

- 62 C**
Ex. The Union Budget 2025-26 recognizes the following four engines of development:
 1. Agriculture
 2. Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)
 3. Investment
 4. Exports
 While infrastructure development is crucial, it is not explicitly listed as one of the four primary engines in this budget.
- 63 C**
Ex. The Union Budget 2025-26 proposes the establishment of a Nuclear Energy Mission with an allocation of Rs. 20,000 crore. This mission aims to focus on research and development of Small Modular Reactors (SMRs), with a target to operationalize five indigenously developed SMRs by 2033.
- 64 B**
Ex. The Prime Minister's Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana aims to cover 100 districts with low agricultural productivity, benefiting approximately 1.7 crore farmers, and focuses on enhancing irrigation and post-harvest storage facilities.
- 65 A**
Ex.
- | Events | Year |
|--|-----------|
| Establishment of NABARD | - 1982 |
| Self Help Group Bank Linkage Programme | - 1992-93 |
| Kisan Credit Card Plan | - 1998 |
| Establishment of Regional Rural Bank | - 1975 |
- Hence, the correct chronological order is given in option (a).
- 66 A**
Ex. Trade means buying and selling or the exchange of goods and services between two or more parties in consideration of money or money's worth. It involves the transfer of goods and services from one person or entity to another. Trade represents both the side of demand and supply where both the parties know what is demanded and what is to be supplied.
- 67 D**
Ex. • Dumping occurs when a country sells goods in a foreign market at a price lower than their cost of production or domestic market price, often to gain market dominance.
 • To counter dumping, countries impose anti-dumping duties under WTO rules.
- 68 B**
Ex. • Most Favored Nation (MFN) is a key principle of the World Trade Organization (WTO) that ensures non-discriminatory trade between member nations.
 • Under MFN status, a country cannot favor one trading partner over another and must extend the same trade benefits to all WTO members.
- 69 B**
Ex. • The primary objective of FDI in India is to facilitate the transfer of technology, bring in capital inflows, and provide access to foreign markets.
 • FDI is seen as a means to boost the Indian economy by improving infrastructure, generating employment, and enhancing technological capabilities.
- 70 C**
Ex. • Under FEMA, capital account transactions (e.g., investments, loans, etc.) are regulated by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and are subject to certain restrictions and guidelines to maintain economic stability.
 • FEMA aims to facilitate external trade and payments and promote the orderly development and maintenance of the foreign exchange market in India.
- 71 B**
Ex. • The International Monetary Fund (IMF) aims to promote international monetary cooperation, maintain exchange rate stability, and provide financial assistance to member countries facing balance of payments problems.
 • The World Bank focuses on providing long-term financial assistance for development projects, while the WTO deals with trade regulations, and the UN addresses broader global issues like peace and security.
- 72 B**
Ex. • The World Trade Organization (WTO) was established to promote global trade by regulating trade agreements, reducing tariffs, and resolving trade disputes between nations.
 • The UNCTAD focuses on trade and development, while the IMF handles global financial stability, and the OECD promotes economic cooperation and development among its member countries.
- 73 D**
Ex. • The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite index used to measure the overall well-being of a country's citizens. It includes life expectancy at birth, education (mean and expected years of schooling), and Gross National Income (GNI) per capita.
 • The inflation rate is an economic indicator but is not part of HDI.
- 74 B**
Ex. • The Human Poverty Index (HPI) was introduced by UNDP to measure poverty and deprivation beyond income alone. It takes into account factors like longevity, education, and standard of living to provide a broader picture of human poverty.
 • Unlike the HDI, which measures well-being, the HPI specifically focuses on deprivation in the context of human development.
- 75 D**
Ex. MGNREGA aims to provide employment opportunities in rural areas by guaranteeing 100 days of wage employment to rural households. It focuses on the creation of durable assets like roads, ponds, and other infrastructure projects to improve rural livelihoods.
- 76 A**
Ex. • PMJDY is aimed at financial inclusion by ensuring that every household has access to a basic bank account. This scheme aims to provide easy access to banking services, including credit, insurance, and pensions to underserved populations, particularly in rural areas.
 • The other options, like direct financial aid or improving PDS, are not the main objectives of PMJDY.

