, making the extreme word 'solely' factually accurate.

Statement 4 (incorrect): The PM Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana converges 36 central schemes to target exactly 100 underperforming agricultural districts, rather than all agricultural districts nationwide.

Topic: Economy - Public Finance

Concepts: Union Budget, Fiscal Deficit, Taxation, Government Schemes

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Presentation of the Union Budget 2025-26](#)

Q27. Economic Survey 2024-25 Tabled in Parliament

T1+focus · how_many_correct · HARD · 2025-01-31

Consider the following statements in respect of the Economic Survey of India:

1. The Economic Survey was initially circulated as part of the Union Budget documents before being delinked from it in 1964.
2. Its presentation to Parliament is constitutionally mandated under Article 112, alongside the Annual Financial Statement.
3. The document is prepared by the Economics Division of NITI Aayog under the direct supervision of the Chief Economic Adviser.
4. To address food inflation, the 2024-25 Survey explicitly calls for supply-side interventions rather than relying on monetary policy tools.

- (A) Only one
(B) **Only two ✓**
(C) Only three
(D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statements 1 and 4 are correct.

Statement 1 (correct): because the first Economic Survey (1950-51) was circulated as part of the Union Budget and was only delinked in 1964 to provide independent context.

Statement 4 (correct): as the 2024-25 Survey explicitly advocates for supply-side interventions (like storage and climate-resilient agriculture) over RBI's monetary policy tools to manage food inflation.

Statement 2 (incorrect): while the Annual Financial Statement is mandated under Article 112, the Economic Survey has no constitutional mandate and is merely a government practice.

Statement 3 (incorrect): the Survey is prepared by the Economics Division of the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) within the Ministry of Finance, not NITI Aayog.

Topic: Economy - Macroeconomics

Concepts: Economic Survey, Macroeconomic Policy, Constitutional Provisions, Inflation Management

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Economic Survey 2024-25 Tabled in Parliament](#)

Q28. Cabinet Approves National Critical Mineral Mission

T1+focus · how_many_correct · EASY · 2025-01-29

Consider the following statements:

1. The National Critical Mineral Mission is implemented by the Ministry of Mines.
2. The mission's centralized auctioning framework applies to all 30 critical minerals identified by the 2022 expert committee.
3. The recent lithium discoveries in Jammu & Kashmir have made India highly self-sufficient in lithium extraction.
4. The mission provides funding to support entities in acquiring mineral assets abroad.

- (A) Only one
(B) **Only two ✓**
(C) Only three
(D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The National Critical Mineral Mission (NCMM) is implemented by the Ministry of Mines.

Statement 2 (incorrect): While the 2022 expert committee identified 30 critical minerals, the mission and related MMDR amendments specifically target a subset of 24 critical and strategic minerals (listed in Part D of Schedule I) for centralized auction and priority handling.

Statement 3 (incorrect): India remains deeply import-dependent for lithium. The reserves discovered in Jammu & Kashmir are merely 'inferred' resources (G3 stage) and are not yet commercially viable for extraction.

Statement 4 (correct): The mission allocates Rs. 8,700 crore via the National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET) to support Public Sector Undertakings and private entities in acquiring mineral assets abroad. Therefore, exactly two statements (1 and 4) are correct.

Topic: Schemes and Policies

Concepts: Critical Minerals, National Critical Mineral Mission, Resource Security

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Cabinet Approves National Critical Mineral Mission](#)

Q29. CBIC Notifies 55th GST Council Recommendations

T1+focus · statement_based · HARD · 2025-01-16

Consider the following statements:

1. Recommendations made by the GST Council under Article 279A take legal effect solely when Parliament and State Legislatures pass corresponding amendment acts, and cannot be implemented through official notifications by the CBIC.
2. When a GST liability is regularized on an 'as is where is' basis, taxpayers who have already paid the disputed tax are explicitly barred from claiming refunds.

- (A) 1 only
(B) 2 only ✓
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): While the GST Council (Article 279A) only makes recommendations, the actual legal changes do not solely require parliamentary or state legislative acts. They can also take effect when the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) issues official notifications (such as the rate rationalizations and exemptions notified on January 16, 2025).

Statement 2 (correct): The 'as is where is' principle is an administrative tool designed to maintain the status quo and prevent retrospective litigation. Under this principle, taxpayers who did not pay the tax are pardoned from new demand notices, but those who have already paid the disputed tax are explicitly barred from claiming refunds.

Topic: Economy - Taxation

Concepts: GST Council, Tax Administration, Constitutional Bodies

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: CBIC Notifies 55th GST Council Recommendations](#)



Tier 1 - Must-Know (Non-Focus)

4 questions

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Q30. First Advance Estimates of GDP for FY 2025-26 Released

T1 · how_many_correct · EASY · 2026-01-07

With reference to the First Advance Estimates of National Income, consider the following statements:

1. They are released by the National Statistics Office under the Ministry of Finance.
 2. The Nominal GDP figure provided in these estimates is strictly used as the denominator to calculate fiscal deficit targets in the Union Budget.
 3. The base year for calculating Real GDP in these estimates has been updated from 2011-12 to capture recent structural changes in the economy.
 4. The practice of releasing these estimates was introduced to accommodate the advancement of the Union Budget presentation to February 1.
- (A) Only one
(B) Only two ✓
(C) Only three
(D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The First Advance Estimates are released by the National Statistics Office (NSO) under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, not the Ministry of Finance.

Statement 2 (correct): The Nominal GDP figure is strictly used as the denominator for calculating fiscal deficit and tax buoyancy targets in the Union Budget. (This addresses the common misconception that Real GDP is used for these calculations).

Statement 3 (incorrect): The base year for calculating Real GDP continues to be 2011-12. The methodology ignored long-standing recommendations to update the base year to a more contemporary period.

Statement 4 (correct): The practice of releasing the First Advance Estimates was introduced in FY 2016-17 specifically because the Union Government advanced the presentation of the Union Budget to February 1, requiring earlier data for budget formulation. Since exactly two statements (2 and 4) are correct, the correct option is 'Only two'.

Topic: Macroeconomics

Concepts: National Income Accounting, GDP Estimation, Union Budget Formulation

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: First Advance Estimates of GDP for FY 2025-26 Released](#)

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Q31. RBI Consolidates Regulatory Master Directions

T1 · assertion_reason · EASY · 2025-11-28

Statement-I: Following the Reserve Bank of India's 2025 consolidation exercise, past penalties or transactions initiated under the withdrawn historical circulars remain valid and protected. Statement-II: The withdrawal of the 9,445 historical circulars by the Reserve Bank of India was executed on a prospective basis.

- (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I ✓
- (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does NOT explain Statement-I
- (C) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- (D) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Both statements are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I. During the 2025 consolidation exercise, the RBI withdrew 9,445 historical circulars to streamline regulations into 244 Master Directions. The source explicitly notes that this repeal was 'prospective' (Statement-II). Because the repeal applies only to future actions, the direct legal consequence is that any past actions, penalties, or transactions initiated under the old circulars remain valid and protected under the previous regime (Statement-I).

Topic: Banking and Finance

Concepts: Regulatory Framework, Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Master Directions

→ [Read the full revision note on PrepDose: RBI Consolidates Regulatory Master Directions](#)

Q32. Cabinet Approves Export Credit Guarantee Scheme

T1 · how_many_correct · HARD · 2025-11-13

Consider the following statements:

1. Under the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Exporters (CGSE), the National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company reimburses the entire 100 percent of the defaulted amount to the lender within 30 days of the claim.
2. Indirect exporters are eligible for the scheme provided they supply at least 30 percent of their turnover to eligible direct exporters.
3. The scheme mandates that lending institutions must never levy any processing fees or guarantee fees on the participating exporters.
4. The interest rate for additional credit under the scheme is capped uniformly at 10 percent for both banks and Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs).

- (A) Only one
(B) **Only two ✓**
(C) Only three
(D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): While the scheme provides a 100 percent guarantee, the payout is staggered. NCGTC pays 75 percent within 30 days of the claim, but the remaining 25 percent is released only after the conclusion of recovery proceedings or legal settlement.

Statement 2 (correct): Indirect exporters, specifically MSMEs supplying at least 30 percent of their turnover to eligible direct exporters, are formally included in the scheme.

Statement 3 (correct): The CGSE explicitly mandates zero processing fees and zero guarantee fees, ensuring no additional cost burden on participation (this statement makes the extreme word 'never' factually correct).

Statement 4 (incorrect): The interest rate cap is not uniform across all lending institutions. It is capped at 10 percent for banks and 14 percent for NBFCs. Since exactly two statements (2 and 3) are correct, the answer is 'Only two'.

Topic: Economy - Trade & Industry

Concepts: Export Credit Guarantee, MSME Sector, Working Capital, Credit Risk Mitigation

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Cabinet Approves Export Credit Guarantee Scheme](#)

Q33. Introduction of the Income-Tax Bill 2025 in Lok Sabha

T1 · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2025-02-13

How does the Income-Tax Bill 2025 structurally alter the legislative framework governing Tax Deducted at Source (TDS)?

- (A) It distributes TDS provisions across 23 chapters to align them intuitively with specific 'heads of income'.
- (B) It consolidates all TDS provisions under a single, unified Section 393. ✓**
- (C) It retains the scattered TDS sections of the 1961 Act entirely unchanged to ensure continuity for taxpayers.
- (D) It restricts the application of TDS solely to transactions involving newly defined Virtual Digital Assets.

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Option 2 (correct): The Income-Tax Bill 2025 clubs all TDS provisions, which were previously scattered across dozens of sections depending on the nature of the payment, into a single unified Section 393.

Option 1 (incorrect): While the Bill overall reorganizes the 1961 Act into 23 chapters based on 'heads of income', TDS provisions are specifically consolidated, not distributed.

Option 3 (incorrect): The Bill actively overhauled the TDS structure; it was the core tax slabs, rates, and fundamental definitions that remained entirely unchanged to ensure continuity.

Option 4 (incorrect): Virtual Digital Assets (VDAs) were explicitly added to the definition of 'undisclosed income' for search and seizure operations, but TDS is not restricted solely to them.

Topic: Economy - Public Finance

Concepts: Direct Taxes, Tax Deducted at Source (TDS), Legislative Reforms

→ [Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Introduction of the Income-Tax Bill 2025 in Lok Sabha](#)



Tier 2 - Important (Focus Events)

15 questions

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Q34. MoSPI Releases New GDP Series with Base Year 2022-23

T2+focus · simple_mcq · EASY · 2026-02-27

In February 2026, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) released a new series of National Accounts Estimates. Which of the following accurately reflects the change in the base year for India's macroeconomic data under this newly updated framework?

- (A) **The base year was updated to 2022-23, replacing the previous 2011-12 series. ✓**
- (B) The base year was updated to FY26, replacing the previous 2011-12 series.
- (C) The base year was updated to 2022-23, replacing the older 2004-05 series.
- (D) The base year was updated to 2011-12, replacing the older 2004-05 series.

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Option 1 (correct): The source event explicitly states that MoSPI revised the base year for India's macroeconomic data from 2011-12 to 2022-23.

Option 2 (incorrect): FY26 is the financial year for which the recent Q3 real GDP growth (7.8 percent) was reported, not the new base year.

Option 3 (incorrect): While the 2004-05 series is mentioned, it was replaced by the 2011-12 series in 2015, not by the new 2022-23 series.

Option 4 (incorrect): This describes the historical 2015 update, not the newly released February 2026 framework.

Topic: Economy - Macroeconomics

Concepts: National Income Accounting, GDP Base Year, Real GDP

→ [Read the full revision note on PrepDose: MoSPI Releases New GDP Series with Base Year 2022-23](#)

Q35. 100% FDI Permitted in Insurance Sector

T2+focus · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2026-02-09

Consider the following statements:

1. Despite the allowance of 100% Foreign Direct Investment, foreign-owned insurers are still required to have a majority of their directors as resident Indian citizens.
2. The allowance of 100% FDI in Indian insurance companies under the automatic route operationalises the provisions of the Sabka Bima Sabki Raksha Act.

- (A) 1 only
- (B) **2 only ✓**
- (C) Both 1 and 2
- (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The previous safeguard requiring foreign-owned insurers to have a majority of their directors and key management personnel as resident Indian citizens has been streamlined. Under the new policy, it is only mandated that at least one top leadership position (Chairperson, MD, or CEO) must be held by a resident Indian citizen.

Statement 2 (correct): The DPIIT press note allowing 100% FDI in Indian insurance companies and intermediaries under the automatic route operationalises the provisions of the newly enacted Sabka Bima Sabki Raksha Act.

Topic: Economy - Insurance and FDI

Concepts: Foreign Direct Investment, Insurance Sector Liberalisation, Corporate Governance Safeguards

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: 100% FDI Permitted in Insurance Sector](#)

Q36. Mandatory Farmer ID Introduced for PM-KISAN Beneficiaries

T2+focus · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2026-01-01

With reference to the new Farmer ID system for PM-KISAN, consider the following statements:

1. It ensures immediate authentication by migrating siloed state land records into a single centralized national database.
2. It automatically cross-references land ownership and tax databases to exclude institutional landholders at the source.

- (A) 1 only
(B) 2 only ✓
 (C) Both 1 and 2
 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The new system does not migrate state land records into a single centralized national database. Instead, it dynamically links the siloed state databases through a federated digital public infrastructure (Agri-Stack) to ensure immediate authentication.

Statement 2 (correct): The Farmer ID system automatically cross-references land ownership and tax databases to exclude ineligible categories, such as institutional landholders and non-farming tax-paying individuals, directly at the source.

Topic: Agriculture - Subsidies and Schemes

Concepts: E-Governance, Direct Benefit Transfer, Digital Public Infrastructure, Agri-Stack

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Mandatory Farmer ID Introduced for PM-KISAN Beneficiaries](#)

Q37. MoSPI Announces Base Year Revisions for GDP and CPI

T2+focus · chronological · MEDIUM · 2025-12-24

With reference to the macroeconomic indices managed by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), arrange the following reference periods (base years) in chronological order from earliest to latest:

1. The newly updated base year for the Consumer Price Index (CPI)
2. The previous base year utilized for the Consumer Price Index (CPI)
3. The newly updated base year for the Index of Industrial Production (IIP)
4. The previous base year utilized for India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (A) 4, 2, 3, 1 ✓
- (B) 2, 4, 3, 1
- (C) 4, 2, 1, 3
- (D) 2, 4, 1, 3

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Based on the MoSPI announcements regarding macroeconomic indices: - Item 4: The previous base year for India's GDP was 2011-12. This is the earliest reference period. - Item 2: The previous base year for the CPI was 2012, which follows 2011-12. - Item 3: The newly updated base year for the IIP is 2022-23. - Item 1: The newly updated base year for the CPI is 2024, making it the latest reference period. The correct chronological order from earliest to latest is 4, 2, 3, 1.

Option 1 (correct): as it matches this sequence.

Option 2 (incorrect): because it incorrectly places 2012 before 2011-12.

Option 3 (incorrect): because it incorrectly places 2024 before 2022-23.

Option 4 (incorrect): because it places 2012 before 2011-12 and 2024 before 2022-23.

Topic: Economy - Macroeconomics

Concepts: Gross Domestic Product, Consumer Price Index, Index of Industrial Production, Base Year Revision

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: MoSPI Announces Base Year Revisions for GDP and CPI](#)

Q38. Municipal Bonds Permitted in RBI Repo Transactions

T2+focus · assertion_reason · HARD · 2025-11-11

Statement-I: Under the updated Master Direction on Repurchase Transactions, municipal bonds pledged in repo operations carry a mandated minimum haircut of 2 percent. Statement-II: Prior to this update, municipal bonds pledged in repo transactions were subject to the same risk margins as commercial papers and certificates of deposit.

- (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I
- (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does NOT explain Statement-I
- (C) **Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect ✓**
- (D) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Statement-I is correct: The RBI's updated framework officially permits municipal debt securities as eligible collateral and mandates a minimum haircut of 2 percent for them. Statement-II is incorrect: Prior to this update, municipal bonds were completely ineligible for repo transactions. Therefore, no repo haircut framework existed for them at all, unlike commercial papers and certificates of deposit which were already part of the eligible collateral list.

Topic: Money and Banking

Concepts: Liquidity Adjustment Facility, Repo Rate and Collateral, Municipal Bonds

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Municipal Bonds Permitted in RBI Repo Transactions](#)

Q39. 56th GST Council Meeting Approves Two-Tier Rate Structure

T2+focus · simple_mcq · HARD · 2025-09-03

With reference to the structural overhaul approved during the 56th GST Council meeting, which of the following accurately reflects the changes made to the taxation of luxury and demerit goods?

- (A) They have been integrated into the new 18% upper tier of the general tax slabs to eliminate classification disputes.
- (B) **They are now subject to a newly introduced consolidated 40% slab, replacing the previous peak rate plus compensation cess. ✓**
- (C) They will continue to be taxed at the 28% peak rate, but the associated compensation cess has been permanently abolished.
- (D) They have been moved to a variable rate structure determined annually by the Revenue Neutral Rate (RNR) committee.

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Option 2 (correct): The 56th GST Council meeting introduced a consolidated 40% tax slab specifically for select luxury and demerit goods, replacing the

previous structure where these items were taxed at a peak rate of 28% plus a compensation cess.

Option 1 (incorrect): While 18% is indeed the new upper tier for the simplified two-tier structure covering 'most goods and services', luxury and demerit goods were explicitly carved out into their own 40% slab.

Option 3 (incorrect): The 28% peak rate was not retained; the entire structure for these goods was consolidated into the new 40% rate.

Option 4 (incorrect): The Revenue Neutral Rate (RNR) committee, historically headed by Arvind Subramanian, had recommended rationalizing the rate structure to fewer slabs, but it does not determine a variable rate structure annually.

Topic: Economy - Public Finance

Concepts: Goods and Services Tax (GST), Indirect Tax Reform, Taxation Slabs

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: 56th GST Council Meeting Approves Two-Tier Rate Structure](#)

Q40. CAG Report on FRBM Compliance 2023-24

T2+focus · chronological · MEDIUM · 2025-08-18

Arrange the following developments related to India's fiscal management in chronological order, from earliest to latest:

1. The central government debt breaches the 61 percent of GDP mark.
2. The N.K. Singh Committee recommends a target debt-to-GDP ratio of 60 percent for the general government.
3. The central government debt declines to 57 percent of GDP.
4. The FRBM Act is enacted to institutionalize financial discipline.

- (A) 4, 2, 1, 3 ✓
 (B) 4, 1, 2, 3
 (C) 2, 4, 1, 3
 (D) 4, 2, 3, 1

Answer: (A)

Explanation

The correct chronological sequence based on the source event is: 4. The FRBM Act was enacted in 2003 to institutionalize financial discipline. 2. The N.K. Singh Committee reviewed the Act in 2016, recommending a target debt-to-GDP ratio of 60 percent for the general government. 1. The central government debt was pushed beyond 61 percent of GDP in 2020-21 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. 3. The central government debt consistently declined to 57 percent of GDP by March 2024.

Topic: Economy - Public Finance

Concepts: Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM), Public Debt, Macroeconomic Management

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: CAG Report on FRBM Compliance 2023-24](#)

Q41. India and UK Sign Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement

T2+focus · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2025-07-24

Consider the following statements regarding the India-UK Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA):

1. Under the agreement, tariffs are eliminated on 99 percent of India's exports to the UK.
2. The agreement mandates the complete elimination of Indian import duties on British automobiles and spirits.
3. It incorporates a Double Contributions Convention (DCC) to prevent dual social security taxation for Indian professionals working temporarily in the UK.
4. The formal negotiations frequently stalled over contentious issues including intellectual property rights and 'Rules of Origin'.

- (A) Only one
(B) Only two
(C) **Only three** ✓
(D) All four

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The agreement eliminates tariffs on 99 percent of India's exports to the UK, providing a major boost to labor-intensive sectors like textiles and leather.

Statement 2 (incorrect): While tariffs on Indian exports to the UK are largely eliminated, Indian import duties on British automobiles and spirits (which sometimes exceeded 150 percent) are significantly reduced, not completely eliminated.

Statement 3 (correct): A Double Contributions Convention (DCC) is incorporated to protect temporary workers from dual social security taxation and ensure they do not pay contributions without reaping benefits.

Statement 4 (correct): The fourteen rounds of negotiations frequently stalled over contentious issues such as intellectual property rights, strict 'Rules of Origin' requirements, and tariffs on Scotch whisky.

Topic: International Trade

Concepts: Free Trade Agreements, Tariff Liberalization, Double Taxation Avoidance, Rules of Origin

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: India and UK Sign Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement](#)

Q42. CAG Tables FRBM Act Compliance Report 2023-24

T2+focus · simple_mcq · HARD · 2025-07-21

The CAG's FRBM Act Compliance Report for FY 2023-24 notes an increase of Rs. 15.58 lakh crore in the Central Government's absolute debt. According to the report, what primarily drove this specific increase?

- (A) Massive stimulus spending deployed to counter a contraction in the GDP.
- (B) **A heavy reliance on internal borrowings by the Central Government. ✓**
- (C) The financing required to meet the N.K. Singh Committee's 60 percent debt-to-GDP target for the Centre.
- (D) The costs associated with returning to the pre-pandemic fiscal deficit target of a steady 3 percent.

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Option 2 (correct): The source explicitly states that the absolute debt increased by Rs. 15.58 lakh crore in FY 2023-24, 'driven heavily by reliance on internal borrowings.'

Option 1 (incorrect): because massive stimulus spending and GDP contraction were the drivers of higher debt-to-GDP ratios during the 'pandemic peak years', not FY 2023-24.

Option 3 (incorrect): because the N.K. Singh Committee recommended a 60 percent debt-to-GDP ratio for the 'general government', while the specific target for the Centre was 40 percent (with 20 percent for states).

Option 4 (incorrect): because the government is no longer strictly bound by the pre-pandemic 3 percent target; it is currently operating on a revised glide path aiming for a fiscal deficit of below 4.5 percent by FY 2025-26.

Topic: Economy - Public Finance

Concepts: Public Debt, Internal Borrowings, FRBM Act, Fiscal Deficit

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: CAG Tables FRBM Act Compliance Report 2023-24](#)

Q43. Reinstatement of Export Ban on Non-Basmati White Rice

T2+focus · statement_based · EASY · 2025-07-03

Consider the following statements:

1. The July 2025 export ban on non-basmati white rice was necessitated by a shortage of buffer stocks at the Food Corporation of India (FCI).
2. The ban was reinstated by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) under the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992.

- (A) 1 only
- (B) **2 only ✓**
- (C) Both 1 and 2
- (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The export ban was implemented as a precautionary measure against potential monsoon-related crop damage and to curb retail food inflation, explicitly despite the Food Corporation of India (FCI) holding surplus buffer stocks, not because of a shortage.

Statement 2 (correct): The Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) invoked its powers under the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992, to reinstate the complete prohibition on non-basmati white rice exports.

Topic: Agriculture

Concepts: Food Security, Trade Policy, Inflation Targeting

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Reinstatement of Export Ban on Non-Basmati White Rice](#)

Q44. RBI Releases Financial Stability Report June 2025

T2+focus · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2025-06-30

Consider the following statements:

1. The Financial Stability and Development Council (FSDC) was constituted by the Reserve Bank of India following the recommendations of the Raghuram Rajan Committee on Financial Sector Reforms.
2. The June 2025 Financial Stability Report officially recognizes the widespread adoption of foreign-currency-denominated stablecoins as a direct threat to monetary sovereignty.

- (A) 1 only
(B) 2 only ✓
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The Financial Stability and Development Council (FSDC) was constituted by the Government of India (not the Reserve Bank of India) in December 2010, following the recommendations of the Raghuram Rajan Committee on Financial Sector Reforms (2008). While the RBI publishes the Financial Stability Report, the FSDC itself is a government-constituted body.

Statement 2 (correct): According to the June 2025 Financial Stability Report, the widespread adoption of foreign-currency-denominated stablecoins has shifted from being viewed merely as speculative tokens to being officially recognized as a direct threat to monetary sovereignty and financial stability.

Topic: Economy - Banking and Finance

Concepts: Financial Stability and Development Council (FSDC), Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Digital Currency and Stablecoins, Macroeconomic Stability

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: RBI Releases Financial Stability Report June 2025](#)

Q45. SEBI Approves Major Capital Market Reforms

T2+focus · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2025-06-18

Consider the following statements:

1. Equity shares arising from the conversion of Compulsorily Convertible Securities (CCS) are now eligible for the Offer For Sale (OFS) one-year holding period exemption.
2. Founders classified as promoters can retain their Employee Stock Ownership Plans (ESOPs) during an IPO only if they were granted at least three years prior to filing the Draft Red Herring Prospectus.

- (A) 1 only ✓
(B) 2 only
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): Under SEBI's recent capital market reforms, equity shares arising from the conversion of Compulsorily Convertible Securities (CCS) are now eligible for the OFS one-year holding period exemption. This change allows early investors to exit more easily during an IPO.

Statement 2 (incorrect): Founders classified as promoters are now permitted to retain and exercise their ESOPs provided they were granted at least one year (not three years) prior to filing the Draft Red Herring Prospectus (DRHP).

Topic: Financial Markets

Concepts: Offer For Sale (OFS), Employee Stock Ownership Plans (ESOPs), SEBI Regulations

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SEBI Approves Major Capital Market Reforms](#)



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Q46. Cabinet Approves MSP for Raw Jute 2025-26

T2+focus · match_pairs · EASY · 2025-01-22

Match List-I with List-II regarding the Minimum Support Price (MSP) framework for raw jute: List-I: A. New MSP for raw jute (2025-26) B. Guaranteed return over cost of production C. Recommending body for MSP D. Central nodal agency for price support operations List-II: i. Jute Corporation of India (JCI) ii. Rs. 5,650 per quintal iii. Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) iv. 66.8 percent

- (A) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i ✓
- (B) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
- (C) A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii
- (D) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Based on the source event: A matches with (ii) as the Cabinet approved the MSP for raw jute at Rs. 5,650 per quintal for the 2025-26 season. B matches with (iv) because the new MSP guarantees a return of 66.8 percent over the all-India weighted average cost of production. C matches with (iii) as the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) recommends the prices. D matches with (i) because the Jute Corporation of India (JCI) continues as the central nodal agency for price support operations. Therefore, Option 1 (A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i) is the correct matching. Options 2, 3, and 4 are incorrect because they contain mismatched pairs (for example, Option 2 incorrectly pairs B with iii and C with iv; Option 3 incorrectly pairs A with iv; Option 4 incorrectly pairs A with iii).

Topic: Agriculture

Concepts: Minimum Support Price, Agricultural Pricing Policy, Market Intervention

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Cabinet Approves MSP for Raw Jute 2025-26](#)

Q47. MoEFCC Proposes Conflict of Interest Rules for GEAC

T2+focus · match_pairs · MEDIUM · 2025-01-02

Match List-I (Entities/Events related to Biotechnology Regulation) with List-II (Associated Mandates/Contexts) based on recent developments: List-I A. Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) B. July 2024 Supreme Court directive C. 1989 Rules D. Draft amendments to the 1989 Rules (January 2025) List-II i. Concerned the environmental release of Dhara Mustard Hybrid-11 (DMH-11) ii. Mandates formal disclosure of direct or indirect conflicts of interest prior to meetings iii. Apex biotech regulatory body functioning under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 iv. Regulates hazardous microorganisms and genetically engineered organisms Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (A) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii ✓
- (B) A-iv, B-i, C-iii, D-ii
- (C) A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
- (D) A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Option 1 (correct): A matches (iii): The Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) is India's apex biotech regulatory body, functioning under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. B matches (i): The July 2024 Supreme Court directive specifically concerned the environmental release of Dhara Mustard Hybrid-11 (DMH-11), emphasizing the need for an independent expert committee. C matches (iv): The 1989 Rules are the specific regulatory framework governing hazardous microorganisms and genetically engineered organisms. D matches (ii): The January 2025 draft amendments to these rules legally mandate formal disclosure of any direct or indirect conflicts of interest prior to GEAC meetings and require members to recuse themselves from relevant deliberations.

Topic: Environment and Ecology

Concepts: Biotechnology Regulation, Environmental Governance, Statutory Bodies

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: MoEFCC Proposes Conflict of Interest Rules for GEAC](#)

Q48. Cabinet approves PM Vidyalaxmi scheme for higher education loans

T2+focus · how_many_correct · HARD · 2024-11-06

With reference to the PM Vidyalaxmi scheme, consider the following statements:

1. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme designed to implement the recommendations of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020.
2. It provides a full interest subvention on education loans up to ₹10 lakh for students from families earning up to ₹8 lakh annually.
3. The government provides a 75 percent credit guarantee for loans up to ₹7.5 lakh to ensure they remain collateral-free and guarantor-free.
4. All state government-governed higher education institutions are automatically covered under the scheme's institutional eligibility criteria.

- (A) Only one ✓
(B) Only two
(C) Only three
(D) All four

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Only

Statement 3 (correct):

Statement 1 (incorrect): PM Vidyalaxmi is a Central Sector Scheme (fully funded by the Union government), not a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, though it does stem directly from the NEP 2020.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The scheme provides a 3 percent interest subvention (not a full subvention) for families earning up to ₹8 lakh on loans up to ₹10 lakh. Full interest subventions were historically limited to families earning under ₹4.5 lakh under the older CSIS scheme.

Statement 3 (correct): The government provides a 75 percent credit guarantee for loans up to ₹7.5 lakh, which removes the previous requirement for guarantors or collateral.

Statement 4 (incorrect): Institutional eligibility covers the top 200 state institutions based on the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF). The automatic inclusion of 'all' institutions applies solely to central government-governed institutions, not state ones.

Topic: Economy - Schemes and Policies

Concepts: Financial Inclusion, Human Capital Formation, Higher Education Financing

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Cabinet approves PM Vidyalaxmi scheme for higher education loans](#)



Tier 2 - Important

57 questions

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Q49. SEBI Eases Norms for FPIs and Social Impact Funds

T2 · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2026-03-23

With reference to the SEBI regulatory reforms of March 2026, consider the following statements:

1. The minimum investment threshold for retail investors in Social Impact Funds has been reduced to ₹1,000 to align with Zero Coupon Zero Principal instruments.
2. Foreign Portfolio Investors are permitted to use net settlement of funds in the cash market to offset buy and sell transactions within the same cycle.
3. Alternative Investment Funds are strictly required to distribute all liquidation proceeds within their fund life, even if tax demands are pending.

- (A) Only one
(B) **Only two** ✓
(C) All three
(D) None

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): SEBI slashed the minimum investment threshold for retail investors in Social Impact Funds from ₹2 lakh to ₹1,000 to align with Zero Coupon Zero Principal (ZCZP) instruments and boost retail participation.

Statement 2 (correct): SEBI allowed FPIs to use net settlement in the cash market, offsetting buy and sell transactions within the same cycle to reduce funding costs, whereas previously they had to separately fund purchases and deliver securities.

Statement 3 (incorrect): While AIFs previously had to achieve a zero bank balance and distribute proceeds within their fund life, the new reforms permit them to retain liquidation proceeds post-tenure for pending litigations or tax demands and seek an 'inoperative' status.

Topic: Financial Markets

Concepts: SEBI Regulations, Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPI), Alternative Investment Funds (AIF), Social Stock Exchange

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SEBI Eases Norms for FPIs and Social Impact Funds](#)

Q50. NITI Aayog Fiscal Health Index 2026

T2 · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2026-03-11

Regarding the NITI Aayog Fiscal Health Index 2026, which of the following represents a specific methodological change from prior fiscal health evaluations?

- (A) It transitions fiscal evaluation from a centralized ranking system to isolated FRBM compliance metrics.
- (B) It explicitly penalizes states for masking fiscal stress through off-budget borrowings and maintaining high committed non-developmental expenditure. ✓**
- (C) It relies exclusively on the Reserve Bank of India and the Finance Commission to categorize states into specific performance tiers.
- (D) It synthesizes debt management parameters to evaluate the 2024-25 financial year for future central resource allocations.

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Option 2 (correct): The NITI Aayog Fiscal Health Index 2026 shifted from a system where states could mask fiscal stress through off-budget borrowings to one that explicitly exposes and penalizes states for mounting debt and high committed non-developmental expenditure.

Option 1 (incorrect): because the change was the exact opposite: moving from isolated FRBM compliance metrics to a centralized, competitive state-wise ranking.

Option 3 (incorrect): because previously, fiscal health evaluation was largely a reporting exercise by the RBI and Finance Commission, whereas the new index is an institutionalized framework by NITI Aayog.

Option 4 (incorrect): because the index synthesizes parameters covering the 2023-24 financial year, not 2024-25, to guide future central resource allocations.

Topic: Economy - Fiscal Policy

Concepts: Fiscal Deficit, FRBM Act, Centre-State Financial Relations, NITI Aayog

→ [Read the full revision note on PrepDose: NITI Aayog Fiscal Health Index 2026](#)

Q51. FCI Signs Rice Supply MoU With World Food Programme

T2 · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2026-02-18

With reference to the Memorandum of Understanding between the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and the UN World Food Programme (WFP), consider the following statements:

1. The agreement commits the FCI to a five-year institutional mechanism to supply 200,000 metric tonnes of rice annually.
2. The MoU fixes the price of the supplied rice at ₹2,800 per quintal for the entire five-year duration of the agreement.
3. Prior to this agreement, India provided food aid primarily through ad-hoc, bilateral donations rather than structured multilateral pipelines.
4. The UN World Food Programme was established in 1964 alongside the Food Corporation of India to procure food grains for international assistance.

- (A) Only one
(B) **Only two ✓**
(C) Only three
(D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The FCI signed a five-year MoU to supply 200,000 metric tonnes of rice annually to the WFP for global humanitarian efforts.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The initial price is fixed at ₹2,800 per quintal only until March 2026. The agreement establishes a pre-determined annual pricing mechanism with annual price revisions thereafter, not a fixed price for the entire five years.

Statement 3 (correct): Before this MoU, India provided food aid primarily through ad-hoc, bilateral donations during specific geopolitical crises. This agreement formalizes a long-term supply pipeline with a multilateral organization.

Statement 4 (incorrect): The UN World Food Programme was founded in 1961 (and awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2020), whereas the Food Corporation of India was established later, under the Food Corporations Act 1964. They were not established alongside each other in 1964.

Topic: Agriculture - Food Security

Concepts: Food Security, Buffer Stock Management, International Humanitarian Aid, World Food Programme

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: FCI Signs Rice Supply MoU With World Food Programme](#)

Q52. Cabinet Approves Startup India FoF 2.0

T2 · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2026-02-14

How does the capital allocation strategy of the Startup India Fund of Funds (FoF) 2.0 primarily differ from the original Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS 1.0) established in 2016?

- (A) It shifts from mobilizing capital via Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) to making direct equity investments in startups.
- (B) It introduces strict sectoral carve-outs for deep tech and innovative manufacturing, whereas FFS 1.0 was largely sector-agnostic. ✓**
- (C) It broadens its stage prioritization to include early-stage seed rounds, which were previously excluded under FFS 1.0.
- (D) It increases the total fund corpus from the original ₹10,000 crore to address severe funding gaps in R&D-heavy sectors.

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Option 2 (correct): FoF 2.0 adopts a targeted approach with strict sectoral carve-outs reserving capital for deep tech and tech-driven innovative manufacturing, whereas FFS 1.0 was largely sector-agnostic and supported various consumer and enterprise domains.

Option 1 (incorrect): FoF 2.0 continues to leverage a fund-of-funds model by backing Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs), rather than making direct equity investments.

Option 3 (incorrect): FFS 1.0 actually distributed funds broadly across early-stage seed and Series A rounds; FoF 2.0 shifts the specialized emphasis to early-growth stage startups facing 'valley of death' funding gaps.

Option 4 (incorrect): The total corpus for FoF 2.0 is ₹10,000 crore, which is identical to the initial corpus of the original FFS established in June 2016.

Topic: Economy - Startups and Innovation

Concepts: Venture Capital, Fund of Funds, Deep Tech

→ [Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Cabinet Approves Startup India FoF 2.0](#)

Q53. RBI MPC Retains Repo Rate at 5.25%

T2 · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2026-02-06

Consider the following statements:

1. The Monetary Policy Committee was established in 2016 under the amended Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
2. The MPC operates under a flexible inflation targeting framework aiming for a 4 percent consumer price index (CPI) target with a tolerance band of plus or minus 2 percent.
3. During its February 2026 meeting, the MPC changed its monetary policy stance to 'neutral' to keep its policy options open.
4. The central bank marginally upgraded its GDP growth forecast for FY27 to 7.4 percent.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (A) Only one
(B) **Only two ✓**
(C) Only three
(D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) was established in 2016 under the amended RBI Act, 1934, to maintain price stability while keeping growth in mind.

Statement 2 (correct): The MPC operates under a flexible inflation targeting framework with a 4 percent CPI inflation target and a tolerance band of plus or minus 2 percent.

Statement 3 (incorrect): The MPC did not change its stance to neutral in February 2026; rather, it continued to maintain the 'neutral' stance it had already adopted prior to the meeting.

Statement 4 (incorrect): The RBI marginally upgraded its GDP growth forecast for FY26 to 7.4 percent, whereas the projection for FY27 was officially set at 6.9 percent.

Topic: Monetary Policy

Concepts: Monetary Policy Committee, Inflation Targeting, Macroeconomic Stability

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: RBI MPC Retains Repo Rate at 5.25%](#)

Q54. FCI Reports Record Surplus in Central Pool Buffer Stocks

T2 · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2026-01-01

In the context of India's food security framework and the Food Corporation of India (FCI), what did the 2015 High-Level Committee chaired by Shanta Kumar specifically recommend to address the fiscal burden caused by the structural over-accumulation of grains?

- (A) **Shifting from physical grain procurement to cash transfers and outsourcing storage.** ✓
- (B) Increasing the January 1 combined buffer norm to accommodate 58.4 million tonnes of grain.
- (C) Halting the procurement of water-intensive crops like rice in regions with depleting groundwater.
- (D) Expanding the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) to absorb the excess carrying costs.

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Option 1 (correct): The 2015 High-Level Committee on restructuring the FCI, chaired by Shanta Kumar, specifically recommended a shift from physical grain procurement to cash transfers and outsourcing storage to reduce the fiscal burden.

Option 2 (incorrect): 58.4 million tonnes is the actual combined stock reported, far exceeding the 21.4 million tonnes norm, not a recommended new norm.

Option 3 (incorrect): while the source notes that growing water-intensive crops like rice in regions with depleting groundwater exacerbates the ecological burden, halting procurement was not cited as the Shanta Kumar Committee's recommendation.

Option 4 (incorrect): the source mentions the TPDS in the context of surplus stocks exceeding its actual needs, but does not state the committee recommended expanding it to absorb carrying costs.

Topic: Agriculture

Concepts: Food Security, Minimum Support Price (MSP), Shanta Kumar Committee

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: FCI Reports Record Surplus in Central Pool Buffer Stocks](#)

Q55. NITI Aayog Releases Higher Education Internationalisation Report

T2 · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2025-12-23

Consider the following statements in respect of the 'Internationalisation of Higher Education in India' report:

1. The report was released jointly by the University Grants Commission (UGC) and the Association of Indian Universities (AIU).
2. It proposes the creation of 'Bharat Vidya Kosh', a sovereign wealth fund dedicated to educational internationalization.
3. According to the report, India currently hosts 28 international students for every Indian student studying abroad.
4. The policy aims to leverage frameworks like the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) to facilitate active 'Brain Gain'.

- (A) Only one
(B) **Only two** ✓
(C) Only three
(D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The report was released by NITI Aayog, in collaboration with IIT Madras and the Association of Indian Universities (AIU), not the UGC (though UGC regulations from 2023 are mentioned as context).

Statement 2 (correct): The report proposes the 'Bharat Vidya Kosh', a dedicated sovereign wealth fund designed to strategically finance higher education globalization.

Statement 3 (incorrect): The report highlights a 28:1 outward-to-inward mobility ratio, meaning 28 Indian students study abroad for every 1 international student hosted domestically, which is the reverse of the claim in the statement.

Statement 4 (correct): The policy shifts focus towards active 'Brain Gain' and international integration, explicitly aiming to leverage frameworks like the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) in education. Therefore, exactly two statements (2 and 4) are correct.

Topic: Education Policy

Concepts: Higher Education, Human Capital Formation, Sovereign Wealth Fund, General Agreement on Trade in Services

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: NITI Aayog Releases Higher Education Internationalisation Report](#)

Q56. SEBI Overhauls Mutual Fund and Brokerage Regulations

T2 · statement_based · HARD · 2025-12-17

With reference to the 2025 SEBI regulatory overhaul, consider the following statements:

1. To resolve lock-in complications at the time of an Initial Public Offering (IPO), pledged promoter shares are now marked as non-transferable in the depository system.
2. The Base Expense Ratio (BER) for index funds and Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) has been lowered to a maximum of 0.9 percent.

- (A) 1 only
(B) 2 only ✓
 (C) Both 1 and 2
 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The 2025 SEBI regulations mandate that pledged 'non-promoter' shares (not promoter shares) at the time of an IPO are marked as 'non-transferable' in the depository system to resolve lock-in complications.

Statement 2 (correct): The overhaul lowered the Base Expense Ratio (BER) specifically for passive investments, capping it at a maximum of 0.9 percent for index funds and ETFs.

Topic: Economy - Financial Markets

Concepts: Capital Markets, SEBI Regulations, Mutual Funds, Initial Public Offering (IPO)

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SEBI Overhauls Mutual Fund and Brokerage Regulations](#)

Q57. Cabinet Approves Copra MSP for 2026

T2 · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2025-12-12

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs recently approved the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for copra for the 2026 season. What are the newly fixed MSP rates for milling copra and ball copra, respectively?

- (A) ₹12,027 per quintal and ₹12,500 per quintal ✓
 (B) ₹11,582 per quintal and ₹12,100 per quintal
 (C) ₹12,500 per quintal and ₹12,027 per quintal
 (D) ₹12,100 per quintal and ₹11,582 per quintal

Answer: (A)

Explanation

For the 2026 season, the Minimum Support Price (MSP) has been fixed at ₹12,027 per quintal for milling copra and ₹12,500 per quintal for ball copra, reflecting an increase of ₹445 and ₹400 respectively.

Option 2 (incorrect): because it represents the older MSP rates applicable for the 2025 season (₹11,582 for milling and ₹12,100 for ball copra).

Option 3 (incorrect): as it swaps the 2026 prices, incorrectly assigning the higher value to milling copra.

Option 4 (incorrect): because it swaps the 2025 season prices.

Topic: Agriculture

Concepts: Minimum Support Price, Agricultural Pricing Policy

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Cabinet Approves Copra MSP for 2026](#)

Q58. NITI Aayog Publishes Corporate Bond Market Report

T2 · statement_based · EASY · 2025-12-11

With reference to the 2025 report titled 'Deepening the Corporate Bond Market in India', consider the following statements:

1. It was published by the Reserve Bank of India to shift long-term infrastructure financing away from commercial banks.
2. It advocates deploying digital innovations such as asset tokenisation to fractionalise bonds and broaden investor participation.

- (A) 1 only
(B) 2 only ✓
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The report was published by NITI Aayog, not the Reserve Bank of India. It does, however, aim to shift long-term infrastructure financing away from commercial banks to prevent asset-liability mismatches.

Statement 2 (correct): The NITI Aayog report explicitly advocates deploying digital innovations, such as asset tokenisation, to fractionalise bonds and democratise investor access, thereby moving away from traditional high-ticket size restrictions.

Topic: Economy - Financial Markets

Concepts: Corporate Bonds, Asset Tokenisation, Infrastructure Financing

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: NITI Aayog Publishes Corporate Bond Market Report](#)

Q59. RBI Cuts Repo Rate to 5.25 Percent

T2 · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2025-12-05

In its December 5, 2025 announcement reducing the policy repo rate to 5.25 percent, how did the Reserve Bank of India's Monetary Policy Committee treat its monetary policy stance?

- (A) It transitioned the stance from 'withdrawal of accommodation' to 'neutral'.
- (B) It firmly maintained the stance at 'neutral', having previously transitioned from 'withdrawal of accommodation'. ✓**
- (C) It shifted the stance to 'accommodative' to capitalize on the 'goldilocks period' of economic growth.
- (D) It maintained the stance at 'withdrawal of accommodation' to ensure inflation remains within the 2-6 percent tolerance band.

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Option 2 (correct): According to the source event, during the December 5, 2025 meeting, the Monetary Policy Committee firmly maintained its policy stance at 'neutral', having already transitioned it from 'withdrawal of accommodation' prior to this decision.

Option 1 (incorrect): because it falsely claims the transition to 'neutral' occurred during this specific meeting, whereas it was a prior change.

Option 3 (incorrect): although the RBI is capitalizing on a 'goldilocks period' of growth, it did not shift the stance to 'accommodative'.

Option 4 (incorrect): because the stance was 'neutral', not 'withdrawal of accommodation', even though the 2-6 percent tolerance band is part of its Flexible Inflation Targeting framework.

Topic: Economy - Monetary Policy

Concepts: Monetary Policy Stance, Reserve Bank of India, Monetary Policy Committee

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: RBI Cuts Repo Rate to 5.25 Percent](#)

Q60. Q2 FY2026 GDP Growth Data Released

T2 · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2025-11-28

Consider the following statements in respect of India's national income accounting:

1. The 2015 methodology revision shifted the measurement of Gross Value Added (GVA) from factor cost to basic prices.
2. The current base year of 2011-12 utilized by the National Statistical Office was implemented following the recommendations of the Pronab Sen Committee.
3. The exceptionally narrow gap between nominal and real GDP growth in Q2 FY2026 indicates a very high GDP deflator.
4. The Q2 FY2026 economic momentum was primarily sustained by government capital expenditure taking over from private domestic consumption.

- (A) Only one
(B) **Only two ✓**
(C) Only three
(D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): In 2015, the methodology underwent a major revision to measure Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices instead of factor cost, aligning with the UN System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008.

Statement 2 (correct): The calculation of India's national income is overseen by the NSO utilizing a base year of 2011-12, which was implemented following recommendations from the Pronab Sen Committee.

Statement 3 (incorrect): The exceptionally narrow gap between nominal GDP (8.7 percent) and real GDP (8.2 percent) in Q2 FY2026 points to a very low GDP deflator, not a high one.

Statement 4 (incorrect): The trend has reversed; private domestic consumption and manufacturing have taken over as the primary drivers, whereas previously the momentum was largely sustained by government capital expenditure.

Topic: Economy - Macroeconomics

Concepts: Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Gross Value Added (GVA), GDP Deflator, National Income Accounting

→ [Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Q2 FY2026 GDP Growth Data Released](#)

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Q61. NITI Aayog Report on Water Budgeting in Aspirational Blocks

T2 · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2025-11-19

The NITI Aayog's recent diagnostic report on water budgeting utilized the 'Varuni' application to reveal specific hidden water deficits. According to the report, which of the following experienced a 94 percent water demand-supply shortfall?

- (A) **The Namchi block of Sikkim ✓**
- (B) The macro-level state average of Sikkim
- (C) The cumulative average of the 18 pilot aspirational blocks
- (D) The 500 under-developed blocks under the Aspirational Blocks Programme

Answer: (A)

Explanation

The report highlighted severe localized deficits, specifically citing a 94 percent shortfall in the Namchi block of Sikkim (

Option 1 (correct):). The report emphasizes that macro-level state averages (Option 2) often mask such acute local scarcity. The assessment was piloted in 18 blocks (Option 3) and the broader Aspirational Blocks Programme covers 500 blocks (Option 4), but the 94 percent figure specifically refers to the localized micro-level deficit discovered in Namchi.

Topic: Governance and Administration

Concepts: Water Conservation, Aspirational Blocks Programme, NITI Aayog

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: NITI Aayog Report on Water Budgeting in Aspirational Blocks](#)

Q62. RBI Issues Trade Relief Measures for Exporters

T2 · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2025-11-14

Consider the following statements in respect of the RBI's 2025 Trade Relief Measures for Exporters:

1. The extension of the export realisation period to 15 months alters the timing of foreign exchange inflows, which directly impacts the capital account of the Balance of Payments.
2. The extension of the maximum period for pre-shipment and post-shipment export credit to 450 days applies solely to credit disbursed up to March 31, 2026.
3. The repayment moratorium covers term loan instalments but strictly excludes working capital interest falling due between September 1, 2025, and December 31, 2025.
4. The regulatory package applies exclusively to accounts that were classified as standard as of August 31, 2025.

- (A) Only one
(B) **Only two ✓**
(C) Only three
(D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The extension of the export realisation period alters the timing of foreign exchange inflows, which directly impacts the current account (not the capital account) of the Balance of Payments.

Statement 2 (correct): The maximum period for pre-shipment and post-shipment export credit is extended to 450 days specifically for credit disbursed up to March 31, 2026. The extreme word 'solely' is factually correct here as the relief has a strict sunset date for disbursement.

Statement 3 (incorrect): The repayment moratorium permits relief on both term loan instalments and working capital interest falling due between September 1, 2025, and December 31, 2025.

Statement 4 (correct): The regulatory package applies to eligible standard accounts as of August 31, 2025, in specified sectors. It applies exclusively to standard accounts to help viable businesses avoid Non-Performing Asset (NPA) classifications.

Topic: Economy - Banking

Concepts: Balance of Payments, Monetary Policy, Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), Non-Performing Assets (NPA)

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: RBI Issues Trade Relief Measures for Exporters](#)

Q63. NITI Aayog Strategy for Frontier Tech-Led Agriculture

T2 · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2025-11-04

According to NITI Aayog's 'Reimagining Agriculture' strategy (2025), which of the following technological interventions specifically allows for the virtual simulation of crop growth to optimise climate resilience?

- (A) The federated Agri-Stack database
- (B) **Digital twins ✓**
- (C) IoT-enabled sensors and robotic farming
- (D) The foundational registries of the Digital Agriculture Mission (2021-2025)

Answer: (B)

Explanation

The NITI Aayog strategy introduces AI and digital twins to enable precision farming, specifically allowing the virtual simulation of crop growth to optimise climate resilience. In contrast, the federated Agri-Stack database is designed to ensure seamless data flow and predictive analytics; IoT-enabled sensors and robotic farming are pushed to optimise physical resource application (water, fertilizers) and manage labor constraints; and the Digital Agriculture Mission (2021-2025) registries provide the foundational data infrastructure rather than simulation capabilities.

Topic: Agriculture

Concepts: Digital Agriculture, Frontier Technologies, Climate Resilience

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: NITI Aayog Strategy for Frontier Tech-Led Agriculture](#)

Q64. NITI Aayog Twin Reports on Services Sector

T2 · assertion_reason · HARD · 2025-10-28

Statement-I: Recent NITI Aayog data reveals a specific decline in female labor force participation strictly within the services sector itself. Statement-II: India's post-liberalization economic growth was driven by a services sector that has historically been capital-intensive and skill-intensive rather than labor-intensive.

- (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I
- (B) **Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does NOT explain Statement-I ✓**
- (C) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- (D) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement-I is correct: The source explicitly notes that the NITI Aayog twin reports reveal a concerning decline in female labor force participation 'strictly within the services sector itself'. This weaponizes the extreme word 'strictly', which candidates often eliminate, but is factually accurate here. Statement-II is correct: The source confirms that India's post-1991 growth bypassed the traditional manufacturing boom and was driven by a services sector that is

fundamentally capital-intensive and skill-intensive, rather than labor-intensive. Relationship: Statement-II does NOT explain Statement-I. While Statement-II provides the correct structural cause for the general phenomenon of 'jobless growth' (the disconnect where services generate 55% of GVA but employ only 33% of the workforce), the source text does not establish this capital-intensive nature as the causal reason for the specific decline in female participation. Candidates falling for the trap will assume a causal link (e.g., assuming women lack specialized skills) that is not supported by the provided evidence.

Topic: Economy - Growth and Development

Concepts: Female Labor Force Participation (FLFP), Jobless Growth, Structural Transformation

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: NITI Aayog Twin Reports on Services Sector](#)

Q65. PM Kisan 21st Installment Early Release

T2 · statement_based · HARD · 2025-10-15

Consider the following statements in respect of the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) scheme:

1. It mandates a strictly uniform national disbursement schedule, relying on State Disaster Response Funds to provide immediate liquidity during natural calamities.
2. It is a Central Sector Scheme that was launched in February 2019 but made effective retrospectively from December 2018.

- (A) 1 only
(B) 2 only ✓
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The scheme's disbursement timeline is no longer strictly uniform nationally. A recent policy shift introduced a flexible timeline, allowing scheduled welfare payments to be front-loaded for early, targeted release to regions affected by natural disasters. This provides instant crisis liquidity through the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) architecture without waiting for separate State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) approvals.

Statement 2 (correct): PM-KISAN is a Central Sector Scheme that was formally launched in February 2019, but its provisions and financial benefits were made effective retrospectively from December 2018.

Topic: Agriculture

Concepts: Direct Benefit Transfer, Agricultural Credit, Disaster Relief, Central Sector Schemes

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: PM Kisan 21st Installment Early Release](#)

Q66. RBI MPC Keeps Repo Rate Unchanged at 5.50%

T2 · assertion_reason · MEDIUM · 2025-10-01

Statement-I: In its October 2025 meeting, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) shifted its monetary policy stance from 'withdrawal of accommodation' to 'neutral'. Statement-II: The October 2025 decision to maintain the policy repo rate at 5.50% highlights a balanced approach to supporting domestic economic momentum while managing global tariff uncertainties.

- (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I
- (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does NOT explain Statement-I
- (C) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- (D) **Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct ✓**

Answer: (D)

Explanation

Statement-I is incorrect: The RBI did not shift its stance during the October 2025 meeting. The source text specifies that the repo rate was maintained at 5.50% with a 'neutral' stance for the 'second consecutive time', indicating that the shift from 'withdrawal of accommodation' to 'neutral' occurred prior to this meeting. Statement-II is correct: The source explicitly states that the decision to maintain the rate and stance highlights a balanced approach to supporting domestic economic momentum while managing global tariff uncertainties.

Topic: Economy - Monetary Policy

Concepts: Monetary Policy Committee, Repo Rate, Macroeconomic Stance

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: RBI MPC Keeps Repo Rate Unchanged at 5.50%](#)

Q67. NCRB Releases Crime in India 2023 Report

T2 · assertion_reason · MEDIUM · 2025-10-01

Statement-I: According to the NCRB's 2023 data, lightning strikes have been statistically confirmed as accounting for the highest number of natural force-related fatalities. Statement-II: Prior to this report, floods and extreme heat were statistically confirmed as the most consistently lethal natural events in India.

- (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I
- (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does NOT explain Statement-I
- (C) **Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect ✓**
- (D) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Statement-I is correct: The NCRB's 'Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India' 2023 data statistically confirmed that lightning strikes account for the highest number of natural force-related fatalities. Statement-II is incorrect: While floods or extreme heat were previously thought to be the most lethal, the source explicitly notes they were only 'frequently presumed' to be so, not statistically confirmed.

Topic: Reports and Indices

Concepts: National Crime Records Bureau, Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India, Disaster Fatalities

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: NCRB Releases Crime in India 2023 Report](#)

Q68. MSP Hike for Rabi Crops 2026-27

T2 · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2025-10-01

With reference to the Minimum Support Price (MSP) framework for Rabi crops, consider the following statements:

1. The MSPs are recommended by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) and approved by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP).
2. Since the Union Budget 2018-19, government policy mandates that MSPs be set at least 1.5 times the all-India weighted average cost of production (A2+FL).

- (A) 1 only
(B) 2 only ✓
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The roles of the institutions are reversed. The source explicitly states that the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) recommends MSPs, whereas the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approves them.

Statement 2 (correct): The text confirms that since the Union Budget 2018-19, government policy mandates setting MSPs at least 1.5 times the all-India weighted average cost of production (A2+FL), which guarantees a minimum 50 percent margin.

Topic: Agriculture

Concepts: Minimum Support Price, Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices, Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, Cost of Production (A2+FL)

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: MSP Hike for Rabi Crops 2026-27](#)

Q69. Cabinet Approves Higher MSP for Rabi Crops 2026-27

T2 · simple_mcq · HARD · 2025-10-01

According to the government's formal policy adopted starting from the 2018-19 Union Budget, the Minimum Support Price (MSP) is set at a minimum of 1.5 times the cost of production. Which of the following accurately describes the specific cost baseline used by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) to calculate this margin?

- (A) It relies solely on the A2+FL formula, which covers actual paid-out costs plus the imputed value of family labour. ✓
- (B) It relies solely on the comprehensive C2 formula, which includes imputed rent and interest on owned land.
- (C) It relies strictly on the A2+FL formula, which covers actual paid-out costs, imputed family labour, and imputed rent on owned land.
- (D) It relies strictly on the comprehensive C2 formula, which covers actual paid-out costs plus the imputed value of family labour.

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Option 1 (correct): The government formally adopted the policy of setting MSP at 1.5 times the A2+FL cost starting from the 2018-19 Union Budget. The A2+FL formula covers actual paid-out costs plus the imputed value of family labour.

Option 2 (incorrect): because the comprehensive C2 formula (which includes imputed rent and interest on owned land) was recommended by the Swaminathan Commission, but it is not the baseline adopted by the government for the 1.5x mandate. Options 3 and 4 are incorrect because they swap the definitions of the two formulas; A2+FL does not include imputed rent, and C2 is not limited to just paid-out costs and family labour.

Topic: Agriculture

Concepts: Minimum Support Price, Agricultural Pricing Policy, Swaminathan Commission

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Cabinet Approves Higher MSP for Rabi Crops 2026-27](#)

Q70. ADB Forecasts India's GDP Growth at 6.5% for FY2026

T2 · match_pairs · MEDIUM · 2025-09-30

Match List-I (Concepts/Entities related to the September 2025 ADB update) with List-II (Descriptions/Details): List-I A. Asian Development Outlook B. FY2026 GDP growth downgrade factor C. Primary cushion sustaining India's 6.5% growth D. Asian Development Bank List-II i. Domestic consumption (Private Final Consumption Expenditure) ii. Established in the year 1966 iii. Assesses economic trajectories across the Asia-Pacific region iv. New US tariff barriers affecting Net Exports

- (A) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii ✓
- (B) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
- (C) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
- (D) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Option 1 (correct): A matches (iii): The Asian Development Outlook is a regular publication by the ADB that assesses economic trajectories across the Asia-Pacific region. B matches (iv): The downgrade of India's FY2026 GDP growth forecast (from 6.7% to 6.5%) is attributed to macroeconomic headwinds caused by newly imposed US tariffs on Indian exports (affecting Net Exports). C matches (i): Strong domestic consumption (Private Final Consumption Expenditure) is highlighted as the primary cushion anchoring the 6.5% growth rate despite external shocks. D matches (ii): The Asian Development Bank (ADB) was established in 1966. Options 2, 3, and 4 are incorrect because they contain mismatched pairs. Option 2 incorrectly matches B with (ii) and D with (iv). Option 3 incorrectly matches A with (iv) and B with (iii). Option 4 incorrectly matches C with (ii) and D with (i).

Topic: Economy - Macroeconomics

Concepts: Gross Domestic Product, International Financial Institutions, Macroeconomic Indicators

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: ADB Forecasts India's GDP Growth at 6.5% for FY2026](#)

Q71. NCRB Releases Crime in India 2023 Report

T2 · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2025-09-29

Which of the following best describes the methodology used by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) to compile data for its annual 'Crime in India' report?

- (A) It records every individual offence cited within a single First Information Report to calculate the national crime rate.
- (B) **It solely records the most severe crime in a case with multiple offences, following the 'Principal Offence Rule'. ✓**
- (C) It compiles statistics exclusively from non-cognizable offence reports submitted by State and Union Territory police.
- (D) It aggregates data collected directly by the MHA Task Force independently of state police departments.

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Option 2 (correct): The NCRB collects data from State and Union Territory police departments using the 'Principal Offence Rule', which dictates that solely the most severe crime is recorded in a case involving multiple offences.

Option 1 (incorrect): because the 'Principal Offence Rule' explicitly prevents the recording of every individual offence in a multi-offence case, a methodology criticized for underreporting lesser charges.

Option 3 (incorrect): because the NCRB data heavily features cognizable crimes, for which police register FIRs.

Option 4 (incorrect): because the data is collected from State and UT police departments; the MHA Task Force (1985) was involved in recommending the establishment of the NCRB, not in its ongoing direct data collection.

Topic: Internal Security

Concepts: National Crime Records Bureau, Principal Offence Rule, Crime Statistics

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: NCRB Releases Crime in India 2023 Report](#)

Q72. NITI Aayog Pulses Production Strategy Report

T2 · chronological · MEDIUM · 2025-09-04

Arrange the following developments related to India's pulse production and policy interventions in chronological order, from earliest to latest:

1. Domestic pulse output reaches 26.06 million tonnes, reducing import dependence to 10.4 percent.
2. NITI Aayog releases a strategic blueprint proposing a district-wise 'quadrant strategy' across 111 high-potential districts.
3. India's pulse production experiences a dip to 16.35 million tonnes.
4. The Union Budget announces a six-year 'Mission for Atmanirbharta in Pulses' targeting pigeonpea, black gram, and lentil.

- (A) 3, 1, 4, 2 ✓
(B) 3, 4, 1, 2
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 1, 4, 3, 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

The correct chronological sequence based on the source text is: First: Statement 3 (2015-2016). India's pulse production historically struggled, experiencing a specific production dip to 16.35 million tonnes in 2015-2016. Second: Statement 1 (2022-2023). Following targeted interventions, output was boosted to 26.06 million tonnes by 2022-2023, which reduced import dependence from 29 percent to 10.4 percent. Third: Statement 4 (Union Budget 2025-2026). Building on the momentum of increased production, the Union Budget 2025-2026 announced the six-year 'Mission for Atmanirbharta in Pulses'. Fourth: Statement 2 (September 4, 2025). NITI Aayog released its report, which serves as the strategic blueprint for the aforementioned mission, outlining interventions like the quadrant strategy for 111 high-potential districts. Therefore, the correct order is 3, 1, 4, 2.

Topic: Agriculture

Concepts: Agricultural Policy, Food Security, Crop Diversification

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: NITI Aayog Pulses Production Strategy Report](#)

Q73. Q1 FY26 Real GDP Growth Reaches 7.8%

T2 · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2025-08-29

With reference to the estimation of India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), consider the following statements:

1. The calculation of GDP utilizes the globally accepted System of National Accounts (SNA) standards and falls under the purview of the Ministry of Finance.
2. The Advisory Committee on National Accounts Statistics (ACNAS), chaired by Biswanath Goldar, was formed to transition the macroeconomic reference base year to 2022-23.

- (A) 1 only
(B) 2 only ✓
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): While India does utilize the globally accepted System of National Accounts (SNA) standards, GDP calculation falls under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), not the Ministry of Finance.

Statement 2 (correct): The government formed the Advisory Committee on National Accounts Statistics (ACNAS) under the chairmanship of Biswanath Goldar to revise the national accounts base year from 2011-12 to 2022-23, reflecting structural changes in the modern economy.

Topic: Economy - Macroeconomics

Concepts: Gross Domestic Product, National Income Accounting, Base Year Revision

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Q1 FY26 Real GDP Growth Reaches 7.8%](#)

Q74. Cabinet Extends PM SVANidhi Scheme to 2030

T2 · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2025-08-27

With reference to the PM SVANidhi scheme, consider the following statements:

1. The scheme is administered by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) and utilizes the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) as its implementing partner.
2. Following the August 2025 restructuring, the first tranche working capital loan limit provided to street vendors was increased to ₹25,000.

- (A) 1 only ✓
(B) 2 only
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The PM SVANidhi scheme was launched by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) and utilizes SIDBI as its implementing partner to provide collateral-free microfinance.

Statement 2 (incorrect): Under the August 2025 restructuring, the first tranche working capital loan limit was increased from ₹10,000 to ₹15,000. It is the second tranche loan limit that was increased to ₹25,000.

Topic: Economy - Welfare Schemes

Concepts: Microfinance, Informal Economy, Financial Inclusion

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Cabinet Extends PM SVANidhi Scheme to 2030](#)

Q75. Revision of Wheat Stock Limits to Stabilise Prices

T2 · simple_mcq · EASY · 2025-08-26

Under the August 2025 revision of wheat stock limits, where are supply chain entities mandated to regularly declare their stock positions to ensure strict digital monitoring?

- (A) The Open Market Sale Scheme (OMSS) registry
- (B) The Food Corporation of India (FCI) database
- (C) The Public Distribution System (PDS) network
- (D) **The Department of Food and Public Distribution portal ✓**

Answer: (D)

Explanation

The source event explicitly states that entities are mandated to regularly declare their stock positions on the Department of Food and Public Distribution portal, transitioning to strict digital monitoring. While the Food Corporation of India (FCI), Open Market Sale Scheme (OMSS), and Public Distribution System (PDS) are all mechanisms utilized by the government for food security and market intervention, they are not the designated platform for these mandatory stock declarations.

Topic: Agriculture

Concepts: Food Security, Market Intervention, Inflation Targeting

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Revision of Wheat Stock Limits to Stabilise Prices](#)



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Q76. National Fisheries Digital Platform Registration Milestone Reached

T2 · simple_mcq · EASY · 2025-08-19

According to the operational framework of the National Fisheries Digital Platform (NFDP), how does the platform primarily address the barrier of credit access for fisheries micro-enterprises?

- (A) **It features a dedicated credit facilitation module that forwards beneficiary applications directly to banks. ✓**
- (B) It directly disburses micro-loans to fish workers using funds from the ₹6,000 crore PM-MKSSY budget.
- (C) It provides one-time adoption incentives solely to informal moneylenders to formalise their lending practices.
- (D) It functions solely as a state-level record system to track the historical debts of aquaculture cooperatives.

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Option 1 (correct): The source event explicitly states that to overcome high barriers to formal banking, the NFDP features a dedicated credit facilitation module that forwards beneficiary applications directly to banks.

Option 2 (incorrect): The platform acts as a facilitator for bank loans, rather than directly disbursing loans from the ₹6,000 crore PM-MKSSY budget.

Option 3 (incorrect): The text notes that fishers previously relied on informal moneylenders, but the 'one-time adoption incentives' are offered for aquaculture insurance, not to moneylenders.

Option 4 (incorrect): The NFDP was created precisely to replace fragmented state and local records with a unified, national digital identity and portal.

Topic: Agriculture and Allied Sectors

Concepts: Financial Inclusion, Digital Public Infrastructure, Fisheries Sector Formalisation

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: National Fisheries Digital Platform Registration Milestone Reached](#)

Q77. PM Announces Next-Generation GST Reforms

T2 · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2025-08-15

Under the 'Next-Generation GST Reforms' announced in August 2025, how has the taxation structure for luxury and sin goods been modified?

- (A) They are absorbed into the new 18% upper core tier, with the variable Compensation Cess retained solely for sin goods.
- (B) They are taxed under a newly introduced unified 40% de-merit rate, streamlining the previous penalty taxation structure. ✓**
- (C) They remain in the 28% tax bracket, but the previously variable Compensation Cess is now fixed at 12%.
- (D) They are subject to the highest core tier of 28%, while all compensation cesses have been entirely eliminated.

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Under the Next-Generation GST Reforms, the taxation of luxury and sin goods was significantly overhauled. Previously, these goods were taxed at the highest bracket of 28% plus a highly variable Compensation Cess. The new policy streamlines this penalty structure by taxing these items under a unified 40% de-merit rate. Options 1, 3, and 4 are incorrect because the 28% slab has been completely removed, the 18% tier is the standard upper core rate (not for luxury/sin goods), and the variable cess was replaced by the unified 40% rate rather than being fixed at 12% or retained solely for sin goods.

Topic: Economy - Public Finance

Concepts: Goods and Services Tax (GST), Tax Rationalization, De-merit Goods

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: PM Announces Next-Generation GST Reforms](#)

Q78. RBI Keeps Repo Rate Unchanged at 5.50%

T2 · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2025-08-06

Consider the following statements:

1. The Monetary Policy Committee is mandated under the RBI Act to target Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation at 3.1 percent for FY26.
2. A 'neutral' monetary policy stance provides the RBI with the flexibility to either increase or decrease policy rates in the future depending on macroeconomic data.

- (A) 1 only
- (B) 2 only ✓**
- (C) Both 1 and 2
- (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) is mandated under the RBI Act to target Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation at 4 percent (with a tolerance band of 2 to 6 percent). The 3.1 percent figure is the RBI's revised CPI inflation forecast for FY26, not its statutory target.

Statement 2 (correct): A 'neutral' stance indicates that the RBI retains the flexibility to either increase or decrease policy rates in the future depending on incoming macroeconomic data.

Topic: Economy - Monetary Policy

Concepts: Monetary Policy Committee, Inflation Targeting, Policy Stance

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: RBI Keeps Repo Rate Unchanged at 5.50%](#)

Q79. NITI Aayog Report on Electric Vehicles Opportunity

T2 · simple_mcq · EASY · 2025-08-04

Which of the following is a formally reinforced national target for 2030 highlighted in the 2025 NITI Aayog report 'Unlocking a \$200 Billion Opportunity'?

- (A) **Achieving a 30% electric vehicle share in total vehicle sales ✓**
- (B) Generating a \$200 billion export market for electric vehicles
- (C) Reaching net-zero carbon emissions in the transportation sector
- (D) Relying entirely on imported battery cells to meet early adoption goals

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Option 1 (correct): because the NITI Aayog report formally reinforces the national target of achieving a 30% electric vehicle share in total vehicle sales by 2030.

Option 2 (incorrect): the report quantifies a \$200 billion 'domestic' market opportunity, not an export market.

Option 3 (incorrect): India's 'Panchamrit' goal commits to reaching net-zero carbon emissions by 2070, not 2030.

Option 4 (incorrect): while India previously relied almost entirely on imported battery cells, the new strategy explicitly pushes for domestic cell manufacturing supported by PLI schemes.

Topic: Infrastructure and Energy

Concepts: Electric Vehicles, NITI Aayog, Net Zero Emissions

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: NITI Aayog Report on Electric Vehicles Opportunity](#)

Q80. NITI Aayog Investment Friendliness Index 2025

T2 · simple_mcq · HARD · 2025-07-31

Regarding the evaluation methodology of the NITI Aayog Investment Friendliness Index 2025, how does it primarily depart from the previous Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP) assessments?

- (A) It evaluates investment efficacy by assigning a strict 65 percent weightage to natural and regulatory risks, and 35 percent to infrastructure opportunities.
- (B) It integrates perception-based indicators from real investors to measure ground-level regulations, rather than leaning heavily on government-submitted documentation. ✓**
- (C) It shifts the focus to overall risk management by relying on flat completion rates of designated action points by state governments.
- (D) It transfers the primary responsibility of measuring state-level business environments from NITI Aayog to the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT).

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Option 2 (correct): The source text explicitly states that while BRAP assessments leaned heavily on government-submitted documentation regarding implemented reforms, the new index incorporates perception-based indicators to measure how real investors perceive risks and experience ground-level regulations.

Option 1 (incorrect): because it reverses the weightage; the index applies a 65 percent weightage to opportunities and 35 percent to risks.

Option 3 (incorrect): because relying on 'flat completion rates of designated action points' was a characteristic of the older BRAP rankings, not the new index.

Option 4 (incorrect): because historically DPIIT measured the business environment through BRAP, whereas the new Investment Friendliness Index was developed and launched by NITI Aayog (following a 2024 PM directive).

Topic: Reports and Indices

Concepts: Investment Friendliness Index, Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP), Cooperative Federalism

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: NITI Aayog Investment Friendliness Index 2025](#)

Q81. Select Committee Reports on Income-Tax Bill 2025

T2 · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2025-07-21

Consider the following statements regarding the Income-Tax Bill, 2025:

1. The Bill was scrutinized by a 31-member Lok Sabha Select Committee chaired by MP Baijayant Panda.
2. The Committee recommended retaining the initial draft's provision that strictly disallowed tax refunds for belatedly filed income tax returns.
3. The revised code reinstates deduction benefits for inter-corporate dividends in multi-tier structures for companies paying a 22% concessional tax rate.
4. Following the Committee's report, the government withdrew the initial draft and introduced the Income-Tax (No. 2) Bill, 2025.

- (A) Only one
(B) Only two
(C) **Only three** ✓
(D) All four

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The Income-Tax Bill, 2025 was referred to a 31-member Lok Sabha Select Committee chaired by MP Baijayant Panda to scrutinize the massive legislative overhaul.

Statement 2 (incorrect): While the initial draft strictly disallowed tax refunds if returns were filed after the due date, the Committee did not recommend retaining it. Instead, they recommended amending the provision to offer relief and allow refunds for genuine taxpayers filing belatedly.

Statement 3 (correct): The initial 2025 Bill mistakenly removed deduction benefits for inter-corporate dividends in multi-tier structures for companies paying a 22% concessional tax rate; the revised code reinstates this to avoid cascading tax liabilities.

Statement 4 (correct): Following the presentation of the Committee's report, the government withdrew the initial draft and introduced the Income-Tax (No. 2) Bill, 2025 to incorporate the suggested changes.

Topic: Economy - Taxation

Concepts: Direct Tax Reforms, Parliamentary Committees, Legislative Process

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Select Committee Reports on Income-Tax Bill 2025](#)

Q82. Launch of Nationwide Validation for 5th Marine Fisheries Census

T2 · match_pairs · HARD · 2025-07-18

With reference to the Marine Fisheries Census in India, match List-I (Component/Aspect) with List-II (Associated Methodology/Tool as per the 5th Census and its context): List-I A. Primary data enumeration for the 5th Census B. Achieving high spatial accuracy for fishing villages C. Frame validation for 1.2 million households D. Data collection method in the 4th Census (2016) List-II i. Real-time spatial data integration ii. Manual, paper-based surveys iii. 'VyAS-NAV' mobile application iv. Drone-based aerial enumeration

- (A) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii ✓
- (B) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
- (C) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
- (D) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Option 1 (correct): Based on the 5th Marine Fisheries Census transition: - Primary data enumeration (A) is now fully digital utilizing the custom 'VyAS-NAV' mobile application (iii). - Achieving high spatial accuracy for fishing villages (B) is done by employing drone-based aerial enumeration (iv) to geo-reference the locations. - Frame validation for over 1.2 million households (C) shifted from a slow ground-level process to utilizing real-time validation and spatial data integration (i). - The 4th Census conducted in 2016 (D) relied heavily on manual data collection methods using paper-based surveys (ii).

Topic: Agriculture - Allied Sectors

Concepts: E-governance in Agriculture, Census Methodology, Blue Economy

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Launch of Nationwide Validation for 5th Marine Fisheries Census](#)

Q83. Revised Jharia Master Plan Approved

T2 · how_many_correct · HARD · 2025-06-25

With reference to the Revised Jharia Master Plan, consider the following statements:

1. The underground fires in the Jharia Coalfield, which the plan addresses, are attributed to unscientific private mining before nationalization.
2. Under the revised plan, direct livelihood grants of ₹1 lakh are restricted exclusively to Legal Title Holder (LTH) families.
3. The revised master plan mandates access to institutional credit support of up to ₹3 lakh for all rehabilitated families.
4. The revised framework establishes a dedicated Jharia Alternative Livelihoods Rehabilitation Fund, moving away from the previous focus on physical relocation by Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL).

- (A) Only one
(B) Only two
(C) **Only three** ✓
(D) All four

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The Jharia Coalfield has been plagued by underground fires since 1916 due to unscientific private mining prior to nationalization.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The revised plan provides a direct livelihood grant of ₹1 lakh to both Legal Title Holder (LTH) and Non-Legal Title Holder (Non-LTH) families, not exclusively to LTH families.

Statement 3 (correct): The government has mandated access to institutional credit support of up to ₹3 lakh for all rehabilitated families to start new trades.

Statement 4 (correct): The new framework establishes a dedicated Jharia Alternative Livelihoods Rehabilitation Fund, shifting the focus from the previous approach that was heavily skewed toward physical relocation and fire containment by Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL).

Topic: Economy - Infrastructure and Energy

Concepts: Just Transition, Coal Mining, Rehabilitation and Resettlement

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Revised Jharia Master Plan Approved](#)

Q84. DARPG Releases 26th NeSDA Way Forward Report

T2 · match_pairs · HARD · 2025-06-19

Match List-I (Elements of the NeSDA framework) with List-II (Corresponding features/values) based on the National e-Governance Service Delivery Assessment (NeSDA): List-I A. Number of mandatory e-services targeted for saturation B. Publication frequency of the main NeSDA rankings C. Publication frequency of the NeSDA 'Way Forward' reports D. Sector with the largest share of online services List-II i. Biennial ii. Monthly iii. 59 iv. Local Governance and Utility Services Select the correct matching code from the options below:

- (A) A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv ✓
- (B) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv
- (C) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii
- (D) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Option 1 (correct): Based on the 26th NeSDA Way Forward Report: - A matches iii: The NeSDA framework pushes states to saturate exactly 59 mandatory e-services. - B matches i: The main NeSDA rankings are published on a biennial basis. - C matches ii: To ensure continuous monitoring between the biennial rankings, DARPG began publishing the 'Way Forward' reports monthly starting in April 2023. - D matches iv: The 'Local Governance and Utility Services' sector has the largest share of online services, illustrating the use of technology to empower local administration. Option 2 incorrectly swaps the publication frequencies of the main rankings and the Way Forward reports. Option 3 incorrectly swaps the number of mandatory services with the sector name. Option 4 is a randomized incorrect matching.

Topic: Governance

Concepts: e-Governance, Public Service Delivery, Digital India

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: DARPG Releases 26th NeSDA Way Forward Report](#)

Q85. World Bank Releases Global Economic Prospects

T2 · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2025-06-10

Which of the following accurately describes the publication frequency and primary analytical focus of the World Bank's Global Economic Prospects (GEP) report?

- (A) It is published annually to measure the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) aggregates of advanced economies.
- (B) It is published semi-annually with a specific focus on the performance, vulnerabilities, and prospects of Emerging Market and Developing Economies. ✓**
- (C) It is published semi-annually to exclusively track the expansion of global value chains in South Asian nations.
- (D) It is published biennially to benchmark the poverty reduction initiatives established during the Bretton Woods Conference.

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Option 2 (correct): According to the source text, the World Bank publishes the Global Economic Prospects (GEP) report semi-annually (typically in January and June) and it focuses specifically on the performance, vulnerabilities, and prospects of Emerging Market and Developing Economies (EMDEs).

Option 1 (incorrect): because the report is semi-annual, not annual, and focuses on EMDEs, not advanced economies.

Option 3 (incorrect): because while the report notes India's status in the South Asian region and discusses global value chains, its primary focus is broadly on EMDEs, not exclusively tracking South Asian value chains.

Option 4 (incorrect): because the report is semi-annual, not biennial; while the World Bank Group was established at the Bretton Woods Conference to reduce poverty, the GEP report specifically provides analysis and forecasts of global economic developments.

Topic: International Economic Institutions

Concepts: Economic Reports and Indices, International Financial Institutions, Emerging Market Economies

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: World Bank Releases Global Economic Prospects](#)

Q86. RBI Reduces Repo Rate to 5.50%

T2 · statement_based · HARD · 2025-06-06

Consider the following statements:

1. The simultaneous reduction of the policy repo rate to 5.50 percent and the Cash Reserve Ratio to 3.0 percent reflects a strategic move to aggressively increase the money supply.
2. Accompanying these rate cuts, the Monetary Policy Committee shifted its monetary policy stance from an accommodative position to a neutral one.

- (A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) **Both 1 and 2 ✓**
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The RBI reduced the policy repo rate by 50 basis points (to 5.50%) and the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) by 100 basis points (to 3.0%). The source explicitly states this simultaneous reduction is a strategic move to aggressively increase the money supply and inject massive liquidity into the banking system.

Statement 2 (correct): Although significant rate cuts are traditionally associated with an accommodative stance, the Monetary Policy Committee actually shifted its monetary policy stance from accommodative to neutral during this announcement. This was done to balance growth support with inflation alignment and retain dynamic flexibility.

Topic: Economy - Banking

Concepts: Monetary Policy, Repo Rate, Cash Reserve Ratio, Monetary Policy Stance

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: RBI Reduces Repo Rate to 5.50%](#)

Q87. MoSPI Releases Provisional GDP Estimates for FY25

T2 · statement_based · EASY · 2025-05-30

Consider the following statements:

1. The Provisional Estimates of National Income for FY 2024-25 released by the NSO show a real GDP growth of 6.5 percent for the full year.
2. The primary headline metric currently used by the NSO to measure economic growth is GDP at factor cost.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (A) **1 only ✓**
(B) 2 only
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): According to the Provisional Estimates released by the National Statistical Office (NSO) under MoSPI, India's real GDP grew by 6.5 percent for the full financial year 2024-25.

Statement 2 (incorrect): Prior to 2015, GDP at factor cost was used as the primary headline metric. Currently, the NSO uses GDP at market prices (which factors in indirect taxes and subsidies) to measure economic growth.

Topic: Macroeconomics

Concepts: National Income Accounting, Real vs Nominal GDP, Economic Growth Metrics

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: MoSPI Releases Provisional GDP Estimates for FY25](#)

Q88. Expansion of Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups Notified

T2 · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2025-05-08

Consider the following statements:

1. The Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS) is managed by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT).
2. The recent expansion of the scheme has doubled the maximum guarantee cover per borrower to ₹20 crore.
3. A subsidized flat annual guarantee fee of 1 percent is applicable solely to startups operating in the 27 'Champion Sectors'.
4. The scheme mandates partial physical collateral for startups to access venture debt from Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs).

- (A) Only one
(B) **Only two ✓**
(C) Only three
(D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): While the scheme was officially notified by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), it is managed by the National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company (NCGTC).

Statement 2 (correct): The May 2025 notification doubled the maximum guarantee cover per borrower from ₹10 crore to ₹20 crore.

Statement 3 (correct): The heavily subsidized flat annual guarantee fee of 1 percent is applicable solely to startups in the 27 Make in India 'Champion Sectors', whereas other startups pay standard guarantee fees based on loan brackets (typically up to 2 percent).

Statement 4 (incorrect): The core objective of the scheme is to correct market failures like lack of collateral by providing credit guarantees to Member Institutions (including NBFCs), enabling startups to access collateral-free debt.

Topic: Economy - Schemes

Concepts: Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups, Venture Debt, Make in India

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Expansion of Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups Notified](#)

Q89. NITI Aayog Releases Hand and Power Tools Export Report

T2 · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2025-04-22

Consider the following statements in respect of the 'Unlocking \$25+ Billion Exports' report on India's hand and power tools sector:

1. The report was released jointly by NITI Aayog and the Foundation for Economic Development.
2. The strategic roadmap targets a 25% global market share in power tools by 2035.
3. Despite a low-cost workforce, Indian manufacturers face a 14-17% structural cost disadvantage in the global tools market.
4. The report recommends increasing standard RoDTEP incentives as the primary market reform to boost exports.

- (A) Only one
(B) **Only two ✓**
(C) Only three
(D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The report was released on April 22, 2025, by NITI Aayog and the Foundation for Economic Development (FED).

Statement 2 (incorrect): The roadmap targets a 25% global market share in hand tools, but only a 10% share in power tools by 2035.

Statement 3 (correct): Indian manufacturers face a 14-17% structural cost disadvantage due to expensive raw materials, logistics bottlenecks, and lack of scale, despite having a low-cost workforce.

Statement 4 (incorrect): Exporters currently rely on standard RoDTEP incentives (0.9-1.1%), but the report actually recommends reducing import duties on raw materials and components, alongside a targeted ₹5,800 crore bridge support over five years, rather than just increasing RoDTEP.

Topic: Economy - Manufacturing

Concepts: Export Promotion, MSME Sector, Manufacturing Clusters, NITI Aayog Reports

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: NITI Aayog Releases Hand and Power Tools Export Report](#)

Q90. IMF Releases World Economic Outlook April 2025

T2 · match_pairs · MEDIUM · 2025-04-22

With reference to the International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook (April 2025), match List-I (Parameter/Factor) with List-II (Value/Cause): List-I A. India's projected GDP growth for 2025 B. Global growth projection for 2025 C. Primary reason cited for India's growth forecast revision D. Primary reason cited for the global growth forecast revision List-II i. Protectionist policies ii. Global trade tensions iii. 2.8% iv. 6.2%

- (A) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i ✓
- (B) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii
- (C) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
- (D) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii

Answer: (A)

Explanation

According to the IMF's World Economic Outlook (April 2025): - India's projected GDP growth for 2025 is 6.2% (A matches iv). - The global growth projection for 2025 was slashed to 2.8% (B matches iii). - The report specifically cited 'global trade tensions' as the reason for revising India's growth forecast down (C matches ii). - The report cited 'protectionist policies' as the reason for slashing the global growth forecast (D matches i). Therefore,

Option 1 (correct): Option 2 incorrectly swaps the nuanced reasons for the forecast revisions, while Options 3 and 4 incorrectly swap the growth rates for India and the global economy.

Topic: Macroeconomics

Concepts: World Economic Outlook, GDP Growth Projections, Protectionism

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: IMF Releases World Economic Outlook April 2025](#)

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Q91. NITI Aayog Releases Automotive Industry GVC Report

T2 · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2025-04-11

With reference to the NITI Aayog report on the Automotive Industry Global Value Chains, consider the following statements:

1. To apply targeted interventions, the report structurally classifies automotive components into four categories based on their conventional or emerging nature and their complexity.
2. The Indian automotive industry currently contributes nearly 49 percent to the national GDP, yet its share in the globally traded auto components market is only 3 percent.

- (A) 1 only ✓
 (B) 2 only
 (C) Both 1 and 2
 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The report structurally classifies automotive components into four distinct categories (Emerging and Complex, Conventional and Complex, Conventional and Simple, Emerging and Simple) to apply targeted fiscal and non-fiscal interventions.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The statement swaps national GDP with manufacturing GDP. While it is true that India's share in the globally traded auto components market is only 3 percent, the automotive sector contributes 7.1 percent to the national GDP and nearly 49 percent to the manufacturing GDP, not 49 percent to the national GDP.

Topic: Economy - Industry and Infrastructure

Concepts: Global Value Chains, Automotive Sector, NITI Aayog Reports

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: NITI Aayog Releases Automotive Industry GVC Report](#)

Q92. RBI MPC Cuts Repo Rate to 6.00%

T2 · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2025-04-09

Prior to the establishment of the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) in 2016 through the amendment of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, how were benchmark interest rate decisions made?

- (A) They were determined solely by the RBI Governor, who held absolute power over interest rates. ✓
 (B) They were decided by a six-member committee mandated to keep Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation at 4%.
 (C) They were linked directly to the external benchmark lending rate (EBLR) to prioritize economic growth.
 (D) They were determined by commercial banks based on the short-term money they required to inject liquidity.

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Option 1 (correct): According to the source event, the establishment of the MPC in 2016 replaced an older system where the RBI Governor had absolute power over interest rates. (Note: This statement is factually correct and tests the aspirant's reliance on eliminating options with extreme words like 'solely' and 'absolute power').

Option 2 (incorrect): because the six-member committee targeting 4% CPI inflation describes the system established in 2016, not the system prior to it.

Option 3 (incorrect): as the external benchmark lending rate (EBLR) is a metric for pricing retail and MSME loans, not the historical mechanism for setting benchmark interest rates.

Option 4 (incorrect): because commercial banks do not set the benchmark rates; rather, the central bank lends to them at the repo rate.

Topic: Monetary Policy

Concepts: Monetary Policy Committee, RBI Act 1934, Interest Rate Determination

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: RBI MPC Cuts Repo Rate to 6.00%](#)

Q93. SEBI Mandates System Audit Format for MIIs

T2 · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2025-04-04

Consider the following statements:

1. The uniform reporting structure for System and Network Audits of Market Infrastructure Institutions (MIIs) was developed by SEBI in consultation with its Technology Advisory Committee (TAC).
2. Under the new mandate, MIIs are no longer required to provide formal justifications for the non-closure of unresolved observations from previous audits.

- (A) 1 only ✓
(B) 2 only
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): To address inconsistencies in audit reporting, SEBI developed the uniform reporting structure in consultation with its Technology Advisory Committee (TAC) and the MIIs themselves.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The new framework explicitly mandates that MIIs must provide a categorized list of pending issues, which includes unresolved observations from previous audits along with formal justifications for their non-closure.

Topic: Financial Markets

Concepts: Market Infrastructure Institutions (MIIs), Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Cyber Resilience

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SEBI Mandates System Audit Format for MIIs](#)

Q94. SEBI Clarifies LODR Compliance Officer Position

T2 · how_many_correct · HARD · 2025-04-01

With reference to the SEBI regulations for Compliance Officers in listed companies, consider the following statements:

1. The Compliance Officer must structurally report directly to the Chief Financial Officer to ensure unfiltered access to the board.
2. The Compliance Officer is explicitly mandated to be a whole-time employee and designated as Key Managerial Personnel (KMP).
3. Any vacancy for the position must be filled within three months, prohibiting ad-hoc interim appointments that lack equivalent authority.
4. The mandate positioning the Compliance Officer one level below the board was recommended by the S. K. Mohanty committee.

- (A) Only one
(B) Only two
(C) **Only three** ✓
(D) All four

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): Under the April 2025 SEBI clarification, the Compliance Officer must structurally report directly to the Managing Director (MD), Whole-Time Director (WTD), or Chief Executive Officer (CEO). Reporting to the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) was a prior practice that led to filtered access to the board.

Statement 2 (correct): SEBI explicitly requires the Compliance Officer to be a whole-time employee and designated as Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) to align their statutory duties and liabilities with top executives.

Statement 3 (correct): Any interim vacancy must be filled within three months by a fully qualified, whole-time employee meeting the KMP criteria, strictly prohibiting ad-hoc interim appointments that lack equivalent authority.

Statement 4 (correct): The requirement for the Compliance Officer to be positioned one level below the board was initially introduced via the SEBI LODR Third Amendment Regulations in December 2024, following recommendations by the SEBI Expert Committee chaired by S. K. Mohanty.

Topic: Economy - Financial Markets

Concepts: Corporate Governance, SEBI LODR Regulations, Key Managerial Personnel

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SEBI Clarifies LODR Compliance Officer Position](#)

Q95. Cabinet Approves Incentive Scheme for Low-Value UPI Transactions

T2 · *statement_based* · EASY · 2025-03-19

Consider the following statements:

1. The ₹1,500 crore incentive scheme compensates small merchants directly for the operational costs of processing low-value UPI transactions.
2. The zero Merchant Discount Rate (MDR) mandate applies exclusively to transactions made via RuPay debit cards and UPI.

- (A) 1 only
(B) 2 only ✓
 (C) Both 1 and 2
 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The incentive scheme does not pay small merchants directly. Instead, it compensates acquiring banks with a 0.15 percent financial incentive per transaction (for payments up to ₹2,000) to cover their operational costs for maintaining the digital payment infrastructure.

Statement 2 (correct): Effective January 1, 2020, the Indian government mandated a zero Merchant Discount Rate (MDR) specifically for transactions via RuPay debit cards and UPI, which is why the government must subsidize the acquiring banks.

Topic: Economy - Digital Payments

Concepts: Merchant Discount Rate (MDR), Digital Public Infrastructure, Financial Inclusion

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Cabinet Approves Incentive Scheme for Low-Value UPI Transactions](#)

Q96. SC Directs Formulation of National GM Crop Policy

T2 · *assertion_reason* · MEDIUM · 2025-03-15

Statement-I: The commercial release of Dhara Mustard Hybrid-11 (DMH-11) was stalled in the courts despite receiving environmental clearance from the Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC). Statement-II: The GEAC serves as the apex statutory body for GM crop approvals in India, operating under the provisions of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002.

- (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I
 (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does NOT explain Statement-I
(C) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect ✓
 (D) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Statement-I is correct: The source explicitly notes that there was a severe regulatory deadlock, with the commercial release of GM mustard (DMH-11) stalled in the courts despite receiving environmental clearance from the GEAC in 2022. Statement-II is incorrect: India's regulatory framework for GM crops, including the apex statutory body GEAC, operates under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, not the Biological Diversity Act, 2002. The GEAC relied on the 1989 hazardous microorganism rules for its case-by-case approvals.

Topic: Agriculture

Concepts: Genetically Modified Crops, Regulatory Framework, Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC)

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SC Directs Formulation of National GM Crop Policy](#)

Q97. NSO Releases Q3 FY25 GDP and Advance Estimates

T2 · assertion_reason · MEDIUM · 2025-02-28

Statement-I: The National Statistics Office (NSO) revised the full-year FY25 Real GDP growth projection upward to 6.5% in its Second Advance Estimates. Statement-II: This upward revision was driven by the Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE) registering a robust growth of 7.6% during FY24.

- (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I
- (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does NOT explain Statement-I
- (C) **Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect ✓**
- (D) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Statement-I is correct: The NSO officially revised the full-year FY25 Real GDP growth projection upward to 6.5% in the Second Advance Estimates (from the 6.4% projected in the First Advance Estimate). Statement-II is incorrect: While PFCE is expected to register a robust growth of 7.6% for FY25, it stood at 5.6% during FY24. The statement incorrectly attributes the 7.6% growth figure to the previous fiscal year (FY24).

Topic: Economy - Macroeconomics

Concepts: GDP Growth, National Income Accounting, Macroeconomic Aggregates

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: NSO Releases Q3 FY25 GDP and Advance Estimates](#)

Q98. NITI Aayog Report on State Public Universities

T2 · statement_based · HARD · 2025-02-10

Consider the following statements:

1. The Radhakrishnan Commission (1948-49) recommended that universities should primarily act as affiliating bodies to rapidly expand educational access in underserved regions.
2. To address chronic funding disparities, the NITI Aayog report recommends bringing State Public Universities under the direct funding ambit of the national Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA).

- (A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) **Neither 1 nor 2 ✓**

Answer: (D)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The Radhakrishnan Commission (1948-49) explicitly recommended that universities focus on teaching rather than acting as mere affiliating bodies. The historical expansion that compromised teaching quality to increase access in underserved regions occurred despite this recommendation.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The NITI Aayog report does not recommend bringing State Public Universities under the national HEFA. Instead, it recommends establishing a dedicated infrastructure finance agency for SPUs at the state level, modeled similarly to HEFA.

Topic: Education

Concepts: Higher Education Policy, Radhakrishnan Commission, State Public Universities, Infrastructure Financing

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: NITI Aayog Report on State Public Universities](#)

Q99. Ethanol Procurement Prices Revised for ESY 2024-25

T2 · statement_based · HARD · 2025-01-29

Consider the following statements:

1. The Ethanol Supply Year 2024-25, which carries an intermediate blending target of 18 percent, aligns with the standard financial year running from April to March.
2. The commercial preparation of ethanol under this programme involves the fermentation of molasses utilizing the yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.

- (A) 1 only
(B) **2 only ✓**
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): While the intermediate blending target for 2024-25 is indeed 18 percent, the Ethanol Supply Year does not align with the standard April-March financial year. The source explicitly notes that the supply period for these revised prices runs from November 2024 to October 2025.

Statement 2 (correct): The source highlights that the commercial preparation of ethanol for this programme relies on the fermentation of molasses by yeast enzymes, specifically citing the industrial-scale use of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.

Topic: Economy - Energy & Infrastructure

Concepts: Ethanol Blending Programme, Biofuels, Fermentation

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Ethanol Procurement Prices Revised for ESY 2024-25](#)

Q100. Government Approves 1 Million Tonnes Sugar Export Quota

T2 · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2025-01-20

Regarding the authorization of the 1 million tonnes sugar export quota for the 2024-25 season, how is the export limit allocated to individual sugar mills?

- (A) It is distributed through a competitive bidding process managed by the Department of Food and Public Distribution.
- (B) **It is allocated proportionately based on a mill's average production over the preceding three seasons. ✓**
- (C) It is granted exclusively to mills that have completely cleared their Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) arrears.
- (D) It is assigned based on the mill's total export volume during the period before restrictions were imposed in October 2023.

Answer: (B)

Explanation

According to the policy announcement, the export quotas for the 2024-25 sugar season were allocated to individual sugar mills transparently and proportionately based on their average production over the past three seasons. While the ultimate goal is to inject liquidity so mills can clear Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) arrears, the allocation mechanism itself relies strictly on past production averages, making Option 2 correct and Options 1, 3, and 4 incorrect.

Topic: Agriculture - Pricing and Policy

Concepts: Agricultural Export Policy, Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP), Supply Chain Management

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Government Approves 1 Million Tonnes Sugar Export Quota](#)

Q101. Cabinet Approves Revival Plan for RINL

T2 · how_many_correct · HARD · 2025-01-16

Consider the following statements:

1. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) is a Maharatna enterprise under the Ministry of Steel, established as India's first shore-based integrated steel plant.
2. A major structural flaw in RINL's operations has been its historical lack of captive iron ore mines, forcing it to procure raw materials at market rates from NMDC.
3. The 2025 revival package consists entirely of fresh equity capital injections aimed at restoring the plant's 7.3 million tonne liquid steel capacity.
4. The 2025 revival plan pauses a 2021 Cabinet decision that had mandated a 100 percent strategic disinvestment of the plant.

- (A) Only one
(B) **Only two** ✓
(C) Only three
(D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): RINL is a Navratna Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE), not a Maharatna, though it is correctly identified as India's first shore-based integrated steel plant under the Ministry of Steel.

Statement 2 (correct): A historical lack of captive iron ore mines forced RINL to procure raw materials at market rates from NMDC, which severely eroded its profit margins.

Statement 3 (incorrect): The Rs 11,440 crore revival package does not consist entirely of fresh equity; it includes Rs 10,300 crore in fresh equity capital alongside the conversion of a Rs 1,140 crore working capital loan into preference shares.

Statement 4 (correct): The revival plan pauses the controversial 2021 Cabinet decision that had approved a 100 percent strategic disinvestment (privatization) of the plant. (Note that '100 percent' is an extreme phrase that is factually correct here).

Topic: Economy - Public Sector Enterprises

Concepts: Disinvestment, Navratna CPSEs, Steel Sector

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Cabinet Approves Revival Plan for RINL](#)

Q102. World Bank Publishes Global Economic Prospects

T2 · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2025-01-14

According to the World Bank's Global Economic Prospects report released in January 2025, which of the following accurately describes the investment outlook for Emerging Market and Developing Economies (EMDEs)?

- (A) Investment growth is expected to surpass pre-pandemic historical averages driven by aggressive monetary easing.
- (B) Investment is expected to show a marginal recovery as global financial conditions loosen, though it remains below pre-pandemic averages. ✓**
- (C) Investment growth is projected to contract severely due to persistent high borrowing costs and widespread debt distress.
- (D) Investment is forecasted to remain heavily reliant solely on government-led capital expenditure.

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Option 2 (correct): The report notes that investment in EMDEs is expected to show a marginal recovery as global financial conditions gradually loosen, but it will still remain below pre-pandemic historical averages.

Option 1 (incorrect): because investment is not expected to surpass pre-pandemic averages. Option 3 describes the 'before' state, where investment was severely constrained by high borrowing costs and debt distress, rather than the current outlook. Option 4 incorrectly applies India's specific immediate post-pandemic recovery driver (government-led capital expenditure) to the broader EMDE investment outlook.

Topic: Macroeconomics

Concepts: Global Economic Prospects, World Bank, Emerging Market and Developing Economies (EMDEs)

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: World Bank Publishes Global Economic Prospects](#)

Q103. 55th GST Council Recommends Key Rate Reductions

T2 · statement_based · HARD · 2024-12-21

Consider the following statements:

1. The GST Council, a constitutional body established under Article 279A, increased the GST levied on the margin value of used electric vehicles to 18 percent.
2. This specific tax increase on used vehicles illustrates the use of indirect taxation as a fiscal policy tool to achieve economic redistribution.

- (A) 1 only ✓**
- (B) 2 only
- (C) Both 1 and 2
- (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The 55th GST Council, which is a constitutional body established under Article 279A, increased the GST on the margin value of used cars and electric vehicles from 12 percent to 18 percent to unify taxation across vehicle categories.

Statement 2 (incorrect): According to macroeconomic principles, raising taxes on used cars illustrates the use of indirect taxation for 'resource allocation', not 'redistribution'. The GST Council achieved redistribution through other measures, specifically by exempting life-saving gene therapy and lowering the tax rate on fortified rice.

Topic: Fiscal Policy and Taxation

Concepts: Indirect Taxation, Resource Allocation, Economic Redistribution, GST Council

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: 55th GST Council Recommends Key Rate Reductions](#)

Q104. NITI Aayog Releases S.A.F.E. Accommodation Report

T2 · assertion_reason · MEDIUM · 2024-12-19

Statement-I: The NITI Aayog's S.A.F.E. Accommodation report recommends specific GST exemptions for worker accommodations that maintain a rent cap of ₹20,000 per person per month for a 90-day continuous stay. Statement-II: High taxation burdens on worker housing increase operating costs, which are typically passed on to industrial workers in the form of higher rent.

- (A) **Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I ✓**
- (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does NOT explain Statement-I
- (C) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- (D) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Both statements are correct, and Statement-II provides the correct rationale for Statement-I. According to the NITI Aayog's S.A.F.E. Accommodation report, taxation burdens previously increased operating costs, making housing unaffordable as these costs were passed on to workers as higher rent (Statement-II). To solve this, the report proposes specific GST exemptions for worker accommodations that meet certain affordability criteria, specifically a rent cap of ₹20,000 per person per month for a 90-day continuous stay (Statement-I).

Topic: Economy - Infrastructure

Concepts: Urbanization, Taxation Policy, Industrial Infrastructure

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: NITI Aayog Releases S.A.F.E. Accommodation Report](#)

Q105. SEBI Tightens SME IPO Norms and ESG Disclosures

T2 · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2024-12-18

Under the tightened SME IPO guidelines approved by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) in December 2024, what is the new maximum permissible limit for unallocated General Corporate Purpose (GCP) funds?

- (A) 25 percent of the total IPO proceeds
- (B) 20 percent of the total issue size
- (C) **15 percent of the issue size or ₹10 crore, whichever is lower ✓**
- (D) 15 percent of the issue size or ₹25 crore, whichever is lower

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Option 3 (correct): Under the revised SEBI norms for SME IPOs, unallocated General Corporate Purpose (GCP) funds are capped at 15 percent of the issue size or ₹10 crore, whichever is lower.

Option 1 (incorrect): because 25 percent was the previous limit before the new rules were introduced.

Option 2 (incorrect): because 20 percent is the new strict cap for the Offer for Sale (OFS) component, not GCP funds.

Option 4 (incorrect): as the absolute monetary cap is ₹10 crore, not ₹25 crore.

Topic: Economy - Financial Markets

Concepts: Capital Markets, SEBI Regulations, Initial Public Offerings (IPO)

→ [Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SEBI Tightens SME IPO Norms and ESG Disclosures](#)



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Q106. MoSPI Revises CPI Base Year to 2024

T3 · assertion_reason · HARD · 2026-03-12

Statement-I: In the recent revision of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) base year to 2024 by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the weight of food and beverages in the basket was significantly lowered. Statement-II: The 2024 CPI base year revision incorporates data from the 2023-2024 consumption survey, expanding the basket to 358 items to account for increased spending on modern habits such as digital services.

- (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I ✓
- (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does NOT explain Statement-I
- (C) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- (D) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement-I is correct: MoSPI updated the CPI base year from 2012 to 2024, which resulted in a significantly lowered weight for food and beverages. Statement-II is correct: The revision incorporates the 2023-2024 consumption survey, expanding the basket to 358 items to reflect modern consumption habits like increased spending on digital services. Statement-II explains Statement-I: In an index basket, weights are relative. The expansion of the basket to 358 items to accommodate modern spending habits (like digital services) inherently dilutes and lowers the relative weight of traditional components like food and beverages.

Topic: Macroeconomics

Concepts: Consumer Price Index, Base Year Revision, Inflation Measurement

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: MoSPI Revises CPI Base Year to 2024](#)

Q107. CAG Audit Exposes Excessive MoD Litigation Expenditure

T3 · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2026-02-18

Consider the following statements:

1. The Ministry of Defence spent 244 crore to fund the actual welfare entitlements of veterans and soldiers.
2. The legal expenditure incurred by the Ministry to contest benefit claims was more than double the value of the entitlements being contested.
3. The CAG report highlighted the Ministry's administrative efficiency in resolving personnel grievances.
4. The audit noted that the Ministry's excessive litigation against its own personnel has impacted military morale and the judicial workload.

- (A) Only one
(B) **Only two ✓**
(C) Only three
(D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The 244 crore was spent on legal fees to contest benefit claims, not to fund the actual welfare entitlements (which were valued at 105 crore).

Statement 2 (correct): The legal expenditure (244 crore) was more than double the 105 crore value of the actual welfare entitlements being contested.

Statement 3 (incorrect): The CAG report highlighted a 'lack' of administrative efficiency in resolving personnel grievances, criticizing the Ministry for its adversarial approach.

Statement 4 (correct): The report noted that the excessive litigation and failure to resolve grievances efficiently impacts military morale and the judicial workload. Therefore, exactly two statements are correct.

Topic: Governance and Accountability

Concepts: Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG), Public Expenditure, Defence Administration

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: CAG Audit Exposes Excessive MoD Litigation Expenditure](#)

Q108. MoSPI Launches First National Household Income Survey

T3 · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2026-02-01

Apart from generating reliable income estimates and mapping regional wealth disparities, what is the other specific objective of the National Household Income Survey (NHIS) launched by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation in 2026?

- (A) **Evaluating the impact of technology on wages ✓**
- (B) Measuring the precise consumption expenditure of households
- (C) Tracking the formalization of the rural workforce
- (D) Assessing the impact of inflation on household savings

Answer: (A)

Explanation

According to the source, the National Household Income Survey (NHIS) aims to generate reliable income estimates, map regional wealth disparities, and evaluate the impact of technology on wages. The other options (measuring consumption expenditure, tracking workforce formalization, and assessing inflation impacts) are not stated objectives of this specific survey.

Topic: Economy - Reports and Indices

Concepts: National Household Income Survey, MoSPI, Economic Inequality

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: MoSPI Launches First National Household Income Survey](#)

Q109. President Confers Swachh Survekshan Awards 2025

T3 · assertion_reason · MEDIUM · 2026-01-11

Statement-I: The evaluation for the Swachh Survekshan Awards 2025 specifically focused on 'Waste to Wealth' initiatives. Statement-II: The awards aim to promote a circular economy through resource recovery from waste.

- (A) **Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I ✓**
- (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does NOT explain Statement-I
- (C) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- (D) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement-I is correct because the evaluation for the Swachh Survekshan Awards 2025 focused on 'Waste to Wealth' initiatives alongside Garbage Free City star ratings. Statement-II is correct because a core objective of the awards is to promote a circular economy through resource recovery from waste. Statement-II provides the correct logical rationale for Statement-I, as the specific evaluation focus on 'Waste to Wealth' is the mechanism designed to achieve the broader goal of promoting a circular economy.

Topic: Government Initiatives and Schemes

Concepts: Circular Economy, Waste Management, Urban Sanitation

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: President Confers Swachh Survekshan Awards 2025](#)

Q110. Export Quota for Organic Sugar

T3 · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2025-12-29

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) recently removed organic sugar from the restricted category of general sugar exports and established a fixed export quota of 50,000 metric tonnes per financial year. Which of the following has been appointed as the nodal agency to monitor and allocate these specific export volumes?

- (A) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)
- (B) **Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) ✓**
- (C) National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED)
- (D) Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP)

Answer: (B)

Explanation

According to the policy announcement, APEDA has been appointed as the nodal agency to monitor and allocate the fixed export volumes of organic sugar. The DGFT notified a fixed export quota of 50,000 metric tonnes per financial year to balance domestic food security while incentivizing high-value organic farming. FSSAI, NAFED, and CACP were not assigned this monitoring and allocation role.

Topic: Agriculture - Trade & Policy

Concepts: Agricultural Exports, Trade Policy, APEDA

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Export Quota for Organic Sugar](#)

Q111. MSP Revision for Copra 2026

T3 · statement_based · EASY · 2025-12-12

With reference to the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for copra, consider the following statements:

1. The Minimum Support Price (MSP) for copra is approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA).
2. NAFED and NCCF act as the Central Nodal Agencies for the procurement of copra.

- (A) 1 only
- (B) 2 only
- (C) **Both 1 and 2 ✓**
- (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approves the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for copra, as seen in the approval for the 2026 season.

Statement 2 (correct): NAFED and NCCF act as the Central Nodal Agencies for the procurement of copra. Therefore, both statements are correct.

Topic: Agriculture - Pricing

Concepts: Minimum Support Price, Agricultural Procurement, NAFED

→ [Read the full revision note on PrepDose: MSP Revision for Copra 2026](#)

Q112. National Fisheries Traceability Framework Launched

T3 · how_many_correct · EASY · 2025-11-21

With reference to the National Framework on Traceability in Fisheries and Aquaculture 2025, consider the following statements:

1. It was launched by the Department of Fisheries on World Fisheries Day.
2. The initiative is supported by the Asian Development Bank.
3. It introduces a digital system to track the origin of fish from catch to market.
4. It is supported by the PM-MKSSY scheme.

- (A) Only one
(B) Only two
(C) **Only three ✓**
(D) All four

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The framework was launched by the Department of Fisheries on World Fisheries Day.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The source event specifies that the initiative is supported by the World Bank, not the Asian Development Bank.

Statement 3 (correct): The framework introduces a digital system to track the origin of fish from catch to market, aligning India with international export standards.

Statement 4 (correct): The initiative is supported by PM-MKSSY. Therefore, exactly three statements are correct.

Topic: Agriculture and Allied Sectors

Concepts: Fisheries Sector, Digital Traceability, Export Standards

→ [Read the full revision note on PrepDose: National Fisheries Traceability Framework Launched](#)

Q113. NITI Aayog Report on Tax Decriminalisation

T3 · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2025-10-10

What specific policy change is recommended by NITI Aayog's working paper 'Towards India's Tax Transformation' to distinguish unintentional lapses from deliberate fraud?

- (A) **Decriminalizing 12 minor procedural offenses under the Income-tax Act, 2025. ✓**
- (B) Replacing civil penalties with mandatory imprisonment for technical errors.
- (C) Eliminating all civil penalties for 12 minor procedural offenses under the Income-tax Act, 2025.
- (D) Decriminalizing deliberate fraud under the Income-tax Act, 2025 to improve the ease of doing business.

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Option 1 (correct): The NITI Aayog working paper explicitly recommends decriminalizing 12 minor procedural offenses under the Income-tax Act, 2025 to distinguish between unintentional lapses and deliberate fraud.

Option 2 (incorrect): because the report recommends the exact opposite: replacing imprisonment with civil penalties.

Option 3 (incorrect): because civil penalties are being introduced/retained as a replacement for imprisonment, not eliminated.

Option 4 (incorrect): because the decriminalization specifically targets minor procedural offenses and unintentional lapses, explicitly distinguishing them from deliberate fraud.

Topic: Economy - Taxation

Concepts: Tax Decriminalisation, Ease of Doing Business, NITI Aayog

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: NITI Aayog Report on Tax Decriminalisation](#)

Q114. MoSPI Releases Children in India 2025 Report

T3 · statement_based · HARD · 2025-09-25

With reference to the 'Children in India 2025' report, consider the following statements:

1. It is the 4th edition of the report released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI).
2. It highlights that the Infant Mortality Rate has declined to 23.3 per 1,000 live births.

- (A) **1 only ✓**
- (B) 2 only
- (C) Both 1 and 2
- (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The 'Children in India 2025' report is the 4th edition released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) during the 29th CoCSSO.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The statement swaps two distinct data points from the report. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) declined to 25 per 1,000 live births, whereas 23.3% is the reduced prevalence rate of child marriage.

Topic: Reports and Indices

Concepts: Demographics, Social Development, Sustainable Development Goals

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: MoSPI Releases Children in India 2025 Report](#)

Q115. APEDA Launches BHARATI Initiative for Agri-Food Startups

T3 · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2025-09-02

Consider the following statements:

1. The BHARATI initiative provides a three-month acceleration phase focused on export readiness for GI-tagged, organic, and superfood products.
2. The initiative is designed to support 100 agri-food and agri-tech startups.
3. It aligns with the national goal of reaching 100 billion dollars in agri-food exports by the year 2030.

- (A) Only one
(B) **Only two ✓**
(C) All three
(D) None

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The BHARATI initiative's pilot program provides a three-month acceleration phase specifically focused on export readiness for GI-tagged, organic, and superfood products.

Statement 2 (correct): APEDA launched the initiative to support exactly 100 agri-food and agri-tech startups.

Statement 3 (incorrect): The initiative aligns with the national goal of reaching 50 billion dollars (not 100 billion dollars) in agri-food exports by 2030. Therefore, only two statements are correct.

Topic: Agriculture

Concepts: Agricultural Exports, Startup Ecosystem, APEDA Initiatives

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: APEDA Launches BHARATI Initiative for Agri-Food Startups](#)

Q116. MoSPI Releases Annual Survey of Industries 2023-24

T3 · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2025-08-27

Consider the following statements:

1. The Annual Survey of Industries 2023-24 was released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.
2. Maharashtra emerged as the leader in both factory count and workforce size.
3. The registered manufacturing sector overall grew by 11.89 percent in terms of Gross Value Added.

- (A) Only one
(B) **Only two** ✓
(C) All three
(D) None

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The Annual Survey of Industries 2023-24 was released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI).

Statement 2 (incorrect): Tamil Nadu, not Maharashtra, emerged as the leader in both factory count and workforce size. Maharashtra recorded the highest Gross Value Added.

Statement 3 (correct): The registered manufacturing sector overall grew by 11.89 percent in terms of Gross Value Added.

Topic: Economy - Industry

Concepts: Annual Survey of Industries, Gross Value Added, Manufacturing Sector

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: MoSPI Releases Annual Survey of Industries 2023-24](#)

Q117. Review Meeting for 20th Installment of PM-KISAN

T3 · match_pairs · EASY · 2025-07-30

Match the following parameters regarding the recent review of the PM-KISAN scheme (List-I) with their corresponding details (List-II): List-I: A. Installment number under review B. Total fund transfer scheduled C. Number of beneficiary farmers D. Mandatory verification for beneficiaries List-II: i. 9.7 crore ii. e-KYC and land records iii. 20th iv. ₹20,500 crore

- (A) **A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii** ✓
(B) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
(C) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
(D) A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii

Answer: (A)

Explanation

According to the source event, the Union Agriculture Minister reviewed preparations for the 20th installment (A matches iii) of the PM-KISAN scheme. The scheme is scheduled to transfer ₹20,500 crore (B matches iv) to 9.7 crore farmers (C matches i). Additionally, a nationwide campaign was launched to

fast-track mandatory e-KYC and land record verification (D matches ii) for eligible beneficiaries. Therefore, the correct matching is A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii, making Option 1 correct. Options 2, 3, and 4 are incorrect because they contain mismatched pairs, such as incorrectly matching the total fund transfer to 9.7 crore (Option 2), the installment number to ₹20,500 crore (Option 3), or the installment number to e-KYC and land records (Option 4).

Topic: Agriculture - Schemes

Concepts: PM-KISAN, Direct Benefit Transfer, e-KYC

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Review Meeting for 20th Installment of PM-KISAN](#)

Q118. SEBI Issues New Compliance Norms for Research Analysts

T3 · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2025-07-23

Consider the following statements:

1. Under the new SEBI guidelines, all associated personnel of Research Analysts are mandated to obtain NISM certification within one year.
2. The guidelines streamline documentation processes to reduce the compliance burden for all categories of clients.

- (A) 1 only ✓
(B) 2 only
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The SEBI circular explicitly mandates NISM certification within one year for all associated personnel (weaponizing the extreme word 'all' as a correct fact).

Statement 2 (incorrect): The streamlining of documentation processes and the resulting reduction in compliance burden are specifically targeted at high-value institutional transactions and institutional clients, not all categories of clients.

Topic: Economy - Financial Markets

Concepts: SEBI Regulations, Financial Compliance, Capital Markets

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: SEBI Issues New Compliance Norms for Research Analysts](#)

Q119. 156th Meeting of Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee

T3 · how_many_correct · HARD · 2025-07-14

With reference to the 156th Meeting of the Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC), consider the following statements:

1. It recommended confined field trials for transgenic cotton by Ajeet Seeds for the Rabi 2025 season.
2. It mandated updated regulatory guidelines for animal feed (DDGS) derived from genetically modified substrates.
3. The updated regulatory guidelines for animal feed are specifically aimed at ensuring safety in imports.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (A) Only one
- (B) **Only two** ✓
- (C) All three
- (D) None

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The GEAC recommended confined field trials for transgenic cotton by Ajeet Seeds for the Kharif 2025 season, not the Rabi season.

Statement 2 (correct): The committee mandated updated regulatory guidelines for animal feed (DDGS) derived from genetically modified substrates.

Statement 3 (correct): The updated guidelines for animal feed derived from GM substrates are explicitly mandated to ensure safety in imports. Since exactly two statements are correct, the answer is 'Only two'.

Topic: Agriculture - Technology

Concepts: Genetically Modified Crops, Regulatory Framework, Animal Feed Safety

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: 156th Meeting of Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee](#)

Q120. Implementation of SEBI Revised RPT Industry Standards

T3 · assertion_reason · MEDIUM · 2025-07-01

Statement-I: The revised Industry Standards implemented by SEBI on July 1, 2025, introduce stricter materiality thresholds and QR-coded valuation reports for corporate deals involving promoters or linked entities. Statement-II: The revised framework for Related Party Transactions (RPTs) aims to strengthen corporate governance by preventing 'value leakage' to insiders.

- (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I ✓
- (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does NOT explain Statement-I
- (C) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- (D) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Both statements are correct, and Statement-II provides the correct rationale for Statement-I. According to the source event, SEBI implemented revised Industry Standards for Related Party Transactions (RPTs) starting July 1, 2025. These standards introduce specific mechanisms like QR-coded valuation reports, standardized reporting templates, and stricter materiality thresholds for deals involving linked entities (Statement-I is correct). The explicit purpose behind these stricter RPT regulations is to strengthen corporate governance by preventing 'value leakage' to insiders and boosting investor confidence (Statement-II is correct and explains the need for the measures in Statement-I).

Topic: Economy - Financial Markets

Concepts: Corporate Governance, Capital Markets, Regulatory Framework

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Implementation of SEBI Revised RPT Industry Standards](#)

Q121. First Export of Punjab Rose-Scented Litchi

T3 · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2025-06-28

Regarding the diversification of India's agricultural export basket in June 2025, APEDA facilitated the first-ever export of a specific 'rose-scented' variety of litchi. Which of the following correctly identifies the origin district of this consignment and its international destinations?

- (A) Pathankot, Punjab; exported to Qatar and the UAE. ✓
- (B) Ludhiana, Punjab; exported solely to the UAE.
- (C) Pathankot, Punjab; exported to Oman and Bahrain.
- (D) Amritsar, Punjab; exported to Qatar and Saudi Arabia.

Answer: (A)

Explanation

According to the source event, APEDA facilitated the first-ever export of rose-scented litchis specifically from Pathankot, Punjab. The consignment was exported to Qatar and the UAE on June 28, 2025. Other options incorrectly

identify the origin district (Ludhiana, Amritsar) or the destination countries (Oman, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, or solely the UAE).

Topic: Agriculture

Concepts: Agricultural Exports, APEDA, Horticulture

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: First Export of Punjab Rose-Scented Litchi](#)

Q122. MoSPI Releases PLFS Monthly Bulletin for May 2025

T3 · assertion_reason · EASY · 2025-06-16

Statement-I: The Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) Monthly Bulletin marks a shift towards high-frequency monitoring of the labour market. Statement-II: The PLFS Monthly Bulletin uses the Current Weekly Status (CWS) approach to track short-term employment and unemployment trends.

- (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I ✓
- (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does NOT explain Statement-I
- (C) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- (D) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement-I is correct as the MoSPI release notes the PLFS Monthly Bulletin marks a shift towards high-frequency monitoring of the labour market. Statement-II is correct because the report uses the Current Weekly Status (CWS) approach to track short-term employment and unemployment trends. Statement-II explains Statement-I because the use of the CWS approach to track short-term trends is the methodological reason why the bulletin can provide high-frequency monitoring. Therefore,

Option 1 (correct):

Option 2 (incorrect): because Statement-II does explain Statement-I. Options 3 and 4 are incorrect because both statements are factually correct.

Topic: Economy - Employment

Concepts: Labour Market, Statistical Methods, Economic Monitoring

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: MoSPI Releases PLFS Monthly Bulletin for May 2025](#)

Q123. Agriculture Ministry Launches CROPIC Initiative

T3 · how_many_correct · HARD · 2025-06-15

Consider the following statements:

1. The CROPIC (Collection of Real-Time Observations & Photo of Crops) initiative was launched by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.
2. Its crop condition monitoring operations are scheduled to commence from the Rabi 2025 season.
3. The platform utilizes artificial intelligence and crowd-sourced data for real-time observations.
4. It operates as an independent framework outside the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) to expedite insurance payouts.

- (A) Only one
(B) **Only two ✓**
(C) Only three
(D) All four

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The CROPIC initiative was launched by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The initiative's crop monitoring operations are scheduled to start from the Kharif 2025 season, not the Rabi 2025 season.

Statement 3 (correct): The platform utilizes artificial intelligence and crowd-sourced data to modernize crop damage assessments.

Statement 4 (incorrect): It does not operate as an independent framework; rather, it functions by integrating directly into the existing Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) framework. Therefore, exactly two statements are correct.

Topic: Agriculture

Concepts: Digital Agriculture, Crop Insurance, PMFBY

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Agriculture Ministry Launches CROPIC Initiative](#)

Q124. ICAR and BIS Sign MoU on Agri Standardization

T3 · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2025-06-11

Consider the following statements:

1. The June 2025 MoU signed between the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) establishes a framework for collaboration on standardization and conformity assessment in the agricultural sector.
2. The partnership aims to make Indian produce more competitive in global markets by aligning agricultural research solely with international standards.

- (A) 1 only ✓
 (B) 2 only
 (C) Both 1 and 2
 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The agreement between ICAR and BIS establishes a framework for collaboration specifically on standardization and conformity assessment in the agricultural sector.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The partnership aims to align agricultural research with both national and international standards, not solely international standards, to improve the safety, quality, and global competitiveness of Indian produce.

Topic: Agriculture - Policies and Initiatives

Concepts: Agricultural Standardization, Quality Conformity, Export Competitiveness

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: ICAR and BIS Sign MoU on Agri Standardization](#)

Q125. GEAC Recommends BRL-I Trials for GM Cotton

T3 · assertion_reason · MEDIUM · 2025-06-09

Statement-I: The Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) recommended Biosafety Research Level-I (BRL-I) confined field trials for the cotton hybrid Event RIRC-304. Statement-II: The Event RIRC-304 variety incorporates the cry1C gene to enhance resistance against evolving pest threats.

- (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I ✓
 (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does NOT explain Statement-I
 (C) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
 (D) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement-I is correct: The GEAC has recommended Biosafety Research Level-I (BRL-I) confined field trials for the new genetically engineered cotton hybrid known as Event RIRC-304. Statement-II is correct: The Event RIRC-304 variety incorporates the cry1C gene specifically to enhance resistance against pests. Statement-II explains Statement-I: The incorporation of the cry1C genetic modification to tackle evolving pest threats is the fundamental reason this new hybrid requires and was recommended for BRL-I biosafety trials by the GEAC.

Topic: Agriculture

Concepts: Genetically Modified Crops, Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC), Biosafety Trials

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: GEAC Recommends BRL-I Trials for GM Cotton](#)

Q126. Customs Duty Slashed on Crude Edible Oils

T3 · simple_mcq · EASY · 2025-05-30

The Indian government reduced the Basic Customs Duty on crude palm, soybean, and sunflower oils from 20 percent to 10 percent in May 2025. According to the policy announcement, what is the specific mechanism by which this reduction incentivizes domestic refineries?

- (A) **By widening the duty gap between crude and refined oil imports.** ✓
- (B) By equalizing the import duties applied to both crude and refined edible oils.
- (C) By ensuring that crude oils are solely imported by state-owned domestic refineries.
- (D) By eliminating all customs duties on domestically processed edible oils.

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Option 1 (correct): because the source explicitly states that the duty reduction incentivizes domestic refineries by 'widening the duty gap between crude and refined oil imports.'

Option 2 (incorrect): as equalizing the duties would eliminate the gap, removing the incentive to refine domestically.

Option 3 (incorrect): because the source does not mention restricting imports solely to state-owned refineries.

Option 4 (incorrect): as the duty was reduced to 10 percent, not eliminated entirely.

Topic: Agriculture - Pricing and Policy

Concepts: Customs Duty, Inflation Targeting, Trade Policy

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Customs Duty Slashed on Crude Edible Oils](#)

Q127. Provisional GDP Estimates for FY 2024-25 Released

T3 · how_many_correct · HARD · 2025-05-30

Consider the following statements:

1. The provisional GDP estimates for FY 2024-25 were released by the National Statistics Office (NSO) functioning under the Ministry of Finance.
2. India's real GDP recorded an annual growth of 6.5% for FY 2024-25, with the final quarter (Q4) surging to 7.4%.
3. The economic resilience highlighted in the estimates was primarily driven by private consumption and foreign direct investment.
4. The released data provides a baseline solely for monetary policy formulation, excluding fiscal planning.

- (A) Only one ✓
(B) Only two
(C) Only three
(D) All four

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The provisional GDP estimates were released by the National Statistics Office (NSO) under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), not the Ministry of Finance.

Statement 2 (correct): The source confirms India's real GDP grew by 6.5% annually, with Q4 surging to 7.4%.

Statement 3 (incorrect): The resilient domestic economy was driven by construction and public spending, not private consumption and FDI.

Statement 4 (incorrect): The data provides a baseline for both fiscal planning and monetary policy, not solely monetary policy. Therefore, only one statement (Statement 2) is correct.

Topic: Economy - Macroeconomics

Concepts: GDP Growth, National Statistics Office, Macroeconomic Indicators

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Provisional GDP Estimates for FY 2024-25 Released](#)

Q128. CCEA Approves MSP Hike for 14 Kharif Crops

T3 · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2025-05-28

With reference to the recent Minimum Support Price (MSP) hike for Kharif crops, consider the following statements:

1. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs approved the MSP increase for exactly 14 Kharif crops for the 2025-26 marketing season.
2. The MSP for common paddy was raised by ₹69 to reach ₹2,369 per quintal.
3. Nigerseed, ragi, and cotton received the highest absolute increases in MSP.
4. The hike reinforces the government policy of ensuring a minimum 100% profit margin over production costs.

- (A) Only one
(B) Only two
(C) **Only three** ✓
(D) All four

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Statements 1, 2, and 3 are correct: The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approved an MSP increase for 14 Kharif crops for the 2025-26 marketing season. The MSP for common paddy was raised by ₹69 to ₹2,369 per quintal, and nigerseed, ragi, and cotton received the highest absolute increases.

Statement 4 (incorrect): The government's policy ensures a minimum 50% profit margin over production costs, not 100%.

Topic: Agriculture

Concepts: Minimum Support Price (MSP), Kharif Crops, Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA)

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: CCEA Approves MSP Hike for 14 Kharif Crops](#)

Q129. First Monthly PLFS Bulletin Released by MoSPI

T3 · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2025-05-16

With reference to the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) bulletin, consider the following statements:

1. The new monthly PLFS format replaces the previous system of quarterly reports that covered both rural and urban areas.
2. The inaugural monthly bulletin reported a national unemployment rate of 5.1% based on the Current Weekly Status.
3. The bulletin is released by the National Statistics Office (NSO).

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (A) Only one
(B) **Only two** ✓
(C) All three
(D) None

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The new monthly PLFS format covers both urban and rural areas, but it replaces the previous system of quarterly reports that were exclusively urban-only, not both.

Statement 2 (correct): The inaugural monthly data for April 2025 showed a national unemployment rate of 5.1% based on Current Weekly Status.

Statement 3 (correct): The first-ever monthly PLFS bulletin was released by the National Statistics Office (NSO) under MoSPI. Since exactly two statements are correct, the answer is 'Only two'.

Topic: Economy - Employment

Concepts: Periodic Labour Force Survey, Unemployment Measurement, National Statistics Office

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: First Monthly PLFS Bulletin Released by MoSPI](#)

Q130. NITI Aayog Report on Enhancing MSME Competitiveness

T3 · simple_mcq · EASY · 2025-05-02

Which of the following entities was specifically recommended for revamping in the May 2025 blueprint released by NITI Aayog and the Institute for Competitiveness to boost MSME global competitiveness?

- (A) **Credit Guarantee Fund Trust ✓**
- (B) Micro Unit Development Refinance Trust
- (C) National Small Industries Corporation Trust
- (D) MSME Export Promotion Trust

Answer: (A)

Explanation

The May 2025 blueprint released by NITI Aayog and the Institute for Competitiveness recommended systemic reforms, specifically including revamping the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust, to boost the global competitiveness of MSMEs. The other trusts are not mentioned in the source report.

Topic: Economy - MSME Sector

Concepts: MSME Competitiveness, Credit Guarantee, NITI Aayog Reports

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: NITI Aayog Report on Enhancing MSME Competitiveness](#)

Q131. Nationwide PM-KISAN Saturation Campaign Launched

T3 · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2025-05-01

Consider the following statements:

1. The month-long saturation campaign was launched by the Ministry of Agriculture to complete pending verifications before the 20th instalment of the PM-KISAN scheme.
2. The drive mandates the completion of pending e-KYC, Aadhaar-bank seeding, and land record verification for eligible farmers.
3. The campaign aims to ensure zero-leakage by replacing the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mechanism with an alternative subsidy model.

- (A) Only one
(B) **Only two** ✓
(C) All three
(D) None

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The Ministry of Agriculture launched the month-long nationwide saturation campaign on May 1, 2025, specifically targeting inclusion before the 20th instalment of PM-KISAN.

Statement 2 (correct): The campaign explicitly targets the completion of pending e-KYC, Aadhaar-bank seeding, and land record verification.

Statement 3 (incorrect): The drive ensures zero-leakage through 100 percent Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) coverage, rather than replacing the DBT mechanism.

Topic: Agriculture - Schemes

Concepts: PM-KISAN, Direct Benefit Transfer, E-Governance in Agriculture

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Nationwide PM-KISAN Saturation Campaign Launched](#)

Q132. Cabinet Approves M-CADWM Scheme under PMKSY

T3 · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2025-04-09

Consider the following statements:

1. The Modernisation of Command Area Development and Water Management (M-CADWM) scheme is an initiative approved under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).
2. The scheme focuses on the installation of underground piped irrigation networks to improve water-use efficiency.
3. It incorporates SCADA and IoT technologies for real-time water monitoring.
4. It mandates that the management of assets be retained by the central government to ensure standardized governance.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (A) Only one
(B) Only two
(C) **Only three** ✓
(D) All four

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The M-CADWM scheme was approved by the Union Cabinet under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).

Statement 2 (correct): The initiative specifically focuses on installing underground piped irrigation networks to improve water-use efficiency and 'last-mile' connectivity.

Statement 3 (correct): The scheme utilizes SCADA and IoT technologies for real-time water monitoring.

Statement 4 (incorrect): The scheme does not retain asset management with the central government; instead, it mandates the handover of asset management to local Water User Societies to promote decentralised water governance through community-led management.

Topic: Agriculture - Irrigation

Concepts: Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Water Governance, Micro-irrigation

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Cabinet Approves M-CADWM Scheme under PMKSY](#)

Q133. NITI Aayog Releases Trade Watch Quarterly Report

T3 · simple_mcq · EASY · 2025-03-29

According to the 'Trade Watch Quarterly' report released by NITI Aayog, which of the following commodities made a new entry into India's top ten import commodities, signaling a shift towards green energy and massive infrastructure development?

- (A) Mineral fuels
- (B) Electrical machinery
- (C) **Copper** ✓
- (D) Lithium

Answer: (C)

Explanation

According to the 'Trade Watch Quarterly' report released by NITI Aayog, copper is a new entry in the top ten import commodities, which signals a shift towards green energy and massive infrastructure development. Mineral fuels and electrical machinery are mentioned in the report as remaining the primary export drivers, not new import entries. Lithium is incorrect as it is not mentioned in the report as a new entry in the top ten import commodities.

Topic: Economy - Foreign Trade

Concepts: International Trade, Green Energy Transition, NITI Aayog Reports

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: NITI Aayog Releases Trade Watch Quarterly Report](#)

Q134. MoSPI Releases All-India Time Use Survey 2024

T3 · how_many_correct · MEDIUM · 2025-03-28

Consider the following statements in respect of the All-India Time Use Survey 2024:

1. It is released by the National Statistical Office under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.
2. The survey reveals that women spend over 300 minutes daily on unpaid domestic work.
3. According to the survey, men spend exactly 88 minutes daily on unpaid domestic work.

- (A) Only one
- (B) **Only two** ✓
- (C) All three
- (D) None

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The All-India Time Use Survey 2024 was released by the National Statistical Office (NSO) under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI).

Statement 2 (incorrect): The survey reveals that women spend 289 minutes daily on unpaid domestic work, which is under 300 minutes.

Statement 3 (correct): The survey states that men spend 88 minutes daily on unpaid domestic work. Therefore, exactly two statements are correct.

Topic: Reports and Indices

Concepts: Time Use Survey, Gender Disparity, Unpaid Labor

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: MoSPI Releases All-India Time Use Survey 2024](#)

Q135. NITI Aayog Report on Women's Financial Participation

T3 · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2025-03-03

According to the March 2025 NITI Aayog report on Women's Financial Participation, which of the following accurately reflects its findings regarding women and credit?

- (A) **There was a 42% increase in women actively monitoring their credit, with non-metro areas showing faster growth than urban centers. ✓**
- (B) There was a 42% increase in women actively monitoring their credit, with urban centers showing faster growth than non-metro areas.
- (C) The Women Entrepreneurship Platform (WEP) was solely responsible for a 42% increase in basic financial access in urban centers.
- (D) The gender credit gap experienced a 42% reduction, primarily driven by a shift toward basic financial access in non-metro areas.

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Option 1 (correct): because the NITI Aayog report explicitly highlighted a 42% increase in women actively monitoring their credit, noting that non-metro areas showed faster growth than urban centers.

Option 2 (incorrect): as it reverses the geographical growth trend, falsely claiming urban centers grew faster.

Option 3 (incorrect): because the 42% figure applies to credit monitoring, not basic financial access, and the report notes a shift away from basic access toward active literacy.

Option 4 (incorrect): as the 42% figure refers to credit monitoring, not a reduction in the gender credit gap, and the report emphasizes active financial literacy over basic access.

Topic: Reports and Indices

Concepts: Financial Inclusion, Women Empowerment, NITI Aayog

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: NITI Aayog Report on Women's Financial Participation](#)

Q136. Second Advance Estimates of GDP for FY 2024-25

T3 · statement_based · HARD · 2025-02-28

With reference to the GDP estimates released by the National Statistical Office (NSO) in February 2025, consider the following statements:

1. The Second Advance Estimates project India's nominal GDP growth for FY 2024-25 at 6.5%.
2. The First Revised Estimates for FY 2023-24 updated the previous year's real GDP growth to 9.2%.

- (A) 1 only
(B) 2 only ✓
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The Second Advance Estimates project India's real GDP growth at 6.5% for FY 2024-25, whereas nominal GDP growth is projected at 9.9%. Mixing up real and nominal figures is a common pitfall.

Statement 2 (correct): The same NSO release included the First Revised Estimates for FY 2023-24, which updated the previous year's real GDP growth to 9.2%.

Topic: Economy - Macroeconomics

Concepts: National Income Accounting, Real vs Nominal GDP, Economic Growth Projections

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Second Advance Estimates of GDP for FY 2024-25](#)

Q137. Revised Policy for FCI Rice Sale for Ethanol

T3 · assertion_reason · HARD · 2025-02-14

Statement-I: Under the 2024-25 policy cycle, the Department of Food and Public Distribution provides FCI rice to distilleries for ethanol production at a fixed nationwide reserve price of 2,250 rupees per quintal with no additional transport costs. Statement-II: This provision of feedstock to distilleries operates independently of the Open Market Sale Scheme (Domestic) to prioritize the achievement of India's 20 percent ethanol blending target.

- (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I
(B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does NOT explain Statement-I
(C) **Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect** ✓
(D) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Statement-I is correct: The revised policy for the 2024-25 cycle by the Department of Food and Public Distribution sets a fixed reserve price of 2,250 rupees per quintal nationwide for FCI rice sold to distilleries, explicitly with no additional transport costs. This is designed to stabilize feedstock costs. Statement-II is incorrect: The sale of FCI rice to distilleries does not operate independently. It operates specifically under the Open Market Sale Scheme (Domestic) framework to ensure a steady supply of feedstock while simultaneously managing surplus food grain stocks to help meet the 20 percent ethanol blending target.

Topic: Agriculture - Food Security & Subsidies

Concepts: Ethanol Blending Programme, Open Market Sale Scheme, Food Corporation of India

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Revised Policy for FCI Rice Sale for Ethanol](#)

Q138. NITI Aayog Launches Inaugural Fiscal Health Index

T3 · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2025-01-24

Consider the following statements:

1. The inaugural Fiscal Health Index (FHI) 2025 evaluates the fiscal stability of solely 18 major Indian states using FY23 data.
2. The index was released by the Ministry of Finance to introduce a standardised framework for competitive federalism.

- (A) 1 only ✓
(B) 2 only
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The inaugural Fiscal Health Index (FHI) 2025 evaluates the fiscal stability of exactly 18 major Indian states using FY23 data, rather than all states and Union Territories.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The index was released by NITI Aayog, not the Ministry of Finance, to introduce a standardised framework for competitive federalism and encourage long-term debt sustainability.

Topic: Economy - Public Finance

Concepts: Fiscal Health Index, NITI Aayog, Competitive Federalism

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: NITI Aayog Launches Inaugural Fiscal Health Index](#)

Q139. RBI Releases Financial Stability Report for December 2024

T3 · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2024-12-30

According to the Financial Stability Report released by the Reserve Bank of India in December 2024, what was the recorded status of the Gross Non-Performing Asset (GNPA) ratio for commercial banks?

- (A) It reached a 12-year low of 2.6%. ✓
- (B) It reached an 8-year low of 3.6%.
- (C) It increased to 4.2% due to global economic uncertainty.
- (D) It remained stagnant at 5.0% despite strong capital buffers.

Answer: (A)

Explanation

According to the December 2024 biannual Financial Stability Report released by the RBI, the Gross Non-Performing Asset (GNPA) ratio of commercial banks reached a 12-year low of 2.6%. The report confirmed that despite global economic uncertainty, Indian banks and NBFCs possess strong capital buffers and remain profitable, rendering the options suggesting an increase or stagnation incorrect.

Topic: Economy - Banking

Concepts: Non-Performing Assets (NPA), Financial Stability Report, Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: RBI Releases Financial Stability Report for December 2024](#)

Q140. MoSPI Releases Household Consumption Expenditure Survey 2023-24

T3 · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2024-12-27

The Household Consumption Expenditure Survey (HCES) 2023-24, released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, provides critical baseline data required to update which of the following?

- (A) India's Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket and national poverty line estimations ✓
- (B) India's Wholesale Price Index (WPI) basket and national poverty line estimations
- (C) India's Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket and the urban-rural consumption gap limit
- (D) India's Wholesale Price Index (WPI) basket and the Gini coefficient baseline

Answer: (A)

Explanation

According to the source event, the HCES 2023-24 provides the critical baseline data required to update India's Consumer Price Index (CPI) basket and redefine national poverty line estimations. It does not update the WPI basket, nor does it set an urban-rural consumption gap limit or Gini coefficient baseline (though it did report the Gini coefficient for rural inequality falling to 0.237).

Topic: Economy - Macroeconomics

Concepts: Consumer Price Index, Poverty Line Estimation, Household Consumption Expenditure Survey

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: MoSPI Releases Household Consumption Expenditure Survey 2023-24](#)

Q141. CCEA Approves Hike in Copra MSP for 2025 Season

T3 · assertion_reason · MEDIUM · 2024-12-20

Statement-I: For the 2025 season, the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for milling copra has been fixed higher than that of ball copra by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA). Statement-II: The hike in the copra MSP for the 2025 season ensures a 50 percent margin over the cost of production for coconut farmers.

- (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I
- (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II does NOT explain Statement-I
- (C) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- (D) **Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct ✓**

Answer: (D)

Explanation

Statement-I is incorrect because the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) set the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for ball copra (12,100 rupees per quintal) higher than that of milling copra (11,582 rupees per quintal) for the 2025 season. Statement-II is correct because the approved hike explicitly ensures a 50 percent margin over the cost of production for coconut farmers to support income stability in coastal agricultural regions.

Topic: Agriculture - Pricing and Procurement

Concepts: Minimum Support Price (MSP), Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), Agricultural Pricing Policy

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: CCEA Approves Hike in Copra MSP for 2025 Season](#)

Q142. CAG Audit Report on Indian Air Force Tabled in Parliament

T3 · simple_mcq · HARD · 2024-12-17

The December 2024 Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) compliance audit report on the Indian Air Force explicitly flagged which of the following practices as being excessively used to maintain the fleet's operational readiness?

- (A) Emergency procurement of non-standardized spares
- (B) **Cannibalisation of aircraft parts ✓**
- (C) Leasing of trainer aircraft from foreign vendors
- (D) Extension of the mandated retirement age of fighter jets

Answer: (B)

Explanation

The CAG compliance audit report tabled in December 2024 specifically noted that the Indian Air Force resorted to excessive 'cannibalisation' of aircraft parts to maintain operational readiness. The other options are incorrect as they are not mentioned in the source report, which primarily highlighted cannibalisation, poor contract management, and financial mismanagement leading to an avoidable loss of INR 176.40 crore.

Topic: Defence

Concepts: CAG Audit Reports, Defence Procurement and Maintenance, Indian Air Force

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: CAG Audit Report on Indian Air Force Tabled in Parliament](#)

Q143. MoSPI Releases Q2 GDP Estimates for FY 2024-25

T3 · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2024-11-29

Consider the following statements regarding the Q2 FY 2024-25 GDP estimates released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation:

1. The real GDP growth rate for the quarter stood at 8.1%, matching the nominal GDP growth rate.
2. The deceleration in economic momentum highlights structural stress in the manufacturing and mining sectors.

- (A) 1 only
- (B) **2 only ✓**
- (C) Both 1 and 2
- (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (B)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The real GDP growth for Q2 FY 2024-25 slowed to 5.4% (down from 8.1% in the same quarter of the previous year), while the nominal GDP grew by 8.1%. They did not match in the current quarter.

Statement 2 (correct): The sharp deceleration in the Q2 GDP data highlights structural stress specifically in the manufacturing and mining sectors, signaling a potential cooling of India's economic momentum.

Topic: Economy - Macroeconomics

Concepts: Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Real vs Nominal GDP, Sectoral Growth

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: MoSPI Releases Q2 GDP Estimates for FY 2024-25](#)

Q144. Cabinet Approves National Mission on Natural Farming

T3 · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2024-11-25

Consider the following statements in respect of the National Mission on Natural Farming:

1. It is implemented as a standalone Centrally Sponsored Scheme targeting 7.5 lakh hectares for chemical-free farming.
2. The mission provides transitioning farmers with a financial incentive of ₹4,000 per hectare annually.

- (A) 1 only ✓
(B) 2 only
(C) Both 1 and 2
(D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The Union Cabinet approved the National Mission on Natural Farming as a standalone Centrally Sponsored Scheme, which subsumes previous initiatives and targets 7.5 lakh hectares for chemical-free farming.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The mission provides transitioning farmers with a financial incentive of ₹4,000 per acre annually, not per hectare.

Topic: Agriculture

Concepts: Natural Farming, Government Schemes, Agricultural Subsidies

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Cabinet Approves National Mission on Natural Farming](#)

Q145. RBI Releases November State of the Economy Report

T3 · statement_based · MEDIUM · 2024-11-20

Consider the following statements:

1. According to the RBI's November 2024 State of the Economy report, persistent inflation is dampening urban consumption and corporate earnings following a Q2 economic slowdown.
2. The report highlights that urban demand is currently buffering the economy against rural consumption shocks.

- (A) **1 only** ✓
 (B) 2 only
 (C) Both 1 and 2
 (D) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: (A)

Explanation

Statement 1 (correct): The RBI's November 2024 State of the Economy report explicitly notes that persistent inflation is dampening urban consumption and corporate earnings following a Q2 economic slowdown.

Statement 2 (incorrect): The report highlights the reverse dynamic, stating that a sustained rural upswing and rural demand are currently buffering the economy against urban consumption shocks, not the other way around.

Topic: Economy - Macroeconomics

Concepts: Inflation, Economic Growth, Monetary Policy

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: RBI Releases November State of the Economy Report](#)

Q146. DGFT Regulates Sesamum Seed Exports to US

T3 · simple_mcq · EASY · 2024-11-16

Under the tightened policies announced by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) in November 2024, what is the new mandatory requirement for exporting Indian sesamum seeds to the United States?

- (A) **Obtaining an export certification from the Indian Oilseeds and Produce Export Promotion Council (IOPEPC) supported by a NABL-accredited lab analysis.** ✓
 (B) Obtaining an export certification directly from the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) to meet US food safety standards.
 (C) Obtaining an export certification solely from a NABL-accredited lab without requiring IOPEPC involvement.
 (D) Obtaining an export certification from the IOPEPC exclusively for shipments that have previously faced trade rejections.

Answer: (A)

Explanation

According to the source event, the DGFT tightened policies requiring exporters of Indian sesamum seeds to the US to obtain an export certification from the

Indian Oilseeds and Produce Export Promotion Council (IOPEPC), supported by a NABL-accredited lab analysis. The DGFT itself does not issue the certification, and the requirement applies generally to ensure compliance, not exclusively to previously rejected shipments.

Topic: Agriculture - Exports

Concepts: Agricultural Exports, Quality Certification, Trade Regulations

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: DGFT Regulates Sesamum Seed Exports to US](#)

Q147. MoSPI Releases September 2024 IIP Data

T3 · simple_mcq · MEDIUM · 2024-11-12

According to the data released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) in November 2024, which of the following primarily drove the 3.1% growth rebound in the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) for September 2024?

- (A) The mining sector, specifically primary goods and consumer non-durables
- (B) **The manufacturing sector, specifically intermediate goods and consumer durables ✓**
- (C) The electricity sector, specifically capital goods and infrastructure construction
- (D) The manufacturing sector, specifically capital goods and primary goods

Answer: (B)

Explanation

The September 2024 Index of Industrial Production (IIP) rebounded with a 3.1% growth rate after a slight contraction in August. According to the release, this positive trajectory was primarily driven by the manufacturing sector, specifically intermediate goods and consumer durables. The other options list incorrect sector or use-based categories that were not cited as the primary drivers for this period.

Topic: Macroeconomics

Concepts: Index of Industrial Production, Macroeconomic Indicators, Manufacturing Sector

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: MoSPI Releases September 2024 IIP Data](#)

Q148. Cabinet Approves Rs 10,700 Crore Equity Infusion for FCI

T3 · how_many_correct · HARD · 2024-11-06

Consider the following statements:

1. The ₹10,700 crore equity infusion into the Food Corporation of India (FCI) is executed by converting its short-term market borrowings directly into equity.
2. The restructuring lowers the national food subsidy burden by reducing the interest costs borne by the FCI.
3. The equity infusion was approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs for the financial year 2024-25.
4. The provision of permanent working capital aims to reduce the FCI's dependence on expensive short-term market borrowings.

- (A) Only one
(B) Only two
(C) **Only three** ✓
(D) All four

Answer: (C)

Explanation

Statement 1 (incorrect): The equity infusion is executed by converting 'Ways and Means Advance' into equity, not by directly converting short-term market borrowings.

Statement 2 (correct): The restructuring lowers the national food subsidy burden specifically by reducing interest costs.

Statement 3 (correct): The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs approved the ₹10,700 crore equity infusion for FY 2024-25.

Statement 4 (correct): Providing permanent working capital is designed to reduce the FCI's dependence on expensive short-term market borrowings. Therefore, exactly three statements are correct.

Topic: Agriculture - Food Security

Concepts: Food Security, Public Finance, Food Corporation of India

[→ Read the full revision note on PrepDose: Cabinet Approves Rs 10,700 Crore Equity Infusion for FCI](#)