

- (c) Robert Blake and Jane Mouton
- (d) Fiedler
- (e) Henry Mintzberg

Q.30)

In Vroom’s Expectancy Theory, which component refers to the belief that one’s effort will lead to the desired performance?

- (a) Valence
- (b) Instrumentality
- (c) Expectancy
- (d) Motivation
- (e) Achievement

=====ANSWER=====

Economics & Social Issues

Q.1) (b)

Explanation:

The report mentioned in the above paragraph is the ‘World Development Report 2024’ released by the World Bank. It examines how middle-income countries can break into the ranks of the wealthiest economies.

Somik V. Lall, the Senior Adviser to the Chief Economist of the World Bank Group has directed the report.

Q.2) (c)

Explanation:

The World Development Report 2024 proposes a “3i strategy” for countries to reach high-income status. Depending on their stage of development, all countries need to adopt a sequenced and progressively more sophisticated mix of policies.

Low-income countries can focus solely on policies designed to increase investment—the 1i phase. But once they attain lower-middle-income status, they need to shift gears and expand the policy mix to the 2i phase: investment and infusion, which consists of adopting technologies from abroad and spreading them across the economy.

At the upper-middle-income level, countries should shift gears again to the final 3i phase: investment, infusion, and innovation. In the innovation phase, countries no longer merely borrow ideas from the global frontiers of technology—they push the frontier.

Q.3) (d)

Explanation:

The World Development Report 2024 highlights the “middle-income trap,” where developing countries face challenges in transitioning from middle-income to high-income status. This occurs due to factors like stagnating productivity, lack of innovation, and insufficient investment in advanced industries, hindering sustainable economic growth and progress.

Q.4) (e)

Explanation:

The World Development Report 2024: The Middle-Income Trap has proposed following steps to be taken by India to come out of middle-income trap – focus on enhancing economic diversification, addressing income inequality, and fostering sustained growth.

Q.5) (d)

Explanation:

In above paragraph, two reports were merged together and vital facts from each of them were provided.

X Report is Global Risks Report 2024 released by World Economic Forum

Y Report is World Economic Outlook Update, July 2024 released by International Monetary Fund.

Global growth is projected to stay at 3.1 percent in 2024 and rise to 3.2 percent in 2025 as per the World Economic Outlook Update, July 2024

Q.6) (c)

Explanation:

The “Global Good Alliance for Gender Equity and Equality” was launched at the World Economic Forum’s annual meeting held at Davos, Switzerland.

It was launched with the support and endorsement by WEF and Government of India.

NOTE: Even though paragraph mentioned about Global Risks Report 2024, questions were asked related to the Global Good Alliance for Gender Equity and Equality launched by India along with WEF. This was very confusing part of this paragraph, which made it more difficult. But have you been thorough with PIB 24x7 videos on our channel and its documents, these questions were then easily attemptable, fetching you 2*2=4 Marks.

Q.7) (c)

Explanation:

Its idea emerged from the G20 Leaders’ Declaration and India’s abiding commitment to the cause of women-led development as propounded by Prime Minister Narendra Modi.

It is supported by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. It is housed and anchored by the CII Centre for Women Leadership. WEF is its ‘Network Partner’ and Invest India is ‘Institutional Partner’.

Q.8) (a)

Explanation:

The World Economic Outlook reports, particularly in the context of a “polycrisis,” highlight the complex interactions of multiple global crises that pose significant economic challenges. The latest analysis suggests that policy tightening is beginning to cool economic activity, but persistent core inflation remains a concern.

The concept of polycrisis is discussed in reports like the Global Risks Report, which connects current risks with emerging crises, suggesting that the interplay between these factors could

exacerbate global economic instability.

Q.9) (c)

Explanation:

India is the second largest producer in rice, wheat, cotton, among other crops, and the largest producer of milk, pulses and spices

Q.10) (b)

Explanation:

The agriculture sector has been buoyant, which is evident from the fact that it has registered an average annual growth rate of 4.18% at constant prices over the last five years and as per provisional estimates for 2023-24, the growth rate of the agriculture sector stood at 1.4%.

Q.11) (c)

Explanation:

The Economic Survey 2023-24 notes that Indian economy needs to generate an average of nearly 78.5 lakh jobs annually until 2030 in the non-farm sector to cater to the rising workforce

Q.12) (d)

Explanation:

The Economic Survey 2023-24 highlights the shift in the Indian economy from being primarily agrarian to a more service-oriented structure, reflecting growth in sectors like IT, finance, and retail.

Q.13) (c)

Explanation:

Title of Study: “Progress on Sustainable Development Goal indicators in 707 districts of India: a quantitative mid-line assessment using the National Family Health Surveys, 2016 and 2021”. According to it, India has fallen behind on 19 of 33 indicators.

Q.14) (d)

Explanation:

Over 75% of Indian districts are off target for eight crucial indicators including poverty, anaemia, child marriage, domestic violence, stunting and wasting of children, access to essential services, modern contraceptive use and tobacco consumption.

Q.15) (e)

Explanation:

The study results point to an urgent need to increase the momentum on four SDG goals — No Poverty, Zero Hunger, Good Health and Well-Being and Gender Equality

Q.16) (e)

Explanation:

As per the study, off-target districts are concentrated in Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar and Odisha

Q.17) (e)

Explanation:

The Global Gender Gap Index/Report, published annually by World Economic Forum since 2006, measures gender equality across four key dimensions: economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival, and political empowerment. The index assigns a score between 0 and 1, with 1 representing complete gender parity.

Q.18) (b)

Explanation:

As per the latest report of 2023, the gender gap in educational attainment has closed by 95.2%. This indicates significant progress in achieving gender parity in education over the past years.

Q.19) (d)

Explanation:

The scheme mentioned in the passage is Namo Drone Didi Yojana. The scheme is being implemented as a Central Sector Scheme for providing drones to the Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) with an outlay of Rs. 1261 Crores for the period from 2023-24 to 2025-26.

Q.20) (c)

Explanation:

Under the scheme, 15000 drones are targeted to be supplied under the scheme. Out of which, the Lead Fertilizer Companies (LFCs) have procured the first 500 drones in 2023-24, using their internal resources and distributed to the selected SHGs.

Q.21) (e)

Explanation:

Eligibility for NPS Vatsalya
 Indian citizens below 18 years
 Non-Resident Indian (NRI) and Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) individuals below 18 years
 Parents or guardians of a child can open and operate the account on behalf of the minors
 Parents or guardians will be nominees under the scheme, and the child will be the sole beneficiary

Q.22) (a)

Explanation:

Key Features of Prime Minister's National Relief Fund (PMNRF)

It was established entirely with public contributions and does not get any budgetary support.

It accepts voluntary contributions from Individuals, Organizations, Trusts, Companies and Institutions etc.

All contributions towards PMNRF are exempt from Income Tax under section 80(G).

The resources of the PMNRF are utilized to render immediate relief to families of those killed in natural calamities like floods, cyclones and earthquakes, etc.

Assists partially to defray the expenses for medical treatment like heart surgery, kidney transplantation, cancer treatment of needy people and acid attack etc.

Q.23) (c)

Explanation:

National Career Service (NCS) is a career service in India operated by the Indian Government's Ministry of Labour and Employment. It was launched in 2015, aimed at replacing the existing nationwide system of Employment Exchanges with IT-enabled Career Centers.

NCS provides a host of career-related services such as dynamic job matching, career counselling, job notifications, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, internships and alike.

Q.24) (e)

Explanation:

Under the AIF

For Cereals & Millets following activities are available -
 Cleaning De-stoning Sorting & grading Hulling Milling (flour, maida, sooji, daliya) Pounding Grinding Tempering Parboiling Soaking Drying Sieving Irradiation Packaging Flaking Storage (warehouse, silos) are eligible primary processing activities
 For Fruits and vegetables- fruit juices, pulp, ketchup, fruit concentrates, Jams, jellies, Candies, marmalades, fruit fillings, and canned fruits. Canned vegetables, vegetable juices, pickles, chutneys, and vegetable purees., vinegar, dehydrated fruit and vegetables, Fruit and Vegetable Powders & flour are eligible
 Integrated Secondary Processing Activities
 Mushroom farming is also eligible as it creates viable farming asset under the AIF Scheme.

Q.25) (c)

Explanation:

The scheme is available for SC/ST and/or women borrowers. The applicant must be above 18 years of age. The scheme applies to greenfield projects only, i.e., the first-time business of the beneficiary in manufacturing, services, trading, or agri-related sectors.

In the case of non-proprietary businesses, at least 51% of the shares and control of the business must be held by SC/ST or women entrepreneur.

The applicant must not have a history of default with any other bank or financial institution.

Q.26) (c)

Explanation:

PM-KMY is old-age pension scheme is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme.

- Eligibility Criteria
It is for Small and Marginal Farmers (SMF)
Entry age between 18 to 40 years
Cultivable land up to 2 hectares as per land records of the concerned State/UT
- Not Eligible
Farmers covered under any other statutory social security schemes such as National Pension Scheme (NPS), Employees' State Insurance Corporation scheme, Employees' Fund Organization Scheme etc.

Farmers who have opted for Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Vyapari Maandhan administered by the Ministry of Labour & Employment.

Further, the following categories of beneficiaries of higher economic status shall not be eligible for benefits under the scheme:

All Institutional Land holders
Former and present holders of constitutional posts
Former and present Ministers/ State Ministers and former/ present MPs, MLAs, MLCs, Mayors of Municipal Corporations, and Chairpersons of District Panchayats.

All serving or retired officers and employees of Central/ State Government Ministries/ Offices/Departments and their field units, Central or State PSEs and Attached offices/ Autonomous Institutions under Government as well as regular employees of the Local Bodies (Excluding Multi Tasking Staff / Class IV/Group D employees).

All Persons who paid Income Tax in last assessment year. Professionals like Doctors, Engineers, Lawyers, Chartered Accountants, and Architects registered with Professional bodies and carrying out profession by undertaking practice.

Q.27) (c)

Explanation:

Under the programme, state Governments will be incentivized to the tune of 50% of fertilizer subsidy saved for promotion of organic and natural farming and organic fertilizers. Government has also announced Market Development Assistance @ Rs 1,500/MT for Fermented Organic Manure, Liquid Fermented Organic Manure use of organic fertilizers.

Q.28) (c)

Explanation:

Deemed exports, as per the Foreign Trade Policy 2023, refer to transactions where goods are supplied and do not leave the country, with payment for these supplies being received. Examples include goods supplied under Advance Authorisation or to specific projects, where the end-use is for export purposes but the goods remain in the domestic market.

Q.29) (a)

Explanation:

The gross Goods and Services Tax revenue for the month of May 2024 stood at Rs.1.73 lakh crore. This represents a 10% year-on-year growth, driven by a strong increase in domestic transactions and slowing of imports. After accounting for refunds, the net GST revenue for May 2024 stands at Rs. 1.44 lakh crore, reflecting a growth of 6.9% compared to the same period last year.

Q.30) (d)

Explanation:

The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework was launched in 2022 at Tokyo, Japan, comprising of 14 countries. The IPEF seeks to strengthen economic engagement and cooperation among partner countries with the goal of advancing growth, economic stability and prosperity in the region. The framework is structured around four pillars relating to Trade (Pillar I); Supply Chain Resilience (Pillar II); Clean Economy (Pillar III); and Fair Economy (Pillar IV)

Finance and Management

Q.1) (e)

Explanation:

This question is of moderate level and is a part of Finance's current affairs. In the month of September, SEBI released the circular, where the maximum amount that can be blocked for an IPO application is Rs. 5 lakhs per transaction. This limit ensures sufficient transaction value for high-value investments like IPOs. The right way to deal with such questions is to be aware of finance related news and remember the key facts.

Q.2) (a)

Explanation:

This question is tricky and can be counted as a difficult-level question. In this, the passage clearly mentioned the "Payment instrument" to be used for blocking funds. Many of the students