

RBI GRADE B 2019

PHASE 1 MEMORY BASED PAPER

WITH VIDEO SOLUTIONS



Dear Students,

It is with great pleasure that we present to you this question paper document with detailed explanations for the **RBI Grade B 2019 – Phase 1 exam**. This document has been meticulously to serve as a valuable resource for candidates preparing for the **RBI Grade B officer exam**.

Aspiring candidates are often confused about the pattern, difficulty level and types of questions that may appear in their upcoming exam.

Each question has been carefully solved, and its underlying concepts and principles have been thoroughly explained. This will help you in not only to practice answering questions but also helps you understand the reasoning and logic behind each correct answer. Through explanations, you will be able to reinforce your understanding, clarify any doubts, and develop a deeper grasp of the subject matter.

We wish you all the best in your exam preparation journey and hope that this document proves to be a valuable asset in your pursuit of success.

Disclaimer: While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy and relevance of the questions, there can be some variations in the question language and options. Therefore, we encourage you to use these questions as a reference point. This will help you acquire a comprehensive understanding of the syllabus and increase your chances of success in the upcoming **RBI Grade B officer exam**.

Section: - Reasoning

Direction (1 – 5): Read the given information carefully and answer the questions given below:

Eight people M, N, O, P, Q, R, S and T are sitting in a straight line facing north direction. They all have different ages, viz. 8, 12, 14, 21, 28, 36, 44 and 56 but not necessarily in the same order. Two people are sitting between O and the one whose age is 56 years. The one whose age is 14 years is sitting second to the left of O. N is sitting to the immediate left of the one whose age is 56 years. One person is sitting between T and the one whose age is 56 years. Either T or the one whose age is 56 years is sitting at the extreme end. The one who is 56 years old is not sitting to the left of T. There is a difference of 7 years between the ages of R and S and two people are sitting between them. The one whose age is 12 years is sitting second to the left of P. P is not sitting at the extreme end. There is one person sitting between R and the one whose age is 44 years. M is an immediate neighbor of the one whose age is 44 years. Q and the one whose age is 21 years are immediate neighbors. T is older than M and N is younger than Q

Q1. How many people sit(s) between R and the one who is 21 years old?

- A. One
- B. Two**
- C. Three
- D. More than three
- E. None

Q2. What is the age difference between M and S?

- A. 10
- B. 11
- C. 12
- D. 13**
- E. None of these

Q3. What is the age of P?

- A. 56 years**
- B. 44 years
- C. 12 years
- D. 21 years
- E. None of these

Q4. What is the sum of the ages of the people who sit the extreme ends?

- A. 30 years
- B. 84 years

C. 48 years

D. 65 years

E. None of these

Q5. What is the name of the person who is 28 years old?

A. M

B. O

C. R

D. P

E. None of these

Direction (6 – 9): Study the following information to answer the given questions: In a certain code,

‘make security in theme lists’ is written as ‘jo ti tis su nic’,

‘India make old regime’ is written as ‘die min tip ti’,

‘old lists with correction’ is written as ‘za tis die kee’ and

‘theme curbs regime’ is written as ‘tip ba nic’.

Q6. What is the code for ‘security’?

A. jo

B. ti

C. tis

D. su

E. Can’t be determined

Q7. What does ‘za’ stand for?

A. old

B. lists

C. correction

D. with

E. Either with or correction

Q8. ‘tis da tip’ could be a code for which of the following?

A. old regime lists

B. regime lists arise

C. correction theme case

D. India with regime

E. None of these

Q9. Which of the following may represent 'transparency in old security'?

A. su die mac ti

B. die mac jo tip

C. die jo nic su

D. jo die su mac

E. None of these

Q10. If it is possible to make one meaningful word with the 1st, 5th, 6th and 9th letters of the word OVERWHELM, which of the following will be the second letter from the right end of that word? If no such word can be made, give 'X' as the answer and if more than one such words can be made, give 'V' as the answer.

A. M

B. H

C. O

D. X

E. V

Direction: In the question below are given three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Q11. Statements:

Only a few Men are Boys.

All Boys are Kids.

No Kids are Children.

Conclusions:

I. Some Men are not Children.

II. Some Men are not Boys.

A. If only conclusion II follows

B. If either conclusion I or conclusion II follows

C. If both conclusions I and II follow

D. If neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows

Direction: In the question below are given three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at

variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Q12. Statements:

Some Fruits are Mangos.

Only Mangos are Tasty.

Only a few Mangos are Guavas.

Conclusions:

I. All Guavas are Mangos.

II. No Tasty being Fruit is a possibility.

A. If only conclusion I follows

B. If only conclusion II follows

C. If either conclusion I or conclusion II follows

D. If both conclusions I and II follow

E. If neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows

Direction: In the question below are given three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Q13. Statements:

Only a few Dairy Milk is Milky Bar.

Some Milky Bar is Munch.

Only Munch is Perk.

Conclusions:

I. All Dairy Milk can be Milky Bar

II. Some Munch is Milky Bar.

A. If only conclusion I follows

B. If only conclusion II follows

C. If either conclusion I or conclusion II follows

D. If both conclusions I and II follow

E. If neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows

Direction: In the question below are given three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at

variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Q14. Statements:

All Trees are Plants.

Some Plants are Bushes.

Only a few Bushes are Grass.

Conclusions:

I. No Plant is Grass.

II. All Bushes can be Grass.

A. If only conclusion I follows

B. If only conclusion II follows

C. If either conclusion I or conclusion II follows

D. If both conclusions I and II follow

E. If neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows

Direction: In the question below are given three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Q15. Statements:

Only a few Dinners are Cake.

No Dinner is Apple.

Only a few Apples are figures.

Conclusions:

I. Some apples are not figures.

II. No Apple is Cake.

A. If only conclusion I follows

B. If only conclusion II follows

C. If either conclusion I or conclusion II follows

D. If both conclusions I and II follow

E. If neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows

Direction (16 – 20): Study the following information carefully to answer the given questions below.

Seven people A, B, C, D, E, F and G are going to market on seven different days starting from Monday to Sunday and buy any one item among Chair, Table, Lamp. Not more than three people buy the

same item. E buys table before Wednesday. Three people go to the market between E and B. The one who goes to the market on Thursday buys Chair. A goes to the market immediately before G. Two people go to the market between G and F. Only A and the one who goes to the market on Saturday buy Lamp. F neither goes to the market on Thursday nor buy lamp. Only one people goes to the market between D who buys Table and the one who buys Chair. C does not buy table. C go to the market neither immediately after nor immediately before B.

Q16. Who among the following goes to the market immediately before F?

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. E

E. F

Q17. Who among the following goes to the market on Monday?

A. C

B. G

C. D

D. E

E. F

Q18. D buys which of the following item?

A. Chair

B. Lamp

C. Table

D. Either Chair or Lamp

E. Either Lamp or Table

Q19. How many people go the market between C and B?

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four

E. More than four

Q20. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way, find the one which doesn't belong to that group.

A. EG

- B. AD
- C. CA
- D. GB

E. EF

Direction (21 – 24): Study the following information carefully and answer the question based on it.

Raga started walking in East direction from point R. After walking 15 m she reached point S, from there she takes a left turn and walks 10 m to reach point T. From T, she turns left and walk 7 m and reaches point U. Then, she turns left and walks 34 m to reach point V. From point V she turns right and walks 28 m. Now she reached point W and from there she turns right and walks 40 m to reach point X. From point X she turns right and walks 32 m to reach point Y.

Q21. What is the direction of X with respect to R?

- A. North
- B. East

C. North – West

- D. West
- E. South – West

Q22. If point A is the point of intersection of line segment RS and UV then which of the following is/ are true about A?

- A. Point Y is North of A

B. $AV + AU = XW - 6$

- C. A is to the North of U
- D. All are true
- E. None is true.

Q23. What is total distance travelled by Raga in west direction?

- A. 64 m

B. 35 m

- C. 45 m
- D. 28 m
- E. 56 m

Q24. What is the direction of point T with respect to Y?

- A. South
- B. North – West

C. South – East

D. South – West

E. North – East

Direction (25 – 27): In these questions, statements are given followed by two sets of conclusions numbered I and II. These statements show relationship between different elements. You have to assume the statement to be true and then decide which of the given two conclusions logically follows from the given information given in the statement.

Q25. Statements: $S \leq T < P = D$; $P \leq M$; $R \geq M$

Conclusions:

I. $M \leq S$

II. $D > S$

A. Neither conclusion I nor II is true.

B. Either conclusion I or II is true.

C. Only conclusion II is true.

D. Both conclusions I and II and true.

E. Only conclusion I is true.

Q26. Statements: $S \leq T < P = D$; $P \leq M$; $R \geq M$

Conclusions:

I. $D < R$

II. $R = D$

A. Neither conclusion I nor II is true.

B. Either conclusion I or II is true.

C. Only conclusion II is true.

D. Both conclusions I and II and true.

E. Only conclusion I is true.

Q27. Statements: $L \geq J \geq U \leq P$; $D \leq P$; $U > T$

Conclusions:

I. $L > T$

II. $D \leq J$

A. Neither conclusion I nor II is true.

B. Either conclusion I or II is true.

C. Only conclusion II is true.

D. Both conclusions I and II and true.

E. Only conclusion I is true.

Direction (28 – 34): Study the following information to answer the given questions.

Twelve people are sitting in two parallel rows containing six people each, in such a way that there is an equal distance between adjacent persons. In row-1 A, B, C, D, E and F are seated and all of them are facing south. In row-2 P, Q, R, S, T and V are seated and all of them are facing north. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement each member seated in a row faces another member of the other row. V sits third to the right of S. S faces F and F does not sit at any of the extreme ends of the line. D sits third to the right of C. R faces C. The one who is facing E sits third to the right of P. B and P do not sit at the extreme ends of the line. T is not an immediate neighbour of V and A is not an immediate neighbour of C. R does not sit at the extreme end.

Q28. Who amongst the following faces D?

A. T

B. P

C. Q

D. R

E. None of these

Q29. Who amongst the following represent the people sitting at the extreme ends of the rows?

A. R, F

B. T, A

C. D, R

D. C, Q

E. S, A

Q30. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and thus form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?

A. B-T

B. A-Q

C. C-S

D. F-P

E. D-R

Q31. How many persons are seated between R and T?

A. ONE

B. TWO

C. THREE

D. FOUR

E. None of these

Q32. Who amongst the following faces Q?

A. D

B. B

C. E

D. A

E. None of these

Q33. Which of the following is true regarding B?

A. B sits to the immediate left of C

B. B faces Q

C. B sits fourth from the extreme left end of the line

D. D and F are immediate neighbours of B

E. None of these

Q34. How many such pairs of letters are there in the word 'Rockabilly' each of which has as many letters between them in the word as in the English alphabet (Both forward and backward)?

A. Nil

B. One

C. Two

D. Three

E. None of these

Direction (35 – 39): When a word and number arrangement machine is given an input line of words and numbers, it arranges them following a particular rule. The following is an illustration of input and its rearrangement (All the numbers are two-digit numbers).

Input: not 10 bold 21 curse hockey 31 28 49 44

Step I: 10 21 not bold curse hockey 31 28 49 44

Step II: not bold 10 21 curse hockey 31 28 49 44

Step III: 28 31 not bold 10 21 curse hockey 49 44

Step IV: curse hockey 28 31 not bold 10 21 49 44

Step V: 44 49 curse hockey 28 31 not bold 10 21

And Step V is the last step of the above arrangement as the intended arrangement is obtained. As per the rules followed in the given steps find out the appropriate steps for the given input.

Input: judge 20 12 gone ear 17 11 sitting 34 dinner arranges 29

Q35. How many steps will be required to complete the arrangement?

- A. 5
- B. 6**
- C. 7
- D. 8
- E. None of these

Q36. Which word/Number would be at the fifth place from the right in Step IV?

- A. 11
- B. ear
- C. 12**
- D. gone
- E. None of these

Q37. How many elements are there between 'judge' and '34' in step II?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three**
- D. Four
- E. None of these

Q38. Which of the following represents the position of 'sitting' in step V?

- A. 1st from right
- B. 5th from left
- C. 6th from left
- D. 2nd from right**
- E. None of these

Q39. Which of the following elements is third to the left of 6th element from the right end in the last step?

- A. 34**
- B. judge
- C. Arranges
- D. ear
- E. None of these

Q40. Each of the consonants in the word ORGANISATION is replaced by number 3 and each vowel is replaced by its numeric place value in the English alphabet series i.e. A is by 1, E is by 5 and so on. What is the total sum of all the numbers once the replacement is completed?

A. 65

B. 70

C. 72

D. 68

E. None of these

Direction (41 – 45): Study the following data carefully and answer the questions accordingly.

W, X, Y, T, U, V and Z are seven colleagues, who live in a seven-storey building. The ground floor is numbered 1; the floor above it is numbered 2; and so on, until the topmost floor is numbered 7. Each of them works in different companies i.e., IOC, RIL, BPCL, SBI, Tata Motors, ONGC and HPCL but not necessarily in the same order. Z and X don't work in SBI. The one, who works in Tata motors, lives just above X. The one, who works in HPCL, lives above T. Z lives on the fifth floor. Neither X nor Z works in RIL. There are two floors between the floors on which X and V lives. The one, who works in ONGC, lives on the topmost floor. V lives on an even numbered floor. Y works in BPCL. There is only one floor between U and the one, who works in RIL. There are three floors between T and the one, who works in IOC.

Q41. Who among the following works in IOC?

A. The one, who lives just below W

B. The one, who lives on sixth floor

C. The one, who lives between V and X

D. The one, who lives two floors above X

E. None of these

Q42. If V is related to Tata motors and T is related to HPCL then in the same way, Z is related to ___.

A. RIL

B. SBI

C. BPCL

D. ONGC

E. None of these

Q43. How many persons are living above the one, who works in BPCL?

A. Three

B. Two

C. Five

- D. Four
- E. None of these

Q44. Find the odd one.

- A. W, RIL
- B. T, BPCL
- C. Z, Tata motors
- D. V, SBI**
- E. Y, HPCL

Q45. Find the correct statement.

- A. Y works in BPCL and lives just above X
- B. Four persons are living between W and the one, who works in SBI
- C. U works in Tata motors and lives two floors away from T
- D. V lives three floors away from the one, who works in HPCL**
- E. None is correct

Direction: In the following question is given a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.

Q46. Statement: "You are here by appointed as a curriculum developer with a period of probation that shall last for 6 months; at the end of which you will be confirmed or let go as per your performance evaluation" A line in an offer letter.

Assumptions:

I. The performance of any professional can usually not be measured at the time of offering the job.

II. The probation period is for the professional to prove his capabilities.

- A. If only assumption I is implicit
- B. If only assumption II is implicit
- C. If either I or II is implicit
- D. If neither I nor II is implicit

E. If both I and II are implicit

Direction: In the question given below, one statement is followed by three assumptions numbered I, II, and III. Read the statement carefully and decide which of the given assumptions are implicit in the Statement.

Q47. Statement: Overwhelmed with grief and anger, families have been returning to what is left of their homes in the Old City of Mosul, following its liberation from Isis, the terrorist organization.

Assumptions:

- I. The terrorist organization, Isis, destroyed the Old City of Mosul before they left.**
- II. Most of the residents of Mosul had left/ been driven away when Isis took over their city.**
- III. None of the residents of Mosul supported Isis, which is why they left the city.**

- A. If only assumption I is implicit
- B. If only assumption II is implicit
- C. If only assumption III is implicit
- D. If both assumptions I and II are implicit**
- E. If none of the assumptions are implicit

Direction: In the questions given below, a statement is given followed by three courses of action. A course of action is taken for improvement, follow up, etc.

Read the statement carefully and give your answer as:

Q48. Statement: The Indian High Commission in Antigua and Barbuda had asked the authorities there to stop billionaire diamond trader Mehul Choksi from travelling around the world, sources said on Monday.

Courses of Action:

- I. All billionaire diamond traders should immediately stop travelling to Antigua and Barbuda for the time being.**
- II. Mehul Choksi should seek asylum in some other country to avoid being caught.**
- III. The Indian High Commissioner should himself go and arrest Mehul Choksi.**

- A. If only course of action I follows
- B. If only course of action II follows
- C. If both I and II follow
- D. If both II and III follow

E. If none of them follow

Direction: In the question given below, a statement is given followed by two courses of action. A course of action is taken for improvement, follow up, etc.

Read the statement carefully and give your answer accordingly.

Q49. Statement: Disposal of nonbiodegradable electronic waste is another problem that the government, which is unable to reduce the use of plastic, has to handle in the near future.

Courses of Actions:

- I. The government should not worry about electronic waste now.**

II. The government should learn from its failure to reduce the use of plastic and take early steps for effective disposal of electronic waste.

A. Only course of action I follows

B. Only course of action II follows

C. Either I or II follows

D. Neither I nor II follows

E. Both I and II follow

Direction: In each of the following question, two statements are given. They may either be independent causes, independent effects or bear a cause-and-effect relationship that is unique to each other. Read both the statements carefully and mark:

Q50. Statements:

I. Kochi got its new traffic light system that was specially designed to cope with the increasing traffic problems and roadblocks.

II. The number of road accidents in Kochi has come down in the past 2 months.

A. Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect.

B. Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect.

C. Both the statements I and II are independent causes.

D. Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes.

E. Both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause.

Direction (51 – 55): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions that follow.

P, Q, R, S, T, V and W are seven different boxes of different colours i.e., black, silver, red, pink, yellow, white and green but not necessarily in the same order. Box S is kept immediately above the yellow colour box. More than three boxes are there between pink and silver colour box. There are two boxes between box Q and box T. There is only one box between box T and box W. There are three boxes between box W and box P, which is of black colour. There are only two boxes between box P and box R, which is of white colour. The silver colour box is kept immediately above the box W. More than three boxes are there between yellow and pink colour box. The colour of box T is red.

Q51. Which box is of yellow colour?

A. Q

B. S

C. V

D. W

E. P

Q52. How many boxes are there between the green coloured box and silver coloured box?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Four
- E. None

Q53. Box Q is of which colour?

- A. Silver
- B. Green
- C. Yellow
- D. Black

E. Pink

Q54. Which box is placed immediately above red colour box?

- A. P
- B. S
- C. R
- D. T
- E. W

Q55. How many boxes are there between box W and box Q?

A. Four

- B. One
- C. Two
- D. Three
- E. None

Direction: In each question below, a statement is given followed by three conclusions numbered I, II, and III. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true, then consider the two conclusions together and decide which of them logically follows beyond a reasonable doubt from the information given in the statement.

Q56. Statement: Mexico's ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), which has dominated its politics for the better part of a century, seems at risk of a defeat in the July 1 election.

Conclusions: I. The PRI has won most of the elections held in Mexico in the last 100 years.

II. The PRI will no longer remain the reigning party in Mexico post July.

III. The leaders of PRI seemed to have irked the sentiments of the common people in Mexico.

A. Only I follows

B. Only II follows

C. Both I and II follow

D. Both II and III follows

E. Both I and III follow

Direction: In the questions below, a statement is given followed by two arguments. Choose the most appropriate option.

Q57. Statement: In 2016, the Government of India put a ban on all Rs 500 and 1000 notes in an effort to curtail the shadow economy and impede the use of illegal and fake currency that funds illegal activities and terrorism.

Arguments:

I. This was the best way to tackle corruption and to stop the use of counterfeit cash.

II. Demonetisation looks like a bad idea, badly executed on the basis of some half-baked notions.

A. Only 1 is strong

B. Only 2 is strong

C. Both are equally valid

D. None are valid

E. Together, they can be used to make a strong argument

Direction: A statement is given followed by two inferences numbered I and II. Consider the statement to be true even if it is at variance with commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the inferences, if any, follow from the given statement.

Q58. Statement: Sea level rise driven by climate change is set to pose an existential crisis to many US coastal communities, with new research finding that as many as 311,000 homes face being flooded every two weeks within the next 30 years.

Inferences:

I. This research report will potentially inflict a huge financial and emotional toll on all those Americans who live in the properties at risk of having their basements, backyards, garages or living rooms inundated every other week.

II. Greenhouse gas emissions, the main cause of rising sea levels, need to severely curtailed with immediate effect.

A. Only I can be inferred

B. Only II can be inferred

C. Both of them can be inferred

D. None of them can be inferred

E. Either Only I or II

Q59. The lifeline of Mumbai is its railway network, which is one of the most crowded places in the city. A Group of commuters of the Mumbai suburban railways called for a strike in response to the increase in the number of accidents in some routes in the past year due to overcrowding. The commuters want to continue the strike unless the authorities agree to increase the frequency of the trains in that route. Which of the following can be inferred from the forementioned statements?

A. Increase in the frequency of the trains would lead to decrease in the number of such accidents

B. The trains in the Mumbai suburban run overcrowded

C. The railway authorities are indifferent to the safety of the commuters

D. The railways did not increase the frequency of trains in proportion to the increase in the number of commuters in the past year.

E. None of these

Direction: A statement is given followed by three inferences numbered I, II, and III. Consider the statement to be true even if it is at variance with commonly known facts. You have to decide which of the inferences, if any, follow from the given statement.

60. Statement: Digital payment systems have ballooned in popularity in India since the government scrapped large value banknotes in 2016.

Inferences:

I. People find it easier to pay via electronic methods rather than cash.

II. The common people have realised the convenience of digital payments, which is why it has gained popularity.

III. Digital payments methods have become popular in India because of good advertising.

A. Only I follow

B. Only II follows

C. Both I and II follow

D. Both II and III follows

E. Both I and III follow

Section: - Quant

Direction (61 – 66): Study the given information carefully and answer the following questions:

Data regarding the number of Doctors(D) and Engineers(E) in three colleges - A, B and C is given.
College A: Ratio of male doctors and male engineers is 12: 5 and the difference between them is

280. Total number of female doctors and female engineers is 300. Number of male engineers is 30 more than that of the number of female engineers. College B: Sum of the number of male doctors and male engineers is equal to the sum of the number of female doctors and female engineers in college A. Ratio of the male doctors and male engineers together and female doctors and female engineers together is 6: 7. Ratio of female doctors and female engineers is 2: 3. Number of male doctors in college B is $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the number of male engineers in college C. College C: Male engineers is 1.5 times the number of female doctors. Sum of the number of female doctors and female engineers is 550. Number of female engineers is 70 more than the number of female doctors. Total number of male doctors and male engineers is 760.

Q61. What is ratio of total number of male and female doctors together in college B to that in college C?

A. 12: 25

B. 13: 32

C. 14: 19

D. 23: 34

E. 19: 32

Q62. What is total number of male and female engineers in colleges A, B and C together?

A. 1390

B. 1510

C. 1430

D. 1500

E. 1300

Q63. In another college D, total number of females is 640 out of which 25% are doctors and number of male doctors in college is 12.5% more than that in college C. What is the total number of doctors in college D?

A. 610

B. 570

C. 590

D. 630

E. None of these

Q64. Average number of female doctors in colleges A, B and C is?

A. 160

B. 150

C. 180

D. 200

E. 170

Q65. Female doctors and engineers in college C is approximately what percent less than total male doctors and engineers in college A?

A. 28

B. 8

C. 19

D. 34

E. 4

Q66. Find the difference between male engineers in college B and female engineers in the same college.

A. 35

B. 20

C. 40

D. 30

E. None of these

Q67. A number when multiplied by 7 gives another number which is as much above 260 as the original number itself is below 260. What is 32% of the original number?

A. 16

B. 18.5

C. 20.8

D. 17.5

E. None of these

Q68. Cost price of B is Rs 180 more than the Cost price of A. A is sold at profit of 20% and B is sold at loss of 40%. Ratio of selling price of A and B is 5:4. What is the cost price of A?

A. Rs. 400

B. Rs. 300

C. Rs. 360

D. Rs. 350

E. Rs. 250

Q69. Ratio of present ages of A and B is 6:5. After 10 years, the ratio of their ages will be 7:6. Find the difference in their present ages?

A. 5 years

B. 6 years

C. 10 years

D. 12 years

E. 15 years

Q70. Ratio of heights of right circular cylinders A and B is 1:2. Ratio of curved surface areas of right circular cylinders A and B is 2:3. Find the ratio of radii of right circular cylinders A and B?

A. 3:2

B. 2:1

C. 3:4

D. 4:3

E. 3:5

Q71. Train A, 240 m long, crosses a platform double its length in 24 seconds. Find the approx. time taken to cross train B, 200 m long and travelling at 108 kmph in opposite direction?

A. 12 seconds

B. 10 seconds

C. 14 seconds

D. 15 seconds

E. 7 seconds

Direction (72 – 75): Find the wrong term in the given series:

Q72). 13, 22, 40, 76, 152, 292, 580

A. 292

B. 76

C. 22

D. 152

E. 40

Q73). 4, 15, 37, 100, 224, 439, 781

A. 37

B. 439

C. 100

D. 15

E. 224

Q74). 15, 20, 27, 37, 51, 72, 95

A. 20

B. 37

C. 27

D. 51

E. 72

Q75). 26, 29, 22, 25, 18, 23, 14

A. 23

B. 22

C. 25

D. 29

E. 18

Direction (76 – 79): Each question below is followed by two statements I and II. You have to determine whether the data given in the statement is sufficient for answering the question. You should use the data and your knowledge of mathematics to choose the best possible answer.

Q76. There are 4 positive integral values A, B, C and D. Find the value of C?

I. Average of A, B, C and D is 42.

II. $A < B < C < D$. Average of B and C is 40. A and B are equidistant from 28. A and C are equidistant from 32.

A. Data in Statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question

B. Data in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.

C. Data either in Statement I or in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.

D. Data in both Statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

E. Data even in both Statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

Q77. In how many days, 4 men and 4 women can complete the work?

I. 6 men and 10 women can complete the work in 10 days.

II. 8 men and 20 women can complete the work in 6 days.

A. Data in Statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question

B. Data in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.

C. Data either in Statement I or in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.

D. Data in both Statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

E. Data even in both Statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

Q78. What is A's mother present age?

I. Ratio of A's father present age and A's present age is 3:1.

II. Combined present age of A's father & A is 8 years more than the combined present age of A's mother & A. 12 years ago, A's father that time was times A's mother that time.

A. Data in Statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question

B. Data in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.

C. Data either in Statement I or in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.

D. Data in both Statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

E. Data even in both Statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

Q79. Find the cost of paving the rectangular field at the rate of Rs. 12 per

Statement I: The length of a rectangular field is equal to the diagonal of a square of area 162 and ratio of length and breadth of the rectangle is 3: 2 respectively.

Statement II: The perimeter of the rectangle is 40 m less than the perimeter of a square of area 4096

A. If the data in Statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.

B. If the data in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.

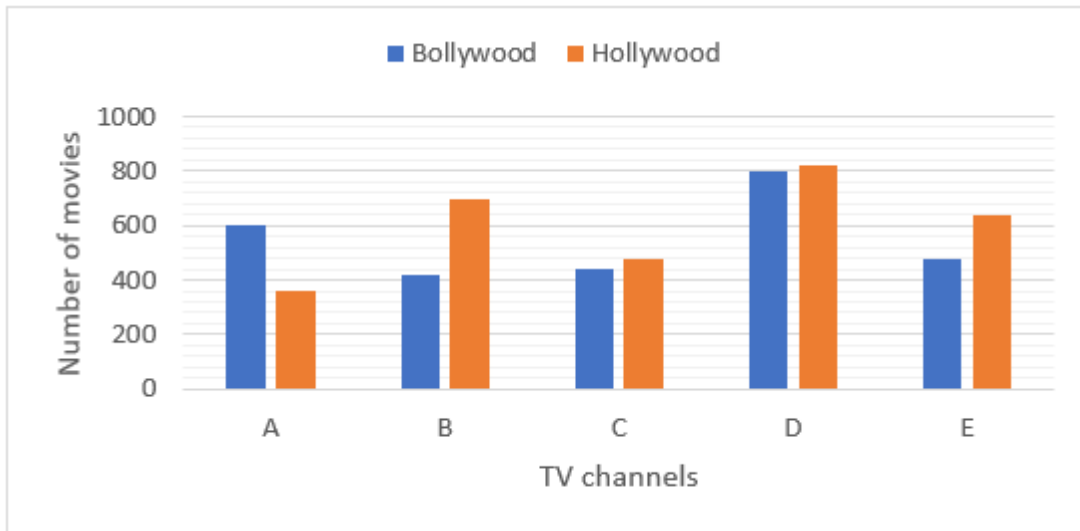
C. If the data either in Statement I or in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.

D. If the data in both Statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

E. If the data even in both Statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

Direction (80 – 84): Study the following bar graph carefully and answer the given questions.

5 TV channels A, B, C, D and E show the two types of movies-Bollywood and Hollywood. Number of movies shown by these 5 TV channels in a year is given in the bar graph.



Q80. Number of Hollywood movies telecasted on channel E is what percent more than the number of Bollywood movies telecasted on the same channel?

- A. 25%
- B. 20%
- C. 37.5%
- D. 16.66%

E. 33.33%

Q81. What is the average number of Hollywood movies telecasted on the channels B, D and E together?

- A. 640
- B. 720**
- C. 680
- D. 750
- E. 760

Q82. What is the ratio of the total number of movies telecasted on channel A and channel E?

- A. 5: 6
- B. 6: 7**
- C. 5: 7
- D. 6: 5
- E. 4: 7

Q83. what is the difference between the number of Bollywood movies telecasted on channels A and C and the number of Hollywood movies telecasted on channels B and D?

- A. 360
- B. 390
- C. 420
- D. 480**
- E. 520

Q84. 30% of the Bollywood movies telecasted on channel E and 20% of the Hollywood movies telecasted on the same channel were on historical events. How many movies telecasted on channel E were on historical events?

- A. 256
- B. 292
- C. 264
- D. 262
- E. 272**

Q85. A shopkeeper sold a wrist watch at 20% discount to Sohan and Sohan sold this watch at the profit of 12.5% profit for Rs. 2700, Then find the discount.

- A. 600**
- B. 450
- C. 550
- D. 870
- E. 700

Q86. A person travels a total distance of 1260 km partly by bike and partly by Car. The speed of Bike and Car is 4: 3. If the distance travelled by car is 180 km more than that by bike, then What is the ratio of time taken by car and bike to travel?

- A. 11: 9
- B. 16: 6
- C. 9: 16
- D. 16: 9**
- E. 17: 5

Q87. Two pipes can fill a tank in 36 hours and 12 hours respectively. If the pipe C can empty the one-fourth of the tank in 8 hours, then in how much time all the three pipes can fill half the empty tank?

- A. 8
- B. 6

C. 6

D. 5

E. 6

Q88. Bina invested 10% of her monthly income in stocks. She spent 15% of remaining on groceries and gave the remaining 30600 to her husband. What is the difference between the amount spent on groceries and the investment in stocks?

A. 1930

B. 1500

C. 2200

D. 1300

E. 1400

Q89. Cost of 4 shirts and 3 trousers is Rs. 1700. If the price of a shirt is 37.5% more than the price of a trouser, then what is the difference between the price of a shirt and a trouser?

A. 87

B. 65

C. 75

D. 88

E. 95

Q90. Wages of a labour are increased by 15% and his working hours are also increased by 9%. Initially he used to earn Rs.18,000 per month for 300 hours in a month. Find his total earning in a month now?

A. Rs.21,000

B. Rs.22,563

C. Rs.23,623

D. Rs.24,868

E. Rs.23,456

Section: - English Language

Direction (91 – 95): In the given question, five words are printed in bold and are numbered A, B, C, D and E. The positions of some highlighted words may be incorrect and need to be exchanged with another highlighted to make the sentence correct. Find the words that need to be exchanged.

Q91. As the **spread** (A) of habitat and biodiversity loss **suggest** (B) humans to more zoonotic diseases that **destruction** (C) from animals to humans, a key programme to study the spread of these diseases and **expose** (D) ways to control them has been in the **works** (E) in India since 2018.

A. Only A-B

B. Both C-D & B-E

C. Both A-D & C-E

D. Both A-C & B-D

E. No exchange required

Q92. The public school's **multicultural** (A) included **curriculum** (B) program that **taught** (C) students about **ethnic** (D) from different **inventors** (E) background.

A. A-B and C-D

B. D-B and C-D

C. A-B and D-E

D. B-D and D-E

E. No exchange required

Q93. With its diverse **world** (A), the **cities** (B) is **considered** (C) one of the most cosmopolitan **city** (D) in the **population**(E).

A. D-E

B. D-A

C. A-D and D-E

D. A-E and B-D

E. No exchange required

Q94. To **restrict** (A) the study to the compliant patients, only those **completing** (B) a second **department** (C) at the outpatient **visit** (D) were **included** (E).

A. A-E and B-D

B. C-D

C. A-B and D-E

D. B-C

E. No exchange required

Q95. As the **comment** (A) are at a **delicate** (B) stage the senior staff at the observatory **preferred** (C) to make no **negotiations** (D) when **contacted** (E) yesterday.

A. A-B

B. B-C

C. D-E

D. A-D

E. No exchange required

Direction (96 – 98): In this question, two columns I and II and three sentences are given, which are divided into two parts. Column I (A, B and C) consist of first half of each sentence and Column II (D, E and F) consists of second half of each sentence. Match column I with column II, so that the sentences formed are both meaningful and grammatically correct. Choose the option as your answer.

Q96. I.

A) There was a biographical note about

B) His research is at the cutting

C) I have no idea how to set

II.

D) edge of new therapies for cancer.

E) the author on the back of the book.

F) off changing a tyre on a car.

A. B-E and C-F

B. A-E and B-D

C. A-E

D. B-F

E. A-E, B-D and C-F

Q97. I.

A) The more precious the metals that go into the

B) We must ensure that tourism develop

C) The government is being widely

II.

D) criticized in the press for its strict step.

E) in harmony with the environment.

F) making of the alloy, the higher are the charge.

A. B-E and C-D

B. A-E, B-D and C-F

C. A-E and C-E

D. B-F

E. None of the above

Q98. I.

A) This method was criticized for being wasteful

B) The admission process was faulty

C) The portal aims at improving the

II.

D) These had to be conducted all over again.

E) And causing inconvenience to the common man.

F) Availability of coal to consumers.

A. B-E and C-D

B. A-D, B-F and C-E

C. A-E and C-E

D. A-E and C-F

E. None of the above

Direction (99 – 103): Given below are six statements A, B, C, D, E and F, which when arranged in the correct order, form a coherent and meaningful paragraph. The sentence marked E is fixed and would fit in the fifth position. Rearrange the other statements in a proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph, then answer the questions that follow.

A) They have worked against the rules which state that GI is given to goods where a given quality and reputation are drawn from its geographic origin.

B) The result of this belief is that today, India has more than 600 GI products in defiance of logic, rules and any economic rationale.

C) The officials who hand out the GI trademarks believe that they have the mandate to push up the number of GIs it awards, while blithely ignoring the rules that govern its issuance.

D) This is a perpetually silly reason presented by the officials while assigning GIs at the Geographical Indications (GIs) registry.

E) However, the officials seem to believe in numbers and made people jostle for the GI label in the mistaken belief that it would magically boost their business.

F) The tag was meant to safeguard monopolies and was a right given to a community of producers, not individuals.

Q99. Which of the following will be the first statement after rearrangement?

A. C

B. E

C. D

D. F

E. A

Q100. Which of the following will be the fourth statement after rearrangement?

A. C

B. E

C. B

D. F

E. A

Q101. Which of the following will be the third statement after rearrangement?

A. C

B. E

C. B

D. F

E. A

Q102. Which of the following will be the second statement after rearrangement?

A. C

B. D

C. B

D. F

E. A

Q103. Which of the following will be the last statement after rearrangement?

A. C

B. E

C. B

D. F

E. A

Direction (104 – 109): In the following passage, there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers correspond to the question numbers. Against each question, five words have been suggested, one of which would fill the blank appropriately. Mark the suitable word as the answer.

Countries are (###Q104###) species to move to new places by enabling climate change, and at the same time, making it harder for them to move. Across geologic time, the Earth has apparently survived five mass extinctions, and we are on the verge of the Sixth. We don't believe humanity can survive this wave, unless we make rapid (###Q105###). There has been a rising tide of ignorance in the face of absolute facts in the global arena. The very science that the world is (###Q106###) to reach the moon, Mars and beyond, is now telling us that we might have to abandon ship if we keep polluting and (###Q107###) the environment and have leaders who ignore science. Large corporations, especially energy corporations, release carbon emissions into the atmosphere. Factors that have been influencing these emissions are very much within our control. One of them is consumerism which (###Q108###) climate change. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, in its report titled 'Livestock's Long Shadow', argues that livestock is a major stressor on many ecosystems and on the planet as a whole. It is one of the largest sources of greenhouse gases, and these gases will only increase if we, as consumers, don't make conscious (###Q109###).

Q104. Find the appropriate word in each case.

- A. carrying
- B. abandoning
- C. forcing**
- D. finding
- E. ensuring

Q105. Find the appropriate word in each case.

- A. proceeds
- B. amends**
- C. plots
- D. Gauge
- E. atone

Q106. Find the appropriate word in each case.

- A. daunting
- B. craving
- C. heartening
- D. scraping
- E. using**

Q107. Find the appropriate word in each case.

- A. outgrowing
- B. illustrating
- C. warping

D. abusing

E. depraving

Q108. Find the appropriate word in each case.

A. amplifies

B. misemploys

C. expounds

D. elucidates

E. clucks

Q109. Find the appropriate word in each case.

A. illuminates

B. transitive

C. choices

D. reasoning

E. prophecies

Direction (110 – 114): A statement with one blank is given below. Choose the set of words from the given options which can be used to fill the given blank.

Q110. Despite almost ubiquitous scepticism, the electoral bonds have prevailed and, that too, almost solely _____ rhetorical claims of “transparency of political funding system,” “clean money,” and “donor’s anonymity.”

i. with the backing of the ruling government’s

ii. based on the endorsement derived from the political party at power’s

iii. backed by the political party at power’s

A. Only i

B. Only ii

C. Only iii

D. Both i and ii

E. All of these

Q111. Impeachment experts testified before the House judiciary committee on Wednesday that Donald Trump’s misconduct offered _____ as prescribed by the constitution and applied over the course of US history.

i. the perfect example for impeachment

ii. the correct case

iii. a textbook case of impeachable offenses

- A. Only i
- B. Only ii
- C. Both i and iii**
- D. Both i and ii
- E. All of these

Q112. More energy intake than energy expenditure, will in the long-term lead to fat deposition, insulin resistance and a fatty liver _____ diet composition.

- i) regardless of the**
- ii) despite having a proper**
- iii) though a different**

- A. Only i
- B. Only ii
- C. Both ii and iii
- D. Both i and ii**
- E. All of these

Q113. Some eighty thousand years ago, hunters and gatherers ate fruit sporadically, since these were _____.

- i) not widely available.**
- ii) not good hunting.**
- iii) competes with birds.**

- A. Only i**
- B. Only ii
- C. Both i and iii
- D. Both i and ii
- E. All of these

Q114. _____ cloud based blockchain services on various platforms from start-up to language platforms, experimentation is getting easier with time.

- i) In the rise of**
- ii) Due to the emergence of**
- iii) With the use of**

- A. Only i
- B. Only ii

C. Both ii and iii

D. Both i and ii

E. All of these

Direction (115 – 120): Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Most every job seeker has, at some point, either applied to or interviewed for a position only to be met by radio silence. Follow-up emails go unanswered, and the once-promising opportunity vanishes into the void. A few years ago, this might simply have been called part of the job hunt. Today, this disappearing act is referred to as “ghosting,” and it’s a practice that’s becoming more prevalent among applicants. Now the tables have turned. It’s employees who more and more often are ghosting employers. With the unemployment rate at a low 3.5%, job seekers are optimistic about the job market, so much so that 28% of job seekers have backed out of an offer after accepting it, with 44% of those doing so for another, more attractive proposition, according to a study. If multiple companies are pursuing one candidate, he or she may accept the first offer, set a start date and then receive and accept a second offer without letting the first company know. Research from Indeed found that of the 83% of employers who report having been ghosted, 65% say the candidate accepted their offer but failed to show up on day one. Some 27% ceased communication after getting a counteroffer from their current employer and 19% after hearing negative feedback about the company. And job seekers aren’t only ghosting employers after accepting offers, says McDonald, who has first-hand experience with this phenomenon. Some are bailing on interviews, while others are completing several rounds of interviews before shutting down the lines of communication. How can employers avoid this fate? McDonald advises that companies stay in constant communication with candidates to minimize the likelihood of them being a no-show. Once they accept, hiring managers should continue correspondence, whether through emails, texts, phone calls or even in-person meetings. At the end of the day, though, it’s really up to the candidates. While Indeed found that 94% of job seekers who have ghosted say they’ve not experienced many, if any, negative repercussions, McDonald says it’s only a matter of time before their actions catch up to them. Once job seekers ghost, they burn bridges, ones that can be challenging to repair, and with every future job search will come the chance of running into someone from their past. He advises that candidates who are no longer interested in pursuing opportunities communicate that to hiring managers, whether in the form of an email or a phone call. When the average cost-per-hire is \$4,425, the sooner, the better.

Q115. Which of the following statements can be correctly inferred from the passage?

I. The author states that nowadays, even though the unemployment rate is 3.5%, job seekers do not get jobs easily and they have to stick to whatever jobs they get.

II. The culture of ‘ghosting’ is appreciated by big companies.

III. The author states that the potential employees should not ghost the companies they get selected in as there will be consequences, if not today, but in future.

A. Only I

B. Only II

C. Only III

D. Both I and II

E. Both II and III

Q116. Which of the following statements is NOT true with respect to the passage?

A. Out of 83 percent of the employers who were ghosted, research from Indeed found that 35% of the candidates who accepted their offer and showed up on day one.

B. A person who is ghosting after accepting the job keep in touch in the form of an email or a phone call.

C. 6 percent of the job seekers who have ghosted might have faced negative repercussions.

D. Companies can avoid ghosting of employees by using their hiring managers to be in constant touch with the employee whether through emails, texts, phone calls or even in-person meetings.

E. According to the passage, since the unemployment rate is low, it gives more power to employees when it comes to selecting a job.

Q117. According to the author, what is the central theme of the passage?

A. Bad treatment of the employers

B. Proper jobs in the market

C. Growth in jobs market due to a boost in the economy

D. Sudden vanishing of employees after accepting the job

E. Reading habits of company employees

Q118. Out of the given options, choose the most similar meaning to the phrase marked in bold in the passage 'vanishes into the void'.

A. vanishing into thin air

B. as smooth as butter

C. vanishing into the ocean

D. over the moon

E. fat chance

Q119. What determines the 'ghosting' as it is becoming more prevalent among applicants?

A. Lack of job opportunity in the market

B. Multiple opportunities in the job market

C. Cost of application

D. Employers do not follow back

E. Rudeness of employers

Q120. Which of the following correctly describes the tone of the passage?

A. Speculative

B. Grandiose

- C. Factual
- D. Reflective
- E. Nostalgic

Section: - General Awareness

Q121. Where is the headquarters of Credit Saison India, which has received a nonbanking financial company (NBFC) licence from the Reserve Bank of India?

- A. Mumbai
- B. Kolkata
- C. Chennai
- D. Bengaluru**
- E. New Delhi

Q122. Lalji Tandon is an Indian politician serving as the 22nd and current Governor of which state?

- A. Rajasthan
- B. Odisha
- C. Madhya Pradesh**
- D. Gujarat
- E. Bihar

Q123. The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2019 was given for the development of _____.

- A. Work on the structure of protein and insulin
- B. Lithium-Ion Battery**
- C. Structure of atom
- D. Radioactivity
- E. None of the above

Q124. The World Economic Forum Meeting in the Year 2020 will be held in which city?

- A. Davos, Switzerland**
- B. Madrid, Spain
- C. Geneva, Switzerland
- D. Paris, France
- E. Berlin, Germany

Q125. India-Maldives joint military exercise 'Ex EKVURIN – 2019' was held in which one of the following places?

- A. Jodhpur
- B. Vishakhapatnam
- C. Pune**
- D. Dehradun
- E. Balasore

Q126. Indian cricketer Rohit Sharma has launched the 'Rohit4Rhinos' campaign in partnership with WWF India and which of the following organization to create awareness about conservation of the Indian Rhino?

- A. World Animal Protection India
- B. Animal Welfare Board of India
- C. International Fund for Animal Welfare
- D. Animal Planet**
- E. None of the above

Q127. Which organization has announced relaxation in norms for 'Muni Bonds' to help smart cities?

- A. RBI
- B. SEBI**
- C. IRDAI
- D. TRAI
- E. None of these

Q128. Which organization has constituted a working group on Social Stock Exchanges (SSE) under the chairmanship of Ishaat Hussain?

- A. RBI
- B. Finance Ministry
- C. SEBI**
- D. IRDAI
- E. TRAI

Q129. The Minister of Railways and Minister of Commerce, Piyush Goyal is Rajya Sabha MP from which constituency?

- A. Karnataka
- B. Maharashtra**
- C. Delhi
- D. Rajasthan

E. Gujarat

Q130. Who is the director of the Indian movie 'Gully Boy'?

A. Frahan Akhtar

B. Karan Johar

C. Rohit Shetty

D. Zoya Akhtar

E. Ranvir Singh

Q131. Which of the following organizations has launched the "Project Netra"?

A. ISRO

B. DRDO

C. Google India

D. Microsoft

E. None of these

Q132. The National Unity Day was celebrated on 31st October in the remembrance of who among the following?

A. Indira Gandhi

B. Lal Bahadur Shastri

C. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

D. Chaudhari Charan Singh

E. Rajiv Gandhi

Q133. What was the theme of the 'World Teacher's Day 2019'?

A. Young Teacher: The future of the profession

B. Youth: the Next Wave for Change

C. Education for betterment

D. Educating Young collective responsibility

E. None of these

Q134. Kamlang tiger reserve is located in which state?

A. Manipur

B. Meghalaya

C. Arunachal Pradesh

D. Assam

E. Mizoram

Q135. The Largest Solar Park in India is located in which state?

A. Gujarat

B. Rajasthan

C. Tamil Nadu

D. Maharashtra

E. Karnataka

Q136. The railway minister has made an association with which Indian institute of technology, on a project of 'Industry 4.0'?

A. IIT Delhi

B. IIT Kanpur

C. IIT Bombay

D. IIT Kharagpur

E. IIT Guwahati

Q137. Sarah Taylor, who recently announced her retirement from cricket, belongs to which country?

A. Australia

B. New Zealand

C. England

D. South Africa

E. West Indies

Q138. Indian Government has recently approved the infusion of Rs 9300 Crore in which of the following banks?

A. ICICI Bank

B. IDBI Bank

C. HDFC Bank

D. Axis Bank

E. None of these

Q139. The first-ever world cotton day was observed on October 7, in which one of the following cities?

A. Geneva, Switzerland

B. New York, USA

- C. Ahmedabad, India
- D. London, England
- E. Paris, France

Q140. Who held Women's World record in 400 meter race?

- A. Marita Koch**
- B. Shelly-Ann
- C. Jarmila Kratochvílová
- D. Salwa Eid Naser
- E. Marie-José Pérec

Q141. Which one of the following banks have been merged with the Punjab National Bank?

- A. Union Bank
- B. United Bank of India**
- C. Canara Bank
- D. Punjab and Sindh bank
- E. Bank of India

Q142. Ratapani Tiger Reserve is located in which state of India?

- A. Madhya Pradesh**
- B. Rajasthan
- C. Chhattisgarh
- D. Odisha
- E. Jharkhand

Q143. In a bid to raise awareness about the importance of Life Insurance, the industry has come together with which tagline as a part of its media campaign?

- A. Jindagi ke sath bhi jindagi ke bad bhi
- B. Sabse Pehle Life Insurance**
- C. Sabse Achha Jeevan Beema
- D. Sabse Pahle Apni Suraksha
- E. None of these

Q144. Which country has recently taken the presidency of the "UN convention to combat desertification", from China for next 2 years?

- A. India**
- B. Japan

- C. Philippines
- D. Australia
- E. South Africa

Q145. PLA is the name of the Army of which country?

- A. USA
- B. Japan
- C. North Korea
- D. China**
- E. Pakistan

Q146. India's first ever Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey has been conducted by the ministry of health & family welfare (MOHFW) in collaboration with ____.

- A. UNESCO
- B. UNICEF**
- C. WHO
- D. FAO
- E. WTO

Q147. Padma Shri Awardee Shri Dr Hargovind Laxmishanker Trivedi who passed away recently was veteran ____.

- A. Geologist
- B. Neurologist
- C. Nephrologist**
- D. Journalist
- E. Environmentalist

Q148. The 5th World Parliament of Science Religion & Philosophy was held in ____.

- A. Mumbai
- B. Nagpur
- C. Pune**
- D. Ahmedabad
- E. Jaipur

Q149. The courage in journalism award is a prize awarded by which of the following organizations?

- A. World Media Foundation

B. International Women's Media Foundation

C. Interactive Media Foundation

D. New Media Foundation

E. None of these

Q150. Recently, INS Khanderi was commissioned into the Indian Navy at which Port?

A. Mormugao Dockyard, Goa

B. Mazagaon Docks, Mumbai

C. Vishakhapatnam

D. Paradip Dockyard, Odisha

E. None of these

Q151. Who among the following has recently won the "Peter Mackler Award" which is given for courageous and ethical journalism?

A. Robert Fisk

B. Paolo Borrometi

C. Kate Adie

D. Christiane Amanpour

E. Bob Woodward

Q152. Which one of the following exercises has been conducted by India near the China border in eastern Ladakh?

A. Vajra Prahar

B. Hand-in-Hand

C. Yudha Abhyas

D. Chang Thang

E. Surya Kiran

Q153. Managing Director (MD) and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Lakshmi Vilas Bank Parthasarathi Mukherjee has announced his resignation citing personal reasons. The headquarter of the Lakshmi Vilas Bank is situated in?

A. Mumbai

B. Madurai

C. Chennai

D. Delhi

E. Mangalore

Q154. Which of the following Southeast Asian countries has inaugurated Southeast Asia's largest solar power farm which has the capacity to produce 688 million kWh of electricity per year?

- A. Thailand
- B. Laos
- C. Cambodia
- D. Vietnam**
- E. Malaysia

Q155. Where is the headquarters of the International Atomic Energy Agency located?

- A. Manila
- B. Vienna**
- C. Paris
- D. Washington DC
- E. London

Q156. Reserve Bank of India comes out with draft norms for 'on-tap' licensing of Small Finance Banks (SFBs). In the draft guidelines, the RBI has proposed the minimum paid-up equity capital of _____ for the SFBs.

- A. ₹100 crore
- B. ₹200 crore**
- C. ₹300 crore
- D. ₹400 crore
- E. ₹500 crore

Q157. Where is the headquarters of UN Habitat located?

- A. Rome, France
- B. Austria, Vienna
- C. Nairobi, Kenya**
- D. Geneva, Switzerland
- E. New York, US

Q158. James Peebles, Michel Mayor and Didier Queloz have won the Nobel Prize 2019 in which one of the following categories?

- A. Medicine
- B. Chemistry
- C. Physics**

D. Economics

E. Peace

Q159. Pakyong Airport is located in ____.

A. Sikkim

B. Jammu and Kashmir

C. Arunachal Pradesh

D. Mizoram

E. None of these

Q160. On 1st and 2nd of November, 2019, two day meeting of the council of heads of government (CHG) of Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) was held in _____.

A. Beijing, China

B. Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan

C. Tashkent, Uzbekistan

D. Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

E. Dushanbe, Tajikistan

Q161. Who is the author of the book 'The Third Pillar-How Markets and the State leave the Community Behind'?

A. Raghuram Rajan

B. Anita Desai

C. Chetan Bhagat

D. Arundhati Roy

E. Ravinder Singh

Q162. Which of the following global payment technology company has signed up newly crowned World Champion P.V. Sindhu as an athlete member for the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games?

A. Mastercard

B. Global payments

C. VISA

D. Heartland

E. PayPros

Q163. The Ramsar wetland Rudrasagar lake is located in which of the following state in India?

A. Assam

B. Tripura

- C. Meghalaya
- D. Manipur
- E. Mizoram

Q164. Who among the following has been appointed as the first Lieutenant (Lt) Governors of Ladakh, the newly created Union Territories of India?

- A. Dineshwar Sharma
- B. Girish Chandra Murmu
- C. Satya Pal Malik
- D. P S Sreedharan Pillai
- E. Radha Krishna Mathur

Q165. Which of the following countries will host the G20 summit in 2020?

- A. Japan
- B. Saudi Arabia
- C. Canada
- D. India
- E. Indonesia

Q166. 'Lessons Life Taught Me, Unknowingly' is the autobiography of _____.

- A. Lal Krishna Advani
- B. Pranab Mukherjee
- C. Amitabh Bachchan
- D. Anupam Kher
- E. Sanjay Dutt

Q167. Helsinki is the capital of which of the following country?

- A. Norway
- B. Sweden
- C. Finland
- D. Croatia
- E. Belgium

Q168. Recently, RBI has turned down Lakshmi Vilas Bank's proposal to merged with which of the following companies?

- A. PNB Housing Finance Limited
- B. LIC Housing Finance Limited

C. Indiabulls Housing Finance Ltd

D. ICICI Housing Finance

E. None of these

Q169. IAAF World Athletics Championships 2019 was held in which country?

A. Qatar

B. UAE

C. Iran

D. Saudi Arabia

E. Turkey

Q170. Which of the following Mutual Fund has been renamed as 'Nippon India Mutual Fund'?

A. Religare Mutual Fund

B. Bharti AXA Mutual Fund

C. Reliance Mutual Fund

D. HSBC Mutual Fund

E. ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund

Q171. Recently, Edgar Chagwa Lungu visited New Delhi, he is the President of which of the following country?

A. Zambia

B. Jamaica

C. Zimbabwe

D. Kenya

E. Kongo

Q172. Which of the following banks has recently announced the launch of 'Express FD', a digital fixed deposit (FD) product that allows the customer to open an FD account in three minutes through the digital mode without opening a savings account with the bank?

A. ICICI Bank

B. HDFC Bank

C. Axis Bank

D. Yes Bank

E. Kotak Mahindra Bank

Q173. According to the 'Swachh Rail, Swachh Bharat 2019' report, which railway station topped the list of the cleanest railway station in India?

- A. Jhansi
- B. Jaipur**
- C. Kharagpur
- D. Bhopal
- E. None of the above

Q174. What is the theme of the International Day of the Girl Child (IDGC) for the year 2019?

- A. Innovating for girl's education
- B. GirlForce: Unscripted and Unstoppable**
- C. Empowering Adolescent Girls: Ending the Cycle of Violence
- D. EmPOWER Girls: Before, during and after crises
- E. Girls' Progress = Goals

Q175. Which country has launched the World's Biggest Transport Spaceship, Kounotori-8 for Space Station in September 2019?

- A. China
- B. Russia
- C. USA
- D. Japan**
- E. Israel

Q176. The 7th annual World Hindu Economic Forum (WHEF) 2019 held in _____.

- A. Chicago, USA
- B. Paris, France
- C. Mumbai, India**
- D. London, UK
- E. Kathmandu, Nepal

Q177. During the UN Climate Change Summit, 2019 the 16-year-old environmental activist Greta Thunberg shook world leaders with her speech at the United Nations, accusing world leaders of failing to take action on climate change. She belongs to which country?

- A. Sweden**
- B. Norway
- C. Denmark
- D. Finland
- E. Austria

Q178. Who among the following has won the 2019 Japan Open single title in Tokyo, Japan?

- A. Roger Federer
- B. Rafael Nadal
- C. Novak Djokovic**
- D. John Millman
- E. Daniil Medvedev

Q179. Which of the following cities has hosted the first-ever India International Cooperatives Trade Fair (IICTF)?

- A. Ahmedabad
- B. Lucknow
- C. Patna
- D. New Delhi**
- E. Indore

Q180. Which among the following countries had decided to withdraw its membership from Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) effective from January 2019?

- A. Iran
- B. Venezuela
- C. Iraq
- D. Qatar**
- E. United Arab Emirates

Q181. The joint military exercise 'Vajra Prahar' was held between India and which country?

- A. Japan
- B. China
- C. USA**
- D. Russia
- E. Israel

Q182. On October 11, 2019, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) came up with a new reporting system called Central Information System for Banking Infrastructure (CISBI) for_____.

- A. all commercial banks
- B. all regional rural banks
- C. all cooperative banks**
- D. all NBFCs

E. all foreign banks

Q183. Jagdeep Dhankar has been appointed the new Governor of which state?

A. West Bengal

B. Bihar

C. Jharkhand

D. Madhya Pradesh

E. Uttar Pradesh

Q184. Which among the following countries has recently abolished the most controversial labour system called "Kafala"?

A. Kuwait

B. Saudi Arabia

C. Qatar

D. Bahrain

E. None of these

Q185. The new version of Bharat Interface for Money app, BHIM 2.0 will now support how many additional languages with existing 13 languages?

A. 3

B. 4

C. 5

D. 6

E. 7

Q186. Which of the following Ministry has launched Pradhan Mantri Innovative Learning Programme (PMILP) 'DHRUV' from ISRO Headquarters Bengaluru?

A. Ministry of Home Affairs

B. Ministry of Food Processing Industries

C. Ministry of Environment

D. Ministry of Human Resource Development

E. None of the Above

Q187. Which company has become the 1st Indian company to hit Rs. 9 lakh crore market capitalization?

A. Tata

B. Wipro

C. Reliance

D. Infosys

E. None of the Above

Q188. Which of the following banks has announced to launch a new Fixed Deposit (FD) scheme 'FD Health' that will offer the dual benefit of a fixed deposit along with free critical illness coverage with a sum assured of Rs 1 lakh?

A. HDFC Bank

B. Yes Bank

C. Axis Bank

D. ICICI Bank

E. Kotak Mahindra Bank

Q189. Which state has smallest land area?

A. Goa

B. Nagaland

C. Sikkim

D. Tripura

E. Mizoram

Q190. Bernardine Evaristo has won the 2019 Booker Prize for which of the following novel?

A. The Testaments

B. Quichote

C. The Handmaid's Tale

D. Girl, Woman, Other

E. None of these

Q191. Kuchipudi is a folk dance of.....

A. Mizoram

B. Andhra Pradesh

C. Jammu & Kashmir

D. Maharashtra

E. Tamil Nadu

Q192. The 2020 Summer Olympics is scheduled to take place in ____.

A. Beijing, China

B. Pyeongchang, South Korea

C. Jakarta, Indonesia

D. Tokyo, Japan

E. Gold Coast, Australia

Q193. Which Payment Bank has recently (July 2019) announced to shut down all its banking operations?

A. Paytm Payments Bank

B. Fino Payments Bank

C. Airtel Payments Bank

D. Aditya Birla Payments Bank

E. Jio Payments Bank

Q194. The headquarters of the International Solar Alliance (ISA) is located in which city in India?

A. Chandigarh

B. Gurgaon

C. Mysuru

D. Surat

E. None of these

Q195. Where is the headquarters of the International Olympic Committee located?

A. Italy

B. Switzerland

C. Belgium

D. France

E. UK

Q196. Which country will host the 46th G7 summit which is scheduled to be held from 10 to 12th June 2020?

A. England

B. Italy

C. France

D. USA

E. Canada

Q197. The India arm of Netherlands-based Home Credit Group has tied up with which bank for joint lending to tap the large unbanked customer base across?

A. Yes Bank

- B. ICICI Bank
- C. Axis Bank
- D. HDFC Bank

E. Karur Vysya Bank

Q198. Which of the following banks has launched Digi Smart credit card?

A. Standard Chartered Bank

- B. ABN Amro Bank
- C. Deutsche Bank
- D. HSBC Bank
- E. Federal Bank

Q199. In which of the following cities India's first e-waste clinic will be set up?

- A. Indore
- B. Jabalpur
- C. Bhopal
- D. Raipur
- E. New Delhi

Q200. Which of the following British cricketers has been named as the players' player of the year at the Professional Cricketers' Association awards.?

- A. Joe Root
- B. Eoin Morgan
- C. Ben Stokes
- D. Jos Buttler
- E. Tom Curran

RBI Grade B 2019

PHASE 2 PAPER

Solution & Analysis

Finance and Management



Dear Students,

It is with great pleasure that we present to you this question paper document with detailed explanations for the **RBI Grade B 2019 – Phase 2 exam**. This document has been meticulously prepared to serve as a valuable resource for candidates preparing for the **RBI Grade B officer exam**.

Aspiring candidates are often confused about the pattern, difficulty level and types of questions that may appear in their upcoming exam.

Each question has been carefully solved, and its underlying concepts and principles have been thoroughly explained. This will help you not only to practice answering questions but also helps you understand the reasoning and logic behind each correct answer. Through explanations, you will be able to reinforce your understanding, clarify any doubts, and develop a deeper grasp of the subject matter.

We wish you all the best in your exam preparation journey and hope that this document proves to be a valuable asset in your pursuit of success.

Disclaimer: While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy and relevance of the questions, there can be some variations in the question language and options. Therefore, we encourage you to use these questions as a reference point. This will help you acquire a comprehensive understanding of the syllabus and increase your chances of success in the upcoming **RBI Grade B officer exam**.

EduTap

Q.1) Which theory says that in an organization, employees compare themselves on the basis of input and output of their colleagues?

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **MANAGEMENT**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **MOTIVATION**

Options:

- (a) Valence Theory
- (b) Equity Theory
- (c) Self-efficacy Theory
- (d) Theory X & Y
- (e) None of Above

Answer: (b) Equity Theory

Explanation:

According to Adams, author of the theory, people judge the fairness of their work situation in 2 ways:

1. By comparing the inputs that they contribute to the outputs that they receive from their job. This concept is also known as **Equity Norm**.
2. Employees determine what their equitable return should be after comparing their inputs and outcomes with those of their co-workers. This concept is referred to as "**social comparison**".

A person will feel angry, demotivated when:

1. When people feel that their inputs far outweigh the outputs they receive in return, motivation and productivity slumps. The greater the perceived disparity between the inputs and the outputs, the greater the demotivation.

2. Another important aspect is that people tend to compare their output/input with the output/input of others (references in the market). So, if a co-worker or other friends in other company has been rewarded more compared to their input then employee will feel demotivated.

Q.2) A council which governs all the issues related to GST is headed by?

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **GST**

Options:

- (a) Finance Minister
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) RBI Governor
- (d) Finance Secretary
- (e) None of Above

Answer: (a) Finance Minister

Explanation:

VOTING STRENGTH	GST COUNCIL
Centre 1/3 VOTE IN COUNCIL	Chairperson Union finance minister
States 2/3 WEIGHT IN COUNCIL	Other Member From Centre Minister of state for finance
DECISIONS NEED 75% VOTE SUPPORT	Vice-chairperson One of the state finance ministers
	Members State finance ministers

Q.3) In India, Fiscal Policy is implemented through a budget. Which government body is responsible for it?

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKS**

Finance or Management – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **FISCAL POLICY**

Options:

- (a) RBI
- (b) Finance Ministry
- (c) PMO

(d) RBI & Finance Ministry

(e) None of Above

Answer: (b) Finance Ministry

Explanation:

Fiscal Policy is implemented through a budget and Finance ministry is the responsible government body. Under the fiscal policy, the government deals with taxation and spending by the Centre.

Importance of Fiscal Policy in India:

- In a country like India, fiscal policy plays a key role in elevating the rate of capital formation both in the public and private sectors.
- Through taxation, the fiscal policy helps mobilise considerable amount of resources for financing its numerous projects.
- Fiscal policy also helps in providing stimulus to elevate the savings rate.
- The fiscal policy gives adequate incentives to the private sector to expand its activities.
- Fiscal policy aims to minimise the imbalance in the dispersal of income and wealth.

Q.4) Geneva based, Basel committee on Banking supervision has come up with Basel Norms, which have been formed to address which issues?

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKS**

Finance or Management – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **RISK MANAGEMENT IN BANKING SECTOR**

Options:

- a) Market risk
- b) Political risk
- c) Bank risk
- d) Systemic risk
- e) None of the above

Answer: c) Bank risk

Explanation:

The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) is an international committee formed to develop standards for banking regulation. The Committee, headquartered at the Bank for International Settlements in Basel.

As of 2019, it is made up of Central Banks and other banking regulatory authorities from 28 jurisdictions. It has 45 members.

It introduced a set of reforms designed to **mitigate risk within the international banking** sector, by requiring banks to maintain proper leverage ratios and keep certain levels of reserve capital on hand.

Q.5) Derivatives are financial instruments to hedge risk. It derives its value from which of the following?

Static or Current – **STATIC**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
Finance or Management – **FINANCE**
Difficulty Level – **EASY**
Topic – **BASICS OF DERIVATIVES**

Options:

- a) Exchange Determined
- b) Fixed by SEBI
- c) Underlying
- d) Market Determined
- e) None of Above

Answer: c) Underlying

Explanation:

A derivative is a contract between two or more parties whose value is based on an agreed-upon **underlying financial asset** (like a security) or set of assets (like an index). Common underlying instruments include bonds, commodities, currencies, interest rates, market indexes, and stocks.

Futures contracts, forward contracts, options, swaps, and warrants are commonly used derivatives.

Derivatives can be used to either mitigate risk (hedging) or assume risk with the expectation of commensurate reward (speculation).

Q.6) Which of the following risk can be eliminated by derivatives?

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **BASICS OF DERIVATIVES**

Options:

- (a) Market risk
- (b) Unsystematic risk
- (c) Systematic risk
- (d) Interest rate risk
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (d) Interest rate risk

Explanation:

Derivatives are contracts that allow businesses, investors, and municipalities to transfer risks and rewards associated with commercial or financial outcomes to other parties. Holding a derivative contract can reduce the risk of bad harvests, adverse market fluctuations, or negative events, like a bond default, **Interest rate risk etc.**

In each derivatives transaction, just like in any stock or bond trade, there is one party that wants to increase their exposure to a specific risk and one party that is looking to take the opposite risk.

Interest rate risk is measured by a fixed income security's duration, with longer-term bonds having a greater price sensitivity to rate changes. **Interest rate risk** can be reduced through diversification of bond maturities or hedged using **interest rate derivatives**.

Q.7) Treasury Bills is a financial instrument, which is a

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **MONETARY POLICY**

Options:

- (a) Corporate issued securities
- (b) RBI securities

- (c) Government securities issued by RBI for managing short term funding requirements.
- (d) Security issued and managed by government.
- (e) NONE OF THE ABOVE

Answer: (c) Government securities issued by RBI for managing short term funding requirements.

Explanation:

Treasury bills or T-bills, which are money market instruments, are short term debt instruments issued by the Government of India and are presently issued in three tenors, namely, 91-day, 182 day and 364 day. Treasury bills are zero coupon securities and pay no interest.

Q.8) Commercial papers are issued for what purpose?

Static or Current – **STATIC**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
Finance or Management – **FINANCE**
Difficulty Level – **EASY**
Topic – **MONETARY POLICY**

Options:

- (a) By banks for managing liquidity requirement
- (b) By government for managing short term requirements
- (c) By companies for short term borrowing
- (d) By local government bodies
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (c) By companies for short term borrowing

Explanation:

Commercial Paper (CP) is an unsecured money market instrument issued in the form of a promissory note.

Corporates, primary dealers (PDs) and the All-India Financial Institutions (FIs) are eligible to issue CP.

A corporate would be eligible to issue CP provided –

- a) the tangible net worth of the company, as per the latest audited balance sheet, is not less than Rs. 4 crore
- b) company has been sanctioned working capital limit by bank/s or all-India financial institution/s; and

c) the borrowal account of the company is classified as a Standard Asset by the financing bank/s/ institution/s.

CP can be issued for maturities between a minimum of **7 days and a maximum of up to one year** from the date of issue. Hence it is used to fund **short term liabilities**.

Q.9) Who gave the management principle of 'MBO'?

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **MANAGEMENT**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **GENERAL MANAGEMENT**

Options:

- (a) Philip Kotler
- (b) Michael Porter
- (c) Henri Fayol
- (d) Peter Ducker
- (e) NONE OF THE ABOVE

Answer: (d) Peter Ducker

Explanation:

Management by objectives (MBO) is a strategic management model that aims to improve the performance of an organization by clearly defining objectives that are agreed to by both management and employees. According to the theory, having a say in goal setting and action plans encourages participation and commitment among employees, as well as aligning objectives across the organization.

The term was first outlined by management guru **Peter Drucker** in his 1954 book, The Practice of Management.

Q.10) Alderfer has condensed 5 needs of Maslow's theory into 3 categories of human needs in which theory?

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **MANAGEMENT**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **MOTIVATION**

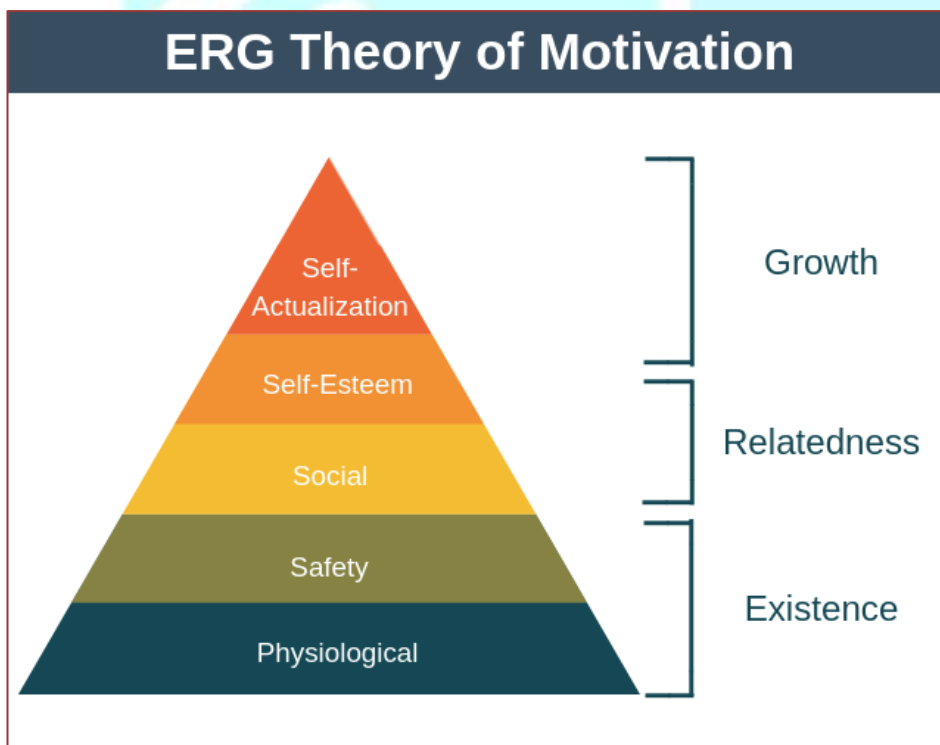
Options:

- (a) Expectancy Theory
- (b) Hygiene Theory
- (c) Reduction Theory
- (d) ERG Theory
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (d) ERG Theory

Explanation:

Clayton P. Alderfer's ERG theory from 1969 condenses Maslow's five human needs into three categories: **Existence, Relatedness and Growth.**



Q.11) Which of the following banks launched India's first banking robot named Lakshmi?

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
Finance or Management – **FINANCE**
Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**
Topic – **CHANGING LANDSCAPE OF BANKING SECTOR**

Options:

- (a) ICICI Bank

- (b) HDFC Bank
- (c) City Union Bank
- (d) SBI Bank
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (c) City Union Bank

Explanation:

Meet Lakshmi, India's first banking robot

Updated: 11 Nov 2016, 03:28 PM IST



1/5 Launched by City Union Bank

India's first banking robot Lakshmi made her debut on Thursday in **Chennai**. Lakshmi, which took more than six months to develop, can interact with customers on more than 125 subjects.

Q.12) For the first time, which of the following companies formally practiced the 360-degree feedback appraisal?

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **MANAGEMENT**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

Options:

- (a) ESSO- Exxon Mobil

- (b) General Electric
- (c) Tech Mahindra
- (d) Infosys
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (b) General Electric

Explanation:

A 360-degree feedback is a process through which feedback from an employee's subordinates, colleagues, and supervisor, as well as a self-evaluation by the employee themselves is gathered.

The CEO of **General Electric**, Jack Welch was one of the first to use 360s for appraisals, in which he used the results to justify firing the bottom 10% of workers in every feedback cycle. Since then, the application of 360s has evolved from Jack Welch's cutthroat streamlining process.

Q.13) What's the term for giving authority or responsibility to a group or people?

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **MANAGEMENT**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **GENERAL MANAGEMENT**

Options:

- (a) Delegation
- (b) Assignment
- (c) Management
- (d) Agency Function
- (e) All of the above

Answer: (a) Delegation

Explanation:

Delegation is commonly defined as the shifting of authority and responsibility for particular functions, tasks or decisions from one person (usually a leader or manager) to another.

Q.14) Operational Risk in an organization arises from which of the following reasons?

Static or Current – **STATIC**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
Finance or Management – **FINANCE**
Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**
Topic – **CORPORATE GOVERNANCE**

Options:

- (a) New regulatory norms
- (b) Inadequate internal control process
- (c) Inadequate external control process
- (d) Strict internal control process
- (e) All of the above

Answer: (b) Inadequate internal control process

Explanation:

Operational risk summarizes the uncertainties and hazards a company faces when it attempts to do its day-to-day business activities within a given field or industry. A type of business risk, it can result from breakdowns in **internal procedures, people and systems**.

Operational risk is heavily dependent on the human factor: mistakes or failures due to actions or decisions made by a company's employees.

Q.15) Which of the following assessment process analysis an employee's personality traits & psychological process to assess his future potential?

Static or Current – **STATIC**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
Finance or Management – **MANAGEMENT**
Difficulty Level – **EASY**
Topic – **HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

Options:

- (a) Emotional Appraisal
- (b) Counselling
- (c) Career review

- (d) Psychological Appraisal
- (e) All of the above

Answer: (d) Psychological Appraisal

Explanation:

Psychological appraisal is one of the most exciting and intuitive appraisal methods. This method **assesses the employees' potential for future performance** rather than their past one.

It focuses on employees' emotional, intellectual, and other personal characteristics affecting their performance.

This method suits the best for the workforce today. Employees now are quite vulnerable and often fall into the pit while balancing their work and personal life. This method understands that aspect and allows employees to shine in the future.

Q.16) Which of the following is a 4 – stage training evaluation model?

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **MANAGEMENT**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

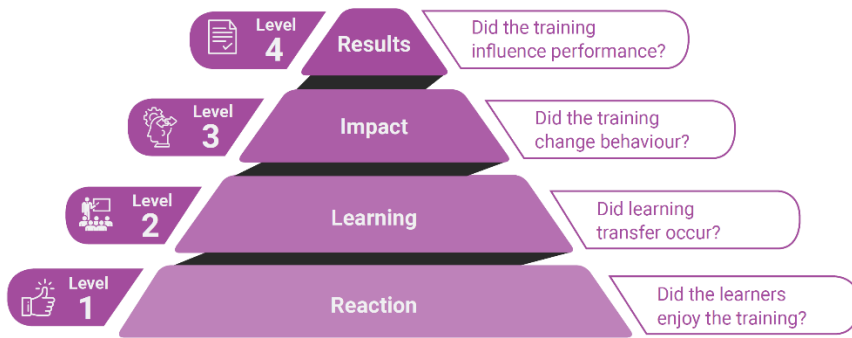
Options:

- (a) Daniel Goleman
- (b) Clayton
- (c) Kirkpatrick
- (d) Joseph Schumpeter
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (a) Kirkpatrick

Explanation:

Kirkpatrick Model of Training Evaluation



1. **Reaction of the Trainee** - thoughts and feelings of the participants about the training. In other words, these are reactions of the Trainees about the training.
2. **Learning** - the increase in knowledge or understanding because of the training. This can be measured by conducting a test before and after the training.
3. **Impact on Behaviour** - extent of change in behaviour, attitude, or capability. Trainees apply knowledge to actual situations, and this can be gauged whether learners are able to apply learning at workplace. This may reflect is work performance after training.
4. **Results** - the effect on the bottom line of the company because of the training.

Q.17) In hypothecation _____ ?

Static or Current – **STATIC**
 1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
 Finance or Management – **FINANCE**
 Difficulty Level – **EASY**
 Topic – **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

Options:

- (a) Only value of asset is transferred
- (b) Only ownership is transferred
- (c) Both value & ownership is transferred
- (d) Neither value & nor ownership is transferred
- (e) None of Above

Answer: d) Neither value & nor ownership is transferred

Explanation:

Hypothecation occurs when an asset is pledged as collateral to secure a loan. **The owner of the asset does not give up title, possession, or ownership rights, such as income generated by the asset.** However, the lender can seize the asset if the terms of the agreement are not met.

A rental property, for example, may undergo hypothecation as collateral against a mortgage issued by a bank. While the property remains collateral, the bank has no claim on rental income that comes in; however, if the landlord defaults on the loan, the bank may seize the property.

Q.18) Which of the following phenomenon includes High inflation & high unemployment?

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **INFLATION**

Options:

- (a) Hyperinflation
- (b) Deflation
- (c) Disinflation
- (d) Re-Inflation
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (e) None of the above

Explanation:

Inflation simply means rising prices of goods and services across the economy along with the resulting loss of purchasing power.

Deflation is the opposite of inflation. It designates falling prices of goods and services in the economy.

Stagflation is high inflation coupled with low growth and a steadily high rate of unemployment.

Disinflation is a quirky middle ground where prices are generally rising but at a decreasing rate.

Hyperinflation is a term to describe rapid, excessive, and out-of-control general price increases in an economy. While inflation is a measure of the pace of rising prices for goods and services, **hyperinflation** is rapidly rising inflation, typically measuring more than 50% per month.

Q.19) If Reserve Bank decreases cash reserve requirements for the banks, then banks will be able to?

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **MONETARY POLICY**

Options:

- (a) Lend less credit
- (b) Increase interest rate
- (c) Lend more credit
- (d) Decrease interest rate
- (e) None of Above

Answer: (c) Lend more credit

Explanation:

If the RBI decides to decrease the CRR then a lesser amount of money will need to be held as reserve and money is freed up to lend.

An increase in CRR has the opposite effect and holds back money from the system.

Q.20) A leadership theory in which dyadic relationship between leaders & followers are formed is known as _____ ?

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **MANAGEMENT**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **LEADERSHIP**

Options:

- (a) CRT Theory
- (b) LMX Theory
- (c) Vroom Model
- (d) Path Goal Theory
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (b) LMX Theory

Explanation:

The Leader-Member Exchange Theory first emerged in the 1970s. It focuses on the relationship that develops between managers and members of their teams. This theory, also known as **LMX or the Vertical Dyad Linkage Theory**, explores how leaders and

managers develop relationships with team members; and it explains how those relationships can either contribute to growth or hold people back.

The leader–member exchange (LMX) theory is a relationship-based approach to leadership that **focuses on the two-way (dyadic) relationship between leaders and followers**. It suggests that leaders develop an exchange with each of their subordinates, and that the quality of these leader–member exchange relationships influence subordinates' responsibility, decisions, and access to resources and performance.

Q.21) A leadership style in which rewards are given for contingent Performance.

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **MANAGEMENT**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **LEADERSHIP**

Options:

- (a) Transformational
- (b) Managerial
- (c) Transactional
- (d) Bureaucratic
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (c) Transactional

Explanation:

Transactional leadership, also known as managerial leadership, focuses on supervision, organization, and performance.

Transactional leadership is a style of management based on the setting of clear objectives for sub-ordinates and with **'punishment or reward'** to promote or encourage compliance e.g., **carrot and stick** approaches to management.

Q.22) Which of the following is the indicator of 'Low Morale' in team?

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **MANAGEMENT**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **MOTIVATION**

Options:

- (a) High Productivity
- (b) Low level of the motivation of some employee
- (c) High labor turnover
- (d) High level of motivation
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (c) High labor turnover

Explanation:

In case of low morale, the features are:

- (a) Lack of Loyalty to the organization leading to high labor turnover
- (b) Indiscipline
- (c) Lack of Interest in Job
- (d) Lack of Employees Initiative
- (e) Lack of Team-spirit and Cooperation
- (f) Confidence of Employees is missing.

Q.23) A person's intellectual abilities, decision making capabilities, his behavior under high stress situations can be termed as _____

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **MANAGEMENT**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **LEADERSHIP**

Options:

- (a) Intellectual Traits
- (b) Personality Types
- (c) Personality Traits
- (d) Personality Variables
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (c) Intellectual Traits

Explanation:

Intellectual personality is feelings, behavior, beliefs, attitudes, and ways of reasoning, evaluation and a decision making that people utilized when they face with a cultural phenomenon-social, political - religious, historical, economic and then accept or reject it. Intellectual personality is resulted in multiple factors which influence the character of the internal (genetic and temperament) and external (environment, education, training and life stories) of individual. Therefore, the human intellectual interpretation is a mental process, a figure that is based on the information processing and decision making of events evaluation.

Intellectual traits include intellectual integrity, independence, perseverance, empathy, humility, courage, confidence in reason and fair-mindedness etc.

Q.24) Which of the following items doesn't come under GST?

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **GST**

Options:

- (a) Gold
- (b) Petroleum Products
- (c) Salt
- (d) Milk
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (b) Petroleum Products

Explanation:

EduTap

Some petroleum products could be brought under GST



(Pradeep Gaur/Mint)

3 min read . Updated: 27 May 2019, 03:19 PM IST

Q.25) In Banking Sector, Market risk arises mainly due to ____

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **RISK MANAGEMENT IN BANKING SECTOR**

Options:

- (a) Geographical factors
- (b) External factors
- (c) Natural calamities
- (d) Internal factors
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (b) External factors

Explanation:

Market risk, or systematic risk, affects the performance of the entire market simultaneously.

Market risk may arise due to changes to interest rates, exchange rates, geopolitical events, or recessions i.e., external factors.

Q.26) Which of the following is not a fund-based transaction?

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **BANKING SYSTEM IN INDIA**

Options:

- (a) Recurring Deposit
- (b) Fixed credit
- (c) Cash credit
- (d) Letter of credit
- (e) All of the above

Answer: (d) Letter of credit

Explanation:

A letter of credit, or "credit letter" is a letter from a bank guaranteeing that a buyer's payment to a seller will be received on time and for the correct amount. In the event that the buyer is unable to make a payment on the purchase, the bank will be required to cover the full or remaining amount of the purchase. It may be offered as a facility and thus is not a fund-based transaction.

Q.27) Which of the following a characteristic of Bond and not a characteristic of Equity?

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **PRIMARY AND SECONDARY MARKET**

Options:

- (a) Dilution of ownership
- (b) Fixed income
- (c) variable income
- (d) Dividend
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (b) Fixed income

Explanation:

What is equity?

In the stock market, equity represents a 'share' or partial ownership in a company. Companies issue shares when they want to raise funds from the public, for the purpose of expansion or growth. When you buy 'shares or 'equity' in a certain company, you are investing in its future. In return for your investment, **the company offers you certain rights and privileges.** These include the ability to share in the company's profits (usually paid out as dividends) or the right to cast your vote and influence major decisions. Similarly, when the company fails to perform well in the share market, you become an equal partner in its losses limited to the invested amount. As such, equity is nothing but partial ownership in a company and it involves a certain exposure to risk.

What is a bond?

A bond is another way for a company to raise money from the public. When a company or a government entity needs to raise funds, for development or growth, it offers bonds. A bond is essentially a debt instrument like a loan; wherein the company offering the bond is the borrower and the investor is the lender. **It is a fixed-income-or-returns-yielding investment instrument.** A bond essentially works like a fixed deposit, in that the company promises to pay a certain percentage as interest, which earns you a fixed income. The bond comes with a pre-determined maturity date, and when it matures, you get back your capital investment as well.

Q.28) Which of the following type of banks, act as government of India agent for financial inclusion in rural area?

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **BANKING SYSTEM IN INDIA**

Options:

- (a) BCs
- (b) Private Banks
- (c) PSBs
- (d) RRBs
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (d) RRBs

Explanation:

Regional Rural Banks

Regional Rural Banks are local level banking organizations operating in different States of India. They have been created with a view to serve primarily the rural areas of India with basic banking and financial services. However, RRBs may have branches set up for urban operations and their area of operation may include urban areas too. The area of operation of RRBs is limited to the area as notified by Government of India covering one or more districts in the State.

RRBs perform various functions in following heads:

- Providing banking facilities to rural and semi-urban areas.
- Carrying out government operations like disbursement of wages of MGNREGA workers, distribution of pensions etc.
- Providing Para-Banking facilities like locker facilities, debit and credit cards.

Q.29) _____ is a psychological technique in which intensive group discussion and interaction are used to increase individual awareness of self and others.

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **MANAGEMENT**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

Options:

- (a) Sensitivity Training
- (b) Skill Training
- (c) Team Training
- (d) Managerial Training
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (a) Sensitivity Training

Explanation:

Sensitivity training is a form of training with the goal of making people more aware of their own goals as well as their prejudices, and more sensitive to others and to the dynamics of group interaction.

Sensitivity training is a psychological technique in which intensive group discussion and interaction are used to increase individual awareness of self and others.

It is practiced in a variety of forms under such names as T-group, encounter group, human relations, and group-dynamics training.

Q.30) Which of the following is exempted from Income Tax?

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **DIRECT AND INDIRECT TAXES**

Options:

- (a) Interest earned from deposits.
- (b) Income from sale of Agri Products
- (c) Capital gains on Securities.
- (d) Sale of Property
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (b) Income from sale of Agri Products

Explanation:

Agriculture Income, Scholarship, Income from gratuity, Amount received under voluntary retirement are some of the exemptions under Income Tax Act.

-----X-----X-----X-----X-----

Para 1. A passage on 3-D Leadership Model was given which was followed by 3 questions i.e Q. 1-3

The Three-Dimensional Grid or 3-D Leadership Model is developed by Professor Bill Reddin, who introduced the concept of “situational demands” which talks about the way in which the leader must behave to be most effective.

When the leadership style meets the demands of the situation, then the leadership is said to be effective else ineffective. On the basis of this, there are four styles that a manager adopts: Separated Manager, Related Manager, Dedicated Manager, and Integrated Manager.

Q.1) Leader enjoys involving team members & creating social bond & allows more freedom. Which leadership style is described above?

Static or Current – **STATIC**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
Finance or Management – **MANAGEMENT**
Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**
Topic – **LEADERSHIP**

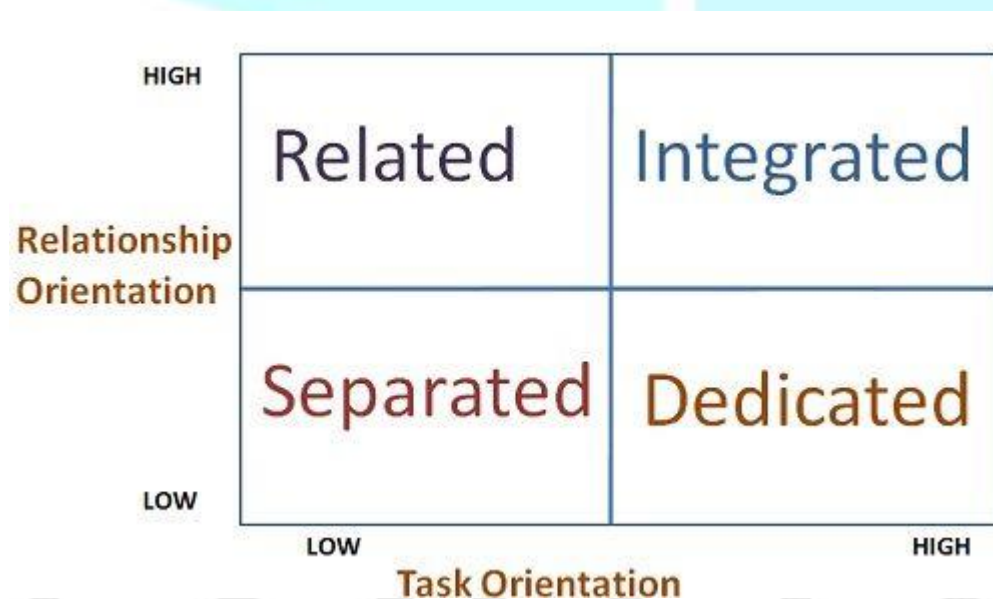
Options:

- (a) Integrated
- (b) Separated
- (c) Related
- (d) Dedicated
- (e) None of the Above

Answer: (c) Related

Explanation:

Reddin 3-D Leadership Model



- The **Separated Manager** is the one who is engaged in correcting deviations. He is the person who formulates the rules and policies and imposes these on others.

- The **Related Manager** is the one who likes to work with others and see an organization as a social system where everyone works together. He does not worry about the time and accepts others as they are and do not try to change them.
- The **Dedicated Manager** is the one who is task oriented and is only concerned with the production. He does not like to mix up with the subordinates and cannot work without power and responsibility.
- The **Integrated Manager** is the one who mixes up with the subordinates and facilitate **two-way communication**. His major emphasis is on building a strong teamwork and effective communication network.

Q.2) A manager retains the cooperative nature of the group and encourages 2-way communication. Which leadership is described above?

Static or Current – **STATIC**
 1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
 Finance or Management – **MANAGEMENT**
 Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**
 Topic – **LEADERSHIP**

Options:

- (a) Integrated
- (b) Separated
- (c) Related
- (d) Dedicated
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (a) Integrated

Explanation:

- The **Integrated Manager** is the one who mixes up with the subordinates and facilitate **two-way communication**. His major emphasis is on building a strong teamwork and effective communication network.

Q.3) The managerial grid theory on which reddens model is based, was given by

Static or Current – **STATIC**
 1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
 Finance or Management – **MANAGEMENT**
 Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**
 Topic – **LEADERSHIP**

Options:

- (a) Tannenbaum and Schmidt

- (b) Blake & Mouton
- (c) Huneryager and Heckman
- (d) Hersey & Blanchard
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (b) Blake & Mouton

Explanation:

11.1 Blake and Mouton Managerial Grid

The **Blake-Mouton Managerial Grid** is a system that can be used to group like leaders into categories based on the methods that they use. This can be used to identify a manager's existing leadership style and provide a training path to the ideal leadership style required

The matrix analyses a manager's style of leadership by the consideration of two dimensions.

1. The managers concern for production (or the task)
2. The managers concern for people (or relationships).

Para 2. A passage on Corporate Governance was given which was followed by 3 questions i.e Q. 3-6

Corporate governance is the combination of rules, processes or laws by which businesses are operated, regulated or controlled. The term encompasses the internal and external factors that affect the interests of a company's stakeholders, including shareholders, customers, suppliers, government regulators and management. The board of directors is responsible for creating the framework for corporate governance that best aligns business conduct with objectives.

Specific processes that can be outlined in corporate governance include action plans, performance measurement, disclosure practices, executive compensation decisions, dividend policies, procedures for reconciling conflicts of interest and explicit or implicit contracts between the company and stakeholders.

Q.4) Which of the following is related to external mechanism of corporate governance?

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **MANAGEMENT**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **CORPORATE GOVERNANCE**

Options:

- (a) Company policy
- (b) Internal audit
- (c) Reporting to Industry body
- (d) Independent Directors
- (e) All of the above

Answer: (c) Reporting to Industry body

Explanation:

External stakeholders play an important role in ensuring proper corporate governance processes in a business organization. Some of the key external corporate governance controls include:

- Government regulations – Government regulations are the most effective external controls on the governance of a company. Companies are required to comply with these or face penalties for violations. This includes reporting to regulatory bodies, Industry bodies etc.
- Media exposure- Media scrutiny of the workings and processes of a company ensures, to a certain degree, the proper governance in an organization
- Market competition- Companies with the best corporate governance practices have the best standing in the market. Reputation, credibility and positive public perception all play a vital role in boosting a company's image and thus help it trump its competition and best its peers.
- Takeover activities- Takeover activities lay a company's internal processes and workings open to public scrutiny. Both government regulators and the media will focus on the internal policies and governance structures, thus acting as an effective external control.
- Public release and assessment of financial statements- exposes them open to assessment or scrutiny by regulators, investors, members of the public and so on.

Q.5) Which of the following objectives are achieved through internal corporate governance mechanism?

Static or Current – **STATIC**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
Finance or Management – **MANAGEMENT**
Difficulty Level – **EASY**
Topic – **CORPORATE GOVERNANCE**

Options:

- (a) Avoid customer Dissatisfaction

- (b) Compliance to avoid legal complications
- (c) Improved employee performance
- (d) To curb malpractices across industry
- (e) None of Above

Answer: (b) Compliance to avoid legal complications

Explanation:

Objective of corporate governance:

The fundamental objective of corporate governance is to boost and maximize shareholder value and protect the interest of other stake holders. World Bank described Corporate Governance as blend of **law, regulation and appropriate voluntary private sector practices** which enables the firm to attract financial and human capital to perform efficiently, prepare itself by generating long term economic value for its shareholders, while respecting the interests of stakeholders and society as a whole. Corporate governance has various objectives to strengthen investor's confidence and intern leads to fast growth and profits of companies. These are mentioned below:

1. A properly structured Board proficient of taking independent and objective decisions is in place at the helm of affairs.
2. The Board is balanced as regards the representation of suitable number of non-executive and independent directors who will take care of the interests and well-being of all the stakeholders.
3. The Board accepts transparent procedures and practices and arrives at decisions on the strength of adequate information.
4. The Board has an effective mechanism to understand the concerns of stakeholders.
5. The Board keeps the shareholders informed of relevant developments impacting the company.
6. The Board effectively and regularly monitors the functioning of the management team.
7. The Board remains in effective control of the affairs of the company at all times.
8. The Board ensures that management follow the legal compliance in order to avoid complications.

Q.6) Which of the following is a secondary stakeholder in corporate governance.

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **MANAGEMENT**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **CORPORATE GOVERNANCE**

Options:

- (a) Customers
- (b) Employee
- (c) Shareholders
- (d) Government bodies
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (d) Government bodies

Explanation:

Primary stakeholders:

Stakeholders that hold a direct interest in a business or organization and its dealings are known as primary stakeholders. These stakeholders usually invest their financial capital directly into the business. Examples of primary stakeholders include **shareholders, employees, customers, suppliers, vendors and business partners.**

Secondary stakeholders:

Stakeholders that do not hold direct interests in a business but can have a reasonable influence over a business's dealings are known as secondary stakeholders. An organization does not directly depend upon these stakeholders for survival of its immediate interests. Business competitors, trade unions, media groups, pressure groups and **state or local government organizations** are some examples of secondary stakeholders.

Para 3. A passage on 'PJ Nayak' committee and RBI Fit and Proper Criteria was given which was followed by 3 questions i.e Q. 7-9

The P J Nayak Committee or officially the Committee to Review Governance of Boards of Banks in India was set up by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to review the governance of the board of banks in India. The Committee was set up in January 2014. The committee recommended to set up a Bank Investment Company (BIC) as a holding company or a core investment company. Until the BIC is formed, a temporary body called the ___ will be formed to do the functions of the BIC.

The committee also reviewed the 'fit and proper' criteria, for all categories of directors of banks, including tenor of directorship.

Q.7) Which of the following body was created in 2017 as per 'PJ Nayak 'committee recommendations?

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **CORPORATE GOVERNANCE IN BANKING SECTOR**

Options:

- (a) IBBI
- (b) IBC
- (c) Payment Banks
- (d) Bank Board Bureau
- (e) None of Above

Answer: (d) Bank Board Bureau

Explanation:

About Banks Board Bureau (BBB)

- In 2016, the Banks Board Bureau (BBB) was constituted and started functioning as an recommendatory body.
- It is an autonomous body, constituted to:
 - Improve the governance of Public Sector Banks
 - Recommend selection of chiefs of government owned banks and financial institutions
 - To help banks in developing appropriate strategies for their growth and development and capital raising plans
 - It is a step towards governance reforms in Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as recommended by **P. J. Nayak Committee**.

Q.8) As per the recent RBI guidelines, Fit and proper guidelines are applicable to:

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **CORPORATE GOVERNANCE IN BANKING SECTOR**

Options:

- (a) RRBs
- (b) Cooperative banks
- (c) Private banks
- (d) PSBs
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (d) PSBs

Explanation:

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has notified guidelines on Fit and Proper criteria for elected directors on the boards of Public Sector Banks (PSB).

- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has mandated that the elected directors of public sector banks (PSBs) are to be appointed by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) of the board of the respective banks.
- Under Fit and Proper criteria, RBI has mandated all the banks to constitute a Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) consisting of a **minimum of three non-executive directors from amongst the board of directors**.
- Of these non-executive directors, not less than one-half shall be independent directors and should include at least one member from the Risk Management Committee of the board.
- Fit and proper regime is intended to keep centre's nominated directors away from the PSB board and ensure minimum political intervention.
- Members of Parliament, state legislatures, and local governments not eligible to be members of PSB boards.

Q.9) As per the recent RBI guidelines, maximum number of non-executive directors in NRC committee will be?

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **CORPORATE GOVERNANCE IN BANKING SECTOR**

Options:

- (a) 5
- (b) 3
- (c) 6
- (d) 10
- (e) 7

Answer: (b) 3

Explanation:

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has notified guidelines on Fit and Proper criteria for elected directors on the boards of Public Sector Banks (PSB).

- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has mandated that the elected directors of public sector banks (PSBs) are to be appointed by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) of the board of the respective banks.
- Under Fit and Proper criteria, RBI has mandated all the banks to constitute a Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) consisting of a **minimum of three non-executive directors from amongst the board of directors**.
- Of these non-executive directors, not less than one-half shall be independent directors and should include at least one member from the Risk Management Committee of the board.
- Fit and proper regime is intended to keep centre's nominated directors away from the PSB board and ensure minimum political intervention.
- Members of Parliament, state legislatures, and local governments not eligible to be members of PSB boards.

Para 4. A passage describing economic reform in India starting from 90's was given. Apart from that, recent disinvestment policy was also discussed in the context of economic reforms. Passage also discussed about Bank mergers. The passage was followed by 3 questions i.e Q. 10-12

Q.10) Reforms introduced in 90's was also Known as:

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **PUBLIC SECTOR REFORM**

Options:

- (a) Globalization, Industrialization and Liberalization
- (b) Industrialization, Privatization and Liberalization
- (c) Globalization, Privatization and Industrialization
- (d) Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (d) Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization

Explanation:

New Economic Policy of India was launched in the year 1991 under the leadership of P. V. Narasimha Rao. This policy opened the door of the India Economy for the global exposure for the first time. In this New Economic Policy P. V. Narasimha Rao government reduced the import duties, opened reserved sector for the private players, devalued the Indian currency to increase the export. This is also known as the **LPG Model of growth** i.e., **Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization**.

Former Prime Minister Manmohan Singh is considered to be the father of New Economic Policy (NEP) of India.

Q.11) Which of the following sectors have been exempted from the disinvestment process?

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **DISINVESTMENT**

Options:

- (a) Power & Railway
- (b) Atomic power & Railway with certain exceptions
- (c) Atomic power & Railway
- (d) Defense & Power
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (b) Atomic power & Railway with certain exceptions

Explanation:

Part of Current Affairs. Policy changes year on year basis.

Q.12) Which bank was merged with Bank of Baroda?

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **CHANGING LANDSCAPE OF BANKING SECTOR**

Options:

- (a) Dena Bank & UCO Bank
- (b) Vijaya Bank & UCO Bank
- (c) Dena Bank & Vijaya Bank
- (d) OBC & Vijaya Bank
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (c) Dena Bank and Vijaya Bank

Explanation:

State-run Bank of Baroda recently completed integration of 3,898 branches of erstwhile Vijaya Bank and Dena Bank with itself. In a first three-way amalgamation, Vijaya Bank and Dena Bank were merged with Bank of Baroda from April 1, 2019.

Para 5. A passage was Incentives and its effect on employee was given which was followed by 3 questions i.e Q. 13-15

Most workers need a bit more than a virtual pat on the back from the boss to stay motivated. That's why many employers implement employee incentive programs to keep their staff engaged and working hard. These employee incentives can help you get more out of your team while keeping them motivated and satisfied.

While money can be a motivating factor, it can lose its appeal quickly. Sure everyone likes to be compensated, but there are a few reasons why it may not always be enough to boost employee engagement and performance.

Many people don't necessarily care about a small financial incentive and would rather have some recognition instead. They want to grow in their role, get promoted, and have their managers or higher ups recognize their value. In the long run, being recognized and valued will increase an employees performance.

Money incentives can also sometimes encourage some employees to cheat their way to get a bonus. This could also be unethical practices or ways to beat the system just to get the bonus, which doesn't mean work performance is boosted.

Q.13) In an organization, employee's morale can be boosted by providing:

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – 2 **MARKER**
Finance or Management – **MANAGEMENT**
Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**
Topic – **MOTIVATION**

Options:

- (a) High incentives to best performer
- (b) Higher bonus
- (c) Incentives to best performer
- (d) Equal opportunities to earn incentives
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (d) Equal opportunities to earn incentives

Explanation:

Cash bonuses, additional days off and other incentives intended to boost morale may backfire when they spark conflict among co-workers. Employers can avoid perceptions of favoritism that might create such conflicts and hamper morale by giving **employees at all levels equal opportunities to earn incentives.**

Q.14) The best strategy to boost morale of a team is:

Static or Current – **STATIC**
1 marker or 2 marker – 2 **MARKER**
Finance or Management – **MANAGEMENT**
Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**
Topic – **MOTIVATION**

Options:

- (a) To provide incentives immediately after target is achieved.
- (b) To provide incentives to all the employees at same time
- (c) To provide higher bonuses
- (d) To reward select few employee
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (b) To provide incentives to all the employees at same time

Explanation:

Cash bonuses, additional days off and other incentives intended to boost morale may backfire when they spark conflict among co-workers. Employers can avoid perceptions of favoritism that might create such conflicts and hamper morale by giving **employees at all levels equal opportunities to earn incentives** and also provide incentives to all the employees at same time.

Q.15) An organization uses incentives to motivate employee along withStatic or Current – **STATIC**1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**Finance or Management – **MANAGEMENT**Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**Topic – **MOTIVATION****Options:**

- (a) Minimizing operational challenges
- (b) Taking leading position in industry
- (c) Achieving business goals
- (d) Attracting more talented employee
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (c) Achieving business goals**Explanation:****1.3 Significance of Morale**

Morale is an important part of organizational climate. **Morale is the total satisfaction one derives from his job, his workgroup, his organization, and his environment.** Morale must be high to achieve the organizational objectives

High morale - High morale implies determination at work- an essential in achievement of management objectives. High morale results in:

- A keen teamwork on part of the employees.
- Organizational Commitment and a sense of belongingness in the employee's mind.
- Immediate conflict identification and resolution.
- Healthy and safe work environment.
- Effective communication in the organization.
- Increase in productivity.

Para 6. A passage on communication was given which was followed by 3 questions i.e Q. 16-18

Communication is simply the act of transferring information from one place, person or group to another. Every communication involves (at least) one sender, a message and a recipient. This may sound simple, but communication is actually a very complex subject.

Words play a crucial role in communication process, to transmit the message in the way it is intended to be conveyed. When words are used in the process of communication, it is known as verbal communication. Verbal transfer of information can be performed, orally or in written form. Oral Communication is the oldest means of communication, which is most commonly used as a medium for the exchange of information. It involves gathering or disseminating information through spoken words. Written Communication, on the other hand, is a formal means of communication, wherein message is carefully drafted and formulated in written form.

Q.16) Written communication is preferred in formal communication, because

Static or Current – **STATIC**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
Finance or Management – **MANAGEMENT**
Difficulty Level – **EASY**
Topic – **COMMUNICATION**

Options:

- (a) It is instantaneous
- (b) It require less effort and can be conveyed to large number of people
- (c) It can be stored & documented for legal validation
- (d) It is cost effective
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (c) It can be stored & documented for legal validation

Explanation:

Advantages of Written Communication

- Written communication helps in laying down apparent principles, policies, and rules for running of an organization.
- Permanent: It is a permanent means of communication. Thus, it is useful where record maintenance is required.

- **Good for Delegation of Responsibilities:** It assists in proper delegation of responsibilities. While in case of oral communication, it is impossible to fix and delegate responsibilities on the grounds of speech as it can be taken back by the speaker or he may refuse to acknowledge.
- **Precise:** Written communication is more precise and explicit.
- **Formal:** Effective written communication develops and enhances an organization's image. It is formal form of communication.
- **Legally Valid:** Legal defenses can depend upon written communication as it provides valid records.

Q.17) Which of the following is an advantage of written communication?

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **MANAGEMENT**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **COMMUNICATION**

Options:

- (a) It is formal mode of communication.
- (b) It can be used for delegation of authority.
- (c) It can be presented as legal proof.
- (d) It can be stored as permanent record.
- (e) All of the above

Answer: (a) All of the above

Explanation:

Advantages of Written Communication

- Written communication helps in laying down apparent principles, policies, and rules for running of an organization.
- **Permanent:** It is a permanent means of communication. Thus, it is useful where record maintenance is required.
- **Good for Delegation of Responsibilities:** It assists in proper delegation of responsibilities. While in case of oral communication, it is impossible to fix and delegate responsibilities on the grounds of speech as it can be taken back by the speaker or he may refuse to acknowledge.
- **Precise:** Written communication is more precise and explicit.

- Formal: Effective written communication develops and enhances an organization's image. It is formal form of communication.
- **Legally Valid: Legal defenses can depend upon written communication as it provides valid records.**

Q.18) Which of the following is true about oral communication?

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **MANAGEMENT**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **COMMUNICATION**

Options:

- (a) Oral communication is not prone to distortion.
- (b) Oral communication is free of error of interpretation.
- (c) Oral communication is not useful in addressing large number of people.
- (d) Oral communication retains same aspect of relationship as Social cue.
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (d) Oral communication retains same aspect of relationship as Social cue.

Explanation:

Social cues are verbal or non-verbal signals expressed through the face, body, voice, motion (and more) and guide conversations as well as other social interactions by influencing our impressions of and responses to others. These percepts are important communicative tools as they convey important social and contextual information and therefore facilitate social understanding.

A few examples of social cues include:

- eye gaze
- facial expression
- vocal tone
- body language

Para 7. A passage on Henry Mintzberg -types of Managers was given which was followed by 3 questions i.e Q. 19-21

Henry Mintzberg recommends breaking down management roles and responsibilities and organizing the workplace to simplify complex concepts. This helps to organize companies into a more efficient culture, and it allows each member to develop their own skills.

The term management role refers to specific categories of managerial behavior. He identified 10 identified roles of a manager played in an organization which falls into 3 basic categories: Interpersonal roles, Informational roles and Decisional roles.

Interpersonal Roles: These roles relate to the manager's behavior that focuses on interpersonal contact. Interpersonal roles are roles that involve people (subordinates and persons outside the organization) and other duties that are ceremonial and symbolic. The three interpersonal roles include being a Figurehead, Leader and Liaison.

Informational Roles: Informational roles involve receiving, collecting, and disseminating information. The 3 informational roles include Monitor, Disseminator, and Spokesperson.

Decisional Roles: Decisional roles revolved around making choices. Managers' interpersonal role leads to decisional roles. Information and resources that are collected and gathered by the interpersonal make a manager able to play the decisional roles or responsibilities that he is obligated to. The four decisional roles include being an entrepreneur, disturbance handler, resource allocator, and negotiator.

Q.19) A leader who shares information with team members is an example of

Static or Current – **STATIC**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
Finance or Management – **MANAGEMENT**
Difficulty Level – **EASY**
Topic – **GENERAL MANAGEMENT**

Options:

- (a) Spokesperson
- (b) Liaison
- (c) Disseminator
- (d) Disturbance Handler
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (c) Disseminator

Explanation:

Interpersonal		
Figurehead	Symbolic role, manager obliged to carry out social, inspirational, legal and ceremonial duties.	E.g. receiving visitors and making presentations.
Leader	Manager's relationship with subordinates, especially in allocating tasks, hiring, training and motivating staff.	E.g. seeking to build teamwork and foster employee commitment.
Liaison	The development of a network of contacts outside the chain of command through which information and favours can be traded for mutual benefits.	E.g. lunches with suppliers or customers.
Informational		
Monitor	The manager collects and sorts out information which is used to build up a general understanding of the organisation and its environment as a basis for decision making.	E.g. reading reports and interrogating subordinates.
Disseminator	To be a disseminator means to spread the information widely.	E.g. passing privileged information to subordinates.
Spokesperson	Managers transmit information to various external groups by acting in a PR capacity, lobbying for the organisation, informing the public about the organisation's performance, plans and policies.	E.g. a sales presentation to prospective customers.

Decisional		
Entrepreneur	Managers should be looking continually for problems and opportunities when situations requiring improvement are discovered.	E.g. launching a new idea or introducing procedures such as a cost reduction programme.
Disturbance handler	A manager has to respond to pressures over which the department has no control.	E.g. strikes.
Resource allocator	Choosing from among competing demands for money, equipment, personnel and management time.	E.g. approving expenditure on a project.
Negotiator	Managers take charge when their organisation must engage in negotiating with others. In these negotiations, the manager participates as figurehead, spokesperson and resource allocator.	E.g. drawing up contracts with suppliers.

Q.20) A leader who on the behalf of the company addresses a meeting organized by industry body is playing the role of

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **MANAGEMENT**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **GENERAL MANAGEMENT**

Options:

- (a) Figurehead
- (b) Liaison
- (c) Disseminator
- (d) Disturbance Handler
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (a) Figurehead

Explanation:

Refer Image attached in question 19.

Q.21) A leader who states a plan and allocates the resources is playing a role of:

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **MANAGEMENT**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **GENERAL MANAGEMENT**

Options:

- (a) Resource Allocator
- (b) Planner
- (c) Entrepreneurship
- (d) Figure Head
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (a) Resource Allocator

Explanation:

Refer Image attached in question 19.

Para 8. A passage on Financial Market was given which was followed by 3 questions i.e Q. 22-24

Financial markets refer broadly to any marketplace where the trading of securities occurs, including the stock market, bond market, forex market, and derivatives market, among others. Financial markets are vital to the smooth operation of capitalist economies.

Financial markets exist for several reasons, but the most fundamental function is to allow for the efficient allocation of capital and assets in a financial economy. By allowing a free market for the flow of capital, financial obligations, and money the financial markets make the global economy run more smoothly while also allowing investors to participate in capital gains over time.

Without financial markets, capital could not be allocated efficiently, and economic activity such as commerce & trade, investment, and growth opportunities would be greatly diminished.

Q.22) Capital market facilitates issuance of new securities & their trading. Which type of capital market facilitates IPO?

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **PRIMARY AND SECONDARY MARKET**

Options:

- (a) Primary
- (b) Secondary
- (c) Primary and Secondary
- (d) Primary and Forex
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (a) Primary

Explanation:



Primary market

- Here, companies sell stocks to the public for the first time.
- This is done through a process known as Initial Public Offering (IPO)

Secondary market

- Here, investors and traders buy and sell stocks to each other
- The company does not participate in these transactions

Q.23) Which type of buyer has the right to sell the security before maturity?

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **PRIMARY AND SECONDARY MARKET**

Options:

- (a) Call Buyer
- (b) Put Buyer
- (c) Put Seller
- (d) Call Seller
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (b) Put Buyer

Explanation:

Call Options

BUYER receives the right to **buy** an underlying security in return for **paying the premium** to the writer

WRITER **receives the premium** and has an obligation to **deliver** underlying security if the buyer exercises the option.

Put Options

BUYER receives the right to **sell** an underlying security in return for **paying the premium** to the writer

WRITER **receives the premium** and has an obligation to **buy** the underlying security if the buyer exercises the option.

Q.24) A bond which matures multiple time over a period of time and can also be redeemed is known as_____

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **PRIMARY AND SECONDARY MARKET**

Options:

- (a) Series Bond
- (b) Multiple Bond
- (c) Multi Bond
- (d) Serial Bond
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (d) Serial Bond

Explanation:

Serial bonds (or installment bonds) describes a bond issue that matures in portions over several different dates. Instead of facing a large lump-sum principal re-payment at maturity, an issuer can opt to spread the principal repayment over several periods.

For example:

	Traditional Bond Issue	Serial Bond Issue
Year 1	\$0	\$0
Year 2	\$0	\$0
Year 3	\$0	\$0
Year 4	\$0	\$0
Year 5	\$0	\$0
Year 6	\$0	\$20,000,000
Year 7	\$0	\$20,000,000
Year 8	\$0	\$20,000,000
Year 9	\$0	\$20,000,000
Year 10	\$100,000,000	\$20,000,000

Para 9. A passage on FRBM Act was given which was followed by 3 questions i.e Q. 25-27

The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003 sets a target for the government to establish financial discipline in the economy, improve the management of public funds and reduce fiscal deficit.

As per the requirements of the Act, Centre needs to limit fiscal deficit to 3 per cent of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) by March 31, 2021. While government's debt should be restricted to 40 per cent of GDP by 2024-25.

Most economies around the world, including India, run in a fiscal deficit. In other words, the government's expenditure is more than its income. The converse is also possible – Fiscal Surplus. This happens when the government's income is more than its expenditure.

It is essential to note that the fiscal deficit does not mean that the country is not economically sound. If the government is spending a lot on developmental projects like constructing highways, airports, etc., or industries that will contribute to its income in the coming years, then its current fiscal deficit can be high. Hence, while looking at the fiscal deficit figure, it is important to analyze the income and expenditure sections carefully too.

Q.25) If we deduct interest payment from Fiscal deficit, it known as:

Static or Current – **STATIC**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
Finance or Management – **FINANCE**
Difficulty Level – **EASY**
Topic – **FISCAL POLICY**

Options:

- (a) Revenue Deficit
- (b) Primary Deficit
- (c) Budget Deficit
- (d) Secondary Deficit
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (b) Primary Deficit

Explanation:

Budgetary deficit is the excess of total expenditure (both revenue and capital) over total receipts (both revenue and capital).

Following are three types (measures) of deficit:

1. Revenue deficit = Total revenue expenditure – Total revenue receipts.

2. Fiscal deficit = Total expenditure – Total receipts excluding borrowings.
3. Primary deficit = Fiscal Deficit - Interest payments

Q.26) Which of the following is not the mode of deficit financing?

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **FISCAL POLICY**

Options:

- (a) Borrowings
- (b) Issuing more government securities
- (c) Increasing tax rate
- (d) Issuing treasury securities
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (c) Increasing tax rate

Explanation:

Former Planning Commission of India has defined deficit financing as:

"The direct addition to gross national expenditure through budget deficits, whether the deficits are on capital or on revenue account."

So, whenever the expenditure of the government exceeds its revenue then government envisage the process of deficit financing. So, the temporary arrangement of the funds through various methods is known as deficit financing.

The deficit financing is done in three ways:

- 1) Printing new currency notes
- 2) Borrowing from internal sources (RBI, General Public, Ad-hoc Treasury Bills & government bonds etc.)
- 3) Borrowing from External Sources (like borrowing from developed countries and International institutions like World Bank, IMF, etc.)

Q.27) Government measures to manage its finance by fiscal consolidation leads to

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **FISCAL POLICY**

Options:

- (a) Reduce government expenditure.
- (b) Increased borrowings
- (c) Reduced tax collection
- (d) Decreasing tax rates
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (a) Reduce government expenditure.

Explanation:

Fiscal consolidation is a reduction in the underlying fiscal deficit. Fiscal Consolidation refers to the policies undertaken by Governments (national and sub-national levels) to reduce their deficits and accumulation of debt stock. It is not aimed at eliminating fiscal debt.

Following measures from the **expenditure side and revenue side** are envisaged by the government to achieve fiscal consolidation.

- (a) **Improved tax revenue realization:** For this, increasing efficiency of tax administration by reducing tax avoidance, eliminating tax evasion, enhancing tax compliance etc. are to be made.
- (b) **Enhancing tax GDP ratio** by widening the tax base and minimizing tax concessions and exemptions also improves tax revenues.
- (c) **Better targeting of government subsidies/Expenditure** and extending Direct Benefit Transfer scheme for more subsidies.

Para 10. A passage on Career Planning and Development was given which was followed by 3 questions i.e Q. 28-30

In recent decades, career development has seen a shift in the way it is approached. Traditionally, it was up to an organization to ensure that its employees had the skills to meet the company's long-term goals. Now, however, employees advocate that they are—and should be—responsible for their own career development.

This shift has changed the way that organizations handle career development. Career development is viewed today as a kind of partnership with employees. It is also a key component of a company's attraction and retention strategy. Many candidates will not consider employment with an organization unless it offers career development as a basic component of its culture.

Each employee should have a career plan that has been discussed with their manager. Generally, this would take place during the performance review process.

The career plan includes an assessment of the “gaps” or training requirements. The career plan should be reviewed on an ongoing basis. This ensures that both the employee’s and the organization’s needs and objectives are adjusted over time.

Q.28) A process in which a person seeks guidance & advance from his mentor is:

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **MANAGEMENT**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

Options:

- (a) Career Planning
- (b) Career Counselling
- (c) Career Target
- (d) Career Path
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (b) Career Counselling

Explanation:

Career counselling refers to **counselling** provided by **career counsellors** who help individuals choose an appropriate **career** based on their interests, skills and abilities. The main objective of **career counselling** is to help individual pick a field that complements their abilities and skills the most.

Q.29) Throughout his career, a person moves across various positions travelling through horizontal, lateral hierarchy is known as:

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **MANAGEMENT**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

Options:

- (a) Career Progress
- (b) Career Goal
- (c) Career Target

- (d) Career Path
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (d) Career Path

Explanation:

Career paths are routes that individuals take from their first foray into the job market through to their final position before retirement. Generally speaking, career paths start with the most junior position and end with the most senior position.

It is also defined as the way that you progress in your work, either in one job or in a series of jobs.

Q.30) A person's vertical movement across the organization hierarchy is termed as:

Static or Current – **STATIC**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
Finance or Management – **MANAGEMENT**
Difficulty Level – **EASY**
Topic – **HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

Options:

- (a) Career Hierarchy
- (b) Career Ladders
- (c) Career Target
- (d) Career Path
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (b) Career Ladders

Explanation:

A career ladder is a formal process within an organization that allows employees to advance their careers to higher levels of salary, responsibility or authority. Once employees meet certain criteria, they are eligible to move into higher-level roles.

Para 11. A passage on Financial Inclusion was given which was followed by 3 questions i.e Q. 31-33

The role of Microfinance has been critical in driving financial inclusion in India. The microfinance lenders have been providing easy access to formal credit to customers particularly in semi-urban and rural geographies through a branch, business correspondent model. Microfinance lenders have transformed themselves to deliver beyond lending to the clients – they have leveraged the relationship with clients and the

community to offer insurance, savings, services around health, environment, education & financial literacy, water, energy and a host of other relevant services. We are seeing opportunities for MFIs to grow through credit plus products, leveraging data & analytics to drive efficiencies and fostering partnerships to cater to customers' needs at an optimal cost.

Q.31) Which of the following is of Micro- Finance institution is a universal bank now?

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **FINANCIAL INCLUSION**

Options:

- (a) ESAF Finance Bank
- (b) Bandhan Financial service
- (c) Ujjivan Finance Bank
- (d) AU Small Finance Bank
- (e) None of the above

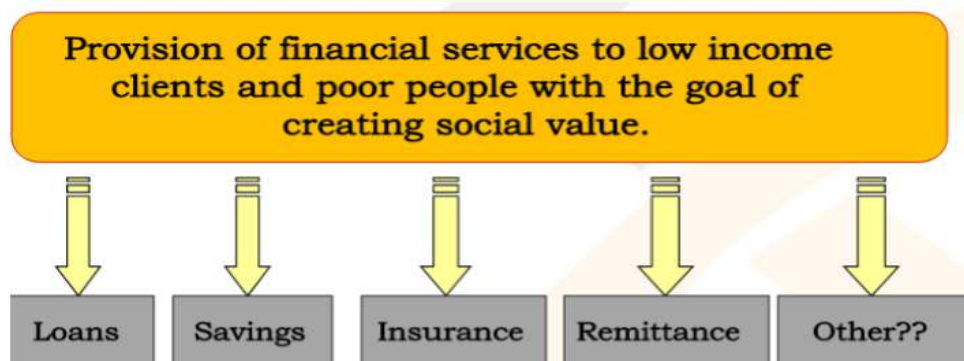
Answer: (b) Bandhan Financial service

Explanation:

EduTap

2. Definition of Microfinance:

Microfinance is the provision of financial services to the poor. These financial services may take the form of **micro-savings, micro-credit and micro-insurance**.



The Task Force on Supportive Policy and Regulatory Framework for Microfinance (NABARD), 1999, defines microfinance as 'provision of thrift, credit and other financial services and products of very small amounts to the poor in rural, semi-urban or urban areas for enabling them to raise their income levels and improve living standards'.

On 17 June 2015, the Reserve **Bank** of India granted the **universal banking** licence to **Bandhan Bank**.

3.13 Bandhan Bank gets CCI nod for merger with Gruh Finance

[Recent developments in financial sector]

- **Bandhan Bank** has recently **received approval from the Competition Commission of India (CCI) for the proposed scheme of amalgamation of Gruh Finance with the bank.**
- **Gruh Finance, the affordable housing finance arm of HDFC Ltd,** was taken over by Bandhan Bank in a share-swap deal in January.
- The Reserve Bank of India had approved the Bandhan-Gruh Finance merger in March 2019.

Relevance of this deal:

- According to the deal, **Bandhan Bank has to transfer 14.9% stake to HDFC for merging Gruh Finance with itself.**
- The Gruh Finance deal will reduce stake of Bandhan Financial Holdings Ltd in Bandhan Bank to about 61% from the current 82%. HDFC will hold about 15% stake in the merged entity from about 57% in Gruh Finance.

Q.32) Which of the following is not a scheme related to financial inclusion?

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **FINANCIAL INCLUSION**

Options:

- (a) Jan Dhan Scheme
- (b) Easy KYC norms
- (c) MUDRA Scheme
- (d) Banking Correspondence
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (c) MUDRA Scheme

Explanation:

6 Financial Inclusion

6.1 Measures not in the Recent Past

1. RBI's financial inclusion efforts can be traced back to the 1960s when the focus was on channelizing of credit to the neglected sectors of the economy and weaker sections of the population. While the Government of India nationalized the banking operations of few commercial banks in two tranches in 1969 and 1980; RBI also took initiatives like laying down priority sector lending requirements for banks, Lead Bank Scheme, establishment of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs-1975-76), Service Area Approach (1989), Self-Help Group Bank Linkage Programme (1989-90), setting up of Local Area Banks etc., all aimed at making available benefits of banking services to the masses.

2. RBI had Advised all banks in the past to open **Basic Saving Bank Deposit (BSBD)** accounts with minimum common facilities such as no minimum balance, deposit and withdrawal of cash at bank branch and ATMs, receipt/ credit of money through electronic payment channels, facility of providing ATM card.
3. **No Frills Account:** Many people do not like the idea of minimum deposit that needs to be maintained in the bank. RBI has given guidelines to the banks to make available a basic banking 'no frills' account either with 'NIL' or very minimum balances as well as charges that would make such accounts accessible to vast sections of the population
4. **Simplified KYC Norms:** Recognizing that the KYC requirements and related documentation may potentially become a hindrance in encouraging sections of the population in opening bank accounts, KYC for opening bank accounts was simplified to the extent possible. Consequently, small accounts could be opened with self-certification in the presence of bank officials. Further, Aadhaar, the unique identification number allotted by the Unique Identification Authority of

Q.33) Which of the following acts as agent of Micro- Financial institutions?

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **FINANCIAL INCLUSION**

Options:

- (a) Insurance Companies
- (b) NBFCs
- (c) Self-Help Groups
- (d) Regional Rural Banks
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (c) Self-Help Groups

Explanation:

A self-help group (commonly abbreviated SHG) is a financial intermediary committee usually composed of 10 to 25 local women between the ages of 18 and 40. Most self-help groups are in India, though they can be found in other countries, especially in South Asia and Southeast Asia. An SHG is generally a group of people who work on daily wages who form a loose grouping or union. Money is collected from those who are able to donate and given to members in need.

Members may also make small regular savings contributions over a few months until there is enough money in the group to begin lending. Funds may then be lent back to the members or to others in the village for any purpose. **In India, many SHGs are linked with banks for the delivery of micro-credit.**

Para 12. A passage on GDP Measurement was given which was followed by 2 questions i.e Q. 34-35

Economists use many different methods to measure how fast the economy is growing. The most common way to measure the economy is real gross domestic product, or real GDP. GDP is the total value of everything - goods and services - produced in our economy. The word "real" means that the total has been adjusted to remove the effects of inflation.

In countries with deep cultural, religious and economic diversity such as India, it is extremely important for the government to allocate resources wisely. Various factors

such as uplifting underprivileged sections of the society, facilitating financial inclusion, mitigating regional disparity, upgrading defense capabilities, providing proper educational facilities, and much more need to be focused on. Therefore, a well-planned budget is of utmost importance for any government to ensure economic stability and growth.

Q.34) What is the base year for calculating India's GDP?

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **FISCAL POLICY**

Options:

- (a) 2005-06
- (b) 2011-12
- (c) 2001-02
- (d) 2014-15
- (e) 2017-18

Answer: (b) 2011-12

Explanation:

Base Year:

- It is a **specific year against which the economic growth is measured**.
- It is allocated a value of 100 in an index.
- The estimates at the prevailing prices of the current year are termed as "at current prices", while those prepared at base year prices are termed "**at constant prices**".
- The **base year is changed periodically** to take into account the **structural changes** which take place in the economy.
- The **first official estimates of national income** were computed by CSO with **base year 1948-49** for the estimates at constant prices.
- A **base year** has to be a **normal year without large fluctuations in production, trade and prices of commodities in general**.
- **Reliable price data** should be available for it. It should be **as recent as possible**.
- For example, if we take a year which had a severe drought, in that year the agriculture produce would have been very less and thus the prices would have been very high. So, taking this year as a base year would not be appropriate as this year was a one-off case because of the occurrence of drought.

New Base Year 2011-12:

The Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation has released the new series of national accounts, revising the base year from 2004-05 to 2011-12.

Q.35) Which of the following is not an example of developmental expenditure?

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **FISCAL POLICY**

Options:

- (a) Grants to states
- (b) Developing Infrastructure Project
- (c) Defense Expenditure
- (d) Developing Railways
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (c) Defense Expenditure

Explanation:

(i) Developmental Expenditure

Developmental expenditure refers to the expenditure of the government which helps in economic development by increasing production and real income of the country.

Developmental expenditure on revenue is divided into developmental expenditure on revenue account and developmental expenditure on capital account.

(ii) Non-Developmental Expenditure

It refers to those expenditure of the government which does not directly help in economic development of the country. Cost of tax collection, cost of audit, printing of notes, internal law and order, **expenditure on defense** etc.

EduTap

Question Paper Analysis: OBJECTIVE

TABLE 1

SUBJECT	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ASKED	TOTAL ALLOCATED MARKS
FINANCE	35	52
MANAGEMENT	30	48

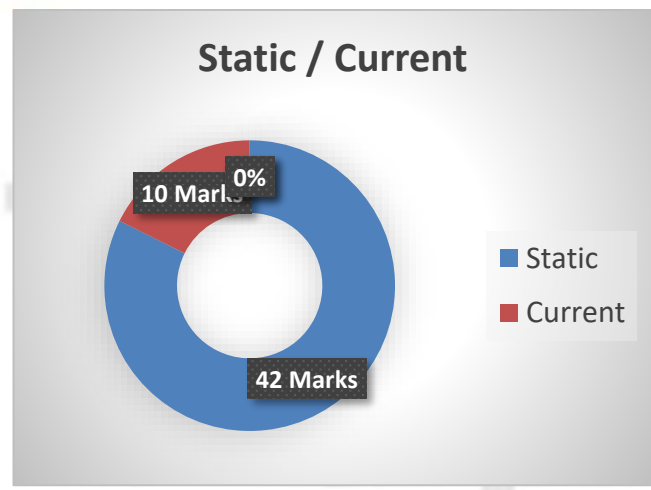
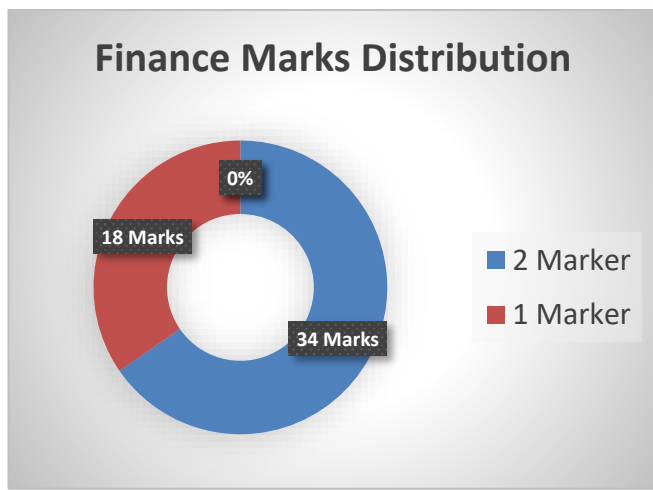
TABLE 2

DIFFICULTY LEVEL	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ASKED
EASY	51
MODERATE	13
DIFFICULT	1

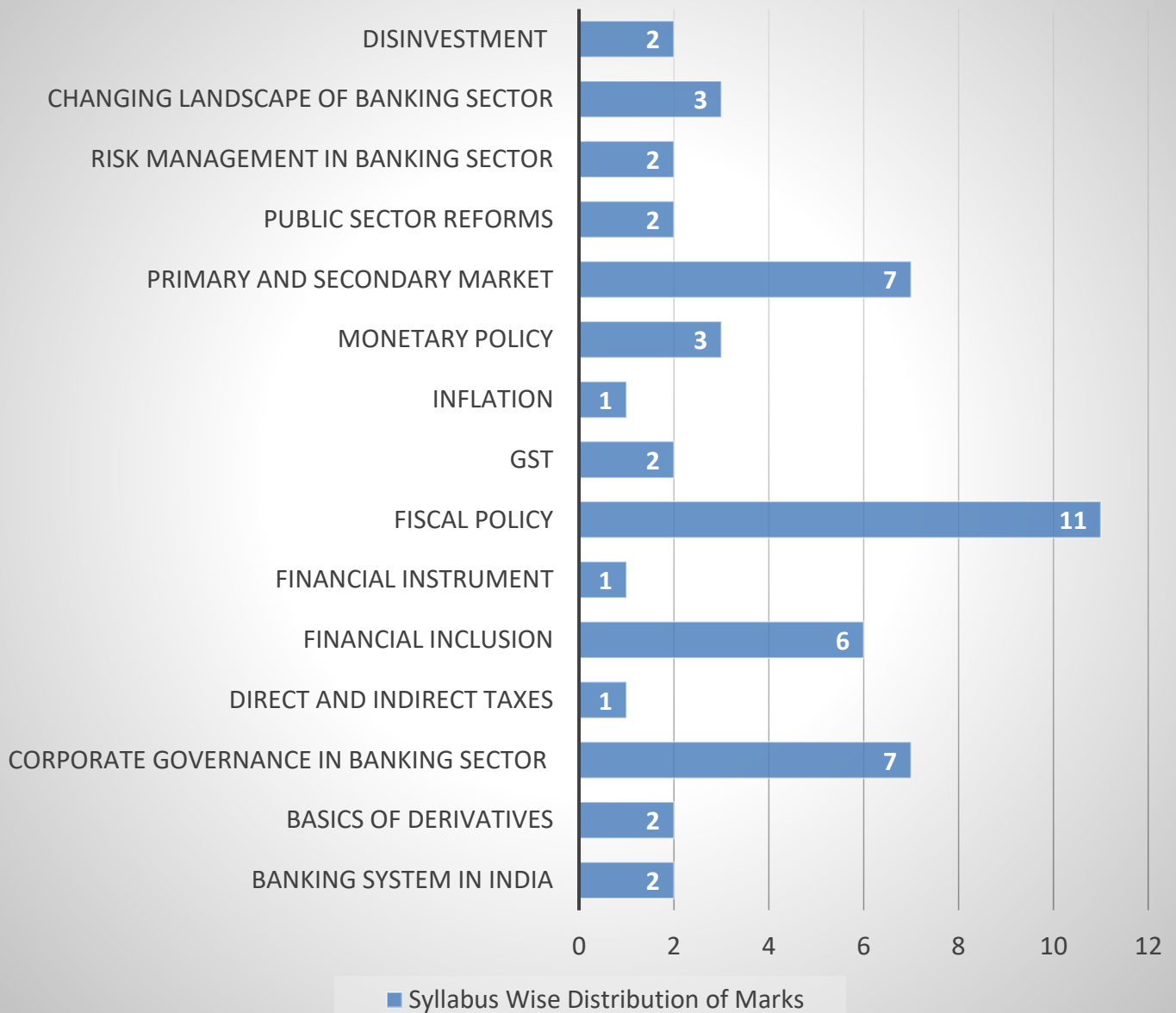
Important take away from Table 1 and 2

- ❖ Finance was given slightly more weightage (52%) than Management (48%).
- ❖ Overall objective paper was on easier side.

Finance Analysis



Syllabus Wise Distribution of Marks



Important take away from Finance Analysis.

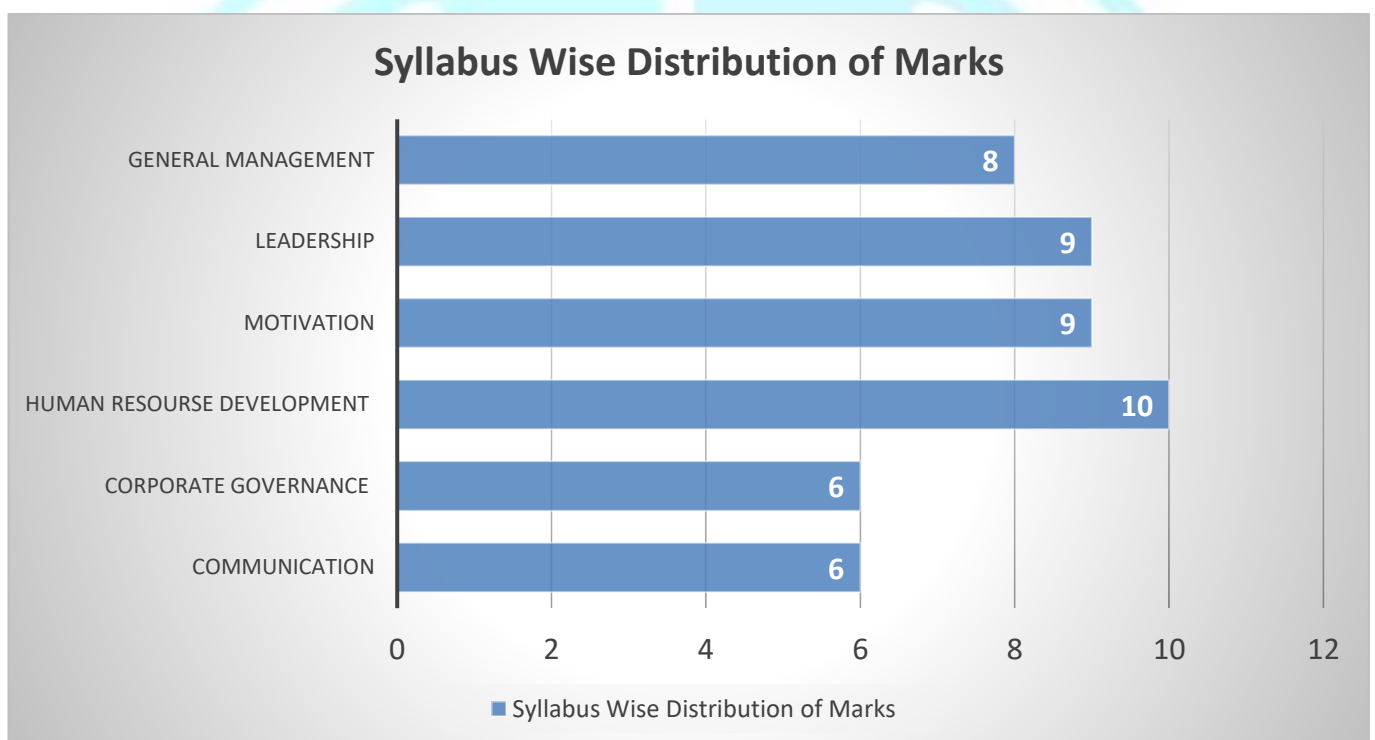
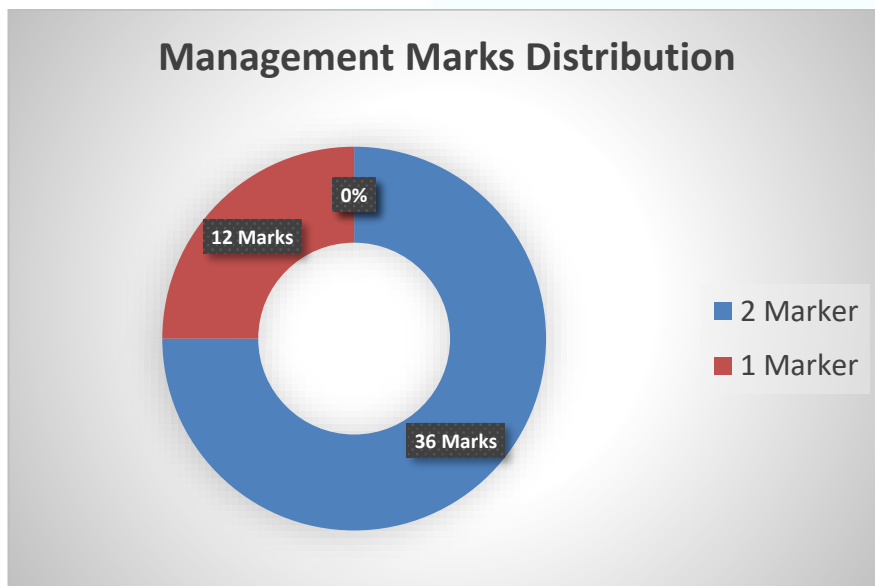
❖ Current Affairs

- Current Affairs focused on 1st in News. – Like Lakshmi – India's 1st AI Banking Robot.
- RBI Notification (< 6 month) preferred. – RBI fit and proper criteria – Aug 2019.
- Even older current Affairs (> 6 months) were asked. – Bank of Baroda Merger.

❖ No Numerical asked

❖ Static was on easier side.

Management Analysis



Important take away from Management Analysis.

- ❖ Management questions were slightly on the application side.
- ❖ Paragraph based questions tried to cover one topic in entirety- **Henry Mintzberg- Types of Managers, 3-D Leadership Model** etc.
- ❖ Majority of questions were direct and thus easy.

RBI Grade B 2019

PHASE 2 PAPER

Solution & Analysis

Economic and Social Issues



Dear Students,

It is with great pleasure that we present to you this question paper document with detailed explanations for the **RBI Grade B 2019 – Phase 2 exam**. This document has been meticulously prepared to serve as a valuable resource for candidates preparing for the **RBI Grade B officer exam**.

Aspiring candidates are often confused about the pattern, difficulty level and types of questions that may appear in their upcoming exam.

Each question has been carefully solved, and its underlying concepts and principles have been thoroughly explained. This will help you not only to practice answering questions but also helps you understand the reasoning and logic behind each correct answer. Through explanations, you will be able to reinforce your understanding, clarify any doubts, and develop a deeper grasp of the subject matter.

We wish you all the best in your exam preparation journey and hope that this document proves to be a valuable asset in your pursuit of success.

Disclaimer: While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy and relevance of the questions, there can be some variations in the question language and options. Therefore, we encourage you to use these questions as a reference point. This will help you acquire a comprehensive understanding of the syllabus and increase your chances of success in the upcoming **RBI Grade B officer exam**.

EduTap

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1) Who among the following coined the term 'Animal Spirits'?

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT - MEASUREMENT OF GROWTH:
NATIONAL INCOME AND PER CAPITA INCOME**

Options:

- (a) David Ricardo
- (b) John Maynard Keynes
- (c) Thomas Malthus
- (d) John Stuart Mill
- (e) Adam Smith

Answer: B

Explanation:

- Animal spirits come from the Latin spiritus animalis: "the breath that awakens the human mind." It was coined by British economist, John Maynard Keynes in 1936.
- Animal spirits refer to the ways that human emotion can drive financial decision making in uncertain environments and volatile times.
- We may observe the concept of animal spirits in action during financial crises, including the Great Recession of 2007–2009.

Q.2) The term National Income represents:

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **ONE MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT - MEASUREMENT OF GROWTH:
NATIONAL INCOME AND PER CAPITA INCOME**

Options:

- (a) gross national product at market prices minus depreciation
- (b) gross national product at market prices minus depreciation plus net factor income from abroad

- (c) gross national product at market prices minus depreciation and indirect taxes plus subsidies
- (d) gross national product at market prices minus net factor income from abroad
- (e) None of the above

Answer: C

To reach National Income (that is, NNP at FC)

- Add Net Factor Income from Abroad: $GNP \text{ at MP} = GDP \text{ at MP} + NFIA$
- Subtract Depreciation: $NNP \text{ at MP} = GNP \text{ at MP} - Dep$
- Subtract Net Indirect Taxes: $NNP \text{ at FC} = NNP \text{ at MP} - NIT$

Q.3) Which of the following term denotes the average income earned by a person in India?

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT - MEASUREMENT OF GROWTH:**

NATIONAL INCOME AND PER CAPITA INCOME

Options:

- (a) GDP per capita
- (b) Per capita income
- (c) Personal income
- (d) Personal Disposable Income
- (e) None of the above

Answer: B

Explanation:

Per capita income (PCI) or average income measures the average income earned per person in a given area (city, region, country, etc.) in a specified year. It is calculated by dividing the area's total income by its total population. Per capita income is national income divided by population size.

Q.4) Which among the following defines Marginal Standing Facility Rate?

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **MONETARY POLICY**

Options:

- (a) The rate at which banks place their surplus funds with the RBI
- (b) The rate at which banks can borrow against their excess SLR securities to meet additional liquidity requirements
- (c) The rate at which the Reserve Bank is prepared to buy or re-discount bills of exchange or other commercial paper eligible for purchase
- (d) The rate at which banks borrow funds from the Reserve Bank against eligible collaterals
- (e) None of the above

Answer: B

Explanation:

Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) is a new scheme announced by the RBI in its Monetary Policy (2011-12) and refers to the penal rate at which banks can borrow money from the central bank over and above what is available to them through the LAF window.

It is a facility under which scheduled commercial banks can borrow additional amount of overnight money from the Reserve Bank by pledging their Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) portfolio up to a limit at a penal rate of interest.

Q.5) Excess of total expenditure over total receipts less borrowings and interest payment is

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **FISCAL POLICY**

Options:

- (a) Fiscal Deficit
- (b) Budget Deficit
- (c) Revenue Deficit
- (d) Primary Deficit
- (e) None of the above

Answer: D

We must note that the borrowing requirement of the government includes interest obligations on accumulated debt.

The goal of measuring gross primary deficit is to focus on present fiscal imbalances.

To obtain an estimate of borrowing on account of current expenditures exceeding revenues, we need to calculate what has been called the primary deficit. **It is simply the fiscal deficit minus the interest payments.**

The formula for Gross primary deficit is:

Gross primary deficit = Gross fiscal deficit – Net interest liabilities

Net interest liabilities consist of interest payments minus interest receipts by the government on net domestic lending.

Q.6) Which of the following is not accounted for in the capital account under Balance of Payment?

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **TOUGH**

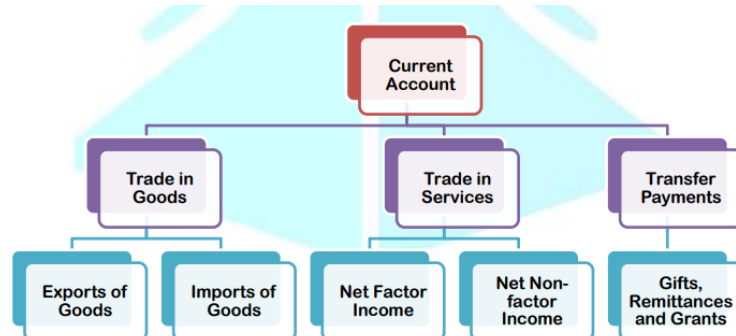
Topic – **BALANCE OF PAYMENTS**

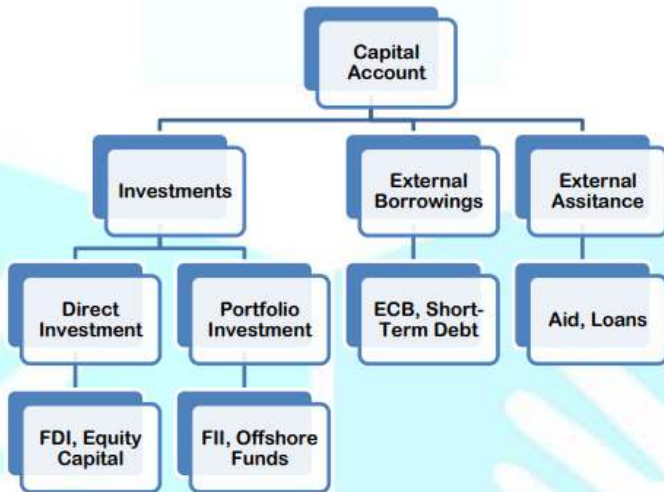
Options:

- (a) Direct Investment
- (b) External Commercial Borrowing
- (c) Remittances and Grants
- (d) Portfolio Investment
- (e) All of the above are accounted for in the capital account under Balance of Payment

Answer: C

Explanation:





Q.7) 'World Economic Outlook' report is published by

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS**

Options:

- (a) World Economic Forum
- (b) World Bank
- (c) Asian Development Bank
- (d) United Nations Development Programme
- (e) International Monetary Fund

Answer: E

Explanation:

As part of its World Economic and Financial Surveys, the IMF publishes flagship reports on multilateral surveillance twice a year:

- World Economic Outlook (WEO)
- Global Financial Stability Report (GFSR)
- Fiscal Monitor (FM).

The WEO provides detailed analysis of the state of the world economy, addressing issues of pressing interest such as the protracted global financial turmoil and ongoing economic recovery from the global financial crisis.

The GFSR provides an up-to-date assessment of global financial markets and prospects and highlights imbalances and vulnerabilities that could pose risks to financial market stability.

The FM updates medium-term fiscal projections and assesses developments in public finances. The IMF also publishes Regional Economic Outlook (REO) reports as part of its World Economic and Financial Surveys.

Q.8) Article 1(a) of the Constitution of India refers to India as

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **SOCIAL ISSUES**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM**

Options:

- (a) Hindustan
- (b) Bharat
- (c) Bharatiya Ganrajya
- (d) Hind
- (e) None of the above

Answer: B

Explanation:

ARTICLE 1 OF CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

1. Name and territory of the Union.—

- (1) India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States.
- (2) The States and the territories thereof shall be as specified in the First Schedule.
- (3) The territory of India shall comprise—
 - (a) the territories of the States;
 - (b) the Union territories specified in the First Schedule; and
 - (c) such other territories as may be acquired.

Q.9) The imposition of President's Rule in a state would be improper under which of the following situations?

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **SOCIAL ISSUES**

Difficulty Level – **TOUGH**

Topic – **INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM**

Options:

- (a) Where after general elections to the assembly, no party secures a majority.
- (b) Where a constitutional direction of the Central government is disregarded by the state government.
- (c) Internal subversion of the Constitution of India.
- (d) Stringent financial exigencies of the state.
- (e) None of the above

Answer: D

Article 356 of the Constitution of India gives the President of India the power to suspend state government and impose President's rule on any state in the country "if he is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution". It is also known as 'State Emergency' or 'Constitutional Emergency'.

Conditions for Prez Rule

- Where after general elections to the assembly, no party secures a majority, that is, Hung Assembly.
- Where the party having a majority in the assembly declines to form a ministry and the governor cannot find a coalition ministry commanding a majority in the assembly.
- Where a ministry resigns after its defeat in the assembly and no other party is willing or able to form a ministry commanding a majority in the assembly.
- Where a constitutional direction of the Central government is disregarded by the state government.
- Internal subversion where, for example, a government is deliberately acting against the Constitution and the law or is fomenting a violent revolt.
- Physical breakdown where the government willfully refuses to discharge its constitutional obligations endangering the security of the state.

Fouling factors

The imposition of President's Rule in a state would be improper under the following situations:

- Where a ministry resigns or is dismissed on losing majority support in the assembly and the governor recommends imposition of President's Rule without probing the possibility of forming an alternative ministry.
- Where the governor recommends imposition of President's Rule without allowing the ministry to prove its majority on the floor of the Assembly.
- Maladministration in the state or allegations of corruption against the ministry or stringent financial exigencies of the state.
- Where the state government is not given prior warning to rectify itself except in case of extreme urgency leading to disastrous consequences.
- Where the power is used to sort out intra-party problems of the ruling party.

Q.10) According to the 'CS Gender 3000 in 2019: the changing face of companies report', what is the percentage increase in India's female representation on boards over the past 5 years in the year 2019?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **TOUGH**

Topic – **GENDER ISSUES**

Options:

- (a) 15.6%
- (b) 15.2%
- (c) 14.8%
- (d) 14.4%
- (e) 13.9%

Answer: B

Explanation:

- India is near the bottom of the rankings for female representation at senior management levels, only marginally better than Japan and South Korea, according to a new study by the Credit Suisse Research Institute (CSRI).
- CSRI released its third CS Gender 3000 report, which is titled "The CS Gender 3000 in 2019: The changing face of companies."
- Ranked 23 globally, India's female representation on boards has increased by 4.3 percentage points over the past five years to 15.2% in 2019. This is significantly below the global average of 20.6%.

Q.11) How much amount would be injected by the Union Government in the Alternate Investment Fund (AIF) which has a total corpus of Rs.25000 crore?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **FISCAL POLICY**

Options:

- (a) Rs 12,000 crore
- (b) Rs 15,000 crore
- (c) Rs 10,000 crore
- (d) Rs 5,000 crore
- (e) Rs 7,500 crore

Answer: C

Explanation:

- The government approved a plan to set up a ₹25,000 crore alternative investment fund (AIF) to revive stalled housing projects, as it seeks to provide relief to distressed homebuyers and rekindle animal spirits in the ailing realty sector.
- While the government will invest ₹10,000 crore in the fund, the remaining ₹15,000 crore will come in from State Bank of India, Life Insurance Corporation of India and other such institutions.

Q.12) The RBI has permitted ARCs to purchase financial assets from peers provided the transaction is on a _____.

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **MONETARY POLICY**

Options:

- (a) Cheque Basis
- (b) Advance Basis
- (c) Credit Basis
- (d) Cash Basis
- (e) Escrow Basis

Answer: D

Explanation:

- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has allowed asset reconstruction companies (ARCs) to buy financial assets from other such entities. However, all such transactions have to be settled in cash.

Q.13) The Union Government has imposed 2% TDS on cash withdrawal exceeding which of the following amounts?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**
Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**
Topic – **MONETARY POLICY**

Options:

- (a) Rs 1 crore
- (b) Rs 1.5 crore
- (c) Rs 2 crore
- (d) Rs 1.25 crore
- (e) Rs 0.50 crore

Answer: A

Explanation:

- The revenue department on Friday said the 2 per cent tax deduction at source (TDS) on cash withdrawals of over Rs 1 crore will come into effect from September 1
- The government had made the provision of levying 2 per cent TDS on cash withdrawals exceeding Rs 1 crore in the Union Budget with an aim to discourage cash transactions and move towards less cash economy.

Q.14) Which of the following organization has submitted a master plan of \$300m for logistics infrastructure development in Kolkata?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**
Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**
Topic – **INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS**

Options:

- (a) Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank

- (b) Asian Development Bank
- (c) World Bank
- (d) New Development Bank
- (e) None of the above

Answer: C

Explanation:

- According to West Bengal Finance Minister Amit Mitra the World Bank has submitted a conceptual master plan for development of logistics infrastructure within the city metropolitan area.
- The proposed project will entail a cost of around \$300 million, likely to be funded by the World Bank.
- The focus will be on multimodal logistics development, including rail and road. The World Bank is also believed to have expressed interest in a review of industrial parks, logistics hubs and SEZs in West Bengal with the aim of improving logistics competitiveness, employment generation and ease of doing business.

Q.15) What is India's Life Expectancy according to the National Health Profile 2019?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **SOCIAL ISSUES**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **SOCIAL SECTORS IN INDIA, HEALTH AND EDUCATION**

Options:

- (a) 68.2 years
- (b) 68.7 years
- (c) 68.3 years
- (d) 68.5 years
- (e) 68.9 years

Answer: B

Explanation:

- Life expectancy in India has increased from 49.7 years in 1970-75 to 68.7 years in 2012-16, as per the National Health Profile 2019.
- For the same period, the life expectancy for females is 70.2 years and 67.4 years for males.

Q.16) As per the UN's Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index report, India has lifted how many people out of poverty between 2005/6 and 2015/16?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN INDIA**

Options:

- (a) 285 Million People
- (b) 271 Million People
- (c) 260 Million People
- (d) 270 Million People
- (e) 265 Million People

Answer: B

Explanation:

As per 2019 global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) from the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), India lifted 271 million people out of poverty between 2006 and 2016, recording the fastest reductions in the multidimensional poverty index values during the period with strong improvements in areas such as “assets, cooking fuel, sanitation and nutrition.”

Q.17) 'Global Green New Deal' Report has been published by which of the following organizations?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**

Options:

- (a) International Union for Conservation of Nature
- (b) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
- (c) World Economic Forum
- (d) United Nations Development Program
- (e) United Nations Environment Program

Answer: E

Explanation:

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

Q.18) The Steering Committee on Fintech related issues constituted by the Ministry of Finance is headed by?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **MONETARY POLICY**

Options:

- (a) Secretary, Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance
- (b) Vice Chairperson, NITI Aayog
- (c) Governor, Reserve Bank of India
- (d) Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance
- (e) Union Finance Minister

Answer: D

Explanation:

- The Steering Committee on Fintech related issues was constituted by the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs.
- It is headed by Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs. The other members of the committee are Secretary (MeitY); Secretary (DFS); Secretary (MSME); Chairperson (CBIC); CEO (UIDAI); Deputy Governor (RBI); Executive Director (SEBI); CEO, Invest India with Additional Secretary (Investment), DEA as the convener of the panel.

Q.19) School Education Quality Index (SEQI) was developed by which of the following organization?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **SOCIAL ISSUES**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **SOCIAL SECTORS IN INDIA, HEALTH AND EDUCATION**

Options:

- (a) NITI Aayog
- (b) UNESCO
- (c) UNICEF
- (d) World Bank
- (e) All India Council for Technical Education

Answer: A

Explanation:

School Education Quality Index (SEQI) was developed by NITI Aayog to evaluate the performance of States and Union Territories (UTs) in the school education sector. The index aims to bring an 'outcomes' focus to education policy by providing States and UTs with a platform to identify their strengths and weaknesses and undertake requisite course corrections or policy interventions.

Q.20) The Multilateral Convention to Implement Tax Treaty Related Measures to Prevent Base Erosion & Profit Shifting (BEPS) will be effective from which of the following financial year?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**
Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**
Topic – **INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS**

Options:

- (a) 2022-23
- (b) 2021-22
- (c) 2019-20
- (d) 2020-21
- (e) None of the above

Answer: D

Explanation:

India has ratified the Multilateral Convention to Implement Tax Treaty Related Measures to Prevent Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (MLI), which was signed by the Hon'ble Finance Minister at Paris on 7th June, 2017 on behalf of India, along with representatives of more than 65 countries. On 25th June, 2019, India has deposited the Instrument of Ratification to OECD, Paris along with its Final Position in terms of Covered Tax Agreements (CTAs), Reservations, Options and Notifications under the MLI, as a result of

which MLI will enter into force for India on 01st October, 2019 and its provisions will have effect on India's DTAA's from FY 2020-21 onwards.

Q.21) Share of exports of products related to India's MSME during the year 2018-19 stood at?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**
Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**
Topic – **EXPORT-IMPORT POLICY**

Options:

- (a) 49.60 per cent
- (b) 48.50 per cent
- (c) 48.10 per cent
- (d) 47.40 per cent
- (e) 47.90 per cent

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Sector contributes significantly to the Indian Economy in terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Exports and Employment generation.

As per the information received from the Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MOSPI), the Share of MSME Gross Value Added (GVA) in total GVA during 2016-17 was 31.8%.

As per the information received from Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS) the Share of MSME related Products in total Export from India during 2018-19 is 48.10%.

Q.22) According to the Financial Benchmark Administrator (FBA) guidelines by the RBI, no FBA shall administer a significant benchmark without obtaining authorization of?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**
Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**
Topic – **MONETARY POLICY**

Options:

- (a) Bureau of Indian Standards
- (b) Financial Stability and Development Council
- (c) Ministry of Finance
- (d) Securities and Exchange Board of India
- (e) Reserve Bank of India

Answer: E

Explanation:

No FBA shall administer a significant benchmark without obtaining prior authorisation of the Reserve Bank under Financial Benchmark Administrators (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2019.

Q.23) According to Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011, about how much percentage of rural households are landless and derive a major part of their income from manual casual labour?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **SOCIAL ISSUES**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN INDIA**

Options:

- (a) 27%
- (b) 30%
- (c) 35%
- (d) 32%
- (e) 29%

Answer: B

Explanation:

Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC): Among the crucial findings of the exercise, conducted by the Ministry of Rural Development, was that about 30 per cent of rural households are landless and derive a major part of their income from manual, casual labour. The second most common form of deprivation was literacy with close to a quarter – 23.5 per cent — of rural households having no literate adults above the age of 25.

Q.24) The Annual Meeting of the World Economic Forum marking its 50th anniversary will be held in which of the following places?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS**

Options:

- (a) Davos, Switzerland
- (b) Paris, France
- (c) London, United Kingdom
- (d) New York, The United States of America
- (e) Berlin, Germany

Answer: A

Explanation:

The World Economic Forum (WEF) hosts an annual meeting at the end of January in Davos, a mountain resort in Graubünden, in the eastern Alps region of Switzerland.

Q.25) The contribution of agriculture to the GVA has decreased from 15% in 2015-16 to _____ in 2018-19?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT - MEASUREMENT OF GROWTH: NATIONAL INCOME AND PER CAPITA INCOME**

Options:

- (a) 14.6%
- (b) 14.2%
- (c) 14.4%
- (d) 13.5%
- (e) 14.1%

Answer: C

Explanation:

The contribution of agriculture to the GVA has decreased from 15% in 2015-16 to 14.4% in 2018-19. The decline was mainly due to decrease in share of GVA of crops from 9.2% in

2015-16 to 8.7% in 2017-18. Water resources: Almost 89% of groundwater is extracted for irrigation.

Q.26) As per the Revised Economic Capital Framework for RBI, RBI is to maintain the Contingency Risk Buffer (CRB) within what range of the RBI's balance sheet?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **MONETARY POLICY**

Options:

- (a) 4.0% to 5.0%
- (b) 5.0% to 6.0%
- (c) 4.5% to 5.5%
- (d) 5.5% to 6.5%
- (e) 6.0% to 7.0%

Answer: D

Explanation:

'Expert Committee to Review the Extant Economic Capital Framework of the Reserve Bank of India' (Chairman — Bimal Jalan).

RBI should maintain CRB within the range of 6.5-5.5 per cent of the RBI's balance sheet comprising 5.5-4.5 per cent for monetary and financial stability risks, and 1 per cent for credit and operational risks.

Q.27) In the Eastern Economic Forum, India has pledged how much amount as the Line of Credit for the development of Russia's Far East?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION**

Options:

- (a) \$750 million
- (b) \$1 billion
- (c) \$1.5 billion
- (d) \$500 million
- (e) \$1.25 billion

Answer: B

Explanation:

India will walk shoulder-to-shoulder with Russia in its development of the Far East region and announced a \$1 billion line of credit for the development of the resource-rich region.

Q.28) SEIS is one of the two schemes introduced under the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20. What is the full form of SEIS?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**
Difficulty Level – **EASY**
Topic – **EXPORT-IMPORT POLICY**

Options:

- (a) Software Exports from India Scheme
- (b) Services Exports Incentive Scheme
- (c) Software Exports Incentive Scheme
- (d) Services Exports Initiative from India
- (e) Services Exports from India Scheme

Answer: E

Explanation:

Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) aims to promote export of services from India by providing duty scrip credit for eligible exports. Under the scheme, service providers, located in India, would be rewarded under the SEIS scheme, for all eligible export of services from India.

Q.29) As per the NITI Aayog Health Index, which of the following state has performed the worst?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
Economics or Social Issues – **SOCIAL ISSUES**
Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**
Topic – **SOCIAL SECTORS IN INDIA, HEALTH AND EDUCATION**

Options:

- (a) Jharkhand

- (b) Bihar
- (c) Assam
- (d) Manipur
- (e) Uttar Pradesh

Answer: E

Explanation:

Kerala has occupied the top slot in terms of health performance among large states followed by Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra, whereas Uttar Pradesh and Bihar remained at the bottom, according to the NITI Aayog's second round of Health Index. The ranking was done under three categories -- larger states, smaller states and Union territories (UTs) -- to ensure comparison among similar entities.

Q.30) Green Bonds have been released by which of the following organization?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**

Options:

- (a) Bank for International Settlements
- (b) International Monetary Fund
- (c) World Bank
- (d) European Central Bank
- (e) Asian Development Bank

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Bank for International Settlements (BIS) has launched a euro-denominated, open-ended fund for green bond investments by central banks and official institutions. The launch follows the successful introduction of a first BIS green bond fund denominated in US dollars in September 2019. Together, the two BIS green bond funds will manage some \$2 billion in green bonds for central banks with the expectation that the funds will continue to grow considerably.

Q.31) As per the report prepared by the Labour Bureau under the Ministry of Labour & Employment, the number of employees in the establishments that availed loans under the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Scheme increased to how many millions from 39.3 million before the loans?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN INDIA**

Options:

- (a) 51.3 million
- (b) 50.2 million
- (c) 50.4 million
- (d) 48.7 million
- (e) 45.6 million

Answer: C

Explanation:

Loans availed through the PMMY has led to a 28 per cent rise in jobs that were created by establishments that availed the loans, as mentioned in an official survey by the government. The report prepared by the Labour Bureau under the Ministry of Labour and Employment revealed that the number of employees in such establishments increased to 50.4 million from 39.3 million before the loans.

Q.32) As part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, what is the total number of targets that are to be achieved under the 17 SDGs?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**

Options:

- (a) 189
- (b) 180
- (c) 179
- (d) 169
- (e) 164

Answer: D

Explanation:

SDGs are officially known as Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as a set of 17 "Global Goals" with 169 targets between them. The Sustainable Development Goals are a UN Initiative.

PARAGRAPH ON SDG INDIA INDEX

Q.33) The SDG India Index tracks progress of all States and UTs on some Priority Indicators selected by NITI Aayog. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct regarding the same?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **TOUGH**

Topic – **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**

Statements:

1. There are 62 Priority Indicators selected by NITI Aayog.
2. These Priority Indicators are guided by MoSPI's National Indicator Framework comprising 306 indicators.
3. Priority Indicators were selected keeping in mind their relevance to the UN SDG targets.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

Options:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 2 only
- (e) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: E

Explanation:

The SDG India Index is a product of a chain of three stages.

Each of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals are mapped with a set of 169 targets to be achieved by 2030. These were used as the foundation for building the SDG India Index.

The next stage was to identify the national level Priority Indicators and map them to the 169 targets of the SDGs for 2030.

NITI Aayog selected a list of 62 Priority Indicators that was guided by the MoSPI's National Indicator Framework.

MoSPI was entrusted with the responsibility of identifying the nationally available datasets that align with the 17 SDGs and their 169 targets. MoSPI thus developed the draft National Indicator Framework for measuring India's progress against SDGs and associated targets.

The National Indicator Framework is the largest monitoring framework in the country, comprising of 306 indicators. It consists of nationally defined indicators corresponding to national priorities and needs. Guided by the MoSPI's National Indicator Framework, NITI Aayog constructed a draft list of 62 Priority Indicators. These Priority Indicators were selected by following a set of criteria.

Criteria Adopted in selecting National Indicators

1. Relevance to the UN SDG targets
2. Drawn from National Indicator Framework
3. Availability of data at national level for States and UTs from official statistical systems
4. Consent from respective Ministries
5. Ownership of data by the data source Ministries
6. Sufficient data coverage, such that data for at least 50 percent of the States/UTs is available

SDG India Index score was computed for India and each of its States and UTs based on the 62 Priority Indicators. The Index measures India's progress towards the 13 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, leaving out SDG 12, 13, 14 and 17 from the purview of this Index. Progress on SDG 12, 13 and 14 could not be measured because relevant state level data could not be consolidated or found. SDG 17 was left out because the Goal is focussed on international partnerships, being less relevant for domestic level policy actions.

Q.34) Which of the following organization along with the UN has partnered with NITI Aayog in releasing the SDG India Index?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**

Options:

- (a) Global Green Growth Institute
- (b) Global Commission on the Economy and Climate
- (c) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
- (d) Green Climate Fund
- (e) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Answer: A

Explanation:

NITI Aayog recently released the second edition of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) India Index, which comprehensively documents the progress made by India's States and Union Territories towards achieving the 2030 SDG targets.

The SDG India Index—which has been developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), United Nations in India, and Global Green Growth Institute—was launched by NITI Aayog Vice-Chairman Dr. Rajiv Kumar.

Q.35) Which of the following states in India is not among the FRONT RUNNERS as per the SDG India Index?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**

Options:

- (a) Himachal Pradesh
- (b) Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Tamil Nadu
- (e) Chandigarh

Answer: B

Explanation:

Front Runners as per the SDG India Index were: Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Chandigarh and Puducherry.

Q.36) The SDG India Index aligns the SDGs with the Prime Minister's clarion call of Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, which embodies the five Ps of the global SDG movement. Which of the following is not one among the 5 Ps?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**

Options:

- (a) People
- (b) Planet
- (c) Perspective
- (d) Prosperity
- (e) Partnerships

Answer: C

Explanation:

“5 Ps” that shape the SDGs: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnerships. The 5 Ps highlight how the SDGs are an intertwined framework instead of a group of siloed goals. Progress on one P must balance and support progress on another.

PASSAGE ON NIRMAYA SCHEME

Q.37) Which of the following is an insurance scheme for Persons with Disabilities in India?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **SOCIAL ISSUES**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **SOCIAL JUSTICE: POSITIVE DISCRIMINATION IN FAVOR OF THE UNDER PRIVILEGED**

Options:

- (a) DISHA
- (b) VIKAAS
- (c) SAMARTH
- (d) SAHYOGU
- (e) NIRMAYA

Answer: E

Explanation:

This scheme is to provide affordable Health Insurance to persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities.

Q.38) Which of the following is true about the scheme?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **SOCIAL ISSUES**

Difficulty Level – **TOUGH**

Topic – **SOCIAL JUSTICE: POSITIVE DISCRIMINATION IN FAVOR OF THE UNDER PRIVILEGED**

Options:

- (a) It provides a Health insurance cover of up to Rs. 10 lakh.
- (b) It has a differential premium across age band.
- (c) Pre-insurance medical tests are required.
- (d) All persons with disabilities under the National Trust Act with valid disability certificate will be eligible and included.
- (e) Treatment can be taken only from any hospital.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Scheme Description

- The scheme envisages delivering comprehensive cover which will:
- Have a single premium across age band
- Provide same coverage irrespective of the type of disability covered under the National Trust Act
- Insurance cover upto Rs.1.0 lakh , on reimbursement basis only.
- All persons with disabilities under the National Trust Act with valid disability certificate will be eligible and included.
- No pre-insurance medical tests
- Treatment can be taken from any hospital.

Q.39) Which of the following is a statutory body of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India, set up under the “National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities” Act (Act 44 of 1999)?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **SOCIAL ISSUES**

Difficulty Level – **TOUGH**

Topic – **SOCIAL JUSTICE: POSITIVE DISCRIMINATION IN FAVOR OF THE**

UNDER PRIVILEGED

Options:

- (a) The Divyangjan Trust
- (b) Persons with Disability Welfare Trust
- (c) Empowerment of Person with Disability Trust
- (d) The National Trust
- (e) None of the above

Answer: D

Explanation:

The National Trust is a statutory body of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India, set up under the “National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities” Act (Act 44 of 1999).

GOAL Scheme

Q.40) The above-mentioned scheme was launched by which of the following organizations/companies?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **SOCIAL ISSUES**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **SOCIAL JUSTICE: POSITIVE DISCRIMINATION IN FAVOR OF THE UNDER PRIVILEGED**

Options:

- (a) Facebook
- (b) Apple
- (c) Microsoft
- (d) Amazon
- (e) Google

Answer: A

Explanation:

Going Online as Leaders (GOAL) Program was launched by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) and Facebook on 15th May 2020 to digitally skill and empower 5000 youth from tribal communities over five years. The project aims to identify and mobilise 2500 renowned people from the industry which include policy makers and influencers,

teachers, artists, entrepreneurs and social workers known for their achievements in their respective domains, to personally mentor tribal youth across India. The nine-month program includes seven months of mentorship in areas such as digital literacy, life skills, leadership & entrepreneurship and sector-specific skills followed by a two-month internship for the mentees to gain an on-ground experience.

The programme has been designed for the youth in tribal areas and targets their capacity building which will in turn inspire, guide and encourage them and boost their confidence levels while igniting higher aspirations among them. The acquired skills and abilities will help them gain leadership skills, and equip them to identify challenges in the society, find solutions to fight those challenges and use that knowledge to support their livelihood as well as the society's socio-economic status. The core areas of mentorship program are digital literacy, life skills, leadership & entrepreneurship and sector-specific skills.

Q.41) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has partnered with which of the following organizations to run this scheme?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **SOCIAL ISSUES**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **SOCIAL JUSTICE: POSITIVE DISCRIMINATION IN FAVOR OF THE UNDER PRIVILEGED**

Options:

- (a) TRIFED
- (b) SIDBI
- (c) NITI Aayog
- (d) District Mineral Foundation
- (e) KVIC

Answer: C

Explanation:

Ministry of Tribal Affairs has partnered with NITI Aayog and Facebook for the Second Phase of Going Online as Leaders (GOAL), a Facebook program.

Q.42) Which of the following statements is true about the scheme mentioned above?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **SOCIAL ISSUES**

Difficulty Level – **TOUGH**

Topic – **SOCIAL JUSTICE: POSITIVE DISCRIMINATION IN FAVOR OF THE UNDER PRIVILEGED**

Options:

- (a) The program aims to enable Scheduled Tribe (ST) youth in remote areas to use digital platforms.
- (b) All the mentees will be provided with smartphones and Internet.
- (c) The program will focus on three core areas - Digital Literacy, Life Skills and Leadership and Entrepreneurship.
- (d) The program intends to upskill and empower 5,000 tribal youths
- (e) All of the above

Answer: E

Explanation:

Key Points

- The GOAL programme is designed to provide mentorship to tribal youth through digital mode.
- The program will focus on three core areas - Digital Literacy, Life Skills and Leadership and Entrepreneurship.
- The program intends to upskill and empower 5,000 tribal youths in the current phase to harness the full potential of digital platforms and tools to learn new ways of doing business, explore and connect with domestic and international markets.
- The programme has been designed with a long-term vision to develop the potential of tribal youth and women to help them acquire skills and knowledge through mentorship in various sectors including horticulture, food processing, bee keeping, tribal art and culture, medicinal herbs, entrepreneurship among others.
- The program aims to enable Scheduled Tribe (ST) youth in remote areas to use digital platforms for sharing their aspirations, dreams and talent with their mentors.
- All the mentees will be provided with smartphones and Internet access (for one year) by Facebook along with exposure to various external forums that will give opportunity to the participants to showcase their entrepreneurial skills and leadership abilities.
- The program will also create awareness amongst tribal beneficiaries about various schemes initiated by Central and State Governments for welfare of STs as well as their fundamental duties.

Skill India Mission

Q.43) Which of the following is the tagline of the scheme mentioned in the above passage?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN INDIA**

Options:

- (a) Skill hai toh Bhavishya hai
- (b) Trained India, Prosperous India
- (c) Skilled Bharat, Saksham Bharat
- (d) Kaushal Bharat, Kushal Bharat
- (e) Padhe Bharat, Bhade Bharat

Answer: D

Explanation:

Landmark initiatives like National Skill Development Mission, National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) scheme and the Skill Loan scheme along with logo for Skill India with the tagline 'Kaushal Bharat, Kushal Bharat' were launched at the event. It is important to note that The National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015 is the country's first integrated national policy for developing skills and promoting entrepreneurship on a large scale.

Q.44) In 2015, four landmark initiatives were launched along with the scheme mentioned in the above passage. Which one of the following was not one among them?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **TOUGH**

Topic – **POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN INDIA**

Options:

- (a) National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
- (b) National Skill Development Mission
- (c) Stand-Up India

(d) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana

(e) Skill Loan Scheme

Answer: C

Explanation:

Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 15 July 2015 formally launched four initiatives- National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015, National Skill Development Mission (NSDM), Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and Skill Loan scheme-aimed at achieving the vision of Skill India.

They were launched in a programme held on the occasion of first-ever World Youth Skills Day in New Delhi.

The four initiatives are aimed at making India as a hub of world's human resource capital.

Q.45) Which of the following statements is true about the above-mentioned scheme?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **TOUGH**

Topic – **POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN INDIA**

Options:

- (a) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana and Jan Shikshan Sansthan are being for short term training.
- (b) Skill India Mission aims to train over 40 crore people in India in different skills by 2022.
- (c) Long Term Training is imparted through Industrial Training Institutes under Craftsmen Training Scheme.
- (d) Setting up of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and its operation are in the domain of respective State Governments
- (e) All of the above

Answer: E

Explanation:

- The National Skill Development Mission (NSDM) was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on July 15, 2015, to provide a strong institutional framework to implement and scale up skill development efforts across the country and to impart training to one crore youth every year.
- Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship imparts employable skills to the youth through long term and short term training.

- The Ministry is implementing Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY 2.0) and Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) for short term training.
- The Long Term Training is imparted through Industrial Training Institutes under Craftsmen Training Scheme.
- The total no. of ITIs have increased from 11964 in the year 2014 to 14939 in the year 2018-19 and trainees enrolment increased from 16.90 lakh to 23.08 lakh during the period.
- Setting up of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and its operation are in the domain of respective State Governments, whereas preparation of norms and designing curriculums along with conducting examination and certification are the responsibility of Central Government.

Q.46) Which of the following actor & actress have promoted the mission talked about in the passage given above through one of their Hindi movies, Sui Dhaga?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN INDIA**

Options:

- (a) Varun Dhawan & Alia Bhatt
- (b) Ranveer Kapoor & Anushka Sharma
- (c) Varun Dhawan & Anushka Sharma
- (d) Ranveer Singh & Deepika Padukone
- (e) Ranveer Kapoor & Alia Bhatt

Answer: C

Explanation:

Varun Dhawan and Anushka Sharma, through their much awaited film ‘Sui Dhaaga – Made in India’ are saluting India’s entrepreneurs and skilled workforce, especially homegrown artisans, craftspeople and weavers who are making the country proud the world over.

Q.47) Which of the following is/are the reasons for the slowdown experienced in Q4 of 2018-19?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT – MEASUREMENT OF GROWTH:
NATIONAL INCOME AND PER CAPITA INCOME**

Options:

- (a) Weaker domestic consumption
- (b) Slower global growth
- (c) Weak increase in fixed investment
- (d) Muted exports
- (e) All of the above

Answer: E

Explanation:

A declining growth of private consumption, weak increase in fixed investment and muted exports were some reasons for the slowdown, the ministry's department of economic affairs said in a report titled 'Monthly Economic Report' for March 2019.

The lower GDP growth figures are attributed to weaker domestic consumption, slower global growth and tensions between the United States and China.

Passage on RCEP

Q.48) Which organization has been referred to in the above-mentioned passage?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION**

Options:

- (a) Comprehensive Economic Partnership for East Asia
- (b) Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership
- (c) Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership
- (d) South Asian Free Trade Area
- (e) Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership is a proposed free trade agreement between the Asia-Pacific nations of Australia, Brunei, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan,

Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Q.49) The referred deal is a free trade agreement with _____ and their 5 Free Trade Agreement partners?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION**

Options:

- (a) African Union
- (b) Four Asian Tigers
- (c) BASIC
- (d) CLMV
- (e) ASEAN

Answer: E

Explanation:

ASEAN Plus Three was the first of attempts for further integration to improve existing ties of Southeast Asia with East Asian countries of China, Japan and South Korea.

The group became ASEAN Plus Six with Australia, New Zealand, and India, and stands as the linchpin of Asia Pacific's economic, political, security, socio-cultural architecture, as well as the global economy.

Codification of the relations between these countries has seen progress through the development of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, a free-trade agreement involving the 15 countries of ASEAN Plus Six.

Q.50) Which of the following is/are the reasons for India to leave the deal referred to in the above-mentioned passage?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION**

Statements:

1. To protect domestic industry, India had proposed an auto trigger mechanism which has not been accepted.
2. Lack of Consensus on Rules of Origin.
3. Proposed trade bloc represents an insignificant share of global trade.
4. India has already signed FTA with all the countries of proposed trade bloc except China.

Options:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (e) All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation:

India has blocked itself from a trade bloc that represents 30% of the global economy and world population, touching over 2.2 billion people.

Reasons for India's Withdrawal

- Unfavourable Balance of Trade: Though trade has increased the post-Free Trade Agreement with South Korea, ASEAN countries and Japan, imports have risen faster than exports from India.
- Chinese Angle: India has already signed FTA with all the countries of RCEP except China. Trade data suggests that India's deficit with China, with which it does not have a trade pact, is higher than that of the remaining RCEP constituents put together.
- Non-acceptance of Auto-trigger Mechanism: To deal with the imminent rise in imports, India had been seeking an auto-trigger mechanism.
- Protection of Domestic Industry: India had also reportedly expressed apprehensions on lowering and eliminating tariffs on several products like dairy, steel etc.
- Lack of Consensus on Rules of Origin: India was concerned about a "possible circumvention" of rules of origin.

Paragraph on Industrial Policy

Q.51) Government of India plans to launch the third industrial policy in India after the ones that were released in 1956 & 1991. The new policy will be framed keeping in mind

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **INDUSTRIAL & LABOUR POLICY**

Options:

- (a) Frugal Innovation
- (b) Industry 4.0
- (c) Work 4.0
- (d) Industrial Ecology
- (e) Environmental Technology

Answer: B

Explanation:

The government will soon announce a new industrial policy aimed at promoting growth of industries and creation of jobs, President Ram Nath Kovind said recently. Addressing the joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament, the President said work is underway in full earnest to transform India into a global manufacturing hub. “Keeping in view Industry 4.0, a new industrial policy will be announced shortly,” he said.

Q.52) Which of the following has released the policy talked about in the above-mentioned passage?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **INDUSTRIAL & LABOUR POLICY**

Options:

- (a) Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade
- (b) Department of Economic Affairs
- (c) NITI Aayog
- (d) Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs
- (e) None of the above

Answer: A

Explanation:

The group has been setup after the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) prepared the draft industrial policy and sent it for Cabinet approval, but certain new suggestions have been made with regard to the policy.

This will be the third industrial policy after the first in 1956 and the second in 1991. It will replace the industrial policy of 1991 which was prepared in the backdrop of the balance of payment crisis. The DPIIT had initiated the process of formulation of a new industrial policy in May 2017. The new policy will subsume the National Manufacturing Policy (NMP).

Q.53) The main objectives of the Industrial Policy of the Government are?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **INDUSTRIAL & LABOUR POLICY**

Options:

- (a) to maintain a sustained growth in productivity
- (b) to enhance gainful employment
- (c) to achieve optimal utilisation of human resources
- (d) to transform India into a major partner and player in the global arena
- (e) all of the above

Answer: E

Explanation:

The main objectives of the Industrial Policy of the Government are (i) to maintain a sustained growth in productivity;(ii) to enhance gainful employment;(iii) to achieve optimal utilisation of human resources; (iv) to attain international competitiveness; and (v) to transform India into a major partner and player in the global arena. To achieve these objectives, the Policy focus is on deregulating Indian industry; allowing freedom and flexibility to the industry in responding to market forces; and providing a policy regime that facilitates and fosters growth. Economic reforms initiated since 1991 envisages a significantly bigger role for private initiatives. The policy has been progressively liberalized over years to at present, as would be evident in subsequent paragraphs.

Q.54) Which of the following is the aim of the National Manufacturing Policy talked about in the above given passage?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **TOUGH**

Topic – **INDUSTRIAL & LABOUR POLICY**

Options:

- (a) Enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25% within a decade and creating 100 million jobs.
- (b) Enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 20% within a decade and creating 100 million jobs.
- (c) Enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25% within a decade and creating 200 million jobs.
- (d) Enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 20% within a decade and creating 200 million jobs.
- (e) Enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25% within a decade and creating 150 million jobs.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Government of India has announced a national manufacturing policy with the objective of enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25% within a decade and creating 100 million jobs. It also seeks to empower rural youth by imparting necessary skill sets to make them employable. Sustainable development is integral to the spirit of the policy and technological value addition in manufacturing has received special focus.

Paragraph on Jal Shakti Abhiyan

Q.55) Which of the following is/are the components of the mission talked about in the passage?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**

Options:

- (a) Water conservation and rainwater harvesting
- (b) Renovation of traditional and other water bodies/tanks
- (c) Watershed development
- (d) Intensive afforestation
- (e) All of the above

Answer: E

Explanation:

Secretary, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Shri Parameswaran Iyer, informed that the Jal Shakti Abhiyan is a collaborative effort of various Ministries of the Government of India and State Governments, being coordinated by the DDWS.

He said that teams of officers from the central government will visit and work with district administration in 1592 water stressed blocks in 256 districts, to ensure five important water conservation interventions. These will be water conservation and rainwater harvesting, renovation of traditional and other water bodies/tanks, reuse, bore well recharge structures, watershed development and intensive afforestation.

Q.56) How many blocks have been covered as part of the mission talked about in the passage?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **TOUGH**

Topic – **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**

Options:

- (a) 1548
- (b) 1592
- (c) 1496
- (d) 1689
- (e) 1336

Answer: B

Secretary, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Shri Parameswaran Iyer, informed that the Jal Shakti Abhiyan is a collaborative effort of various Ministries of the Government of India and State Governments, being coordinated by the DDWS. He said that teams of officers from the central government will visit and work with district administration in 1592 water stressed blocks in 256 districts, to ensure five important water conservation interventions.

Q.57) The mission referred to in the passage is being coordinated by which of the following ministries?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**

Options:

- (a) Ministry of Jal Shakti
- (b) Ministry of Rural Development
- (c) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
- (d) Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare
- (e) None of the above

Answer: A

Explanation:

Jal Shakti Abhiyan is a collaborative effort of various ministries of the Government of India and state governments, being coordinated by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS) that comes under the Jal Shakti Ministry.

Paragraph on External Benchmarks

Q.58) Under the External Benchmark Based Lending of the personal or retail loans, which one of the following is not one of the benchmarks for linking the loan rates?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**
Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**
Topic – **MONETARY POLICY**

Options:

- (a) Repo Rate
- (b) Three-month treasury bill yield
- (c) Banks own cost of fund rate
- (d) Six-month treasury bill yield
- (e) All of the above are benchmarks

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on Wednesday made it mandatory for all banks to link floating rate loans — to retail customers and loans to micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) — to an external benchmark.

The move is aimed at faster transmission of monetary policy rates.

Banks can choose from one of the four external benchmarks — repo rate, three-month treasury bill yield, six-month treasury bill yield or any other benchmark interest rate published by Financial Benchmarks India Private Ltd.

Q.59) What will be the impact of the transmission of lower interest rates on loans?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **MONETARY POLICY**

Options:

- (a) Lower requirement of collateral
- (b) Lower default risk
- (c) Lower tenor of loans availed
- (d) Lower uptake of loans
- (e) Lower EMI of loans

Answer: E

Explanation:

You repay the loan in Equated Monthly Installments (EMIs) comprising both principal and interest. Repayment by way of EMI starts from the month following the month in which you take full disbursement. (For understanding how EMI is calculated, please see annex).

The EMI of a floating rate loan changes with changes in market interest rates. If market rates increase, your repayment increases. When rates fall, your dues also fall. The floating interest rate is made up of two parts: the index and the spread. The index is a measure of interest rates generally (based on say, government securities prices), and the spread is an extra amount that the banker adds to cover credit risk, profit mark-up etc. The amount of the spread may differ from one lender to another, but it is usually constant over the life of the loan. If the index rate moves up, so does your interest rate in most circumstances and you will have to pay a higher EMI. Conversely, if the interest rate moves down, your EMI amount should be lower.

Q.60) As per the bimonthly monetary policy released by the RBI in October 2019, what is the GDP growth forecast for 2019-20?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT – MEASUREMENT OF GROWTH:
NATIONAL INCOME AND PER CAPITA INCOME**

Options:

- (a) 6.5%
- (b) 6.3%
- (c) 6.4%
- (d) 6.1%
- (e) 5.9%

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reserve Bank of India revised GDP growth downwards to 5 per cent for 2019-20 from 6.1 per cent projected in its October policy.

Q.61) What has been the forecast of India's growth rate for 2019 by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT – MEASUREMENT OF GROWTH:
NATIONAL INCOME AND PER CAPITA INCOME**

Options:

- (a) 5.8%
- (b) 6.2%
- (c) 6.4%
- (d) 6%
- (e) 6.3%

Answer: D

Explanation:

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) has pegged India's economic growth rate at a seven-year low of 6 per cent in calendar year (CY) 2019. It also highlighted the pitfalls of shadow banking in countries such as India and China, citing the example of Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services (IL&FS).

Q.62) Who is the Chair of committee on Ban of virtual Currencies in India?Static or Current – **CURRENT**1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**Difficulty Level – **EASY**Topic – **MONETARY POLICY****Options:**

- (a) Shaktikanta Das
- (b) Subhash Chandra Garg
- (c) Amitabh Kant
- (d) Arvind Panagariya
- (e) Rajiv Kumar

Answer: B**Explanation:**

A high-level Inter-ministerial Committee (IMC) was constituted on 2nd November, 2017 under the Chairmanship of Secretary, DEA to study the issues related to Virtual Currencies and propose specific action to be taken in this matter. The mandate of the Committee included an examination of the policy and legal framework for the regulation of virtual currencies. The subject of virtual currency is complex owing to its unique features and varying degree of understanding in different jurisdictions.

Q.63) Recently, Union Finance Minister proposed establishing a social stock exchange under the regulatory ambit of which of the following bodies?Static or Current – **CURRENT**1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**Economics or Social Issues – **SOCIAL ISSUES**Difficulty Level – **EASY**Topic – **SOCIAL JUSTICE: POSITIVE DISCRIMINATION IN FAVOR OF THE UNDER PRIVILEGED**

Options:

- (a) Reserve Bank of India
- (b) Securities Exchange Board of India
- (c) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
- (d) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority
- (e) None of the above

Answer: B

Explanation:

In budget session, Finance Minister proposed a social stock exchange (SSE) under the regulatory ambit of the Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) to support social enterprises and non-profits in raising funds.

Q.64) The report titled “World Resources Report: Creating a Sustainable Food Future” has been issued by which of the following organisations?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**

Options:

- (a) World Bank
- (b) UN Environment Programme
- (c) UN Development Programme
- (d) All of the above
- (e) None of the above

Answer: D

Explanation:

The report titled “World Resources Report: Creating a Sustainable Food Future” was co issued by the World Bank, UN Environment Programme and UN Development Programme. The report offers solutions to ensure we can feed 10 billion people by 2050 without increasing emissions, fueling deforestation or exacerbating poverty.

Q.65) Recently, the Government of India has granted approvals for establishment of National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZ). Which of the following locations is not one of those selected for establishment of NIMZ?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **INDUSTRIAL & LABOUR POLICY**

Options:

- (a) Prakasam
- (b) Sangareddy
- (c) Kalinganagar
- (d) Jind
- (e) None of the above

Answer: D

Explanation:

Recently, the Government of India has granted the final approval to three National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZ), namely Prakasam (Andhra Pradesh), Sangareddy (Telangana) and Kalinganagar (Odisha).

EduTap

Question Paper Analysis:

TABLE 1

QUESTION #	MARKS	ECONOMICS OR SOCIAL ISSUES	TOPIC	STATIC OR CURRENT	DIFFICULTY LEVEL
1	1	ECONOMICS	GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT – MEASUREMENT OF GROWTH: NATIONAL INCOME AND PER CAPITA INCOME	STATIC	EASY
2	1	ECONOMICS	GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT – MEASUREMENT OF GROWTH: NATIONAL INCOME AND PER CAPITA INCOME	STATIC	EASY
3	1	ECONOMICS	GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT – MEASUREMENT OF GROWTH: NATIONAL INCOME AND PER CAPITA INCOME	STATIC	EASY
4	1	ECONOMICS	MONETARY POLICY	STATIC	MODERATE
5	1	ECONOMICS	FISCAL POLICY	STATIC	EASY
6	1	ECONOMICS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS	STATIC	TOUGH
7	1	ECONOMICS	INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS	CURRENT	EASY
8	1	SOCIAL ISSUES	INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM	STATIC	MODERATE
9	1	SOCIAL ISSUES	INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM	STATIC	TOUGH
10	1	ECONOMICS	GENDER ISSUES	CURRENT	TOUGH
11	1	ECONOMICS	FISCAL POLICY	CURRENT	MODERATE
12	1	ECONOMICS	MONETARY POLICY	CURRENT	MODERATE
13	1	ECONOMICS	MONETARY POLICY	CURRENT	MODERATE
14	1	ECONOMICS	INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS	CURRENT	MODERATE
15	1	SOCIAL ISSUES	SOCIAL SECTORS IN INDIA, HEALTH AND EDUCATION	CURRENT	MODERATE
16	1	ECONOMICS	POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN INDIA	CURRENT	MODERATE
17	1	ECONOMICS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND	CURRENT	MODERATE

			ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES		
18	1	ECONOMICS	MONETARY POLICY	CURRENT	MODERATE
19	1	SOCIAL ISSUES	SOCIAL SECTORS IN INDIA, HEALTH AND EDUCATION	CURRENT	EASY
20	1	ECONOMICS	INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS	CURRENT	MODERATE
21	1	ECONOMICS	EXPORT-IMPORT POLICY	CURRENT	MODERATE
22	1	ECONOMICS	MONETARY POLICY	CURRENT	MODERATE
23	1	SOCIAL ISSUES	POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN INDIA	CURRENT	MODERATE
24	1	ECONOMICS	INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS	CURRENT	EASY
25	1	ECONOMICS	GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT - MEASUREMENT OF GROWTH: NATIONAL INCOME AND PER CAPITA INCOME	CURRENT	MODERATE
26	1	ECONOMICS	MONETARY POLICY	CURRENT	MODERATE
27	1	ECONOMICS	REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION	CURRENT	EASY
28	1	ECONOMICS	EXPORT-IMPORT POLICY	CURRENT	EASY
29	1	SOCIAL ISSUES	SOCIAL SECTORS IN INDIA, HEALTH AND EDUCATION	CURRENT	MODERATE
30	1	ECONOMICS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	CURRENT	MODERATE
31	2	ECONOMICS	POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN INDIA	CURRENT	MODERATE
32	2	ECONOMICS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	CURRENT	EASY
33	2	ECONOMICS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	CURRENT	TOUGH
34	2	ECONOMICS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL	CURRENT	MODERATE

			ISSUES		
35	2	ECONOMICS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	CURRENT	MODERATE
36	2	ECONOMICS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	CURRENT	MODERATE
37	2	SOCIAL ISSUES	SOCIAL JUSTICE: POSITIVE DISCRIMINATION IN FAVOR OF THE UNDER PRIVILEGED	CURRENT	MODERATE
38	2	SOCIAL ISSUES	SOCIAL JUSTICE: POSITIVE DISCRIMINATION IN FAVOR OF THE UNDER PRIVILEGED	CURRENT	TOUGH
39	2	SOCIAL ISSUES	SOCIAL JUSTICE: POSITIVE DISCRIMINATION IN FAVOR OF THE UNDER PRIVILEGED	CURRENT	TOUGH
40	2	SOCIAL ISSUES	SOCIAL JUSTICE: POSITIVE DISCRIMINATION IN FAVOR OF THE UNDER PRIVILEGED	CURRENT	EASY
41	2	SOCIAL ISSUES	SOCIAL JUSTICE: POSITIVE DISCRIMINATION IN FAVOR OF THE UNDER PRIVILEGED	CURRENT	MODERATE
42	2	SOCIAL ISSUES	SOCIAL JUSTICE: POSITIVE DISCRIMINATION IN FAVOR OF THE UNDER PRIVILEGED	CURRENT	TOUGH
43	2	ECONOMICS	POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN INDIA	CURRENT	EASY
44	2	ECONOMICS	POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN INDIA	CURRENT	TOUGH
45	2	ECONOMICS	POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN INDIA	CURRENT	TOUGH
46	2	ECONOMICS	POVERTY	CURRENT	EASY

			ALLEVIATION AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN INDIA		
47	2	ECONOMICS	GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT – MEASUREMENT OF GROWTH: NATIONAL INCOME AND PER CAPITA INCOME	CURRENT	MODERATE
48	2	ECONOMICS	REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION	CURRENT	EASY
49	2	ECONOMICS	REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION	CURRENT	EASY
50	2	ECONOMICS	REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION	CURRENT	MODERATE
51	2	ECONOMICS	INDUSTRIAL & LABOUR POLICY	CURRENT	EASY
52	2	ECONOMICS	INDUSTRIAL & LABOUR POLICY	CURRENT	EASY
53	2	ECONOMICS	INDUSTRIAL & LABOUR POLICY	CURRENT	MODERATE
54	2	ECONOMICS	INDUSTRIAL & LABOUR POLICY	CURRENT	TOUGH
55	2	ECONOMICS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	CURRENT	MODERATE
56	2	ECONOMICS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	CURRENT	TOUGH
57	2	ECONOMICS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	CURRENT	EASY
58	2	ECONOMICS	MONETARY POLICY	CURRENT	MODERATE
59	2	ECONOMICS	MONETARY POLICY	CURRENT	EASY
60	2	ECONOMICS	GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT – MEASUREMENT OF GROWTH: NATIONAL INCOME AND PER CAPITA INCOME	CURRENT	MODERATE
61	2	ECONOMICS	GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT – MEASUREMENT OF GROWTH: NATIONAL INCOME AND PER CAPITA INCOME	CURRENT	MODERATE
62	2	ECONOMICS	MONETARY POLICY	CURRENT	EASY
63	2	SOCIAL	SOCIAL JUSTICE:	CURRENT	EASY

		ISSUES	POSITIVE DISCRIMINATION IN FAVOR OF THE UNDER PRIVILEGED		
64	2	ECONOMICS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	CURRENT	MODERATE
65	2	ECONOMICS	INDUSTRIAL & LABOUR POLICY	CURRENT	EASY

Analysis:

- This paper was not fundamentally different from the papers of the previous years.

TABLE 2

SUBJECT	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ASKED	TOTAL MARKS ALLOCATED
ECONOMICS	52	80 MARKS
SOCIAL ISSUES	13	20 MARKS

Analysis:

- Trend of economics having relatively higher weightage has continued. This is likely to continue going ahead as well. Students are advised to prioritize Economics over Social Issues in their overall preparation.

TABLE 3

DIFFICULTY LEVEL	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ASKED	TOTAL NUMBER OF MARKS
EASY	22	35
MODERATE	32	46
TOUGH	11	19

Analysis:

- Above break up of questions and marks confirm the feeling of many students that this paper was of easy to moderate levels.
- Many data/number/fact based questions were asked and these have been classified as being of moderate difficulty level. It is important to be mindful of collecting

relevant facts and figures and committing the same to memory as a part of the preparation.

TABLE 4

TYPE OF QUESTION	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ASKED	TOTAL NUMBER OF MARKS
CURRENT	8	8
STATIC	57	92

Analysis:

- Trend of current affair being more important than static part of the syllabus has continued. **Most of the current affairs-based questions were based on developments that took place within six months before the exam.**
- **Therefore**, current Affairs covering a period of 6 months before the examination should be prepared very thoroughly from EduTap’s current affairs magazine. Note that current affairs comprises of three important pillars: General current affairs, Government Schemes and Programmes and Reports.
- Students must not make the folly of completely leaving static syllabus untouched. Remember, the trend can always reverse; understanding of static syllabus is key to answering descriptive questions well; and the interviewer can always be an economy buff wanting to have a long and meaningful conversation regarding the Indian economy!!

TABLE 5

TYPE OF QUESTION	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ASKED	TOTAL NUMBER OF MARKS
QUESTIONS BASED ON OLD SCHEMES (LAUNCHED MORE THAN AN YEAR BEFORE THE EXAM)	09	17
QUESTIONS BASED ON NEW SCHEMES (LAUNCHED WITHIN THE ONE YEAR PERIOD BEFORE THE EXAM)	06	12
QUESTIONS BASED ON OLD AND NEW SCHEMES	15	29

Analysis:

- About 30% of the marks are devoted to government schemes and programmes and therefore these should be covered very well by students.

- As the above table shows, students are advised to cover both old and new schemes well.

TABLE 6

TYPE OF QUESTION	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ASKED	TOTAL NUMBER OF MARKS
QUESTIONS BASED ON NATIONAL REPORTS	10	16
QUESTIONS BASED ON INTERNATIONAL REPORTS	05	06
QUESTIONS BASED ON NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL REPORTS	15	22

Analysis:

- Overall, questions on reports and indices had more than 20% weightage in terms of marks.
- Both national and international reports and indices should be covered well by students.

TABLE 7

NAME OF CHAPTER	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ASKED	TOTAL MARKS ALLOCATED
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	11	20
SOCIAL JUSTICE: POSITIVE DISCRIMINATION IN FAVOR OF THE UNDER PRIVILEGED	07	14
MONETARY POLICY	09	12
POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN INDIA	07	12
GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT – MEASUREMENT OF GROWTH: NATIONAL INCOME AND PER CAPITA INCOME	07	10
INDUSTRIAL & LABOUR POLICY	05	10
REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION	04	07
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS	04	04
SOCIAL SECTORS IN INDIA, HEALTH AND EDUCATION	03	03

FISCAL POLICY	02	02
EXPORT-IMPORT POLICY	02	02
INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM	02	02
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS	01	01
GENDER ISSUES	01	01

Analysis:

- Picking and choosing a handful of chapters of the syllabus as a part of preparation can be a risky strategy. As can be seen from the above table, questions have been asked from a diverse set of chapters. Each and every mark is important to finally clear the exam with a rank.

EduTap

RBI Grade B 2019

PHASE 2 PAPER

Solution & Analysis

ENGLISH



GET IT ON
Google Play

Download The **Edutap** APP



Dear Students,

It is with great pleasure that we present to you this question paper document with detailed explanations for the **RBI Grade B 2019 – Phase 2 exam**. This document has been meticulously to serve as a valuable resource for candidates preparing for the **RBI Grade B officer exam**.

Aspiring candidates are often confused about the pattern, difficulty level and types of questions that may appear in their upcoming exam.

Each question has been carefully solved, and its underlying concepts and principles have been thoroughly explained. This will help you in not only to practice answering questions but also helps you understand the reasoning and logic behind each correct answer. Through explanations, you will be able to reinforce your understanding, clarify any doubts, and develop a deeper grasp of the subject matter.

We wish you all the best in your exam preparation journey and hope that this document proves to be a valuable asset in your pursuit of success.

Disclaimer: While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy and relevance of the questions, there can be some variations in the question language and options. Therefore, we encourage you to use these questions as a reference point. This will help you acquire a comprehensive understanding of the syllabus and increase your chances of success in the upcoming **RBI Grade B officer exam**.

EduTap



R. B. I. (Gr. B.) -2019

(Maximum Marks—100)

[Duration: 90 Minutes]

PAPER II English

Instructions. —

- (1) All questions are compulsory.
- (2) Each question should be answered in the box provided and the **question number must be written on the top.**
- (3) The answers of parts of the same question, if any, should be written together. In other words, the answer of another questions should not be written in-between the Parts of a question.
- (4) **Marks will be deducted if an answer far exceeds or falls short of the set limit,** or is irrelevant.
- (5) Answers must be written **in English only.**

1) Write an essay of about 300 words on any one of the following:

—

(40 Marks)

1. Higher Education

- Higher education deals with the tertiary level of education. Under-graduate colleges, Post-graduate college. Universities and centres, of advanced studies are coming under scope of higher education. As on 31.02.05, there were 342 Universities including 18 central Universities, 211 state Universities, 95 deemed Universities and 5 institutions established under state legislation and 13 Institutes of National Importance.

There were 17625 colleges, of which 5286 have been recognized by UGC. In 2004-05, an estimated 104.81 lakh students were enrolled in the institutions of Higher Education and the faculty strength was 4.71 lakh. Higher education has special value in the emerging knowledge society. It contributes directly as well as indirectly to the wealth of a nation. Therefore, the country's future depends on a massive expansion of education particularly at higher education level.

Objective of Higher Education:

The University Education Commission -1048-49 have made a number of significant recommendations on various aspects of higher education.

(1) Wisdom and knowledge:

Since education is both a training of minds and training of souls, it should give both knowledge and wisdom. No amount of factual information would take ordinarily into educated men unless something is awakened in them. Therefore, there should be inculcation of wisdom and knowledge.

(2) Aims of the social order:

Our education system must find its guiding principle in the aims of the social order for which it prepares. Unless we preserve the value of democracy, justice, liberty, equality and fraternity, we cannot Preserve our freedom.

(3) Love for higher values of life:

The greatness of a country does not depend on the extent of its territory, the length of its communication or the amount of its wealth, but on the love for higher values of life. We must develop thought for the poor and sufferings, regards and respect for women, faith in brotherhood regardless of race, colour, religion etc.

(4) Training for leadership:

One of the important aims of higher education is the training for leadership in the profession and public life. It is the function of universities to train men and women for wise leadership.

The Indian Education Commission (1964-66) has made the following recommendations:

(1) To seek and cultivate new knowledge, to engage vigorously and fearlessly in the spirit of truth and to interpret old knowledge and beliefs in the light of new needs and discoveries.

(2) To provide the right kind of leadership in all walks of life, to identify gifted youth and help them develop their potential to the full by cultivating physical fitness, right interests, attitudes and moral and intellectual values.

(3) To provide society with competent men and women train in agriculture, arts, medicine, science and technology and various other professions, who will also be cultivated citizen individuals imbued with a sense of social justice.

(4) To strive to promote equality and social justice and to reduce social and cultural differences through diffusion of knowledge.

(5) To foster in the teachers and students and through them in society generally the attitudes and values needed for developing the good life.

2. Stress among Youth

- Reasons of Stress in Adolescents in a Family

- History of depression and/or suicide in the family
- Alcoholism or drug use in the family
- Sexual or physical abuse patterns in the family
- Chronic illness in oneself or family
- Family or individual history of psychiatric disorders such as eating disorders, schizophrenia, manic-depressive disorder, conduct disorders, delinquency
- Death or serious loss in the family
- Learning disabilities or mental/physical disabilities
- Absent or divorced parents; inadequate bonding in adoptive families
- Family conflict; poor parent/child relationships

Change in Personality Traits

- Personality traits, especially when they change dramatically, can signal serious trouble. These traits include:
- Impulsive behaviors, obsessions and unreal fears
- Aggressive and antisocial behavior
- Withdrawal and isolation; detachment
- Poor social skills resulting in feelings of humiliation, poor self-worth, blame and feeling ugly
- Over-achieving and extreme pressure to perform
- Problems with sleeping and/or eating

Psychological & Social Events

Psychological and social events contribute to the accumulation of problems and stressors. These are:

- Loss experience such as a death or suicide of a friend or family member; broken romance, loss of a close friendship or a family move
- Unmet personal or parental expectation such as failure to achieve a goal, poor grades, social rejection
- Unresolved conflict with family members, peers, teachers, coaches that results in anger, frustration, rejection
- Humiliating experience resulting in loss of self-esteem or rejection
- Unexpected events such as pregnancy or financial problems
- Predispositions, stressors and behaviors weave together to form a composite picture of a youth at high risk for depression and self-destructive behavior
- Death or serious loss in the family
- Learning disabilities or mental/physical disabilities
- Absent or divorced parents; inadequate bonding in adoptive families
- Family conflict; poor parent/child relationships

3. NBFC Loan Collection Issues

- Common Lending Challenges Faced By NBFCs

With increased competition in the lending market and high cost of borrowing, there is a need for every business player to be as agile in the practices they follow as possible. Modern borrowers are tech-savvy and have hi-tech demands when it comes to credit facilities. Following a more customer-appealing approach, like technological integrations and innovations, can give a financial lending entity an edge above the rest. However, there are impediments to the current growth rate of NBFCs. Some of them are listed below:

1. Manual Handling of the Lending Process can be Cumbersome and Expensive

Lending processes can be time-consuming and tedious. A lot of paperwork is required, and manual evaluation and verification can take days altogether. The companies need to maintain a thriving workforce to meet the growing needs of the business, which further incurs more expenses.

2. Limited Expansion Opportunities

The reduced risk appetite of traditional banks is one of the biggest pushes that has led to the growth of NBFCs. They target applicants that get rejections from formal bankers and rural unorganised and under-banked populace. To further expand, NBFCs need to develop insights into their target audience. Gaining knowledge about the lending landscape would help them reach their market goals and bring in better revenues. NBFCs also find it difficult to target new customers and ensure expansion.

3. Difficulty in Hosting Customised Customer Experiences

Although NBFCs boast of highly customised services to suit the needs of particular clients, to differentiate themselves from traditional lenders, it remains challenging to execute. Increasing competition often coaxes them to use new strategies to reach the target audience and impress them. There is a need to break from the standard loan dispensing norms and offer highly innovative and tailored credit offerings to individuals.

4. Below Par Customer Experiences

NBFCs aspire to expand the market share they capture by offering diverse credit disbursement avenue to applicants who get rejected at the hands of traditional lending institutions. They also target the under-banked and unbanked sector of the populace. Given the enormous volume of loan applications and limited staffing, the customer service they offer suffers miserably.

5. Debt Recovery

NBFCs often come under the purview of regulatory authorities with strict scrutiny on their collection processes. All financial lending companies need to strengthen their debt recovery strategies to earn steady streams of revenue. Given the regulations, NBFCs often struggle with coming up with debt recovery strategies and which adversely affects their returns.

The Right Lending Lifecycle Management Software Can Help Overcome These Woes!

- Seamless Customer Experience for The Borrower
- Cost-cutting and Time Saving by Omitting Manual Effort
- Market Share Capturing & Customer Base Expansion
- Curating Highly Customised Lending Experiences
- Automotive Debt Recovery Tools

4. Democracy and Importance of Vote

- Elections form the bedrock of the largest democracy in the world - India. Since Independence, as many as 15 Lok Sabhas have been formed through elections, the first one being held in 1951-52. The methodology of election is through universal adult suffrage, whereby every citizen of India over 18 years of age is an eligible voter in the eyes of the Constitution.

Elections provide a way to the people to assert their voice, opinion and choose the person whose priorities and ideas matches with them most. In India the elections are not new and they started taking place before the independence from British rule itself. But before independence the franchise was quit limited and very few were having rights to participate and vote. After independence, India adopted universal adult suffrage and each adult Indian got the right to vote.

The importance of elections in India—and for that matter, in any democracy—is as follows:

Choice of leadership: Elections provide a way for the citizens of India to choose their leaders. They do so by casting their vote in favour of the candidate or party whose views appeal to them. This ensures that the will of the people is reflected in the elected candidates.

Change of leadership: Elections in India are also a platform for the public to voice their resentment against a ruling party. By voting for other parties and helping elect a different government, citizens demonstrate that they possess ultimate authority.

Political participation: Elections open the door for new issues to be raised in public. If a citizen of India wishes to introduce reforms that are not the agenda of any of the parties, he or she is free to contest the elections either independently or by forming a new political party.

Self-corrective system: Because elections are a regular exercise, occurring every five years in India, the ruling parties are kept in check and made to consider the demands of the public. This works as a self-corrective system whereby political parties review their performance and try to appease the voters.

With a population of over 1.2 billion (according to the 2011 census) spread across 28 states and 7 union territories, India has a system of elections that is both daunting and praiseworthy.

5. Scope of 5G in India

- India's **National Digital Communications Policy 2018** highlights the importance of 5G when it states that the convergence of a cluster of revolutionary technologies including 5G, the cloud, Internet of Things (IoT) and data analytics, along with a growing start-up community, promise to accelerate and deepen its digital engagement, opening up a new horizon of opportunities.

In the case of India, 5G networks could improve the accessibility of services such as mobile banking and healthcare, and enable exponential growth in opportunities for unemployed or underemployed people to engage in fulfilling and productive work.

In this context, the Indian government has set a target of commercializing 5G by 2020. However, there is a need for India to pursue the rollout of 5G with a **cautious approach**.

- What is 5G?
 - 5G is the next generation of mobile broadband that will eventually replace, or at least augment 4G LTE connection.
 - 5G offers exponentially faster download and upload speeds.
 - 5G will deliver multi-Gbps peak rates, ultra-low latency, massive capacity, and a more uniform user experience.
 - Latency, or the time it takes devices to communicate with wireless networks, will also drastically decrease.
 - A government panel report points out that with 5G, the peak network data speeds are expected to be in the range of 2-20 Gigabit per second (Gbps).
 - This is in contrast to 4G link speeds in averaging 6-7 Megabit per second (Mbps) in India as compared to 25 Mbps in advanced countries.
 - KPMG in its report, released at the Indian Mobile Congress 2019, predicts the cumulative impact of 5G in India at \$1 trillion by 2035.
- Application of 5G
 - 5G will help in creating cyber-physical networks which **not only interconnect people, but also interconnect and control machines, objects, and devices**. It will deliver new levels of

performance and efficiency that will empower new user experiences and connect new industries.

- Due to high-speed, high-reliability, low-latency network, 5G networks will act as an enabler for the Industrial revolution 4.0.
5G is expected to form the **backbone of emerging technologies** such as the Internet of Things (IoT) and machine to machine communications, thereby supporting a much larger range of applications and services, including driverless vehicles, telesurgery and real-time data analytics.
- A government panel on 5G says the technology will extend the use of wireless technologies — for the first time — across completely new sectors of the economy from industrial to commercial, educational, health care, agricultural, financial and social sectors.
- Also, the primary applications of 5G will be the implementation of a sensor-embedded network that will allow real-time relay of information across fields such as manufacturing, consumer durables and agriculture.
- Why should India not hurry rollout of 5G?
 - **Expensive Enabling Infrastructure:** Besides the spectrum, 5G will require a fundamental change to the core architecture of the communication system. The major flaw of data transfer using 5G is that it can't carry data over longer distances. Hence, 5G needs to be augmented to enable infrastructure.
 - **5G-A Critical Infrastructure:** 5G due to its expansive applications forms the part of critical infrastructure. This makes the consequences of the networks failing or being deliberately sabotaged in a cyber attack significantly more serious.

- **Financial Hurdles:** Telecom industry body Cellular Operators Association of India (COAI) has also expressed concerns about the financial health of the telecom sector (AGR issue).
- **Price Sensitivity:** Device cost is of relevance to a price-sensitive market such as ours.
 - 5G smartphone models are likely to cost much more than the most advanced 4G devices currently available — with enhanced features, additional cameras and sensors to support AR and VR applications.

Way Forward

- Regulatory frameworks will also need to evolve to keep pace with this change. In this context, there is a need for India to enact a data protection law.
- There is a need to set up universal standards and procedure for seamless integration of services and infrastructure under 5G.

In order to deal with the concern of technical companies (like in case of Huawei) leaking critical information, a “**no-backdoor**” agreement with the Indian government and telecom companies will ensure that no snooping is allowed on its network.
- In order to mitigate initial high cost for establishing enabling infrastructure for 5G, base stations might move to drones or balloons to ensure that the Internet of Everything is also the Internet of Everywhere.
 - This new revolution will take access to connectivity and, through it, access to knowledge to vast sections of the population, and entire geographies that have been cut off so far.

- India needs to invest in research and development in technologies related to critical infrastructure and strive to indigenize them as soon as possible.

2) Make a precis of the following passage reducing it to about 170 words, and also, give it a suitable title. (30 Marks)

Rural-urban inflation divergence does not persist in the long run and converges over time, and both exhibit a long-term equilibrium relationship, said an RBI article.

This convergence of rural-urban inflation supports the relevance of one inflation target as nominal anchor at the national level, said the article prepared by Binod B Bhoi, Himani Shekhar and Ipsita Padhi, Department of Economic and Policy Research, RBI.

"Rural urban inflation dynamics in India reveals close co-movement, with episodic divergences driven by different components – food, fuel or ex-food and fuel – which do not persist long," it said.

Empirical estimates, it said, revealed that the differentials between rural and urban inflation are transient and both exhibit a long-run equilibrium relationship, with a significant error correction in the short-run.

At the state level, urban and rural inflation rates converge over time, the article said, adding "these findings support the relevance of one inflation target as the nominal anchor at the national level for both rural and urban areas as well as all states".

The RBI said the views expressed in the article are those of the authors and do not represent the views of the central bank.

The article noted that headline Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation witnessed significant and sustained moderation during 2012-13 to 2018-19, before rising thereafter.

Both rural and urban inflation exhibited a similar trend with the only difference that urban inflation started rising from 2018-19.

Moreover, annual average urban inflation which was ruling below rural inflation till 2017-18, moved above it during 2018-19 and 2019-20. Both food and non-food inflation contributed to the divergence between urban and rural inflation.

The authors said contributions of major groups to annual inflation, however, mask intra-year movements in inflation in the rural and urban areas, given significant differences in the composition of the CPI baskets.

"It can be observed from monthly data that rural and urban all groups inflation have often diverged during 2012-2020, but the divergence has not persisted long, suggesting the existence of a long-run relationship between them," the article said.

This is further corroborated by the fact that the divergence has been driven not by any single component over time but by different components of CPI, food, fuel and excluding food and fuel items, during different periods, it added.

It further said that in 2020-21 so far, headline inflation has firmed up further reflecting the impact of COVID-19 induced lockdown measures and associated supply chain disruptions. Rural and urban

inflation, however, have displayed significant convergence, broadly mirroring the trends in food price inflation after April-May 2020.

This could be attributed to the nature of the spread of COVID-19 and imposition of various lockdown measures to contain the spread, which was initially confined to urban areas before eventually spreading to rural areas," it said.

The RBI has been tasked by the government to keep the retail inflation at four percent (+, - two percent).

Answer –

RURAL- URBAN INFLATION: NOT SO DISPARATE

Needless to mention about India's diversity, rural and urban are the major diversifications of India. The socio-economic scenario being evidently different, financial indicators such as consumption, inflation, income must show divergence. Although, citing an article by Department of Economic and Policy Research, RBI, there is a striking co-movement of rural urban inflation dynamics. Coming to the measuring tool of inflation, Consumer Price Index (CPI) has witnessed similar trends in both rural and urban areas in recent years. Major contributions of various groups to annual inflation do seem to show disparity owing to the heterogeneous nature of CPI baskets. Looking at the estimates, the differentials between the two are not prominent and tend to exhibit an equilibrium in the long run. In 2020-21, rural urban inflation has shown convergence mirroring the food price rise after April-May 2020. Hence, these findings support the relevance of one inflation target at the national level for all.

Q.3 Read the passage given below and answer the following questions on the basis of the passage in your own words.

India's economy is likely to grow two and half times to \$7 trillion by 2030, from about \$3 trillion now, making India the world's third

largest economy. This implies that nominal GDP growth is likely to average just over 10% through the next decade, Deutsche Bank said in a research report, Imagine 2030.

The sharp slowdown in the recent years, despite Indian economy's promise over the last decade, is not indicative of what is in the store for the next decade, Deutsche Bank said.

"Despite its promise over the last decade, the Indian economy has slowed down sharply in recent years. That has led some to predict the decade ahead will be one of lower growth and frustration that India's enormous potential will, yet again, go unfulfilled," the report said.

As far as India's economic growth is concerned, it may remain below potential in the near term. However, ongoing government measures will give major push to its potential in the future.

"For starters, to offset the demand slowdown, the government took the bold decision in September (2019) to meaningfully cut the corporate tax rate. This will likely incentivise greater foreign direct investment flow into the country and support private investment in the economy, which has remained weak over the last eight years," the report said.

Additionally, the Reserve Bank of India's decision to cut the key lending rate by 135 basis points in calendar 2019 will revive growth, the report said. "Apart from these stimulus measures, reforms initiated in the last few years, should also improve the medium term outlook," it added.

"As economies with significantly higher informal sector employment, such as India, typically have lower per capita income, policies which

are aimed at the greater formalisation of the economy should help to accelerate per capita income levels," the report said.

Reforms such as demonetisation and roll out of the goods and services tax (GST) are likely to play major role in formalisation of the economy and will bear fruits in the next decade, the report said.

While demonetisation has resulted in incentivising a faster pace of digitisation, GST, by the very nature of its design, will expedite formalisation of the economy, and will consequently improve the fiscal and growth dynamics of the country, it added.

Demonetisation and GST apart, India's bankruptcy law that came into force in 2017 will also help drive growth in the upcoming decade. Even the Reserve Bank's move to adopt inflation targeting and establish positive real interest rates in the economy will boost growth in the next decade.

Q.3 Read the passage given above and answer the following questions on the basis of the passage in your own words. (30 Marks)

1) Discuss the current state of the Indian economy.

- The year 2020 has been a complete nightmare for all the economies of the world. Be it developed or developing economies of the world, the COVID-19 has hit hard on all. India aims to become a \$7 trillion economy by the year 2030 as also mentioned in research report, Imagine 2030 by Deutsche Bank. We can say that the Indian economy has a lot to offer in the coming decade. But the realities are quite contradictory. In December 2020, the RBI predicted India's GDP to grow at -7.5% for the financial year ending on March 31, 2021. The central bank also mentioned that India is recovering at a faster pace than expected in the later half of 2020. Recent years have also

witnessed a slump in India's growth because of lower demand. The government is optimistic for the future and has also brought in a slew of reforms, new initiatives to push the economy to desired results.

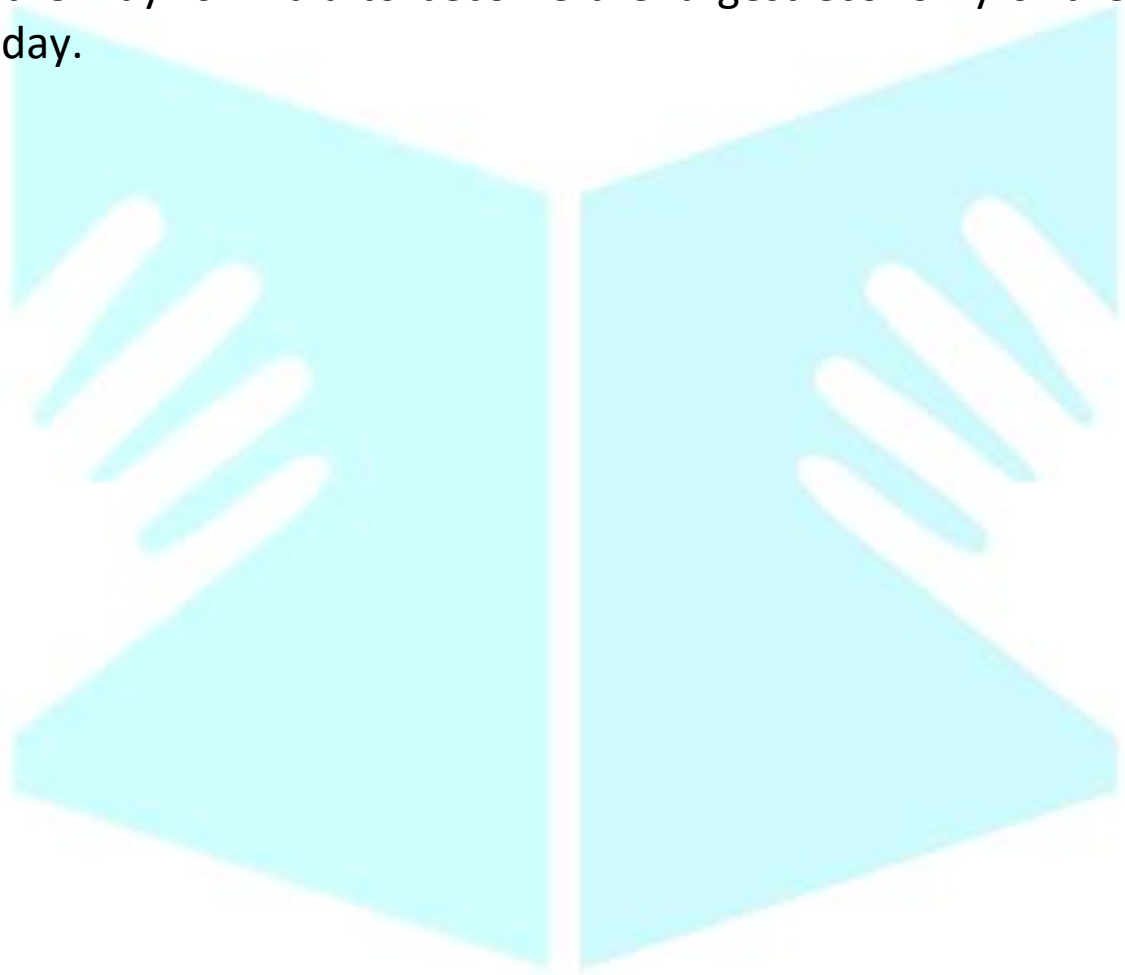
2) Describe how the Govt. plans to revive the economy.

- The revival of the Indian economy is of utmost importance for the Indian Government since recent times owing to the slowdown of demand and slump in economic growth. Firstly, in 2019 to incentivise Foreign Direct Investment in the country, the government cut the corporate tax rate. This will also aid in ease of doing business and support private investment in the economy. Also, the RBI has also cut the key lending rate, also known as the repo rate by 135 basis points in 2019 and to just 4% in the year 2020. Recent reforms introduced by the government majorly focus on financial inclusion to raise demand and run the economic cog wheels. Greater formalisation of economies intend to bring in more and more people from informal sector to participate in the economic revival. Demonetisation has led to emergence of digitisation of the Indian economy. And, the GST by its very nature will improve the fiscal and growth dynamics of the country bearing fruits in the next decade.

3) Discuss the purpose of the author to write this article?

- The author has purposely written this article to get the attention of the readers to the prevailing condition of the India economy. As is evident from the article, India has high potential to become the third largest economy of the world by the year 2030. Clearly, the world has observed India's growth rate over the years and the zeal to improve. Hence, the Deutsche Bank has mentioned Indian economy and its future forecast in its report Imagine 2030. It mentions how in spite of enormous potential, India's efforts to become a \$7 trillion economy may not get fulfilled, yet again. The slowdown is prominent enough and requires dynamic effective reform exercises in order to

revive the economy. Major reason being the slump in demand in recent years, the government has come up with various changes which tend to push the Indian economy towards its goal. The author has lauded the measures taken by the government and the central bank in recent years and keeps up the hope that they will bear fruits in the coming decade. In all, optimism with continued efforts will pave the way for India to become the largest economy of the world someday.



EduTap