

# RBI GRADE B 2023

## PHASE 1

# MEMORY BASED PAPER

# DETAILED EXPLANATIONS

Dear Students,

It is with great pleasure that we present to you this question paper document with detailed explanations for the RBI Grade B 2023 – Phase 1 . 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

## RBI Grade B 2023 - Recollected Questions

### Section – General Awareness

**Q1. Recently a declaration has been adopted by that aims to boost industry ties on defense and renewable energy, in the face of growing competition from the other emerging countries, The above-mentioned Atlantic Declaration, was signed between which two countries?**

- A. United States and United Kingdom
- B. Australia & United Kingdom
- C. France and United States
- D. Australia and United Kingdom
- E. Australia and France

**Q2. United States will rejoin an organization in July, four years after it left it in 2019, alleging that it was biased against Israel. The move to rejoin will face a vote by organisation's member states and is expected to pass easily. Which of the following organisation US is about to re-join?**

- A. UNICEF
- B. WHO
- C. UNESCO
- D. UNCTAD
- E. SCO

**Q3. What is the objective of the "Antardrishti Dashboard" which was launched recently by RBI?**

- A. It will provide the required insight to assess and monitor the progress of grievance redressal mechanism.
- B. It will provide the required insight to assess and monitor the progress of financial inclusion.
- C. It will provide the required insight to assess and monitor the progress of reducing NPAs.
- D. It will provide the required insight to assess and monitor the progress of strengthening financial system.
- E. It will provide the required insight to assess and monitor the progress of digital banking.

**Q4. Recently, Indian-origin Climate Change researcher \_\_\_\_\_ has been picked for the Spinoza Prize 2023, which is the highest scientific honour in Netherlands and has a prize money of \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. Sheo Kumar, 1.5 million euros
- B. Rajkumar Upadhyay, 2.5 million euros
- C. Joyeeta Gupta, 1.5 million euros
- D. K Rajaraman, 3.5 million euros

E. Navtej Bal, 1.5 million euros

**Q5. Which country has achieved the gender parity according to the latest Global Gender Gap Index?**

- A. Iceland
- B. Finland
- C. Denmark
- D. Sweden
- E. No one

**Q6. Comptroller and Auditor General of India Girish Chandra Murmu has been re-elected as the external auditor of \_\_\_\_\_ for a for a four-year term from\_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. WHO, 2024 to 2027
- B. UNICEF, 2023 to 2026
- C. UNESCO, 2024 to 2027
- D. WTO, 2023 to 2026
- E. UNCTAD, 2024 to 2027

**Q7. The tropical cyclones forming over different Ocean basins are named by the concerned regional specialised meteorological centres (RSMCs) and regional Tropical Cyclone Warning Centres (TCWCs). According to the 'List of North Indian Ocean Tropical Cyclone Names', what is the name of the next cyclone after cyclone 'Biparjoy' and the name has been recommended by which country?**

- A. Prahar, Bangladesh
- B. Akhand, India
- C. Tej, India
- D. Bhanwar, Nepal
- E. Prachand, Sri Lanka

**Q8. Foreign Trade Policy (2023) is a policy document which is based on continuity of time-tested schemes facilitating exports as well as a document which is nimble and responsive to the requirements of trade. Which among the following is not part of the four key pillars of the Foreign Trade Policy 2023 announced recently?**

- A. Incentive to Remission
- B. Export promotion through collaboration - Exporters, States, Districts, Indian Missions
- C. Ease of doing business, reduction in transaction cost and e-initiatives
- D. Emerging Areas – E-Commerce Developing Districts as Export Hubs and streamlining SCOMET policy
- E. E-Governance

**Q9. The Union government, in consultation with the RBI, fixes the inflation target for the central bank every five years. The Upper Tolerance level of Inflation is \_\_\_\_\_ and in case of breach of the upper tolerance for \_\_\_\_\_ quarters the report has to be submitted by RBI.**

- A. 4.0%, three consecutive quarters
- B. 5.0%, two consecutive quarters
- C. 6.0%, two consecutive quarters
- D. 6.0%, three consecutive quarters
- E. 5.0%, three consecutive quarters

**Q10. As per the survey of professional forecasters (SPF) by RBI, the real gross domestic product (GDP) growth forecast for 2023-24 has been retained at \_\_\_\_\_, while it is expected to grow by \_\_\_\_\_ in 2024-25.**

- A. 5.7 per cent, 6.1 per cent
- B. 5.9 per cent, 6.3 per cent
- C. 6.0 per cent, 6.4 per cent
- D. 6.1 per cent, 6.4 per cent
- E. 6.2 per cent, 6.3 per cent

**Q11. As per Annual Report of RBI, Commercial banks remained the largest holders of government securities [including T-Bills and state government securities (SGSs)] accounting for \_\_\_\_\_ as at end-March 2023.**

- A. 27.5%
- B. 37.5%
- C. 25.5%
- D. 31.5%
- E. 28.5%

**Q12. Which of the following States are among the top 3 States with highest mangrove cover in India?**

1. West Bengal
2. Gujarat
3. Andaman Nicobar
4. Tamil Nadu

- A. 1, 2 & 3
- B. Only 2 & 3
- C. Only 1 & 4
- D. Only 3 & 4
- E. 2, 3 & 4

**Q13. Group of Twenty (G20) is an intergovernmental forum comprising 19 countries and the European Union. India holds the Presidency of the G20 from December 1, 2022 to November 30, 2023. Which of the following is not one of the guest countries invited in G20 summit under India's presidency?**

- A. Bangladesh
- B. Phillipines
- C. Mauritius
- D. Netherlands
- E. Nigeria

**Q14. India is NOT a member of which of the following organizations?**

- A. SCO
- B. ADB
- C. World Trade Organisation
- D. OECD
- E. World Bank

**Q15. As per RBI Annual Report 2022-23, India has remained among the fastest growing major economies of the world, contributing more than \_\_\_\_\_ to global growth on average during the last five years.**

- A. 5.5%
- B. 7.5%
- C. 12%
- D. 6.8%
- E. 10.5%

**Q16. As per the Financial Stability Report, SCBs' gross non-performing assets (GNPA) ratio continued its downtrend and fell to a \_\_\_\_\_ year low in 3.9% in March 2023 and the net non-performing assets (NNPA) ratio declined to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. 8, 0.5%
- B. 10, 1%
- C. 13, 1.5%
- D. 10, 1.5%
- E. 8, 1%

**Q17. Despite prolonged geopolitical tensions and slowing global trade, India's merchandise exports touched US\$ 450.4 billion during 2022- 23, which is 6.7 per cent above the previous year's record level. Which sector contributed the largest share in the merchandise exports from India?**

- A. Electronic Goods

- B. Petroleum Products
- C. Rice
- D. Organic and Inorganic Chemicals
- E. Iron Ore

**Q18. The core theme of the 2025 Payments Vision document is E-Payments for Everyone**

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. E-Payments for Elder
  - B. Everywhere, Everytime
  - C. Everywhere, Everything
  - D. Everything, Everytime
  - E. Everyone, Everything

**Q19. Which among the following ASEAN countries are also the members of BIMSTEC?**

**1. Thailand**

**2. Singapore**

**3. Myanmar**

**4. Indonesia**

**5. Vietnam**

- A. 1, 2 and 3 only
- B. 3 and 4 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 4 and 5
- E. All of the above

**Q20. There has been great excitement and a rush of positive sentiment among members of the fintech community (digital lenders), regulated lenders, and investors about the recently (June 2023) released Guidelines on Default Loss Guarantee (DLG) in Digital Lending which were issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The Guidelines on Default Loss Guarantee (DLG) in Digital Lending is not applicable on which of the following entities?**

- A. Payment Banks
- B. Small Finance Banks
- C. State Co-operative Banks
- D. NBFC
- E. Commercial Banks

**Q21. The term of State Legislative Assemblies of which of the following State will not end till Jan 2024?**

- A. Madhya Pradesh
- B. Rajasthan
- C. Haryana
- D. Chhattisgarh
- E. Telangana

**Q22. Which among the following small saving scheme will provide highest return in July-September 2023?**

- A. Kisan Vikas Patra
- B. National Savings Certificate (NSC)
- C. Senior citizen savings Scheme
- D. Sukanya Samridhi
- E. Monthly Income Scheme

**Q23. HS Prannoy ended a six-year long title drought with a three-game win over China's Weng Hong Yang in a pulsating men's singles finals at the Malaysia Masters. This title is known as \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. Super 1000 title
- B. Super 500 title
- C. Super 300 title
- D. Super 200 title
- E. Super 100 title

**Q24. For the first time in India, the share price of a company crossed the Rs 1 lakh mark. With this, \_\_\_\_\_ became the first stock in India to cross the Rs 1 lakh mark per share in intra-day trade after its share jumped 1.07 per cent in early trade recently in June 2023.**

- A. Honeywell
- B. MRF Ltd
- C. Page Industries
- D. 3M India
- E. Shree Cement

**Q25. With classification of UCBs into four tiers, the prudential exposure limits for UCBs to a group of connected borrowers/parties will be how much of their tier-I capital?**

- A. ₹150 lakh
- B. ₹120 lakh
- C. ₹60 lakh
- D. ₹50 lakh
- E. ₹70 lakh



**Q26. As per the recent (June 2023) data of Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), United Arab Emirates (UAE), with which India implemented a comprehensive free trade agreement in May last year, has emerged as the fourth largest investor in India during 2022-23. Which among the following countries are among the top 3 sources of FDI into India?**

- A. UAE, Mauritius, US
- B. Netherlands, Mauritius, US
- C. Singapore, Mauritius, US
- D. Singapore, Netherlands, US
- E. Singapore, Mauritius, Australia

**Q27. India's overall exports (Merchandise and Services combined) in April 2023 is estimated to be USD 65.02 Billion, exhibiting a positive growth of 2.00 per cent over April 2022. Which one of the following key sectors under merchandise exports exhibited highest positive growth in April 2023 as compared to the same period last year (April 2022)?**

- A. Oil Meals
- B. Electronic Goods
- C. Ceramic Products & Glassware
- D. Drugs & Pharmaceuticals
- E. Cereal Preparations & Miscellaneous Processed Items

**Q28. Which of the following States are among the top 3 destination States for FDI in India?**

1. Maharashtra
2. Karnataka
3. Gujarat
4. Delhi
5. Tamil Nadu

- A. Only 1
- B. Both 2 & 3
- C. 1, 3 and 5
- D. 2, 4 and 5
- E. 1, 2 and 3

**Q29. Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya unveiled the 5th State Food Safety Index (SFSI), which evaluates the performance of states and union territories across six different aspects of food safety. Which one of the following are the top-3 states in the large state category of the State Food Safety Index?**

- A. Kerala, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh
- B. Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Punjab

- C. Kerala, Punjab and Tamil Nadu
- D. Haryana, Kerala and Telangana
- E. Haryana, Punjab and Tamil Nadu

**Q30. Who has been recently appointed as the chair of B20 India which represents the entire G20 business community?**

- A. Ajay Bhalla
- B. Gautam Adani
- C. N. Chandrasekaran
- D. Ratan Tata
- E. Ravneet Kaur

**Q31. The headquarters of European Central Bank is located in \_\_\_\_ and was established in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. London, 1998
- B. Brussels, 2002
- C. Paris, 2000
- D. Rome, 1998
- E. Frankfurt, 1998

**Q32. Which of the following statements is true regarding Call Money, Notice Money and Term Money?**

- A. Scheduled commercial banks (including Small Finance Banks) cannot set their own limits for borrowing in call money and notice money markets, within the prescribed prudential limits for inter-bank liabilities
- B. Scheduled commercial banks (excluding Small Finance Banks) can set their own limits for borrowing in call money and notice money markets, within the prescribed prudential limits for inter-bank liabilities
- C. Scheduled commercial banks (excluding Small Finance Banks) can set their own limits for borrowing in call money only but not in notice money markets, within the prescribed prudential limits for inter-bank liabilities
- D. Scheduled commercial banks (including Small Finance Banks) can set their own limits for borrowing in call money only but not in notice money markets, within the prescribed prudential limits for inter-bank liabilities
- E. None of the above

**Q33. 50 years after the launch of Project Tiger on April 1, 1973, India's tiger population today ranges from 2,500 to 3,000. When Project Tiger started, we had \_\_\_\_ tiger reserves. In 2023, we have \_\_\_\_.**

- A. 9, 47
- B. 9, 53

- C. 9, 48
- D. 9, 55
- E. 9, 67

**Q34. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding Sovereign Gold Bonds?**

- A. Investment limit per fiscal year is 4 kg for individuals and Hindu Undivided Family (HUF)
- B. Investment limit per fiscal year is 20 Kg for Trusts and similar entities notified by the Government from time to time
- C. Bond is available both in demat and paper form
- D. Total limit is excluding purchase from secondary market
- E. Bond can be used as collateral for loans

**Q35. Which among the following bank has launched corporate customer platform "fyn"?**

- A. Kotak Mahindra Bank
- B. IndusInd Bank
- C. HDFC Bank
- D. RBL Bank
- E. Federal Bank

**Q36. Which of the following is one of the Payment System Operator in India?**

- A. Clearing Corporation of India
- B. National Payments Corporation of India
- C. Scheduled Commercial Banks
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

**Q37. Recently, 40 years have been completed for the historic win of India in 1983 Cricket World Cup final. India scored 183 runs batting first, what was the score of West Indies?**

- A. 128
- B. 133
- C. 110
- D. 125
- E. 140

**Q38. The Union Minister of Ports, Shipping & Waterways and Ayush, Shri Sarbananda Sonowal flagged off the maiden International Cruise Vessel "\_\_\_\_\_", India's first international cruise vessel, from Chennai to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. MV Empress, Bangladesh
- B. MV Ganga Vilas, Bhutan
- C. MV Empress, Sri Lanka
- D. MV Ganga Vilas, Sri Lanka
- E. MV Emperor, Sri Lanka

**Q39. Which of the following institutes celebrate their foundation day on 1st July?**

- A. Indian Space Research Organisation
- B. Institute of Chartered Accountants of India
- C. Defence Research and Development Organisation
- D. Border Roads Organisation
- E. NITI Aayog

**Q40. Brand Finance evaluates and values over 5,000 brands every year, across all sectors and geographies. Get instant access to the world's largest brand database, including brand value, brand strength, research and competitive ranking data. According to brand finance India, which among the following is not among the top 5 Indian brands?**

- A. Tata
- B. Infosys
- C. HDFC Bank
- D. LIC
- E. Reliance

**Q41. The National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) was approved by the MHRD and launched by Honourable Minister of Human Resource Development on 29th September 2015. As per the NIRF's "India Rankings 2023", which one of the following has been matched incorrectly:**

1. Top performing University: IISc Bengaluru
2. Top performing College: ST Stephens
3. Top performing institute in Overall Category: IIT Madras

- A. 2 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3
- E. None of the above

**Q42. El Nino is a cyclical environmental condition that occurs across the Equatorial Pacific Ocean and is triggered by natural interactions between the ocean and atmosphere with the driving factors being the sea surface temperature, rainfall, air pressure, and atmospheric and ocean circulations. It occurs when the surface water in the equatorial Pacific becomes warmer than average and east winds blow weaker than normal. The phenomenon is similar to which of the following climatic anomaly?**

- A. Indian Ocean Dipole
- B. Madden Oscillation
- C. Madden Jullian Oscillation
- D. Western Disturbances
- E. Monsoon

**Q43. Which of the following is the mascots launched by RBI as a part of its financial Awareness campaign?**

- A. Ms Money
- B. Mr Money
- C. Money Kumar
- D. Mr Kumar
- E. Money Raja

**Q44. Which of the following is the initiative supported by NITI Aayog, aimed to finance 50,000 electric vehicles for MSMEs?**

- A. ELECTRO
- B. EVOLVE
- C. EVPURE
- D. EVWORLD
- E. EVNITI

**Q45. World Bank has scrapped Ease of Doing Business and announced a new replacement annual series which will reflect a more balanced and transparent approach toward evaluating a country's business and investment climate. What is the name of the new replacement annual series?**

- A. Ease Business
- B. Business PRO
- C. Easy Business
- D. Business Ready
- E. Business PORT

**Q46. Food and Consumer Affairs Minister Piyush Goyal has announced that India will achieve its target of \_\_\_\_ ethanol blending with petrol by \_\_\_\_\_ instead of 2030. He also maintained that the maize crop will play an important role in implementation of the programme.**

- A. 20%, 2024
- B. 25%, 2025
- C. 20%, 2025
- D. 30%, 2030
- E. 25%, 2023

**Q47. Recently, Union Minister of Road Transport and Highway has informed about the ambitious India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway which connects Kolkata to Bangkok. It belongs to which of which of the following organization?**

- A. BIMSTEC
- B. ASEAN
- C. SCO

- D. G-7
- E. G20

**Q48. Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched three flagship schemes for urban revamp, including smart cities and housing for all on 25th June 2015, ensuring better quality of life for 40% of the country's population that either live in urban areas or dependent on them for livelihood. Which one of the following are the 3-schemes launched?**

- 1. Smart Cities Mission**
- 2. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)**
- 3. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U)**

- A. Only 1
- B. Both 2 & 3
- C. Only 3
- D. Both 1 & 2
- E. All 1, 2 and 3

**Q49. According to the Union Budget 2023, Government has decided to continue the 50-year interest free loan to state governments for one more year to spur \_\_\_\_\_ investment and, with a significantly enhanced outlay of Rs 1.3 lakh crore, from \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. Capital, 2021-22
- B. Capital, 2025-26
- C. Capital, 2024-25
- D. Capital, 2022-23
- E. Capital, 2023-24

**Q50. Which one of the following statements are correct with respect to the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) scheme?**

- 1. It is Central Sector Scheme launched in 2015.**
- 2. It provides financial assistance @35% of the project cost in general areas for setting up post harvest management infrastructure.**
- 3. It provides technical advice and administrative support to state governments/state horticulture missions for the saffron mission.**

- A. Only 1
- B. Both 2 & 3
- C. Only 2
- D. Both 1 & 3
- E. All 1, 2 & 3

**Q51. Progress has been sluggish in six sectors under Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes. A detailed analysis is being conducted by relevant ministries. Which among the following is not under non-performing sector of the scheme?**

- A. Information technology (IT) hardware

- B. White Goods
- C. ACC Battery
- D. Textile
- E. Speciality Steel

**Q52. Which one of the following states was among the top-3 states in terms of highest GST revenues in June 2023?**

1. Haryana
2. Karnataka
3. Gujarat
4. Uttar Pradesh
5. Maharashtra

- A. Only 2, 3 and 5
- B. Only 1, 3 & 4
- C. Only 1, 2 & 5
- D. Only 3, 4 & 5
- E. Only 2, 3 & 4

**Q53. e-way bill is a document required to be carried by a person in charge of the conveyance carrying any consignment of goods of value exceeding \_\_\_\_\_ as mandated by the Government in terms of section 68 of the Goods and Services Tax Act read with rule 138 of the rules framed thereunder.**

- A. Rs 50,000
- B. Rs 40,000
- C. Rs 65,000
- D. Rs 1,00,000
- E. Rs 75,000

**Q54. Name the country that conferred its highest civilian honour to President Droupadi Murmu- The Grand Order of the Chain of Yellow Star, the first Indian to receive this award.**

- A. Sudan
- B. South Africa
- C. Uganda
- D. Suriname
- E. Serbia

**Q55. The Union Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, approved the constitution and empowerment of an Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) for facilitation of the “World’s Largest Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative Sector” by convergence of various schemes of ministries. Which ministry does not belong to that group?**

- A. Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

- B. Ministry of Cooperation
- C. Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
- D. Ministry of Food Processing Industries
- E. None of the above

**Q56. The Reserve Bank releases a quarterly house price index (HPI) based on transaction-level data received from housing registration authorities in ten major cities. The cities are:**

- 1. Bengaluru**
- 2. Delhi**
- 3. Jaipur**
- 4. Kanpur**
- 5. Kolkata**
- 6. Mumbai**

**Remaining cities are :**

- A. Chandigarh, Kochi, Lucknow, Ahmedabad
- B. Chennai, Shimla, Lucknow, Ahmedabad
- C. Chennai, Kochi, Lucknow, Agra
- D. Chennai, Surat, Lucknow, Ahmedabad
- E. Chennai, Kochi, Lucknow, Ahmedabad

**Q57. Which one of the following is/are the dimensions across which the states and districts have been assessed under the Social Progress Index (SPI) for States and Districts made by the Institute for Competitiveness and Social Progress Imperative?**

- 1. Basic Human Needs**
- 2. Innovation**
- 3. Foundations of Wellbeing**
- 4. Opportunity**
- 5. Foundations of Healthy life**

- A. Only 1, 3 and 4
- B. Only 1, 2 and 3
- C. Only 2, 3 and 4
- D. Only 1 and 2
- E. Only 2 and 3

**Q58. NASA's MAVEN mission has released some new, mind-blowing images capturing array of ultraviolet views of the red planet. What does "V" stands for in MAVEN Mission?**

- A. Velocity
- B. Vacuum



- C. Volatile
- D. Valence
- E. Vector

**Q59. The Basic Statistical Returns (BSR) Code is a seven-digit code that is provided to the registered banks by the RBI. The first three digits in the code identify the bank, while the following four digits identify the bank branch. India's Basic Statistical Returns (BSR) system recently completed \_\_\_\_\_ since its inception.**

- A. 10 years
- B. 20 years
- C. 50 years
- D. 25 years
- E. 75 years

**Q60. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has fixed the minimum Net Owned Fund (NOF) size for housing finance companies at \_\_\_\_\_. The housing finance companies (HFCs) holding a Certificate of Registration (CoR) and having an NOF of less than \_\_\_\_\_ will be required to achieve NOF of Rs 15 crore by March 31, 2022 and \_\_\_\_\_ by March 31, 2023.**

- A. Rs 5 crore
- B. Rs 15 crore
- C. Rs 25 crore
- D. Rs 20 crore
- E. Rs 35 crore

**Q61. As per Foreign Trade Policy 2023, towns that produces goods worth at least \_\_\_\_\_ can be recognized as towns of export excellence, based on their growth potential for exports.**

- A. Rs 850 Crore
- B. Rs 750 Crore
- C. Rs 650 Crore
- D. Rs 550 Crore
- E. Rs 450 Crore

**Q62. NTPC Limited, India's largest power generation company, has climbed 52 positions to secure the 433rd rank in Forbes' "The Global 2000" List for 2023. Which among the following is/are not the parameters taken into account for determining Forbes 2000 ranking of the top public companies in the world?**

- A. Goodwill
- B. Sales
- C. Profits
- D. Assets
- E. Market value

**Q63.** Recently (June 2023), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), New Delhi has signed a MoU with \_\_\_\_\_ Kisan to combine strengths and create synergy between the two organizations for guiding the farmers on scientific cultivation of different crops for optimum yield and income.

- A. Snapdeal
- B. Meesho
- C. Amazon
- D. Flipkart
- E. CRED

**Q64.** Recently, Sebi has proposed to tweak the definition of unpublished price sensitive information (UPSI). It proposed changing the definition of UPSI as it currently stands and bringing Regulation 30 of LODR, according to which the listed firms must notify stock exchanges after the occurrence of any events or facts that are material. Which of the following occurrences are included?

1. Any modification to securities
2. Revision to ratings
3. Initiation of CSR activities
4. Change in director
5. Fraud or default by promoters or key managerial people

- A. Both 2 & 3
- B. 1, 3, 4 and 5
- C. Both 1 & 5
- D. 3, 4 and 5
- E. 1,2,4 and 5

**Q65.** As per data from the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation released under "Twenty Point Programme", of the 14 parameters tracked quarterly, the Indian Government achieved a more than \_\_\_\_ target completion ("very good") in six parameters.

- A. 80%
- B. 90%
- C. 75%
- D. 60%
- E. 40%

**Q66.** Household financial savings refer to currency, bank deposits, debt securities, mutual funds, pension funds, insurance, and investments in small savings schemes. The total of these savings is referred to as gross household financial savings. Once financial liabilities, including loans from banks, non-banking financial companies (NBFCs), and housing finance companies, are subtracted from gross savings, what remains is referred to as net household financial savings. As per the RBI Annual Report 2022-23, which one of the following Financial Saving of Household Sector has the highest share in 2021-22?

- A. Deposits
- B. Currency
- C. Shares and Debentures
- D. Insurance Funds
- E. Provident and Pension Funds

**Q67. TRAI in its endeavor to curb menace of spams through Unsolicited Commercial Communication (UCC) has taken various measures in recent past. Recently (June 2023), TRAI has now issued a Direction to all the Access Providers to develop and deploy the DCA facility for creating a unified platform and process to register customers consent digitally across all service providers and Principal Entities. What does “DCA” stands for?**

- A. Digital Consent Acquisition
- B. Data Consent Acquisition
- C. Digital Content Acquisition
- D. Data Content Acquisition
- E. Digital Communication Acquisition

**Q68. Taking forward digitization efforts announced in the Union Budget 2022-23, the Reserve Bank introduced its Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) in phases during the year, with the launch of pilots for Digital Rupee (e<sup>₹</sup>) in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. Wholesale segments only on December 1, 2022
- B. Retail segments only November 1, 2022.
- C. Wholesale and retail segments on December 1, 2022, and November 1, 2022 respectively.
- D. Wholesale and retail segments on January 1, 2022, and December 1, 2022 respectively.
- E. Wholesale and retail segments on November 1, 2022, and December 1, 2022 respectively.

**Q69. As per the recent advance estimates of production of major crops for agricultural year 2022-23 released by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, the production of which one of the following crops did not increase from the previous year?**

- A. Jawar
- B. Rice
- C. Wheat
- D. Bajra
- E. Maize

**Q70. Which of the following Scheduled Commercial Banks have recorded the highest number of new branch additions in the financial year ended on 31st March 2023?**

- A. Yes Bank
- B. Axis Bank
- C. Bank of Baroda
- D. HDFC Bank
- E. ICICI Bank

**Q71. Under SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, Mutual Funds are permitted to charge certain operating expenses for managing a mutual fund scheme. All such costs for running and managing a mutual fund scheme are collectively referred to as 'Total Expense Ratio' (TER). TER is calculated as a percentage of the Scheme's average \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. Net Asset Value (NAV)
- B. Absolute Returns
- C. Simple Annualised Return
- D. Total Investments
- E. Redemption Amount

**Q72. Which among the following metal was not used to make the commemorative '75 Rupee Coin' which was launched during the inauguration of new parliament?**

- A. Silver
- B. Copper
- C. Nickel
- D. Gold
- E. Zinc

**Q73. As per IRDAI, which among the following is a criteria used to identify the Domestic 'Systemically Important Insurers'?**

- A. Number of Branches
- B. Market Share
- C. Domestic and global interconnectedness
- D. Public Sector
- E. All of the above

**Q74. Recently, the Prime Minister of India attended the 3rd summit of 3rd Summit of the Forum for India-Pacific Islands Cooperation (FIPIC) held at which of the following locations?**

- A. Fiji
- B. Papua New Guinea
- C. Samoa
- D. Solomon Islands
- E. Niue

**Q75. Recently, Indian security forces have been trained in \_\_\_\_\_ "Krav Maga" to counter China's People Liberation Army (PLA) during patrolling along the Line of Actual Control (LAC).**

- A. Russia
- B. Caribbean Island
- C. Israel
- D. France
- E. USA

**Q76. The Centre has revised the threshold for GST e-invoicing, and has announced that it will be mandatory for all businesses with annual turnover of over \_\_\_\_\_ to move to e-invoicing for business to business transaction under goods and services tax (GST) from \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. Rs 2 crore, Rs 10 Crore
- B. Rs 3.5 crore, Rs 10 Crore
- C. Rs 5 crore, Rs 10 Crore
- D. Rs 10 crore, Rs 20 Crore
- E. Rs 15 crore, Rs 20 Crore

**Q77. According to the Union Budget 2023-24, the highest surcharge rate in personal income tax has been reduced from 37% to \_\_\_\_\_ in the new tax regime for income above ₹2 crore.**

- A. 15%
- B. 36%
- C. 17%
- D. 25%
- E. 30%

**Q78. Which among the following player has courted controversy when he wrote "Kosovo is the heart of Serbia, depicting the ethnic tensions flared in the Balkan nation?"**

- A. Casper Ruud
- B. Carlos Alcaraz
- C. Novak Djokovic
- D. Rafael Nadal
- E. Andrey Rublev

**Q79. Government of India through Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserve Ltd. (ISPRL) under Phase-1 has setup Strategic Petroleum Reserves (SPR) at three locations namely Vishakhapatnam, Mangalore and \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. Varanasi
- B. Padur
- C. Raipur
- D. Kolkata
- E. Ranchi

**Q80. Which one of the following statements are correct regarding the PM KUSUM Scheme?**

1. It seeks to increase the farmers income
2. The scheme comprises of 3- components.
3. It works towards decreasing the environmental pollution.

- A. Only 1
- B. Both 2 & 3
- C. Only 3

- D. Both 1 & 2
- E. All 1, 2 and 3

**RBI Grade B 2023 - Recollected Questions**  
**Answer Key**  
**Section – General Awareness**

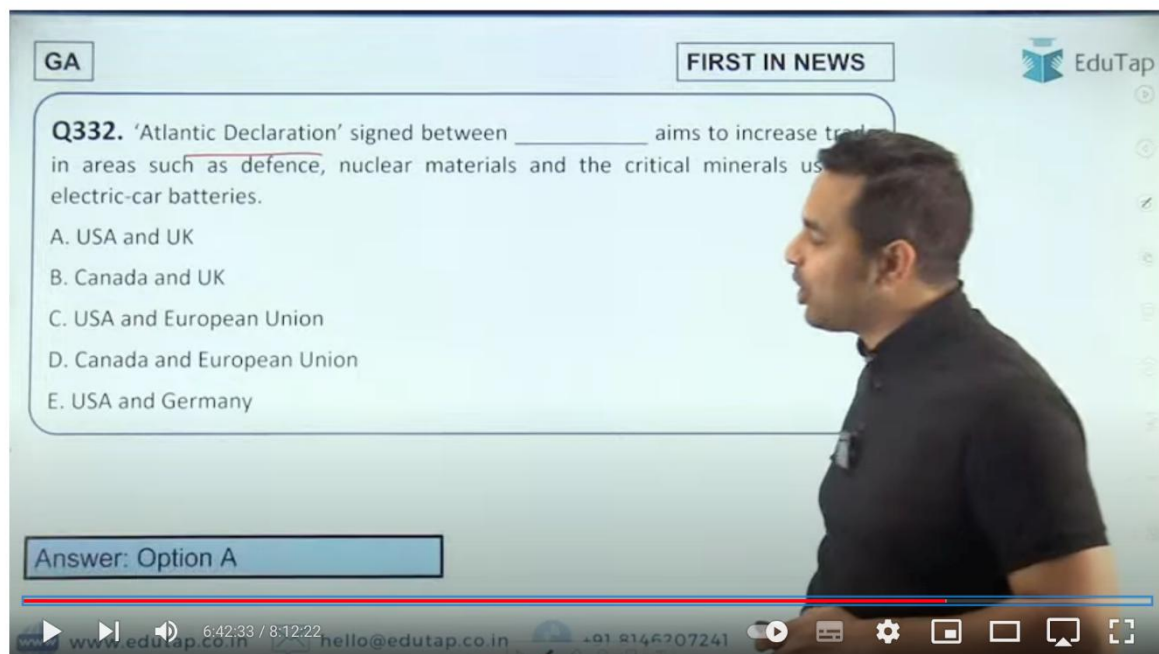
Question Number	Answer	Question Number	Answer	Question Number	Answer	Question Number	Answer
1	A	21	C	41	A	61	B
2	C	22	C	42	A	62	A
3	B	23	B	43	C	63	C
4	C	24	B	44	B	64	E
5	E	25	C	45	D	65	B
6	A	26	C	46	C	66	A
7	C	27	A	47	A	67	A
8	E	28	E	48	E	68	E
9	D	29	C	49	E	69	A
10	C	30	C	50	B	70	D
11	B	31	E	51	A	71	A
12	A	32	B	52	A	72	D
13	B	33	B	53	A	73	E
14	D	34	D	54	D	74	B
15	C	35	A	55	B	75	C
16	B	36	D	56	E	76	C
17	B	37	E	57	A	77	D
18	B	38	C	58	C	78	C
19	C	39	B	59	C	79	B
20	A	40	C	60	C	80	E

## RBI Grade B 2023 - Recollected Questions Explanations

### Section – General Awareness

#### Q.1) Explanation:

US President Joe Biden and UK Prime Minister Rishi Sunak agreed an **“Atlantic declaration”** to strengthen economic ties between the two countries. The declaration aims **to increase US-UK trade in areas** such as defence, nuclear materials and the critical minerals used in electric-car batteries.



The screenshot shows a video player interface. At the top left, there is a 'GA' tab. At the top right, there is a 'FIRST IN NEWS' tab and the 'EduTap' logo. The main content area displays a question: 'Q332. Atlantic Declaration signed between \_\_\_\_\_ aims to increase trade in areas such as defence, nuclear materials and the critical minerals used in electric-car batteries.' Below the question are five options: A. USA and UK, B. Canada and UK, C. USA and European Union, D. Canada and European Union, and E. USA and Germany. At the bottom of the question area, there is a box containing the text 'Answer: Option A'. The video player controls at the bottom show a progress bar at 6:42:33 / 8:12:22, along with various icons for play, volume, and settings.

RBI Grade B 2023 Current Affairs | GA for RBI Grade B | General Awareness RBI | EduTap Marathon

Covered in EduTap Course: CurrentTap Magazine – June 2023

21.	First US-UK Economic Partnership- established through Atlantic Declaration	--	The declaration provides for greater cooperation on pressing economic challenges in areas like <b>clean energy, critical minerals and artificial intelligence between United States (US) &amp; United Kingdom (UK).</b>
-----	--	----	---

Hence **A** is the correct answer.

**Q.2) Explanation:**

The **United States** had announced its intention to rejoin **UNESCO** in June 2023.

**Covered in EduTap Course: CurrentTap Magazine – July 2023**

**2.43 UNESCO moves to readmit United States after its 2017 withdrawal**

**Why in news?**

- Recently The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has agreed to readmit the United States as a member.

**Important information**

- **US withdrawn** from UNESCO in: 2017.
- **UNESCO: The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)**
- Year of formation: **1945**
- HQ: **Paris, France.**
- Current membership: **193 countries.**
- **India is a founding member** of UNESCO. (UNESCO **office present in India since 1948**)
- **Nodal Ministry** in India which works with UNESCO: **Ministry of Education** (Erstwhile Human Resource development Ministry)
- **UNESCO World Heritage Site:** is a site **recognized by UNESCO** as having a **distinctive cultural or physical significance**, and which is considered of outstanding value to humanity.

Hence **C** is the correct answer.

**Q.3) Explanation:**

The financial inclusion dashboard called '**Antardrishti**' has been launched by the **RBI**. This dashboard will provide the required insight to **assess and monitor the progress of financial inclusion** by capturing all the relevant parameters.





Q131. Shri Shaktikanta Das, Governor, launched a Financial Inclusion Dashboard, named \_\_\_\_\_ that will provide the required insight to assess and monitor the progress of financial inclusion by capturing relevant parameters.

A. ANTARGYAN  
B. ANTARBODH  
C. ANTARDRISHTI  
D. ANTAHGYAN  
E. GYANCHAKSHU

RBI Grade B 2023 Current Affairs | GA for RBI Grade B | General Awareness RBI | EduTap Marathon

EduTap - Regulatory Bo...  
321K subscribers

40K views Streamed 4 days ago RBI Grade B - Ultra Marathon and Revision Sessions for Phase 1 + Phase 2

Covered in EduTap Course: RBI NewsTap June 2023

### 1.1 RBI launches अंतर्दृष्टि (ANTARDRISHTI) Financial Inclusion Dashboard

- Shri Shaktikanta Das, Governor, launched a **Financial Inclusion Dashboard**, named, **अंतर्दृष्टि (ANTARDRISHTI)**.
- The dashboard will provide the required insight **to assess and monitor the progress of financial inclusion** by capturing relevant parameters.
- This facility will also enable us to **gauge the extent of financial exclusion at granular levels across the country** so that such areas can be addressed.
- The dashboard, presently intended for internal use in the RBI, will further facilitate greater financial inclusion through a multi-stakeholder approach.

Hence **B** is the correct answer.

Q.4) **Explanation:**

Climate Change **researcher Joyeeta Gupta**, professor of Environment and Development at the University of Amsterdam, has been picked for the **Spinoza Prize**, the highest scientific honour in The Netherlands. The **1.5 million euros** Spinoza Prize, is sometimes referred to as the Dutch Nobel.

Covered in EduTap Course: CurrentTap Magazine – June 2023

2.	Spinoza Prize	--	Joyeeta Gupta (Indian-origin scientist)	She has been awarded for her scientific work focusing on a 'just and sustainable world'. Spinoza Prize, also referred as 'Dutch Nobel Prize', is the highest distinction in Dutch science
----	---------------	----	---	--

Hence C is the correct answer.

**Q.5) Explanation:**

Although **no country has yet achieved full gender parity**, Iceland is the most gender-equal country in the world for the 14th consecutive year and the only one to have closed more than 90% of its gender gap, according to the **Global Gender Gap Index Rankings**.

Hence E is the correct answer.

**Q.6) Explanation:**

The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India **Girish Chandra Murmu** has been re-elected as external auditor of the **World Health Organization (WHO)** for a **four-year term** from 2024 to 2027.

**Covered in EduTap Course: CurrentTap Magazine – May 2023**

37.	<b>Girish Chandra Murmu</b> (Comptroller and Auditor General of India - CAG)	External Auditor	World Health Organization	Re-elected for a four-year term from 2024 to 2027 He is already holding this position since 2019 for a four-year term (2019-2023)
-----	---	------------------	---------------------------	--

Hence A is the correct answer.

**Q.7) Explanation:**

Worldwide there are six regional specialised meteorological centres (RSMCs) and five regional Tropical Cyclone Warning Centres (TCWCs) mandated for issuing advisories and naming of tropical cyclones. India Meteorological Department is one of the six RSMCs to provide tropical cyclone and storm surge advisories to 13 member countries under WMO/ESCAP Panel.

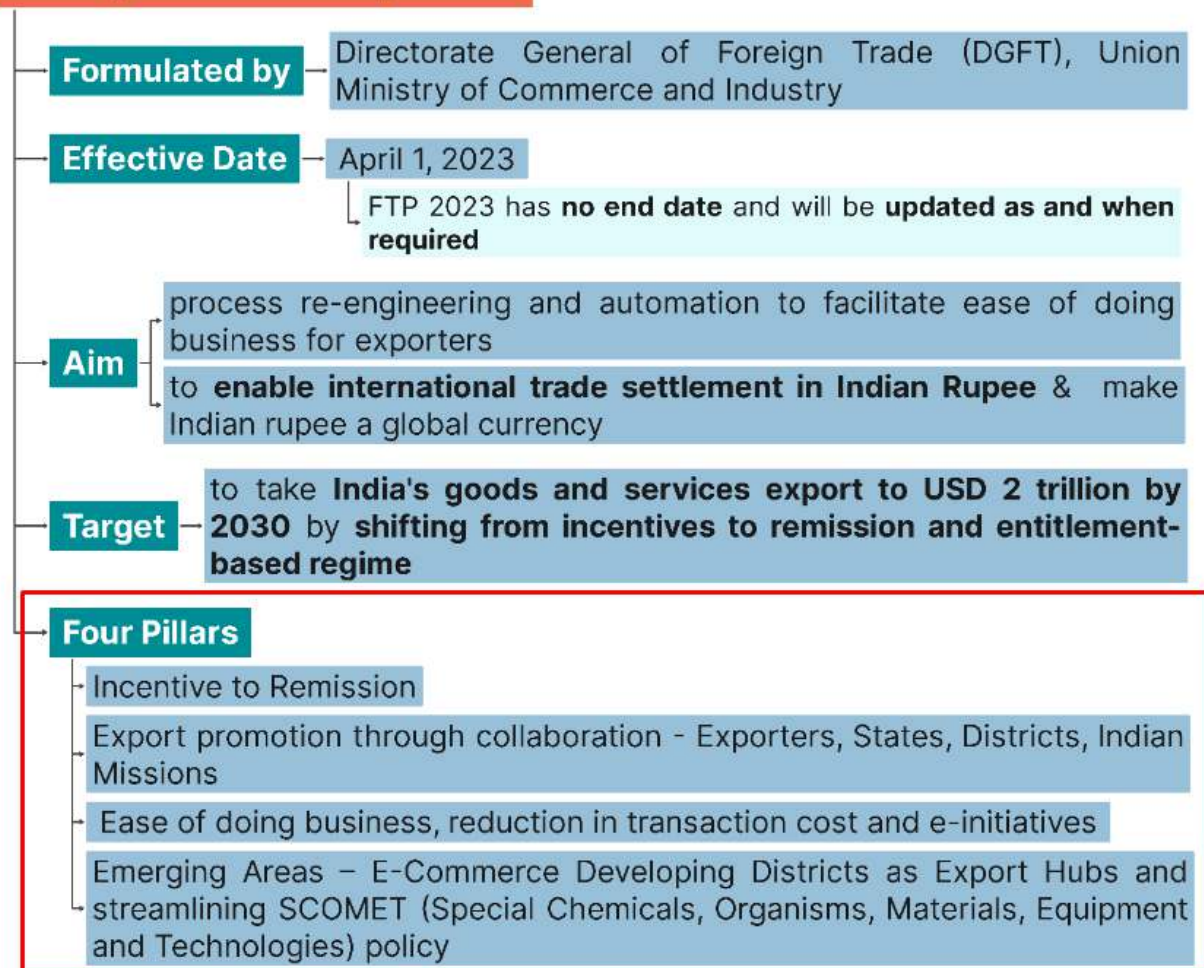
WMO/ESCAP Panel Member countries	Column 1		Column 2		Column 3		Column 4	
	Name	Pron'	Name	Pron'	Name	Pron'	Name	Pron'
Bangladesh	Nisarga	Nisarga	Biparjoy	Biporjoy	Arnab	Ornab	Upakul	Upokul
India	Gati	Gati	Tej	Tej	Murasu	Murasu	Aag	Aag
Iran	Nivar	Nivar	Hamoon	Hamoon	Akvan	Akvan	Sepand	Sepand

Hence C is the correct answer.

Q.8) Explanation:

Covered in EduTap Course: Foreign Trade Policy 2023 Document

## Foreign Trade Policy 2023



Hence **E** is the correct answer.

Q.9) Explanation:

The **Upper Tolerance level of Inflation** is **6.0%** and in case of breach of the upper tolerance for **three consecutive quarters** the report has to be submitted by RBI.

Hence **D** is the correct answer.

Q.10) Explanation:

As per the **survey of professional forecasters (SPF) by RBI**, the real gross domestic product (GDP) growth forecast for **2023-24** has been retained at **6.0 per cent**, while it is expected to grow by **6.4 per cent** in **2024-25**.

**Survey of Professional Forecasters on Macroeconomic Indicators– Results of the 82<sup>nd</sup> Round<sup>1</sup>**

The Reserve Bank has been conducting the **survey of professional forecasters (SPF)** since **September 2007**. The responses for 82<sup>nd</sup> round of the survey were received during May 13-June 2, 2023, wherein **thirty-nine panellists participated**. The survey results are summarised in terms of their median forecasts (Annexes 1-7), along with quarterly paths for key variables.

	2023-24	2024-25
Merchandise Exports in US \$ terms (annual growth in per cent)	-2.9 (-0.6)	8.3
Merchandise Imports in US \$ terms (annual growth in per cent)	-4.0 (-0.2)	7.8
Current Account Balance (per cent of GDP at current market prices)	-1.5 (+0.5)	-1.6

- Real gross **domestic product (GDP)** growth forecast for **2023-24** has been retained at **6.0 per cent**; it is expected to grow by **6.4 per cent in 2024-25**
- Real gross value added (**GVA**) growth projection for 2023-24 has been kept unchanged at **5.8 per cent**.
- Annual headline inflation**, based on **consumer price index (CPI)**, is expected at **5.0 per cent** for 2023-24 and 4.9 per cent during 2024-25
- Merchandise exports and imports** are projected to decline by **(-2.9 per cent and (-)4.0 per cent** respectively, in US dollar terms during 2023-24 and are **expected to grow by 8.3 per cent and 7.8 per cent**, respectively, during 2024-25
- SPF panellists expect **current account deficit (CAD)** at **1.5 per cent** (of GDP at current market prices) in 2023-24 and 1.6 per cent in 2024-25

**RBI GRADE B 2023**   **2X YOUR GA SCORE**   **FLAT 75% Off**   [Check Link in Description](#)

RBI Notification Revision | RBI Phase 1 & 2 Current Affairs MCQs | RBI Grade B 2023 Preparation

EduTap - Regulatory Bodies ... 321K subscribers   [Subscribed](#)   [Like](#)   [Share](#)   [Download](#)

14K views Streamed 2 weeks ago RBI Grade B - Ultra Marathon and Revision Sessions for Phase 1 + Phase 2

### Covered in EduTap Course: RBI NewsTap June 2023

**1.10 Survey of Professional Forecasters on Macroeconomic Indicators– Results of the 82<sup>nd</sup> Round**

- The responses for **82<sup>nd</sup> round** of the survey were received during May 13-June 2, 2023, wherein thirty-nine panellists participated.
- Highlights:

**Output**

- Real gross domestic product (GDP)** growth forecast for **2023-24** has been retained at **6.0 per cent**; it is expected to grow by **6.4 per cent in 2024-25**

Hence C is the correct answer.

#### Q.11) Explanation:

As per Annual Report of RBI, Commercial banks remained the largest holders of government securities [including T-Bills and state government securities (SGSs)] accounting for **37.5%** as at end-March 2023.

### Covered in EduTap Course: Summary of RBI Annual Report 2022 – 2023

### Ownership of Securities

- **Commercial banks** remained the largest holders of government securities [including T-Bills and state government securities (SGSs)] accounting for 37.5% as at end-March 2023, followed by insurance companies (25.2%), provident funds (9.8%) and the Reserve Bank (9.2%). The share of the foreign portfolio investors (FPIs) was 0.9%. The other holders of government securities (including T-Bills and SGSs) include mutual funds, state governments, financial institutions (FIs) and corporates.

Hence **B** is the correct answer.

### Q.12) Explanation:

West Bengal, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu are the among the top 3 States with highest mangrove cover in India.

Hence **A** is the correct answer.

### Q.13) Explanation:

Under India's **G20 Presidency**, nine countries — **Bangladesh, Egypt, Mauritius, Netherlands, Nigeria, Oman, Singapore, Spain and the United Arab Emirates** — have been invited to be the “guest countries”.

### Covered in EduTap Course: CurrentTap Magazine – December 2022

#### Key Highlights

- A side event - **Transforming Lives at the Midpoint of the 2030 Agenda: Accelerating Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in an Era of Cascading and Multiple Crises** was organized
- A dialogue on ‘**Global & Regional Economy: Prospects & Challenges**’ was organized.
- The Sherpas visited historical sites viz, **Kumbalgarh fort and Ranakpur temple** in Rajasthan.

- **Kumbalgarh fort** is a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (**UNESCO**) **World heritage site**



Hence, **Phillipines** is the country which does not belongs to the above list of guest countries.

Hence **B** is the correct answer.

**Q.14) Explanation:**

India is the Member of SCO, ADB, WTO and the World Bank.

**Following are the members of OECD:**

## — **Our global reach**

### *Member countries*

Australia	Finland	Korea	Slovak Republic
Austria	France	Latvia	Slovenia
Belgium	Germany	Lithuania	Spain
Canada	Greece	Luxembourg	Sweden
Chile	Hungary	Mexico	Switzerland
Colombia	Iceland	Netherlands	Türkiye
Costa Rica	Ireland	New Zealand	<u>United Kingdom</u>
Czech Republic	Israel	Norway	United States
Denmark	Italy	Poland	
Estonia	Japan	Portugal	

From above list, it can be concluded that **India is not the member of OECD.**

Hence **D** is the correct answer.

**Q.15) Explanation:**

As per RBI Annual Report 2022-23, India has remained among the fastest growing major economies of the world, contributing more than **12%** to global growth on average during the last five years.

**ASSESSMENT AND PROSPECTS**

The war in Ukraine, the persistent elevation in food and energy inflation; and the tightening of financial conditions in response to aggressive and synchronised monetary policy tightening across the world took a toll on growth which slowed to estimated 3.4 per cent in 2022 from 6.2% in 2021, according to the IMF.

Volatility has ebbed in global financial markets and risks to financial stability from the failure of banks in some advanced economies (AEs) in March 2023 have eased.

India has remained among the fastest growing major economies of the world, contributing more than 12% to global growth on average during the last five years.

*Handwritten notes:* Feb 2022, Food Inflation, Repo Rate, ↑, ↓, 2023

**RBI Annual Report | Important Reports for RBI Grade B | Finance Current Affairs Phase 1 and Phase 2**

EduTap - Regulatory Bo...  
321K subscribers

27K views Streamed 1 month ago Finance Current Affairs for RBI Grade B | NABARD Grade A and other Govt Exams

Hence C is the correct answer.

**Q.16) Explanation:**

As per the Financial Stability Report, SCBs' gross non-performing assets (GNPA) ratio continued its downtrend and fell to a **10 year low** in 3.9% in March 2023 and the net non-performing assets (NNPA) ratio declined to **1%**.

**Q127.** The capital-to-risk-weighted assets ratio (CRAR) and the common equity tier 1 (CET1) ratio of scheduled commercial banks (SCBs) rose to historical highs of \_\_\_\_\_ and 13.9%, respectively, in March 2023.

A. 16.8%  
B. 15.5%  
C. 18.7%  
D. 18.9%  
E. 17.1%  
Ans: E

*Handwritten notes:* UCBs, N

SCBs	
GNPA	3.9% (10 year low)
NNPA	1%
CRAR	17.1% In March 2023
CET1	13.9%
PCR	74%
Profit After Tax	38.4% in 2022-23
Credit Growth	15.4% during 2022-23

**RBI Grade B 2023 Current Affairs | GA for RBI Grade B | General Awareness RBI | EduTap Marathon**

EduTap - Regulatory Bodies ...  
321K subscribers

40K views Streamed 4 days ago RBI Grade B - Ultra Marathon and Revision Sessions for Phase 1 + Phase 2

**Covered in EduTap Course: Summary of Financial Stability Report June 2023**

- **Gross non-performing assets (GNPA) ratio** continued its downtrend and fell to a **10-year low** of **3.9% in March 2023**.
- **Net non-performing assets (NNPA) ratio** declined to **1.0%**.

SCBs	
GNPA	3.9% ( <u>10-year low</u> )
NNPA	1%
CRAR	17.1%
CET1	13.9%
PCR	74%
Profit After Tax	38.4%
Credit Growth	15.4%

Hence **B** is the correct answer.

Q.17) **Explanation:**

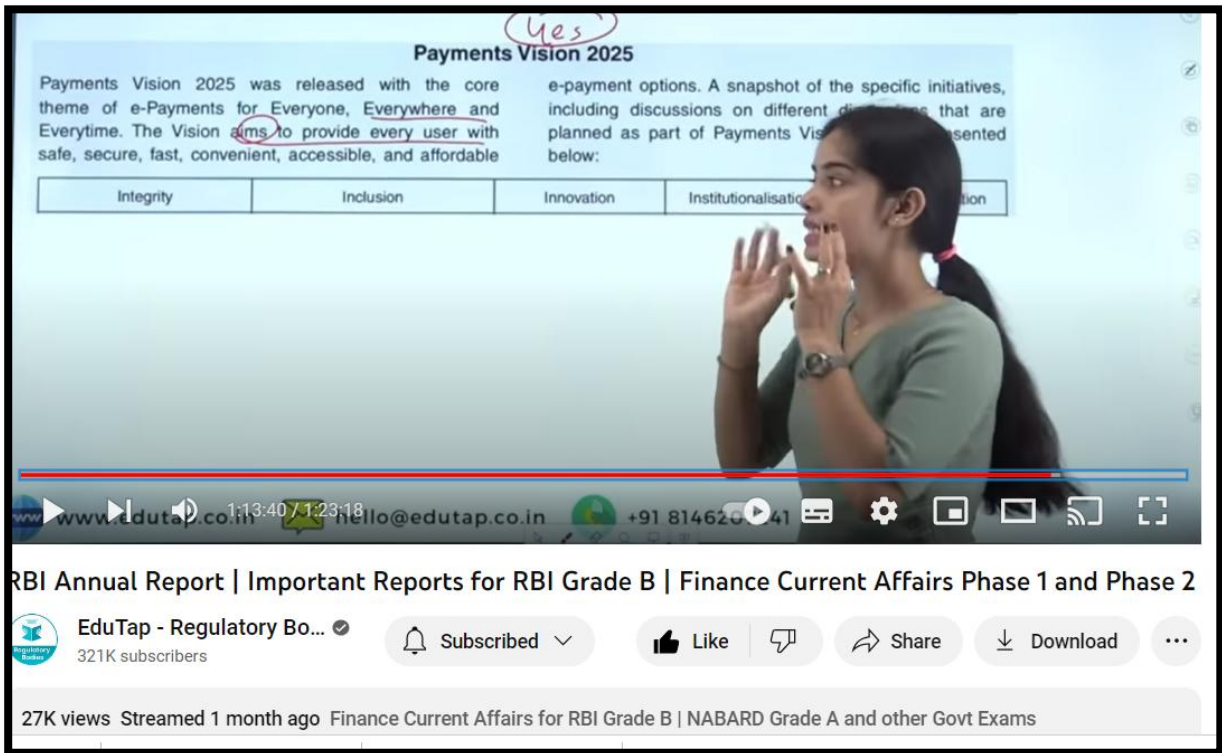
**Merchandise Trade** - The global **slowdown** has **dampened India's merchandise exports**. Nevertheless, **merchandise exports at US\$ 450.4 billion in 2022- 23 grew by 6.7%** as compared with 44.6% in the previous year. **Merchandise imports at US\$ 714.0 billion grew at a higher pace of 16.5%** during the same period. **Petroleum products** were the major driver of export growth as non-oil exports declined marginally in 2022-23.

Hence **B** is the correct answer.

Q.18) **Explanation:**

The core theme of the 2025 Payments Vision document is '4Es' – E-Payments for Everyone, Everywhere, Everytime.





Hence **B** is the correct answer.

Q.19) **Explanation:**

**ASEAN countries:**

### ASEAN Member States



**Brunei Darussalam**  
Commencement Date:  
7 January 1984



**Cambodia**  
Commencement Date:  
30 April 1999



**Indonesia**  
Commencement Date:  
8 August 1967



**Myanmar**  
Commencement Date:  
23 July 1997



**Lao PDR**  
Commencement Date:  
23 July 1997



**Malaysia**  
Commencement Date:  
8 August 1967



**Philippines**  
Commencement Date:  
8 August 1967



**Singapore**  
Commencement Date:  
8 August 1967



**Thailand**  
Commencement Date:  
8 August 1967



**Viet Nam**  
Commencement Date:  
28 July 1995

**BIMSTEC countries:**

## Member States

<b>Bangladesh</b> Commencement Date: 06 June 1997	<b>Bhutan</b> Commencement Date: 08 February 2004	<b>India</b> Commencement Date: 06 June 1997	<b>Myanmar</b> Commencement Date: 22 December 1997
<b>Nepal</b> Commencement Date: 08 February 2004	<b>Sri Lanka</b> Commencement Date: 06 June 1997	<b>Thailand</b> Commencement Date: 06 June 1997	

Hence C is the correct answer.

Q.20) Explanation:

Covered in EduTap Course: RBI NewsTap June 2023

### 1.15 Guidelines on Default Loss Guarantee (DLG) in Digital Lending

- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has **allowed default loss guarantee (DLG)**, a safety-net arrangement among banks, non-banking finance companies, and lending service providers (LSPs, popularly known as **fintech players**) in the digital lending space.

- **These guidelines** are **applicable** to DLG arrangements entered in 'Digital Lending' operations undertaken by the following entities:
  - **All Commercial Banks (including Small Finance Banks)**
  - **Primary (Urban) Co-operative Banks, State Co-operative Banks, Central Co-operative Banks**
  - **Non-Banking Financial Companies (including Housing Finance Companies)**

1. **Scope of Application:** These guidelines are applicable to DLG arrangements entered in 'Digital Lending' operations undertaken by following entities (hereinafter referred to as 'Regulated Entities'):

- 1.1. All Commercial Banks (including Small Finance Banks),
- 1.2. Primary (Urban) Co-operative Banks, State Co-operative Banks, Central Co-operative Banks; and
- 1.3. Non-Banking Financial Companies (including Housing Finance Companies)

2. **Definitions**

2.1. **Default Loss Guarantee (DLG):** A contractual arrangement, called by whatever name, between the Regulated Entity (RE) and an entity meeting the criteria laid down at para 3 of these guidelines, under which the latter guarantees to compensate the RE, loss due to default up to a certain percentage of the loan portfolio<sup>2</sup> of the RE, specified upfront. Any other implicit guarantee of similar nature linked to the performance of the loan portfolio of the RE and specified upfront, shall also be covered under the definition of DLG.

2.2. The terms used and not defined in these guidelines will have the same meaning as assigned to them in the Circular on 'Guidelines on Digital Lending' dated September 02, 2022.

3. **Eligibility as DLG Provider** – RE may enter into DLG arrangements only with a Lending Service Provider (LSP)/ other RE with which it has entered into an outsourcing (LSP) arrangement. Further, the LSP providing DLG must be incorporated as a company under the Companies Act, 2013.

6. **Cap on DLG:** RE shall ensure that total amount of DLG cover on any outstanding portfolio which is specified upfront shall not exceed five per cent of the amount of that loan portfolio. In case of implicit guarantee arrangements, the DLG Provider shall not bear performance risk of more than the equivalent amount of five per cent of the underlying loan portfolio.

7. **Recognition of NPA:** Recognition of individual loan assets in the portfolio as NP/ and consequent provisioning shall be the responsibility of the RE as per the extant asset classification and provisioning norms irrespective of any DLG cover available at the portfolio level. Amount of DLG invoked shall not be set off against the underlying asset recovery by the RE, if any, from the loans on which DLG has been invoked. Loss can be shared with the DLG provider in terms of the contractual arrangement.

8. **Treatment of DLG as Regulatory capital:** Capital computation, i.e., computation of exposure to credit risk, credit Risk Mitigation benefits on individual loan assets in the portfolio shall be governed by the extant norms<sup>4</sup>.

9. **DLG to be invoked within a maximum overdue period of 90 days before that**

RBI Grade B 2023 Current Affairs | GA for RBI Grade B | General Awareness RBI | EduTap Marathon

EduTap - Regulatory Bo...  
321K subscribers

40K views Streamed 4 days ago RBI Grade B - Ultra Marathon and Revision Sessions for Phase 1 + Phase 2

Hence **A** is the correct answer.

**Q.21) Explanation:**

Before 2024 Lok Sabha election, 5 states to go on polls. Now as per political analysts, three assembly elections could also take place alongside the Lok Sabha polls which will keep the political pot boiling.

After Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Telangana, and Mizoram would go to polls this year.

Hence, **Haryana** is the state whose State Legislative Assembly's term will not end till Jan 2024.

**Link:** <https://www.livemint.com/news/india/before-2024-lok-sabha-election-5-states-that-go-on-polls-mp-rajasthan-chhattisgarh-telangana-and-mizoram-11684112645718.html>

Hence **C** is the correct answer.

**Q.22) Explanation:**

**Covered in EduTap Course: Covered in SchemesTap - June 2023 - Second Section**

## 1.20 Small Saving Schemes

### What's in News?

- Government **raises interest rates** on select small saving schemes by up to 0.3% for the **July-September quarter (2023-24)**.
- Income proof will be required **if investment exceeds ₹10 lakh**.

### Small Saving Schemes

- Customers holding accounts with India Post will be segmented in three categories– **low, medium and high risk**
  - Low-risk category is one where an investor wants to invest in or holds certificates with a maturity value of **up to ₹ 50,000** or the existing balance in saving accounts does not exceed ₹50,000.
  - The medium-risk category involves those whose investments range **from ₹50,000 to ₹10 lakh**.
  - The high-risk category of investors includes those who invest or hold investments in **excess of ₹10 lakh**.
- For the high-risk category of investors, it is mandatory to furnish proof of the source of funds, which includes bank statements, income tax returns, succession certificates, gifts or sale deeds, wills, or any document that reflects the income or source of funds.
- Depositors in the low, medium and high-risk categories will need to resubmit their KYC **every 7, 5 and 2 years, respectively**.
- Existing India Post depositors **must submit their Aadhaar before September 30, 2023**, if they have not already submitted it.
- Interest rates for small savings schemes are **notified on a quarterly basis**.
- Highest increase of 0.3% was for the **5-year Recurring Deposit (RD)**
  - RD holders would get **6.5%** against the existing 6.2%
- One-year term deposit with post offices will now earn 0.1% higher point **at 6.9%** and for the 2 years tenor — 7% (up from 6.9%).
- Interest rates for **Public Provident Fund Account (PPF)** and savings deposits are retained at **7.1%** and 4%, respectively.
- **National Savings Certificate (NSC)** remained unchanged at 7.7%.
- **Sukanya Samriddhi** – 8%
- **Senior citizen savings scheme** - 8.2%
- **Kisan Vikas Patra (KVP)** - 7.5%
- Provident Fund (PPF) scheme - 7.1 %
- No increase in interest rate for **Monthly Income Scheme** - 7.4%
- Interest rates on term deposits for 3 years and 5 years have been retained at 7% and 7.5%

Hence **C** is the correct answer.

**Q.23) Explanation:**

Star Indian shuttler HS Prannoy ended a six-year-long title drought with a three-game win over China's Weng Hong Yang in a pulsating men's singles finals at the Malaysia Masters Super 500 tournament.

Above, the event name has been mentioned as **“Malaysia Masters Super 500 tournament”**.

Hence **B** is the correct answer.

**Q.24) Explanation:**

For the first time in India, the share price of a company crossed the Rs 1 lakh mark. With this, **MRF Ltd** became the first stock in India to cross the Rs 1 lakh mark per share after its share jumped 1.07 per cent in early trade recently in June 2023.

Hence **B** is the correct answer.

**Q.25) Explanation:**

With classification of UCBs into four tiers, the prudential exposure limits for UCBs to a group of connected borrowers/parties will be **₹60 lakh**.

The screenshot shows a YouTube video player. The video content includes a quiz question: "Q82. Recently upon classification of UCBs into four tiers under the revised regulatory framework, it has been decided to specify the limits on housing loans sanctioned by UCBs to an individual borrower as ₹60 lakh for Tier-1 UCBs and \_\_\_\_\_ for UCBs categorized in Tier-2 to 4." The options are: A. ₹150 lakh, B. ₹120 lakh, C. ₹140 lakh, D. ₹70 lakh, E. None of the above. A diagram of a pyramid is drawn on the screen. Below the question, text states: "The UCBs have been categorized into following four tiers for regulatory purposes: a. Tier 1 - All unit UCBs and salary earners' UCBs (irrespective of deposit size), and all other UCBs; b. Tier 2 - UCBs with deposits more than ₹100 crore and up to ₹1000 crore; c. Tier 3 - UCBs with deposits more than ₹1000 crore and up to ₹10,000 crore; d. Tier 4 - UCBs with deposits more than ₹10,000 crore." The video player interface shows the channel name "EduTap - Regulatory Bo..." with 321K subscribers, and the video title "RBI Grade B 2023 Current Affairs | GA for RBI Grade B | Finance Current Affairs | EduTap Marathon". The video has 22K views and was streamed 12 days ago.

### 1.6 Individual Housing loans – Revised limits under four-tiered regulatory framework

- RBI recently decided to specify the **limits** on **housing loans** sanctioned by **Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs)** to an individual borrower, considering the **updated 4-tier categorization** of UCBs.
- New Limits: **₹60 lakh** for **Tier-1 UCBs** and **₹140 lakh** for **Tier-2 to Tier-4 UCBs**.

#### Background

- RBI has previously announced the limits on housing loans sanctioned by Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs) to an individual borrower **in June, 2022**.
- Those only included **2-tiers** of UCBs, i.e., Tier-1 and Tier-2 UCBs.

**Note: The Categorization of UCBs has been explained in detail in the December 2022 RBI Notifications Magazine. (Article 1.1)**

Hence C is the correct answer.

Q.26) Explanation:

The countries which are **top-3 sources of FDI** into India- **Singapore, Mauritius, US**

FDIs are at their lowest since 2019-20

EduTap

**Table II.7.2: Foreign Direct Investment Flows**  
(US\$ billion)

	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1. Net FDI (1.1 - 1.2)	43.0	44.0	40.0	40.0
1.1 Net Inward FDI (1.1.1 - 1.1.2)	56.0	54.9	54.9	54.9
1.1.1 Gross Inflows	74.4	82.0	82.0	82.0
1.1.2 Repatriation/Disinvestment	18.4	27.0	27.0	29.3
1.2 Net Outward FDI	13.0	10.9	14.9	14.9

Source: RBI.

**Chart II.7.21: Source Country-wise Inflow of FDI (Equity)**

Source Country	2021-22 (US\$ billion)	2022-23 (US\$ billion)
Singapore	18.0	18.0
Mauritius	10.0	10.0
US	10.0	10.0
UAE	5.0	5.0
Netherlands	3.0	3.0
Japan	2.0	2.0
UK	2.0	2.0
Cyprus	1.0	1.0
Canada	1.0	1.0
Cyprus Islands	1.0	1.0
Others	1.0	1.0

RBI Annual Report | Important Reports for RBI Grade B | Finance Current Affairs Phase 1 and Phase 2

EduTap - Regulatory Bo...  
321K subscribers

Subscribed

Like Share Download

27K views Streamed 1 month ago Finance Current Affairs for RBI Grade B | NABARD Grade A and other Govt Exams

Covered in EduTap Course: Summary of RBI Annual Report 2022 – 2023

- During 2022-23, the **top FDI source countries** were **Singapore**, Mauritius, the US, the UAE and the Netherlands, contributing 76.5% of total FDI equity.

Hence **C** is the correct answer.

**Q.27) Explanation:**

India's overall exports (Merchandise and Services combined) in April 2023 is estimated to be USD 65.02 Billion, exhibiting a positive growth of 2.00 per cent over April 2022.

Under merchandise exports, 11 of the 30 key sectors exhibited positive growth in April 2023 as compared to the same period last year (April 2022). These include **Oil Meals (95.14%)**, Electronic Goods (26.49%), Rice (24.01%), Oil Seeds (18.01%), Ceramic Products & Glassware (17.21%), Spices (14.44%), Drugs & Pharmaceuticals (10.45%), Fruits & Vegetables (9.96%), Tobacco (6.28%), Coffee (4.17%) and Cereal Preparations & Miscellaneous Processed Items (2.03%).

Hence **A** is the correct answer.

**Q.28) Explanation:**

The top 3 destination States for FDI in India are- Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Gujarat

Hence **E** is the correct answer.

**Q.29) Explanation:**

The **top-3 states** in the large state category of the **State Food Safety Index: Kerala, Punjab and Tamil Nadu**

EduTap

• According to the recently released "State Food Safety Index (SFSI)", by FSSAI, the states which topped the index are given below.

Category	Rank	State/Territory
Larger states	1.	Kerala
	2.	Punjab
	3.	Tamil Nadu
Smaller states	1.	Goa
	2.	Manipur
	3.	Sikkim
Union Territories	1.	Jammu and Kashmir
	2.	Delhi
	3.	Chandigarh

• The State Food Safety Index (SFSI) is based on 5 parameters which are as follows:

- o Human Resource
- o Institutional Data
- o Compliance
- o Food Safety
- o Food Safety Surveillance

RBI Grade B 2023 Current Affairs | GA for RBI Grade B | General Awareness RBI | EduTap Marathon

• Top performers in the 5th edition were:

- Larger states – Kerala secured the top ranking, followed by Punjab and Tamil Nadu.
- Small states – Goa emerged as the leader, followed by Manipur and Sikkim.
- Union Territories – Jammu and Kashmir stood on top, followed by Delhi and Chandigarh.

PIB Current Affairs MCQs | Important ESI Current Affairs Revision | RBI, SEBI & NABARD Preparation

EduTap - Regulatory Bodies ... 324K subscribers

Analytics Edit video Share Download Save

Hence **C** is the correct answer.

Q.30) **Explanation:**

**N. Chandrasekaran** has been recently appointed as the chair of B20 India which represents the entire G20 business community.



**Covered in EduTap Course: CurrentTap Magazine – December 2022**

7.	N Chandrasekaran	Chairman	Business 20 (B20) India	He is the Chairman of Tata Sons.
		<p><b>Additional Information: Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)</b> has been appointed as the <b>B20 India Secretariat</b> by the government to lead the B20 India process.</p> <p><b>B20</b>, established in <b>2010</b>, is the official <b>G-20 dialogue forum</b> with the global business community.</p>		

Hence **C** is the correct answer.

**Q.31) Explanation:**

The **headquarters of European Union Bank** is located in **Frankfurt** and was established in **1998**.

Hence **E** is the correct answer.

**Q.32) Explanation:**

The Reserve Bank of India has allowed banks to set their own limits for borrowing in call and notice money markets. According to RBI, Scheduled commercial banks (excluding Small Finance Banks) can set their own limits for borrowing in call money and notice money markets, within the prescribed prudential limits for inter-bank liabilities.

**1. Borrowing in Call and Notice Money Markets by Scheduled Commercial Banks**

The extant guidelines on the Call, Notice and Term Money Markets prescribe prudential limits for outstanding borrowing in Call and Notice Money Markets for Scheduled Commercial Banks. With a view to providing greater flexibility for managing the money market borrowings, it has been decided that Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Small Finance Banks) can set their own limits for borrowing in Call and Notice Money Markets within the prudential limits for inter-bank liabilities prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India. Necessary directions are being issued today.

**Table 1: Prudential limits for outstanding borrowing transactions in Call, Notice and Term Money Markets**

Participant Category	Prudential Limit
Scheduled Commercial Banks <sup>1</sup>	Call, Notice and Term Money: Internal board approved limits within the prudential limits for inter-bank liabilities prescribed by Department of Regulation.
Small Finance Banks	Call and Notice Money: (i) 100% of capital funds, on a daily average basis in a reporting fortnight, and (ii) 125% of capital funds on any given day.
Payment Banks, and Regional Rural Banks	Term Money: (i) Internal board approved limit within the prudential limits for inter-bank liabilities.
Co-operative Banks	Call, Notice and Term Money: (i) 100% of capital funds, on a daily average basis in a reporting fortnight, and (ii) 125% of capital funds on any given day.
Primary Dealers	Call, Notice and Term Money: (i) 2.0% of aggregate deposits as at the end of the previous financial year.
	Call and Notice Money: (i) 225% of Net Owned Fund (NOF) as at the end of the previous financial year on a daily average basis in a reporting fortnight.
	Term Money <sup>2</sup> : (i) 225% of Net Owned Fund (NOF) as at the end of previous financial

**“Call Money”** means borrowing or lending in unsecured funds on overnight basis;  
**“Notice Money”** means borrowing or lending in unsecured funds for tenors up to and inclusive of 14 days excluding overnight borrowing or lending;  
**“Term Money”** means borrowing or lending in unsecured funds for periods exceeding 14 days and up to one year.

Prior to the amendment, the prudential limits for Scheduled Commercial Banks (including Small Finance Banks) for Call and Notice Money were 100% of capital funds, on a daily average basis in a reporting fortnight, and (ii) 125% of capital funds on any given day.

Hence **B** is the correct answer.

**Q.33) Explanation:**

**Tiger reserves** increased from **9** in 1973 to **53** in present day.

**GA** **MOUs AND AGREEMENTS** EduTap

**413** Recently (April 2023), National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) & Nagarjunasagar-Srisailem Tiger Reserve have signed an MoU. Nagarjunasagar-Srisailem Tiger Reserve is located in which of the following states/UTs?

A. Andhra Pradesh  
B. Odisha  
C. Chhattisgarh  
D. 1 and 2  
E. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: Option A

www.edutap.co.in | hello@edutap.co.in | +91 8146207241

RBI Grade B 2023 Current Affairs | GA for RBI Grade B | General Awareness RBI | EduTap Marathon

**ESI** **Sustainable Development and Environment** EduTap

**Q273.** Recently (April 2023), on the commemoration of 50 years of P... the Prime Minister has launched International Big Cat Alliance (IBCA). Which of the following correct statement(s) in this regard.

1. IBCA will focus for conservation of seven big cats.  
2. IBCA aims to reach out the 97 countries covering the natural habitat of big cats  
3. Nepal is the founding member of IBCA.

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

www.edutap.co.in | hello@edutap.co.in | +91 8146207241

RBI Grade B 2023 Current Affairs | GA for RBI Grade B | General Awareness RBI | EduTap Marathon

**Covered in EduTap Course: CurrentTap Magazine – April 2023**

## 2.7 Project Tiger and Project Elephant

### Why in news?

- Recently an information is shared by Minister of State for Environment, Forest and Climate Change regarding the financial assistance to states and UTs for Project Tiger and Project Elephant.

### Project Tiger:

- Launch year: 1973 (Launch venue: Jim Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand)
- Initially started with 9 tiger reserves, Now **53 tiger reserves**.
- Nodal Ministry: **Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change**
- Statutory provision: **Wild Life (Protection) Act of 1972**, Under NTCA (National Tiger Conservation Authority)

### Project Elephant:

- Launch year: **1992**
- Nodal Ministry: **Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change**.
- Goals:**
  - To safeguard elephants, their habitat, and migration routes
  - To address problems of animal-human conflict

Hence **B** is the correct answer.

Q.34) **Explanation:**

The screenshot shows a video lecture from EduTap. The screen displays a question: "Q12. Which of the following statements is incorrect with respect to the Sovereign Gold Bond Scheme?" The options are: A. These bonds cannot be used as collateral for loans. B. Rate of interest under this scheme is 2.5% per annum. C. Tenure of the bond is 8 years. D. Early encashment/redemption of the bond is allowed after fifth year. E. Capital gains tax arising on redemption is exempted. The man in the white turban is pointing at option B, which is circled in red. Other options are also circled in red. Handwritten notes in red ink include "RBI", "Individuals", "Joint holder", "NRI's", and "Non-Resident Indians". The video player interface shows the time 23:44 / 8:12:22 and the URL www.edutap.co.in.

RBI Grade B 2023 Current Affairs | GA for RBI Grade B | General Awareness RBI | EduTap Marathon

Covered in EduTap Course: Covered in SchemesTap - June 2023 - First Section

## Sovereign Gold Bond (SGB) Scheme

- Launch** — 2015
- Nodal Ministry** — Ministry of Finance
- Issued By** — Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on behalf of the Government of India
- Eligibility** — Resident individuals, Hindu Undivided Family (HUF), Trusts, Universities and Charitable Institutions
- Key Features**
  - Bonds denominated in multiples of gram(s) of gold **with a basic unit of 1 gram**
  - Investment limit per fiscal year**
    - 4 kg for individuals
    - 4 Kg for Hindu Undivided Family (HUF)
    - 20 Kg for Trusts** and similar entities notified by the Government from time to time
    - In case of joint holding, investment limit of 4 Kg will be applied to first applicant only
  - Bond**
    - Issued with a rate of interest calculated on **value of gold at time of investment**
    - Available both in **demat and paper form**
    - Can be used as **collateral for loans**
    - Eligible for **trading**
    - Can also be **transferred** to any other eligible investor
  - Investors compensated at a **fixed rate of 2.50% per annum** payable semi-annually on nominal value and last interest payable on maturity along with principal
  - Sold through** — Scheduled Commercial banks (**except Small Finance Banks, Payment Banks and Regional Rural Banks**), Stock Holding Corporation of India Limited (SHCIL), Clearing Corporation of India Limited (CCIL), designated post offices, and recognised stock exchanges
  - Tenor of SGB will be for a period of **8 years** with an option of premature **redemption after 5th year** to be exercised on the date on which interest is payable
  - Interest on Gold Bonds shall be taxable as per the provision of Income Tax Act, 1961
  - Price of Bond fixed in Indian Rupees on basis of
    - Simple average of closing price of **gold of 999 purity**, published by **India Bullion and Jewellers Association Limited** for the last 3 working days of week preceding subscription period
    - Issue price to be **less by ₹50 per gram** for investors who subscribe **online** and pay through digital mode
  - SGBs acquired by banks counted towards **Statutory Liquidity Ratio**
  - Capital gains tax** arising on redemption of SGB to an individual is exempted
  - Payment through cash payment (**upto a maximum of ₹20,000**) or demand draft or cheque or electronic banking

As, the above mentioned points shows that the options **A, B, C and E are correct**. So, the left option (D) will be the answer.

Hence **D** is the correct answer.

### Q.35) Explanation:

Private lender **Kotak Mahindra Bank** has launched **Kotak fyn**, a unified portal for corporate customers to track their payments, collections, trade and other services related to their bank accounts.

Hence **A** is the correct answer.

### Q.36) Explanation:

Clearing Corporation of India, National Payments Corporation of India, Scheduled Commercial Banks are the Payment System Operator in India.

Hence **D** is the correct answer.

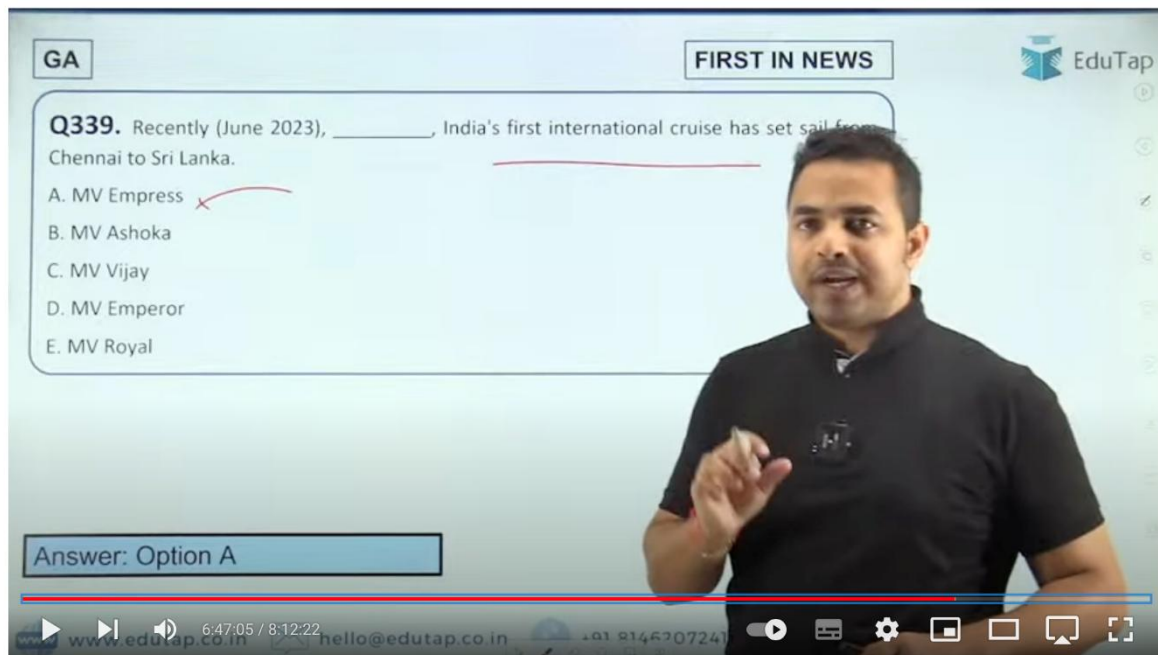
Q.37) **Explanation:**

Year **2023** marked the **40th anniversary** of a famous **Indian victory** at the Lord's Cricket Ground - a victory where **India beat cricketing giant West Indies** in the final of the World Cup to lift its maiden title, back in 1983. In the final match, the **West Indies were bowled out for 140** runs in 52 overs, falling short of India's total by 43 runs.

Hence **E** is the correct answer.

Q.38) **Explanation:**

The Union Minister of Ports, Shipping & Waterways and Ayush, Shri Sarbananda Sonowal flagged off the maiden International Cruise Vessel "**MV Empress**", India's first international cruise vessel, from Chennai to **Sri Lanka**.



The screenshot shows a video player interface. At the top left, there is a 'GA' tab. At the top right, there is a 'FIRST IN NEWS' tab and the EduTap logo. The main content area displays a quiz question: 'Q339. Recently (June 2023), \_\_\_\_\_, India's first international cruise has set sail from Chennai to Sri Lanka.' Below the question are five options: A. MV Empress, B. MV Ashoka, C. MV Vijay, D. MV Emperor, and E. MV Royal. A red checkmark is next to option A. At the bottom left, a box contains the text 'Answer: Option A'. A presenter, a man in a black shirt, is visible in the foreground, gesturing with his hands. The video player controls at the bottom show a play button, a progress bar at 6:47:05 / 8:12:22, and various icons for settings, full screen, and share.

RBI Grade B 2023 Current Affairs | GA for RBI Grade B | General Awareness RBI | EduTap Marathon

EduTap

# Shri Sarbananda Sonowal flags off India's First International Cruise Vessel from Chennai to Sri Lanka



Posted On: 05 JUN 2023 8:29PM by PIB Delhi

- Union Minister of Ports, Shipping & Waterways Shri Sarbananda Sonowal flagged off the maiden International Cruise Vessel - **MV Empress, India's first international cruise vessel** - from **Chennai to Sri Lanka**.
- This marks the beginning of the **international cruise tourism terminal at Chennai**, built at a cost of ₹17.21 crores.
- Cruise service will sail to **three Sri Lankan ports** - Hambantota, Trincomalee, and Kankasanturei.
- The cruise service is the result of an MoU signed between Chennai Port and **Waterways Leisure Tourism Pvt Ltd** to start domestic and international cruise service.



## Covered in EduTap Course: CurrentTap Magazine – June 2023

4.	India's First International Cruise Vessel- MV EMPRESS	Launched from: Chennai's International Cruise Terminal	The cruise <b>visited three ports in Sri Lanka</b> viz, <b>Hambantota, Trincomalee, and Kankasanturei</b> .  The cruise is an outcome of an <b>agreement</b> signed between <b>Chennai Port and Waterways Leisure Tourism Pvt Ltd</b> during the <b>first Incredible India International Cruise Conference in 2022</b>
		<b>Additional Information:</b> The Government of India intends to build three new international cruise ports by 2024.	

Hence **C** is the correct answer.

### Q.39) Explanation:

**National CA Day**, also referred to **Chartered Accountant Day**, is celebrated on **July 1** every year. The day is dedicated to commemorating the **establishment** of the **Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI)** in 1949 by an Act of Parliament in India.

## Covered in EduTap Course: CurrentTap Magazine – June 2023

S.No	Days	Date	Themes & Misc.
1.	Chartered Accountants' Day	July 1	Empowering Financial Excellence
2.	National Doctors' Day	July 1	Celebrating Resilience and Healing Hands

Hence **B** is the correct answer.

### Q.40) Explanation:



# TOP 10 MOST VALUABLE INDIAN BRANDS 2023

1 ←



USD\$26.4 bn

2 ←



USD\$13 bn

3 ←



USD\$9.8 bn

4 ↑



USD\$7.5 bn

5 ↓



USD\$7.4 bn

6 ←



USD\$7.3 bn

7 ↑



USD\$7.1 bn

8 ←



USD\$6.9 bn

9 ↓



USD\$6.8 bn

10 ←



USD\$6.5 bn

Brand Finance

Source: Brand Finance India 100 2023

brandirectory.com/india

Hence C is the correct answer.

Q.41) Explanation:

• According to the recently released India Rankings 2023 by NIRF, IIT Madras has topped in the overall category

- Overall category → The Indian Institute of Technology (IIT)-Madras
- University → Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bengaluru
- College → Miranda House, Delhi
- Management institute → Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad
- Pharmaceutical studies → National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Hyderabad
- Medical college → The All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Delhi
- Dental college → Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Chennai
- Law college → National Law School of India University, Bengaluru
- Research Institutions → IISc Bengaluru
- Engineering college → The Indian Institute of Technology (IIT)-Madras
- Architecture and planning → IIT-Roorkee
- Innovation category → IIT-Kanpur
- Agriculture and Allied Sectors → Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi

RBI Grade B 2023 Current Affairs | GA for RBI Grade B | General Awareness RBI | EduTap Marathon

## 2. India Rankings 2023

### India Rankings 2023

**Released by** – The National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF), under the Union Ministry of Education

**8th Edition**

**1st released in 2016**

**About the report**

**Cover 5 Parameters**

Sl. No.	Parameter	Marks	Weightage
1	Teaching, Learning & Resources	100	0.30
2	Research and Professional Practice	100	0.30
3	Graduation Outcome	100	0.20
4	Outreach and Inclusivity	100	0.10
5	Perception	100	0.10

**Rankings has increased to 13 categories**

**Newly added are** – Innovation  
Agriculture & Allied Sectors

**Important Rankings**

**Overall category** – The Indian Institute of Technology (IIT)-Madras

**University** – Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bengaluru

**College** – Miranda House, Delhi

**Management institute** – Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad

**Pharmaceutical studies** – National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), Hyderabad

**Medical college** – The All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Delhi

**Dental college** – Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Chennai

**Top position**

Hence **A** is the correct answer.

Q.42) **Explanation:**

The **Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD)** is an **ocean-atmosphere interaction** very **similar** to the **El Nino fluctuations in the Pacific Ocean**, playing out, as the name shows, in the Indian Ocean. It is also a much weaker system than El Nino, and thus has relatively limited impacts.

Hence **A** is the correct answer.

Q.43) **Explanation:**

India's central bank – the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has launched another interesting Ad campaign with 9XM. Part of the RBI Kehta Hai initiative, the campaign aims at creating awareness among the common man about 'RBI's Ombudsman' facility.

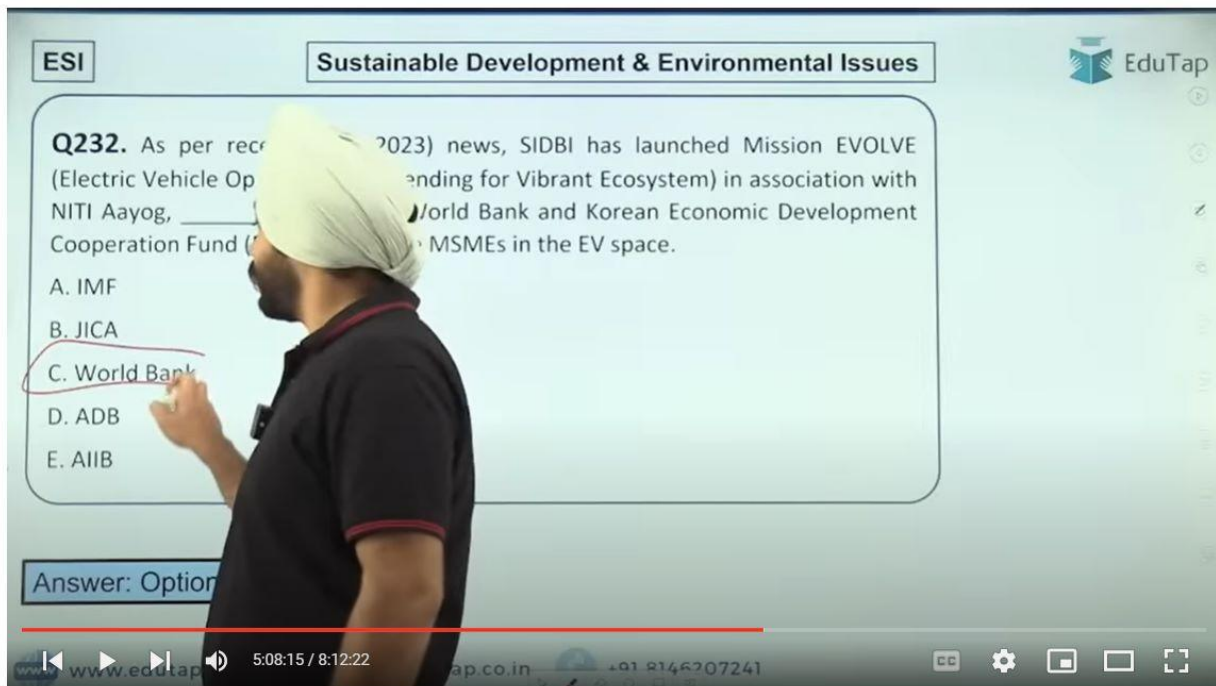
The latest campaign shows **RBI's popular mascot Money Kumar** as a shayar who makes viewers aware about the Bank's services where aggrieved customers can file their complaints against any irregularities or fraudulent transaction in banking sector.



Hence **C** is the correct answer.

Q.44) **Explanation:**

**SIDBI**, the principal financial institution for MSMEs in India, has launched **mission EVOLVE** (Electric Vehicle Operations and Lending for Vibrant Ecosystem) in **association with NITI Aayog**, World Bank, Korean-World Bank and Korean Economic Development Cooperation Fund (EDCF) to finance MSMEs in the EV space. The mission aims to finance 50,000 EVs.



RBI Grade B 2023 Current Affairs | GA for RBI Grade B | General Awareness RBI | EduTap Marathon

**Covered in EduTap Course: CurrentTap Magazine – June 2023**

### 2.75 SIDBI Launched Mission EVOLVE to finance EVs for MSMEs

#### Why in news?

- Recently has launched mission **EVOLVE (Electric Vehicle Operations and Lending for Vibrant Ecosystem)**.

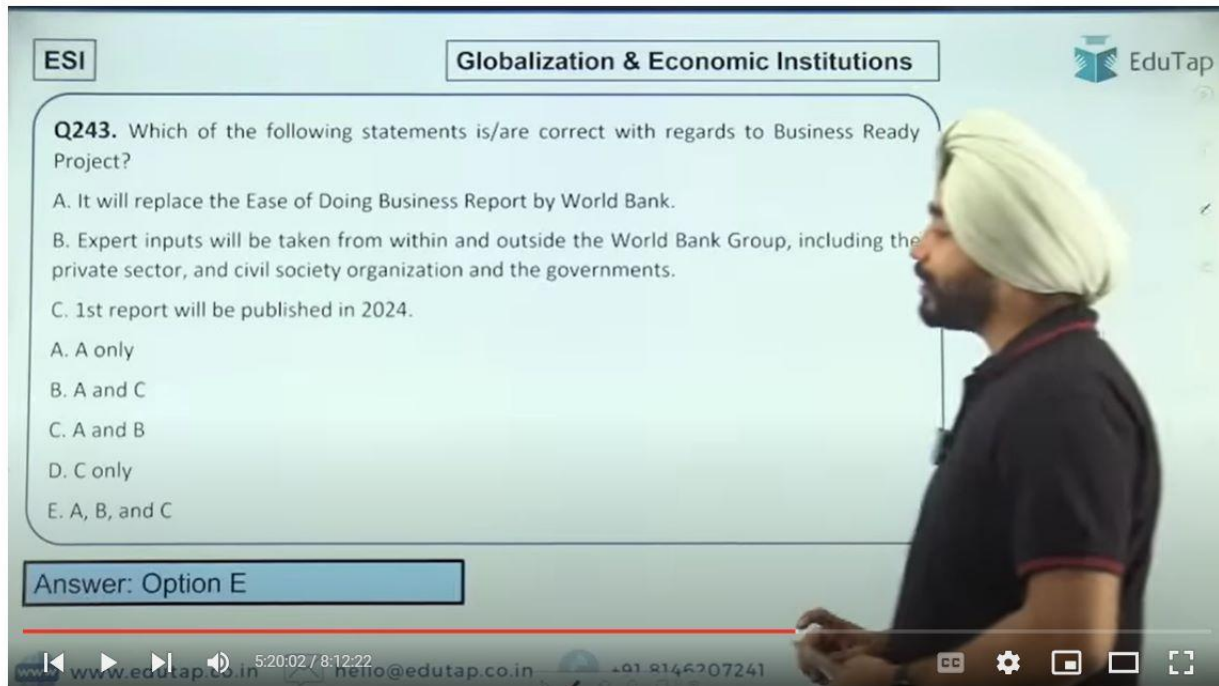
#### Important information

- Launched by:** **SIDBI**, in association with **NITI Aayog**, **World Bank**, **Korean-World Bank** and **Korean Economic Development Cooperation Fund (EDCF)**.
- Purpose:** finance **MSMEs** in the **EV space**.
- Features of the mission:**
  - SIDBI will give **MSMEs access to affordable commercial financing** for EV loans including hosting of telematics.
  - Launched in the **backdrop of SIDBI's aim to support India's target for 30 per cent EV penetration by 2030 or EV30@30**.

Hence **B** is the correct answer.

### Q.45) Explanation:

The **World Bank** has announced a **new methodology** for assessing the business climate in up to 180 countries after embarrassing revelations of data irregularities and favoritism toward China forced it to cancel the "Doing Business" rankings two years ago. The bank stated about the new replacement annual series called "**Business Ready**" would be published in the spring of 2024.



The screenshot shows a video player interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'ESI' and 'Globalization & Economic Institutions', and the EduTap logo. The main content is a quiz question: 'Q243. Which of the following statements is/are correct with regards to Business Ready Project?'. The options are: A. It will replace the Ease of Doing Business Report by World Bank. B. Expert inputs will be taken from within and outside the World Bank Group, including the private sector, and civil society organization and the governments. C. 1st report will be published in 2024. D. A only. E. A, B, and C. Below the question, a blue box contains the answer: 'Answer: Option E'. The video player controls at the bottom show a progress bar at 5:20:02 / 8:12:22, along with various icons for play, volume, and settings.

RBI Grade B 2023 Current Affairs | GA for RBI Grade B | General Awareness RBI | EduTap Marathon

Hence **D** is the correct answer.

### Q.46) Explanation:

**Target of 20% ethanol blending** in petrol is to be achieved by **2025**.

**Covered in EduTap Course: CurrentTap Magazine – April 2023**

#### 2.37 Ethanol Blending Program

##### Why in news?

- Recently a reply has been submitted by Minister of State for Environment, Forest and Climate Change regarding updated nationally determined contributions (NDC) for the period 2021-2030.
  - ✓ **India's Vision and approaches** towards reaching **net Zero by 2070**.
  - ✓ It is in accordance with principle of common but **differentiated responsibility and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC)**

##### Important Information

- Recent Update: target is to achieve **20% blending** of ethanol in petrol by Ethanol supply year (ESY) **2025-26**.

Hence **C** is the correct answer.

Q.47) **Explanation:**

As per recent announcement, around **70 per cent construction work** on the ambitious **India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway** has been completed. **India, Thailand and Myanmar** are working on **about 1,400-km-long highway** that would link the country with Southeast Asia by land.

The trilateral highway project was first proposed and approved at a ministerial meeting of India, Myanmar and Thailand in April 2002. The Kolkata-Bangkok highway would strengthen bilateral economic connections and trade. The 2,800-kilometre-long **highway** is a **Bay of Bengal Initiative For Multi-Sectoral Technical & Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) project** aimed at boosting multilateral trade.

Hence **A** is the correct answer.

Q.48) **Explanation:**

**Covered in EduTap Course: SMART Cities - Covered in SchemesTap- June 2023- 2nd Section**

### 1.32 Smart Cities Mission

#### What's in News?

- The scheme has completed 8<sup>th</sup> Anniversary on 25<sup>th</sup> June 2023.
- Out of 100 cities, around 50 have completed close to 75 per cent of their projects and are on track to complete remaining works by June 2023.
- ₹8000 crore has been allocated for the mission for 2023-24.
- In total, Rs 71,000 crore has been released to the cities, of which Rs 38,000 crore is from the Centre and the remaining from states and urban local bodies.
- Ministry data show that 232 projects on Public Private Partnership (PPP) worth Rs 15,006 crore have been taken up across 53 cities.

Smart Cities Mission

- Launched in: 2015
- Nodal Ministry: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
- Timeline: applicable till June 2024

**AMRUT - Covered in SchemeTap - January 2023 - First Section**

## Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

**Launch Year** - 2015

**Nodal Ministry** - Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

**Aim** - Provide **basic services to households and build amenities** in **cities** which will improve the quality of life for all, especially the poor and the disadvantaged

**Type of Scheme** - Centrally Sponsored Scheme

### PM-AWAS YOJANA - URBAN - Covered in SchemesTap - April 2023 - First Section

#### 1.6 Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban

##### What's in News?

###### News-1

- 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects. Schemes related to housing in their respective areas are implemented by States/Union Territories (UTs).
- Under PMAY-U, more than 1.20 crore houses have been sanctioned.

#### Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Urban (PMAY-U)

**Launch** - 2015

**Nodal Ministry** - Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

**Aim** - To achieve **housing for all by providing pucca houses with basic amenities by December 2024**

**Coverage** - All 4041 statutory towns as per Census 2011 with focus on 500 Class I cities

Hence E is the correct answer.

#### Q.49) Explanation:

According to the Union Budget 2023, Government has decided to continue the 50-year interest free loan to state governments for one more year to spur **Capital investment** and, with a significantly enhanced outlay of Rs 1.3 lakh crore, from **2023-24**.

Covered in EduTap Course: Covered partially in SchemeTap - June 2023 - First Section

EduTap

## Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment 2023-24

**Launch** - 2023 - Announced in Union Budget 2023-24

**Nodal Ministry** - Ministry of Finance

**Objective** - To have higher multiplier effect of capital expenditure and to **provide boost to capital spending by States**

### Key Features

Special assistance to State Governments in **form of 50-year interest free loan** up to an overall sum of **₹1.3 lakh crore during financial year 2023-24**

Funds for meeting **State share of Jal Jeevan Mission and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana** have also been provided to States under this scheme

Scheme for financial assistance to States for capital investment/expenditure, **first instituted in 2020-21 in wake of COVID-19 Pandemic**

Hence E is the correct answer.

Q.50) Explanation:

Covered in EduTap Course: Covered in SchemeTap - January 2023 - First Section

## Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)

**Launch Year** - 2014

**Nodal Ministry** - Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare

**Aim** - **Holistic growth of the horticulture sector** covering fruits, vegetables, root & tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, coconut, cashew, cocoa and bamboo

**Sub-scheme of** - **Green Revolution - Krishonnati Yojana**

### Key Features

#### Centrally Sponsored Scheme

- Sub-schemes/ Missions**
- National Horticulture Mission (NHM)
  - Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH)
  - National Horticulture Board (NHB)
  - Coconut Development Board (CDB)
  - Central Institute of Horticulture (CIH), Nagaland

**Financial assistance @ 35% of the project cost** in **general areas** and **50%** in case of **hilly and scheduled areas** per beneficiary is available

For setting up of Post-Harvest Management Infrastructure including cold storage, cold room facilities for horticultural produce

**Funding Pattern: 60:40** for Centre & State (90:10 for Himalayan & North Eastern States)

100% in case of NHB, CDB, CIH and National Level Agencies

MIDH provides **technical advice** and **administrative support** to State Governments/State Horticulture Missions (SHMs) for the **Saffron Mission** and other horticulture related activities - RKVY/NMSA

Hence B is the correct answer.

Q.51) Explanation:

According to data collated by the **Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)**, incentives have been given to **PLI beneficiaries** in **eight of the 14 sectors** — mobile manufacturing, information technology (IT) hardware, pharmaceutical drug, bulk drug, medical device, telecommunications, food product, and drone.

Progress has been **sluggish for the remaining six sectors** — **steel, textile, battery, white goods, solar photovoltaic, and automotive** — and are yet to receive incentives.

Hence **A** is the correct answer.

**Q.52) Explanation:**

States which are among the top-3 states in terms of highest GST revenues in June 2023-

1. Maharashtra
2. Karnataka
3. Gujarat

Hence **A** is the correct answer.

**Q.53) Explanation:**

e-way bill is a document required to be carried by a person in charge of the conveyance carrying any consignment of goods of value exceeding **Rs 50,000** as mandated by the Government in terms of section 68 of the Goods and Services Tax Act read with rule 138 of the rules framed thereunder.

Hence **A** is the correct answer.

**Q.54) Explanation:**

**Suriname** conferred its highest **civilian honour** to **President Droupadi Murmu- The Grand Order of the Chain of Yellow Star**, the first Indian to receive this award.

EduTap

ESI Globalization & Economic Institutions EduTap

**Q260.** Recently (2023), Prime Minister of India visited Port Moresby for the 3rd Summit for India-Pacific Islands Cooperation (FIPIC). The FIPIC got its inception in the following country?

A. Kiribati  
B. Samoa  
C. Palau  
D. Vanuatu

It is a multinational grouping for cooperation between India and 14 Pacific Islands nations. Inception: Suva, Fiji in 2014.

*Handwritten notes:* FIPIC, India, 14 Pacific Islands nations, Suva, Fiji in 2014, Kiribati, Samoa, Palau, Vanuatu, Fijian, FIPIC.

5:41:43 / 8:12:22

RBI Grade B 2023 Current Affairs | GA for RBI Grade B | General Awareness RBI | EduTap Marathon

**Covered in EduTap Course: CurrentTap Magazine – June 2023**

1.	First Indian to receive the Grand Order of the Chain of Yellow Star- Droupadi Murmu, President of India	--	The Grand Order of the Chain of Yellow Star is the <b>highest civilian award of Suriname</b> .  The President of India also witnessed the cultural festival on the occasion of the <b>commemoration of 150 years of the arrival of Indians in Suriname in Paramaribo</b> .
----	---	----	--

Hence **D** is the correct answer.

**Q.55) Explanation:**

The Union Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, has approved the **constitution and empowerment of an Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) for facilitation of the “World’s Largest Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative Sector”** by convergence of various schemes of the **Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution and Ministry of Food Processing Industries**.

From the above we can conclude that **Ministry of Cooperation** does not belong to that group.

Hence **B** is the correct answer.

**Q.56) Explanation:**

The **Reserve Bank of India** releases a quarterly **house price index (HPI)** based on transaction-level data received from housing registration authorities in **ten major cities**. The cities are **Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Jaipur, Kanpur, Kochi, Kolkata, Lucknow, and Mumbai**.

Hence **E** is the correct answer.

**Q.57) Explanation:**

**Social Progress Index (SPI)** for States and Districts made by the Institute for Competitiveness and Social Progress Imperative. **SPI** is a **comprehensive tool** that can serve as a holistic measure of a country's social progress at the national and sub-national levels.

The index **assesses states and districts** based on 12 components across **three critical dimensions** of social progress - **Basic Human Needs, Foundations of Wellbeing, and Opportunity**.

Hence **A** is the correct answer.

**Q.58) Explanation:**

NASA's **Mars Atmosphere and Volatile Evolution (MAVEN) mission** has released some new, mind-blowing images which have left scientists astounded. The images showcase a captivating array of ultraviolet views of the red planet, leaving it bathed in hues of purple.

Hence **C** is the correct answer.

**Q.59) Explanation:**

The **Basic Statistical Returns (BSR) Code** is a **seven-digit code** that is provided to the registered banks by the RBI. The first three digits in the code identify the bank, while the following four digits identify the bank branch. **India's Basic Statistical Returns (BSR) system** recently completed **50 years** since its inception.

Hence **C** is the correct answer.

**Q.60) Explanation:**

The **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)** has fixed the **minimum Net Owned Fund (NOF)** size for housing finance companies at **Rs 25 crore**. The housing finance companies (HFCs) holding a Certificate of Registration (CoR) and having an NOF of less than **Rs 25 crore** will be required to achieve NOF of Rs 15 crore by March 31, 2022 and **Rs 25 crore** by March 31, 2023,

Hence **C** is the correct answer.

**Q.61) Explanation:**

As per **Foreign Trade Policy**, towns that produces goods worth at least **Rs 750 Crore** can be recognized as towns of export excellence, based on their growth potential for exports.



Hence **B** is the correct answer.

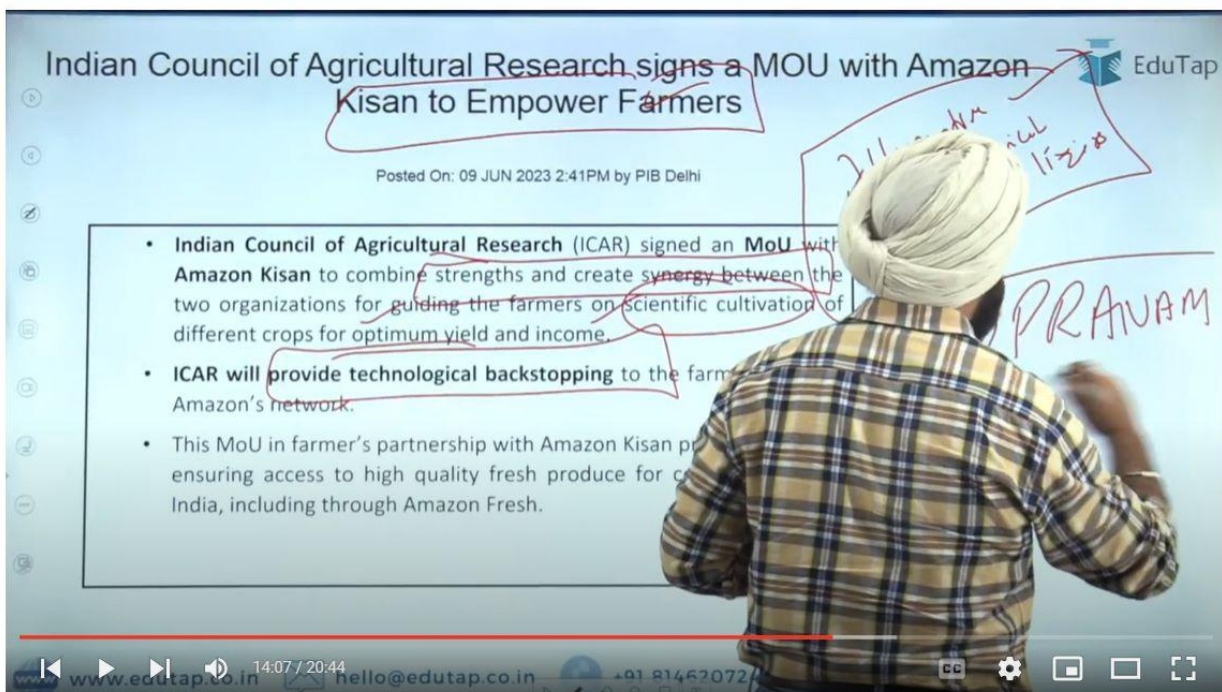
**Q.62) Explanation:**

NTPC Limited, India's largest power generation company, has climbed 52 positions to secure the 433rd rank in Forbes' "The Global 2000" List for 2023. "The Global 2000" List recognizes the world's largest companies based on four key metrics: **sales, profits, assets and market value.**

Hence **A** is the correct answer.

**Q.63) Explanation:**

Recently (June 2023), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (**ICAR**), New Delhi has signed a **MoU** with **Amazon Kisan** to combine strengths and create synergy between the two organizations for **guiding the farmers on scientific cultivation of different crops** for optimum yield and income.



PIB Current Affairs MCQs | Important ESI Current Affairs Revision | RBI, SEBI & NABARD Preparation

EduTap - Regulatory Bodies ... 324K subscribers [Analytics](#) [Edit video](#) [Share](#) [Download](#) [Save](#) ...

Hence **C** is the correct answer.

**Q.64) Explanation:**

To improve regulatory certainty and uniformity in compliance for listed companies in regards to the identification of specific events as unpublished price sensitive information (UPSI), capital markets regulator SEBI has proposed to modify the current definition of UPSI.

The regulator proposed changing the definition of UPSI as it currently stands and bringing Regulation 30 of LODR (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) within it in its consultation document.

According to LODR Regulation 30, listed firms must notify stock exchanges as soon as possible and no later than 24 hours after the occurrence of any events or facts that are material. These occurrences included the following:

- any modification to securities, revision to ratings, **initiation of forensic audits**, change in director, and fraud or default by promoters or key managerial people.

From the above, we can conclude that **statement 3 is incorrect**.

Hence **E** is the correct answer.

**Q.65) Explanation:**

As per data from the **Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation** released under **“Twenty Point Programme”**, of the 14 parameters tracked quarterly, the Indian Government achieved a more than **90%** target completion (**“very good”**) in six parameters.

Hence **B** is the correct answer.

**Q.66) Explanation:**

**Table II.2.2: Financial Saving of Household Sector**

(Per cent of GNDI)

Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>A. Gross Financial Saving</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>11.0</b>
<i>of which:</i>											
1. Currency	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.4	-2.1	2.8	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.1
<b>2. Deposits</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>
3. Shares and Debentures	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.9
4. Claims on Government	-0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2
5. Insurance Funds	2.2	1.8	1.8	2.4	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.8	1.9
6. Provident and Pension Funds	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.4
<b>B. Financial Liabilities</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>
<b>C. Net Financial Saving (A-B)</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>7.6</b>

GNDI: Gross National Disposable Income.

**Note:** Figures may not add up to total due to rounding off.

**Source:** NSO.

Hence **A** is the correct answer.

**Q.67) Explanation:**

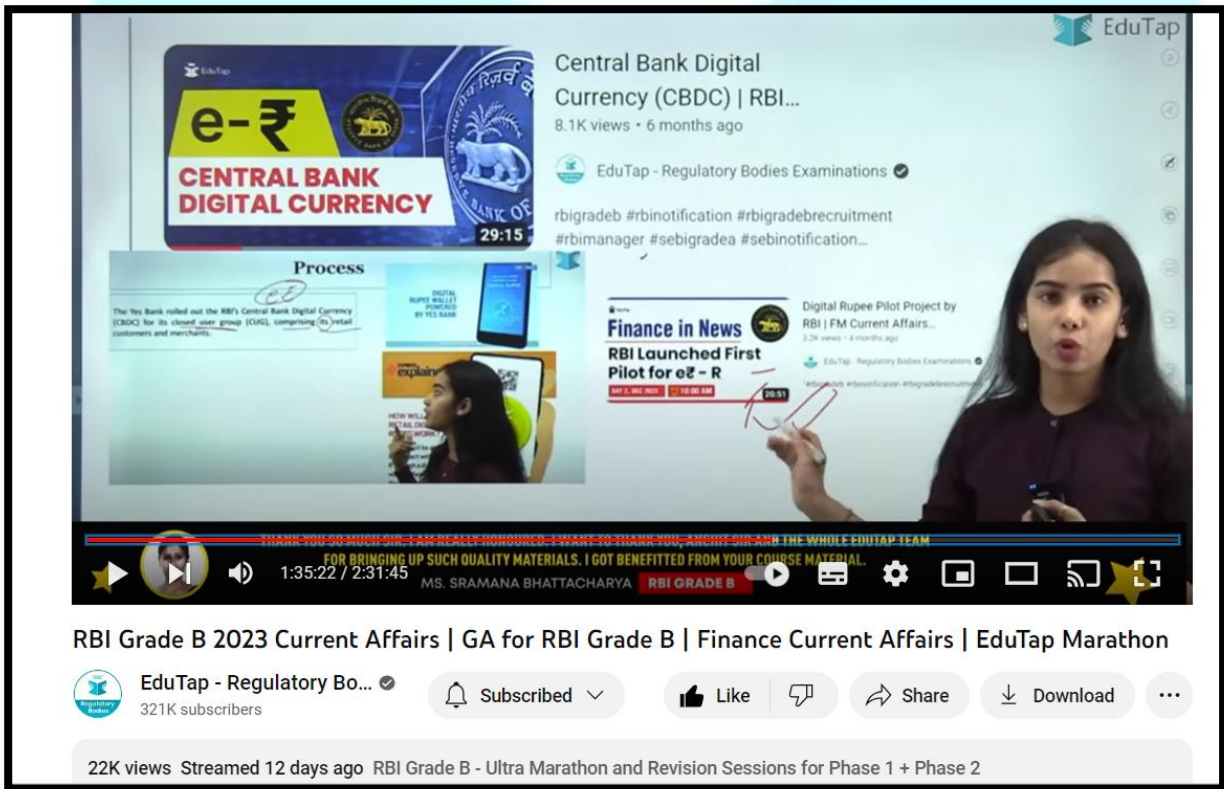
TRAI in its endeavor to curb menace of spams through **Unsolicited Commercial Communication (UCC)** has taken various measures in recent past. Recently (June 2023), TRAI has now issued a Direction to all the Access Providers to develop and deploy the **Digital Consent Acquisition (DCA)**

facility for creating a unified platform and process to register customers consent digitally across all service providers and Principal Entities.

Hence **A** is the correct answer.

**Q.68) Explanation:**

Taking forward digitization efforts announced in the **Union Budget 2022-23**, the Reserve Bank introduced its Central Bank Digital Currency (**CBDC**) in phases during the year, with the launch of pilots for **Digital Rupee (e)** in **Wholesale** and **retail segments** on **November 1, 2022**, and **December 1, 2022** respectively.



**Covered in EduTap Course: RBI Annual Report 2022-23**

EduTap

The first pilot in the **Digital Rupee** - Wholesale Segment (e<sup>-</sup>-W) commenced on November 1, 2022. The use case for this pilot is settlement of secondary market transactions in government securities (G-secs). Use of e<sup>-</sup>-W is expected to make the inter-bank market more efficient. Settlement in central bank money would reduce transaction costs by pre-empting the need for settlement guarantee infrastructure or for collateral to mitigate settlement risk. Nine banks (viz., State Bank of India, Bank of Baroda, Union Bank of India, HDFC Bank, ICICI Bank, Kotak Mahindra Bank, Yes Bank, IDFC First Bank and HSBC) are participating in the pilot.



Hence **E** is the correct answer.

**Q.69) Explanation:**

As per the recent advance estimates of production of major crops for agricultural year 2022-23 released by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare-

Crop	Production in 2021-22	Third Advance Estimate
Rice	1294.71	1355.42
Wheat	1077.42	1127.43
<b>Jowar</b>	<b>41.51</b>	<b>39.90</b>
Bajra	97.81	111.66
Maize	337.30	359.13

Hence **A** is the correct answer.

**Q.70) Explanation:**

**HDFC Bank** has recorded the **highest number of new branch additions** in the **financial year** ended on **31<sup>st</sup> March 2023**.

Hence **D** is the correct answer.

**Q.71) Explanation:**

Under SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, Mutual Funds are permitted to charge certain operating expenses for managing a mutual fund scheme. All such costs for running and managing a mutual fund scheme are collectively referred to as 'Total Expense Ratio' (TER). TER is calculated as a percentage of the Scheme's average **Net Asset Value (NAV)**.

Hence **A** is the correct answer.

**Q.72) Explanation:**

To mark the inauguration of the new Parliament building, **Prime Minister Narendra Modi** released a **commemorative coin of Rs 75 denomination**. As per the Ministry of Finance notification, the latest **Rs 75 coin** is circular in shape with a **diameter of 44mm**. The composition of the coin is of a **quaternary alloy** — 50 per cent **silver**, 40 per cent **copper**, 5 per cent **nickel** and 5 per cent **zinc**.

Hence **D** is the correct answer.

**Q.73) Explanation:**

**Domestic Systemically Important Insurers (D-SIIs)** refer to insurers of such size, market importance, and domestic and global interconnectedness, whose distress or failure would cause a significant dislocation in the domestic financial system. Therefore, the continued functioning of D-SIIs is critical for the uninterrupted availability of insurance services to the national economy.

The **criteria used to identify the Domestic 'Systemically Important Insurers** are:

1. Number of Branches
2. Market Share
3. Domestic and global interconnectedness
4. Public Sector

**Covered in EduTap Course: CurrentTap Magazine - April 2023**

### **3.19 Domestic Systemically Important Insurers (D-SIIs)**

#### **Why in News?**

- Recently, the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (**IRDAI**) has identified Life Insurance Corporation (**LIC**), **New India Assurance**, and General Insurance Corporation (**GIC Re**) as domestic systemically important insurers (**D-SIIs**) for 2022-23.

#### **About D-SIIs**

- D-SIIs refer to insurers of such size, market importance, and domestic and global interconnectedness, whose distress or failure would cause a significant disturbance in the domestic financial system.
- D-SIIs are perceived as **insurers that are 'too big or too important to fail'** (TBTF).

Hence **E** is the correct answer.

**Q.74) Explanation:**

Recently, the Prime Minister of India attended the 3rd summit of 3rd Summit of the Forum for India-Pacific Islands Cooperation (**FIPIC**) held in **Papua New Guinea**.

ESI Globalization & Economic Institutions EduTap

**Q260.** Recently (May 2023), Prime Minister of India visited Port Moresby for the 3rd Summit of the Forum for India-Pacific Islands Cooperation (FIPIC). FIPIC got inception in which of the following country?

A. Kiribati  
B. Samoa  
C. Palau  
D. Fiji  
E. Papua New Guinea

• It is a multinational grouping for cooperation between India and Pacific Islands nations.  
• Inception: Suva, Fiji in 2014.

Answer: Option D

5:40:53 / 8:12:22 hello@edutap.co.in

RBI Grade B 2023 Current Affairs | GA for RBI Grade B | General Awareness RBI | EduTap Marathon

## Covered in EduTap Course: CurrentTap Magazine – May 2023

### 2.46 3rd Summit of the Forum for India-Pacific Islands Cooperation (FIPIC)

#### Why in news?

- Recently Prime Minister visited Port Moresby for the 3rd Summit of the Forum for India-Pacific Islands Cooperation (FIPIC)
  - Venue: Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea

#### Additional information

- Forum for India-Pacific Islands cooperation (FIPIC)
- It is a **multinational grouping** for cooperation between **India and 14 Pacific Islands nations**.
- Inception: **Suva, Fiji in 2014**.

Hence **B** is the correct answer.

#### Q.75) Explanation:

Recently, Indian security forces have been trained in **Israel's "Krav Maga"** to counter China's People Liberation Army (PLA) during patrolling along the Line of Actual Control (**LAC**).

Hence **C** is the correct answer.

#### Q.76) Explanation:

The Centre has revised the threshold for GST e-invoicing, and has announced that it will be mandatory for all businesses with annual turnover of over **Rs 5 crore** to move to e-invoicing for business to business transaction under goods and services tax (GST) from **Rs 10 Crore**.

## Covered in EduTap Course: CurrentTap Magazine – May 2023

### 2.98 Revised Threshold for GST e-invoicing

#### Why in News?

- Recently, the **Union Ministry of Finance** has **lowered the threshold** for **Goods & Services Tax (GST) e-invoicing**.
- **Businesses with turnover of over Rs 5 crore** must **generate electronic or e-invoice** for **B2B** (Business to Business) **transactions** with effect from **August 1, 2023**.
- The present threshold was **Rs 10 crore**.

#### About e-invoice

- It is a system in which B2B invoices are authenticated electronically by GSTN (GST Network) for further use on the common GST portal.

Hence C is the correct answer.

#### Q.77) Explanation:

According to the Union Budget 2023-24, the highest surcharge rate in personal income tax has been reduced from 37% to **25%** in the new tax regime for income above ₹2 crore.

## Covered in EduTap Course: Union Budget 2023-24 Document



New Developments	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Rebate limit of Personal Income Tax</b> <b>increased to Rs. 7 lakhs</b> from Rs. 5 lakhs in new tax regime</li><li>• A person earning Rs. 9 lakh a year will now be paying just Rs. 45,000 instead of Rs. 60,000 currently. Similarly, a person earning Rs. 15 lakh will now <b>pay only 10%</b> of this as tax.</li><li>• <b>Reduction in surcharge rate</b> from 37% to <b>25%</b> in the <b>new tax regime for income above ₹2 crore</b>.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ This would result in <b>maximum tax rate of personal income tax</b> come down to <b>39%</b> which was earlier <b>42.74%</b></li></ul></li><li>• The <b>benefit of standard deduction</b> has been <b>extended to the salaried class</b> and the <b>pensioners including family pensioner</b> under the <b>new tax regime</b>. As per proposal-<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ <b>Salaried individual</b> will get <b>standard deduction of ₹ 50,000</b></li><li>○ <b>Pensioner</b> will get <b>standard deduction of ₹ 15,000</b></li></ul></li><li>• The <b>limit of Rs. 3 lakh for tax exemption on leave encashment</b> on government salaried employees (set in 2002) has been <b>raised to Rs. 25 lakh</b>.</li></ul>	

Hence D is the correct answer.

#### Q.78) Explanation:

**Novak Djokovic** courted **controversy** when he wrote “Kosovo is the heart of Serbia, depicting the ethnic tensions flared in the Balkan nation.

Hence C is the correct answer.

**Q.79) Explanation:**

Government of India through Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserve Ltd. (ISPRL) under Phase –1 has setup Strategic Petroleum Reserves (SPR) at three locations namely Vishakhapatnam, Mangalore and **Padur**.

Hence **B** is the correct answer.

**Q.80) Explanation:**

**Covered in EduTap Course: SchemesTap- June 2023 - First Section**

**Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyaan (KUSUM) Scheme**

- Launch** → 2019
- Nodal Ministry** → Ministry of New & Renewable Energy
- Central Financial Support** → Rs. 34,422 Crore
- Tenure** → Till 2026
- Objective**
  - De-dieselisation of the farm sector
  - Providing water and energy security to farmers
  - Increasing the income of farmers
  - Curbing environmental pollution
- Target**
  - Solar capacity addition of 30.8 GW
  - Installation or solarisation of 35 lakh pumps



## Components

**Component A:** 10,000 MW of Decentralized Ground Mounted Grid Connected Renewable Power Plants of individual plant size up to **2 MW**

- Solar or other renewable energy-based power plants of capacity **500 kW to 2 MW**
  - ↳ Should be within 5 km from nearest electricity sub-station
  - ↳ Can be **set-up** by **individual farmers/ cooperatives / panchayats / Farmer Producer Organisations (FPO) / Water User Associations (WUAs)** on barren/ fallow/marshy/ pasture or cultivable lands
- Projects **smaller than 500 kW may be allowed** by States based on techno-commercial feasibility
- Farmers can either install renewable power project on their land or lease the land
- RBI has included this Component under **priority sector lending**

**Component B:** Installation of **20 lakh** standalone solar powered agricultural pumps

- Can **replace** their existing **diesel pumps** with solar pumps
- **Eligibility** - Individual farmers, group of farmers, cluster irrigation systems, WUAs, FPOs, and Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS)(same for Component-C)
- Priority to be given to small and marginal farmers, farmers using micro irrigation systems or covered under micro irrigation schemes
- **Financial Assistance for General Area** - Central : State : Farmer :: 30:30:40
  - ↳ Bank finance up to 30% out of 40% share can be availed by farmer
- Central Financial Assistance (CFA) available for pump capacity up to **15 HP (increased from 7.5 HP) to**
  - ↳ Individual farmers in the **North-eastern States, UTs of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh, States of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh and Island UTs of Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep**
  - ↳ For each farmer in cluster/ community irrigation projects in high water table areas in all the States/ UTs
- For solar pumps to be set up and used by Water User Associations (WUA), Farmer Producer Organisations (FPO), Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS) and cluster-based irrigation systems
  - ↳ CFA is allowed for solar pump capacity higher than 7.5 HP, considering up to 5 HP capacity for each individual farmer in the group/ association

**Component C:** Solarisation of existing **15 Lakh Grid-connected** Agriculture Pumps (**Solarisation of agriculture feeders**)

- **Subsidy** -
  - ↳ **For General Area** - Central : State : Farmer :: 30:30:40
  - ↳ **For North-eastern States, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir/Ladakh and Island UTs** - Central : State : Farmer :: 50:30:20

Hence E is the correct answer.

EduTap

## RBI Grade B 2023 - Recollected Questions

### Section – Reasoning

**Directions (Q81- 82):** In each of the questions below are given some statements followed by five conclusions. 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 does not follow from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

**Q.81) Only a few bananas are oranges. No banana is mango. No grapes are oranges.**

**Conclusions:**

- [1] Some grapes can be mangoes
- [2] All bananas can be oranges
- [3] Some mangoes are not bananas
- [4] Some grapes are bananas is a possibility
- [5] Some oranges can be mangoes

**Q.82) Some actors are dancers. Only a few dancers are singers. No singer is politician**

**Conclusions:**

- [1] Some politician being actors is a possibility
- [2] Some dancers are not singers
- [3] Some dancers are not politicians is not a possibility
- [4] Some actors are singers
- [5] Some actors are singers is a possibility

**Directions (Q83-87):** Answer the questions based on the information given below:

Nine friends A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I were born on 18<sup>th</sup> of different months in the same year such that no one was born in March, June and November. These persons belong to different places among Solapur, Kanpur, Jaipur, Raipur, Jodhpur, Sultanpur, Udaipur, Nagpur and Firozpur.

B was born in a month with 31 days and three months before the person from Raipur. Three persons were born between B and D, who is not the youngest. The person from Nagpur was born immediately after the one from Kanpur. The person from Kanpur was not born in a month with only 30 days. G is not from Sultanpur.

There is a gap of only one month between the birth of G and the one from Solapur. The person from Jaipur is five months elder than G. F was born two months after D. Only one person was born between F and E, who is from Solapur. H, who is from Udaipur, was born three months after I, who is not the eldest. A is younger than C. Person from Jodhpur was born before the one from Sultanpur.

**Q.83) A is how many months older than H?**

- [1] Five

- [2] Four
- [3] Six
- [4] Seven
- [5] Eight

**Q.84) Who among the following persons were born between C and the one from Udaipur?**

- I. Person from Jaipur
- II. D
- III. B

- [1] Both II and III
- [2] All I, II and III
- [3] Both I and II
- [4] Both I and III
- [5] Only II

**Q.85) The eldest person belongs to which place?**

- [1] Raipur
- [2] Jodhpur
- [3] Sultanpur
- [4] Kanpur
- [5] Firozpur

**Q.86) \_\_\_ persons were born between the person who is born in October and the one from \_\_\_\_.**

- [1] Five, Nagpur
- [2] Four, Jaipur
- [3] Three, Raipur
- [4] Six, Solapur
- [5] None of these

**Q.87) 3<sup>rd</sup> eldest person is \_\_\_ months older than \_\_\_\_.**

- [1] Three, D

- [2] Five, H
- [3] Seven, G
- [4] Four, F
- [5] Six, B

**Directions (Q88-89):** Study the following information to answer the given questions.

**@ F 5 2 M \$ 7 K T R 3 C + 8 B ! 9 D Q \* G 6 W N**

**STEP 1 –** Those numbers which are immediately preceded by a symbol and immediately followed by an alphabet are written at the right end in descending order.

**STEP 2 –** After completing step 1, the alphabet which is immediately followed by a symbol are written between 7th and 6th element from right end in alphabetical order from left to right.

**Q.88)** Which of the following element is 11<sup>th</sup> to the right of the element which is 4th from the right end in step 1?

- [1] \*
- [2] Q
- [3] G
- [4] B
- [5] 9

**Q.89)** How many alphabets are immediately followed or preceded by symbol in step 2?

- [1] Four
- [2] Two
- [3] Five
- [4] None
- [5] Three

**Directions (Q90-94):** Answer the questions based on the information given below:

Nine boxes A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I are kept one above the other. Each box contains different items among Clothes, Bottles, Books, Watches, Combs, Pens, Mobiles, Shoes & Pencils. Number of items in these boxes is different among 7, 12, 14, 18, 21, 23, 24, 30 and 27. The bottommost box is numbered 1 and the topmost box is numbered 9.

Mobiles are kept in box 4. H is three boxes above the box with 24 items. G has 14 items and is one of the four boxes above H. Third box from the top contains 2<sup>nd</sup> highest number of items. There are three boxes between G and the box with 18 items. Number of bottles is six more than number of clothes. D is immediately below the box which contains clothes and neither of these

boxes contains more than 23 items. There are three boxes between the box, which contains bottles and E, which contains books.

Shoes are three boxes above B. A is immediately above F. Box, which contains Pens, is immediately above I. C is three boxes above the box, which contains the lowest number of items. Box with 23 items is immediately below the box, which contains watches. Number of pencils is less than number of combs. Number of Books is not less than number of shoes.

**Q.90) C is how many boxes above the box which contains 21 items?**

- [1] Four
- [2] Five
- [3] Two
- [4] Six
- [5] Three

**Q.91) What is the sum of number of combs and pencils?**

- [1] 37
- [2] 35
- [3] 41
- [4] 30
- [5] 28

**Q.92) Which among the following box is not between the box containing the lowest and highest number of items?**

- I. D
- II. A
- III. Box containing 14 items.

- [1] Both I and II
- [2] Only I
- [3] Both II and III
- [4] Only III
- [5] Only II

**Q.93) What is the difference between the number of items in the topmost box and the number of watches?**

- [1] 10

[2] 14

[3] 16

[4] 12

[5] 18

**Q.94) Which among the following boxes are kept between the box with 21 items and box containing Pens?**

[1] B

[2] C

[3] D

[4] E

[5] H

**Directions (Q95-99): Answer the questions based on the information given below.**

Fourteen persons are sitting in two parallel rows containing seven persons in each row in such a way that there is an equal distance between adjacent persons. Initially, in row 1, P, Q, R, S, T, U and V are seated and all of them are facing towards the east and in row 2, A, B, C, D, E, F and G are seated and all of them are facing towards the west. Therefore, in the given seating arrangement each person sitting in row 1, is facing the persons sitting in row 2 and vice versa. They play a game of throwing a dice. They interchange their initial position according to the game rules which are as follows:

I. On throwing the dice, if odd number comes, then the person sitting 2<sup>nd</sup> to the left of thrower exchanges his seat with the person sitting opposite to the one, who sits immediate right of thrower.

II. On throwing the dice, if even number comes, then the person sitting immediate right of the thrower exchanges his seat with one, who sits opposite to the thrower.

**Before Movement:**

1. T sits fourth to the left of P. Either T or P sits at an extreme end of the row.
2. The one who faces P sits second to the left of F.
3. S sits exactly in the middle of the row. C and D are immediate neighbors of each other.
4. Number of persons sitting to the left of F is twice the number of persons sitting to the right of F.
5. The one, who faces P sits to the immediate left of G and that person is neither C nor D.
6. Number of persons sit between P and R is same as the number of persons sit between T and S.
7. T neither faces C nor D. No one sits between S and V.
8. At least two persons sit between G and E. R does not face B.
9. At most one person sit between S and Q.

10. U faces neither E nor C.

11. A throws the dice and gets 4 after that F throws the dice and gets 3 and finally, V throws the dice and gets 1.

**Q.95) Who sits opposite to R after the movement?**

- [1] D
- [2] A
- [3] G
- [4] F
- [5] C

**Q.96) Who sits 2<sup>nd</sup> to the right of G before the movement?**

- [1] A
- [2] C
- [3] F
- [4] B
- [5] D

**Q.97) What is the position of T with respect to V after the movement?**

- [1] facing the one, who sits 2<sup>nd</sup> to the right of V
- [2] 2<sup>nd</sup> to the right of V
- [3] 2<sup>nd</sup> to the left of V
- [4] facing the one, who sits immediate right of V
- [5] immediate left

**Q.98) How many persons sit between A and F before the movement?**

- [1] One
- [2] Two
- [3] Three
- [4] More than three
- [5] None

**Q.99) Which of the following statement is true about B?**

- [1] B sits immediate right of T after the movement
- [2] B sits 4<sup>th</sup> to the left of Q after the movement
- [3] B sits 4<sup>th</sup> to the right of A before the movement
- [4] B sits opposite to V before the movement
- [5] None

**Directions (Q100-101):** In the following question, two conclusions have been given followed by five sets of possible statements. You have to take the given conclusions to be true even if they seem to be at variance with the commonly known facts and then decide for the given conclusions logically follow from which of the given set of statements disregarding commonly known facts.

**Q.100) Conclusions:**

- 1. Some gold are not silver.
- 2. Some gold are fabric.

**Statements:**

- [1] All silver are fabric. No fabric is gold. Some gold are metal.
- [2] Some silver are fabric. Some fabrics are gold. All gold are metal.
- [3] No silver is fabric. All fabric are gold. Some gold are metal.
- [4] All silver are fabric. Some fabric are metal. Some gold are metal.
- [5] All fabric are silver. All silver are gold. All gold are metal.

**Q.101) Conclusions:**

- 1. Some hospitals are buildings is a possibility.
- 2. Some hostels are not houses.

**Statements:**

- [1] All buildings are schools. All schools are hostels. No school is house. No hospital is hostel.
- [2] Some buildings are schools. All Schools are hostels. No hospital is house. Some schools are houses.
- [3] All buildings are schools. All schools are hostels. No school is house. All hospitals are hostels.
- [4] Some buildings are schools. No school is hostel. No hostel is hospital. Some hospitals are houses.
- [5] None of these.

**Q.102) Direction:** In which of the following expressions  $V > Z$ ,  $K < Y$  is definitely true?



- [1]  $X \Rightarrow W > K \Rightarrow Z < Y \Leftarrow U < V$
- [2]  $W \Leftarrow T < V > G \Rightarrow I \Rightarrow Y > Z < K$
- [3]  $T \Rightarrow C < V \Rightarrow A = Q \Rightarrow Z > Y > D > K$
- [4]  $D \Rightarrow E = G > V = F > K > Z < K < Q \Leftarrow Y$
- [5]  $A \Rightarrow I \Rightarrow H = L < Z > K > V < J < Y$

**Q.103) Direction:** In which of the following expression does the expression  $M \Rightarrow R$  is definitely true

- [1]  $X < R \Rightarrow T \Rightarrow P < N > B \Rightarrow M > U$
- [2]  $N > M > L = C \Rightarrow A = D > S = R$
- [3]  $L \Leftarrow B > M > X \Rightarrow U \Leftarrow A = O < R$
- [4]  $T > M = F \Rightarrow G = U \Rightarrow O \Leftarrow R = S$
- [5]  $A > R \Leftarrow B = L = P \Leftarrow S = M < G$

**Q.104) The question given below consists of two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read all the statements and give an answer.**

Seven persons A, B, C, D, E, F and G are sitting around a circular table having eight seats such that one of the seats is vacant. The vacant seat is to the immediate left of A's seat. All are facing towards the centre. How many people sit between G and F, when counted from the right of F?

**Statement I:** F sits second to the right of A and to the immediate left of D. One person sits between D and G. B sits opposite to G. C and D are not sitting adjacent to each other.

**Statement II:** D sits third to right of A. B sits on the third seat to the left of A. One person sits between E and F but neither E nor F sits adjacent to A. E and F are not adjacent to vacant seat.

- [1] 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
- [2] 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
- [3] The data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question
- [4] The data given in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question
- [5] The data in both statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question

**Q.105) The question given below can be answered using sentence given in only one of the options. Find out the option which can be used to answer the question.**

Eight persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting around a square table such that four persons are sitting in the corner of the table and four are sitting in the middle of the table. Also, the one, who sits at the corner of the table faces away from the center and the one, who sits in the middle of the table faces towards the table.

**Who sits second to the right of C?**

[1] Only two persons sit between C and B when counted from the right of B. A is an immediate neighbor of C and faces towards the center. E sits second to the right of A. B is second to the right of E.

[2] C is an immediate neighbor of A. Person, who is immediate left of C, is sitting opposite to G. E and F are immediate neighbors of each other. F is sitting at the corner of the table.

[3] A sits second to the right of E, who sits in the middle of the table. C is an immediate neighbor of A. D sits second to the left of C. H is an immediate neighbor of D. G sits one of the corners. B sits second to the right of A

[4] Only two persons sit between H and G, when counted from the left of H, who is an immediate neighbor of D, who sits second to the left of C, who sits immediate right of E, who sits in the middle of the table.

[5] None of the above

**Q.106) The question given below consists of two statements I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read all the statements and give answer.**

**Six persons, Anu, Bill, Chand, Dia, Ema and Faiz, sit along the corners of a regular hexagonal table and face towards the centre of the table. Who among the following sits immediate left of Faiz?**

**Statement I: Bill sits second to the right of Anu. Chand sits adjacent to Bill. Dia sits second to the right of Chand. Ema does not sit adjacent to Anu.**

**Statement II: Ema sits adjacent to Dia. Chand sits adjacent to Bill. Dia sits second to the right of Chand. Faiz sits adjacent to Bill. Ana does not sit adjacent to Chand.**

[1] Data in statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question, while data in statement II alone is not sufficient to answer the question.

[2] Data in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question, while data in statement I alone is not sufficient to answer the question.

[3] Data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.

[4] Data given in both the statement I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

[5] Data in statement I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

**Q.107)** The question given below consists of two statements I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read all the statements and give answer.

Seven points, T, U, V, W, X, Y and Z are drawn on a rectangular piece of paper. What is the direction of point W with respect to point U?

**Statement I:** Y is 3cm to the west of T. V is 6cm to the east of Y. U is 3cm to the south of T. W is 9cm to the east of Z. X is 6cm to the west of W. V is 5cm to the south of X.

**Statement II:** Z is 6cm to the north of U. X is 3cm east of Z. V is 5cm south of X. Y is 6cm west of V. T is the midpoint of Y and V. W, which is in east of X, is 13cm to the northeast of Y.

[1] Data in statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question, while data in statement II alone is not sufficient to answer the question.

[2] Data in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question, while data in statement I alone is not sufficient to answer the question.

[3] Data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.

[4] Data given in both the statement I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

[5] Data in statement I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

**Directions (Q108-112):** Answer the questions based on the information given below.

P, Q, R are three adjacent buildings. P is to the west of Q. Q is to the west of R. Each building has different number of floors with the lowest floor numbered as 1, floor above it numbered 2 and so on. The height of floors in each building is the same i.e. the same numbered floors are at equal height from the ground. Only few of the floors of these buildings are taken and rest are vacant. None of the buildings had more than 10 floors.

- D's floor number was twice as that of J's floor number.
- J lived in building Q. Q had prime numbered floors and J lived on the floor that was 3<sup>rd</sup> from the top
- Not more than 3 flats were taken in building P
- F was exactly to the east of B
- B lived exactly above C but not in the same building
- C and F did not live in the same building
- A's floor number was thrice as that of C's floor number.
- A was exactly to the west of H
- H was not in building R
- C and G did not live in the same building
- G lived immediately below E
- B and E lived on consecutive floors of the same building
- I was exactly to the east of C
- I and E did not live in the same building
- B and G did not have the same floor number
- The number of floors in I's building was 3 less than that in building Q

1. Only one person lives on each floor
2. Exactly to the east or west does not mean immediate east or west, but on the same floor.
3. Immediately above or below implies that the person is not in the same building.

**Q.108) How many floors were there in building P?**

- [1] 6
- [2] 8
- [3] 5
- [4] 10
- [5] 9

**Q.109) What was the floor number of F?**

- [1] 4
- [2] 2
- [3] 3
- [4] 5
- [5] 6

**Q.110) Four of the following bears a similar relation and hence form a group, who among the following is not a part of that group?**

- [1] B
- [2] H
- [3] E
- [4] A
- [5] J

**Q.111) What was the difference between the number of floors in building Q and P?**

- [1] 5
- [2] 2
- [3] 1
- [4] 4
- [5] 3

**Q.112) What was the difference between the floor numbers of H and F?**

[1] 1

[2] 2

[3] 3

[4] 4

[5] 5

**Direction (Q113-117):** Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.

A word arrangement machine given an input line of words rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and rearrangement.

**Input:** random optimistic thrifty afraid predictable extravagant pompous humble brave pessimistic

**Step1:** afraid random optimistic thrifty predictable extravagant pompous humble pessimistic brave.

**Step2:** extravagant afraid random optimistic predictable pompous humble pessimistic brave thrifty.

**Step3:** humble extravagant afraid random optimistic predictable pessimistic brave thrifty pompous.

**Step4:** optimistic humble extravagant afraid random predictable brave thrifty pompous pessimistic.

**Step5:** predictable optimistic humble extravagant afraid brave thrifty pompous pessimistic random.

**Step5** is the last step of the above input.

**Input:** jeopardize entrust safeguard withdraw anxiety lengthen secular abridge spiritual ease.

**Q113) What will be the fourth step of the above input?**

[1] jeopardize entrust abridge anxiety secular spiritual lengthen ease withdraw safeguard.

[2] jeopardize entrust anxiety abridge secular spiritual lengthen brave withdraw safeguard.

[3] jeopardize entrust anxiety abridge secular lengthen spiritual ease withdraw safeguard.

[4] jeopardize entrust anxiety abridge secular spiritual lengthen ease withdraw safeguard.

[5] jeopardize entrust anxiety afraid secular spiritual lengthen withdraw ease safeguard.

**Q114) In step 5<sup>th</sup> of the rearrangement, if 'anxiety' is related to 'entrust' and 'abridge' in a certain way. Which of the following would 'withdraw' be related to, following the same pattern?**

[1] Lengthen and ease

[2] Ease and entrust

[3] Ease and safeguard

[4] Lengthen and safeguard

[5] None of these

**Q115) Which of the following steps will be the last but one of the above input?**

[1] IV

[2] V

[3] II

[4] III

[5] None of these

**Q116) Which of the following word is 4<sup>th</sup> to left of withdraw in step2**

[1] Ease

[2] Jeopradize

[3] Anxiety

[4] Entrust

[5] Abridge

**Q117) What is the position of secular from right end in last but one step?**

[1] Fifth

[2] Seventh

[3] Fourth

[4] Sixth

[5] Third

**Directions (Q118-124): Answer the questions based on the information given below:**

There are 3 horizontally parallel rows, row 1, row 2 and row 3. Row 1 is to the north of row 2 and row 2 is to the north of row 3. There are five persons sitting in each row and L is one of the persons among them. In row 1, first three persons sitting from left to right are facing north and rest are facing south. In row 3, first three persons sitting from left to right are facing north and rest are facing south. In row 2, first two persons sitting from left to right are facing north and rest are facing south. Last two persons from left end of row 1 face the first two persons from the left end of row 2. Last three persons from left end of row 2 face first three persons from left end of row 3.

F, who is sitting 2<sup>nd</sup> to the right of Q, is sitting opposite to A. Three persons are sitting between A and M. F is facing south. G is sitting 2<sup>nd</sup> to the right of C and both of them are facing the north. E is sitting in the left of G. One person is sitting between E and N. B is sitting to the immediate left of D, who is sitting opposite to O, who is not sitting adjacent to A. S and P are sitting opposite to each other. Neither S nor P is sitting in row 1. R is not sitting adjacent to M.

**Q.118) Find the odd one out?**

- [1] C
- [2] O
- [3] N
- [4] F
- [5] Q

**Q.119) How many persons are sitting in the left of S?**

- [1] 3
- [2] 1
- [3] 4
- [4] 2
- [5] None of these

**Q.120) How many persons are sitting between Q and D?**

- [1] 2
- [2] 3
- [3] 1
- [4] 4
- [5] None of these

**Q.121) \_\_\_\_\_ is sitting opposite to B.**

- [1] D
- [2] N
- [3] F
- [4] Q
- [5] None of these

**Q.122) \_\_\_\_\_ is sitting in the middle of row 3.**

- [1] D
- [2] G
- [3] R
- [4] Either (1) or (2)

[5] None of these

**Q.123)** In the question given below, a passage/statement is given followed by three statements which may or may not strengthen/weaken the assertion made in the passage. Answer the questions as per the individual direction given.

It's highly probable that 50 years from now, it is likely that the 2D internet we now all use will seem laughably archaic. Not only will the internet likely exist behind a screen, but it is probable that we will interact with it differently. We'll manipulate objects using augmented reality (AR), explore virtual-reality (VR) worlds, and meld the real and the digital in ways we can currently not imagine.

Which of the following, if true, would strengthen the argument made in the above passage?

- I. Truly immersive computing and augmented reality, at scale and accessible by billions of humans in real time, will require a 1,000-times increase in computational efficiency from today's state of the art.
- II. Precipitated by the pandemic, we are transitioning away from the nine-to-five commute and turning our backs on the traditional office setting, enabled by a newfound love of virtual meetings.
- III. One company not only let you see how its sunglasses look like on your face, it is also working on using augmented reality to virtually show you how the world will look like through different lenses.

[1] Only I and III

[2] Only II and III

[3] Only III

[4] Only I and II

[5] All I, II and III

**Q.124)** In the question below, a situation is given, followed by statements that may or may not be possible reasons for the situation. Select the option that best describes the reason for the situation in the question.

Situation: Drugs giant Pfizer has said it expects \$15bn ( $\leq$ 11bn) of sales this year of the coronavirus vaccine it developed with German firm BioNTech. The vaccine was one of the first to be authorised for use by countries including the UK and the US.

- I. In England, around 28 million eligible individuals are yet to be vaccinated - around two-thirds of the population
- II. Many countries around the world have been scrambling to vaccinate their populations in a bid to save lives and aid economic recovery.
- III. Within age groups, the NHS is trying to ensure that all people, regardless of deprivation, geography, or ethnicity, have equal uptake of the vaccine.

[1] Only I



[2] Only II and III

[3] Only I and II

[4] Only III

[5] All I, II and III

**Q.125) In the question below, a situation is given, followed by statements that may or may not be possible reasons for the situation. Select the option that best describes the reason for the situation in the question.**

**Situation: The American Academy of Pediatrics, the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, and the Children's Hospital Association declared a national emergency in child and adolescent mental health in the fall of 2021. This may be a contributing factor to the increase in school shooting incidents across the US.**

**I. During the past two decades more than 85% of school shootings in the US have been committed by people younger than 25, and the majority by children under 18**

**II. According to National Alliance of Mental Illness, nearly 20% of high school students have seriously contemplated suicide, and 9% have attempted suicide.**

**III. While in the past it was easier for adolescents to talk to a trusted adult in their extended family during turbulent times as it was common for three generations of a family to live nearby, it has become rare these days with the prevalence of nuclear families.**

[1] Only I and II

[2] Only III

[3] Only II and III

[4] Only I and III

[5] All I, II and III

**Q126) What may be the code for "Mentioned"?**

[1] 9k\*

[2] 9m\*

[3] 8k\*

[4] 6l?

[5] 9m#

**Q127) What is the code for "Parenting"?**

[1] 7g?

[2] 7r\*

[3] 9g?

[4] 7g\$

[5] None of these

**Q128) Code '2x!' is for which of the following words?**

- [1] Chronical
- [2] Dormant
- [3] Cool
- [4] Calibri
- [5] Charisma

**Q129) How the word "Vikram" coded as?**

- [1] 3n\*
- [2] 9n(
- [3] 13m?
- [4] 9n\*
- [5] 7k!

**Q130) How the word "banking selection" be coded as**

- [1] 5n& 5l@
- [2] 9k! 5l@
- [3] 5m# 5k\$
- [4] 6a\$ 9k!
- [5] 4m# 6l%

**Q.131) The question given below consists of a statement, followed by two arguments numbered I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is a 'strong' argument and which is a 'weak' argument.**

**Statement:** Should over the top (OTT) platforms such as Whatsapp, Signal and Facebook be required to obtain licences to operate in a country just like telecom companies both of which provide services like voice calling, messaging and video calling?

**Arguments:**

**I. Yes, because it will create a level playing field by making OTT platforms liable to pay taxes and levies that telecom companies already do.**

**II. Yes, this will ensure OTT platforms' compliance with security requirements, lawful interception and other regulatory obligations imposed on .**

- [1] Only argument I is strong
- [2] Only argument II is strong
- [3] Either I or II is strong
- [4] Neither I nor II is strong
- [5] Both I and II are strong

**Q.132) The question given below consists of a statement, followed by two arguments numbered I and II. You have to decide which of the argument is either a 'strong' argument or 'weak' argument or both or neither of them is 'strong' or 'weak'.**

Despite the popularity of economic liberal ideas and globalization, the increasing severity of energy and environmental problems has raised many questions about the ability of markets to solve these problems. Kyoto Agreement ultimately resulted in the creation of a market-based system. The privatization of environmental problems has helped to reduce greenhouse gas emissions while generating significant amounts of wealth.

**Arguments:**

I. Yes, it is important to balance economic goals with environmental protection to ensure a sustainable future for generations to come.

II. No, economic liberal ideas and globalisation directly help in conserving climate and thereby there is no need to implement the market-based system.

[1] Only argument I is strong

[2] Only argument II is strong

[3] Either I or II is strong

[4] Neither I nor II is strong

[5] Both I and II are strong

**Q.133)** Each question given below consists of a statement, followed by two arguments numbered I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is a 'strong' argument and which is a 'weak' argument.

**Statement:** Should the demand of exporters, who are facing liquidity challenges, for extending GST (Goods and Services Tax) exemption on freight be met?

**Arguments:**

I. Yes, because GST on export freight is revenue-neutral as exporters can claim a refund after making the payment, so extending the exemption will improve exporters' liquidity.

II. Yes, because GST on export freight is levied by the central government, which has the discretionary powers to provide exemption from the tax.

[1] Only argument I is strong

[2] Only argument II is strong

[3] Either I or II is strong

[4] Neither I nor II is strong

[5] Both I and II are strong

**Q.134)** Read the following group of statements and identify the main conclusion in the argument.

Considering the rate at which these photo voltaic panels are being installed around the country, India is expected to generate an enormous amount of waste over the next 20 years. In fact,

India is expected to become one of the top five leading photovoltaic waste producers worldwide by 2050. India should note that it doesn't find itself caught unprepared against a new problem in the future for two good reasons.

First, simply clubbing PV waste with other e-waste could lead to confusion. Secondly, the waste generated from PV modules and their components is classified as 'hazardous waste' in India.

[1] Implementing e-waste management programs can be expensive and may require significant financial resources.

[2] E-waste management requires specialized equipment and technical expertise, which may not be readily available in all areas.

[3] E-waste management often involves complex regulations and requirements that can be difficult to navigate.

[4] India should formulate and implement provisions specific to PV waste treatment within the ambit of the e-waste guidelines.

[5] Now is the right time for it to install clear policy directives, well-established recycling strategies, and greater collaboration to tackle waste.

**Q.135) In the question below, two statements (I) and (II) are given. These statements may be either independent causes or may be effects of independent causes or a common cause. One of these statements may be the effect of the other statement. Read both the statements and decide which of the following answer choices correctly depicts the relationship between these two statements.**

**I. Long forced to take a back seat to the arabica bean, robusta is now becoming the flavour of note for the speciality coffee industry.**

**II. Everyone, from planters to roasters and coffee companies, is promoting robusta, looking at new flavour extraction processes more suited to the bean's unique properties, trying to extract complex flavours from the bean - unheard of even a couple of years ago.**

[1] Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect

[2] Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect

[3] Both the statements I and II are independent causes

[4] Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes

[5] Both the statements I and II are effects of some common cause

**Q.136) In the question given below, a passage/statement is given followed by three statements which may or may not strengthen/weaken the assertion made in the passage. Answer the questions as per the individual direction given.**

**If every crevasse in your home is overflowing with objects you haven't used in more than five years, it would be fairly safe to say you are a hoarder. And if the very thought of parting with possessions you no longer need creates distress, you may have hoarding disorder. You are not**

alone - most Indians are known for hoarding, a habit probably triggered by generations of making do and not having enough.

Which of the following, if true, would strengthen the argument made in the above passage?

- I. Collectors typically acquire possessions in an organised and targeted fashion whereas hoarders acquire objects impulsively, with little active planning.
- II. A typical Indian middle-class family has a room exclusively for holding all the big and small items hidden by generations of family members.
- III. Most Indians are constantly worrying about survival, prompting them to keep things in case they are needed in the future.

[1] Only I and II

[2] Only II

[3] Only I and III

[4] Only II and III

[5] All I, II and III

**Direction (Q137-140):** Answer the following questions on the basis of the information given below.

Eight people Alex, Ben, Charlie, Daniel, Peter, Quinn, Rachel, and Sophia are seated around a circular table facing the centre. Some information about their relationships and position is given:

Sophia's husband is sitting two seats to the right of Ben.

Quinn is seated two seats to the left of Daniel's daughter.

Quinn is Rachel's sister.

Sophia's husband is not sitting next to Quinn.

There is one person between Quinn and Alex.

Similarly, there is one person between Peter and Sophia's mother.

Alex is the father of Rachel. Charlie is not sitting next to Quinn.

Sophia's mother is seated immediately to the right of Daniel, who is Sophia's brother.

There is one person between Sophia and Rachel.

Peter is not sitting next to Rachel, who is the mother of Charlie.

**Q.137) Who is sitting second to the right of Ben?**

[1] Rachel

[2] Alex

[3] Quinn

[4] Peter

[5] Sophia

**Q.138) How many people are seated between Quinn and Alex?**

[1] Three

[2] Four

[3] Two

[4] One

[5] None

**Q.139) Who is the sister of Rachel?**

[1] Quinn

[2] Charlie

[3] Peter

[4] Sophia

[5] Ben

**Q.1400) What is position of Peter's grandmother with respect to Quinn?**

[1] 2<sup>nd</sup> to the right

[2] 3<sup>rd</sup> to the right

[3] 3<sup>rd</sup> to the left

[4] 4<sup>th</sup> to the right

[5] 5<sup>th</sup> to the left

### RBI Grade B 2023 - Recollected Questions

#### Answer Key

#### Section – Reasoning

Question Number	Answer	Question Number	Answer	Question Number	Answer
81	2	101	3	121	2
82	4	102	4	122	3
83	2	103	5	123	2
84	3	104	5	124	5
85	4	105	4	125	2
86	1	106	2	126	1

87	1	107	3	127	3
88	3	108	4	128	5
89	1	109	3	129	2
90	1	110	4	130	3
91	4	111	5	131	5
92	3	112	3	132	1
93	4	113	4	133	1
94	1	114	3	134	4
95	3	115	1	135	5
96	1	116	5	136	4
97	4	117	4	137	2
98	5	118	1	138	4
99	2	119	2	139	1
100	3	120	1	140	4

**RBI Grade B 2023 - Recollected Questions**

**Explanations**

**Section – Reasoning**

**Q81) Explanation:**

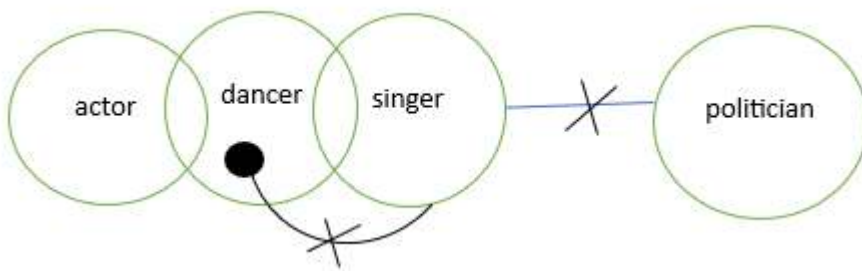


1. Some grapes can be mango - true
2. All bananas can be oranges – false (only a few bananas is orange means some banana are oranges and some banana are not oranges. So all bananas can never be orange)
3. Some mangoes are not bananas - true

- 4. Some grapes are banana is a possibility - true
- 5. Some oranges can be mango – true

Option 2 is the right answer.

**Q82) Explanation:**



- 1. Some politician being actor is a possibility - true
- 2. Some dancers are not singers - true
- 3. Some dancers are not politician is not a possibility - true
- 4. Some actors are singers - false
- 5. Some actors are singers is a possibility – true

Option 4 is the right answer.

**Q83) Explanation:**

As B is born in a month with 31 days and three months before the person from Raipur.

Three persons are born between B and D, who is not the youngest, so

	Case I		Case II		Case III	
Month	Person	Place	Person	Place	Person	Place
January	B				D	
February						
April		Raipur				
May			B			
July	D				B	
August				Raipur		
September						
October			D			(Raipur)
December						

F is born two months after D, this is not possible in case III, so case III is rejected.



Only one person is born between F and E, who is from Solapur.

There is a gap of only one month between the birth of G and the one from Solapur.

G is not from Sultanpur.

Person from Jaipur is five months elder than G, so the person from Jaipur is either born in May or in February.

	Case I		Case II	
Month	Person	Place	Person	Place
January	B			
February				Jaipur
April		Raipur		
May		Jaipur	B	
July	D		G	xSultanpur
August				Raipur
September	F		E	Solapur
October	G	xSultanpur	D	
December	E	Solapur	F	

H from Udaipur is born three months after I, who is not the eldest, this is not possible in case II, so case II is rejected.

A is younger than C, so A is born in April and C is born in February.

Person from Nagpur is born immediately after the one from Kanpur.

Person from Kanpur is not born in a month with only 30 days, so the person from Nagpur is born in February and the one who is from Kanpur is born in January.

Person from Jodhpur is born before the one from Sultanpur, so the person from Jodhpur is born in July and the one from Sultanpur is born in September and G is from Firozpur.

The final schedule table is given below:

Month	Person	Place
January	B	Kanpur
February	C	Nagpur
April	A	Raipur
May	I	Jaipur
July	D	Jodhpur
August	H	Udaipur
September	F	Sultanpur
October	G	Firozpur
December	E	Solapur

A is born in April and H is born in August, so A is four months older than H.

**Q84) Explanation:**

As B is born in a month with 31 days and three months before the person from Raipur.

Three persons are born between B and D, who is not the youngest, so

	Case I		Case II		Case III	
Month	Person	Place	Person	Place	Person	Place
January	B				D	
February						
April		Raipur				
May			B			
July	D				B	
August				Raipur		
September						
October			D			(Raipur)
December						

F is born two months after D, this is not possible in case III, so case III is rejected.

Only one person is born between F and E, who is from Solapur.

There is a gap of only one month between the birth of G and the one from Solapur.

G is not from Sultanpur.

Person from Jaipur is five months elder than G, so the person from Jaipur is either born in May or in February.

	Case I		Case II	
Month	Person	Place	Person	Place
January	B			
February				Jaipur
April		Raipur		
May		Jaipur	B	
July	D		G	xSultanpur
August				Raipur
September	F		E	Solapur
October	G	xSultanpur	D	
December	E	Solapur	F	

H from Udaipur is born three months after I, who is not the eldest, this is not possible in case II, so case II is rejected.

A is younger than C, so A is born in April and C is born in February.

Person from Nagpur is born immediately after the one from Kanpur.

Person from Kanpur is not born in a month with only 30 days, so the person from Nagpur is born in February and the one who is from Kanpur is born in January.

Person from Jodhpur is born before the one from Sultanpur, so the person from Jodhpur is born in July and the one from Sultanpur is born in September and G is from Firozpur.

The final schedule table is given below:

Month	Person	Place
January	B	Kanpur
February	C	Nagpur
April	A	Raipur
May	I	Jaipur
July	D	Jodhpur
August	H	Udaipur
September	F	Sultanpur
October	G	Firozpur
December	E	Solapur

Among the given options, both D and the person from Jaipur are born between C and the person from Udaipur.

**Q85) Explanation:**

As B is born in a month with 31 days and three months before the person from Raipur.

Three persons are born between B and D, who is not the youngest, so

	Case I		Case II		Case III	
Month	Person	Place	Person	Place	Person	Place
January	B				D	
February						
April		Raipur				
May			B			
July	D				B	
August				Raipur		
September						
October			D			(Raipur)
December						

F is born two months after D, this is not possible in case III, so case III is rejected.

Only one person is born between F and E, who is from Solapur.

There is a gap of only one month between the birth of G and the one from Solapur.

G is not from Sultanpur.

Person from Jaipur is five months elder than G, so the person from Jaipur is either born in May or in February.

	Case I		Case II	
Month	Person	Place	Person	Place

January	B			
February				Jaipur
April		Raipur		
May		Jaipur	B	
July	D		G	xSultanpur
August				Raipur
September	F		E	Solapur
October	G	xSultanpur	D	
December	E	Solapur	F	

H from Udaipur is born three months after I, who is not the eldest, this is not possible in case II, so case II is rejected.

A is younger than C, so A is born in April and C is born in February.

Person from Nagpur is born immediately after the one from Kanpur.

Person from Kanpur is not born in a month with only 30 days, so the person from Nagpur is born in February and the one who is from Kanpur is born in January.

Person from Jodhpur is born before the one from Sultanpur, so the person from Jodhpur is born in July and the one from Sultanpur is born in September and G is from Firozpur.

The final schedule table is given below:

Month	Person	Place
January	B	Kanpur
February	C	Nagpur
April	A	Raipur
May	I	Jaipur
July	D	Jodhpur
August	H	Udaipur
September	F	Sultanpur
October	G	Firozpur
December	E	Solapur

B is the eldest person (i.e. born in January) and he is from Kanpur.

**Q86) Explanation:**

As B is born in a month with 31 days and three months before the person from Raipur.

Three persons are born between B and D, who is not the youngest, so

	Case I		Case II		Case III	
Month	Person	Place	Person	Place	Person	Place
January	B				D	
February						
April		Raipur				
May			B			

July	D				B	
August				Raipur		
September						
October			D			(Raipur)
December						

F is born two months after D, this is not possible in case III, so case III is rejected.

Only one person is born between F and E, who is from Solapur.

There is a gap of only one month between the birth of G and the one from Solapur.

G is not from Sultanpur.

Person from Jaipur is five months elder than G, so the person from Jaipur is either born in May or in February.

	Case I		Case II	
Month	Person	Place	Person	Place
January	B			
February				Jaipur
April		Raipur		
May		Jaipur	B	
July	D		G	xSultanpur
August				Raipur
September	F		E	Solapur
October	G	xSultanpur	D	
December	E	Solapur	F	

H from Udaipur is born three months after I, who is not the eldest, this is not possible in case II, so case II is rejected.

A is younger than C, so A is born in April and C is born in February.

Person from Nagpur is born immediately after the one from Kanpur.

Person from Kanpur is not born in a month with only 30 days, so the person from Nagpur is born in February and the one who is from Kanpur is born in January.

Person from Jodhpur is born before the one from Sultanpur, so the person from Jodhpur is born in July and the one from Sultanpur is born in September and G is from Firozpur.

The final schedule table is given below:

Month	Person	Place
January	B	Kanpur
February	C	Nagpur
April	A	Raipur
May	I	Jaipur
July	D	Jodhpur

August	H	Udaipur
September	F	Sultanpur
October	G	Firozpur
December	E	Solapur

Five persons were born between the person who is born in October and the C, who is from Nagpur.

**Q87) Explanation:**

As B is born in a month with 31 days and three months before the person from Raipur.

Three persons are born between B and D, who is not the youngest, so

	Case I		Case II		Case III	
Month	Person	Place	Person	Place	Person	Place
January	B				D	
February						
April		Raipur				
May			B			
July	D				B	
August				Raipur		
September						
October			D			(Raipur)
December						

F is born two months after D, this is not possible in case III, so case III is rejected.

Only one person is born between F and E, who is from Solapur.

There is a gap of only one month between the birth of G and the one from Solapur.

G is not from Sultanpur.

Person from Jaipur is five months elder than G, so the person from Jaipur is either born in May or in February.

	Case I		Case II	
Month	Person	Place	Person	Place
January	B			
February				Jaipur
April		Raipur		
May		Jaipur	B	
July	D		G	xSultanpur
August				Raipur
September	F		E	Solapur
October	G	xSultanpur	D	
December	E	Solapur	F	

H from Udaipur is born three months after I, who is not the eldest, this is not possible in case II, so case II is rejected.

A is younger than C, so A is born in April and C is born in February.

Person from Nagpur is born immediately after the one from Kanpur.

Person from Kanpur is not born in a month with only 30 days, so the person from Nagpur is born in February and the one who is from Kanpur is born in January.

Person from Jodhpur is born before the one from Sultanpur, so the person from Jodhpur is born in July and the one from Sultanpur is born in September and G is from Firozpur.

The final schedule table is given below:

Month	Person	Place
January	B	Kanpur
February	C	Nagpur
April	A	Raipur
May	I	Jaipur
July	D	Jodhpur
August	H	Udaipur
September	F	Sultanpur
October	G	Firozpur
December	E	Solapur

3<sup>rd</sup> eldest person i.e. A is three months elder than D.

**Q88) Explanation:**

Given series - @ F 5 2 M \$ 7 K T R 3 C + 8 B ! 9 D Q \* G 6 W N

Step 1 - @ F 5 2 M \$ K T R 3 C + B ! D Q \* G 6 W N 9 8 7

Step 2 - @ F 5 2 \$ K T R 3 + ! D \* G B C M Q 6 W N 9 8 7

R. end = 11th

R. end = 4th

R. end = 11 - 4 = 7th

G is 7th from the right end.

Option 3 is the right answer.

**Q89) Explanation:**

Given series - @ F 5 2 M \$ 7 K T R 3 C + 8 B ! 9 D Q \* G 6 W N

Step 1 - @ F 5 2 M \$ K T R 3 C + B ! D Q \* G 6 W N 9 8 7

Step 2 - @ F 5 2 \$ K T R 3 + ! D \* G B C M Q 6 W N 9 8 7

Four alphabets are immediately followed or preceded by symbol in step 2.

Option 1 is the right answer.

**Q90) Explanation:**

As mobiles are kept in box 4

H is three boxes above the box with 24 items.

Third box from the top contains 2<sup>nd</sup> highest number of items.

G has 14 items and is one of the four boxes above H, so

	Case I			Case II			Case III		
9							G		14
8				G		14			
7			27			27			27
6	G		14						
5	H			H			H		
4		Mobile			Mobile			Mobile	
3									
2			24			24			24
1									

There are three boxes between G and the box with 18 items, this is not possible in case I, so case I is rejected.

No. of bottles is six more than no. of clothes.

D is immediately below the box which contains clothes and neither of these boxes contains more than 23 items.

There are three boxes between the box, which contains bottles and E, which contains books.

	Case II			Case III		
9				G		14
8	G		14			
7		Bottles	27			27
6				E	Books	
5	H	Cloths	21	H	Clothes	18
4	D	Mobile	18	D	Mobile	
3	E	Books				
2			24		Bottles	24
1						

Shoes are three boxes above B, this is not possible in case III, so case III is rejected, so shoes are kept at the topmost box and B is box 6.

A is immediately above F, so A is box 2 and F is box 1.



Box, which contains Pens, is immediately above I, so I is box 7.

C is three boxes above the box, which contains lowest no. of items, so B contains 7 items.

Case II			
9	C	Shoes	
8	G	Pens	14
7	I	Bottles	27
6	B		7
5	H	Cloths	21
4	D	Mobile	18
3	E	Books	
2	A		24
1	F		

Box with 23 items is immediately below the box, which contains watches, so box A contains watches and F contains 23 items.

No. of pencils is less than no. of combs, so there are 7 pencils and 23 combs.

No. of Books is not less than no. of shoes, so there are 30 books and 12 shoes.

The final table is given below:

Case II			
9	C	Shoes	12
8	G	Pens	14
7	I	Bottles	27
6	B	Pencils	7
5	H	Cloths	21
4	D	Mobile	18
3	E	Books	30
2	A	Watches	24
1	F	Combs	23

C is four boxes above the box which contains 21 items.

**Q91) Explanation:**

As mobiles are kept in box 4

H is three boxes above the box with 24 items.

Third box from the top contains 2<sup>nd</sup> highest number of items.

G has 14 items and is one of the four boxes above H, so

	Case I			Case II			Case III		
9							G		14
8				G		14			
7			27			27			27

6	G		14					
5	H			H			H	
4		Mobile			Mobile			Mobile
3								
2			24			24		24
1								

There are three boxes between G and the box with 18 items, this is not possible in case I, so case I is rejected.

No. of bottles is six more than no. of clothes.

D is immediately below the box which contains clothes and neither of these boxes contains more than 23 items.

There are three boxes between the box, which contains bottles and E, which contains books.

	Case II			Case III		
9				G		14
8	G		14			
7		Bottles	27			27
6				E	Books	
5	H	Cloths	21	H	Clothes	18
4	D	Mobile	18	D	Mobile	
3	E	Books				
2			24		Bottles	24
1						

Shoes are three boxes above B, this is not possible in case III, so case III is rejected, so shoes are kept at the topmost box and B is box 6.

A is immediately above F, so A is box 2 and F is box 1.

Box, which contains Pens, is immediately above I, so I is box 7.

C is three boxes above the box, which contains lowest no. of items, so B contains 7 items.

	Case II		
9	C	Shoes	
8	G	Pens	14
7	I	Bottles	27
6	B		7
5	H	Cloths	21
4	D	Mobile	18
3	E	Books	
2	A		24
1	F		

Box with 23 items is immediately below the box, which contains watches, so box A contains watches and F contains 23 items.

No. of pencils is less than no. of combs, so there are 7 pencils and 23 combs.

No. of Books is not less than no. of shoes, so there are 30 books and 12 shoes.

The final table is given below:

Case II			
9	C	Shoes	12
8	G	Pens	14
7	I	Bottles	27
6	B	Pencils	7
5	H	Cloths	21
4	D	Mobile	18
3	E	Books	30
2	A	Watches	24
1	F	Combs	23

Number of combs is 23 and number of pencils is 07.

Sum = (23 + 7) = 30.

**Q92) Explanation:**

As mobiles are kept in box 4

H is three boxes above the box with 24 items.

Third box from the top contains 2<sup>nd</sup> highest number of items.

G has 14 items and is one of the four boxes above H, so

	Case I			Case II			Case III		
9							G		14
8				G		14			
7			27			27			27
6	G		14						
5	H			H			H		
4		Mobile			Mobile			Mobile	
3									
2			24			24			24
1									

There are three boxes between G and the box with 18 items, this is not possible in case I, so case I is rejected.

No. of bottles is six more than no. of clothes.

D is immediately below the box which contains clothes and neither of these boxes contains more than 23 items.

There are three boxes between the box, which contains bottles and E, which contains books.

	Case II			Case III		
9				G		14
8	G		14			
7		Bottles	27			27
6				E	Books	
5	H	Cloths	21	H	Clothes	18
4	D	Mobile	18	D	Mobile	
3	E	Books				
2			24		Bottles	24
1						

Shoes are three boxes above B, this is not possible in case III, so case III is rejected, so shoes are kept at the topmost box and B is box 6.

A is immediately above F, so A is box 2 and F is box 1.

Box, which contains Pens, is immediately above I, so I is box 7.

C is three boxes above the box, which contains lowest no. of items, so B contains 7 items.

	Case II		
9	C	Shoes	
8	G	Pens	14
7	I	Bottles	27
6	B		7
5	H	Cloths	21
4	D	Mobile	18
3	E	Books	
2	A		24
1	F		

Box with 23 items is immediately below the box, which contains watches, so box A contains watches and F contains 23 items.

No. of pencils is less than no. of combs, so there are 7 pencils and 23 combs.

No. of Books is not less than no. of shoes, so there are 30 books and 12 shoes.

The final table is given below:

	Case II		
9	C	Shoes	12
8	G	Pens	14
7	I	Bottles	27
6	B	Pencils	7

5	H	Cloths	21
4	D	Mobile	18
3	E	Books	30
2	A	Watches	24
1	F	Combs	23

A and the box containing 14 items are not between the box containing the lowest and highest number of items.

**Q93) Explanation:**

As mobiles are kept in box 4

H is three boxes above the box with 24 items.

Third box from the top contains 2<sup>nd</sup> highest number of items.

G has 14 items and is one of the four boxes above H, so

	Case I			Case II			Case III		
9							G		14
8				G		14			
7			27			27			27
6	G		14						
5	H			H			H		
4		Mobile			Mobile			Mobile	
3									
2			24			24			24
1									

There are three boxes between G and the box with 18 items, this is not possible in case I, so case I is rejected.

No. of bottles is six more than no. of clothes.

D is immediately below the box which contains clothes and neither of these boxes contains more than 23 items.

There are three boxes between the box, which contains bottles and E, which contains books.

	Case II			Case III		
9				G		14
8	G		14			
7		Bottles	27			27
6				E	Books	
5	H	Cloths	21	H	Clothes	18
4	D	Mobile	18	D	Mobile	
3	E	Books				
2			24		Bottles	24
1						

Shoes are three boxes above B, this is not possible in case III, so case III is rejected, so shoes are kept at the topmost box and B is box 6.

A is immediately above F, so A is box 2 and F is box 1.

Box, which contains Pens, is immediately above I, so I is box 7.

C is three boxes above the box, which contains lowest no. of items, so B contains 7 items.

Case II			
9	C	Shoes	
8	G	Pens	14
7	I	Bottles	27
6	B		7
5	H	Cloths	21
4	D	Mobile	18
3	E	Books	
2	A		24
1	F		

Box with 23 items is immediately below the box, which contains watches, so box A contains watches and F contains 23 items.

No. of pencils is less than no. of combs, so there are 7 pencils and 23 combs.

No. of Books is not less than no. of shoes, so there are 30 books and 12 shoes.

The final table is given below:

Case II			
9	C	Shoes	12
8	G	Pens	14
7	I	Bottles	27
6	B	Pencils	7
5	H	Cloths	21
4	D	Mobile	18
3	E	Books	30
2	A	Watches	24
1	F	Combs	23

The topmost box contains 12 items and there are 24 watches.

Difference =  $(24 - 12) = 12$ .

**Q94) Explanation:**

As mobiles are kept in box 4

H is three boxes above the box with 24 items.

Third box from the top contains 2<sup>nd</sup> highest number of items.

G has 14 items and is one of the four boxes above H, so

	Case I			Case II			Case III		
9							G		14
8				G		14			
7			27			27			27
6	G		14						
5	H			H			H		
4		Mobile			Mobile			Mobile	
3									
2			24			24			24
1									

There are three boxes between G and the box with 18 items, this is not possible in case I, so case I is rejected.

No. of bottles is six more than no. of clothes.

D is immediately below the box which contains clothes and neither of these boxes contains more than 23 items.

There are three boxes between the box, which contains bottles and E, which contains books.

	Case II			Case III		
9				G		14
8	G		14			
7		Bottles	27			27
6				E	Books	
5	H	Cloths	21	H	Clothes	18
4	D	Mobile	18	D	Mobile	
3	E	Books				
2			24		Bottles	24
1						

Shoes are three boxes above B, this is not possible in case III, so case III is rejected, so shoes are kept at the topmost box and B is box 6.

A is immediately above F, so A is box 2 and F is box 1.

Box, which contains Pens, is immediately above I, so I is box 7.

C is three boxes above the box, which contains lowest no. of items, so B contains 7 items.

	Case II		
9	C	Shoes	
8	G	Pens	14
7	I	Bottles	27
6	B		7

5	H	Cloths	21
4	D	Mobile	18
3	E	Books	
2	A		24
1	F		

Box with 23 items is immediately below the box, which contains watches, so box A contains watches and F contains 23 items.

No. of pencils is less than no. of combs, so there are 7 pencils and 23 combs.

No. of Books is not less than no. of shoes, so there are 30 books and 12 shoes.

The final table is given below:

Case II			
9	C	Shoes	12
8	G	Pens	14
7	I	Bottles	27
6	B	Pencils	7
5	H	Cloths	21
4	D	Mobile	18
3	E	Books	30
2	A	Watches	24
1	F	Combs	23

Among the given options, B is kept between the box with 21 items and the box containing Pens.

**Q95) Explanation:**

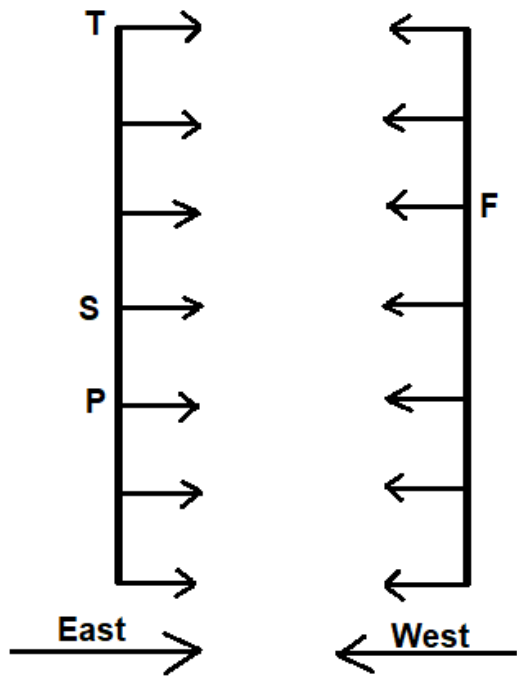
Start with T and P as one of them is sitting at the extreme end and T sits 4<sup>th</sup> to the left of P.

The one who faces P sits second to the left of F. S sits exactly in the middle of the row.

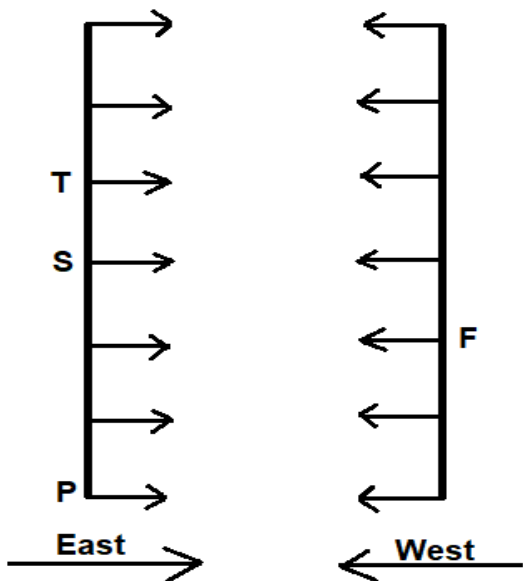
So, we have 2 possible cases i.e., either T or P sits at the extreme end.

Case I: When T sits at the extreme end:





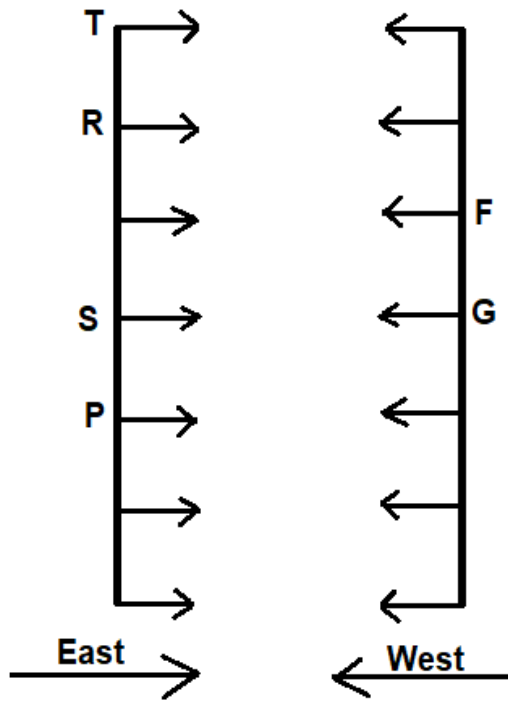
Case II: When P sits at the extreme end:



Number of persons sitting to the left of F is twice the number of persons sitting to the right of F. The one who faces P sits to the immediate left of G and that person is neither C nor D. Number of persons sit between P and R is same as the number of persons sit between T and S.

So, case II is rejected as number of persons sitting to the left is twice than the number of persons sitting to the right of F.

Now, 2 persons are sitting between T and S so, 2 persons are sitting P and R which means R must be sitting to the left of P.

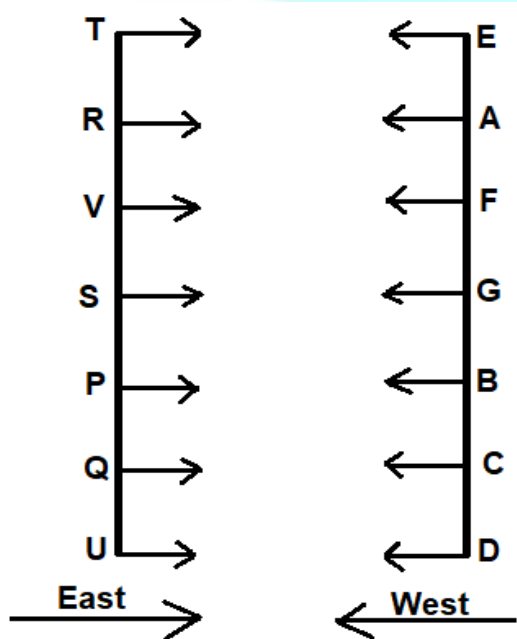


T neither faces C nor D. No one sit between S and V. At least two persons sit between G and E. R does not face B. At most one person sit between S and Q. U neither faces E nor C.

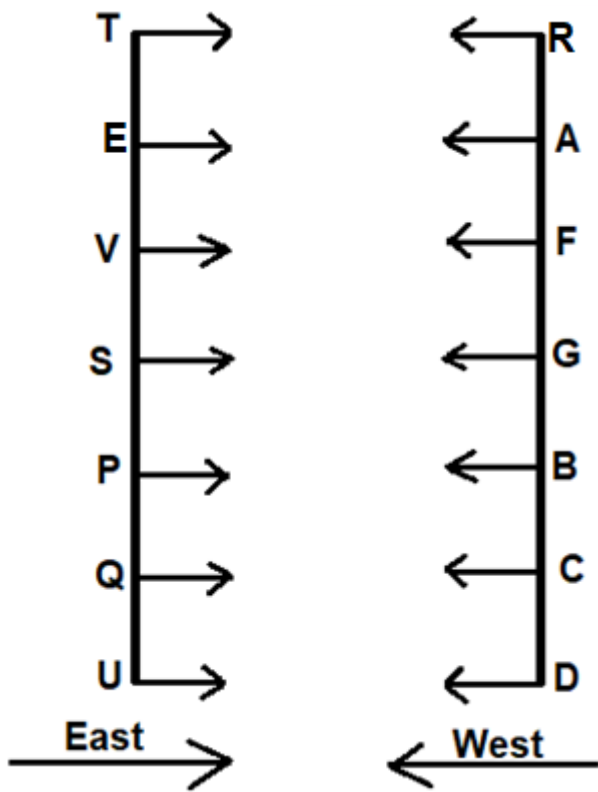
Now, E either sits to the left or right of G. Also, Q must be sitting 2<sup>nd</sup> to the right of S as at most one person sits between them. Now, we have left with one place in row 1 i.e., immediate right of Q so, U must be sitting immediate right of Q.

Now, If U sits immediate right of Q which means E must be sitting to the right of G as U neither face E nor C.

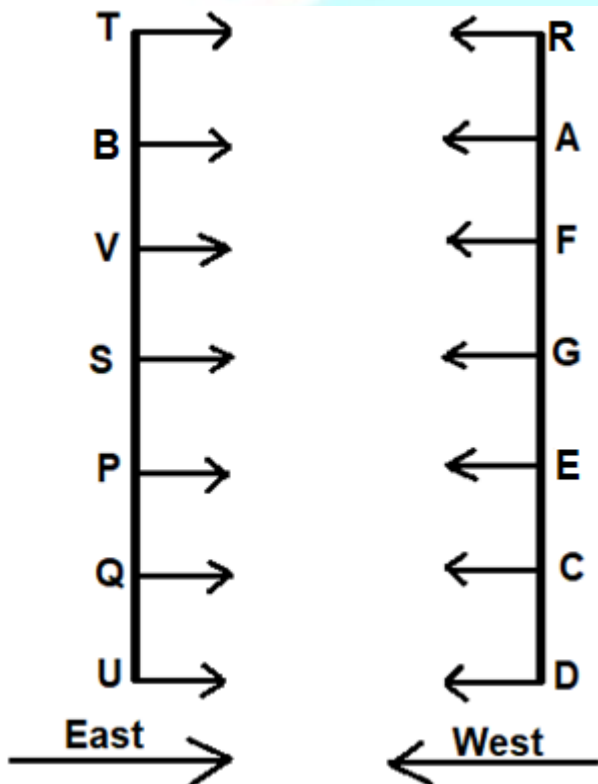
The final arrangement before the movement is as follows:



Now, A throws the dice and gets 4 which means R exchanges his seat with E.

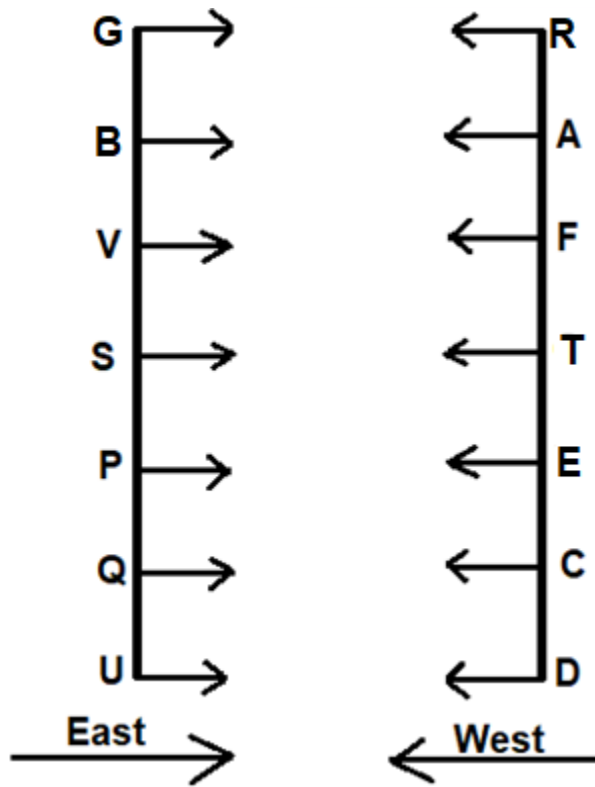


F throws the dice and gets 3 which means B exchanges his seat with E.



Finally, V throws the dice and gets 1 which means T exchanges his seat with G.

The final figure after the movement is as follows:



G sits opposite to R after the movement.

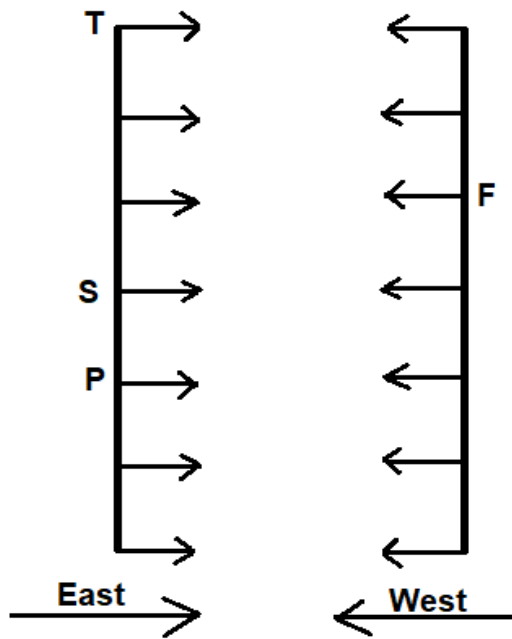
**Q96) Explanation:**

Start with T and P as one of them is sitting at the extreme end and T sits 4<sup>th</sup> to the left of P.

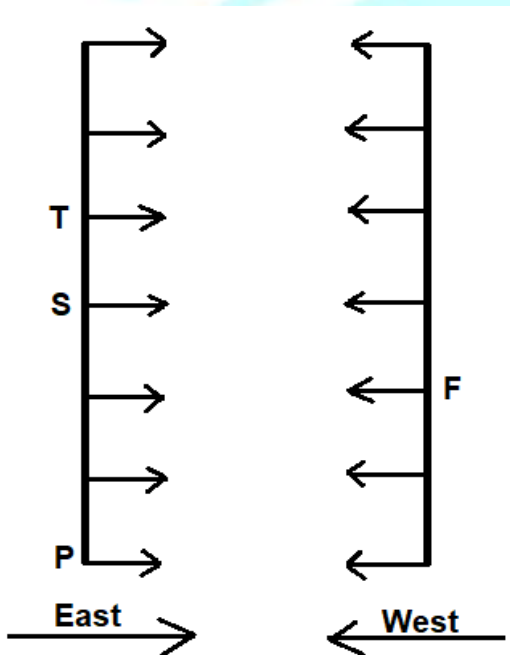
The one who faces P sits second to the left of F. S sits exactly in the middle of the row.

So, we have 2 possible cases i.e., either T or P sits at the extreme end.

Case I: When T sits at the extreme end:



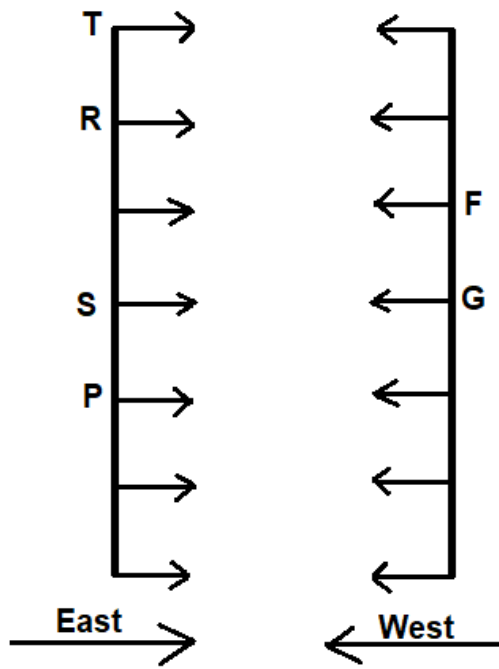
Case II: When P sits at the extreme end:



Number of persons sitting to the left of F is twice the number of persons sitting to the right of F. The one who faces P sits to the immediate left of G and that person is neither C nor D. Number of persons sit between P and R is same as the number of persons sit between T and S.

So, case II is rejected as number of persons sitting to the left is twice than the number of persons sitting to the right of F.

Now, 2 persons are sitting between T and S so, 2 persons are sitting P and R which means R must be sitting to the left of P.

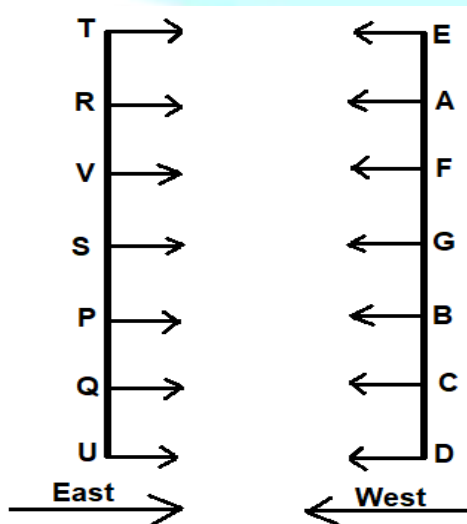


T neither faces C nor D. No one sit between S and V. At least two persons sit between G and E. R does not face B. At most one person sit between S and Q. U neither faces E nor C.

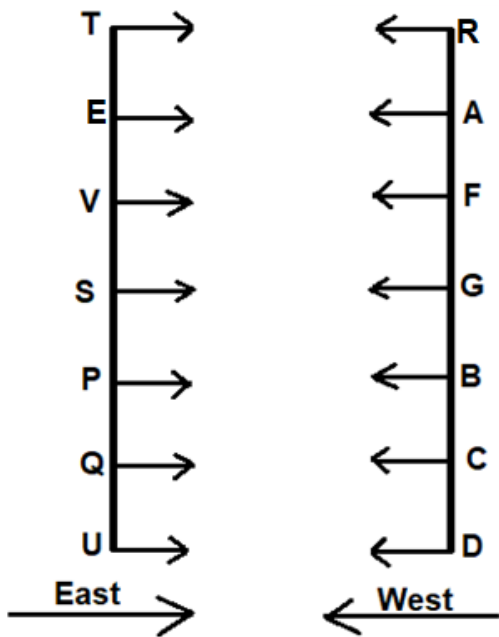
Now, E either sits to the left or right of G. Also, Q must be sitting 2<sup>nd</sup> to the right of S as at most one person sits between them. Now, we have left with one place in row 1 i.e., immediate right of Q so, U must be sitting immediate right of Q.

Now, If U sits immediate right of Q which means E must be sitting to the right of G as U neither face E nor C.

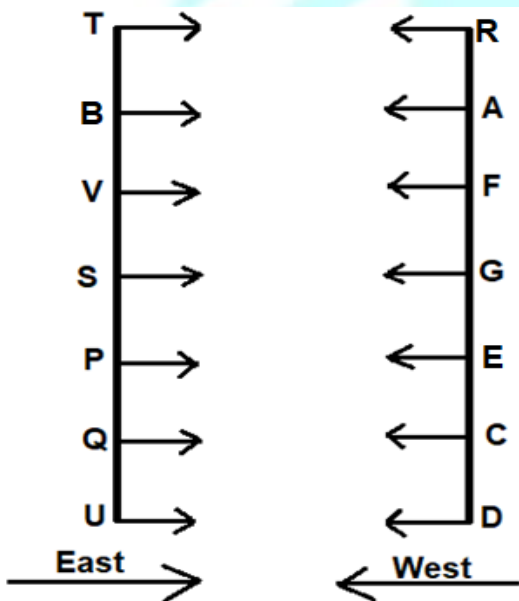
The final arrangement before the movement is as follows:



Now, A throws the dice and gets 4 which means R exchange his seat with E.

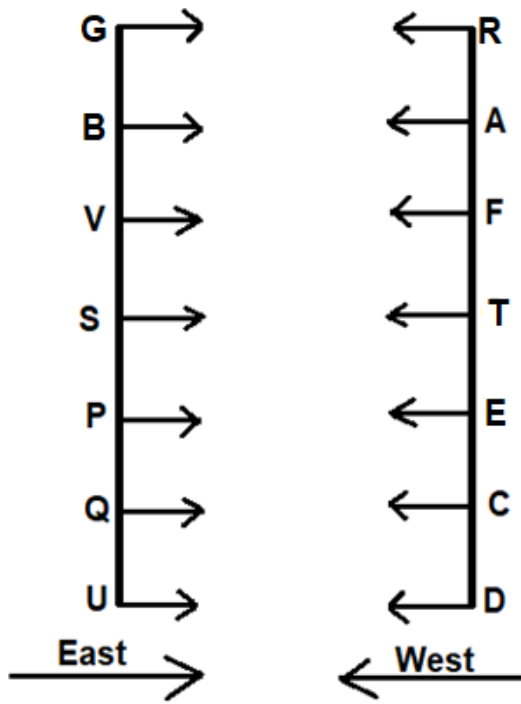


F throws the dice and gets 3 which means B exchanges his seat with E.



Finally, V throws the dice and gets 1 which means T exchanges his seat with G.

The final figure after the movement is as follows:



A sits 2<sup>nd</sup> to the right of G before the movement.

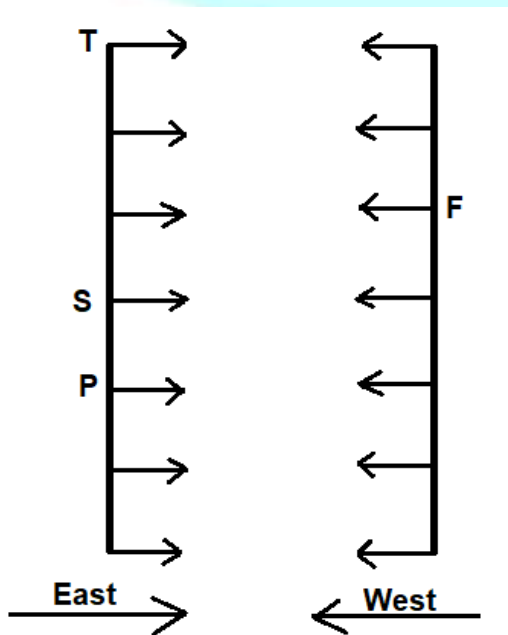
**Q97) Explanation:**

Start with T and P as one of them is sitting at the extreme end and T sits 4<sup>th</sup> to the left of P.

The one who faces P sits second to the left of F. S sits exactly in the middle of the row.

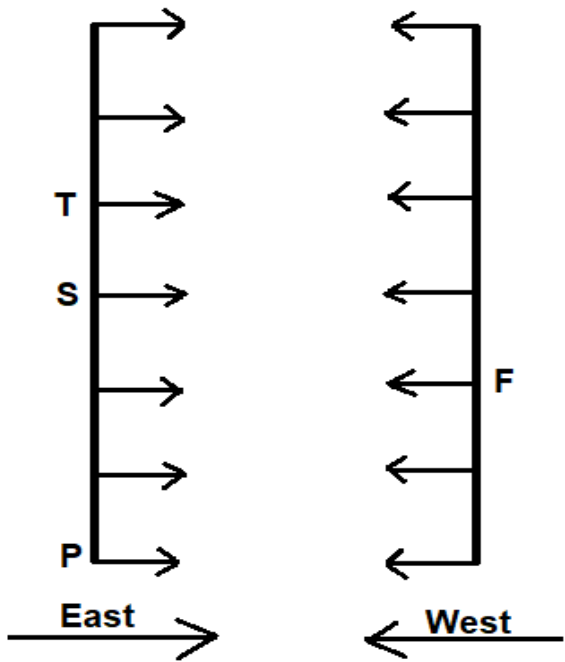
So, we have 2 possible cases i.e., either T or P sits at the extreme end.

Case I: When T sits at the extreme end:



Case II: When P sits at the extreme end:

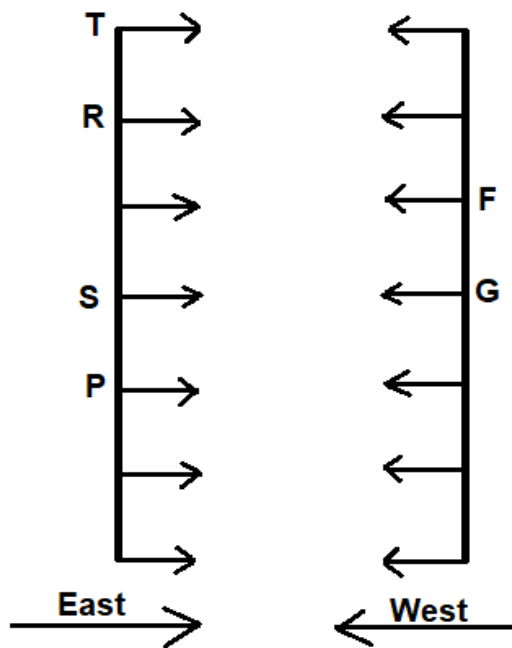




Number of persons sitting to the left of F is twice the number of persons sitting to the right of F. The one who faces P sits to the immediate left of G and that person is neither C nor D. Number of persons sit between P and R is same as the number of persons sit between T and S.

So, case II is rejected as number of persons sitting to the left is twice than the number of persons sitting to the right of F.

Now, 2 persons are sitting between T and S so, 2 persons are sitting P and R which means R must be sitting to the left of P.

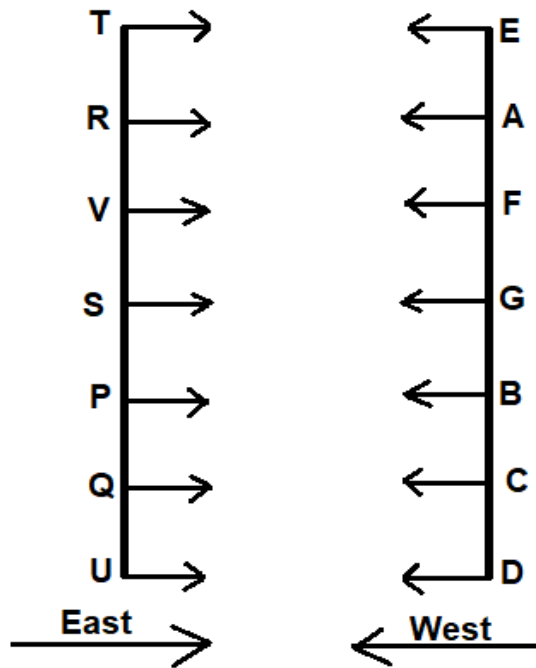


T neither faces C nor D. No one sit between S and V. At least two persons sit between G and E. R does not face B. At most one person sit between S and Q. U neither faces E nor C.

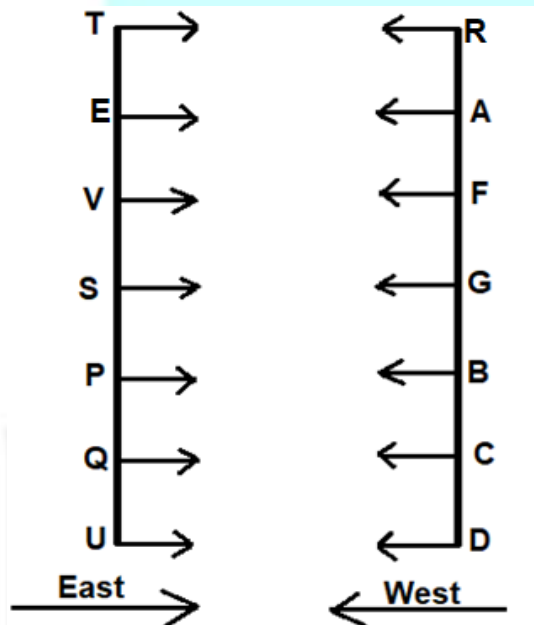
Now, E either sits to the left or right of G. Also, Q must be sitting 2<sup>nd</sup> to the right of S as at most one person sits between them. Now, we have left with one place in row 1 i.e., immediate right of Q so, U must be sitting immediate right of Q.

Now, If U sits immediate right of Q which means E must be sitting to the right of G as U neither face E nor C.

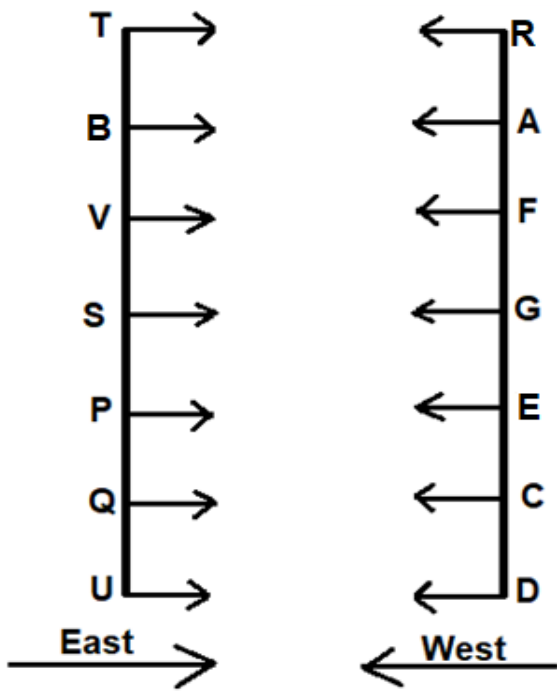
The final arrangement before the movement is as follows:



Now, A throws the dice and gets 4 which means R exchange his seat with E.

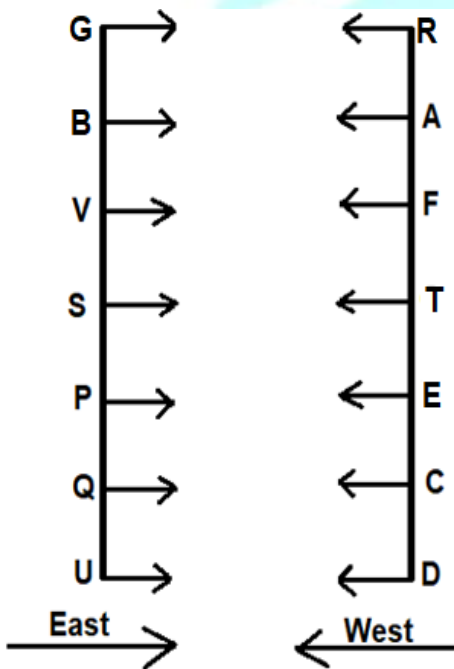


F throws the dice and gets 3 which means B exchanges his seat with E.



Finally, V throws the dice and gets 1 which means T exchanges his seat with G.

The final figure after the movement is as follows:



T is facing the one, who sits immediate right of V after the movement.

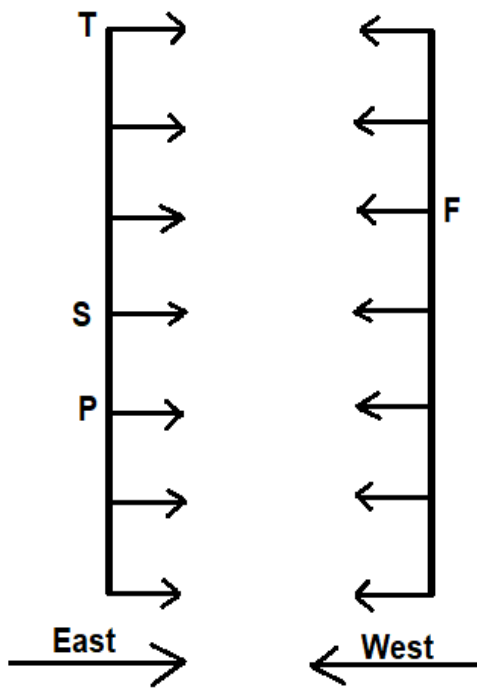
**Q98) Explanation:**

Start with T and P as one of them is sitting at the extreme end and T sits 4<sup>th</sup> to the left of P.

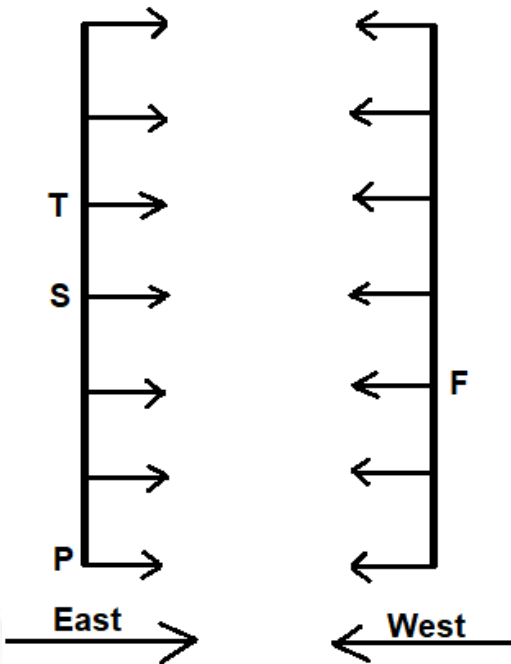
The one who faces P sits second to the left of F. S sits exactly in the middle of the row.

So, we have 2 possible cases i.e., either T or P sits at the extreme end.

Case I: When T sits at the extreme end:



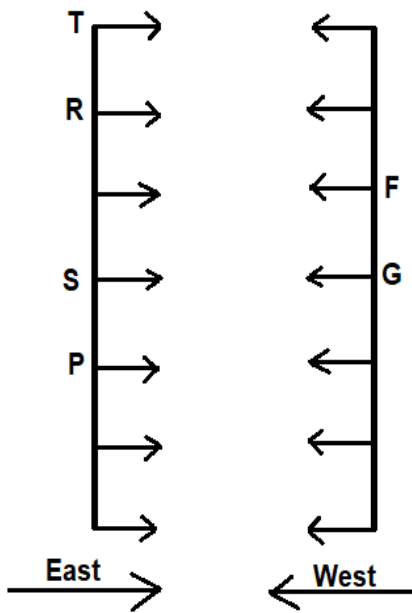
Case II: When P sits at the extreme end:



Number of persons sitting to the left of F is twice the number of persons sitting to the right of F. The one who faces P sits to the immediate left of G and that person is neither C nor D. Number of persons sit between P and R is same as the number of persons sit between T and S.

So, case II is rejected as number of persons sitting to the left is twice than the number of persons sitting to the right of F.

Now, 2 persons are sitting between T and S so, 2 persons are sitting P and R which means R must be sitting to the left of P.

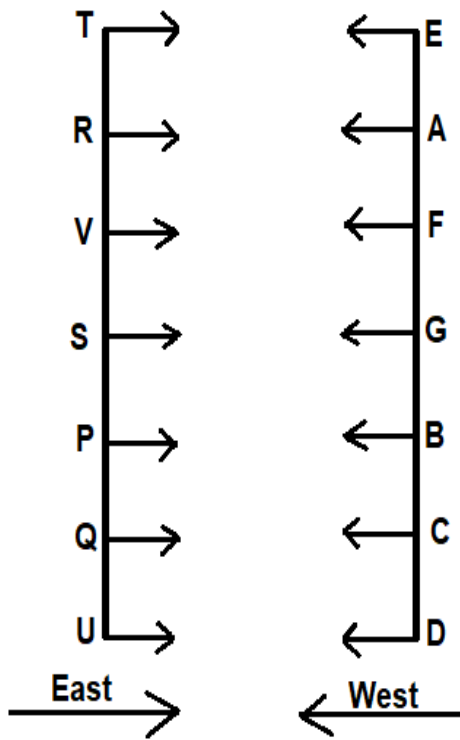


T neither faces C nor D. No one sits between S and V. At least two persons sit between G and E. R does not face B. At most one person sits between S and Q. U neither faces E nor C.

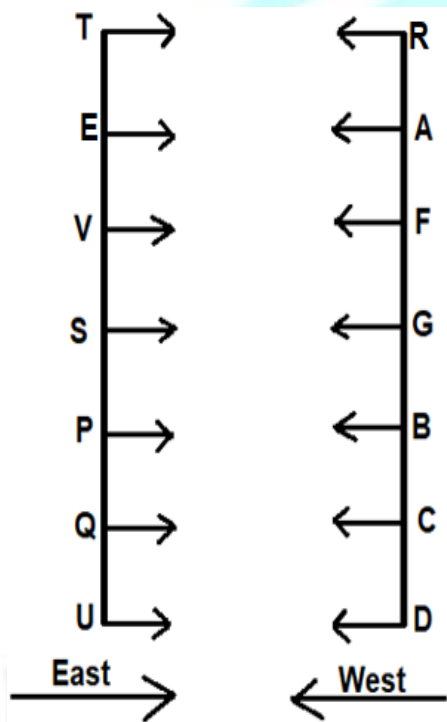
Now, E either sits to the left or right of G. Also, Q must be sitting 2<sup>nd</sup> to the right of S as at most one person sits between them. Now, we have left with one place in row 1 i.e., immediate right of Q so, U must be sitting immediate right of Q.

Now, If U sits immediate right of Q which means E must be sitting to the right of G as U neither face E nor C.

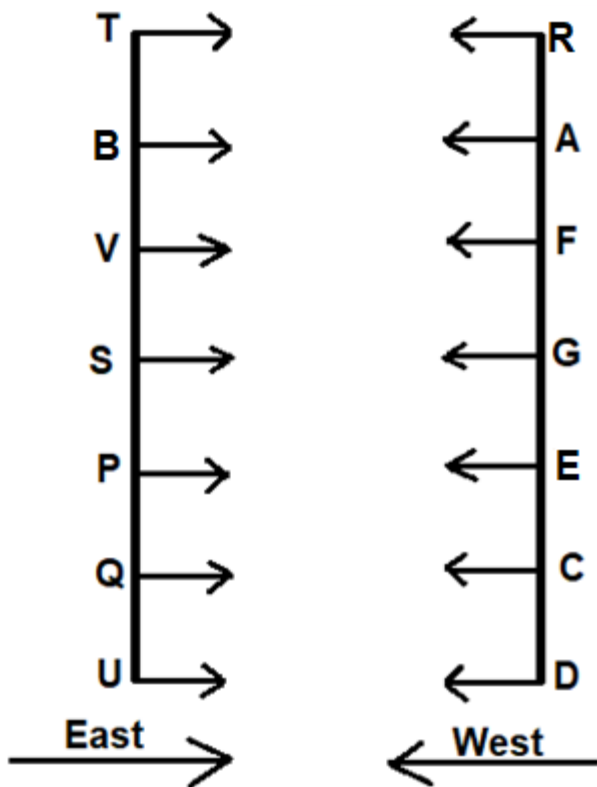
The final arrangement before the movement is as follows:



Now, A throws the dice and gets 4 which means R exchange his seat with E.

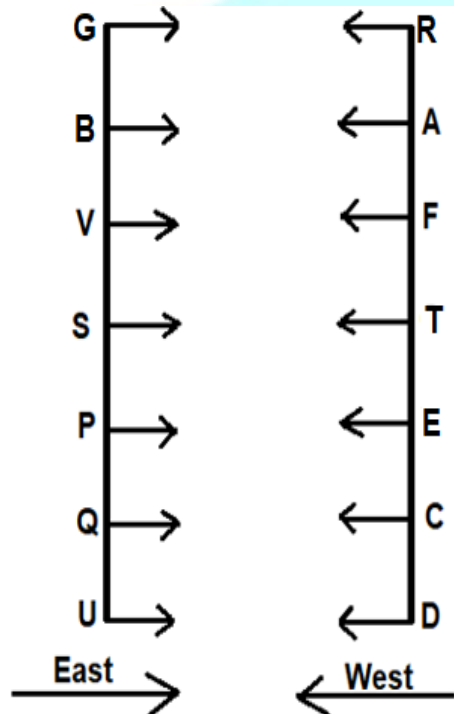


F throws the dice and gets 3 which means B exchanges his seat with E.



Finally, V throws the dice and gets 1 which means T exchanges his seat with G.

The final figure after the movement is as follows:



A and F are immediate neighbors of each other.

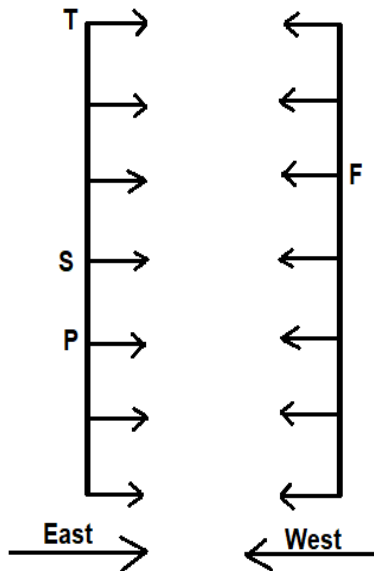
Q99) Explanation:

Start with T and P as one of them is sitting at the extreme end and T sits 4<sup>th</sup> to the left of P.

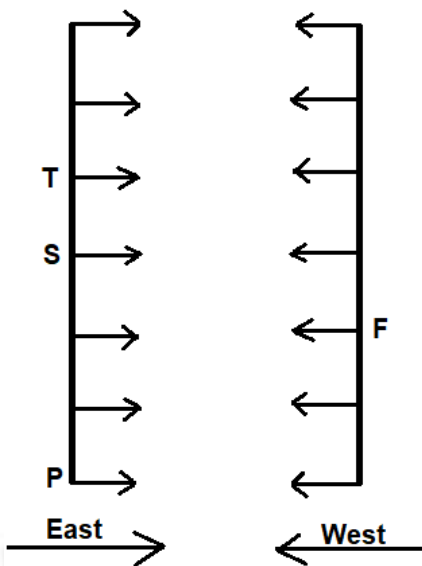
The one who faces P sits second to the left of F. S sits exactly in the middle of the row.

So, we have 2 possible cases i.e., either T or P sits at the extreme end.

Case I: When T sits at the extreme end:



Case II: When P sits at the extreme end:

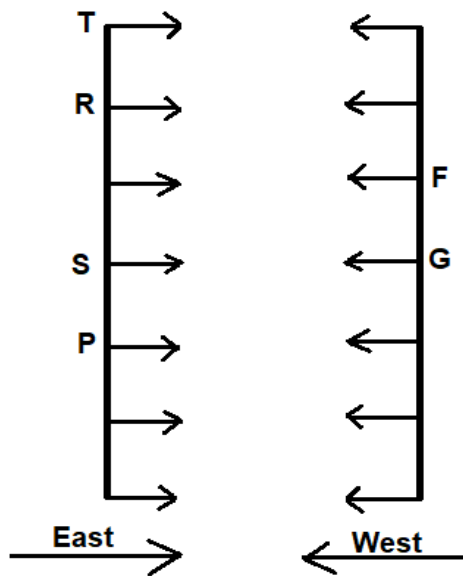


Number of persons sitting to the left of F is twice the number of persons sitting to the right of F. The one who faces P sits to the immediate left of G and that person is neither C nor D. Number of persons sit between P and R is same as the number of persons sit between T and S.

So, case II is rejected as number of persons sitting to the left is twice than the number of persons sitting to the right of F.

Now, 2 persons are sitting between T and S so, 2 persons are sitting P and R which means R must be sitting to the left of P.



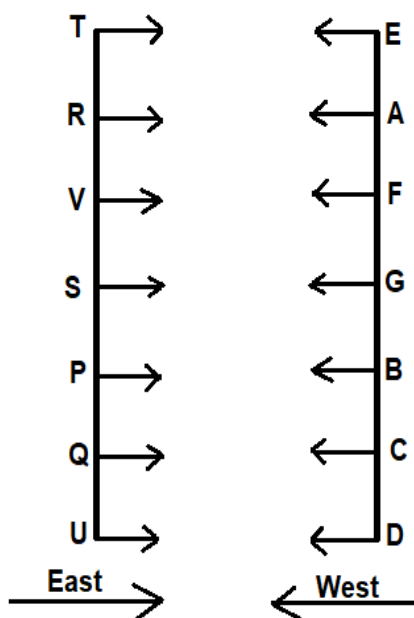


T neither faces C nor D. No one sit between S and V. At least two persons sit between G and E. R does not face B. At most one person sit between S and Q. U neither faces E nor C.

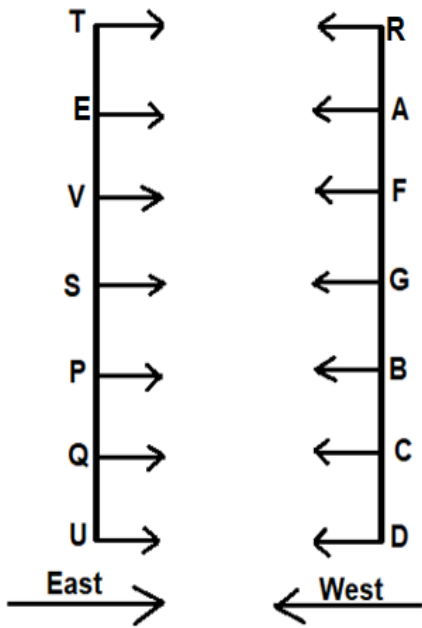
Now, E either sits to the left or right of G. Also, Q must be sitting 2<sup>nd</sup> to the right of S as at most one person sits between them. Now, we have left with one place in row 1 i.e., immediate right of Q so, U must be sitting immediate right of Q.

Now, If U sits immediate right of Q which means E must be sitting to the right of G as U neither face E nor C.

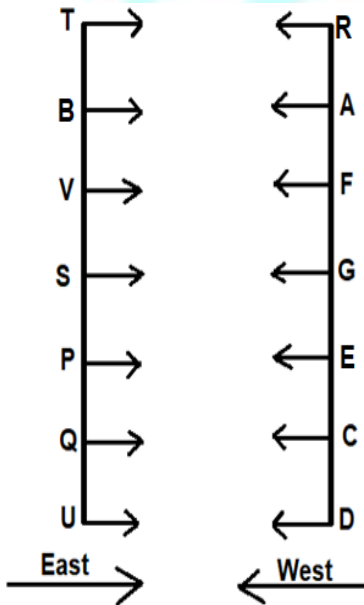
The final arrangement before the movement is as follows:



Now, A throws the dice and gets 4 which means R exchange his seat with E.



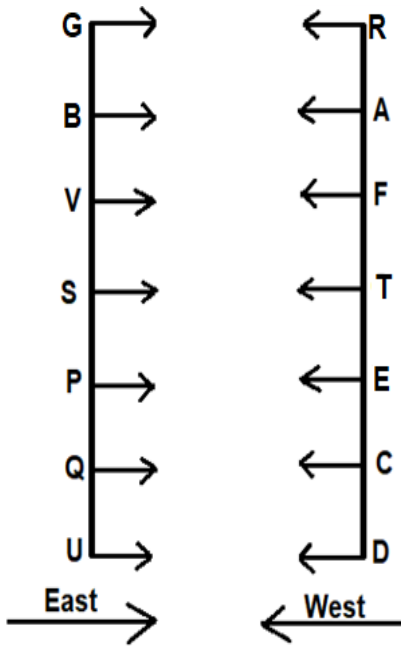
F throws the dice and gets 3 which means B exchanges his seat with E.



Finally, V throws the dice and gets 1 which means T exchanges his seat with G.

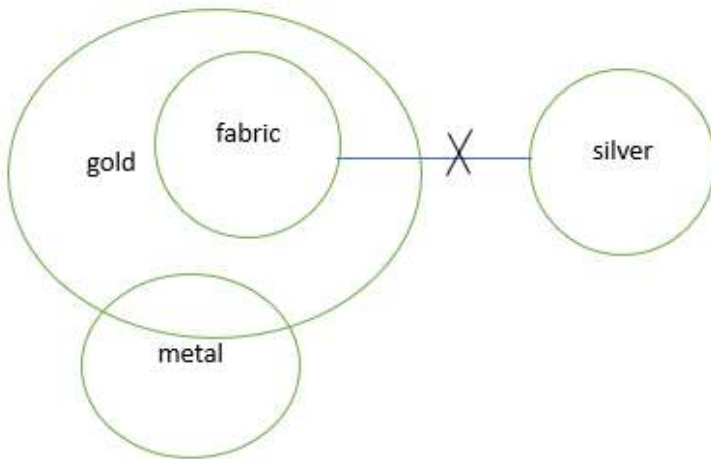
The final figure after the movement is as follows:

EduTap



B sits 4<sup>th</sup> to the left of Q after the movement.

Q100) **Explanation:**

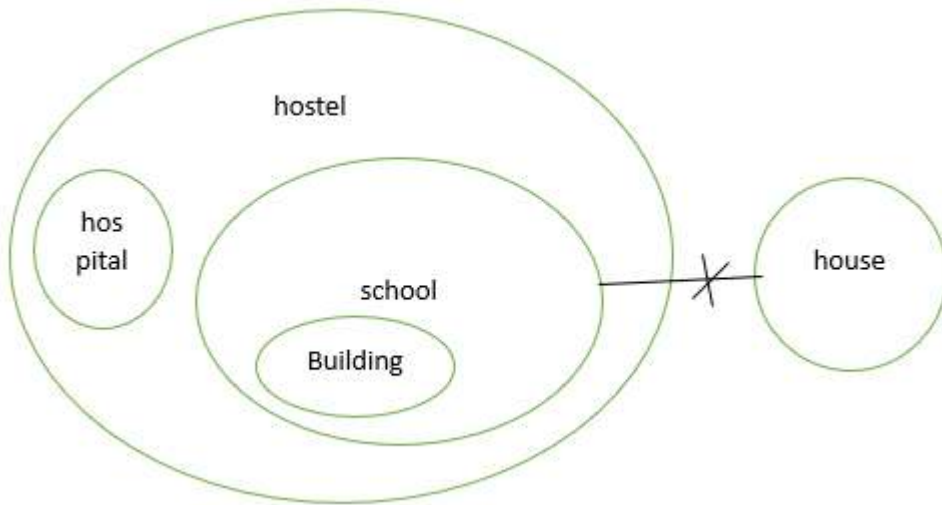


Some gold are not silver – this conclusion is true. The part of gold which is the part of fabric can never be the part of silver.

Some gold are fabric – this conclusion is true.

Option 3 is the right answer.

Q101) Explanation:



Some hospitals are building is a possibility – this conclusion is true. Hospitals and Buildings have no definite relation with each other so possibility is true.

Some hostels are not house – this conclusion is true. The part of hostel which is the part of school can never be part of house.

Option 3 is the right answer.

Q102) Explanation:

In order to ensure the statement that holds  $V > Z$  and  $K < Y$  definitely true, we have to check all the options one by one

1.  $V > Z$  True

$K < Y$  False (opposite sign between K and Y)

2.  $V > Z$  True

$K < Y$  False (opposite sign between K and Y)

3.  $V > Z$  False ( $V = Z$ )

$K < Y$  True

4.  $V > Z$  True

$K < Y$  True

5.  $V > Z$  False ( $Z > V$ )

$K < Y$  False (opposite sign between K and Y)

Option 4 is the right answer.

**Q103) Explanation:**

In order to ensure the statement that holds  $M \geq R$  definitely true, we have to check all the options one by one

1.  $M \Rightarrow R$  False (opposite sign between M and R)
2.  $M \Rightarrow R$  False ( $M > R$ )
3.  $M \Rightarrow R$  False (opposite between M and R)
4.  $M \Rightarrow R$  False (opposite sign between M and R)
5.  $M \Rightarrow R$  True ( $R \leq M$ )

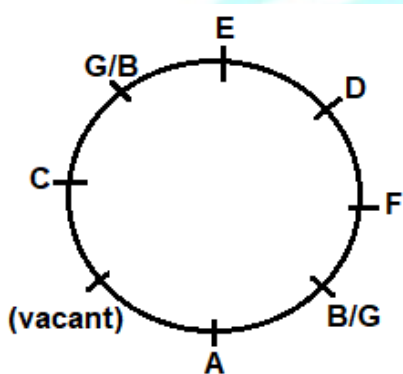
option 5 is the right answer.

**Q104) Explanation:**

Data in both statements I and II together are not necessary to answer the question i.e.,

From statement I:

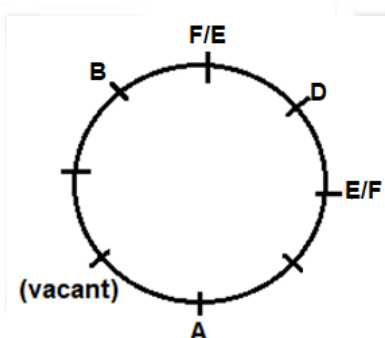
F sits second to the right of A and to the immediate left of D. One person sits between D and G. B sits opposite to G. C and D are not sitting adjacent to each other. So, we have,



So, statement I alone is not sufficient to answer the question.

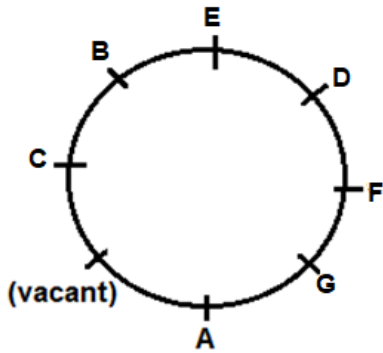
From statement II:

D sits third to right of A. B sits on the third seat to the left of A. One person sits between E and F but neither E nor F sits adjacent to A. E and F are not adjacent to vacant seat. So, we have,



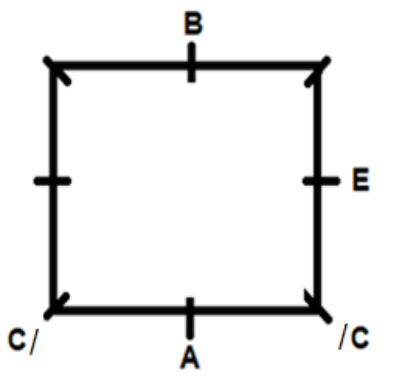
So, statement II alone is not sufficient to answer the question.

From statement I and II we get,



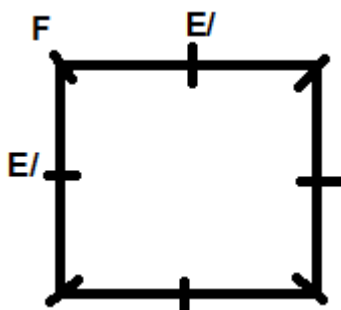
**Q105) Explanation:**

Only two persons sit between C and B when counted from the right of B. A is an immediate neighbor of C and faces towards the center. E sits second to the right of A. B is second to the right of E.



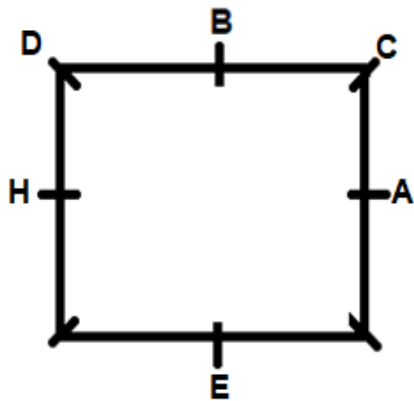
We don't have the information regarding the one, who sits second to the right of C.

From option (b): C is an immediate neighbor of A. Person, who is immediate left of C is sitting opposite to G. E and F are immediate neighbors of each other. F is sitting at the corner of the table.



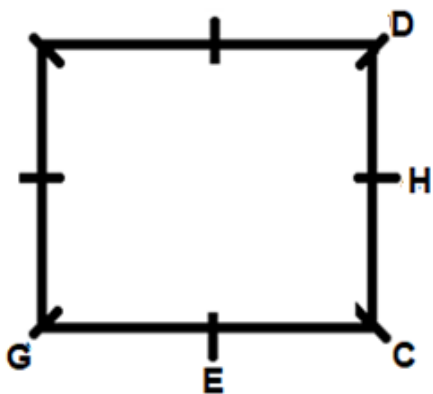
Further we can't fix anyone, so, option b is not sufficient to answer.

From option (c): A sits second to the right of E, who sits in the middle of the table. C is an immediate neighbor of A. D sits second to the left of C. H is an immediate neighbor of D. G sits one of the corners. B sits second to the right of A



So, G either sits immediate left or right of E so, option c also not sufficient to answer.

From option (d): Only two persons sit between H and G when counted from the left of H, who sits immediate right of D, who sits second to the left of C, who sits immediate right of E, who sits in the middle of the table.



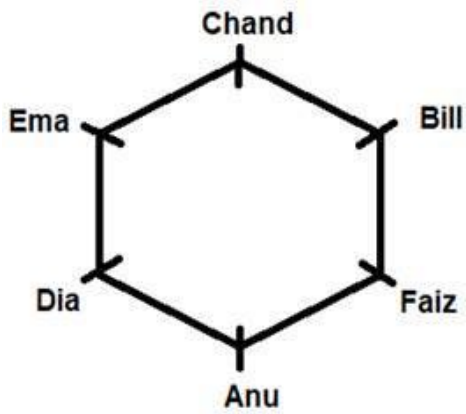
So, clearly G sits second to the right of C.

**Q106) Explanation:**

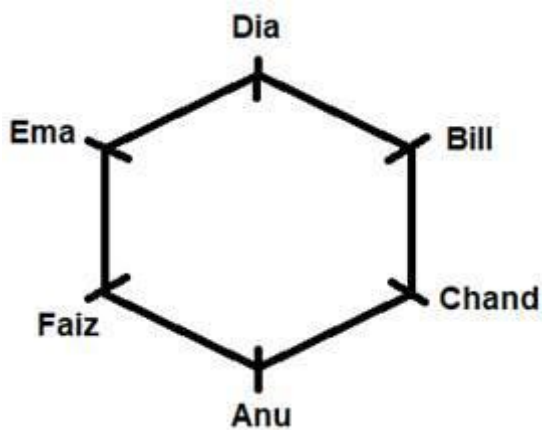
From statement I, Bill sits second to the right of Anu. Chand sits adjacent to Bill. Dia sits second to the right of Dia. Ema does not sit adjacent to Anu.

Case 1:



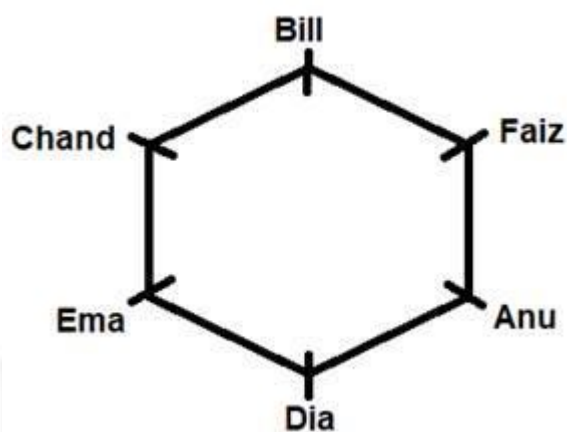


Case 2:



Either Anu or Ema sits immediate left of Faiz

From statement II, Ema sits adjacent to Dia. Chand sits adjacent to Bill. Dia sits second to the right of Chand. Faiz sits adjacent to Bill. Ana does not sit adjacent to Chand.



Anu sits immediate left of Faiz.

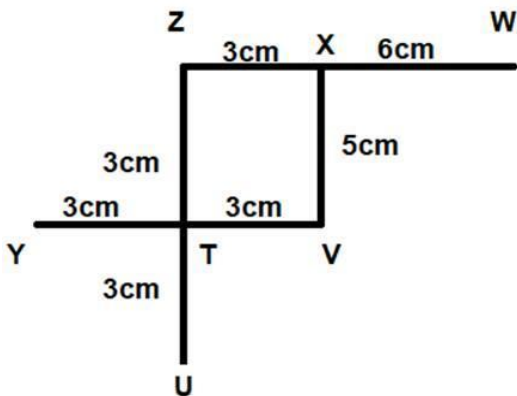
So, data in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question, while data in statement I alone is not sufficient to answer the question.

Q107) **Explanation:**



From statement I, Y is 3cm to the west of T. V is 6cm to the east of Y. U is 3cm to the south of T. W is 9cm to the east of Z. X is 6cm to the west of W. V is 5cm to the south of X.

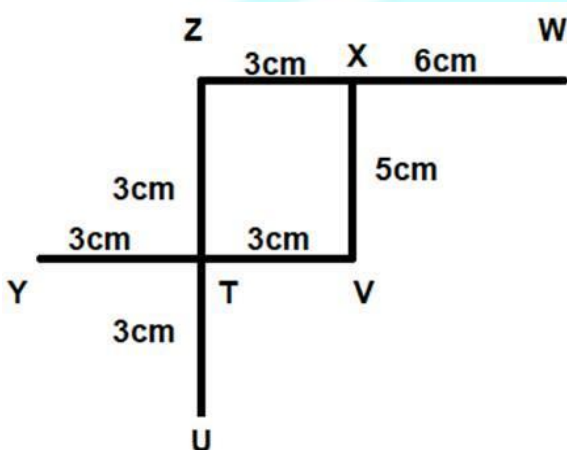
The following arrangement can be drawn from the given statements:



So, W is to the northeast of U.

From statement II, Z is 6cm to the north of U. X is 3cm east of Z. V is 5cm south of X. Y is 6cm west of V. T is the midpoint of Y and V. W, which is in east of X, is 13cm to the northeast of Y.

The following arrangement can be drawn from the given statements:



So, W is to the northeast of U.

So, data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.

**Q108) Explanation:**

- F was exactly to the east of B
- B lived exactly above C but not in the same building.
- C and F did not live in the same building

	B	F
--	---	---

C		
---	--	--

Or

B		F
	C	

Or

B	F	
		C

I was exactly to the east of C. Thus, 3<sup>rd</sup> arrangement becomes invalid.

- B and E lived on consecutive floors of the same building
- I and E did not live in the same building.
- G lived immediately below E
- B and G did not have the same floor number

Case 1:

	E	
G	B	F
C		I

Case 1a:

	B	F
C	E	I
G/		/G

Case 2:

E		
B	G	F
	C	I

Case 2a:

B		F
E	C	I
	G/	G/

- D's floor number was twice as that of J's floor number.
- J lived in building Q. Q had prime numbered floors and J lived on the floor that was 3<sup>rd</sup> from the top
- The number of floors in I's building was 3 less than that in building Q

Building Q	Building R (I's building)	J's floor	D's floor
3	Invalid	1	2
5	2	3	6
7	4	5	10

The 2<sup>nd</sup> case of above chart is invalid as in every possible case made above building R has at least 3 floors.

As there cannot be more than 10 floors, D's floor will be the topmost floor, thus, building P had 10 floors.

Building Q	Building R (I's building)	J's floor	D's floor
7	4	5	10

	P	Q	R
10	D		
9			
8			
7			
6			
5		J	
4			
3			
2			
1			

- A was exactly to the west of H
- H was not in building R. Thus, A was in building P and H was in building Q.

· A's floor number was thrice as that of C's floor number. A's floor number can be 3 or 6. 9 is not possible as H will not be placed in that case

	P	Q	R
10	D		
9			
8			
7			
6			
5		J	
4			
3	A	H	
2			
1			

	P	Q	R
10	D		
9			
8			
7			
6	A	H	
5		J	
4			
3			
2			
1			

- I was exactly to the east of C. C was on floor 1 or 2 as seen from above.
- B and E lived on consecutive floors of the same building
- I and E did not live in the same building.
- G lived immediately below E
- B and G did not have the same floor number
- C and G did not live in the same building

Case 1a:

	B	F
C	E	I
		G

Case 2a:

B		F
E	C	I
		G

Combining the 2 diagrams:

	P	Q	R
10	D		
9			
8			
7			
6	A	H	
5		J	
4			
3		B	F
2	C	E	I
1			G

	P	Q	R
10	D		
9			
8			
7			
6	A	H	
5		J	
4			
3	B		F
2	E	C	I
1			G

· Not more than 3 flats were taken in building P. Thus, 2<sup>nd</sup> arrangement becomes invalid.

The final arrangement will be as follows

	P	Q	R
10	D		
9			
8			
7			
6	A	H	
5		J	
4			
3		B	F
2	C	E	I
1			G

There were 10 floors in building P

**Q109) Explanation:**

- F was exactly to the east of B
- B lived exactly above C but not in the same building.
- C and F did not live in the same building

	B	F
C		

Or

B		F
	C	

Or

B	F	
		C

- I was exactly to the east of C. Thus, 3<sup>rd</sup> arrangement becomes invalid.
- B and E lived on consecutive floors of the same building
- I and E did not live in the same building.
- G lived immediately below E
- B and G did not have the same floor number

Case 1:

	E	
G	B	F
C		I

Case 1a:

	B	F
C	E	I
G/		/G

Case 2:

E		
B	G	F
	C	I

Case 2a:

B		F
---	--	---

E	C	I
	G/	G/

- D's floor number was twice as that of J's floor number.
- J lived in building Q. Q had prime numbered floors and J lived on the floor that was 3<sup>rd</sup> from the top
- The number of floors in I's building was 3 less than that in building Q

Building Q	Building R (I's building)	J's floor	D's floor
3	Invalid	1	2
5	2	3	6
7	4	5	10

The 2<sup>nd</sup> case of above chart is invalid as in every possible case made above building R has at least 3 floors.

As there cannot be more than 10 floors, D's floor will be the topmost floor, thus, building P had 10 floors.

Building Q	Building R (I's building)	J's floor	D's floor
7	4	5	10

	P	Q	R
10	D		
9			
8			
7			
6			
5		J	
4			
3			
2			
1			

- A was exactly to the west of H
- H was not in building R. Thus, A was in building P and H was in building Q.
- A's floor number was thrice as that of C's floor number. A's floor number can be 3 or 6. 9 is not possible as H will not be placed in that case

	P	Q	R
10	D		
9			
8			
7			
6			
5		J	
4			
3	A	H	
2			
1			

	P	Q	R
10	D		
9			
8			
7			
6	A	H	
5		J	
4			
3			
2			
1			

- I was exactly to the east of C. C was on floor 1 or 2 as seen from above.
- B and E lived on consecutive floors of the same building
- I and E did not live in the same building.
- G lived immediately below E
- B and G did not have the same floor number
- C and G did not live in the same building

Case 1a:

	B	F
C	E	I
		G

Case 2a:

B		F
E	C	I
		G

Combining the 2 diagrams:



	P	Q	R
10	D		
9			
8			
7			
6	A	H	
5		J	
4			
3		B	F
2	C	E	I
1			G

	P	Q	R
10	D		
9			
8			
7			
6	A	H	
5		J	
4			
3	B		F
2	E	C	I
1			G

· Not more than 3 flats were taken in building P. Thus, 2<sup>nd</sup> arrangement becomes invalid.

The final arrangement will be as follows

	P	Q	R
10	D		
9			
8			
7			
6	A	H	
5		J	
4			
3		B	F
2	C	E	I
1			G

F lived on floor 3

**Q110) Explanation:**

- F was exactly to the east of B
- B lived exactly above C but not in the same building.
- C and F did not live in the same building

	B	F
C		

Or

B		F
	C	

Or

B	F	
		C

- I was exactly to the east of C. Thus, 3<sup>rd</sup> arrangement becomes invalid.
- B and E lived on consecutive floors of the same building
- I and E did not live in the same building.
- G lived immediately below E
- B and G did not have the same floor number

Case 1:

	E	
G	B	F
C		I

Case 1a:

	B	F
C	E	I
G/		/G

Case 2:

E		
B	G	F
	C	I

Case 2a:

B		F
---	--	---

E	C	I
	G/	G/

- D's floor number was twice as that of J's floor number.
- J lived in building Q. Q had prime numbered floors and J lived on the floor that was 3<sup>rd</sup> from the top
- The number of floors in I's building was 3 less than that in building Q

Building Q	Building R (I's building)	J's floor	D's floor
3	Invalid	1	2
5	2	3	6
7	4	5	10

The 2<sup>nd</sup> case of above chart is invalid as in every possible case made above building R has at least 3 floors.

As there cannot be more than 10 floors, D's floor will be the topmost floor, thus, building P had 10 floors.

Building Q	Building R (I's building)	J's floor	D's floor
7	4	5	10

	P	Q	R
10	D		
9			
8			
7			
6			
5		J	
4			
3			
2			
1			

- A was exactly to the west of H
- H was not in building R. Thus, A was in building P and H was in building Q.
- A's floor number was thrice as that of C's floor number. A's floor number can be 3 or 6. 9 is not possible as H will not be placed in that case

	P	Q	R
10	D		
9			
8			
7			
6			
5		J	
4			
3	A	H	
2			
1			

	P	Q	R
10	D		
9			
8			
7			
6	A	H	
5		J	
4			
3			
2			
1			

- I was exactly to the east of C. C was on floor 1 or 2 as seen from above.
- B and E lived on consecutive floors of the same building
- I and E did not live in the same building.
- G lived immediately below E
- B and G did not have the same floor number
- C and G did not live in the same building

Case 1a:

	B	F
C	E	I
		G

Case 2a:

B		F
E	C	I
		G

Combining the 2 diagrams:

	P	Q	R
10	D		
9			
8			
7			
6	A	H	
5		J	
4			
3		B	F
2	C	E	I
1			G

	P	Q	R
10	D		
9			
8			
7			
6	A	H	
5		J	
4			
3	B		F
2	E	C	I
1			G

· Not more than 3 flats were taken in building P. Thus, 2<sup>nd</sup> arrangement becomes invalid.

The final arrangement will be as follows

	P	Q	R
10	D		
9			
8			
7			
6	A	H	
5		J	
4			
3		B	F
2	C	E	I
1			G

Apart from A others lived in building Q

**Q111) Explanation:**

- F was exactly to the east of B
- B lived exactly above C but not in the same building.
- C and F did not live in the same building

	B	F
C		

Or

B		F
	C	

Or

B	F	
		C

- I was exactly to the east of C. Thus, 3<sup>rd</sup> arrangement becomes invalid.
- B and E lived on consecutive floors of the same building
- I and E did not live in the same building.
- G lived immediately below E
- B and G did not have the same floor number

Case 1:

	E	
G	B	F
C		I

Case 1a:

	B	F
C	E	I
G/		/G

Case 2:

E		
B	G	F
	C	I

Case 2a:

B		F
---	--	---

E	C	I
	G/	G/

- D's floor number was twice as that of J's floor number.
- J lived in building Q. Q had prime numbered floors and J lived on the floor that was 3<sup>rd</sup> from the top
- The number of floors in I's building was 3 less than that in building Q

Building Q	Building R (I's building)	J's floor	D's floor
3	Invalid	1	2
5	2	3	6
7	4	5	10

The 2<sup>nd</sup> case of above chart is invalid as in every possible case made above building R has at least 3 floors.

As there cannot be more than 10 floors, D's floor will be the topmost floor, thus, building P had 10 floors.

Building Q	Building R (I's building)	J's floor	D's floor
7	4	5	10

	P	Q	R
10	D		
9			
8			
7			
6			
5		J	
4			
3			
2			
1			

- A was exactly to the west of H
- H was not in building R. Thus, A was in building P and H was in building Q.
- A's floor number was thrice as that of C's floor number. A's floor number can be 3 or 6. 9 is not possible as H will not be placed in that case

	P	Q	R
10	D		
9			
8			
7			
6			
5		J	
4			
3	A	H	
2			
1			

	P	Q	R
10	D		
9			
8			
7			
6	A	H	
5		J	
4			
3			
2			
1			

- I was exactly to the east of C. C was on floor 1 or 2 as seen from above.
- B and E lived on consecutive floors of the same building
- I and E did not live in the same building.
- G lived immediately below E
- B and G did not have the same floor number
- C and G did not live in the same building

Case 1a:

	B	F
C	E	I
		G

Case 2a:

B		F
E	C	I
		G

Combining the 2 diagrams:



	P	Q	R
10	D		
9			
8			
7			
6	A	H	
5		J	
4			
3		B	F
2	C	E	I
1			G

	P	Q	R
10	D		
9			
8			
7			
6	A	H	
5		J	
4			
3	B		F
2	E	C	I
1			G

· Not more than 3 flats were taken in building P. Thus, 2<sup>nd</sup> arrangement becomes invalid.

The final arrangement will be as follows

	P	Q	R
10	D		
9			
8			
7			
6	A	H	
5		J	
4			
3		B	F
2	C	E	I
1			G

Building P had 10 floors and Q had 7 floors

**Q112) Explanation:**

- F was exactly to the east of B
- B lived exactly above C but not in the same building.
- C and F did not live in the same building

	B	F
C		

Or

B		F
	C	

Or

B	F	
		C

- I was exactly to the east of C. Thus, 3<sup>rd</sup> arrangement becomes invalid.
- B and E lived on consecutive floors of the same building
- I and E did not live in the same building.
- G lived immediately below E
- B and G did not have the same floor number

Case 1:

	E	
G	B	F
C		I

Case 1a:

	B	F
C	E	I
G/		/G

Case 2:

E		
B	G	F
	C	I

Case 2a:

B		F
---	--	---

E	C	I
	G/	G/

- D's floor number was twice as that of J's floor number.
- J lived in building Q. Q had prime numbered floors and J lived on the floor that was 3<sup>rd</sup> from the top
- The number of floors in I's building was 3 less than that in building Q

Building Q	Building R (I's building)	J's floor	D's floor
3	Invalid	1	2
5	2	3	6
7	4	5	10

The 2<sup>nd</sup> case of above chart is invalid as in every possible case made above building R has at least 3 floors.

As there cannot be more than 10 floors, D's floor will be the topmost floor, thus, building P had 10 floors.

Building Q	Building R (I's building)	J's floor	D's floor
7	4	5	10

	P	Q	R
10	D		
9			
8			
7			
6			
5		J	
4			
3			
2			
1			

- A was exactly to the west of H
- H was not in building R. Thus, A was in building P and H was in building Q.
- A's floor number was thrice as that of C's floor number. A's floor number can be 3 or 6. 9 is not possible as H will not be placed in that case

	P	Q	R
10	D		
9			
8			
7			
6			
5		J	
4			
3	A	H	
2			
1			

	P	Q	R
10	D		
9			
8			
7			
6	A	H	
5		J	
4			
3			
2			
1			

- I was exactly to the east of C. C was on floor 1 or 2 as seen from above.
- B and E lived on consecutive floors of the same building
- I and E did not live in the same building.
- G lived immediately below E
- B and G did not have the same floor number
- C and G did not live in the same building

Case 1a:

	B	F
C	E	I
		G

Case 2a:

B		F
E	C	I
		G

Combining the 2 diagrams:

	P	Q	R
10	D		
9			
8			
7			
6	A	H	
5		J	
4			
3		B	F
2	C	E	I
1			G

	P	Q	R
10	D		
9			
8			
7			
6	A	H	
5		J	
4			
3	B		F
2	E	C	I
1			G

· Not more than 3 flats were taken in building P. Thus, 2<sup>nd</sup> arrangement becomes invalid.

The final arrangement will be as follows

	P	Q	R
10	D		
9			
8			
7			
6	A	H	
5		J	
4			
3		B	F
2	C	E	I
1			G

H lived on floor 6 and F lived on floor 3

**Q113) Explanation:**

How words are arranged in the final step: Words get arranged alphabetically from the middle. First word is at fifth position and opposite of this word is at sixth position. Next word is at fourth position and opposite of this word is at seventh position and so on.

In first step, one word is getting arranged from left side alphabetically and opposite word is getting arranged from right side. In each further steps, same procedure is followed as in the first step and words arranged in previous step are shifting one place to their right and opposite words are shifting one place to their left alphabetically.

Input: jeopradize entrust safeguard withdraw anxiety lengthen secular abridge spiritual ease.

Step1: abridge jeopradize entrust safeguard withdraw anxiety secular spiritual ease lengthen.

Step2: anxiety abridge jeopradize entrust safeguard withdraw secular spiritual lengthen ease.

Step3: entrust anxiety abridge jeopradize safeguard secular spiritual lengthen ease withdraw.

Step4: jeopradize entrust anxiety abridge secular spiritual lengthen ease withdraw safeguard.

Step5: secular jeopradize entrust anxiety abridge lengthen ease withdraw safeguard spiritual

Step4: jeopradize entrust anxiety abridge secular spiritual lengthen ease withdraw safeguard.

Option 4 is the right answer.

**Q114) Explanation:**

How words are arranged in the final step: Words get arranged alphabetically from the middle. First word is at fifth position and opposite of this word is at sixth position. Next word is at fourth position and opposite of this word is at seventh position and so on.

In first step, one word is getting arranged from left side alphabetically and opposite word is getting arranged from right side. In each further steps, same procedure is followed as in the first step and words arranged in previous step are shifting one place to their right and opposite words are shifting one place to their left alphabetically.

Input: jeopradize entrust safeguard withdraw anxiety lengthen secular abridge spiritual ease.

Step1: abridge jeopradize entrust safeguard withdraw anxiety secular spiritual ease lengthen.

Step2: anxiety abridge jeopradize entrust safeguard withdraw secular spiritual lengthen ease.

Step3: entrust anxiety abridge jeopradize safeguard secular spiritual lengthen ease withdraw.

Step4: jeopradize entrust anxiety abridge secular spiritual lengthen ease withdraw safeguard.

Step5: secular jeopradize entrust anxiety abridge lengthen ease withdraw safeguard spiritual

Option 3 is the right answer.

**Q115) Explanation:**

How words are arranged in the final step: Words get arranged alphabetically from the middle. First word is at fifth position and opposite of this word is at sixth position. Next word is at fourth position and opposite of this word is at seventh position and so on.

In first step, one word is getting arranged from left side alphabetically and opposite word is getting arranged from right side. In each further steps, same procedure is followed as in the first step and words arranged in previous step are shifting one place to their right and opposite words are shifting one place to their left alphabetically.

Input: jeopradize entrust safeguard withdraw anxiety lengthen secular abridge spiritual ease.

Step1: abridge jeopradize entrust safeguard withdraw anxiety secular spiritual ease lengthen.

Step2: anxiety abridge jeopradize entrust safeguard withdraw secular spiritual lengthen ease.

Step3: entrust anxiety abridge jeopradize safeguard secular spiritual lengthen ease withdraw.

Step4: jeopradize entrust anxiety abridge secular spiritual lengthen ease withdraw safeguard.

Step5: secular jeopradize entrust anxiety abridge lengthen ease withdraw safeguard spiritual

Option 1 is the right answer.

**Q116) Explanation:**

How words are arranged in the final step: Words get arranged alphabetically from the middle. First word is at fifth position and opposite of this word is at sixth position. Next word is at fourth position and opposite of this word is at seventh position and so on.

In first step, one word is getting arranged from left side alphabetically and opposite word is getting arranged from right side. In each further steps, same procedure is followed as in the first step and words arranged in previous step are shifting one place to their right and opposite words are shifting one place to their left alphabetically.

Input: jeopradize entrust safeguard withdraw anxiety lengthen secular abridge spiritual ease.

Step1: abridge jeopradize entrust safeguard withdraw anxiety secular spiritual ease lengthen.

Step2: anxiety abridge jeopradize entrust safeguard withdraw secular spiritual lengthen ease.

Step3: entrust anxiety abridge jeopradize safeguard secular spiritual lengthen ease withdraw.

Step4: jeopradize entrust anxiety abridge secular spiritual lengthen ease withdraw safeguard.

Step5: secular jeopradize entrust anxiety abridge lengthen ease withdraw safeguard spiritual

Step2: anxiety abridge jeopradize entrust safeguard withdraw secular spiritual lengthen ease.

Option 5 is the right answer.

**Q117) Explanation:**

How words are arranged in the final step: Words get arranged alphabetically from the middle. First word is at fifth position and opposite of this word is at sixth position. Next word is at fourth position and opposite of this word is at seventh position and so on.

In first step, one word is getting arranged from left side alphabetically and opposite word is getting arranged from right side. In each further steps, same procedure is followed as in the first step and words arranged in previous step are shifting one place to their right and opposite words are shifting one place to their left alphabetically.

Input: jeopradize entrust safeguard withdraw anxiety lengthen secular abridge spiritual ease.

Step1: abridge jeopradize entrust safeguard withdraw anxiety secular spiritual ease lengthen.

Step2: anxiety abridge jeopradize entrust safeguard withdraw secular spiritual lengthen ease.

Step3: entrust anxiety abridge jeopradize safeguard secular spiritual lengthen ease withdraw.

Step4: jeopradize entrust anxiety abridge secular spiritual lengthen ease withdraw safeguard.

Step5: secular jeopradize entrust anxiety abridge lengthen ease withdraw safeguard spiritual

Step4: jeopradize entrust anxiety abridge secular spiritual lengthen ease withdraw safeguard.

Secular is 6<sup>th</sup> from right end

Option 4 is the right answer.

Q118) **Explanation:**

Detailed solution:

F, who is sitting 2<sup>nd</sup> to the right of Q, is sitting opposite to A.

No one is sitting in the left of A.

Three persons are sitting between A and M.

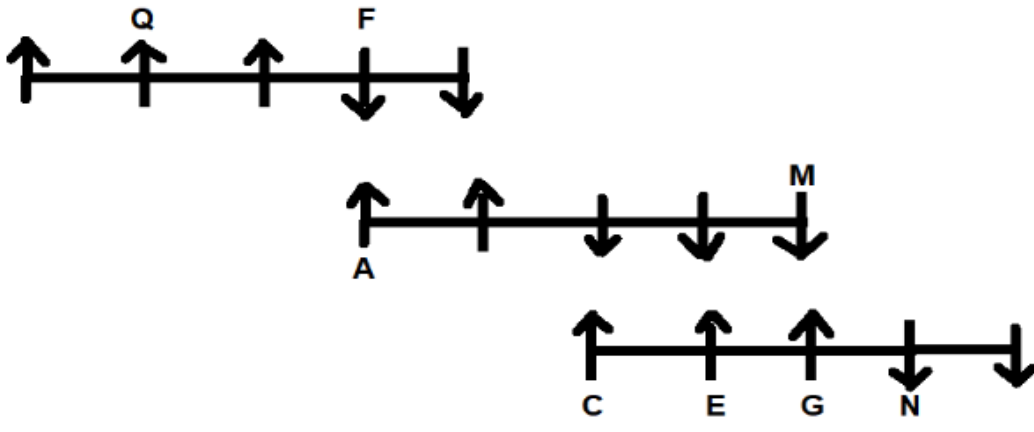
F is facing south.

G is sitting 2<sup>nd</sup> to the right of C and both of them are facing the north.

E is sitting in the left of G.

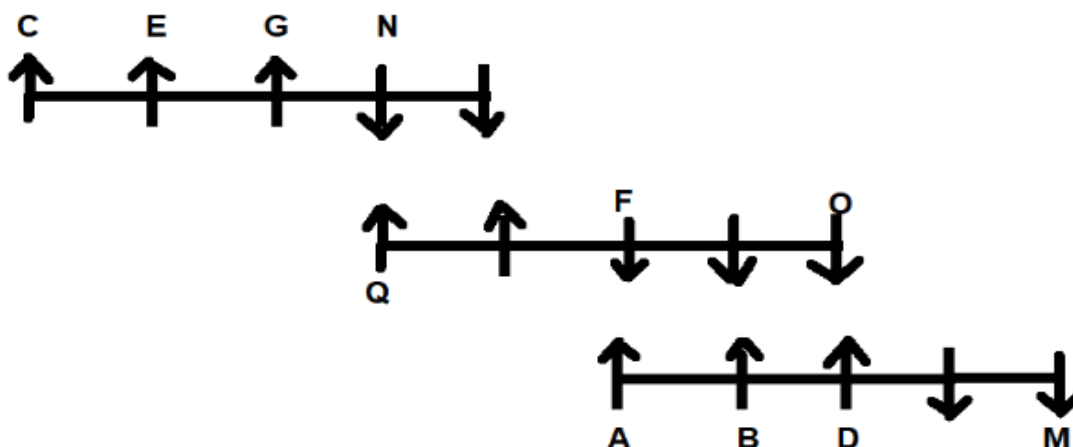
One person is sitting between E and N.

Case 1: When Q is sitting 2<sup>nd</sup> from the left end in row 1. B is sitting to the immediate left of D, who is sitting opposite to O, who is not sitting adjacent to A, so this case is not possible.



S and P are sitting opposite to each other.

Case 2: When Q is sitting at the left end of row 2. Neither S nor P is sitting in row 1, so this case is not possible.

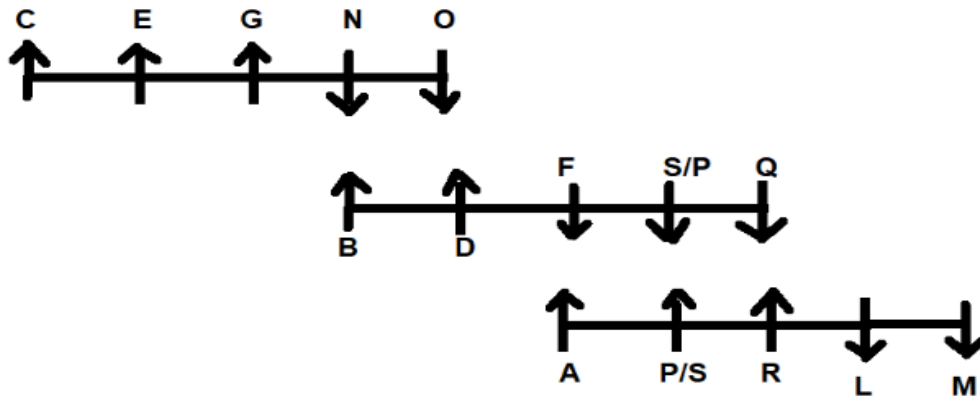


R is not sitting adjacent to M.



Case 3: When Q is sitting at the right end of row 2.

The final arrangement is as follows:



All of them are facing south, except C.

Q119) **Explanation:**

F, who is sitting 2<sup>nd</sup> to the right of Q, is sitting opposite to A.

No one is sitting in the left of A.

Three persons are sitting between A and M.

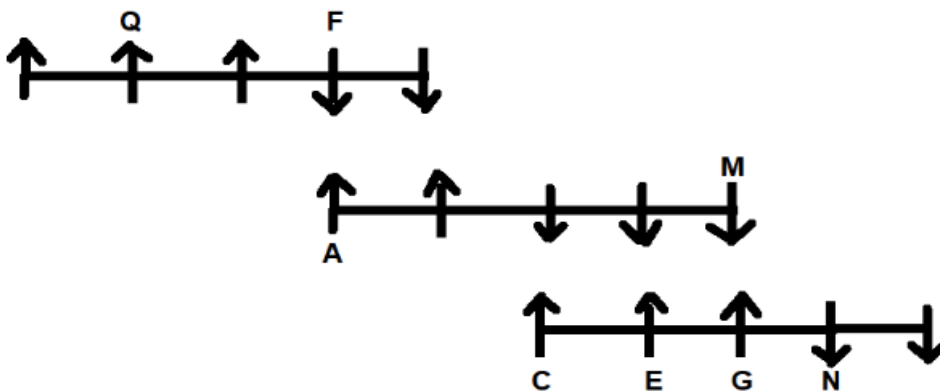
F is facing south.

G is sitting 2<sup>nd</sup> to the right of C and both of them are facing the north.

E is sitting in the left of G.

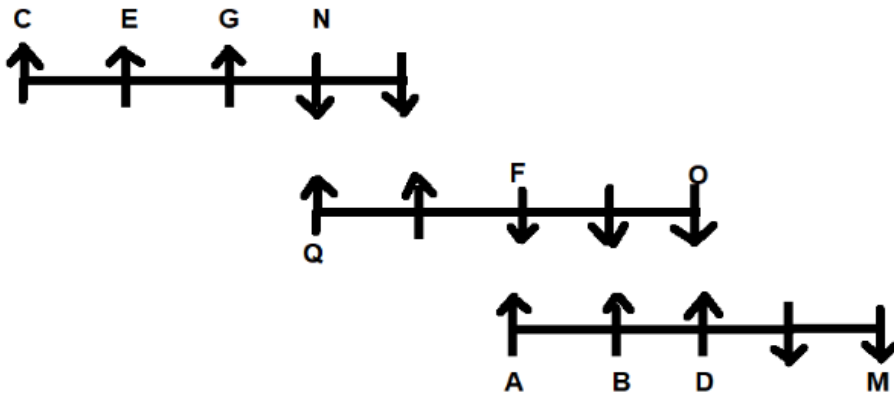
One person is sitting between E and N.

Case 1: When Q is sitting 2<sup>nd</sup> from the left end in row 1. B is sitting to the immediate left of D, who is sitting opposite to O, who is not sitting adjacent to A, so this case is not possible.



S and P are sitting opposite to each other.

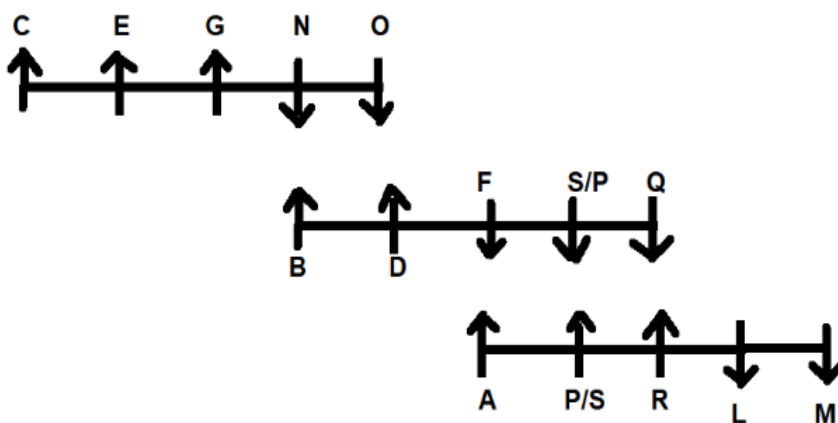
Case 2: When Q is sitting at the left end of row 2. Neither S nor P is sitting in row 1, so this case is not possible.



R is not sitting adjacent to M.

Case 3: When Q is sitting at the right end of row 2.

The final arrangement is as follows:



One person is sitting in the left of S.

**Q120) Explanation:**

F, who is sitting 2<sup>nd</sup> to the right of Q, is sitting opposite to A.

No one is sitting in the left of A.

Three persons are sitting between A and M.

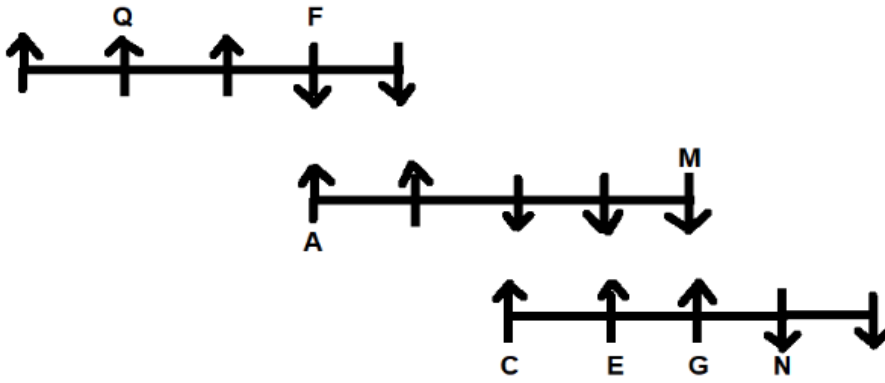
F is facing south.

G is sitting 2<sup>nd</sup> to the right of C and both of them are facing the north.

E is sitting in the left of G.

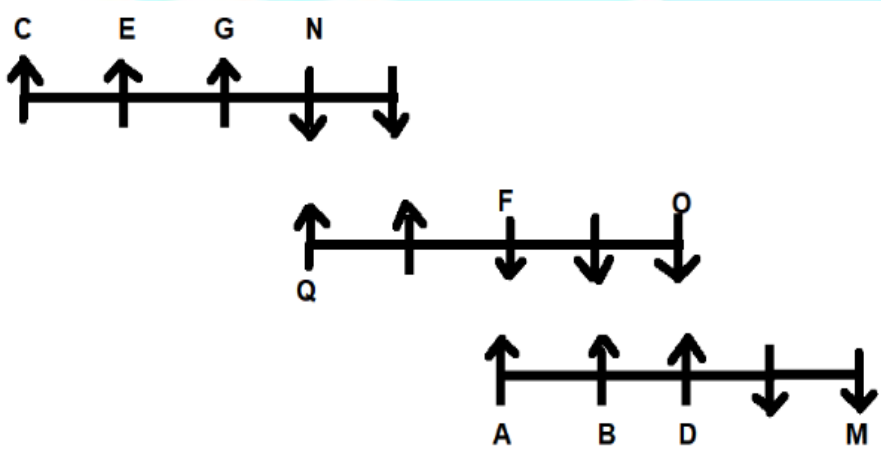
One person is sitting between E and N.

Case 1: When Q is sitting 2<sup>nd</sup> from the left end in row 1. B is sitting to the immediate left of D, who is sitting opposite to O, who is not sitting adjacent to A, so this case is not possible.



S and P are sitting opposite to each other.

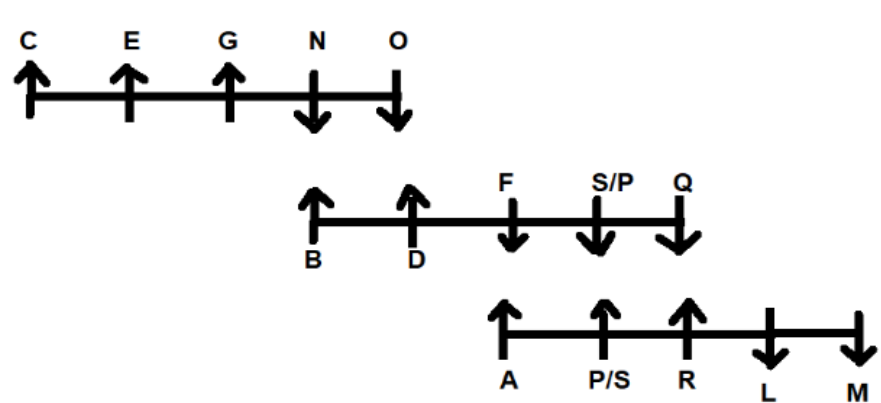
Case 2: When Q is sitting at the left end of row 2. Neither S nor P is sitting in row 1, so this case is not possible.



R is not sitting adjacent to M.

Case 3: When Q is sitting at the right end of row 2.

The final arrangement is as follows:



Two persons are sitting between Q and D.

**Q121) Explanation:**

F, who is sitting 2<sup>nd</sup> to the right of Q, is sitting opposite to A.

No one is sitting in the left of A.

Three persons are sitting between A and M.

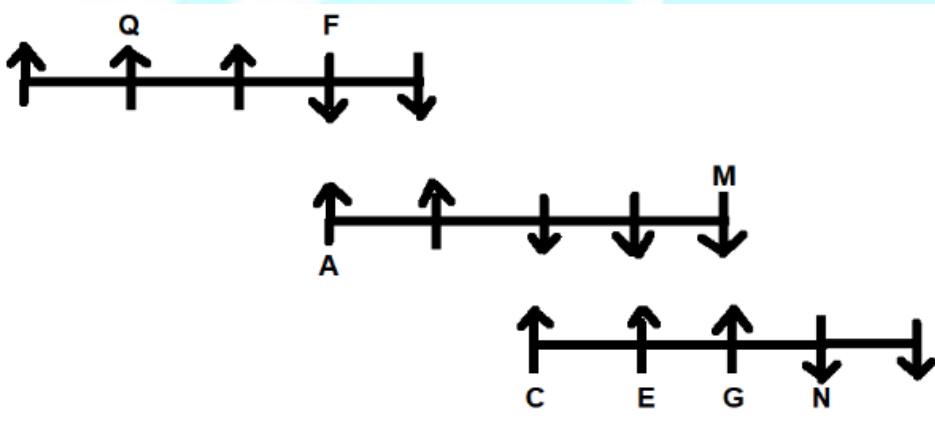
F is facing south.

G is sitting 2<sup>nd</sup> to the right of C and both of them are facing the north.

E is sitting in the left of G.

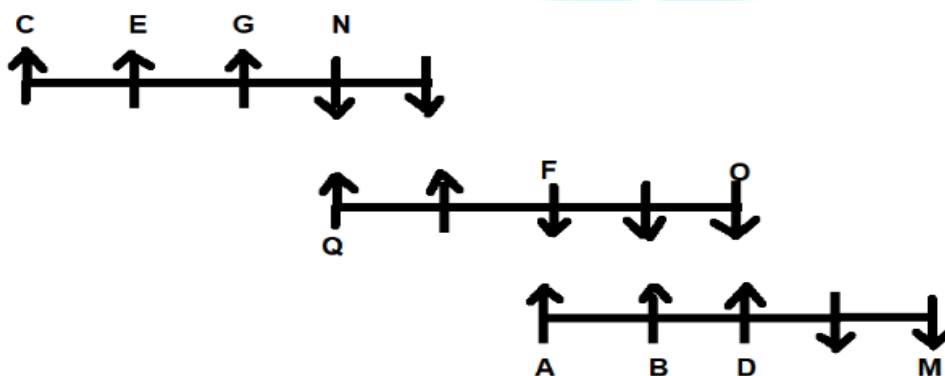
One person is sitting between E and N.

Case 1: When Q is sitting 2<sup>nd</sup> from the left end in row 1. B is sitting to the immediate left of D, who is sitting opposite to O, who is not sitting adjacent to A, so this case is not possible.



S and P are sitting opposite to each other.

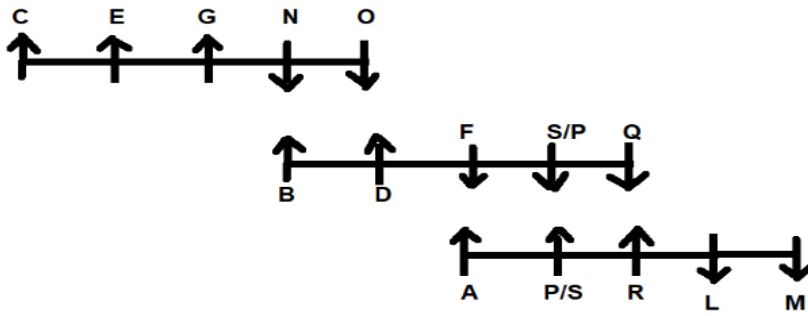
Case 2: When Q is sitting at the left end of row 2. Neither S nor P is sitting in row 1, so this case is not possible.



R is not sitting adjacent to M.

Case 3: When Q is sitting at the right end of row 2.

The final arrangement is as follows:



N is sitting opposite to B.

Q122) **Explanation:**

F, who is sitting 2<sup>nd</sup> to the right of Q, is sitting opposite to A.

No one is sitting in the left of A.

Three persons are sitting between A and M.

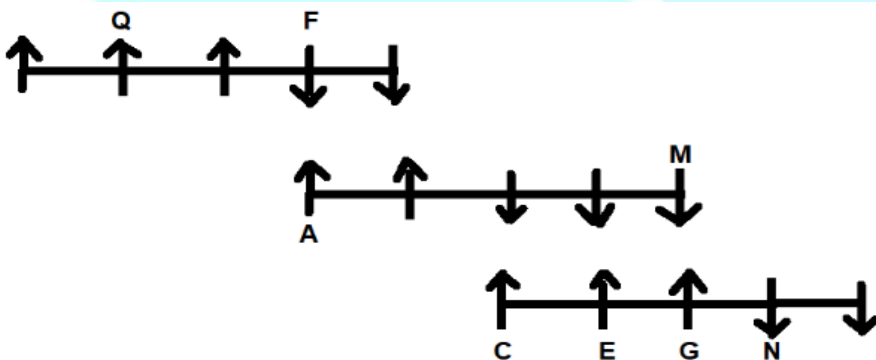
F is facing south.

G is sitting 2<sup>nd</sup> to the right of C and both of them are facing the north.

E is sitting in the left of G.

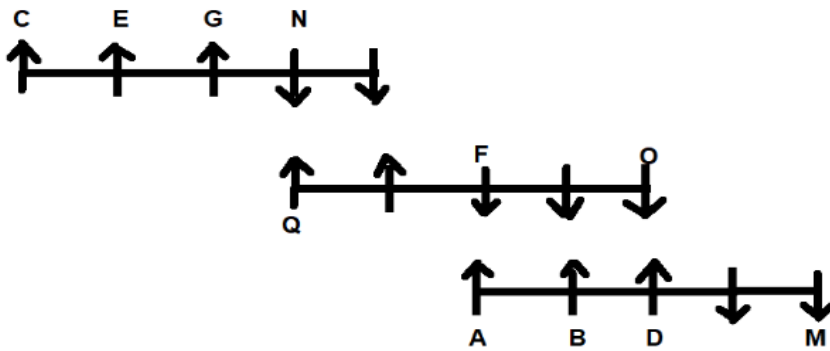
One person is sitting between E and N.

Case 1: When Q is sitting 2<sup>nd</sup> from the left end in row 1. B is sitting to the immediate left of D, who is sitting opposite to O, who is not sitting adjacent to A, so this case is not possible.



S and P are sitting opposite to each other.

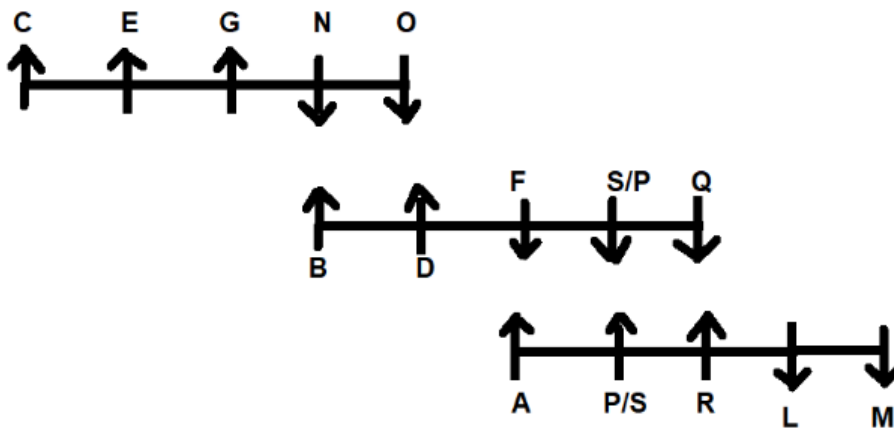
Case 2: When Q is sitting at the left end of row 2. Neither S nor P is sitting in row 1, so this case is not possible.



R is not sitting adjacent to M.

Case 3: When Q is sitting at the right end of row 2.

The final arrangement is as follows:



R is sitting in the middle of row 3.

**Q123) Explanation:**

The situation tells us how, in the future, we will manipulate objects using AR and explore VR worlds. This would combine the real and digital worlds. II and III strengthen the given argument by talking about different ways in which augmented is helping blend digital and virtual worlds: II talks about the shift from office commute to virtual meetings, necessitated by the pandemic; III talks about a company using augmented reality to show how sunglasses look on one's face and how the world would look like through different lenses.

**Q124) Explanation:**

The passage tells us that Drug manufacturing company Pfizer anticipates a significant number of vaccine sales. All of the statements can be possible reasons for the situation described in the passage. I states that about two-thirds of England's population is yet to be vaccinated, which can be a reason for the increase in sales of the vaccines. II states that many countries have been competing to vaccinate their populations, which can also be a reason for the increase in the sales of vaccines. III tells us about the initiative of the NHS to ensure equal uptake of vaccine regardless of categories, which can be a reason as well.

**Q125) Explanation:**

The situation tells us how some organisations have declared a national adolescent mental health emergency, and how this may be behind a rise in the number of school shooting incidents in the US. III tells us how adolescents are not able to talk to a trusted adult as people now live in nuclear families, which makes it difficult for adolescents to consult a trusted adult. It may be a possible reason behind the worsening mental health among adolescents.

I and II are incorrect as they provide possible effects of the worsening adolescent mental health.

**Q126) Explanation:**

Play – 9x?

Symbol – according to first letter of the word

C - !

B - \$

S - #

H - &

K - %

O - @

M - \*

P - ?

Number logic – difference in place values of first and last letter

In 'Play' – first letter is P and place of P is 16 and last letter is y and place of y is 25

Difference =  $25 - 16 = 9$

Letter logic – opposite of 3<sup>rd</sup> letter from left end minus 2

In 'Play' – third letter from left end is A and opposite of A is Z and place value of Z is 26.  $26 - 2 = 24$ . Place value of X is 24.

So, code for Play is 9x?

Mentioned – 9k\*

Option 1 is the right answer.

**Q127) Explanation:**

Play – 9x?

Symbol – according to first letter of the word

C - !

B - \$

S - #

H - &

K - %

O - @

M - \*

P - ?

Number logic – difference in place values of first and last letter

In 'Play' – first letter is P and place of P is 16 and last letter is y and place of y is 25

Difference =  $25 - 16 = 9$

Letter logic – opposite of 3<sup>rd</sup> letter from left end minus 2

In 'Play' – third letter from left end is A and opposite of A is Z and place value of Z is 26.  $26 - 2 = 24$ . Place value of X is 24.

So, code for Play is 9x?

Parenting – 9g?

Option 3 is the right answer.

**Q128) Explanation:**

Play – 9x?

Symbol – according to first letter of the word

C - !

B - \$

S - #

H - &

K - %

O - @

M - \*

P - ?

Number logic – difference in place values of first and last letter

In 'Play' – first letter is P and place of P is 16 and last letter is y and place of y is 25

Difference =  $25 - 16 = 9$

Letter logic – opposite of 3<sup>rd</sup> letter from left end minus 2



In 'Play' – third letter from left end is A and opposite of A is Z and place value of Z is 26.  $26 - 2 = 24$ . Place value of X is 24.

So, code for Play is 9x?

Charisma – 2x!

Option 5 is the right answer

**Q129) Explanation:**

Play – 9x?

Symbol – according to first letter of the word

C - !

B - \$

S - #

H - &

K - %

O - @

M - \*

P - ?

Number logic – difference in place values of first and last letter

In 'Play' – first letter is P and place of P is 16 and last letter is y and place of y is 25

Difference =  $25 - 16 = 9$

Letter logic – opposite of 3<sup>rd</sup> letter from left end minus 2

In 'Play' – third letter from left end is A and opposite of A is Z and place value of Z is 26.  $26 - 2 = 24$ . Place value of X is 24.

So, code for Play is 9x?

Vikram – 9n(

**Q130) Explanation:**

Play – 9x?

Symbol – according to first letter of the word

C - !

B - \$

S - #

H - &

K - %

O - @

M - \*

P - ?

Number logic – difference in place values of first and last letter

In 'Play' – first letter is P and place of P is 16 and last letter is y and place of y is 25

Difference =  $25 - 16 = 9$

Letter logic – opposite of 3<sup>rd</sup> letter from left end minus 2

In 'Play' – third letter from left end is A and opposite of A is Z and place value of Z is 26.  $26 - 2 = 24$ . Place value of X is 24.

So, code for Play is 9x?

Banking selection – 5k\$ 5m#

**Q131) Explanation:**

The statement talks about whether OTT platforms should be required to obtain licences to operate in a country. I is a strong argument as it supports the statement by talking about creating a level playing field since telecom companies have to pay taxes and charges to provide these services. II is also a strong argument as it tells us how licensing will make sure that OTT platforms follow security requirements.

**Q132) Explanation:**

Argument I supports the main idea presented in the passage by acknowledging the importance of balancing economic goals with environmental protection for ensuring a sustainable future. It acknowledges the need to address environmental problems while pursuing economic growth.

On the other hand, argument II is weak because it contradicts the main idea presented in the passage. The passage argues that economic liberal ideas and globalization have raised questions about the ability of markets to solve energy and environmental problems. Therefore, the argument that economic liberal ideas and globalization help in conserving climate and there is no need to implement market-based solutions is not valid and weak.

**Q133) Explanation:**

The statement talks about extending GST exemption on export freight. I is a strong argument as it tells us how extending the exemption will not hurt government revenues while addressing exporters' liquidity concerns.

II is not a strong argument as it only mentions that the central government has the right to decide on providing exemptions from GST. It does not provide a reason supporting the extension of exemption.

**Q134) Explanation:**

The passage discusses the issue of generating a massive amount of photovoltaic waste in India due to the increasing installation of photovoltaic panels. The author argues that India needs to be prepared for this new problem, and two reasons are given for this. Firstly, clubbing PV waste with other e-waste could lead to confusion, and secondly, the waste generated from PV modules and their components is classified as 'hazardous waste' in India.

Therefore, the main conclusion of the argument is that India should formulate and implement provisions specific to PV waste treatment within the ambit of the e-waste guidelines, which is stated in option D.

**Q135) Explanation:**

I talks about the robusta bean, which lived in the shadow of the arabica bean, gaining popularity in the speciality coffee industry. II tells us how everyone is suddenly developing techniques to extract flavour from the robusta bean, which was not common a few years ago. Reasons such as increasing cost of the arabica bean or its limited availability could be behind this. Both I and II are effects of some common cause.

**Q136) Explanation:**

The passage argues that most Indians are known for hoarding, which is triggered by generations of struggling to survive. II tells us how a typical Indian family has a room exclusively for hoarding things. It would strengthen the above argument. III tells us how most Indians are worried about survival and therefore keep things for the future. It will also strengthen the above argument.

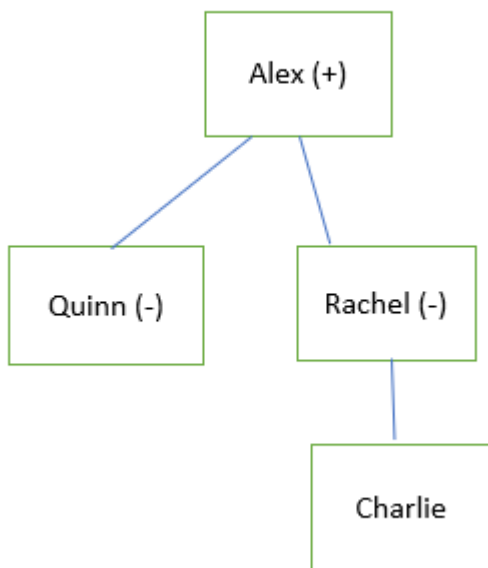
I is incorrect as it talks about the difference between collectors and hoarders and neither strengthens nor weakens the above argument.

**Q137) Explanation:**

Quinn is Rachel's sister.

Alex is the father of Rachel.

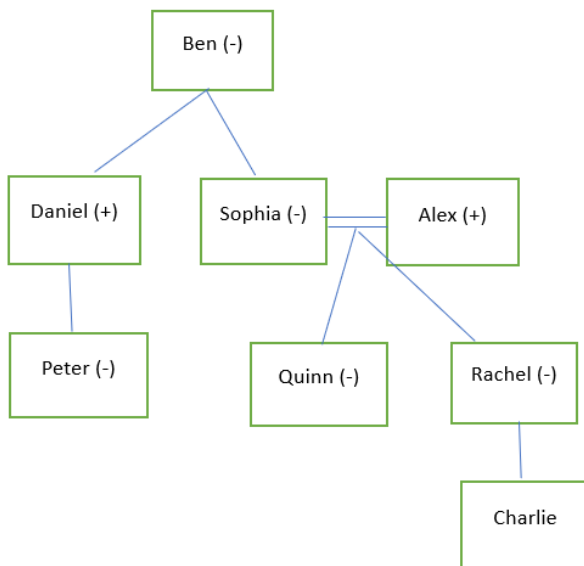
Rachel is mother of Charlie.



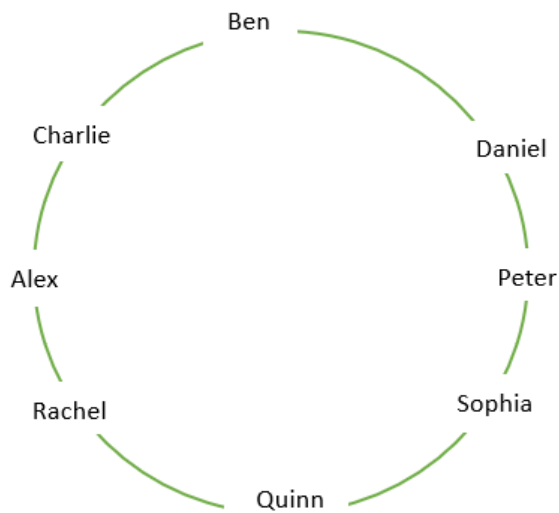
Sophia has a husband, a mother and a brother (Daniel).

Sophia is married to Alex.

Therefore, the final family diagram



From the above information, we get the arrangement



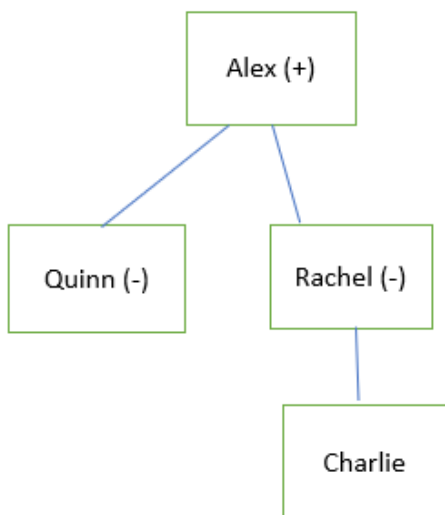
Alex is 2<sup>nd</sup> right of Ben

**Q138) Explanation:**

Quinn is Rachel's sister.

Alex is the father of Rachel.

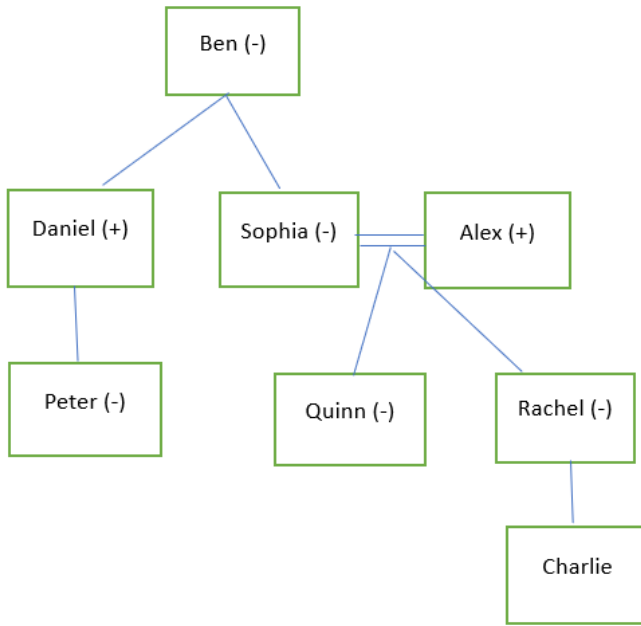
Rachel is mother of Charlie.



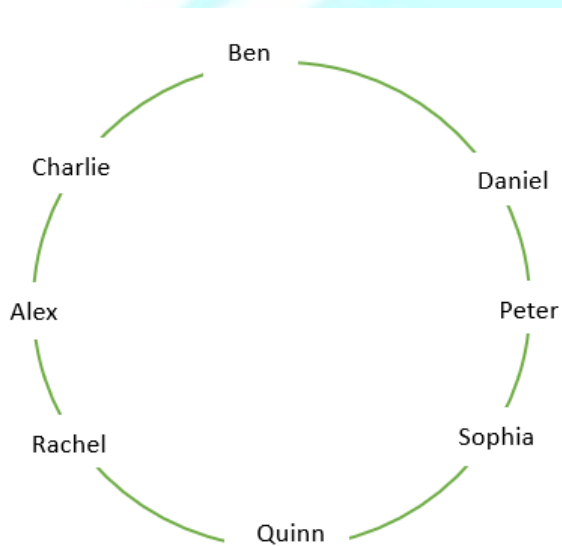
Sophia has a husband, a mother and a brother (Daniel).

Sophia is married to Alex.

Therefore, the final family diagram



From the above information, we get the arrangement



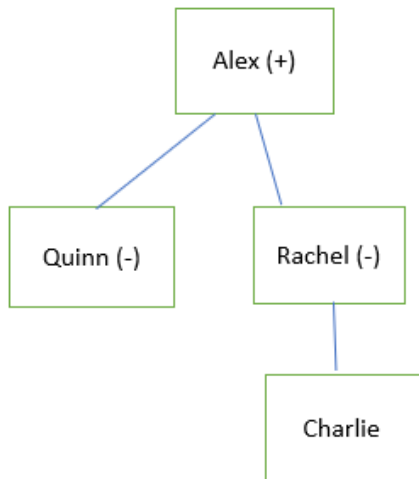
One person is seated between Quinn and Alex

**Q139) Explanation:**

Quinn is Rachel's sister.

Alex is the father of Rachel.

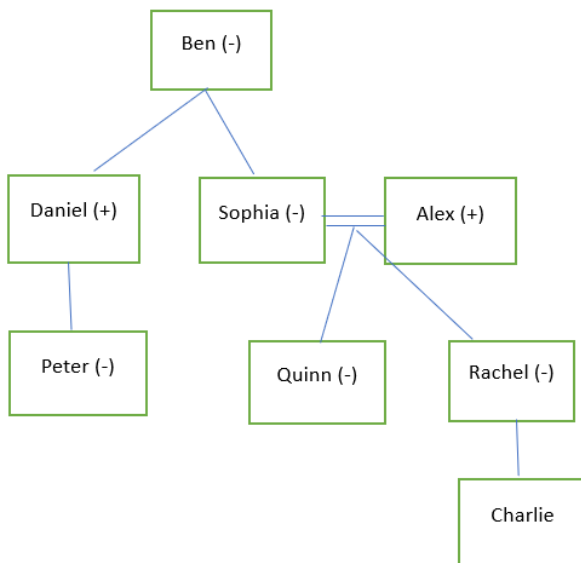
Rachel is mother of Charlie.



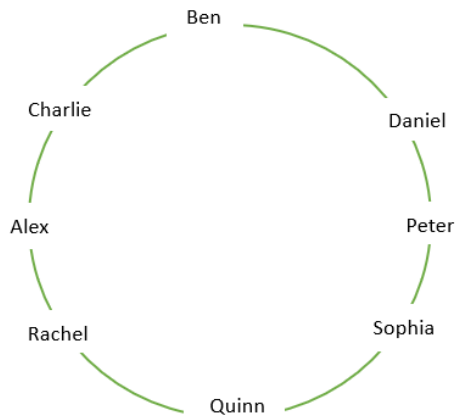
Sophia has a husband, a mother and a brother (Daniel).

Sophia is married to Alex.

Therefore, the final family diagram



From the above information, we get the arrangement

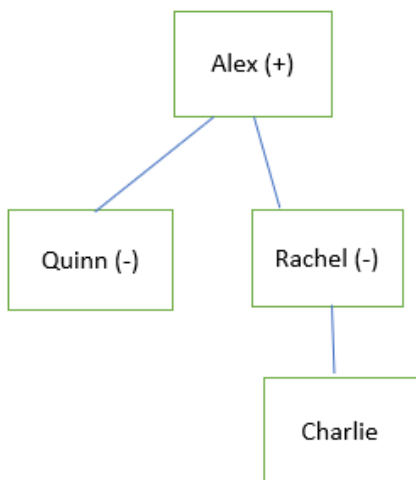


Quinn is the sister of Rachel.

**Q140) Explanation:**  
 Quinn is Rachel's sister.

Alex is the father of Rachel.

Rachel is mother of Charlie.

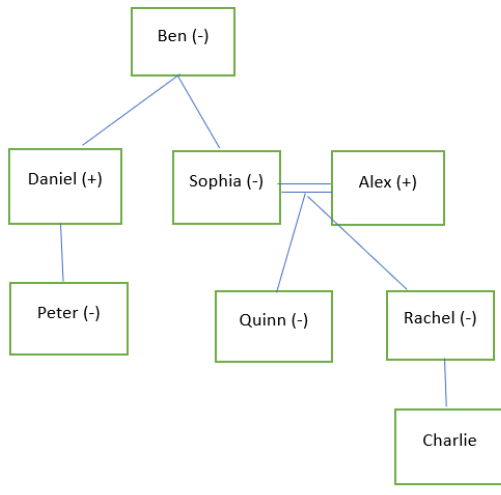


Sophia has a husband, a mother and a brother (Daniel).

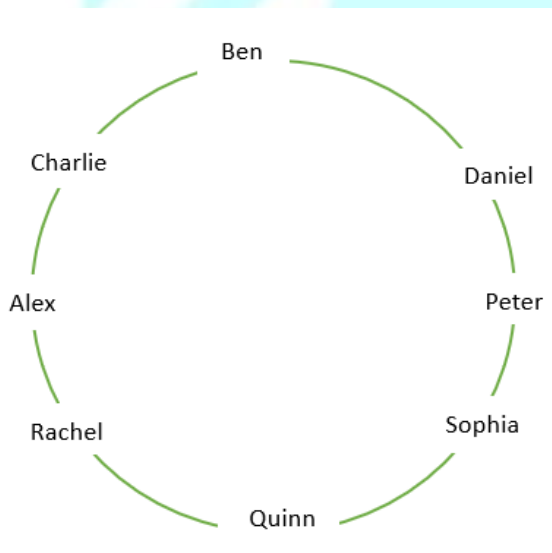
Sophia is married to Alex.

Therefore, the final family diagram





From the above information, we get the arrangement



Peter's grandmother (Ben) is 4<sup>th</sup> to the right with respect to Quinn.

## RBI Grade B 2023 - Recollected Questions

### Section – English

**Directions (141-147):** Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the available information.

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 has rightfully identified 21st century skills as fundamental to developing creators. Critical thinking and problem solving, communication and collaboration, creativity and innovation, flexibility and adaptability, initiative and self-direction, social and cross-cultural interactions, and productivity and accountability all strengthen the individuals' abilities at the workplace.

Relying on traditional literacy and numeracy alone will not suffice and tends to marginalize differently abled learners. Educators could consider a design-based approach where students concentrate on a subject for two-three weeks to examine how it can be applied in the real world. But does our current classroom and content-heavy syllabus enable deep work? Also, how do we retrain teachers who have been trained in traditional systems? They know terms like 'constructivism' but do not know how it should be used in a classroom that is focused on exams rather than learning. And how ready are our future educators?

In a semester-long study that used Wikipedia as a pedagogical tool for teacher training, 65 pre-service (B.Ed) teachers were asked to improve the pages on Wikipedia related to educational concepts. Excluding a few, the content created by most participants was either sent back to them or deleted by neutral editors of

Wikipedia. The content, it was found, was plagiarised, did not provide citations, lacked basic writing and grammar skills, etc. After three iterative cycles that were emotionally **intense**, the teachers were able to contribute content to over 75 Wikipedia articles in English and over 50 articles in Kannada, Tamil, Telugu, Hindi, Malayalam, Gujarati, Assamese and Punjabi. All the content was related to educational technology. The critical feedback from various Wikipedia editors was crucial because it was unbiased. This feedback forced the learners to re-evaluate their skills. This shows that constant engagement, an emotional connection, and immersive learning are important parts of education. EdTech apps can deliver content that caters to multiple learning styles, learning curves and pace of learning. The pandemic has shown that traditional teacher and brick-and-mortar schools may become **obsolete** if radical pedagogical changes do not follow.

**Q141. Which of the following measures has been suggested in the given passage for improvement of the education system?**

- A. Educators will have to find ways to minimize their engagement strategies while integrating technology into their approach.
- B. Both (a) and (c)
- C. Educators can use a method in which students focus on a topic for a few weeks to see how it might be used in actuality.

D. An individual must be motivated enough to remain immersed in a specific activity to be creative and happy.

E. All are correct.

**Q142. Which of the following were not among the shortcomings in the content provided by the teachers for the first time?**

A. Copying was found in the content.

B. They just stated the obvious facts.

C. There were no references in the material.

D. Basic grammar and writing abilities were lacking in the text.

E. None is incorrect.

**Q143. The author is in line with-**

A. Children have lost all personal contact with their social group due to the pandemic.

B. The field of education is not evolving over time, with contemporary methods not able to find place in the classroom in a traditional setup.

C. Over-reliance on technology comes at a cost.

D. Education requires continual involvement, emotional connection, and deep learning.

E. None of these.

**Q144. Which of the following ironies has been mentioned in the given passage?**

A. The disruptive nature of digital tools has thrown up interesting challenges to the traditional education system.

B. Teachers are familiar with concepts like "constructivism," but are unsure how to use it in the classroom.

C. Parents are forced to rely upon technology to provide their children constant gratification to keep them engaged.

D. Both (a) and (b)

E. None of these.

**Q145. Which of the following is not among the qualities that can support an individual to develop his abilities at the workplace?**

A. Teamwork and interaction

B. Interactions on a social and cross-cultural level

C. Versatility and flexibility

D. Problem-solving and critical thinking

E. None is incorrect.

**Q146.** Which of the following words is the synonym of “intense”, as highlighted in the given passage?

- A. Catalytic
- B. Impactful
- C. Vehement
- D. Holistic
- E. None of these

**Q147.** Which of the following words is the antonym of “obsolete”, as highlighted in the given passage?

- A. Contemporary
- B. Archaic
- C. Bygone
- D. Superannuated
- E. None of these.

**Directions (148-151):** In each of the questions given below four words are highlighted which may or may not be in their proper place. You are required to interchange these words in order to form meaningfully correct sentences.

**Q148.** The **motto (a)** of the US state of New Hampshire is “Live Free or Die”. Appropriately enough, NH is currently the only US state offering legal **certification (b)** for flying cars. But while such a vehicle sounds like a **technology (c)** of science fiction, it could soon become perfectly normal **figment (d)**.

- A. a-c
- B. c-d
- C. b-d
- D. a-b
- E. No interchange required

**Q149.** The **withdrawal (a)** down of tensions between Assam and Mizoram, at least at the **leadership (b)** level, with the **respective (c)** governments announcing the **drawing (d)** of FIRs against the Chief Minister of Assam and a Rajya Sabha MP from Mizoram, among other steps, comes as a great relief.

- A. a-d
- B. b-d
- C. a-c and b-d

D. a-b and c-d

E. No interchange required

**Q150.** A day after taking the bold decision to **scrap (a)** all retrospective tax demands and refund money collected, Prime Minister Narendra Modi said the move shows his government's **consistency (b)** to providing businesses stability of investment **climate (c)** and policy **commitment (d)**.

A. a-c

B. b-d

C. a-c and b-d

D. a-b and c-d

E. No interchange required

**Q151.** Happy at a permanent commission for Air Quality Management in the National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas for better coordination, research, **regulations(a)**, and resolution of problems **surrounding (b)** the air quality index, experts are also **wary (c)** of the fact that mere **identification (d)** would not help in the long run.

A. a-c

B. b-d

C. a-d

D. b-c

E. No interchange required

**Directions (152-156):** Which of the following phrases (A), (B), (C) and (D) can replace the phrase in bold so as to make the statement correct grammatically and contextually? If the statement does not need any correction then mark option E as your answer.

**Q152.** England **cruised for a second successive victory** at the ICC Twenty20 World Cup, defeating Bangladesh by eight wickets.

A. cruises on a second successive victory

B. cruised to a second successive victory

C. cruise to a second successive victory

D. crushed to a second successive victory

E. no replacement required

**Q153.** The Delhi Disaster Management Authority **has issued orders permit schools to reopen**, after a gap of 19 months, for students from nursery to Class XII from November 1.

A. issued orders permitting schools to reopening B. issued orders permitting schools to reopen

C. issue orders permitting schools to reopen

D. issuing orders permitting schools to reopen E. no replacement required

**Q154.**With limited water resources and increasing water demand, it becomes **imperatively to strategize to the sustained use of water** in various sectors.

A. imperial to strategize for the sustained use of water

B. imperative to strategize for the sustained use of water

C. imperative to strategize for the sustainable use of water

D. prior to strategize for the sustained use of water

E. no replacement required

**Q155.**Scientists have identified a compound **that shows potentially in easing the symptoms** of COVID-19 infection in laboratory and animals.

A. show potential in easing the symptoms

B. shows potential to easing the symptoms

C. shows potential in easing the symptoms

D. showed potential in easy the symptoms

E. no replacement required

**Q156.**The **Indian team had defeat hosts** England by 36 runs to lift the T20 Physically Disabled Cricket Series in August last year.

A. Indian team has being defeated hosts

B. Indian team was defeated hosts

C. Indian team had defeated hosts

D. Indian team had have defeated hosts E. No correction required

**Directions (157-161): Rearrange the following sentences in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below.**

(A)But, Mr. Austin's trip preceded an unannounced stop in Kabul where the U.S. is undertaking a major review of its troop's pull-out schedule and peace plan.

(B)The timing of U.S. Secretary of Defense Lloyd Austin's visit to New Delhi over the weekend was significant for many reasons.

(C)As a result, all three areas: bilateral ties, the Indo-Pacific and Afghanistan came up for discussion during talks.

(D)Also, the visit, just after the first ever Quad leaders' summit, confirms the U.S.'s focus on greater maritime cooperation in the Indo-Pacific.

(E) Finally, Mr. Austin was careful not to make any direct reference to Beijing or about the LAC dispute, which New Delhi considers a bilateral issue.

(F) As the first senior ranking official of the Biden administration to meet with the Modi government, his visit this early in the new President's tenure indicates the place India holds.

**Q157. Which of the following statements does not form a part of a coherent paragraph, after rearranging the given statements?**

- A. B
- B. F
- C. C
- D. D
- E. None is coherent.

**Q158. Which of the following pair of statements will appear in similar sequence after rearrangement, as given in the option?**

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

**Q159. Which of the following is the SECOND statement after rearrangement?**

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

**Q160. Which of the following is the THIRD statement after rearrangement?**

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

**Q161. Which of the following is the FIFTH statement after rearrangement?**

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

**Directions (162-166):** In each of the following questions, a sentence has been divided into five parts out of which one part is erroneous. You are required to choose the option which is grammatically or contextually incorrect.

**Q162.** Union Home Minister Amit Shah conducted an **(a)**/ aerial survey of rain-ravaged areas **(b)**/ of Uttarakhand to assessing the **(c)**/ damage which the state government **(d)**/ has pegged at Rs 7,000 crore.**(e)**

- A. a
- B. b
- C. c
- D. d
- E. e

**Q163.** As much as 150 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) **(a)**/ which were upgraded by **(b)**/ Tata Technologies Limited under **(c)**/ Karnataka's UDYOGA program are set **(d)**/ to be inaugurated in two weeks.**(e)**

- A. a
- B. b
- C. c
- D. d
- E. e

**Q164.** Excessive rainfall has thrown **(a)**/ normal life out of gear in Uttarakhand. **(b)**/ Torrential rainfall and floods **(c)**/ have lead to food scarcity **(d)**/ and lack of transportation.**(e)**

- A. a
- B. b
- C. c
- D. d
- E. e



**Q165.**The Madhya Pradesh Police arrested **(a)**/ four people, including **(b)**/ a professional Kabaddi player, **(c)**/ for their alleged **(d)**/ involving in arms trafficking.**(e)**

- A. a
- B. b
- C. c
- D. d
- E. e

**Q166.**Addressing the nation, **(a)**/ Prime Minister Narendra Modi said **(b)**/ India's vaccination programme **(c)**/ were science-born, **(d)**/ science- driven and science-based.**(e)**

- A. a
- B. b
- C. c
- D. D
- E. e

**Directions (167-170):** Given below is a highlighted word followed by 4 sentences. You need to understand whether the sentences are using the word correctly or not. Mark the incorrect sentence with the incorrect word usage as your answer.

**Q167.Adamant**

- A. The doctors at Apollo hospital had been absolutely **adamant** that Meena's grandmother was not going to get better.
- B. Raani is so **adamant** in her political beliefs that no one can change her mind!
- C. Kunal is a very sweet, amiable and adamant boy.
- D. Unemployed youths of this country are **adamant** about finding a suitable job.

- A. Only B
- B. Only A
- C. Only D
- D. Only C
- E. All are correct

**Q168.Enervate**

- A. The lecture on calculus was **enervating** to the new students.
- B. If you are idle then it will definitely **enervate** your progress towards success.

- C. The energy drink **enervated** him to such an extent that he ran faster than the others.
- D. The long journey from Kolkata to Bhubaneswar is quite **enervating**.
- A. Only A
- B. Only B
- C. Only C
- D. Only D
- E. All are correct

**Q169. Ubiquitous**

- A. Digital payments are becoming increasingly **ubiquitous**.
- B. Greenery is becoming **ubiquitous** in urbanized towns.
- C. The presence of these men is slowly becoming **ubiquitous**.
- D. Raghu's **ubiquitous** influence is always felt by his family.
- A. Only A
- B. Only B
- C. Only C
- D. Only D
- E. All are correct

**Q170. Negligent**

- A. Piangshuk is quite punctual and **negligent** when it comes to official works.
- B. I was utterly shocked to find out how **negligent** Arun had been during these years.
- C. Please do not be **negligent** in your work else you will suffer.
- D. Pulak seems quite **negligent** about his health.
- A. Only A
- B. Only B
- C. Only C
- D. Only D
- E. All are correct

**RBI Grade B 2023 - Recollected Questions**

**Answer Key**

**Section – English**

Question Number	Answer	Question Number	Answer	Question Number	Answer
141	C	151	C	161	B
142	B	152	B	162	C
143	D	153	B	163	A
144	B	154	B	164	D
145	E	155	C	165	E
146	C	156	C	166	D
147	A	157	E	167	D
148	B	158	C	168	C
149	A	159	C	169	B
150	B	160	A	190	A

**RBI Grade B 2023 - Recollected Questions**

**Explanations**

**Section – English**

**Q141. Answer: C**

Refer to the first paragraph- “Educators could consider a design-based approach where students concentrate on a subject for two-three weeks to examine how it can be applied in the real world.”

Referring to the quoted text, we can infer that the statement given in option (c) is the correct answer choice.

**Q142. Answer: B**

Refer to the third paragraph- "Excluding a few, the content created by most participants was either sent back to them or deleted by neutral editors of Wikipedia. The content, it was found, was plagiarised, did not provide citations, lacked basic writing and grammar skills, etc." Here, among the given options, only (b) does not find any reference. Hence, option (b) is correct.

**Q143. Answer: D**

Refer to the third paragraph- "The critical feedback from various Wikipedia editors was crucial because it was unbiased. This feedback forced the learners to re-evaluate their skills.

This shows that constant engagement, an emotional connection, and immersive learning are important parts of education." Referring to the quoted text, we can infer that the statement given in option (d) is the correct answer choice.

**Q144. Answer: B**

Refer to the second paragraph- "They know terms like 'constructivism' but do not know how it should be used in a classroom that is focused on exams rather than learning." Referring to the quoted text, we can infer that the statement given in option (b) is the correct answer choice.

**Q145. Answer: E**

Refer to the first paragraph- "Critical thinking and problem solving, communication and collaboration, creativity and innovation, flexibility and adaptability, initiative and self-direction, social and cross-cultural interactions, and productivity and accountability all strengthen the individuals' abilities at the workplace." All the given qualities can support an individual to develop his abilities at the workplace. Hence, option (e) is correct.

**Q146. Answer: C**

Among the given words, 'intense' is synonymous with 'vehement'. Hence, option (c) is correct.

Intense- having or showing strong feelings or opinions; extremely earnest or serious.

Vehement- showing strong feelings; forceful, passionate, or intense.

Holistic- characterized by the belief that the parts of something are intimately interconnected and explicable only by reference to the whole.

Impactful- having a major impact or effect. Catalytic- relating to or involving the action of a catalyst.

**Q147. Answer: A**

Among the given words, 'contemporary' is the antonym of 'obsolete'. Hence, option (a) is correct.

Contemporary- belonging to or occurring in the present.

Obsolete- no longer produced or used; out of date.

(Synonyms- Archaic, Bygone, Superannuated)

**Q148. Answer: B**

Option B, c-d, “figment” and “technology” need to be interchanged to make the sentence contextually and grammatically correct.

**Q149. Answer: A**

Option A, a-d, “withdrawal” and “drawing” need to be interchanged to make the sentence contextually and grammatically correct.

**Q150. Answer: B**

Option B, b-d, “commitment” and “consistency” need to be interchanged to make the sentence contextually and grammatically correct.

**Q151. Answer: C**

Option C, a-d, “regulation” and “identification” need to be interchanged to make the sentence contextually and grammatically correct.

**Q152. Answer: B**

; ‘cruised to a second successive victory’ Here, ‘cruise’ depicts to proceed to something. The correct phrase will be ‘cruise to’. So the correct answer is B.

**Q153. Answer: B**

; ‘issued orders permitting schools to reopen’ ‘Has’ is followed by past participle form of verb. ‘Permitting’ is used as a gerund.

**Q154. Answer: B**

; ‘imperative to strategize for the sustained use of water’

Imperative means important or essential while imperial means royal.

Sustainable means continuous. It is contextually incorrect.

Prior to – until, before

According to the context, it is important to make strategy to encourage limited use of water.

**Q155. Answer: C**

; ‘shows potential in easing the symptoms’ Here, ‘potential’ acts as a noun and preposition ‘in’ will be followed by present participle. The correct answer is option C.

**Q156. Answer: C**

The sentence is in past perfect tense as the Indian team had defeated the England team in the last year. Thus, options A and B are incorrect. In case of option D, ‘India’ must be replaced with ‘Indian’ as it is used as an adjective. The only correct statement is option

C. Thus, option C is the correct answer.

**Q157. Answer: E**

Among the given sentences, (B) is the first sentence after rearrangement as it sets the theme of all other sentences which are based on Mr. Austin's visit to India. Further, it will be followed by (F) for which the hint can be drawn from 'his visit this early'. Statement (D) will follow (F) because the hint for this will be drawn from sentence (C), which mentions the sequence of areas. The statement (F) indicates the bilateral ties; (F) indicates the Indo-Pacific and finally (A) hints towards the Afghanistan issue. To conclude the passage (E) will be placed at last which mentions 'finally' indicating towards the concluding statement. Therefore, the correct sequence will be BFDACE. Hence, option (e) is the most suitable answer choice.

**Q158. Answer: C**

Among the given sentences, (B) is the first sentence after rearrangement as it sets the theme of all other sentences which are based on Mr. Austin's visit to India. Further, it will be followed by (F) for which the hint can be drawn from 'his visit this early'. Statement (D) will follow (F) because the hint for this will be drawn from sentence (C), which mentions the sequence of areas. The statement (F) indicates the bilateral ties; (F) indicates the Indo-Pacific and finally (A) hints towards the Afghanistan issue. To conclude the passage (E) will be placed at last which mentions 'finally' indicating towards the concluding statement. Therefore, the correct sequence will be BFDACE. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.

**Q159. Answer: C**

Among the given sentences, (B) is the first sentence after rearrangement as it sets the theme of all other sentences which are based on Mr. Austin's visit to India. Further, it will be followed by (F) for which the hint can be drawn from 'his visit this early'. Statement (D) will follow (F) because the hint for this will be drawn from sentence (C), which mentions the sequence of areas. The statement (F) indicates the bilateral ties; (F) indicates the Indo-Pacific and finally (A) hints towards the Afghanistan issue. To conclude the passage (E) will be placed at last which mentions 'finally' indicating towards the concluding statement. Therefore, the correct sequence will be BFDACE. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.

**Q160. Answer: A**

Among the given sentences, (B) is the first sentence after rearrangement as it sets the theme of all other sentences which are based on Mr. Austin's visit to India. Further, it will be followed by (F) for which the hint can be drawn from 'his visit this early'. Statement (D) will follow (F) because the hint for this will be drawn from sentence (C), which mentions the sequence of areas. The statement (F) indicates the bilateral ties; (F) indicates the Indo-Pacific and finally (A) hints towards the Afghanistan issue. To conclude the passage (E) will be placed at last which mentions 'finally' indicating towards the concluding statement. Therefore, the correct sequence will be BFDACE. Hence, option (a) is the most suitable answer choice.

**Q161. Answer: B**

Among the given sentences, (B) is the first sentence after rearrangement as it sets the theme of all other sentences which are based on Mr. Austin's visit to India. Further, it will be followed by (F) for which the hint can be drawn from 'his visit this early'. Statement (D) will follow (F) because the hint for this will be drawn from sentence (C), which mentions the sequence of areas. The statement (F) indicates the bilateral ties; (F) indicates the Indo-Pacific and finally (A) hints towards the Afghanistan issue. To conclude the passage (E) will be placed at last which mentions 'finally' indicating towards the concluding statement. Therefore, the correct sequence will be BFDACE. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice.

**Q162. Answer: C**

Out of the five given parts, part (c) has a grammatical error. Usage of (ASSESSING) is incorrect because here to+V1 structure will be followed. So "assess" will be the correct word. Correction- "of Uttarakhand to assess the"

Hence option C is the correct answer.

**Q163. Answer: A**

Out of the five given parts, part (a) has a grammatical error. Usage of (MUCH) is incorrect because for countable nouns we always use 'many'. So "many" will be the correct word. Correction- "As many as 150 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)"

Hence option A is the correct answer.

**Q164. Answer: D**

Out of the five given parts, part (d) has a grammatical error. Usage of (have lead) is incorrect because "have" is followed by V3 and the third form of lead will be led. So "led" will be the correct word.

Correction- "have led to food scarcity"

Hence option D is the correct answer.

**Q165. Answer: E**

Out of the five given parts, part (e) has a grammatical error. Usage of verb (involving) is incorrect. (involving) will be replaced by the noun (involvement)

Correction- "involvement in arms trafficking"

Hence option E is the correct answer.

**Q166. Answer: D**

Out of the five given parts, part (d) has a grammatical error. Usage of (were) is incorrect. Vaccination programme is singular so the verb that will be used is also singular. So "was" will be the correct word.

Correction- "was science-born"

Hence option D is the correct answer.

**Q167. Answer: D**

Adamant means refusing to be persuaded or to change one's mind.

If we look at the sentences given here, we can easily understand that in sentence C the context does not quite match with the word adamant.

We need a word which has a positive sense. So, it is incorrectly used here.

Therefore, the correct answer is option D.

**Q168. Answer: C**

Solution: Enervate means (lacking) or drained of energy or vitality. In sentence C it gives just the opposite sense of enervate and hence is incorrect.

Therefore, in the given question the correct answer is option C.

**Q169. Answer: B**

Ubiquitous means present, appearing, or found everywhere.

In statement B, the word 'scarce' could have been used. The context and sense is completely opposite.

Therefore, in the given question the correct answer is option B.

**Q170. Answer: A**

Negligent means failing to take proper care over something.

In the very first question we can see that there is a clear contradiction of senses. A person cannot be punctual as well as negligent both. Hence we can understand that it is incorrectly used here.

Therefore, in the given question the correct answer is option A.



RBI Grade B 2023 - Recollected Questions

Section – Quant

**Q.171)** Given below are 3 equations I, II and III where 'a' and 'b' are the roots of equation I where ( $a < b$ ) and 'c' and 'd' are roots of equation II where ( $c < d$ ). On this basis, solve for equation III and find the relationship between 'z' and 'k' given that  $k = 11$

I.  $3x(x - 12) + 72 = x^2 - 11x - 5$

II.  $5y(y - 3) - 64 = y(3y - 2) - 19$

III.  $(z + 2a - d)^2 = 169$

[1]  $z > k$

[2]  $z < k$

[3]  $z = k$  or the relationship cannot be established

[4]  $z \geq k$

[5]  $z \leq k$

**Q.172)** Given below are three equations i.e. 'I', 'II' and 'III'. If roots of the equation 'I' are 'p' and 'q', respectively such that  $p > q$  while the roots of the equation 'II' are 'm' and 'n' respectively such that  $m > n$ , then find the value of 'K'.

I.  $2x^2 - 6(x + 4) = 3x + 11$

II.  $2y^2 - 12(y - 4) = 7y + 6$

III.  $(15m/2) - 8q = 9p - 4n + K^2$

[1] 11

[2] 4

[3] 7

[4] 9

[5] 14

**Q.173)** The series given below contains a missing number 'P'. Find the value of 'P' and determine which among the given three statement(s) is/are true.

**74, 290, 241, 753, 672, 'P', 1551**

**I: The nearest perfect square number to 'P' is 1600**

**II: 'P' is divisible by 11**

**III: (P + 28) is a multiple of 50.**

[1] Only I

[2] Only II

[3] Only I and II

[4] Only II and III

[5] Only III

**Q.174)** Given below are two number series I and II where the missing numbers in series I and II are 'P' and 'Q', respectively. Find the value of 'P' and 'Q' and find which among the given options gives the correct value of (P - Q).

**I: 5000, 4000, 3000, 2100, P, 819**

**II: 4, 6, 15, 56, Q, 1644**

[1] 1120

[2] 1090

[3] 980

[4] 1240

[5] 1050

**Q.175)** Given below are two number series I and II where the missing numbers in series 'I' and 'II' are 'P' and 'Q', respectively. Find the value of 'P' and 'Q' and find which among the given options gives the L.C.M of 'P' and 'Q'.

**I: 77, 106, 48, P, 19, 164**

**II: 141, 98, Q, 63, 71, 96**

[1] 1080

[2] 1200

[3] 724

[4] 960

[5] 1440

**Q176-180) Directions: Answer the questions based on the information given below.**

A survey was conducted among certain number of players who played games in at-least one of the levels i.e. National and International. Players who played only at national level played in at least one of the three trophies i.e. Ranji, Duleep and Irani while the players who played only at International level played in at least one of the two leagues i.e. CPL and BBL.

Out of total number of players, 10% had played at both levels and the number of players who played only at national level is 250 more than number of players who played only at international level. 24% of players who played only at national level had played only Ranji which was 200 less than players who played only in CPL. Number of players who played in all three trophies i.e. Ranji, Duleep and Irani is 144 and is 52% less than number of players who played only Ranji. Ratio of number of players who played only in BBL to number of players who played in both Ranji and Irani but not in Duleep is  $25:(p + 3)$ . Number of people who played only at national level but not played Irani trophy is 630.  $(2p - 0.8)\%$  of number of players who played only at national level had played only in Irani trophy. The number of players who played only at international level and played only in CPL was  $(p + 10)\%$  of total number of players.  $(2p + 1.6)\%$  of players who played at national level had played in both Ranji and Duleep trophy. Number of players who played both Ranji and Duleep but not Irani trophy was 125% more than number of players who played both Irani and Duleep but not Ranji.

**Q.176) Number of players who played exactly in one trophy is:**

[1] 650

[2] 620

[3] 690

[4] 720

[5] 740

**Q.177) Number of players who played only in BBL is how much percent of total number of players who played at the international level?**

[1] 40%

[2] 30%

[3] 24%

[4] 50%

[5] 45%

**Q.178)** Ratio of number of players who played in both Ranji and Irani trophy but not in Duleep trophy to number of players who played in both Irani and Duleep trophy but not in Ranji trophy is:

- [1] 10: 9
- [2] 15: 14
- [3] 29: 20
- [4] 39: 20
- [5] None of these

**Q.179)** Total number of players who played in CPL is:

- [1] 300
- [2] 500
- [3] 700
- [4] 750
- [5] 450

**Q.180)** Difference between number of players who played in all three trophies and number of players who played in both leagues is:

- [1]  $6p - 6$
- [2]  $5p - 6$
- [3]  $3p^2 - 25p + 6$
- [4]  $5p^2 - 45p + 12$
- [5] None of these

**Q.181-185)** Directions: Following is the data regarding the revenue and expenditure of 4 companies in 2018 and in 2017. All figures are in Rs crore.

**Profit = Revenue – Expenditure**

**Percentage profit = (Profit/Expenditure)\*100%**

	2017		2018	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
Mckinsey	5800	5300	6000	5000
BCG	6000	5400	5600	4800

Bain	5000	4800	5400	4800
ATK	4800	4000	5000	4000

**Q.181) Which company in which year has seen the maximum percentage profit?**

- [1] ATK in 2017
- [2] BCG in 2017
- [3] Bain in 2018
- [4] ATK in 2018
- [5] Mckinsey in 2018

**Q.182) Which company has seen the maximum percentage increase in profit from 2017 to 2018?**

- [1] Mckinsey
- [2] BCG
- [3] Bain
- [4] ATK
- [5] 2 companies have the same percentage increase

**Q.183) What is the sum of the numerical values of the percentage profit of Mckinsey in 2018 and Bain in 2018?**

- [1] 27.5
- [2] 25
- [3] 32.5
- [4] 38
- [5] 45

**Q.184) What is the ratio of the numerical values of the percentage profit of Mckinsey in 2017 to BCG in 2017?**

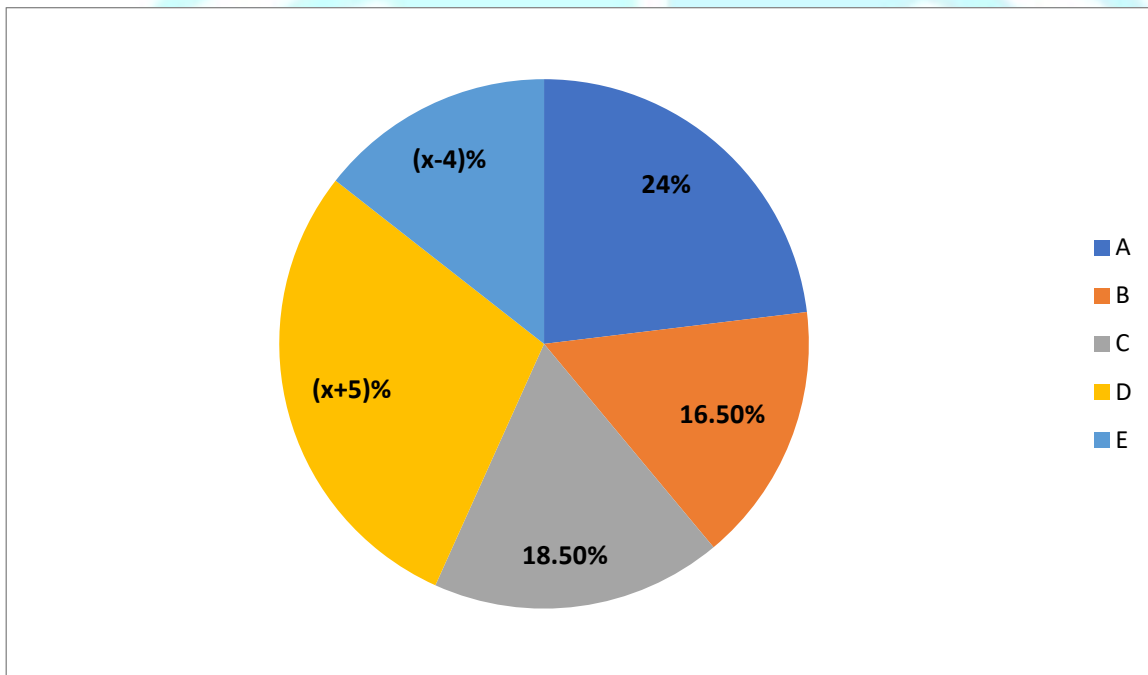
- [1] 45: 53
- [2] 41: 51
- [3] 47: 61
- [4] 38: 65
- [5] 33: 61

**Q.185) For all 4 companies combined, what is the percentage (approximately) increase in the sum of their profits from 2017 to 2018?**

- [1] 48%
- [2] 62%
- [3] 44%
- [4] 55%
- [5] 72%

**Q.186-190) Directions: Answer the questions based on the information given below.**

Five different schools of a district participated in multiple tournaments during a year. Each school won some gold, silver and bronze medals. The pie chart given below shows the percentage distribution of number of gold medals won by each school out of total gold medals won by all schools together.



The table chart given below shows the difference between number of gold and number of silver medals, won by each school and percentage of number of bronze medals won by each school as percentage of number of silver medals won by that school.

School	Difference between number of gold and number of silver medals won	Percentage of number of bronze medals won by each school as percentage of number of silver medals won
A	116	84%
B	186	78%

C	104	$(3.5x+1)\%$
D	120	75%
E	144	$4x\%$

**Note:** Total number of medals won by school 'E' were 86 more than that by school 'D'.

**Q.186)** Find the sum of number of bronze medals won by schools 'A' and 'C' together.

- [1] 816
- [2] 664
- [3] 704
- [4] 752
- [5] None of these

**Q.187)** Find the ratio between number of bronze medals won by school 'E' and sum of number of gold medals won by schools 'B' and 'C' together, respectively.

- [1] 3: 5
- [2] 4: 7
- [3] 2: 5
- [4] 5: 7
- [5] None of these

**Q.188)** Find the average number of medals won by schools 'C' and 'D' together.

- [1] 925
- [2] 890
- [3] 915
- [4] 935
- [5] None of these

**Q.189)** Find the difference between number of silver medals won by school 'A' and school 'D'.

- [1]  $12x - 45$
- [2]  $8x + 45$
- [3]  $9x + 20$

[4]  $12.5x - 15$

[5]  $11x$

**Q.190)** If number of silver medals won by school 'B' were 'm' and number of gold medals won by school 'D' were 'n', then find the value of  $3(m - n)$ .

[1] 150

[2] 250

[3] 175

[4] 225

[5] 200

**Q.191)** The question consists of two statements numbered "I and II" given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question.

**A shopkeeper sold an article. Find the selling price of the article.**

**Statement-I:** The selling price of article is 45% more than the cost price of article. Marked price of article is 10% more than the selling price, and the amount of discount offered is Rs. 870.

**Statement-II:** Profit made by the shopkeeper is 45%. Had the article was sold for Rs. 300 more, the shopkeeper would have earned 50% profit.

[1] 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.

[2] 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.

[3] The data either in statement I alone or in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.

[4] The data given in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.

[5] The data in both statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

**Q.192)** The question consists of four statements numbered "I, II, III and IV" given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in any of the statement(s) alone is/are sufficient to answer the question.

**There are only three people in a family i.e. father, mother and a child. If present ages of father and mother are in the ratio 10:9, respectively, then find the present age of the child.**

**Statement I:** Ten years hence from now, the age of child will be 56% less than that of the father.

**Statement II:** Present age of child is 70% less than that of the father and 24 years less than that of the mother.



**Statement III:** Six years ago from now, the age of mother was 5 times the age of child. Six years hence from now, the age of father will be 28 years more than that of child.

**Statement IV:** Difference between present age of mother and father is 4 years and difference between present age of child and mother is 24 years.

- [1] Only I
- [2] Only II
- [3] Only I, II and III
- [4] Only II, III and IV
- [5] Only I and II

**Q.193)** Harry, Ron and Cedrick started a business with an investment in the ratio of 14: 15: 20. After 5 months, Harry invested an additional amount which was  $\frac{2}{5}$ <sup>th</sup> of the initial investment of Ron. 3 months after that, Ron increased his investment by an amount which was  $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>th</sup> of Cedrick's initial investment and Cedrick increased his investment by an amount which was  $\frac{2}{3}$ <sup>rd</sup> of Ron's initial investment. After one year of business, the difference between the profit share of Ron and Harry was what percent of that between Ron and Cedrick?

- [1] 13.33%
- [2] 6.67%
- [3] 16.67%
- [4] 8.33%
- [5] 12.5%

**Q.194-196) Directions:** In the question, two Quantities I and II are given. You have to solve both the Quantity to establish the correct relation between Quantity-I and Quantity-II and choose the correct option.

**Q.194)** The speed of boat 'B' in still water is 8 km/h more than that of boat 'A'. The ratio of downstream speed of boat 'A' to upstream speed of boat 'B' is 9:8. The ratio of upstream speed of boat 'A' to downstream speed of boat 'B' is 6:11. (Both the boats are travelling in the same stream)

**Quantity-I:** Find the sum of distance travelled by boat 'A' in downstream in 125 minutes and distance travelled by boat 'B' in upstream in 75 minutes.

**Quantity-II:** Speed of Boat 'C' in still water is 50 km/h. Find the sum of distance travelled by boats 'A', 'B' and 'C' together while travelling in upstream for 1 hour. Boat 'C' is also travelling in the same stream.

- [1] Quantity-I > Quantity-II
- [2] Quantity-I < Quantity-II

[3] Quantity-I  $\leq$  Quantity-II

[4] Quantity-I = Quantity-II or No relation

[5] Quantity-I  $\geq$  Quantity-II

**Q.195) Quantity-I:** The selling price of an article when it is marked 36% above its cost price and sold after a discount of Rs. 140 is Rs. 'P' and the selling price of the same article when it is marked 28% above its cost price and sold after a discount of Rs. 120 is Rs. 'Q'. If  $P : Q = 19:18$ , then find the cost price of the article.

**Quantity-II:** The compound interest received on investing Rs. 10,500 for 2 years at 'y%' p.a., compounded annually is Rs. 2,205. Find the compound interest received on investing Rs. 4,800 at a rate of  $(y + 5)$  % p.a., compounded annually for 2 years.

[1] Quantity-I  $>$  Quantity-II

[2] Quantity-I  $<$  Quantity-II

[3] Quantity-I  $\leq$  Quantity-II

[4] Quantity-I = Quantity-II or No relation

[5] Quantity-I  $\geq$  Quantity-II

**Q.196) Which of the following pair of symbols will define the relation between Quantity I and Quantity II and between Quantity II and Quantity III respectively?**

A. =

B.  $>$

C.  $<$

D.  $\geq$

E.  $\leq$

F. # (relation cannot be established)

'p', 'q' and 'r' are three distinct positive roots of the given equation such that  $'p' > 'q' > 'r'$ .

$$x^3 - 9x^2 + 23x - 15 = 0$$

**Quantity I:** Find the value of '8p'.

**Quantity II:** Find the value of  $(q + 40)$ .

**Quantity III:** Find the value of  $(r \times 20)$ .

[1] C, B

[2] B, C

[3] A, B

[4] B, A

[5] C, A

**Q.197)** Arjun and Rajiv deposited Rs. 8400 and Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ in scheme A at 20% and at 10% per annum compound interest compounded annually, respectively. Also, Arjun and Rajiv deposited Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ and Rs. 3700 in scheme B at 15% and at 24% per annum simple interest, respectively. Sum of interest earned by both from both schemes together after 2 years is Rs. \_\_\_\_\_.

The values given in which of the following options will fill the blanks in the same order in which is it given to make the statement true:

I. 7200, 4120, 8220

II. 9600, 3640, 8540

III. 8000, 5400, 8772

[1] Only I

[2] Only II

[3] Only III

[4] Only II and III

[5] Only I and III

**Q.198)** A man fell down from his boat at point 'A' which was 64 km away in downstream from a rescue boat which started travelling immediately for his rescue. Till the time, the rescue boat reached point 'A', the man travelled with help of stream only. As soon as the boat reached the point 'A', the man started swimming towards the boat such that his speed in still water is 5 km/h and the boat rescued him after 48 minutes after it reached point 'A'. The speed of the stream is 60% of that of the rescue boat in still water. Find the total distance covered by the rescue boat in the time it meets the man.

[1] 88 km

[2] 108 km

[3] 96 km

[4] 124 km

[5] 120 km

**Q.199)** Paper A is in the form of a square of side 130mm. Four quadrants of diameter 14mm is cut from the four corners of the square. Paper B is in the form of a rectangle whose one side is 150mm and this side is 20% more than the shorter side. Two semicircles of diameter equal to

the smaller side of the rectangle is cut from both the edges of the rectangle. By what percent is the remaining area of paper B more or less than that of paper A?

- [1] 61.3% more
- [2] 52.3% more
- [3] 61.3% less
- [4] 52.3% less
- [5] None of these

**Q.200)** A natural number,  $N$ , is divisible by at most two distinct divisors of 12. What will the HCF of all possible values of  $N$  be?

- [1] 2
- [2] 1
- [3] 0
- [4] 3
- [5] 4

**RBI Grade B 2023 - Recollected Questions**  
**Answer Key**  
**Section – Quants**

Question Number	Answer	Question Number	Answer	Question Number	Answer
171	5	181	4	191	3
172	2	182	3	192	4
173	4	183	3	193	5
174	2	184	1	194	1
175	1	185	2	195	2
176	3	186	3	196	1
177	3	187	2	197	5
178	4	188	4	198	3
179	3	189	5	199	3
180	3	190	1	200	2

**RBI Grade B 2023 - Recollected Questions**  
**Explanations**  
**Section – Quants**

**Q.171) Solution – 5**

Detailed solution:

From I:

$$3x(x - 12) + 72 = x^2 - 11x - 5$$

$$\text{Or, } 3x^2 - 36x + 72 - x^2 + 11x + 5 = 0$$

$$\text{Or, } 2x^2 - 25x + 77 = 0$$

$$\text{Or, } 2x^2 - 14x - 11x + 77 = 0$$

$$\text{Or, } 2x(x - 7) - 11(x - 7) = 0$$

$$\text{Or, } (2x - 11)(x - 7) = 0$$

$$\text{So, } x = 5.5 \text{ or } 7$$

$$\text{So, } a = 5.5 \text{ and } b = 7$$

From II:

$$5y(y - 3) - 64 = y(3y - 2) - 19$$

$$\text{Or, } 5y^2 - 15y - 64 = 3y^2 - 2y - 19$$

$$\text{Or, } 5y^2 - 3y^2 - 15y + 2y - 64 + 19 = 0$$

$$\text{Or, } 2y^2 - 13y - 45 = 0$$

$$\text{Or, } 2y^2 - 18y + 5y - 45 = 0$$

$$\text{Or, } 2y(y - 9) + 5(y - 9) = 0$$

$$\text{Or, } (2y + 5)(y - 9) = 0$$

$$\text{So, } y = -(5/2) = -2.5 \text{ or } 9$$

$$\text{So, } c = -2.5 \text{ and } d = 9$$

From III:

$$(z + 2a - d)^2 = 169$$

$$\text{Or, } (z + 2 \times 5.5 - 9)^2 = 169$$

$$\text{Or, } (z + 2)^2 = 169$$

$$\text{Or, } z + 2 = \pm 13$$

$$\text{So, } z = 11 \text{ or } -15$$

'z'	Relation	'k'
11	=	11
-15	<	11

Therefore,  $z \leq k$

### Q.172) Solution – 2

Detailed solution:

From I:

$$2x^2 - 6(x + 4) = 3x + 11$$

$$\text{Or, } 2x^2 - 6x - 24 - 3x - 11 = 0$$

$$\text{Or, } 2x^2 - 9x - 35 = 0$$

$$\text{Or, } 2x^2 - 14x + 5x - 35 = 0$$

$$\text{Or, } 2x(x - 7) + 5(x - 7) = 0$$

$$\text{Or, } (2x + 5)(x - 7) = 0$$

$$\text{So, } x = -2.5 \text{ or } 7$$

$$\text{So, } p = 7 \text{ and } q = -2.5$$

From II:

$$2y^2 - 12(y - 4) = 7y + 6$$

$$\text{Or, } 2y^2 - 12y + 48 - 7y - 6 = 0$$

$$\text{Or, } 2y^2 - 19y + 42 = 0$$

$$\text{Or, } 2y^2 - 12y - 7y + 42 = 0$$

$$\text{Or, } 2y(y - 6) - 7(y - 6) = 0$$

$$\text{Or, } (2y - 7)(y - 6) = 0$$

$$\text{So, } y = 3.5 \text{ or } 6$$

$$\text{So, } m = 6 \text{ and } n = 3.5$$

From III:

$$(15m/2) - 8q = 9p - 4n + K^2$$

$$\text{Or, } \{(15 \times 6)/2\} - 8 \times (-2.5) = 9 \times 7 - 4 \times 3.5 + K^2$$

$$\text{Or, } 45 + 20 = 63 - 14 + K^2$$

$$\text{Or, } 65 = 49 + K^2$$

So,  $K = \pm 4$

**Q.173) Solution – 4**

Detailed solution:

The given number series follows the pattern of alternate addition and subtraction of cubes and squares, respectively.

$$74 + 6^3 = 290$$

$$290 - 7^2 = 241$$

$$241 + 8^3 = 753$$

$$753 - 9^2 = 672$$

$$\mathbf{672 + 10^3 = 1672}$$

$$1672 - 11^2 = 1551$$

So, 'P' = 1672.

For I:

Nearest perfect square number of 1672, is  $41^2 = 1681$

So, statement I is false.

For II:

$$1672 \div 11 = 152$$

So, statement II is true.

For III:

$$P + 28 = 1672 + 28 = 1700$$

Since,  $1700 = 34 \times 50$

So, statement III is true.

**Q.174) Solution – 2**

Detailed solution:

For series I:

$$5000 \times 0.8 = 4000$$

$$4000 \times 0.75 = 3000$$

$$3000 \times 0.7 = 2100$$

$$\mathbf{2100 \times 0.65 = 1365}$$

$$1365 \times 0.6 = 819$$

Therefore the value of the missing number 'P' is 1365

For series II:

$$(4 \times 2) - 2 = 6$$

$$(6 \times 3) - 3 = 15$$

$$(15 \times 4) - 4 = 56$$

$$(56 \times 5) - 5 = 275$$

$$(275 \times 6) - 6 = 1644$$

$$(1644 \times 7) - 7 = 11505$$

The value of the missing number 'Q' is 275

$$\text{So, } P - Q = 1365 - 275 = 1090$$

### Q.175) Solution – 1

Detailed solution:

For series I:

$$77 + 29 \times 1 = 106$$

$$106 - 29 \times 2 = 48$$

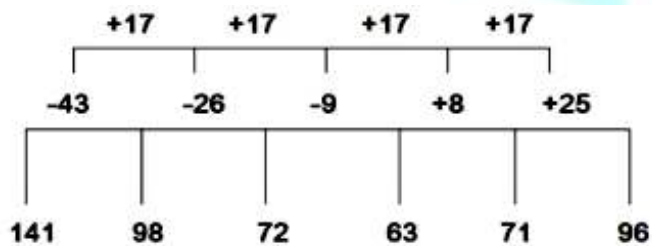
$$48 + 29 \times 3 = 135$$

$$135 - 29 \times 4 = 19$$

$$19 + 29 \times 5 = 164$$

So, the value of 'P' is 135

For series II:



Therefore, the value of 'Q' is 72.

$$\text{L.C.M of 'P' and 'Q' = L.C.M of 135 and 72 = 1080}$$

### Q.176) Solution – 3

Detailed solution:

Let total number of players be  $100x$



Number of players who had played at both levels =  $0.10 \times 100x = 10x$

Number of players who played only at national level =  $(90x + 250)/2 = 45x + 125$

Number of players who played only at international level =  $45x - 125$

Number of players who played only in Ranji =  $0.24(45x + 125)$

So,  $0.24(45x + 125) = 144/0.48 = 300$

So,  $x = 25$

Total number of players =  $100x = 100 \times 25 = 2500$

Number of players who had played at both levels =  $10x = 10 \times 25 = 250$

Number of players who played only at national level =  $45x + 125 = 45 \times 25 + 125 = 1250$

Number of players who played only at international level =  $45x - 125 = 45 \times 25 - 125 = 1000$

Number of players who played only in Ranji = 300

Number of players who played only in CPL =  $300 + 200 = 500$

So,  $p + 10 = 500/2500 \times 100 = 20$

So,  $p = 10$

Let number of players who played only in BBL =  $25y$

So, number of players who played in both Ranji and Irani but not Duleep =  $(10 + 3) \times y = 13y$

Number of players who played in Irani trophy =  $1250 - 630 = 620$

Number of players who played only in Irani trophy =  $(2p - 0.8)\%$  of  $1250 = 0.192 \times 1250 = 240$

Number of players who played in both Ranji and Duleep trophy =  $(2p + 1.6)\%$  of  $(1250 + 250) = 0.216 \times 1500 = 324$

Number of players who played in both Ranji and Duleep trophy but not Irani trophy =  $324 - 144 = 180$

Number of players who played in both Irani and Duleep trophy but not Ranji trophy =  $180/2.25 = 80$

So,  $13y + 144 + 80 + 240 = 620$

Or,  $13y = 156$

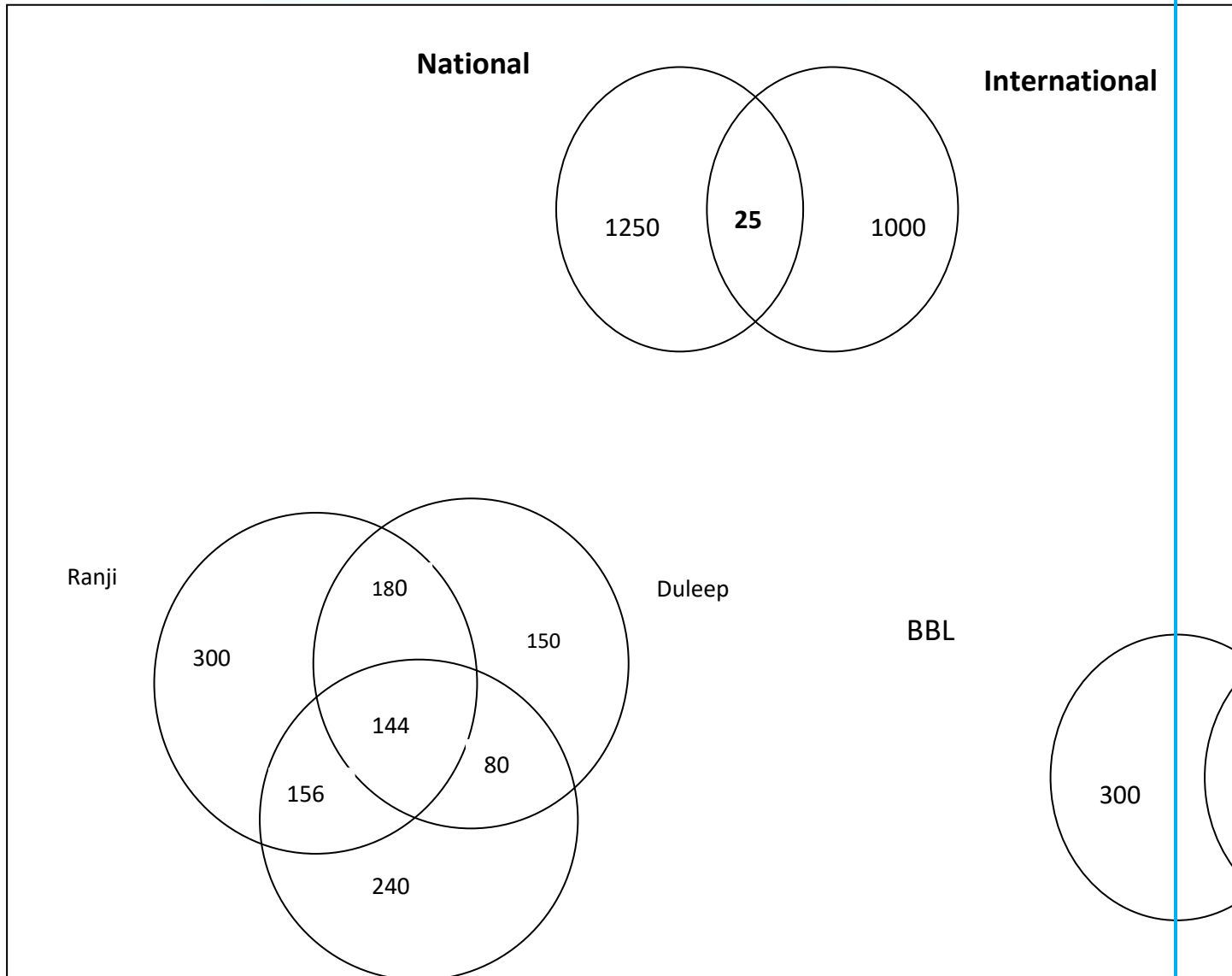
So, number of players who played in both Ranji and Irani but not Duleep =  $13y = 156$  Also,  $y = 156/13 = 12$

So, number of players who played only in BBL =  $25y = 25 \times 12 = 300$

Number of players who played in both BBL and CPL =  $1000 - 300 - 500 = 200$

Number of people who played in BBL =  $300 + 200 = 500$

Number of players who played only in Duleep trophy =  $630 - 180 - 300 = 150$



Number of players of played exactly in one trophy =  $300 + 150 + 240 = 690$

**Q.177) Solution – 3**

Detailed solution:

Let total number of players be  $100x$

Number of players who had played at both levels =  $0.10 \times 100x = 10x$

Number of players who played only at national level =  $(90x + 250)/2 = 45x + 125$

Number of players who played only at international level =  $45x - 125$

Number of players who played only in Ranji =  $0.24 (45x + 125)$

So,  $0.24(45x + 125) = 144/0.48 = 300$

So,  $x = 25$

Total number of players =  $100x = 100 \times 25 = 2500$

Number of players who had played at both levels =  $10x = 10 \times 25 = 250$

Number of players who played only at national level =  $45x + 125 = 45 \times 25 + 125 = 1250$

Number of players who played only at international level =  $45x - 125 = 45 \times 25 - 125 = 1000$

Number of players who played only in Ranji = 300

Number of players who played only in CPL =  $300 + 200 = 500$

So,  $p + 10 = 500/2500 \times 100 = 20$

So,  $p = 10$

Let number of players who played only in BBL =  $25y$

So, number of players who played in both Ranji and Irani but not Duleep =  $(10 + 3) \times y = 13y$

Number of players who played in Irani trophy =  $1250 - 630 = 620$

Number of players who played only in Irani trophy =  $(2p - 0.8)\%$  of 1250 =  $0.192 \times 1250 = 240$

Number of players who played in both Ranji and Duleep trophy =  $(2p + 1.6)\%$  of  $(1250 + 250) = 0.216 \times 1500 = 324$

Number of players who played in both Ranji and Duleep trophy but not Irani trophy =  $324 - 144 = 180$

Number of players who played in both Irani and Duleep trophy but not Ranji trophy =  $180/2.25 = 80$

So,  $13y + 144 + 80 + 240 = 620$

Or,  $13y = 156$

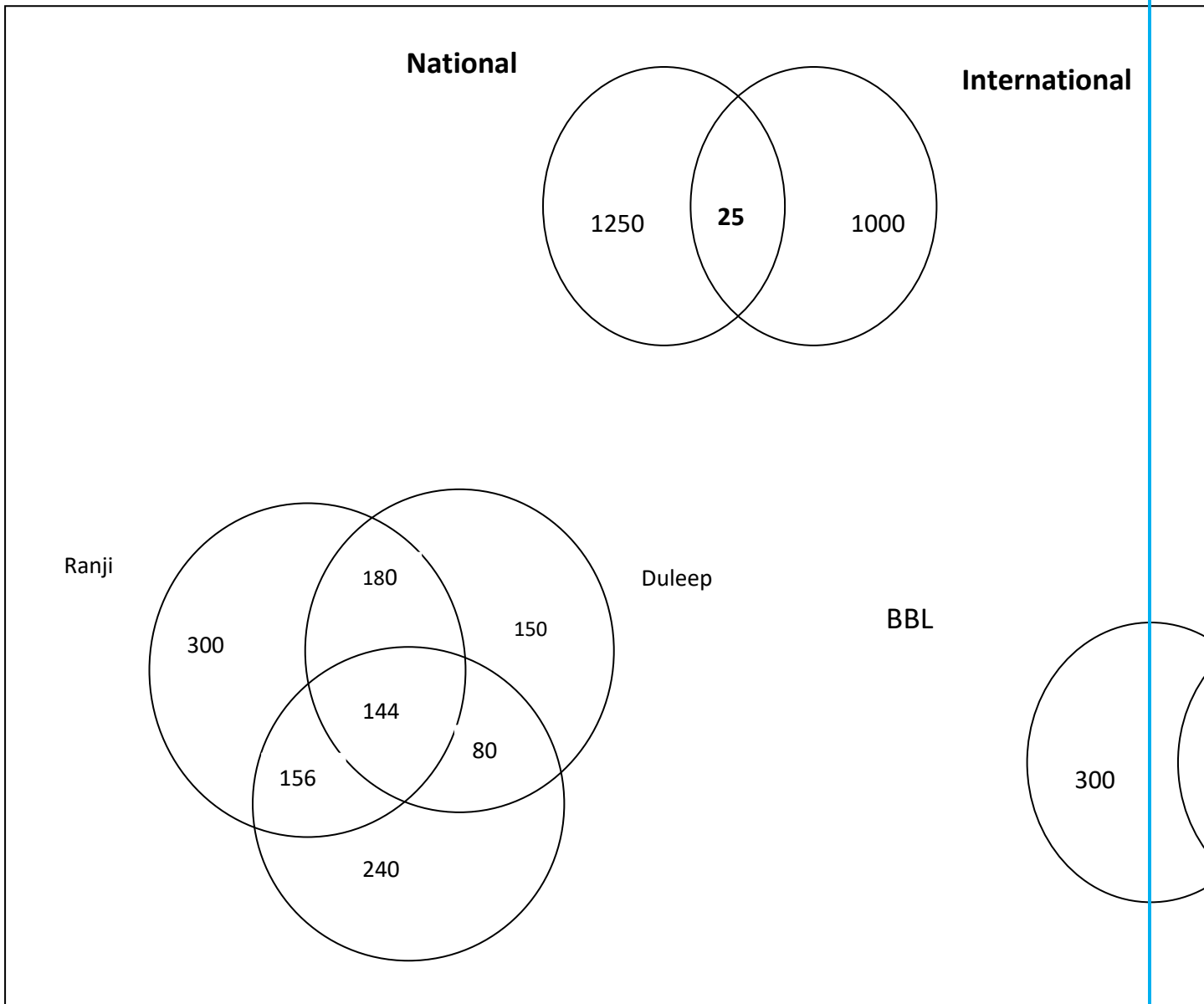
So, number of players who played in both Ranji and Irani but not Duleep =  $13y = 156$  Also,  $y = 156/13 = 12$

So, number of players who played only in BBL =  $25y = 25 \times 12 = 300$

Number of players who played in both BBL and CPL =  $1000 - 300 - 500 = 200$

Number of people who played in BBL =  $300 + 200 = 500$

Number of players who played only in Duleep trophy =  $630 - 180 - 300 = 150$



Desired percentage =  $300/1250 \times 100 = 24\%$

**Q.178) Solution – 4**

Detailed solution:

Let total number of players be  $100x$

Number of players who had played at both levels =  $0.10 \times 100x = 10x$

Number of players who played only at national level =  $(90x + 250)/2 = 45x + 125$

Number of players who played only at international level =  $45x - 125$

Number of players who played only in Ranji =  $0.24 (45x + 125)$

So,  $0.24(45x + 125) = 144/0.48 = 300$

So,  $x = 25$

Total number of players =  $100x = 100 \times 25 = 2500$

Number of players who had played at both levels =  $10x = 10 \times 25 = 250$

Number of players who played only at national level =  $45x + 125 = 45 \times 25 + 125 = 1250$

Number of players who played only at international level =  $45x - 125 = 45 \times 25 - 125 = 1000$

Number of players who played only in Ranji = 300

Number of players who played only in CPL =  $300 + 200 = 500$

So,  $p + 10 = 500/2500 \times 100 = 20$

So,  $p = 10$

Let number of players who played only in BBL =  $25y$

So, number of players who played in both Ranji and Irani but not Duleep =  $(10 + 3) \times y = 13y$

Number of players who played in Irani trophy =  $1250 - 630 = 620$

Number of players who played only in Irani trophy =  $(2p - 0.8) \% \text{ of } 1250 = 0.192 \times 1250 = 240$

Number of players who played in both Ranji and Duleep trophy =  $(2p + 1.6) \% \text{ of } (1250 + 250) = 0.216 \times 1500 = 324$

Number of players who played in both Ranji and Duleep trophy but not Irani trophy =  $324 - 144 = 180$

Number of players who played in both Irani and Duleep trophy but not Ranji trophy =  $180/2.25 = 80$

So,  $13y + 144 + 80 + 240 = 620$

Or,  $13y = 156$

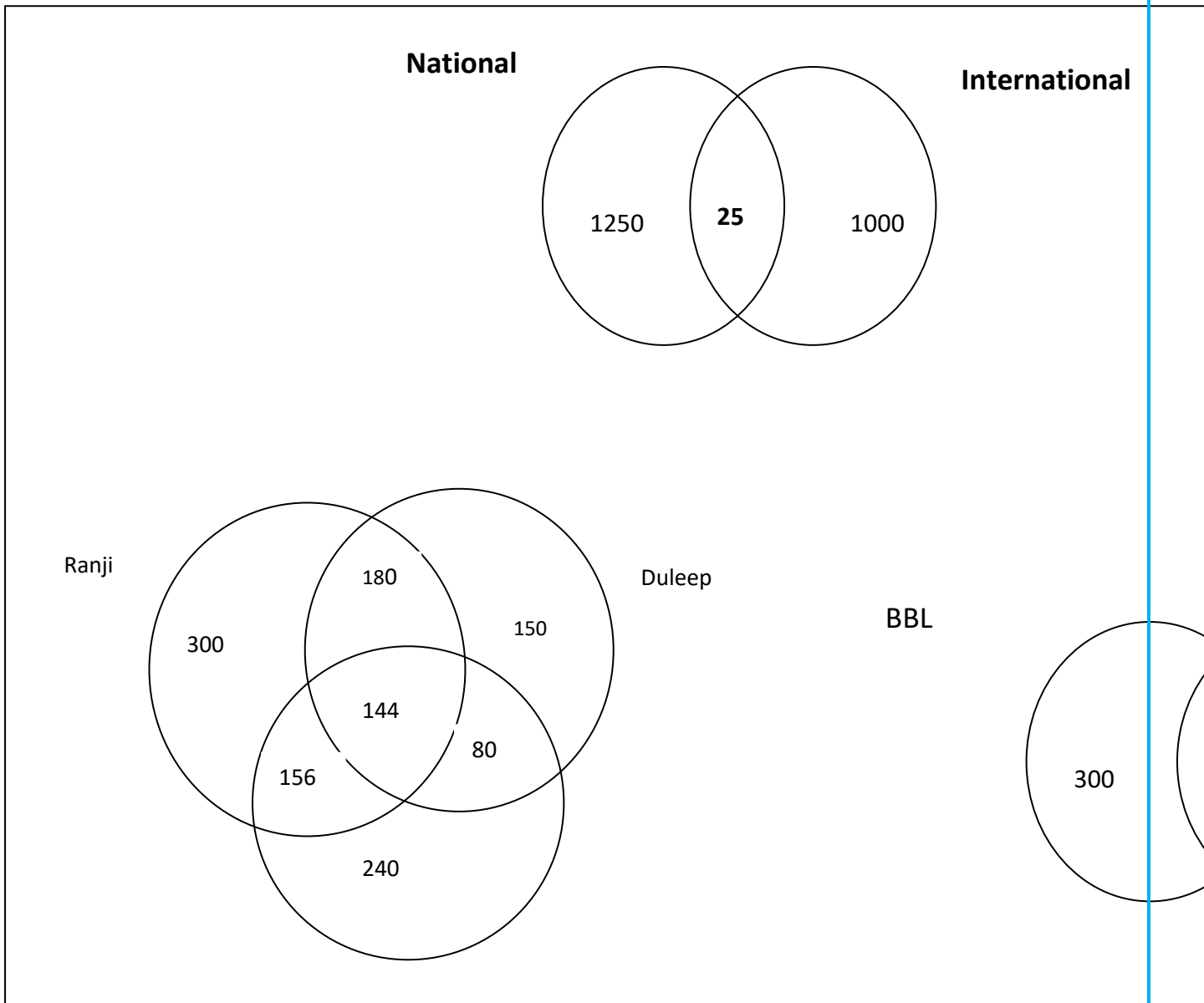
So, number of players who played in both Ranji and Irani but not Duleep =  $13y = 156$  Also,  $y = 156/13 = 12$

So, number of players who played only in BBL =  $25y = 25 \times 12 = 300$

Number of players who played in both BBL and CPL =  $1000 - 300 - 500 = 200$

Number of people who played in BBL =  $300 + 200 = 500$

Number of players who played only in Duleep trophy =  $630 - 180 - 300 = 150$



Desired ratio =  $156:80 = 39:20$

**Q.179) Solution – 3**

Detailed solution:

Let total number of players be  $100x$

Number of players who had played at both levels =  $0.10 \times 100x = 10x$

Number of players who played only at national level =  $(90x + 250)/2 = 45x + 125$

Number of players who played only at international level =  $45x - 125$

Number of players who played only in Ranji =  $0.24 (45x + 125)$

So,  $0.24(45x + 125) = 144/0.48 = 300$

So,  $x = 25$

Total number of players =  $100x = 100 \times 25 = 2500$

Number of players who had played at both levels =  $10x = 10 \times 25 = 250$

Number of players who played only at national level =  $45x + 125 = 45 \times 25 + 125 = 1250$

Number of players who played only at international level =  $45x - 125 = 45 \times 25 - 125 = 1000$

Number of players who played only in Ranji = 300

Number of players who played only in CPL =  $300 + 200 = 500$

So,  $p + 10 = 500/2500 \times 100 = 20$

So,  $p = 10$

Let number of players who played only in BBL =  $25y$

So, number of players who played in both Ranji and Irani but not Duleep =  $(10 + 3) \times y = 13y$

Number of players who played in Irani trophy =  $1250 - 630 = 620$

Number of players who played only in Irani trophy =  $(2p - 0.8)\%$  of  $1250 = 0.192 \times 1250 = 240$

Number of players who played in both Ranji and Duleep trophy =  $(2p + 1.6)\%$  of  $(1250 + 250) = 0.216 \times 1500 = 324$

Number of players who played in both Ranji and Duleep trophy but not Irani trophy =  $324 - 144 = 180$

Number of players who played in both Irani and Duleep trophy but not Ranji trophy =  $180/2.25 = 80$

So,  $13y + 144 + 80 + 240 = 620$

Or,  $13y = 156$

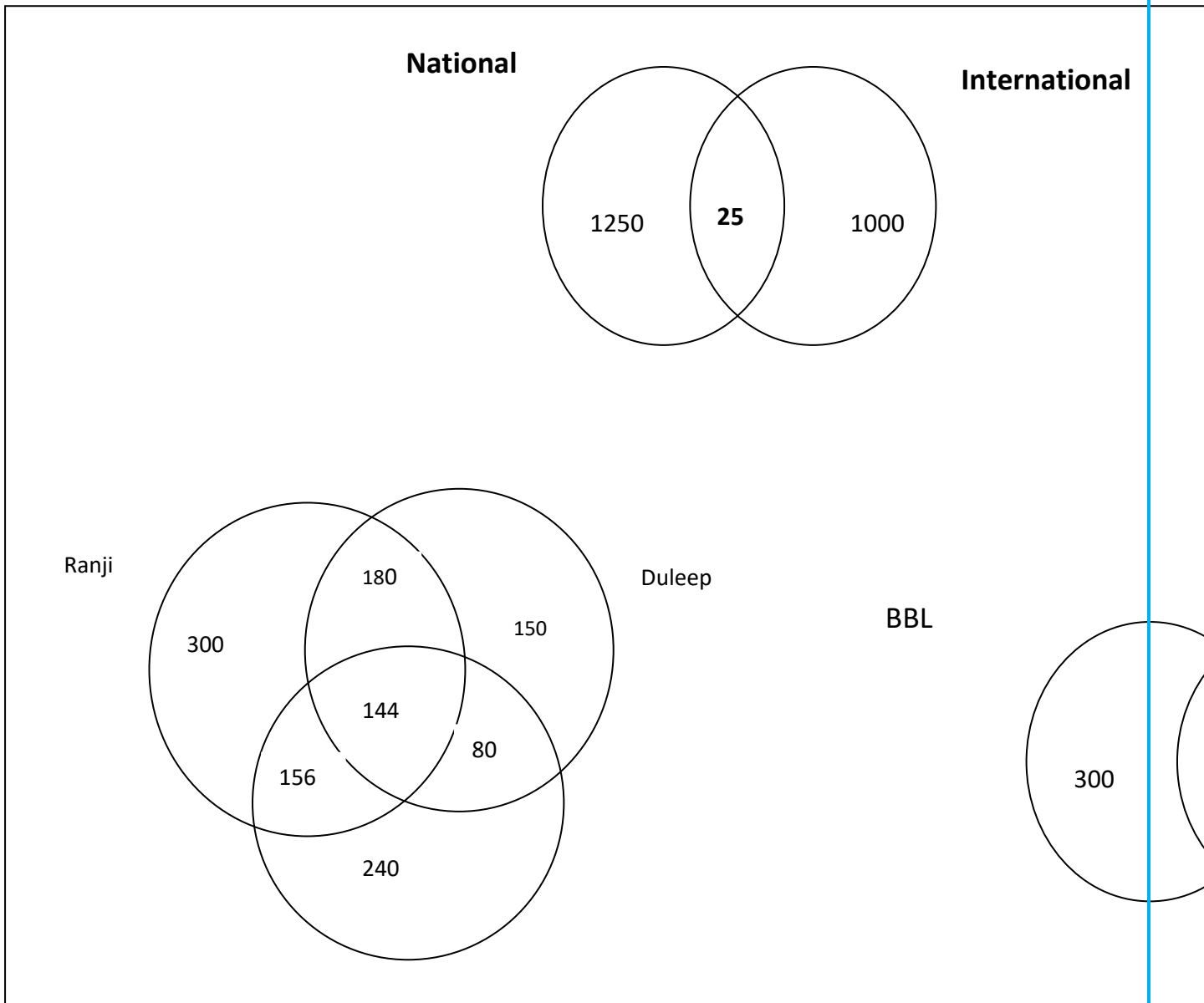
So, number of players who played in both Ranji and Irani but not Duleep =  $13y = 156$  Also,  $y = 156/13 = 12$

So, number of players who played only in BBL =  $25y = 25 \times 12 = 300$

Number of players who played in both BBL and CPL =  $1000 - 300 - 500 = 200$

Number of people who played in BBL =  $300 + 200 = 500$

Number of players who played only in Duleep trophy =  $630 - 180 - 300 = 150$



The total number of players who played in CPL =  $500 + 200 = 700$

**Q.180) Solution – 3**

Detailed solution:

Let total number of players be  $100x$

Number of players who had played at both levels =  $0.10 \times 100x = 10x$

Number of players who played only at national level =  $(90x + 250)/2 = 45x + 125$

Number of players who played only at international level =  $45x - 125$

Number of players who played only in Ranji =  $0.24 (45x + 125)$

So,  $0.24(45x + 125) = 144/0.48 = 300$

So,  $x = 25$



Total number of players =  $100x = 100 \times 25 = 2500$

Number of players who had played at both levels =  $10x = 10 \times 25 = 250$

Number of players who played only at national level =  $45x + 125 = 45 \times 25 + 125 = 1250$

Number of players who played only at international level =  $45x - 125 = 45 \times 25 - 125 = 1000$

Number of players who played only in Ranji = 300

Number of players who played only in CPL =  $300 + 200 = 500$

So,  $p + 10 = 500/2500 \times 100 = 20$

So,  $p = 10$

Let number of players who played only in BBL =  $25y$

So, number of players who played in both Ranji and Irani but not Duleep =  $(10 + 3) \times y = 13y$

Number of players who played in Irani trophy =  $1250 - 630 = 620$

Number of players who played only in Irani trophy =  $(2p - 0.8)\%$  of 1250 =  $0.192 \times 1250 = 240$

Number of players who played in both Ranji and Duleep trophy =  $(2p + 1.6)\%$  of  $(1250 + 250) = 0.216 \times 1500 = 324$

Number of players who played in both Ranji and Duleep trophy but not Irani trophy =  $324 - 144 = 180$

Number of players who played in both Irani and Duleep trophy but not Ranji trophy =  $180/2.25 = 80$

So,  $13y + 144 + 80 + 240 = 620$

Or,  $13y = 156$

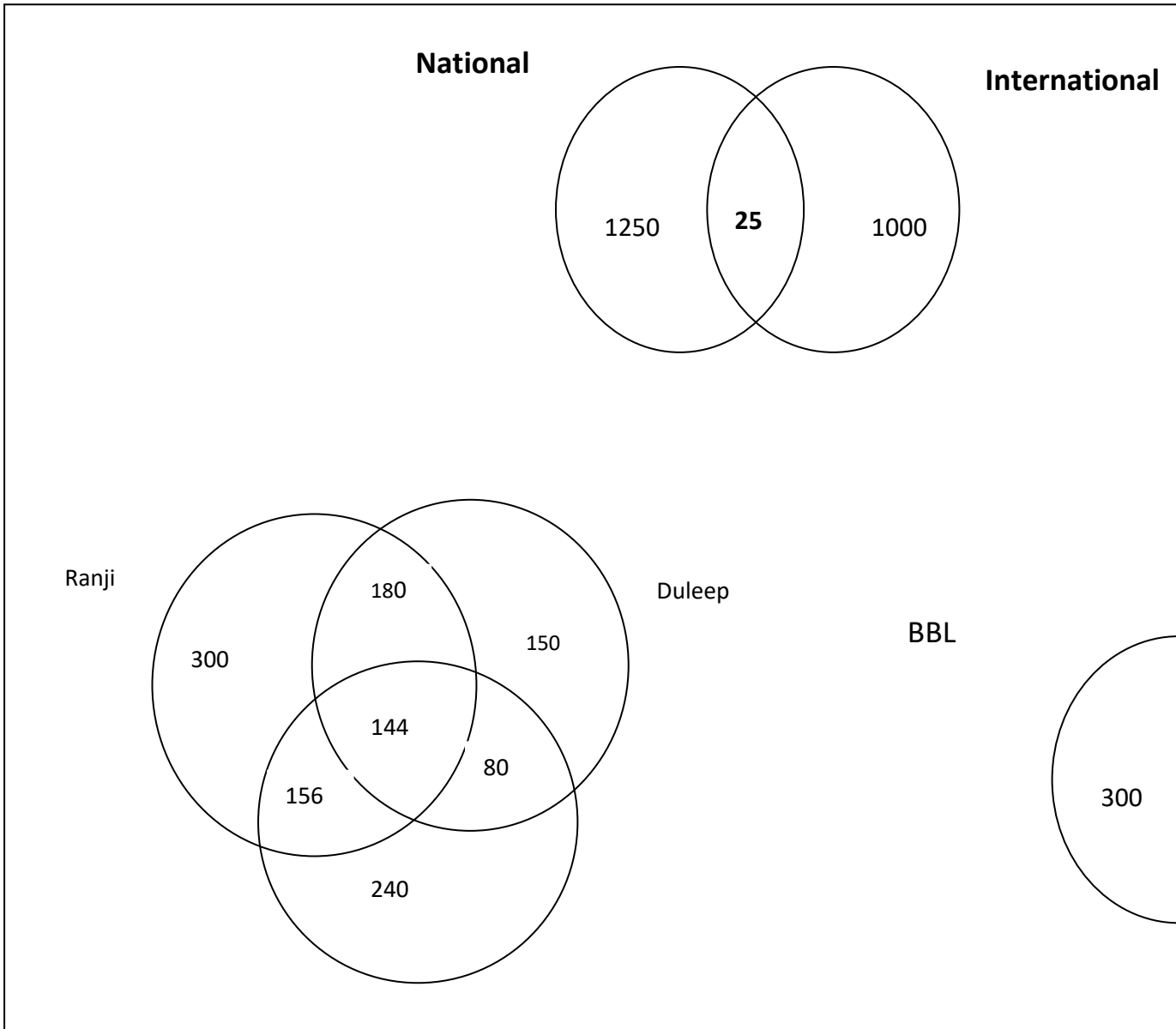
So, number of players who played in both Ranji and Irani but not Duleep =  $13y = 156$  Also,  $y = 156/13 = 12$

So, number of players who played only in BBL =  $25y = 25 \times 12 = 300$

Number of players who played in both BBL and CPL =  $1000 - 300 - 500 = 200$

Number of people who played in BBL =  $300 + 200 = 500$

Number of players who played only in Duleep trophy =  $630 - 180 - 300 = 150$



Desired difference =  $200 - 144 = 56 = 3p^2 - 25p + 6$

**Q.181) Solution – 4**

Detailed solution:

	2017		2018	
	Profit	Percentage profit	Profit	Percentage profit
Mckinsey	$5800 - 5300 = 500$	$(500/5300) * 100\% = 9(23/53)\%$	$6000 - 5000 = 1000$	$(1000/5000) * 100\% = 20\%$
BCG	$6000 - 5400 = 600$	$(600/5400) * 100\%$	$5600 - 4800 = 800$	$(800/4800) * 100\%$

	600	= 11(1/9)%	800	= 16(2/3)%
Bain	5000-4800 = 200	(200/4800)*100% = 4(1/6)%	5400-4800 = 600	(600/4800)*100% = 12.5%
ATK	4800-4000 = 800	(800/4000)*100% = 20%	5000-4000 = 1000	(1000/4000)*100% = 25%

As we see from the table, the maximum percentage profit is earned by ATK in 2018, a percentage profit of 25%

**Q.182) Solution – 3**

Detailed solution:

	2017		2018	
	Profit	Percentage profit	Profit	Percentage profit
Mckinsey	5800-5300 = 500	(500/5300)*100% = 9(23/53)%	6000-5000 = 1000	(1000/5000)*100% = 20%
BCG	6000-5400 = 600	(600/5400)*100% = 11(1/9)%	5600-4800 = 800	(800/4800)*100% = 16(2/3)%
Bain	5000-4800 = 200	(200/4800)*100% = 4(1/6)%	5400-4800 = 600	(600/4800)*100% = 12.5%
ATK	4800-4000 = 800	(800/4000)*100% = 20%	5000-4000 = 1000	(1000/4000)*100% = 25%

As we see from the table, the profit of Bain becomes Rs 600 crore from Rs 200 crore, a percentage increase of 200%

**Q.183) Solution – 3**

Detailed solution:

	2017		2018	
	Profit	Percentage profit	Profit	Percentage profit
Mckinsey	5800-5300 = 500	(500/5300)*100% = 9(23/53)%	6000-5000 = 1000	(1000/5000)*100% = 20%

BCG	6000-5400 = 600	$(600/5400)*100\%$ = 11(1/9)%	5600-4800 = 800	$(800/4800)*100\%$ = 16(2/3)%
Bain	5000-4800 = 200	$(200/4800)*100\%$ = 4(1/6)%	5400-4800 = 600	$(600/4800)*100\%$ = 12.5%
ATK	4800-4000 = 800	$(800/4000)*100\%$ = 20%	5000-4000 = 1000	$(1000/4000)*100\%$ = 25%

Required sum = 20 + 12.5 = 32.5

**Q.184) Solution – 1**

Detailed solution:

	2017		2018	
	Profit	Percentage profit	Profit	Percentage profit
Mckinsey	5800-5300 = 500	$(500/5300)*100\%$ = 9(23/53)%	6000-5000 = 1000	$(1000/5000)*100\%$ = 20%
BCG	6000-5400 = 600	$(600/5400)*100\%$ = 11(1/9)%	5600-4800 = 800	$(800/4800)*100\%$ = 16(2/3)%
Bain	5000-4800 = 200	$(200/4800)*100\%$ = 4(1/6)%	5400-4800 = 600	$(600/4800)*100\%$ = 12.5%
ATK	4800-4000 = 800	$(800/4000)*100\%$ = 20%	5000-4000 = 1000	$(1000/4000)*100\%$ = 25%

Required ratio = 9(23/53) : 11(1/9) = 500/53 : 100/9 = 45:53

**Q.185) Solution – 2**

Detailed solution:

	2017		2018	
	Profit	Percentage profit	Profit	Percentage profit
Mckinsey	5800-5300 = 500	$(500/5300)*100\%$ = 9(23/53)%	6000-5000 = 1000	$(1000/5000)*100\%$ = 20%
BCG	6000-5400 =	$(600/5400)*100\%$	5600-4800 =	$(800/4800)*100\%$ =

	600	= 11(1/9)%	800	16(2/3)%
Bain	5000-4800 = 200	(200/4800)*100% = 4(1/6)%	5400-4800 = 600	(600/4800)*100% = 12.5%
ATK	4800-4000 = 800	(800/4000)*100% = 20%	5000-4000 = 1000	(1000/4000)*100% = 25%

Profit in 2017 = 500 + 600 + 200 + 800 = Rs 2100 crore

Profit in 2018 = 1000 + 800 + 600 + 1000 = Rs 3400 crore

Required percentage =  $((3400 - 2100)/2100) * 100\% \approx 62\%$

### Q.186) Solution – 3

Detailed solution:

ATQ;

$$24 + 16.5 + 18.5 + x + 5 + x - 4 = 100$$

$$\text{Or, } 2x = 40$$

$$\text{So, } x = 20$$

So, percentage of gold medals won by school 'D' out of total gold medals won by all 5 schools together = 25%

$$\text{And, that by school 'E' = } 20 - 4 = 16\%$$

Similarly,

Percentage of number of bronze medals won as percentage of number of silver medals won by school 'C' =  $3.5 \times 20 + 1 = 71\%$

Percentage of number of bronze medals won as percentage of number of silver medals won by school 'E' =  $4 \times 20 = 80\%$

Let total number of gold medals won by all five schools together be '400y'.

So, number of gold medals won by school 'D' =  $400y \times 0.25 = '100y'$

Number of silver medals won by school 'D' =  $100y + 120$  (Case 'P') or  $100y - 120$  (Case 'Q')

Number of gold medals won by school 'E' =  $400y \times 0.16 = 64y$

For case 'P':

Number of bronze medals won by school 'D' =  $(100y + 120) \times 0.75 = 75y + 90$

Case P (i):

Number of silver medals won by school 'E' =  $64y + 144$

So, number of bronze medals won by school 'E' =  $(64y + 144) \times 0.8 = 51.2y + 115.2$

ATQ;

$$100y + 75y + 90 + 100y + 120 = 64y + 64y + 144 + 51.2y + 115.2 - 86$$

Or,  $95.8y = -36.8$  (Since 'y' is a positive integer, we may discard this case).

Case P (ii):

Number of silver medals won by school 'E' =  $64y - 144$

So, number of bronze medals won by school 'E' =  $(64y - 144) \times 0.8 = 51.2y - 115.2$

ATQ;

$$100y + 75y + 90 + 100y + 120 = 64y + 64y - 144 + 51.2y - 115.2 - 86$$

Or,  $95.8y = -555.2$  (Since 'y' is a positive integer, we may discard this case)

Case Q:

Number of bronze medals won by school 'D' =  $(100y - 120) \times 0.75 = 75y - 90$

Case Q (i):

Number of silver medals won by school 'E' =  $64y + 144$

So, number of bronze medals won by school 'E' =  $(64y + 144) \times 0.8 = 51.2y + 115.2$

ATQ;

$$100y + 75y - 90 + 100y - 120 = 64y + 64y + 144 + 51.2y + 115.2 - 86$$

Or,  $95.8y = 383.2$

So,  $y = 4$

Case Q (ii):

Number of silver medals won by school 'E' =  $64y - 144$

So, number of bronze medals won by school 'E' =  $(64y - 144) \times 0.8 = 51.2y - 115.2$

ATQ;

$$100y + 75y - 90 + 100y - 120 = 64y + 64y - 144 + 51.2y - 115.2 - 86$$

Or,  $95.8y = 135.2$

So,  $y \sim 1.41$  (Since 'y' is not an integer, we may discard this case)

So,  $y = 4$

So, total number of gold medals won by all five schools together =  $4 \times 400 = 1600$

For school 'A':

Total number of gold medals won by the school =  $1600 \times 0.24 = 384$

Number of silver medals won by the school =  $384 + 116 = 500$  or  $384 - 116 = 268$

When number of silver medals won = 268, then number of bronze medals won =  $268 \times 0.84 = 225.12$  (Since number of medals won must be an integer, this case can be discarded)

So, number of silver medals won by school 'A' = 500

And, number of bronze medals won by the school =  $500 \times 0.84 = 420$

Similarly,

School	Number of gold medals won	Number of silver medals won	Number of bronze medal won	Total number of medals won
A	384	500	420	1304
B	264	450	351	1065
C	296	400	284	980
D	400	280	210	890
E	256	400	320	976
Total	1600	2030	1585	5215

Required sum =  $420 + 284 = 704$

### Q.187) Solution – 2

Detailed solution:

ATQ;

$$24 + 16.5 + 18.5 + x + 5 + x - 4 = 100$$

$$\text{Or, } 2x = 40$$

$$\text{So, } x = 20$$

So, percentage of gold medals won by school 'D' out of total gold medals won by all 5 schools together = 25%

$$\text{And, that by school 'E' } = 20 - 4 = 16\%$$

Similarly,

Percentage of number of bronze medals won as percentage of number of silver medals won by school 'C' =  $3.5 \times 20 + 1 = 71\%$

Percentage of number of bronze medals won as percentage of number of silver medals won by school 'E' =  $4 \times 20 = 80\%$

Let total number of gold medals won by all five schools together be '400y'.

$$\text{So, number of gold medals won by school 'D' } = 400y \times 0.25 = '100y'$$

Number of silver medals won by school 'D' =  $100y + 120$  (Case 'P') or  $100y - 120$  (Case 'Q')

Number of gold medals won by school 'E' =  $400y \times 0.16 = 64y$

For case 'P':

Number of bronze medals won by school 'D' =  $(100y + 120) \times 0.75 = 75y + 90$

Case P (i):

Number of silver medals won by school 'E' =  $64y + 144$

So, number of bronze medals won by school 'E' =  $(64y + 144) \times 0.8 = 51.2y + 115.2$

ATQ;

$$100y + 75y + 90 + 100y + 120 = 64y + 64y + 144 + 51.2y + 115.2 - 86$$

Or,  $95.8y = -36.8$  (Since 'y' is a positive integer, we may discard this case).

Case P (ii):

Number of silver medals won by school 'E' =  $64y - 144$

So, number of bronze medals won by school 'E' =  $(64y - 144) \times 0.8 = 51.2y - 115.2$

ATQ;

$$100y + 75y + 90 + 100y + 120 = 64y + 64y - 144 + 51.2y - 115.2 - 86$$

Or,  $95.8y = -555.2$  (Since 'y' is a positive integer, we may discard this case)

Case Q:

Number of bronze medals won by school 'D' =  $(100y - 120) \times 0.75 = 75y - 90$

Case Q (i):

Number of silver medals won by school 'E' =  $64y + 144$

So, number of bronze medals won by school 'E' =  $(64y + 144) \times 0.8 = 51.2y + 115.2$

ATQ;

$$100y + 75y - 90 + 100y - 120 = 64y + 64y + 144 + 51.2y + 115.2 - 86$$

Or,  $95.8y = 383.2$

So,  $y = 4$

Case Q (ii):

Number of silver medals won by school 'E' =  $64y - 144$

So, number of bronze medals won by school 'E' =  $(64y - 144) \times 0.8 = 51.2y - 115.2$

ATQ;

$$100y + 75y - 90 + 100y - 120 = 64y + 64y - 144 + 51.2y - 115.2 - 86$$



Or,  $95.8y = 135.2$

So,  $y \sim 1.41$  (Since 'y' is not an integer, we may discard this case)

So,  $y = 4$

So, total number of gold medals won by all five schools together =  $4 \times 400 = 1600$

For school 'A':

Total number of gold medals won by the school =  $1600 \times 0.24 = 384$

Number of silver medals won by the school =  $384 + 116 = 500$  or  $384 - 116 = 268$

When number of silver medals won = 268, then number of bronze medals won =  $268 \times 0.84 = 225.12$  (Since number of medals won must be an integer, this case can be discarded)

So, number of silver medals won by school 'A' = 500

And, number of bronze medals won by the school =  $500 \times 0.84 = 420$

Similarly,

School	Number of gold medals won	Number of silver medals won	Number of bronze medal won	Total number of medals won
A	384	500	420	1304
B	264	450	351	1065
C	296	400	284	980
D	400	280	210	890
E	256	400	320	976
Total	1600	2030	1585	5215

Required ratio =  $320:(264 + 296) = 320:560 = 4:7$

**Q.188) Solution – 4**

Detailed solution:

ATQ;

$24 + 16.5 + 18.5 + x + 5 + x - 4 = 100$

Or,  $2x = 40$

So,  $x = 20$

So, percentage of gold medals won by school 'D' out of total gold medals won by all 5 schools together = 25%

And, that by school 'E' =  $20 - 4 = 16\%$

Similarly,

Percentage of number of bronze medals won as percentage of number of silver medals won by school 'C' =  $3.5 \times 20 + 1 = 71\%$

Percentage of number of bronze medals won as percentage of number of silver medals won by school 'E' =  $4 \times 20 = 80\%$

Let total number of gold medals won by all five schools together be '400y'.

So, number of gold medals won by school 'D' =  $400y \times 0.25 = '100y'$

Number of silver medals won by school 'D' =  $100y + 120$  (Case 'P') or  $100y - 120$  (Case 'Q')

Number of gold medals won by school 'E' =  $400y \times 0.16 = 64y$

For case 'P':

Number of bronze medals won by school 'D' =  $(100y + 120) \times 0.75 = 75y + 90$

Case P (i):

Number of silver medals won by school 'E' =  $64y + 144$

So, number of bronze medals won by school 'E' =  $(64y + 144) \times 0.8 = 51.2y + 115.2$

ATQ;

$100y + 75y + 90 + 100y + 120 = 64y + 64y + 144 + 51.2y + 115.2 - 86$

Or,  $95.8y = -36.8$  (Since 'y' is a positive integer, we may discard this case).

Case P (ii):

Number of silver medals won by school 'E' =  $64y - 144$

So, number of bronze medals won by school 'E' =  $(64y - 144) \times 0.8 = 51.2y - 115.2$

ATQ;

$100y + 75y + 90 + 100y + 120 = 64y + 64y - 144 + 51.2y - 115.2 - 86$

Or,  $95.8y = -555.2$  (Since 'y' is a positive integer, we may discard this case)

Case Q:

Number of bronze medals won by school 'D' =  $(100y - 120) \times 0.75 = 75y - 90$

Case Q (i):

Number of silver medals won by school 'E' =  $64y + 144$

So, number of bronze medals won by school 'E' =  $(64y + 144) \times 0.8 = 51.2y + 115.2$

ATQ;

$100y + 75y - 90 + 100y - 120 = 64y + 64y + 144 + 51.2y + 115.2 - 86$

Or,  $95.8y = 383.2$

So,  $y = 4$

Case Q (ii):

Number of silver medals won by school 'E' =  $64y - 144$

So, number of bronze medals won by school 'E' =  $(64y - 144) \times 0.8 = 51.2y - 115.2$

ATQ;

$100y + 75y - 90 + 100y - 120 = 64y + 64y - 144 + 51.2y - 115.2 - 86$

Or,  $95.8y = 135.2$

So,  $y \sim 1.41$  (Since 'y' is not an integer, we may discard this case)

So,  $y = 4$

So, total number of gold medals won by all five schools together =  $4 \times 400 = 1600$

For school 'A':

Total number of gold medals won by the school =  $1600 \times 0.24 = 384$

Number of silver medals won by the school =  $384 + 116 = 500$  or  $384 - 116 = 268$

When number of silver medals won = 268, then number of bronze medals won =  $268 \times 0.84 = 225.12$  (Since number of medals won must be an integer, this case can be discarded)

So, number of silver medals won by school 'A' = 500

And, number of bronze medals won by the school =  $500 \times 0.84 = 420$

Similarly,

School	Number of gold medals won	Number of silver medals won	Number of bronze medal won	Total number of medals won
A	384	500	420	1304
B	264	450	351	1065
C	296	400	284	980
D	400	280	210	890
E	256	400	320	976
Total	1600	2030	1585	5215

Required average =  $\{(980 + 890)/2\} = 935$

**Q.189) Solution – 5**

Detailed solution:

ATQ;

$$24 + 16.5 + 18.5 + x + 5 + x - 4 = 100$$

$$\text{Or, } 2x = 40$$

$$\text{So, } x = 20$$

So, percentage of gold medals won by school 'D' out of total gold medals won by all 5 schools together = 25%

$$\text{And, that by school 'E' } = 20 - 4 = 16\%$$

Similarly,

Percentage of number of bronze medals won as percentage of number of silver medals won by school 'C' =  $3.5 \times 20 + 1 = 71\%$

Percentage of number of bronze medals won as percentage of number of silver medals won by school 'E' =  $4 \times 20 = 80\%$

Let total number of gold medals won by all five schools together be '400y'.

$$\text{So, number of gold medals won by school 'D' } = 400y \times 0.25 = '100y'$$

Number of silver medals won by school 'D' =  $100y + 120$  (Case 'P') or  $100y - 120$  (Case 'Q')

$$\text{Number of gold medals won by school 'E' } = 400y \times 0.16 = 64y$$

For case 'P':

$$\text{Number of bronze medals won by school 'D' } = (100y + 120) \times 0.75 = 75y + 90$$

Case P (i):

$$\text{Number of silver medals won by school 'E' } = 64y + 144$$

$$\text{So, number of bronze medals won by school 'E' } = (64y + 144) \times 0.8 = 51.2y + 115.2$$

ATQ;

$$100y + 75y + 90 + 100y + 120 = 64y + 64y + 144 + 51.2y + 115.2 - 86$$

$$\text{Or, } 95.8y = -36.8 \text{ (Since 'y' is a positive integer, we may discard this case).}$$

Case P (ii):

$$\text{Number of silver medals won by school 'E' } = 64y - 144$$

$$\text{So, number of bronze medals won by school 'E' } = (64y - 144) \times 0.8 = 51.2y - 115.2$$

ATQ;

$$100y + 75y + 90 + 100y + 120 = 64y + 64y - 144 + 51.2y - 115.2 - 86$$

$$\text{Or, } 95.8y = -555.2 \text{ (Since 'y' is a positive integer, we may discard this case)}$$

Case Q:

Number of bronze medals won by school 'D' =  $(100y - 120) \times 0.75 = 75y - 90$

Case Q (i):

Number of silver medals won by school 'E' =  $64y + 144$

So, number of bronze medals won by school 'E' =  $(64y + 144) \times 0.8 = 51.2y + 115.2$

ATQ;

$100y + 75y - 90 + 100y - 120 = 64y + 64y + 144 + 51.2y + 115.2 - 86$

Or,  $95.8y = 383.2$

So,  $y = 4$

Case Q (ii):

Number of silver medals won by school 'E' =  $64y - 144$

So, number of bronze medals won by school 'E' =  $(64y - 144) \times 0.8 = 51.2y - 115.2$

ATQ;

$100y + 75y - 90 + 100y - 120 = 64y + 64y - 144 + 51.2y - 115.2 - 86$

Or,  $95.8y = 135.2$

So,  $y \sim 1.41$  (Since 'y' is not an integer, we may discard this case)

So,  $y = 4$

So, total number of gold medals won by all five schools together =  $4 \times 400 = 1600$

For school 'A':

Total number of gold medals won by the school =  $1600 \times 0.24 = 384$

Number of silver medals won by the school =  $384 + 116 = 500$  or  $384 - 116 = 268$

When number of silver medals won = 268, then number of bronze medals won =  $268 \times 0.84 = 225.12$  (Since number of medals won must be an integer, this case can be discarded)

So, number of silver medals won by school 'A' = 500

And, number of bronze medals won by the school =  $500 \times 0.84 = 420$

Similarly,

School	Number of gold medals won	Number of silver medals won	Number of bronze medal won	Total number of medals won
A	384	500	420	1304
B	264	450	351	1065
C	296	400	284	980

D	400	280	210	890
E	256	400	320	976
Total	1600	2030	1585	5215

Required difference =  $500 - 280 = 220$

**Q.190) Solution – 1**

Detailed solution:

ATQ;

$$24 + 16.5 + 18.5 + x + 5 + x - 4 = 100$$

$$\text{Or, } 2x = 40$$

$$\text{So, } x = 20$$

So, percentage of gold medals won by school 'D' out of total gold medals won by all 5 schools together = 25%

$$\text{And, that by school 'E' = } 20 - 4 = 16\%$$

Similarly,

Percentage of number of bronze medals won as percentage of number of silver medals won by school 'C' =  $3.5 \times 20 + 1 = 71\%$

Percentage of number of bronze medals won as percentage of number of silver medals won by school 'E' =  $4 \times 20 = 80\%$

Let total number of gold medals won by all five schools together be '400y'.

$$\text{So, number of gold medals won by school 'D' = } 400y \times 0.25 = '100y'$$

$$\text{Number of silver medals won by school 'D' = } 100y + 120 \text{ (Case 'P')} \text{ or } 100y - 120 \text{ (Case 'Q')}$$

$$\text{Number of gold medals won by school 'E' = } 400y \times 0.16 = 64y$$

For case 'P':

$$\text{Number of bronze medals won by school 'D' = } (100y + 120) \times 0.75 = 75y + 90$$

Case P (i):

$$\text{Number of silver medals won by school 'E' = } 64y + 144$$

$$\text{So, number of bronze medals won by school 'E' = } (64y + 144) \times 0.8 = 51.2y + 115.2$$

ATQ;

$$100y + 75y + 90 + 100y + 120 = 64y + 64y + 144 + 51.2y + 115.2 - 86$$

$$\text{Or, } 95.8y = -36.8 \text{ (Since 'y' is a positive integer, we may discard this case).}$$

Case P (ii):

Number of silver medals won by school 'E' =  $64y - 144$

So, number of bronze medals won by school 'E' =  $(64y - 144) \times 0.8 = 51.2y - 115.2$

ATQ;

$100y + 75y + 90 + 100y + 120 = 64y + 64y - 144 + 51.2y - 115.2 - 86$

Or,  $95.8y = -555.2$  (Since 'y' is a positive integer, we may discard this case)

Case Q:

Number of bronze medals won by school 'D' =  $(100y - 120) \times 0.75 = 75y - 90$

Case Q (i):

Number of silver medals won by school 'E' =  $64y + 144$

So, number of bronze medals won by school 'E' =  $(64y + 144) \times 0.8 = 51.2y + 115.2$

ATQ;

$100y + 75y - 90 + 100y - 120 = 64y + 64y + 144 + 51.2y + 115.2 - 86$

Or,  $95.8y = 383.2$

So,  $y = 4$

Case Q (ii):

Number of silver medals won by school 'E' =  $64y - 144$

So, number of bronze medals won by school 'E' =  $(64y - 144) \times 0.8 = 51.2y - 115.2$

ATQ;

$100y + 75y - 90 + 100y - 120 = 64y + 64y - 144 + 51.2y - 115.2 - 86$

Or,  $95.8y = 135.2$

So,  $y \sim 1.41$  (Since 'y' is not an integer, we may discard this case)

So,  $y = 4$

So, total number of gold medals won by all five schools together =  $4 \times 400 = 1600$

For school 'A':

Total number of gold medals won by the school =  $1600 \times 0.24 = 384$

Number of silver medals won by the school =  $384 + 116 = 500$  or  $384 - 116 = 268$

When number of silver medals won = 268, then number of bronze medals won =  $268 \times 0.84 = 225.12$  (Since number of medals won must be an integer, this case can be discarded)

So, number of silver medals won by school 'A' = 500

And, number of bronze medals won by the school =  $500 \times 0.84 = 420$

Similarly,

School	Number of gold medals won	Number of silver medals won	Number of bronze medal won	Total number of medals won
A	384	500	420	1304
B	264	450	351	1065
C	296	400	284	980
D	400	280	210	890
E	256	400	320	976
Total	1600	2030	1585	5215

ATQ;

$$m = 450$$

$$\text{And, } n = 400$$

$$\text{so, required value} = (450 - 400) \times 3 = 150$$

### **Q.191) Solution – 3**

Detailed solution:

Statement-I:

Let the cost price of the article be Rs. 'x'.

Selling price of the article = Rs.  $1.45x$

Marked price of the article =  $1.1 \times 1.45x = \text{Rs. } 1.595x$

$$\text{Now, } 1.595x - 1.45x = 870$$

$$0.145x = 870$$

$$x = 6000$$

So, the selling price of the article =  $1.45 \times 6000 = \text{Rs. } 8700$

So, statement-I alone is sufficient to answer the question.

Statement-II:

Let the cost price of the article be Rs. 'x'.

$$1.5x - 1.45x = 300$$

$$0.05x = 300$$



$$x = 6000$$

So, the selling price of the article =  $1.45 \times 6000 = \text{Rs. } 8700$

So, statement-II alone is sufficient to answer the question.

**Q.192) Solution – 4**

Detailed solution:

Let the present ages of mother and father be ' $9x$ ' years and ' $10x$ ' years, respectively.

Statement I:

Let the present age of child be ' $y$ ' years.

According to the statement:

$$(10x + 10) \times 0.44 = y$$

$$\text{Or, } 4.4x + 4.4 = y$$

Since, there are two variables and only one equation, it is impossible to find the unique values.

So, data in statement I alone is not sufficient to answer the question.

Statement II:

According to the statement:

Present age of child =  $10x \times 0.3 = '3x'$  years

$$3x + 24 = 9x$$

$$\text{Or, } 6x = 24$$

$$\text{So, } x = 4$$

So, present age of child =  $3x = 3 \times 4 = 12$  years

So, data in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.

Statement III:

Present age of the child =  $(10x - 28)$  years

Six years ago from now, age of the child =  $(10x - 28 - 6) = (10x - 34)$  years

According to the statement:

$$9x - 6 = 5(10x - 34)$$

$$\text{Or, } 9x - 6 = 50x - 170$$

$$41x = 164$$

$$\text{So, } x = 4$$

So, present age of child =  $10x - 28 = 10 \times 4 - 28 = 12$  years

So, data in statement III alone is sufficient to answer the question.

Statement IV:

According to the statement:

$$10x - 9x = 4$$

$$\text{Or, } x = 4$$

So, present age of mother =  $9 \times 4 = 36$  years

So, present age of child =  $36 - 24 = 12$  years

So, data in statement IV alone is sufficient to answer the question.

### Q.193) Solution – 5

Detailed solution:

$$14: 15: 20$$

Ratio of the time investment of Harry: Ron: Cedrick

$$= 14 \times 5 + \left(14 + \frac{15 \times 2}{5}\right) \times 7: 15 \times 8 + \left(15 + \frac{20}{4}\right) \times 4: 20 \times 8 + \left(20 + \frac{15 \times 2}{3}\right) \times 4$$

$$= 210: 200: 280$$

$$\text{Reqd}\% = \frac{(210-200)}{(280-200)} \times 100 = 12.5\%$$

### Q.194) Solution – 1

Detailed solution:

Let the speed of boat 'A' in still water = 'x' km/h

Then, speed of boat 'B' in still water =  $(x + 8)$  km/h

Let the speed of the stream = 'y' km/h

Upstream speed of boat 'A' =  $(x - y)$  km/h

Downstream speed of boat 'A' =  $(x + y)$  km/h

Upstream speed of boat 'B' =  $(x + 8 - y)$  km/h

Downstream speed of boat 'B' =  $(x + 8 + y)$  km/h

According to the statement,

$$(x + y) : (x + 8 - y) = 9:8$$

$$\text{Or, } 8x + 8y = 9x - 9y + 72$$

$$\text{Or, } 17y = x + 72 \text{ - [equation I]}$$

Also, according to the statement,

$$(x - y) : (x + 8 + y) = 6:11$$

$$\text{Or, } 11x - 11y = 6x + 48 + 6y$$

$$\text{Or, } 5x = 17y + 48$$

$$\text{Or, } 17y = 5x - 48 \text{ - [equation II]}$$

Equating equations (I) and (II)

$$\text{So, } x + 72 = 5x - 48$$

$$\text{Or, } 120 = 4x$$

$$\text{So, } x = (120/4) = 30$$

Therefore, speed of boat 'A' and boat 'B' in still water is 30 km/h and 38 km/h, respectively

$$\text{So, } y = (5 \times 30 - 48) \div 17 = 102 \div 17 = 6$$

So, upstream and downstream speed of boat 'A' is 24 km/h and 36 km/h respectively

Upstream and downstream speed of boat 'B' is 32 km/h and 44 km/h.

Quantity I:

Distance travelled by boat 'A' in downstream in 125 minutes =  $36 \times (125/60) = 75$  km

Distance travelled by boat 'B' in upstream in 75 minutes =  $32 \times (75/60) = 40$  km

$$\text{So, Quantity I} = 75 + 40 = 115 \text{ km}$$

Quantity II:

Upstream speed of boat 'C' =  $50 - 6 = 44$  km/h

Distance travelled by boat 'A' and boat 'B' in upstream in 1 hour is 24 km and 32 km, respectively.

Speed of boat 'C' in upstream =  $50 - 6 = 44$  km/h

Distance travelled by boat 'C' in upstream in 1 hour = 44 km

$$\text{So, Quantity II} = 24 + 32 + 44 = 100 \text{ km}$$

Therefore, quantity I > quantity II

### **Q.195) Solution – 2**

Detailed solution:

Quantity I:

Let the cost price of the article = Rs. '100x'

Then,  $P = 100x \times 1.36 - 140 = \text{Rs. } (136x - 140)$

And,  $Q = 100x \times 1.28 - 120 = \text{Rs. } (128x - 120)$

According to the question,

$$(136x - 140) : (128x - 120) = 19:18$$

$$\text{Or, } 2448x - 2520 = 2432x - 2280$$

$$\text{Or, } 16x = 240$$

$$\text{So, } x = (240/16) = 15$$

Therefore, cost price of the article =  $15 \times 100 = \text{Rs. } 1,500$

So, quantity I = Rs. 1,500

Quantity II:

Compound interest received on investing Rs. 10,500

$$= 10500 \times \{1 + (y/100)\}^2 - 10500 = 2205$$

$$\text{Or, } 10500 \times \{1 + (y/100)\}^2 = 10500 + 2205 = 12705$$

$$\text{So, } \{1 + (y/100)\}^2 = 12705 \div 10500 = 1.21$$

$$\text{So, } \{(100 + y)/100\} = \sqrt{1.21} = 1.1$$

$$\text{So, } 100 + y = 110$$

$$\text{So, } y = 110 - 100 = 10$$

Therefore,  $(y + 5) \% = 15\%$

Compound interest received on investing Rs. 4800 =  $4800 \times \{1 + (15/100)\}^2 - 4800$

$$= 4800 \times 1.15^2 - 4800$$

$$= 6348 - 4800 = \text{Rs. } 1,548$$

So, Quantity II = Rs. 1,548

Therefore, quantity I < quantity II

### **Q.196) Solution – 1**

Detailed solution:

$$x^3 - 9x^2 + 23x - 15 = 0$$

$$\text{Or, } x \times (x^2 - 9x + 23) = 15$$

$$\text{Or, } x \times (x^2 - 9x + 23) = 15 \times 1$$

So, let  $x = 1$

$$\text{So, } 1 \times (1^2 - 9 \times 1 + 23) = 15$$

$$\text{Or, } 1 - 9 + 23 = 15$$

$$\text{Or, } 15 = 15$$

Since, LHS = RHS,  $x = 1$

So, we can divide the given equation by  $(x - 1)$ .

On dividing the given equation by  $(x - 1)$ , we have;

$$(x^3 - 9x^2 + 23x - 15) = (x - 1)(x^2 - 8x + 15)$$

$$\text{Or, } x^2 - 8x + 15 = 0$$

$$\text{Or, } x^2 - 5x - 3x + 15 = 0$$

$$\text{Or, } x(x - 5) - 3(x - 5) = 0$$

$$\text{Or, } (x - 5)(x - 3) = 0$$

$$\text{So, } x = 5 \text{ or } x = 3$$

Since,  $p > q > r$  So,  $p = 5$ ,  $q = 3$  and  $r = 1$

Quantity I:

$$\text{Required value} = 8 \times 5 = 40$$

$$\text{So, Quantity I} = 40$$

Quantity II:

$$\text{Required value} = 3 + 40 = 43$$

$$\text{So, Quantity II} = 43$$

Quantity III:

$$\text{Required value} = 1 \times 20 = 20$$

$$\text{So, Quantity III} = 20$$

$$\text{So, Quantity I} < \text{Quantity II} > \text{Quantity III}$$

### **Q.197) Solution – 5**

Detailed solution:

Let, amount deposited by Rajiv in scheme A and Arjun in scheme B be Rs.  $x$  and Rs.  $y$ , respectively.

$$\text{Interest earned by Arjun from scheme A} = 8400 \times \{(1.2)^2 - 1\} = \text{Rs. } 3696$$

$$\text{Interest earned by Rajiv from scheme A} = x \times \{(1.)^2 - 1\} = \text{Rs. } 0.21x$$

$$\text{Interest earned by Arjun from scheme B} = y \times 0.15 \times 2 = \text{Rs. } 0.3y$$

$$\text{Interest earned by Rajiv from scheme B} = 3700 \times 0.24 \times 2 = \text{Rs. } 1776$$

$$\text{So, sum of interest earned by both of them} = 3696 + 0.21x + 0.3y + 1776 = \text{Rs. } '5472 + 0.21x + 0.3y'$$

From option I:

$$\text{Sum of interest} = '5472 + 0.21x + 0.3y' = 5472 + 0.21 \times 7200 + 0.3 \times 4120 = 5472 + 1512 + 1236 = \text{Rs. } 8220$$

So, option I can be the answer.

From option II:

Sum of interest =  $'5472 + 0.21x + 0.3y'$  =  $5472 + 0.21 \times 9600 + 0.3 \times 3640 = 5472 + 2016 + 1092 =$   
Rs. 8580

So, option II cannot be the answer.

From option III:

Sum of interest =  $'5472 + 0.21x + 0.3y'$  =  $5472 + 0.21 \times 8000 + 0.3 \times 5400 = 5472 + 1680 + 1620 =$   
Rs. 8772

So, option III can be the answer.

### **Q.198) Solution – 3**

Detailed solution:

Let the speed of the rescue boat =  $'10x'$  km/h

Then, speed of the stream =  $10x \times 0.6 = '6x'$  km/h

So, downstream speed of the boat =  $10x + 6x = '16x'$  km/h

So, time taken by the boat to reach the point where the man fell =  $(64/16x) = (4/x)$  hours

So, distance travelled by the man who fell in  $(4/x)$  hours =  $(4/x) \times 6x = 24$  km

Now, distance between the boat and the man = 24 km

Relative speed of the boat w.r.t the man =  $16x + (5 - 6x) = (10x + 5)$  km/h

According to the question,

$$\{24/(10x + 5)\} = (48/60) = 0.8$$

$$\text{Or, } 24 = 8x + 4$$

$$\text{So, } x = (20/8) = 2.5$$

So, downstream speed of the boat =  $16 \times 2.5 = 40$  km/h

So, total distance covered by the boat =  $64 + 0.8 \times 40 = 64 + 32 = 96$  km

### **Q.199) Solution – 3**

Detailed solution:

For paper A:

Area = Area of square - 4\*Area of quadrant.

$$\text{Radius} = 14/2 = 7\text{mm}$$

Required area =  $(130 \times 130) - \text{area of circle of radius } 7\text{mm}$

Required area =  $16900 - 22/7 * 7 * 7$

Area =  $16746 \text{ m}^2$

For paper B:

Length of paper =  $150 \text{ mm}$

Breadth of paper =  $150/1.2 = 125 \text{ mm}$

Radius of semi circle =  $125/2 = 62.5 \text{ mm}$

Remaining area =  $150 * 125 - 62.5 * 62.5 * 22/7$

=  $18750 - 12276.8$

=  $6473.2$

Required percentage =  $(16746 - 6473.2) * 100 / 16746$

=  $61.3\%$  less

### **Q.200) Solution – 2**

Detailed solution:

All divisors of 12 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 12 itself.

Now, if N is divisible by 12, then it is automatically divisible by all other divisors. So, it cannot be divisible by at most two divisors.

So, N is not divisible by 12.

Similarly, N cannot be divisible by 6 or 4.

In other perspective, N can ONLY be divisible by the prime factors of 12.

So, N can be divisible by 2 or 3 but not by both.

N can be 1 also.

So, possible values of N can be 1, 2a, and 3b where a and b are natural numbers.

So, the HCF of 1, 2a, and 3b is 1.

Hence, option 2 is correct.

EduTap

# RBI GRADE B 2023

## PHASE 2

### Finance & Management Memory Based Paper

### Detailed Explanations





Dear Students,

It is with great pleasure that we present to you this question paper document with detailed explanations for the **RBI Grade B – Phase 2 - 2023**. This document has been meticulously to serve as a valuable resource for candidates preparing for the RBI grade B 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 exam**.

## RBI Grade B 2023 – Phase 2 - Recollected Questions)

### Sub-section – Objective

**Q.1) The National Bank for Financing Infrastructure and Development Bill, 2021 was introduced in Lok Sabha on March 22, 2021. The Bill seeks to establish the National Bank for Financing Infrastructure and Development (NaBFID) as the principal development financial institution (DFIs) for \_\_\_\_\_ sector. (1 Marks)**

- A. Finance
- B. Infrastructure
- C. Railway
- D. Roadways
- E. Export

**Q.2) From the following details calculate the return to assets ratio. (1 Marks)**

- Income = 100 Lakh
- Assets = 500 Lakh

- A. 10%
- B. 30%
- C. 20%
- D. 40%
- E. 50%

**Q.3) As per OCEAN model, if a person is organized, self-disciplined and he or she is achievement oriented, then which of the following personality trait can be associated to him or her? (1 Marks)**

- A. Openness
- B. Extraversion
- C. Agreeableness
- D. Conscientiousness
- E. Neuroticism

**Q.4) In the field of Management, \_\_\_\_\_ describes the difference between true and exposed emotions. (1 Marks)**

- A. Perception Défense
- B. Emotional Intelligence
- C. Cognitive Dissonance
- D. Emotional dissonance
- E. Emotional Management

**Q.5) Which of the following theories of ethics, focusses on consequences of greater good and evil? (1 Marks)**

- A. Teleological Theory of Ethics
- B. Deontological Theory of Ethics
- C. Virtue Ethics
- D. Ethics-Justice Theory
- E. None of the above

**Q.6) Generally, \_\_\_\_\_ is the principle which focusses on the kind of value which displaces concerns of others (1 Marks)**

- A. Distribution
- B. Justice
- C. Right
- D. Entitlements
- E. Care

**Q.7) Under the Liberalized Remittance Scheme, all resident individuals, including minors, are allowed to freely remit up to \_\_\_\_\_ per financial year (April – March) for any permissible current or capital account transaction or a combination of both. (1 Marks)**

- A. INR 2,50,000
- B. USD 2,50,000
- C. USD 50,000
- D. INR 50,000
- E. INR 15,000

**Q.8) In the field of Finance, which of the following is an example of Alternative Sources of Finance? (1 Marks)**

- A. Overdraft Credit
- B. G-secs
- C. Bonds
- D. Bank Loan
- E. Forfaiting

**Q.9) In general context, which of the following is type of non-Tax revenue? (1 Marks)**

- A. GST
- B. Custom Duties
- C. Interest
- D. Production Duties
- E. None of the above

**Q.10) Ramesh lent Rupees 25000 to Suresh for 3 months. After three months Ramesh had to pay rupees 25000 to Rajesh so he underwrote an instrument obliging Suresh to pay rupees 25000 directly to Rajesh and thus absolving himself from the liability. What kind of negotiable instrument will they use? (1 Marks)**

- A. Line of Credit
- B. Promissory Note
- C. Bill of Exchange
- D. Bill of Landing
- E. Commercial Paper

**Directions (11-15): Read the following Paragraph and answer the questions that follows.**

Indian Government is committed to provide financial inclusiveness and support to the marginalized and hitherto socio-economically neglected classes. Financial Inclusion is a national priority of the Government as it is an enabler for inclusive growth. It is important as it provides an avenue to the poor for bringing their savings into the formal financial system, an avenue to remit money to their families in villages besides taking them out of the clutches of the usurious money lenders.

In the same regard, one such \_\_\_\_\_ "X" \_\_\_\_\_ scheme to promote financial inclusion, was launched by the government on 15th August 2014, which is one of the biggest financial inclusion initiatives in the world.

Moving forward, in order to move towards creating a universal social security system for all Indians, especially the poor and the under-privileged, three ambitious Jan Suraksha Schemes or Social Security Schemes pertaining to Insurance and Pension Sector were announced by the Government in the Budget for 2015-16. The schemes were launched on 9th May 2015, for providing life & accident risk insurance and social security at a very affordable cost namely (a) Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (b) Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojana and (C) Atal Pension Yojana

(This is a recreated passage and not the exact one asked in the exam)

**Q11) Read the above passage carefully, and identify "\_\_\_\_X\_\_\_\_" scheme launched by the government on 15th August 2014. (2 Marks)**

- A. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Kalyan Yojana
- B. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
- C. Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana
- D. Pradhan Mantri Jan Manthan Yojana
- E. Pradhan Mantri Jan Yojana

**Q12. What is the insurance limit under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana. (2 Marks)**

- A. 1,00,000
- B. 3,00,000
- C. 2,00,000
- D. 4,00,000
- E. None of Above

**Q13. With regards to the above-mentioned paragraph, what is the Age limit to join the Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana. (2 Marks)**

- A. 50 Years
- B. 55 Years
- C. 60 Years
- D. 65 Years
- E. 40 Years

**Q14. With regards to the above-mentioned paragraph, what is the maximum pension received under PM-Atal Pension Yojana. (2 Marks)**

- A. 5000
- B. 2000
- C. 1000
- D. 1500
- E. None of the above

**Q15) With regards to the above-mentioned paragraph, what is the premium paid under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana? (2 Marks)**

- A. Rs. 10
- B. Rs. 20
- C. Rs. 12
- D. Rs. 40
- E. Rs. 25

**Directions (16-18): Read the following Paragraph and answer the questions that follows.**

Motivation is the driving force that compels individuals to act and pursue goals, stemming from internal desires or external incentives. It energizes behavior, directing efforts toward achieving objectives and satisfying needs, influencing performance and satisfaction in various aspects of life.

Two eminent contributors to the field of motivation are Abraham Maslow and David McClelland. They have identified specific workplace motivational needs. In this context, David McClelland proposed \_\_\_\_\_ "X" \_\_\_\_\_ motivating elements, while Maslow presented the hierarchical

structure of the need pyramid. Their seminal work has significantly advanced the understanding of human motivation in organizational settings.

(This is a recreated passage and not the exact one asked in the exam)

**Q.16) With regards to the above-mentioned paragraph, Identify “X” from the following given options. (2 Marks)**

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. None of the above

**Q.17) With regards of the above paragraph, if an employee is currently at the Physiological needs, then what will be the highest level as per Maslow motivational theory. (2 Marks)**

- A. Safety Needs
- B. Security Needs
- C. Belonginess Needs
- D. Self Esteem Needs
- E. Self-Actualization Needs

**Q.18) Managers' perceptions of employees can vary significantly. Some may view certain employees as lazy and disliking work, while others may perceive them as enthusiastic and enjoying their job. Identify the theory of motivation which explains such different Managers' perceptions of employees. (2 Marks)**

- A. Adam Equity Theory
- B. Vroom Expectancy Theory
- C. Theory X and Theory Y
- D. ERG theory
- E. None of the above

**Directions (19-20): Read the following Paragraph and answer the questions that follows.**

Leadership is the process of guiding and influencing individuals or a group to achieve shared goals. Effective leaders inspire and motivate others, foster collaboration, and make strategic decisions. Leadership involves traits like communication, empathy, vision, and adaptability, empowering people to realize their potential and achieve collective success.

Kurt Lewin, a psychologist, made significant contributions to the study of leadership through his research on group dynamics and social psychology.

(This is a recreated passage and not the exact one asked in the exam)

**Q.19) With regards to the above-mentioned paragraph, which of the following are the three leadership styles introduced by the Kurt Lewin in 1930? (2 Marks)**

- A. Autocratic, Democratic, and Equity
- B. Autocratic, Democratic, and Laissez-faire.
- C. Autocratic, Delegative, and Equity
- D. Power, Democratic, and Equity
- E. Autocratic, Democratic, and Supportive

**Q.20) There are multiple leadership styles which a leader can follow, in the same regard, which of the following is/are the examples of contingency theory of leadership. (2 Marks)**

- A. Fielder Contingency Theory
- B. House path Goal Theory
- C. Blake and Mouton Managerial Grid
- D. Both Option A and B
- E. Both Option A and C

**Directions (21-25): Read the following Paragraph and answer the questions that follows.**

A Discussion Paper on 'Governance in Commercial Banks in India' was issued by the Reserve Bank on June 11, 2021 to review the framework for governance in the commercial banks. In order to address a few operative aspects received through such feedback, it has been decided to issue instructions with regard to the Chair and meetings of the board, composition of certain committees of the board, age, tenure and remuneration of directors, and appointment of the whole-time directors (WTDs).

Under the revised guidelines for Appointment of Directors and Constitution of Committees of the Board, The Chair of the board shall be an independent director. In the absence of the Chair of the board, the meetings of the board shall be chaired by an independent director. The quorum for the board meetings shall be \_\_\_\_\_ "X" \_\_\_\_\_ of the total strength of the board or three directors, whichever is higher. At least half of the directors attending the meetings of the board shall be independent directors.

Moreover, banks are required to form, Audit Committee of Board (ACB) and Risk Management Committee of the Board (RMCB).

The revised instructions would be applicable to all the Private Sector Banks including Small Finance Banks (SFBs) and wholly owned subsidiaries of Foreign Banks. In respect of State Bank of India and Nationalized Banks

(This is a recreated passage and not the exact one asked in the exam)

**Q.21) Which part of the of the banking is being addressed by RBI in the above-mentioned passage? (2 Marks)**

- A. Corporate Management
- B. Corporate Governance
- C. Risk Management
- D. Outsourcing the IT process
- E. Outsourcing the KYC Process

**Q.22) With regards to the above-mentioned paragraph, The Audit Committee of the Board (ACB) shall be constituted with only \_\_\_\_\_. (2 Marks)**

- A. Independent Directors
- B. Non-Independent Directors
- C. Non-executive directors (NEDs)
- D. Promoters
- E. None of the above

**Q.23) With regards to the above-mentioned paragraph, Under Risk Management Committee of the Board (RMCB), The board shall constitute an RMCB with a majority of NEDs. The RMCB shall meet with a quorum of three members. Meetings of RMCB shall be chaired by an \_\_\_\_\_. (2 Marks)**

- A. Independent Directors
- B. Non-Independent Directors
- C. Non-executive directors (NEDs)
- D. Promoters
- E. None of the above

**Q.24) With regard to the above-mentioned paragraph, Identify "X". (2 Marks)**

- A. 1/2
- B. 1/3
- C. 2/3
- D. 3/2
- E. None of the above

**Q.25) The Chair of the board may be a member of the RMCB only if he/she has the requisite \_\_\_\_\_ expertise. (2 Marks)**

- A. Finance Expertise
- B. Risk management Expertise
- C. Audit Expertise
- D. Corporate Expertise



E. None of the above

**Directions (26-28): Read the following Paragraph and answer the questions that follows.**

Rohan's career journey was full of changes, trying out different roles. However, poor communication always held him back. Despite his skills, he felt the need to conquer this obstacle for true success. Like Rohan, many people face multiple barriers to the communication process, some of them are listed below -

- A. Misunderstanding due to translation error caused due to lack of proficiency of translator in both languages.
- B. Lack of confidence of subordinate to communicate and give feedback to superior.
- C. Rules and regulations hindering the communication and Complexity in Organizational structure
- D. Lack of time due to pre-occupied mind

Lastly, Rohan can improve his communication skills through several steps. Firstly, he should actively listen to others and be open to feedback. Practicing clear and concise expression will help him articulate his ideas better.

(This is a recreated passage and not the exact one asked in the exam)

**Q.26) With regards to the above-mentioned passage, which of the following is/are example of personal barriers in the communication process. (2 Marks)**

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

**Q.27) Identify the barriers of communication, wherein the person (Sender or Receiver) is unable to translate the language in the required manner.**

- A. Personal Barriers
- B. Semantic Barriers
- C. Organizational Barriers
- D. Emotional Barriers
- E. Psychological barriers

**Q.28) Which of the following is an example of Non-Verbal Communication**

- A. Writing letter
- B. Memos
- C. Body Language and Gestures
- D. Flyers and posters
- E. Infographics

**Q.29) Power is the capacity to exert authority, influence decisions, direct actions, or command resources, often to attain specific objectives or maintain control. There are different types or basis of power. Raven has identified power bases of two broad categories: Positional and personal, in the same regards, identify the correct option from below –**

- A. Positional (legitimate, reward, Coercive) , Personal (knowledge, referent)
- B. Personal (legitimate, reward, Coercive), Positional (knowledge, referent)
- C. Personal (Charismatic power), Positional (knowledge, referent power)
- D. Positional (Coercive power), Personal (Reward Power)
- E. None of the above

**Q.30) Identify the theory of corporate governance, which is based on the perception that a corporation for its effective function has to forge a number of relations with different people/institutions including suppliers, consumers, employees, government.**

- A. Steward Ship Theory
- B. Stakeholder Theory
- C. Agency Theory
- D. Feedback Theory
- E. None of the above

### **Sub-section – Descriptive Writing**

**Question 1 - What is Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC)? How it will beat other e-commerce giants like Amazon and Flipkart (400 words, 10 marks)**

**Question 2 - What is a code of conduct? How it is implemented in an organization (400 words, 10 marks)**

**Question 3 - RBI has Allowed Pre-Sanctioned Credit Lines Via UPI. How is it a step towards financial inclusion? (400 words, 10 marks)**

**Question 4 - What is the contribution of Henry Fayol in the field of management? Also, explain fourteen principles of management as given by him? (600 words, 15 marks)**

**Question 5 - Discuss the big-five model of personality. (600 words, 15 marks)**

**Question 6 - Briefly explain the Retail direct scheme of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)? (600 words, 15 marks)**

## **Answer Key**

## RBI Grade B 2023 – Phase 2 - Recollected Questions

### Section – Objective (1 Marker)

Question Number	Answer
1	B
2	C
3	D
4	D
5	A
6	E
7	B
8	E
9	C
10	C

### Section – Objective (2 Marker)

Question Number	Answer	Question Number	Answer
11	B	21	B
12	C	22	C
13	A	23	A
14	A	24	B
15	B	25	B
16	C	26	E
17	E	27	B
18	C	28	C
19	B	29	A
20	D	30	B

RBI Grade B 2023 - Phase 2 - Recollected Questions

## Explanations

### Sub-section – Objective

#### Q.1) Explanation:

The National Bank for Financing Infrastructure and Development Bill, 2021 was introduced in Lok Sabha on March 22, 2021. The Bill seeks to establish the National Bank for Financing Infrastructure and Development (NaBFID) as the principal **development financial institution (DFIs) for infrastructure financing**.

NaBFID shall be regulated and supervised as an All India Financial Institution (AIFI) by the Reserve Bank under Sections 45L and 45N of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

Hence **B** is the correct answer.

#### Q.2) Explanation:

The term return on assets (ROA) refers to a financial ratio that indicates how profitable a company is in relation to its total assets. Corporate management, analysts, and investors can use ROA to determine how efficiently a company uses its assets to generate a profit.

Here, use the formula to ROA, which is Profit After Tax (Net income)/ Assets.

$$\text{ROA} = 100 \text{ lakh} / 500 \text{ lakh} = 20\%$$

Hence **C** is the correct answer.

#### Q.3) Explanation:

The Big Five personality traits are extraversion (also often spelled extroversion), agreeableness, openness, conscientiousness, and neuroticism.

Conscientiousness: Standard features of this dimension include high levels of thoughtfulness, good impulse control, and goal-directed behaviors

Therefore, **if we see and match the key words of the question, then the answer will Conscientiousness.**

Hence **D** is the correct answer.

#### Q.4) Explanation:

Emotional dissonance refers to the psychological conflict or incongruity that occurs when an individual experiences a discrepancy between their true emotions and the emotions they express or display in a particular situation. **This concept is often associated with the workplace, especially in professions where employees are required to regulate their emotions as part of their job duties.**

It is important to counteract the effects of emotional labor and emotional dissonance. Employees who engage in surface displays should be given a chance to relax and recharge

**Hence D is the correct answer.**

**Q.5) Explanation:**

Greek philosophers, in particular Aristotle, popularized the teleological theory. The word teleology is derived from telos which means the end or consequences.

**Teleological theories do give a definite perspective to make moral choices by comparing competitive alternatives, and the relative impact on people.**

**Hence A is the correct answer.**

**Q.6) Explanation:**

**Care Ethics** - All religions in the world including Jainism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam and Buddhism depend on care-based ethics.

Care-based ethics teach the golden rule: "Do unto others as you would have them do to you". The ethics of care is based on the philosophical theory of reversibility. It gives us the realization that how will we feel if we are the victims and others are the caretakers.

**Hence E is the correct answer.**

**Q.7) Explanation:**

**The LRS full form is Liberalised Remittance Scheme.** It is a foreign exchange policy initiative introduced by the Reserve Bank of India in 2004. It intended to simplify and streamline the process of remitting funds outside India.

Under the Liberalized Remittance Scheme, all resident individuals, including minors, are allowed to freely remit up to USD 2,50,000 per financial year (April – March) for any permissible current or capital account transaction or a combination of both.

**Hence B is the correct answer.**

**Q.8) Explanation:**

Forfaiting is similar to factoring which allows exporters to obtain cash by selling their receivables from the foreign country at some discount.

In simple words, Forfaiting is a type of financing that helps exporters receive immediate cash by selling their receivables at a discount through a third party.

**Hence E is the correct answer.**

**Q.9) Explanation:**

Non-tax revenue refers to the income or revenue that a government or public sector entity generates from sources other than taxes.

**Examples of non-tax revenue sources include:**

- **Fees and charges:** Revenue generated from fees for government services, licenses, permits, and administrative charges.
- **Dividends and profits:** Earnings from government-owned enterprises and corporations in which the government has a stake.
- **Interest and dividends on investments:** Revenue earned from investments made by the government or public sector entities in bonds, stocks, or other financial instruments.

Non-tax revenue plays a crucial role in funding various government expenses and development projects. It complements tax revenue and helps governments diversify their income sources while reducing reliance solely on taxation to meet financial needs

**Hence C is the correct answer.**

**Q.10) Explanation:**

The negotiable instrument that Ramesh and Suresh will use in this scenario is Bill of Exchange.

A Bill of Exchange is a written instrument that contains an unconditional order by the drawer (Ramesh) to the drawee (Suresh) to pay a certain sum of money to the payee (Rajesh) or their order at a specified future date. In this case, Ramesh will be the drawer, Suresh will be the drawee, and Rajesh will be the payee.

**By issuing a Bill of Exchange, Ramesh instructs Suresh to make the payment directly to Rajesh, thus absolving himself from the liability of repaying the debt to Rajesh.** It allows for the transfer of the liability from Ramesh to Suresh, making Suresh responsible for paying the debt to Rajesh at the specified time.

**Hence C is the correct answer.**

**Q.11) Explanation:**

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana was announced by the honorable Prime Minister of India Shri. Narendra Modi in the year 2014, on the eve of Independence Day.

Objective of "Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)" is ensuring access to various financial services like availability of basic savings bank account, access to need based credit, remittances facility, insurance and pension to the excluded sections i.e. weaker sections & low-income groups using technology. **Under the Jan Dhan scheme, any individual who is older than 10 years of age and does not possess a bank account can open one in his or her name with an opening deposit of zero.**

### It has following benefits

- Individuals whose Jan Dhan account completes 6 months are eligible to an overdraft facility of Rs.10,000
- No minimum balance required
- The scheme offers a life cover of Rs. 30,000 to customers who comply with certain norms of the scheme and offers **Rs.2,00,000 as insurance sum in the event of death due to accident**

Hence B is the correct answer.

### Q.12) Explanation:

Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) is an insurance scheme by Ministry of Finance, offering life insurance cover for death due to any reason. It is a one-year cover, renewable from year to year. The scheme is offered / administered through LIC and other Life Insurance companies willing to offer the product on similar terms with necessary approvals and tie ups with Banks / Post office for this purpose.

All individual account holders of participating banks/ Post **office in the age group of 18 to 50 years** are entitled to join. Aadhaar is the primary KYC for the bank / Post office account. **PMJJBY offers a renewable one-year term life cover of ₹ 2.00 Lakh**

Hence C is the correct answer.

### Q.13) Explanation:

Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) is an insurance scheme by Ministry of Finance, offering life insurance cover for death due to any reason. It is a one-year cover, renewable from year to year. The scheme is offered / administered through LIC and other Life Insurance companies willing to offer the product on similar terms with necessary approvals and tie ups with Banks / Post office for this purpose.

All individual account holders of participating banks/ Post **office in the age group of 18 to 50 years** are entitled to join. Aadhaar is the primary KYC for the bank / Post office account. **PMJJBY offers a renewable one year term life cover of ₹ 2.00 Lakh**

Hence A is the correct answer.

### Q.14) Explanation:

Atal Pension Yojana (APY) is an old age income security scheme for all the savings account holder between age group 18-40. Each subscriber under APY shall receive a guaranteed minimum pension of Rs. **1000 per month or Rs. 2000 per month or Rs. 3000 per month or Rs. 4000 per month or Rs. 5000 per month, after the age of 60 years until death.**

Hence A is the correct answer.

**Q.15) Explanation:**

Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana accident Insurance Scheme offering accidental death and disability cover for death or disability on account of an **accident. Premium paid is Rs.20/- per annum** per member.

This Scheme is available to people in the age group 18 to 70 years with a bank account who give their consent to join / enable auto-debit on or before 31st May for the coverage period 1st June to 31st May on an annual renewal basis.

**Hence B is the correct answer**

**Q.16) Explanation:**

David McClelland identified three learned or acquired needs, often referred to as "manifest needs." These needs are:

- **Achievement Need (nAch):** This is the desire to excel, accomplish challenging goals, and experience a sense of accomplishment and success.
- **Affiliation Need (nAff):** This need pertains to the desire for social interaction, companionship, and positive relationships with others.
- **Power Need (nPow):** The power need involves the desire to influence, control, and have an impact on others or one's environment.

**Hence C is the correct answer**

**Q.17) Explanation:**

If an employee's physiological needs are met, the highest level they can aspire to as per Maslow's motivational theory is self-actualization. At this stage, they seek personal growth, fulfillment, and the realization of their full potential, focusing on creativity and self-development.

**Hence E is the correct answer**

**Q.18) Explanation:**

Theory X and Theory Y are contrasting management theories proposed by Douglas McGregor. Theory X assumes employees are inherently lazy, dislike work, and need constant supervision, relying on punishments and rewards. In contrast, Theory Y suggests that employees are intrinsically motivated, enjoy work, and can be self-directed when given autonomy and responsibility. These theories influence managerial approaches, with Theory Y fostering a more participative and empowering leadership style

**Hence C is the correct answer**

**Q.19) Explanation:**

**Kurt Lewin**, a psychologist, made significant contributions to the study of leadership through his research on group dynamics and social psychology. He is best known for his three leadership styles: autocratic, democratic, and laissez-faire.



- **Autocratic Leadership:** In this style, the leader holds complete control over decision-making and closely supervises their team.
- **Democratic Leadership:** Lewin's democratic leadership style emphasizes collaboration and participatory decision-making.
- **Laissez-Faire Leadership:** The laissez-faire style involves minimal intervention by the leader, granting employees a high degree of autonomy and freedom in decision-making.

Hence **B** is the correct answer

**Q.20) Explanation:**

Both the Fielder Contingency Theory and the House Path-Goal Theory are examples of contingency theories of leadership. These theories emphasize the significance of situational factors and follower characteristics in determining the most effective leadership style.

Fielder's Contingency Theory focuses on the match between the leader's style and the favorability of the situation, while the House Path-Goal Theory emphasizes the leader's role in clarifying paths to achieve goals and providing the necessary support to enhance employee motivation and performance.

Please note that contingency theory of leadership is also called as situational leadership theories.

Hence **D** is the correct answer

**Q.21) Explanation:**

Clearly the passage talks regarding the review for framework of governance in the commercial banks, therefore the correct answer has to be corporate governance.

Corporate governance refers to the system of rules, practices, and processes by which a company is directed, controlled, and managed. It encompasses the relationships between various stakeholders, including shareholders, management, customers, suppliers, financiers, government, and the community. The primary objective of corporate governance is to ensure that the company operates with transparency, fairness, accountability, and responsibility, **in order to safeguard the interests of all stakeholders and maximize long-term value.**

Hence **B** is the correct answer

**Q.22) Explanation:**

The Audit Committee of the Board (ACB) shall be constituted with **only non-executive directors (NEDs)**. The Chair of the board shall not be a member of the ACB. The Chair of the ACB shall not be a member of any committee of the board which has a mandate of sanctioning credit exposures.

Committees on the Board	<p>directors attending the meetings of the board shall be independent directors</p> <p><b>Audit Committee of the Board (ACB):</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The ACB shall be constituted with <b>only non-executive directors</b> (NEDs). The Chair of the board shall not be a member of the ACB. The Chair of the ACB shall not be a member of any committee of the board which has a mandate of sanctioning credit exposures</li> <li>2. The ACB shall meet with a <b>quorum of three members. At least two-thirds of the members attending the meeting of the ACB shall be</b></li> </ol>
-------------------------	---

<http://rbigradeb.wordpress.com>
Page | 13
<http://www.edutap.co.in>

Hence C is the correct answer

**Q.23) Explanation:**

Risk Management Committee of the Board (RMCB) - Meetings of RMCB shall be chaired by an independent director who **shall not be a Chair of the board** or any other committee of the board. The Chair of the board may be a member of the **RMCB only if he/she has the requisite risk management expertise.**

<p><b>Risk Management Committee of the Board (RMCB)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The board shall constitute an RMCB with a <b>majority of NEDs.</b></li> <li>2. The RMCB shall meet with a <b>quorum of three members.</b></li> <li>3. <b>At least half of the members attending the meeting of the RMCB shall be independent directors</b> of which at least one member shall have professional expertise/ qualification in risk management</li> <li>4. <b>Meetings of RMCB shall be chaired by an independent director</b> who shall not be a Chair of the board or any other committee of the board. The Chair of the board may be a member of the RMCB only if he/she has the <b>requisite risk management expertise.</b></li> <li>5. The RMCB shall <b>meet at least once in each quarter.</b></li> </ol> <p><b>Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The board shall constitute an NRC <b>made up of only NEDs.</b> The Chair of the board shall not chair the NRC</li> </ol>
--

Hence A is the correct answer

**Q.24) Explanation:**

The Chair of the board shall be an independent director. In the absence of the Chair of the board, the meetings of the board shall be chaired by an independent director. The quorum for the board

meetings shall be **one-third of the total strength of the board or three directors, whichever is higher.**

	<b>separately.</b>
Chair and Quorum of Meetings of the Board	<p>The <b>Chair of the board shall be an independent director.</b> In the absence of the Chair of the board, the meetings of the board shall be chaired by an independent director.</p> <p>The <b>quorum</b> for the board meetings shall be <b>one-third of the total strength of the board or three directors, whichever is higher. At least half of the directors attending the meetings of the board shall be independent directors</b></p>
Committees on the Board	<b>Audit Committee of the Board (ACB):</b>

Hence B is the correct answer

**Q.25) Explanation:**

Meetings of RMCB shall be chaired by an independent director who shall not be a Chair of the board or any other committee of the board. The Chair of the **board may be a member of the RMCB only if he/she has the requisite risk management expertise.**

<p><b>Risk Management Committee of the Board (RMCB)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The board shall constitute an RMCB with a <b>majority of NEDs.</b></li> <li>The RMCB shall meet with a <b>quorum of three members.</b></li> <li><b>At least half of the members attending the meeting of the RMCB shall be independent directors</b> of which at least one member shall have professional expertise/ qualification in risk management</li> <li><b>Meetings of RMCB shall be chaired by an independent director</b> who shall not be a Chair of the board or any other committee of the board. The Chair of the board may be a member of the RMCB only if he/she has the <b>requisite risk management expertise.</b></li> <li>The RMCB shall <b>meet at least once in each quarter.</b></li> </ol> <p><b>Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The board shall constitute an NRC <b>made up of only NEDs.</b> The Chair of the board shall not chair the NRC</li> </ol>
--

Hence B is the correct answer

**Q.26) Explanation:**

**Personal Barriers can be categorized as barriers related to subordinates or superiors.**

Now in the question, if you notice, only statement B and D are related to the Personal Barriers, because statement A is related to the Semantic Barriers and Statement C is related to the organizational barriers.

**Therefore, the correct answer will be option E.**

**Q.27) Explanation:**

Semantics is science of meaning. All communications use words, pictures or actions that suggest certain meanings. These barriers arise from the limitations in symbols with which we communicate.

Faulty Translations is an example of semantic barriers: Sometimes a message for wide circulation is translated from one language to another. **Fault in Translation will make the communication ineffective.**

**Hence B is the correct answer**

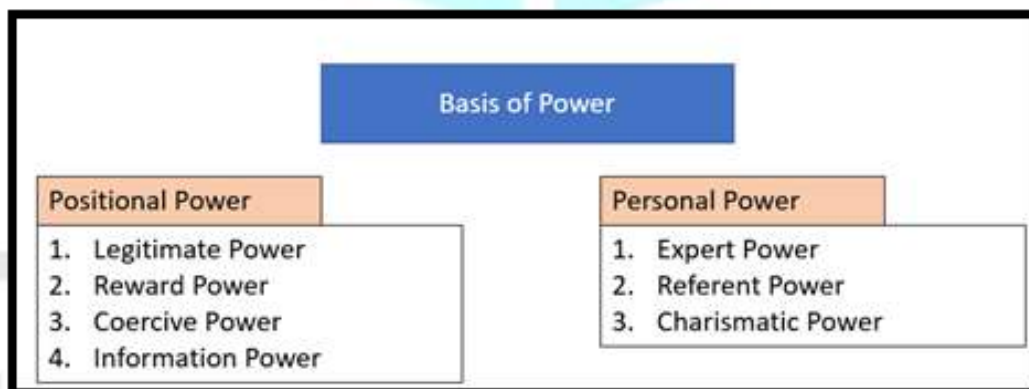
**Q.28) Explanation:**

Body Language in general means studying all parts of body such as eyes, face etc. which are discussed in separate points. Body Posture and movement means our way of sitting, standing, or moving. For example, a posture in which a person sits with arms crossed is perceived to be a defensive person

**Hence C is the correct answer**

**Q.29) Explanation:**

There are different types or basis of power. Raven has identified power bases of two broad categories: Positional and personal. Within each category there are different types of power as shown in the figure below –



**Hence A is the correct answer**

**Q.30) Explanation:**

By seeing the language of the question, one might get confused with stewardship theory and stakeholder theory, but here the correct answer will be stakeholder theory of corporate governance.

It's because, the stakeholder theory of corporate governance, explains that corporate organization is to create wealth not only for the owners but also for the stakeholders. This theory focuses on managerial decision-making for the benefit of all the parties concerned.

The answer is not stewardship theory because, in stewardship theory, the key theme revolves around the duty of a steward (managers) is to protect and **maximize the stock of wealth of the shareholders, and by doing so they get their own rewards**

Hence **B** is the correct answer

### Sub-section – Descriptive Writing

**Question 1** - What is Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC)? How it will beat other e-commerce giants like Amazon and Flipkart **(400 words, 10 marks)**

**Answer –**

ONDC, is an initiative of the Department of **Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government** of India, to create a facilitative model to **revolutionize digital commerce**, giving greater thrust to the penetration of retail e-commerce in India. It was incorporated as a **Section 8 company in December 2021, with the Quality Council of India and Protean eGov Technologies Limited** as Founding Members.

The following are the major objectives of the ONDC portal-

- 1) **Democratizing and decentralization of e-Commerce:** ONDC, a UPI of e-commerce, seeks to democratize digital or electronic commerce, moving it from a platform-centric model to an open network. Through ONDC, merchants will be able to save their data to build credit history and reach consumers.
- 2) **Advancing Open Networks:** The new framework aims at promoting open networks developed on open-sourced methodology, using open specifications and open network protocols independent of any specific platform.

**Here are some ways in which ONDC could give tough competition to Amazon and Flipkart:**

1. **Lower barriers to entry:** ONDC's open platform will make it easier for small businesses and sellers to set up shop online. This could lead to a wider range of products and services being available on the platform, which could in turn attract more customers.
2. **Inclusive for small and medium enterprises-** ONDC is expected to make e-Commerce more inclusive and accessible for consumers. Consumers can potentially discover any seller, product or service by using any compatible application or platform, thus increasing freedom

of choice for consumers. It will enable the consumers to match demand with the nearest available supply.

3. **No fear of economies of scale-** Amazon and Flipkart will continue to profit from economies of scale, which allow them to negotiate lower prices than their competitors. Any action taken to restrict trade that results in higher pricing could generate consumer anger, and the major platforms may ultimately benefit the most from ONDC.
4. **Freedom to customers to choose:** ONDC is structured as a set of standards, it will give customers the freedom to choose between various shopping platforms. Based on the same criteria, each platform will obtain the same information regarding the products, their prices, and their levels of availability.

India is on the fast track to digitization, and the government is in the process of strengthening efforts to build a digital ecosystem based on open network APIs. These are poised to bring the country into the tech age. As UPI disrupted the digital payments domain, ONDC holds the potential to effect a transformational change in the e-commerce space. The democratization of digital commerce, and a movement away from platform-based e-commerce giants monopolizing the space, is a promising prospect.

**Question 2 - What is a code of conduct? How it is implemented in an organization (400 words, 10 marks)**

**Answer -**

A code of conduct is a **set of ethical guidelines and standards** that outlines the expected behaviour and values of individuals within an organization. It serves as a compass for employees, executives, and stakeholders, guiding them toward upholding integrity, fostering a positive work environment, and adhering to legal and regulatory requirements. A well-implemented code of conduct fosters trust promotes a strong corporate culture and enhances the reputation of the organization.

### **1. The Purpose and Significance of a Code of Conduct in the Organization-**

- a) **Ethical Guidance:** The code provides employees with clear guidelines on how to make ethical decisions, ensuring that their actions align with the organization's values and principles.
- b) **Internal Cohesion:** The code unifies the workforce around shared values, fostering a positive and inclusive work culture that promotes teamwork and collaboration.

### **2. Implementation of a Code of Conduct-**

For a code of conduct to be effective, it must be successfully implemented throughout the organization. Here are some ways to implement it.

- a) **Leadership Commitment:** The organization's leadership, including top-level executives and the board of directors, must demonstrate unwavering commitment to the code of conduct. They must lead by example and consistently promote ethical behavior.
- b) **Communication and Training:** The code should be communicated to all employees, ensuring they understand its importance and relevance to their roles. Training programs can provide real-world examples and scenarios to help employees grasp the principles.
- c) **Integration with Policies and Procedures:** The code of conduct should align with other organizational policies, such as human resources, anti-discrimination, and privacy policies. This integration ensures consistency across the organization.
- d) **Regular Review and Updates:** The code should not remain stagnant but be periodically reviewed and updated to reflect changes in laws, regulations, and the organization's evolving values and goals.
- e) **Monitoring and Reporting:** Implement mechanisms to monitor adherence to the code and establish a confidential reporting system for ethical concerns. Encourage employees to report potential violations without fear of retribution.
- f) **Enforcement and Accountability:** Consistent enforcement of the code, with impartial investigations and appropriate consequences for violations, ensures credibility and reinforces the code's significance.

A well-implemented code of conduct is essential for any organization seeking to maintain high ethical standards, promote a positive corporate culture, and build lasting trust with stakeholders. By outlining core values, behavioural expectations, and legal compliance, organizations can foster an environment of integrity and accountability, ultimately contributing to their long-term success and positive impact on society.

**Question 3 - RBI has Allowed Pre-Sanctioned Credit Lines Via UPI. How is it a step towards financial inclusion? (400 words, 10 marks)**

**Answer -**

The Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) decision to allow pre-sanctioned credit lines via the Unified Payments Interface (UPI) is a groundbreaking move that has the potential to accelerate financial inclusion in India. UPI has already been a transformative force in the country's payment landscape, enabling seamless, instant, and secure transactions. By integrating pre-sanctioned credit lines with UPI, the RBI aims to provide easier access to credit for underserved segments of the population, promoting financial empowerment and inclusion for millions of individuals and businesses.

#### **UPI pre-sanctioned credit line**

A pre-sanctioned credit line from banks means pre-approved credit, which is essentially credit that banks approve for customers based on data analytics carried out on internal deposits (analyzing internal data).

Here's how **UPI's pre-sanctioned credit line will boost financial inclusion in the country.**

- a) **Empowering the Unbanked and Underbanked:** In India, a significant percentage of the population remains unbanked or underbanked, with limited access to formal banking services and credit facilities. The introduction of pre-sanctioned credit lines via UPI can be a game-changer for these individuals, as it allows them to build a credit history and gain access to credit without having to navigate the complex barriers of the traditional banking system.
- b) **Stimulating Entrepreneurship and Small Businesses:** Accessing formal credit for small businesses has been an uphill battle for many of these enterprises due to limited financial documentation and collateral. With pre-sanctioned credit lines available via UPI, SMEs can now secure credit swiftly and efficiently based on their transaction history, sales records, and customer ratings. This will enable them to invest in business expansion, purchase inventory, and overcome working capital challenges, fueling entrepreneurship and fostering economic growth.
- c) **Reducing Dependence on Informal Credit Channels:** One of the challenges of financial inclusion is the prevalence of informal credit channels, often associated with exorbitant interest rates and exploitative practices. The availability of pre-sanctioned credit lines via UPI can offer a viable alternative to individuals who previously relied on these informal sources. By providing formal and regulated credit options, the RBI's initiative can protect consumers from predatory lending practices, promoting financial stability and enhancing overall economic well-being.
- d) **Driving Digital Adoption:** The convergence of pre-sanctioned credit lines with UPI will inevitably drive further digital adoption across the country. As individuals and businesses embrace UPI for both payments and credit access, they will become more familiar with digital financial services. This increased digital literacy can extend to other financial products and services, such as savings accounts, insurance, and investments, expanding the reach of formal financial systems to even the most remote areas of the country.

The RBI's decision to allow pre-sanctioned credit lines via UPI represents a significant step towards financial inclusion in India. By leveraging the simplicity and reach of UPI, this initiative aims to empower the unbanked, facilitate credit access for SMEs, reduce dependence on informal credit channels, drive digital adoption, and enhance credit penetration and monitoring. As more individuals and businesses gain access to formal credit, they will have the means to achieve their aspirations and contribute to the country's economic growth. However, effective implementation, continuous monitoring, and proactive measures will be essential to maximize the impact of this transformative initiative and ensure a more financially inclusive future for India.

**Question 4** - What is the contribution of Henry Fayol in the field of management? Also, explain fourteen principles of management as given by him? **(600 words, 15 marks)**

**Answer –**

Henry Fayol (1841-1925) was a prominent French management theorist and industrialist, widely regarded as one of the founding fathers of modern management theory. His significant contributions to the field of management have had a lasting impact on how organizations are



managed and operated. Fayol's work laid the foundation for many management principles and practices that are still relevant and widely applied today.

In the same regard, here are the contributions of Fayol in the field of management.

**a. Administrative Management Theory:** Fayol's most significant contribution was the development of the administrative management theory. He focused on the administrative aspects of management, emphasizing the importance of managerial functions and the role of managers in organizations.

**b. Division of Management Functions:** Fayol identified five essential management functions: planning, organizing, commanding, coordinating, and controlling. He argued that managers at all levels of an organization perform these functions to achieve organizational goals effectively.

**c. Management Process:** Fayol was one of the first to conceptualize management as a continuous process, where managers engage in ongoing activities to guide the organization towards its objectives.

**Along with this contribution, he has also given fourteen principles of management which are as follows.**

- 1. Division of Work:** Also known as the principle of specialization, this emphasizes breaking down tasks into smaller, more manageable components. Specialization leads to increased efficiency and expertise.
- 2. Authority and Responsibility:** Managers have the authority to give orders, and with authority comes the responsibility to ensure tasks are completed. Authority and responsibility should go hand in hand.
- 3. Discipline:** Employees should respect and follow the rules and regulations established by the organization. Discipline ensures order and stability within the workplace.
- 4. Unity of Command:** Each employee should receive instructions and guidance from only one manager. This avoids conflicting commands and helps maintain clarity in the chain of command.
- 5. Unity of Direction:** Teams with similar objectives should work together under a single plan to achieve common goals. This promotes coordination and focus throughout the organization.
- 6. Subordination of Individual Interests to the General Interest:** The interests of individuals or groups should not supersede the overall interests of the organization. Everyone should work towards the organization's common objectives.
- 7. Remuneration:** Fair and equitable compensation is essential to motivate employees and ensure job satisfaction.
- 8. Centralization:** The degree to which decision-making authority is concentrated in a few hands. Fayol believed that the level of centralization should depend on the specific circumstances of the organization.

9. **Scalar Chain:** The scalar chain represents the hierarchical structure of authority within the organization, from top management to the lowest ranks. Communication should flow along this chain.
10. **Order:** A well-organized workplace with a place for everything and everything in its place enhances efficiency and reduces wastage of time and resources.
11. **Equity:** Managers should treat employees with kindness and justice, promoting a sense of fairness and goodwill among workers.
12. **Stability of Tenure of Personnel:** To build expertise and loyalty, organizations should strive to minimize employee turnover and provide job security.
13. **Initiative:** Encouraging employees to take initiative and be innovative fosters a culture of continuous improvement.
14. **Esprit de Corps:** Promoting team spirit and harmony among employees contributes to a positive work environment and higher productivity.

Henry Fayol's contributions to management laid the groundwork for modern management practices. His administrative management theory, division of management functions, and fourteen principles of management have had a lasting impact on how organizations are managed worldwide. Fayol's emphasis on the importance of managerial functions, unity of command, and principles like division of work and discipline continues to be relevant and are essential components of effective management practices in the present day.

**Question 5 - Discuss the big-five model of personality. (600 words, 15 marks)**

**Answer –**

**Personality** is the combination of traits or qualities that forms a person's unique identity. It signifies the role which a person plays in public.

In recent times, researchers have identified five fundamental traits that are especially relevant to an organization. These five traits make up the Big Five personality model and are as following:

**1) Openness –**

Openness in the context of the Big Five refers more specifically to Openness to Experience, or openness to considering new ideas. People who like to learn new things and enjoy new experiences usually score high in openness. Openness includes traits like being insightful and imaginative and having a wide variety of interests.

**Example: Mr. Azim Premji**, an Indian Business tycoon, has always been open for new experiences. From dropping out from Stanford at the age of 21 to starting a vegetable oil production and further expanding the production line towards hydraulic cylinders, Soaps and lighting products shows his openness to new ideas and experiences, and this openness ultimately resulted in the formation of India's one of the biggest Information Technology company Wipro Ltd.

**2) Conscientiousness –**

Conscientiousness describes a person's level of goal orientation and persistence. People that have a high degree of conscientiousness are reliable and prompt. Traits include being organized, methodic, and thorough.

**Example:** The high degree of conscientiousness of Mark has led him to the way of success, he is a hardworking, and always willing to put in extra time and effort to accomplish goal to achieve success. His willingness to put in extra time to complete something, such as he uses eight hours to create the Facemash site. So, we can see that when he got an objective that need to be achieved, he will show his high conscientiousness to work on that aim in order to achieve success

### 3) Extraversion –

Extraversion describes a person's inclination to seek stimulation from the outside world, especially in the form of attention from other people. Extroverts get their energy from interacting with others, while introverts get their energy from within themselves. Extraverts engage actively with others to earn friendship, admiration, power, status, excitement, and romance. Introverts, on the other hand, conserve their energy, and do not work as hard to earn these social rewards. Extraversion includes the traits of being energetic, talkative, and assertive.

Example: Keen observation has shown that Elon Musk is not afraid of public platforms, you can often see him on stages making unveils of new products, charity speaking, connecting with customers, asking for reviews and opinions, and considering their feedback shows that he is high on Extraversion.

### 4) Agreeableness –

Agreeableness describes the extent to which a person prioritizes the needs of others over their own needs. People who are high in Agreeableness experience a great deal of empathy and tend to get pleasure out of serving and taking care of others. These individuals are friendly, cooperative, and compassionate. Traits include being kind, affectionate, and sympathetic. People with low agreeableness may be more distant.

Example: Ratan Tata has always been known for his empathy not only for his employees but also to the society at large. From Donating 1500 crore during COVID to taking care of families of employees who suffered during the Taj terrorist attack, Rata tata has always been known as a person who gets pleasure out of serving and taking care of others.

### 5) Neuroticism –

Neuroticism describes a person's tendency to respond to stressors with negative emotions, including fear, sadness, anxiety, guilt, and shame. Neuroticism is also sometimes called Emotional Stability. This dimension relates to one's emotional stability and degree of negative emotions. People that score high on neuroticism often experience emotional instability and negative emotions. Traits include being moody and tense.

**Example:** If there is one daunting trait that Musk has taken is that of neuroticism. He is a bit harsh with employees. There have been many reports that he often lashes out at employees if they are not following his guidelines. One of his employee Seth (2015) states that he often demands seemingly impossible things and publicly chews out at employees who fall short of his goals.

Personality is to a man what perfume is to a flower. Personality has key influence on work performance and the Big Five model of personality can play a really important role in modern-day organizations.

**Question 6 - Briefly explain the Retail direct scheme of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)? (600 words, 15 marks)**

**Answer –**

Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the innovative customer-centric Retail Direct Scheme of the Reserve Bank of India on 12 November 2021. The Retail Direct scheme is a one-stop solution to facilitate investment in Government Securities by Individual Investors. Under this scheme, Individual Retail investors can open Gilt Securities Account – “Retail Direct Gilt (RDG)” Account with the RBI.

#### **Features of the RBI Direct Retail Scheme**

- It offers investors a new avenue for directly investing in securities issued by the Government of India and the State Governments. Investors will be able to easily open and maintain their government securities account online with the RBI, free of cost.
- Retail investors (individuals) can open an online Retail Direct Gilt Account (RDG Account) with RBI under the RBI Retail Direct Scheme. These accounts can be linked to their bank accounts for savings.
- Individuals’ RDG Accounts can be used to participate in government securities issuance and secondary market operations via the screen-based system
- To provide liquidity in the secondary market, a market-making arrangement, wherein the primary dealers shall be present on the NDS-OM platform (odd-lot and Request for Quotes segments) throughout market hours and respond to buy/sell requests from Retail Direct Gilt Account Holders (RDGAHs) has been notified.

#### **Reasons of opening a Retail Direct Gilt (RDG) account?**

1. Opening an RDG account will allow individuals to buy Government securities directly in the primary market (auctions) as well as buy/sell in the secondary market. For the retail investor, Government securities offer an option for long term investment. The advantages for retail investors can be listed as under:

2. **G-sec have reasonable liquidity:** G-sec have reasonable liquidity and can be transacted on NDS-OM. With the introduction of Retail Direct Portal, retail investors can now participate easily in primary and secondary market.
3. **Zero charges under Retail Direct Scheme:** Retail Direct Account is completely free of charge and does not involve any intermediary. It would reduce overall transaction charges for individual investors in terms of the charges which they are otherwise required to pay for investing through aggregators or taking indirect exposure through mutual funds.

#### **Criteria for opening the RDG account-**

As per the notification issued by the RBI on July 12, 2021, a retail investor can open the RDG account if they have the following:

- Rupee savings bank account maintained in India;
- PAN issued by the Income Tax Department;
- Anofficially valid document such as Aadhaar, Voter ID for KYC purposes;
- Valid email ID; and
- Registered mobile number

The RBI Retail Direct Scheme is aimed at enhancing access to the government securities market for retail investors enhancing the participation of retail investors in the Financial Market. Opening an RDG account will allow individuals to buy Government securities directly in the primary market (auctions) as well as buy/sell in the secondary market. For the retail investor, Government securities offer an option for long term investment.

# RBI GRADE B 2023

## PHASE 2

**Economic & Social Issues**  
**Memory Based Paper**

**Detailed Explanations**



Dear Students,

It is with great pleasure that we present to you this question paper document with detailed explanations for the **RBI Grade B 2023 – 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

## RBI Grade B 2023 - Recollected Questions

### Section – Economic and Social Issues

#### Sub-section - Objective

#### Paragraph on Mission LiFE

An initiative was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 20 October 2022 at Kevadia, Gujarat, which focuses on bringing about behaviour changes in individuals for combatting climate change. The objective is a global movement for transitioning from a model of destructive and mindless consumption to deliberate and mindful utilization of resources.

In order to further catalyze pan-India advocacy and awareness about this initiative, the MoEFCC has initiated a month-long mass mobilisation drive, which culminated on 5 June 2023 in a mega celebration of World Environment Day. With a view to amplify all efforts to promote its message and to make the drive a success, MoEFCC has included all 99 Ministries and 36 States/UTs, along with their divisions, subordinate organizations, and field offices, to undertake the related activities beginning 5 May 2023.

**Q.1) Which one of the following initiatives has been mentioned in the above paragraph?**

- A. Swachh Bharat Mission
- B. Namami Gange Programme
- C. Green Skill Development Programme
- D. Sulabh International Social Movement
- E. Mission LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment)

**Q.2) Which of the following is not included in the 7-categories of Mission LiFE?**

- A. Save water
- B. Save energy
- C. Reduce waste
- D. Plant trees
- E. Healthy lifestyle

**Q.3) Match the following:**

**A. Phase I    1. Change in policy**

**B. Phase II    2. Change in supply**

**C Phase III    3. Change in demand**

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



**Q.4) The above-mentioned initiative was announced by Prime Minister at which of the following events?**

- A. COP26
- B. G20- Environment and Climate Ministers' Meet
- C. Rio Summit
- D. Paris Environment Conclave
- E. G7 Ministers' Meeting on Climate

#### **Paragraph on WTO**

It is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations. At its heart are its agreements, which have been negotiated and signed by the bulk of the world's trading nations and ratified in their parliaments. The goal is to ensure that trade flows as smoothly, predictably and freely as possible. Its Secretariat is located in Geneva, Switzerland, and has an annual budget of approximately CHF 200 million.

From the early days of the Silk Road to the creation of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the birth of this organisation, trade has played an important role in supporting economic development and promoting peaceful relations among nations. Decisions in the organisation are generally taken by consensus of the entire membership.

**Q.5) Which round of talks has resulted into the creation of the organisation mentioned in the given passage?**

- A. Geneva Round
- B. Doha Round
- C. Uruguay round
- D. Bretton Woods Round
- E. Paris Round

**Q.6) What is the establishment year of the organisation mentioned in the given passage?**

- A. 1<sup>st</sup> October 1995
- B. 1<sup>st</sup> March 1985
- C. 1<sup>st</sup> July 1944
- D. 15<sup>th</sup> January 1975
- E. 1<sup>st</sup> January 1995

**Q.7) Who among the following is the Director-General of the organisation mentioned in the given passage?**

- A. Roy Santana
- B. Arthur Dunkel
- C. Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala
- D. Catherine Russell

E. Audrey Azoulay

**Q.8) Which of the following is the topmost decision-making body of the organisation, which usually meets every two years?**

- A. Board of Directors
- B. Ministerial Conference
- C. Director General
- D. General Council
- E. Members Committee

#### **Paragraph on IMF World Economic Outlook**

The report's database contains selected macroeconomic data series, presenting the organisations' staff's analysis and projections of economic developments at the global level, in major country groups and in many individual countries. The analysis and projections contained in the report are integral elements of the organisation's surveillance of economic developments and policies in its member countries, of developments in international financial markets, and of the global economic system. The reports' database is created during the biannual exercise, which begins in \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of each year and results in the April and September/October publication.

In the latest edition of the report, the baseline forecast is for growth to fall from 3.4 percent in 2022 to 2.8 percent in 2023, before settling at 3.0 percent in 2024. Advanced economies are expected to see an especially pronounced growth slowdown, from 2.7 percent in 2022 to \_\_\_\_ in 2023.

**Q.9) Which one of the following report has been mentioned in the above passage?**

- A. OECD Economic Outlook
- B. World Bank's Global Economic Prospects Report
- C. United Nations' World Economic Situation and Prospects (WESP) Report
- D. IMF's World Economic Outlook
- E. None of the above

**Q.10) As per the report mentioned in the passage, advanced economies are expected to see an especially pronounced growth slowdown, from 2.7 percent in 2022 to \_\_\_\_ percent in 2023.**

- A. 1.8%
- B. 1.3%
- C. 2.3%
- D. 2.0%
- E. 1.5%

**Q.11) The database for the above report is created during the biannual exercise, which begins in \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ of each year and results in the April and September/October.**

- A. May and October
- B. April and September

- C. March and August
- D. July and December
- E. January and June

**Q.12) Which of the following are the 3 critical missions of IMF?**

- 1. Furthering international monetary cooperation**
- 2. Encouraging the expansion of trade and economic growth**
- 3. Discouraging policies that would harm prosperity**

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

#### **Paragraph on PVTG Scheme**

Government has focused on developing tribal human resource with a holistic approach over the last 9 years. Government has launched a mission which will saturate PVTG families and habitations with basic facilities and stressed on education for PVTG's. A fund of Rs 15,000 crore for the next three years has been allocated for the socio-economic development of the group.

Tribal communities are often identified by some specific signs such as primitive traits, distinctive culture, geographical isolation, shyness to contact with the community at large and backwardness. PVTGs are more vulnerable among the tribal groups. Due to this factor, more developed and assertive tribal groups take a major chunk of the tribal development funds, because of which PVTGs need more funds directed for their development.

**Q.13) Which one of the following schemes has been mentioned in the above passage?**

- A. Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojna
- B. Pradhan Mantri PVTG Development Mission
- C. Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission
- D. Van Dhan Yojana
- E. Swadhar Greh Scheme

**Q.14) The developmental work for PVTGs are being taken under which one of the following priorities under Saptarishi (7 priorities) mentioned under the Union Budget 2023-24?**

- A. Inclusive development
- B. Unleashing the potential
- C. Reaching the last mile
- D. Financial sector
- E. Youth power

**Q.15) Which of the following states does not belong to the group of 18 states that have Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups?**

1. Assam
2. Andhra Pradesh
3. Gujarat
4. Maharashtra
5. Odisha

- A. Only 1
- B. 1, 3 and 5
- C. 2, 3 and 4
- D. Both 1 and 4
- E. Only 5

**Q.16) Government of India follows which of the following criteria for the identification of PVTGs?**

1. Pre-agricultural level of technology
2. Low level of literacy
3. Economic backwardness
4. A declining or stagnant population.

- A. Only 1
- B. 1, 3 and 4
- C. 2, 3 and 4
- D. Both 1 and 4
- E. 1, 2, 3 and 4

#### **Paragraph on NDUW - Eshram Portal**

Ministry of Labour & Employment has launched a portal, which is a National Database of the Unorganised Workers (NDUW) aged between 16-59 seeded with Aadhaar. A total of Rs. 704.01 crores was allocated for NDUW for the period FY 2019-20 to FY 2024-25 and funds to the tune of around Rs. 418 Crores has been utilized as on 24th March, 2023.

To further improve the utilization of fund Ministry has taken several steps to increase registration on e-Shram is providing multi-channel registration facility to unorganised workers across country. CSC-SPV along with its more than 4 lakh Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs) have been on boarded to provide registration facilities at village level.

**Q.17) As per the latest data, how many workers have enrolled on the portal mentioned in the above passage?**

- A. 179 million
- B. 289 million
- C. 329 million
- D. 160 million
- E. 419 million

**Q.18) Recently, the NDUW has been integrated with an application, which is developed by Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) and \_\_\_\_.**

- A. NITI Aayog
- B. National Informatics Centre
- C. Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI)
- D. National e-Governance Division (NeGD)
- E. Government e Marketplace (GeM)

**Q.19) Which of the following services can be accessed through the application mentioned in the above passage?**

- 1. Income tax filing**
- 2. Aadhar and provident fund services**
- 3. Gas cylinder booking**
- 4. Passport Seva**

- A. Only 1
- B. 1, 3 and 4
- C. 2, 3 and 4
- D. Both 1 and 4
- E. 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Q.20) Which of the following states has exceeded the registration target as on 27th March 2023?**

- 1. Uttar Pradesh**
- 2. Odisha**
- 3. Chhattisgarh**
- 4. Uttarakhand**
- 5. West Bengal**

- A. Only 1
- B. 1, 3 and 5
- C. 1, 2 and 3
- D. Both 1 and 4
- E. Only 5

**Q.21) Mr. X who is an artisan, has a family consisting of 6 members is trying to get benefit under Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY), which is the largest health assurance scheme in the world.**

**Which of the following conditions is/are correct with respect to benefits under Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY)?**

- 1. Only 5 members of the family will be eligible for health insurance**
  - 2. He will not be eligible due to nature of his job**
  - 3. Only Mr. X is eligible for benefit under the scheme while his family is not eligible for pre hospitalisation**
- A. Only 1  
B. Both 2 & 3  
C. Both 1 & 3  
D. Only 3  
E. None of the above

**Q.22) Who among the following are eligible to avail the benefit under the Stand Up India Scheme?**

- 1. 20 years old women planning to set up her own venture**
  - 2. Person "A" is planning to set up his second Greenfield project**
  - 3. Person "Y", a wilful defaulter is planning to set up his first greenfield project**
- A. Only 1  
B. Both 2 & 3  
C. Both 1 & 3  
D. Only 3  
E. None of the above

**Q.23) It is a small deposit scheme of the Government of India meant exclusively for a girl child. It played a vital role in improving the lives of women by ensuring their financial independence and creating a secure future for them. If a girl child's date of birth is 1/10/2003, which of the following is/are correct with respect to the scheme?**

- 1. Account can be opened for her till 30/09/2013**
  - 2. Minimum deposit of ₹ 250/- and maximum deposit of ₹ 2.5 Lakh can be done in a financial year.**
  - 3. The account can be transferred anywhere in India from one Post office/Bank to another.**
- A. Only 1  
B. Both 2 & 3  
C. Both 1 & 3  
D. Only 3  
E. None of the above

**Q.24) Identify the correct statement with respect to the Sovereign Gold Bond Scheme.**

- 1. Investors compensated at a fixed rate of 2.50% per annum payable semi-annually on nominal value and last interest payable on maturity along with principal**
  - 2. Issue price to be less by ₹50 per gram for investors who subscribe online and pay through digital mode**
  - 3. Tenor of SGB will be for a period of 8 years with an option of premature redemption.**
  - 4. Bonds are not sold through offices or branches of Scheduled Foreign Banks.**
- A. Only 1  
B. Both 2 & 3  
C. 1, 2 & 3  
D. Both 3 & 4  
E. None of the above

**Q.25) Which of the following will be eligible to avail the benefits as per the Prime Minister's Scholarship Scheme (PMSS)?**

- 1. A widow who wanted to study MSc and have 60% in graduation.**
  - 2. Widow has completed diploma with 55% and want to pursue higher education.**
  - 3. Child's 12th marks were given as 58%.**
- A. Only 1  
B. Both 2 & 3  
C. Both 1 & 3  
D. Only 1  
E. None of the above

**Q.26) A women aged 45 years having 2 daughters aged 12 and 8 years is staying in Swadhar Greh.**

**Which of the following statement is correct:**

- 1. A daughter with age 12 to be shifted from Swadhar Greh.**
  - 2. Women upto 45 years of age can stay there .**
  - 3. A daughter with age 8 years can stay with her mother for 5 years in Swadhar Greh.**
- A. Only 1  
B. Both 2 & 3  
C. Both 1 & 3  
D. Only 3  
E. None of the above

**Q.27) A person wants to open "Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadi Pariyojana" store, which of the following statement is true?**

1. He would get 20% margin on the MRP
2. He would get a special financial assistance of Rs 2 lakh from Government
3. Normal incentive to Kendra's owners has been enhanced from ₹2.5 lakhs to ₹5 lakhs, to be given @15% of monthly purchase made, subject to a ceiling of ₹12,000 per month

- A. Only 1
- B. Both 2 & 3
- C. Both 1 & 2
- D. Only 3
- E. None of the above

**Q.28) Recently PM Kisan Mobile App with Face Authentication Feature was launched and it will benefit farmers comprehensively with innovative scheme and technology of Kisan Samman Nidhi.**

**Which one of the following services are provided under the app:**

1. Status of landseeding
2. Linking of Aadhaar with bank accounts
3. e-KYC by scanning face without OTP or fingerprint

- A. Only 1
- B. Both 2 & 3
- C. Both 1 & 2
- D. 1, 2 and 3
- E. None of the above

**Q.29) India is a young country brimming with youthful enthusiasm and aspirations. In order to provide a fertile ground for sowing the seeds of India's development it is very important to harness this innovative zeal of young India which can provide new age solutions to existing gaps in the economic ecosystem of the country. Understanding the need to harness the latent potential of entrepreneurship in India, the Union Government had launched this scheme for development and refinancing of micro unit enterprises. It provides loans up to 10 lakh to non-corporate, non-farm, small/micro enterprises.**

**Identify the statement(s) which is/are correct with respect to above scheme?**

1. Loan proposal should be only for setting up of new Micro business enterprises.
2. There is no processing fee for loans up to ₹50,000/-.
3. Life insurance is mandatory for availing loans under the scheme.
4. Loans available for purchase of Transport Vehicle / Tractors, tillers as well as two wheelers, in case applicant intends to use vehicle for commercial purposes.

- A. Only 1
- B. Both 2 & 4



- C. Both 3 & 4
- D. Both 1 & 4
- E. 1, 2, 3, and 4

**Q.30) Mahila Samman Savings Certificate Scheme was announced in the 2023-24 Union Budget by Finance Minister Smt Nirmala Sitharaman to commemorate 'Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav' and is a significant step towards financial inclusion and empowerment of the women including the girls.**

**Which statement(s) among the following is/are correct with respect to Mahila Samman Savings Certificates, 2023?**

1. Account can be closed before maturity only on the death of the account holder.
  2. In case of premature closure of account, the interest rate will be reduced by 2%.
  3. Partial withdrawal is allowed after 6 months from date of account opening but before account's maturity.
  4. In case of partial withdrawal account holder can withdraw a maximum of 50% of the balance.
- A. Only 1
  - B. Only 2
  - C. Both 3 & 4
  - D. Both 1 & 4
  - E. 1, 2, 3, and 4

### **Sub-section – Descriptive**

**Q.1) Explain three government schemes related to poverty alleviation and employment generation. (400 words, 10 Marks)**

**Q.2) Discuss Monetary Policy and mention in brief at least eight Monetary Policy Instruments. (400 words, 10 Marks)**

**Q.3) What are the problems being faced by Startup entrepreneurs in tier 2 and 3 cities in India? (400 words, 10 Marks)**

**Q.4) In the context of UNDP's Gender Equality Strategy 2022-25 and Gender Social Norms Index for promoting gender equality, what actions can India take toward gender sensitization? (600 words, 15 Marks)**

**Q.5) "Better migration policies for a prospering World". Elaborate the statement in light of the recently released World Development Report 2023: Migrants, Refugees and Societies by the World Bank. Also, discuss key recommendations of the Report. (600 words, 15 Marks)**

**Q.6) In the light of the Report on Currency and Finance released by the RBI, explain:**

- A) Macroeconomic Effect of Climate Change
- B) Three landmark global collaborations on climate change (600 words, 15 Marks)

## RBI Grade B 2023 - Recollected Question Answer Key

### Section – Economic and Social Issues

#### Sub-section - Objective

Question Number	Answer	Question Number	Answer	Question Number	Answer
1	E	11	E	21	E
2	D	12	E	22	A
3	B	13	B	23	D
4	A	14	C	24	C
5	C	15	A	25	D
6	E	16	E	26	D
7	C	17	B	27	C
8	B	18	D	28	D
9	D	19	E	29	B
10	B	20	C	30	B

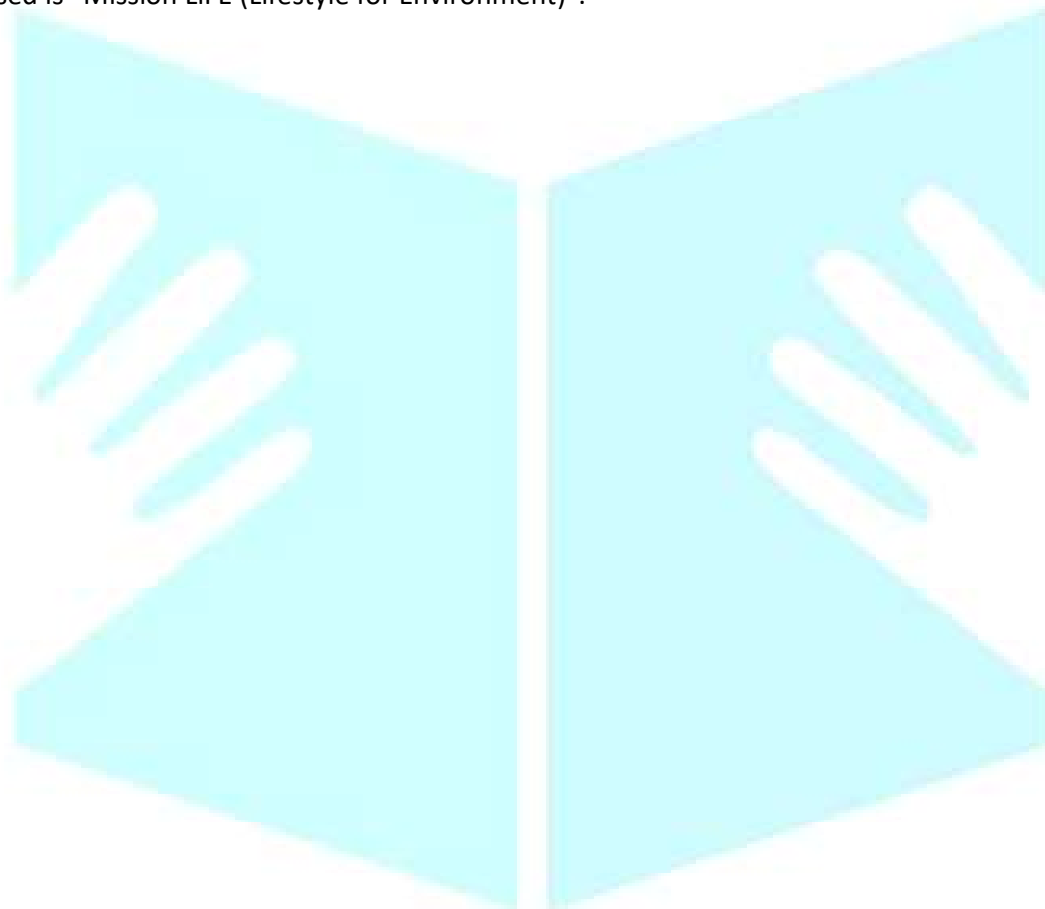
## RBI Grade B 2023 - Recollected Questions Explanations

### Section – Economic and Social Issues

#### Sub-section – Objective

##### Q.1) Explanation:

As per the given passage, and the mindmap given below, we can conclude that the initiative discussed is “Mission LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment)”.



EduTap

**Mission LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment)**



**Proposed by** - Narendra Modi, The Prime Minister of India

**Announced at** - 26th Conference of the Parties (COP26) at Glasgow, United Kingdom in 2021

**Launch date** - October 20, 2022

**Launched at** - Statue of Unity, EktaNagar, Kevadia, Gujarat

**Initiated & led by** - Government of India

**Need** - Nearly 3 billion people are projected to experience chronic water scarcity due to droughts at 2°C warming  
 global economy could lose up to 18% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 2050 without urgent action by one and all

**Aim** - to nudge individuals and communities to practice a lifestyle that is synchronous with nature and does not harm it.

People practicing such life lifestyle are recognized as 'Pro Planet People'.

**Objectives** - to mobilize at least one billion Indians and other global citizens to take individual and collective action for protecting & preserving environment during 2022-2027  
 at least 80% of all villages and urban local bodies within India to become environment-friendly by 2028.

**Key Principle** - Lifestyle of the planet, for the planet and by the planet

**Duration** - 5 years

**Nodal Agency** - 1st Year (Curator & Incubator) - NITI Aayog  
 2nd to 5th Year (Implementor) - Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEFCC)

**Three Pronged Strategy**

- Change in Demand (Phase I)**
  - to nudge individuals to practise simple yet effective environment-friendly actions in daily lives
- Change in Supply (Phase II)**
  - to enable industries and markets to respond swiftly to the changing demand
- Change in Policy (Phase III)**
  - to influence government and industrial policy to support both sustainable consumption and production

**Focus Area** - 2022-23 - Change in Demand (Phase 1)

**Implementation Mechanism**

- Compilation of **75 LiFE actions lists** across **seven categories**, viz energy, water saving, single-use plastic, sustainable food systems, waste reduction (swachhata actions), healthy lifestyle, and e-waste  
 compiled to commemorate the mission launch in the **75th year of India's Independence**
- Creation of **LiFE Dashboard**
- Conducting a **baseline survey** to gain insight into the baseline level of all LiFE action indicators to measure success
- Identification of **Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)** and impact of LiFE actions
- Coordinated and concerted actions by Ministries/Departments

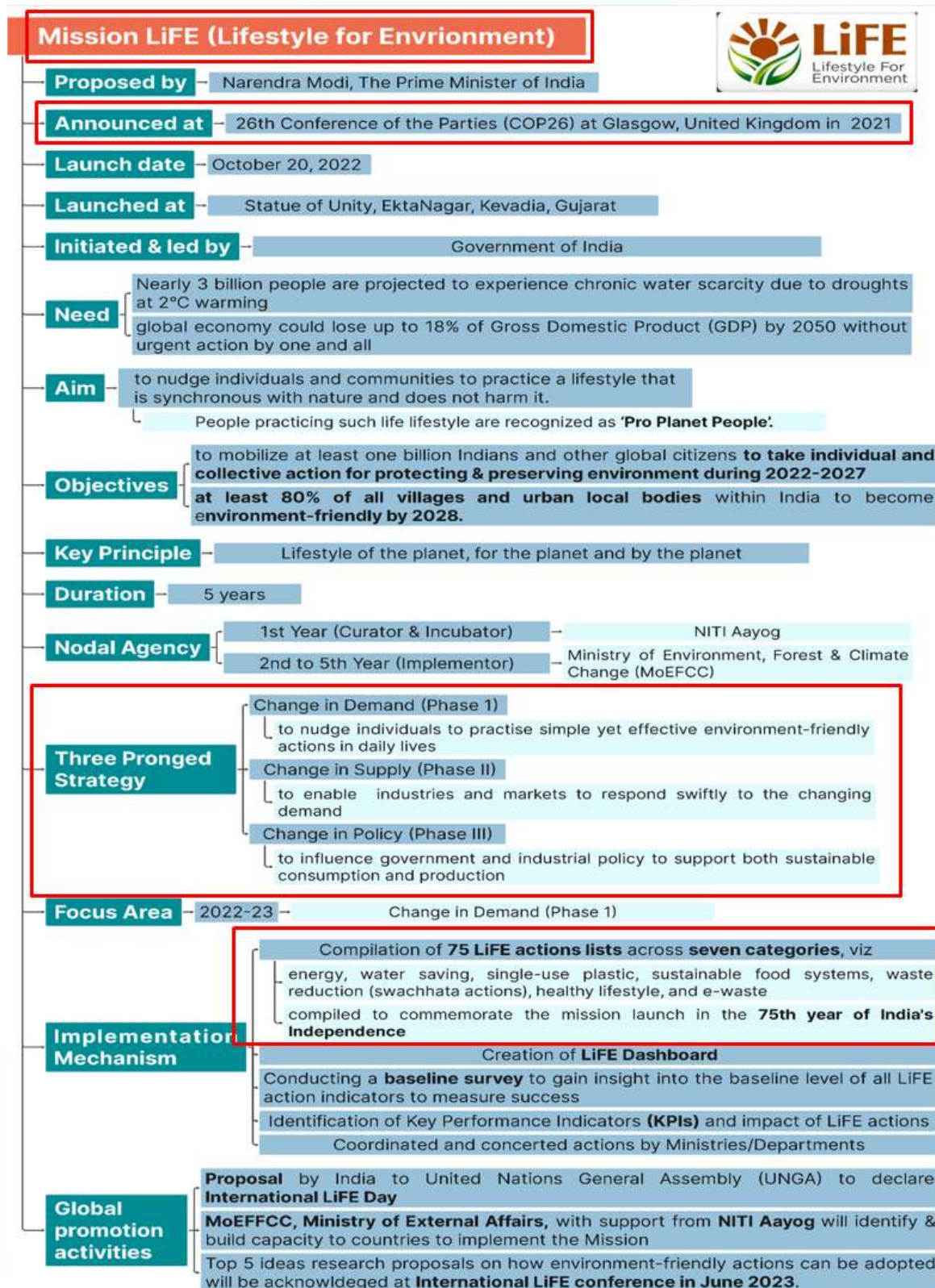
**Global promotion activities**

- Proposal** by India to United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) to declare **International LiFE Day**
- MoEFFCC, Ministry of External Affairs**, with support from **NITI Aayog** will identify & build capacity to countries to implement the Mission
- Top 5 ideas research proposals on how environment-friendly actions can be adopted will be acknowledged at **International LiFE conference in June 2023**.

Hence E is the correct answer.

Q.2) Explanation:

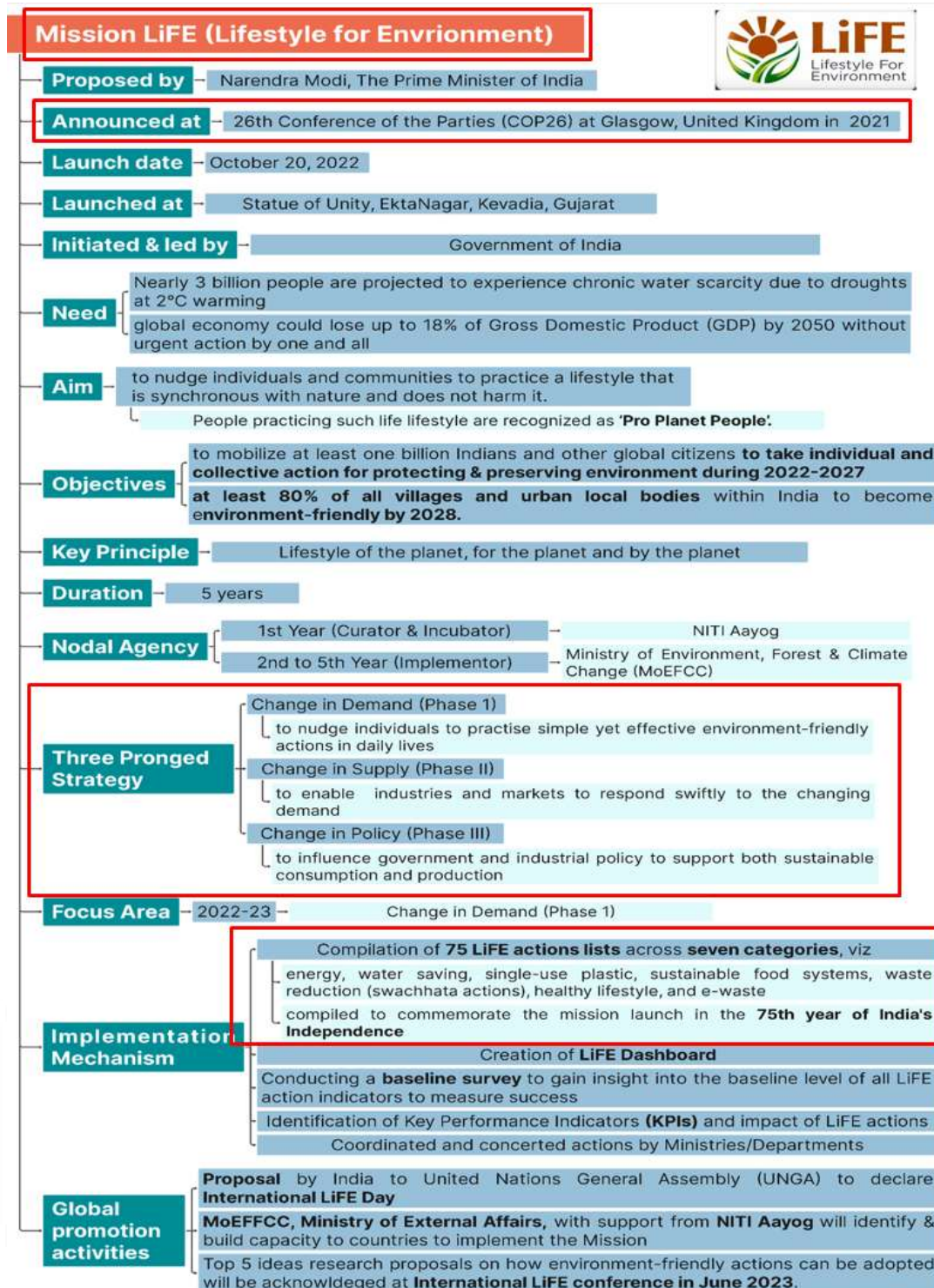
The compilation of 75 LiFE Action lists across 7-categories, as marked in the below mentioned MindMap.



Hence **D** is the correct answer.

**Q.3) Explanation:**

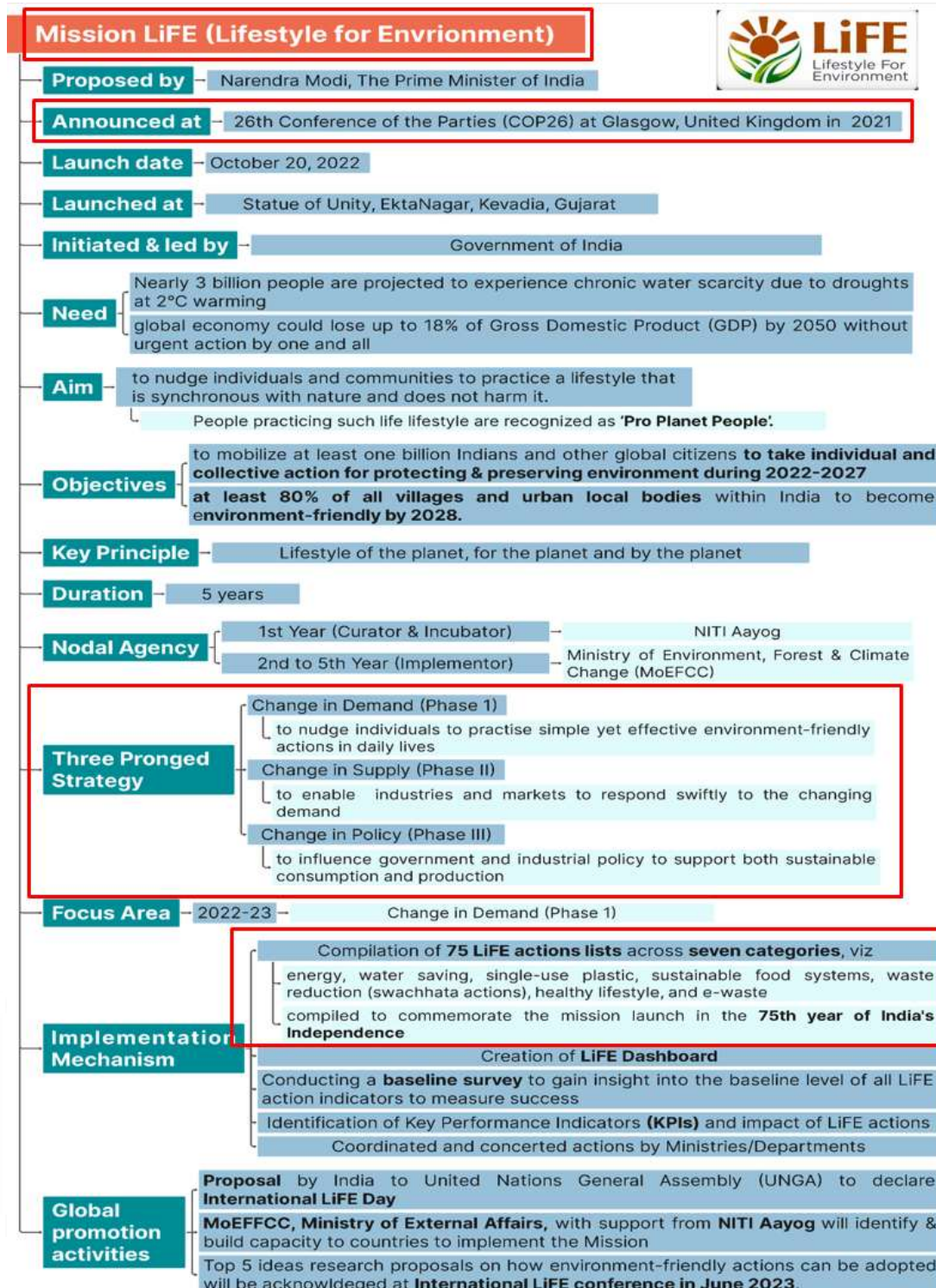
The 3-pronged strategies announced under the **Mission LIFE (Lifestyle for Environment)** initiative will be matched as per the information given in the below mindmap.



Hence **B** is the correct answer.

Q.4) Explanation:

The **Mission LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment)** was announced by Prime Minister at **COP26 summit**.



Hence **A** is the correct answer.

**Q.5) Explanation:**

**Uruguay round** of talks has resulted into the **creation** of the **World Trade Organization**.

#### 4.2 How was the System Developed?

- The system was developed through a series of trade negotiations, or rounds, held under GATT.

16 | Page [WWW.EDUTAP.CO.IN](http://WWW.EDUTAP.CO.IN) QUERY? [HELLO@EDUTAP.CO.IN](mailto:HELLO@EDUTAP.CO.IN) / 8146207241

- The GATT completed **8 rounds of multilateral trade negotiations (MTNs)**.
- The **first rounds** dealt mainly with **tariff reductions**, but **later negotiations** included other areas such as **anti-dumping and non-tariff measures**.
- **The last round — the 1986-94 Uruguay Round — led to the WTO's creation.**
- The negotiations did not end there. Some continued after the end of the Uruguay Round.
- In February 1997 agreement was reached on telecommunications services, with 69 governments agreeing to wide-ranging liberalization measures that went beyond those agreed in the Uruguay Round.

Hence **C** is the correct answer.

**Q.6) Explanation:**

The **World Trade Organization** was established on **1<sup>st</sup> January in 1995**.

## 4 World Trade Organisation

### 4.1 Background: The origin of WTO

- The World Trade Organization (WTO) **came into being in 1995.**
- One of the youngest of the international organizations, the WTO is the **successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)** established in the wake of the Second World War.

#### GATT

- The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was the **first worldwide multilateral free trade agreement.**
- It was in effect from **June 30, 1948, until January 1, 1995.**
- It ended when it was **replaced by the more robust World Trade Organization.**
- So, while the WTO is still young, the multilateral trading system that was originally set up under **GATT is well over 60 years old.**
- The **past 60 years** have seen an **exceptional growth** in world trade. Merchandise exports grew on average by 6% annually. Total trade in 2000 was 22-times the level of 1950. GATT and the WTO have helped to create a strong and prosperous trading system contributing to unprecedented growth.

Hence **E** is the correct answer.

**Q.7) Explanation:**

**Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala** is currently serving as the **Director-General of the World Trade Organization**.



Hence **C** is the correct answer.

**Q.8) Explanation:**

**Ministerial Conference** is the **topmost decision-making body** of the organisation, which usually meets every two years.

**4.5 Structure of WTO**

**4.5.1 Membership**

Members: The WTO has 164 members, accounting for more than 98% of world trade.

**4.5.2 Decision Making**

- Decisions are made by the **entire membership**. This is typically **by consensus**.
- A **majority vote is also possible**, but it has never been used in the WTO, and was extremely rare under the WTO's predecessor, GATT.

17 | Page [WWW.EDUTAP.CO.IN](http://WWW.EDUTAP.CO.IN) QUERY? [HELLO@EDUTAP.CO.IN](mailto:HELLO@EDUTAP.CO.IN) / 8146207241

- **The WTO's agreements have been ratified in all members' parliaments.**
- **The WTO's top-level decision-making body is the Ministerial Conference** which meets at least once

Hence **B** is the correct answer.

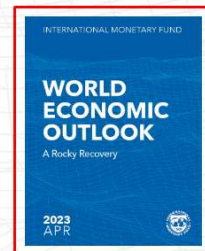
**Q.9) Explanation:**

**IMF's World Economic Outlook** has been mentioned in the passage.

**The outlook is uncertain again amid financial sector turmoil, high inflation, ongoing effects of Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and three years of COVID**

The baseline forecast is for growth to fall from 3.4 percent in 2022 to 2.8 percent in 2023, before settling at 3.0 percent in 2024. Advanced economies are expected to see an especially pronounced growth slowdown, from 2.7 percent in 2022 to 1.3 percent in 2023. In a plausible alternative scenario with further financial sector stress, global growth declines to about 2.5 percent in 2023 with advanced economy growth falling below 1 percent. Global headline inflation in the baseline is set to fall from 8.7 percent in 2022 to 7.0 percent in 2023 on the back of lower commodity prices but underlying (core) inflation is likely to decline more slowly. Inflation's return to target is unlikely before 2025 in most cases.

The natural rate of interest is important for both monetary and fiscal policy as it is a reference level to gauge the stance of monetary policy and a key determinant of the sustainability of public debt. Chapter 2 aims to study the evolution of the natural rate of interest across several large advanced and emerging market economies. Public debt as a ratio to GDP soared across the world during COVID-19 and is expected to remain elevated. Chapter 3 examines the effectiveness of different approaches to reducing debt-to-GDP ratios. Supply-chain disruptions and rising geopolitical tensions have brought the risks and potential benefits and costs of geoeconomic fragmentation to the center of the policy debate. Chapter 4 studies how such fragmentation can reshape the geography of foreign direct investment FDI and how it can affect the global economy.



Hence **D** is the correct answer.

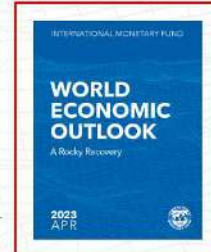
**Q.10) Explanation:**

As per the **IMF's World Economic Outlook**, **advanced economies** are expected to see an especially pronounced growth slowdown, from 2.7 percent in 2022 to **1.3% in 2023**.

## The outlook is uncertain again amid financial sector turmoil, high inflation, ongoing effects of Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and three years of COVID

The baseline forecast is for growth to fall from 3.4 percent in 2022 to 2.8 percent in 2023, before settling at 3.0 percent in 2024. **Advanced economies are expected to see an especially pronounced growth slowdown, from 2.7 percent in 2022 to 1.3 percent in 2023.** In a plausible alternative scenario with further financial sector stress, global growth declines to about 2.5 percent in 2023 with advanced economy growth falling below 1 percent. Global headline inflation in the baseline is set to fall from 8.7 percent in 2022 to 7.0 percent in 2023 on the back of lower commodity prices but underlying (core) inflation is likely to decline more slowly. Inflation's return to target is unlikely before 2025 in most cases.

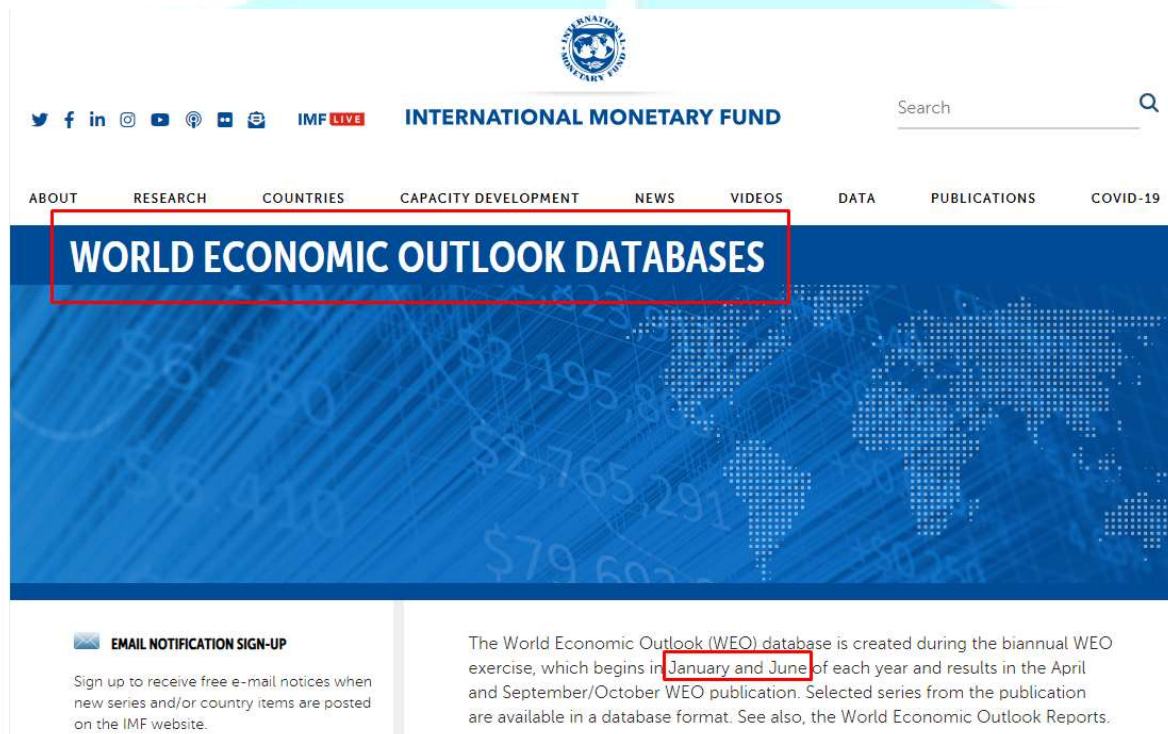
The natural rate of interest is important for both monetary and fiscal policy as it is a reference level to gauge the stance of monetary policy and a key determinant of the sustainability of public debt. Chapter 2 aims to study the evolution of the natural rate of interest across several large advanced and emerging market economies. Public debt as a ratio to GDP soared across the world during COVID-19 and is expected to remain elevated. Chapter 3 examines the effectiveness of different approaches to reducing debt-to-GDP ratios. Supply-chain disruptions and rising geopolitical tensions have brought the risks and potential benefits and costs of geoeconomic fragmentation to the center of the policy debate. Chapter 4 studies how such fragmentation can reshape the geography of foreign direct investment FDI and how it can affect the global economy.



Hence **B** is the correct answer.

### Q.11) Explanation:

The database for the above report is created during the biannual exercise, which begins in **January** and **June** of each year and results in the April and September/October.



**WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK DATABASES**

**EMAIL NOTIFICATION SIGN-UP**  
Sign up to receive free e-mail notices when new series and/or country items are posted on the IMF website.

The World Economic Outlook (WEO) database is created during the biannual WEO exercise, which begins in **January and June** of each year and results in the April and September/October WEO publication. Selected series from the publication are available in a database format. See also, the World Economic Outlook Reports.

Hence **E** is the correct answer.

Q.12) Explanation:

The 3 critical missions of IMF are:

1. Furthering international monetary cooperation
2. Encouraging the expansion of trade and economic growth
3. Discouraging policies that would harm prosperity

### 3 The International Monetary Fund

The International Monetary Fund is an organization of **190-member countries**. (Principality of Andorra joined the fund on October 16, 2020, as its 190<sup>th</sup> member). It is headquartered in Washington, D.C

It stabilizes the global economy in three ways.

- First, it **monitors global conditions** and identifies risks.
- Second, it **advises its members on how to improve their economies**.
- Third, it **provides technical assistance** and short-term loans to prevent financial crises.

The IMF's goal is to prevent these disasters by guiding its members.

#### 3.2 What does IMF work for?

- The IMF is responsible for the creation and maintenance of the international monetary system, the system by which international payments among countries take place.
- It thus strives to provide a systematic mechanism for foreign exchange transactions in order to foster investment and promote balanced global economic trade.
- To achieve these goals, the IMF focuses and advises on the macroeconomic policies of a country, which affect its exchange rate and its government's budget, money, and credit management.
- The IMF will also appraise a country's financial sector and its regulatory policies, as well as structural policies within the macro economy that relate to the labour market and employment.
- In addition, as a fund, it may offer financial assistance to nations in need of correcting balance of payments discrepancies.
- The IMF is thus entrusted with nurturing economic growth and maintaining high levels of employment within countries.

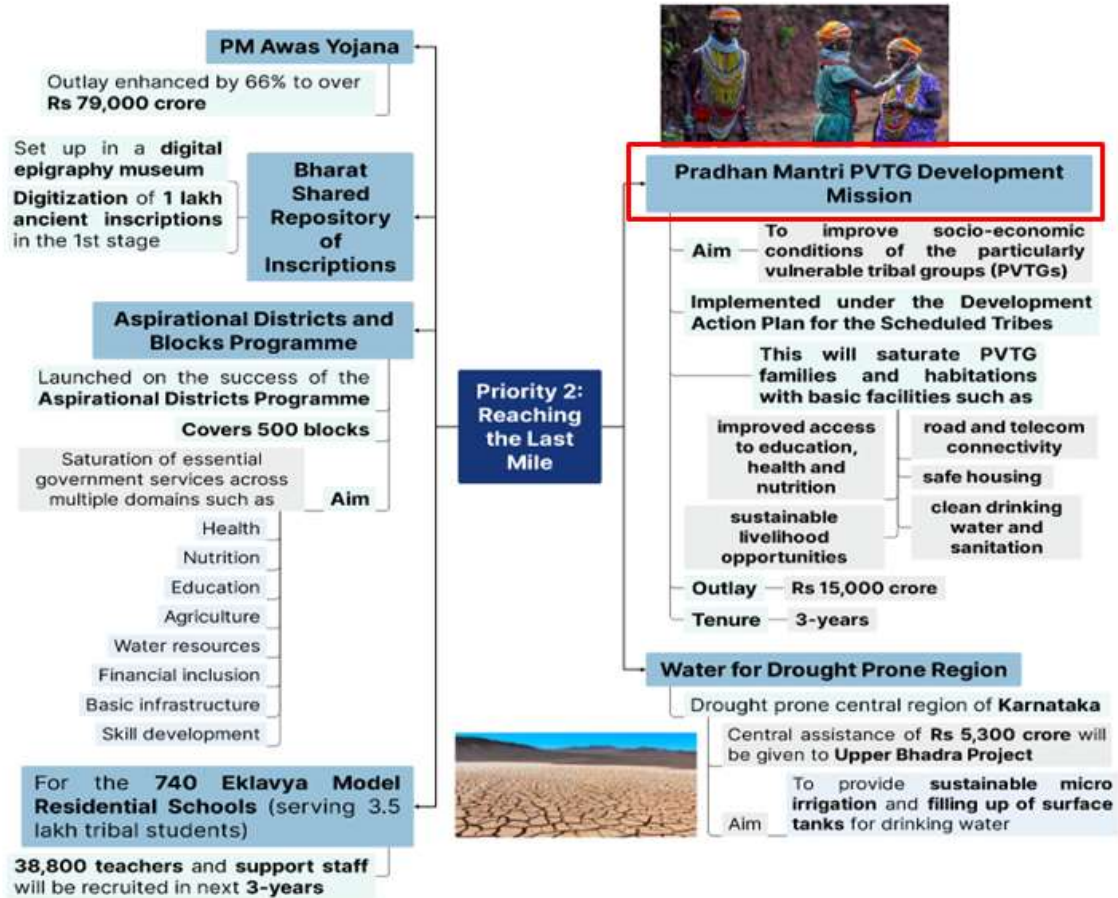
\$303  
million

For hands-on technical advice, policy-oriented training, and peer learning

Hence E is the correct answer.

Q.13) Explanation:

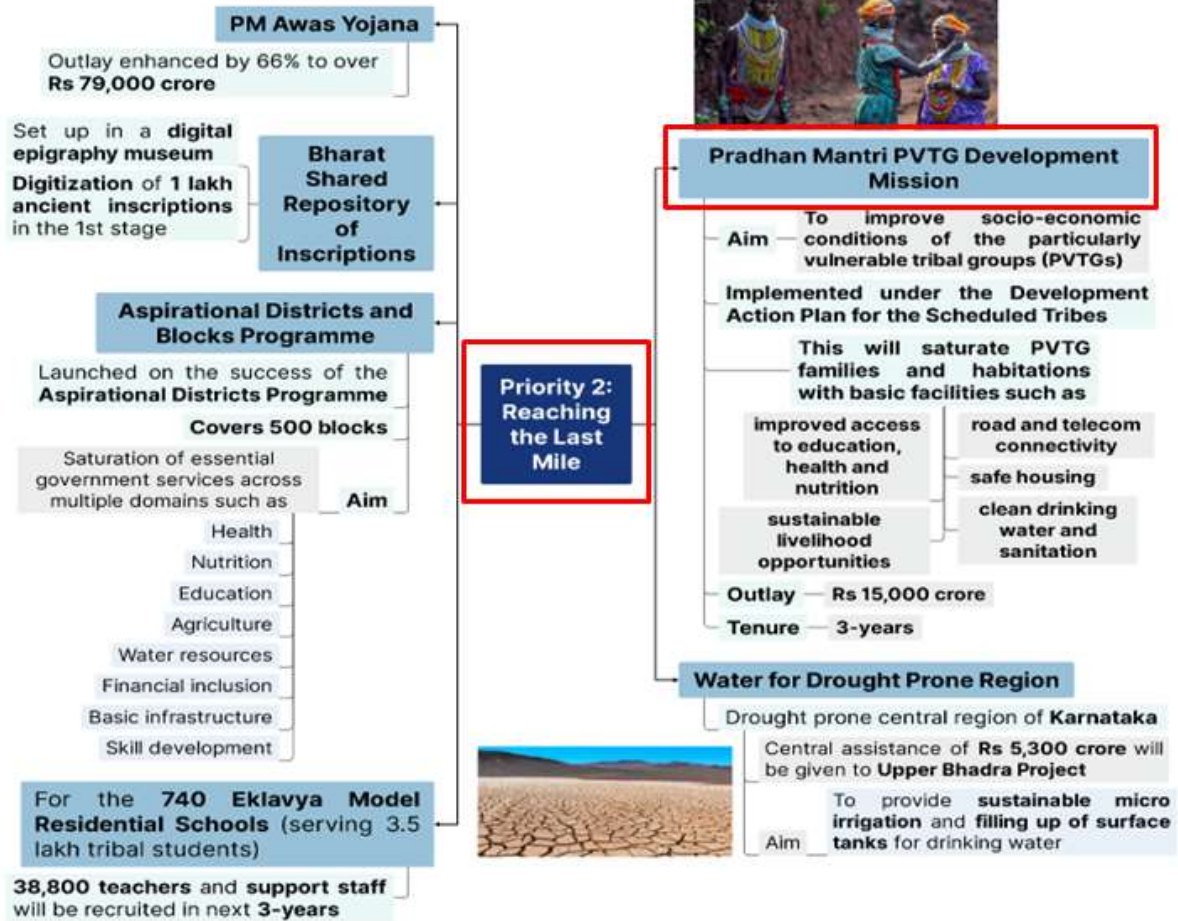
Pradhan Mantri PVTG Development Mission has been discussed in the passage.



Hence **B** is the correct answer.

Q.14) **Explanation:**

**Pradhan Mantri PVTG Development Mission** has been covered under the **2<sup>nd</sup> priority “reaching the last mile”** as mentioned in the **Union Budget 2023-24**.



Hence **C** is the correct answer.

Q.15) **Explanation:**

**Assam** is the only states that does not belong to the group of 18 states that have **Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups**, as mentioned in the question.

Hence **A** is the correct answer.

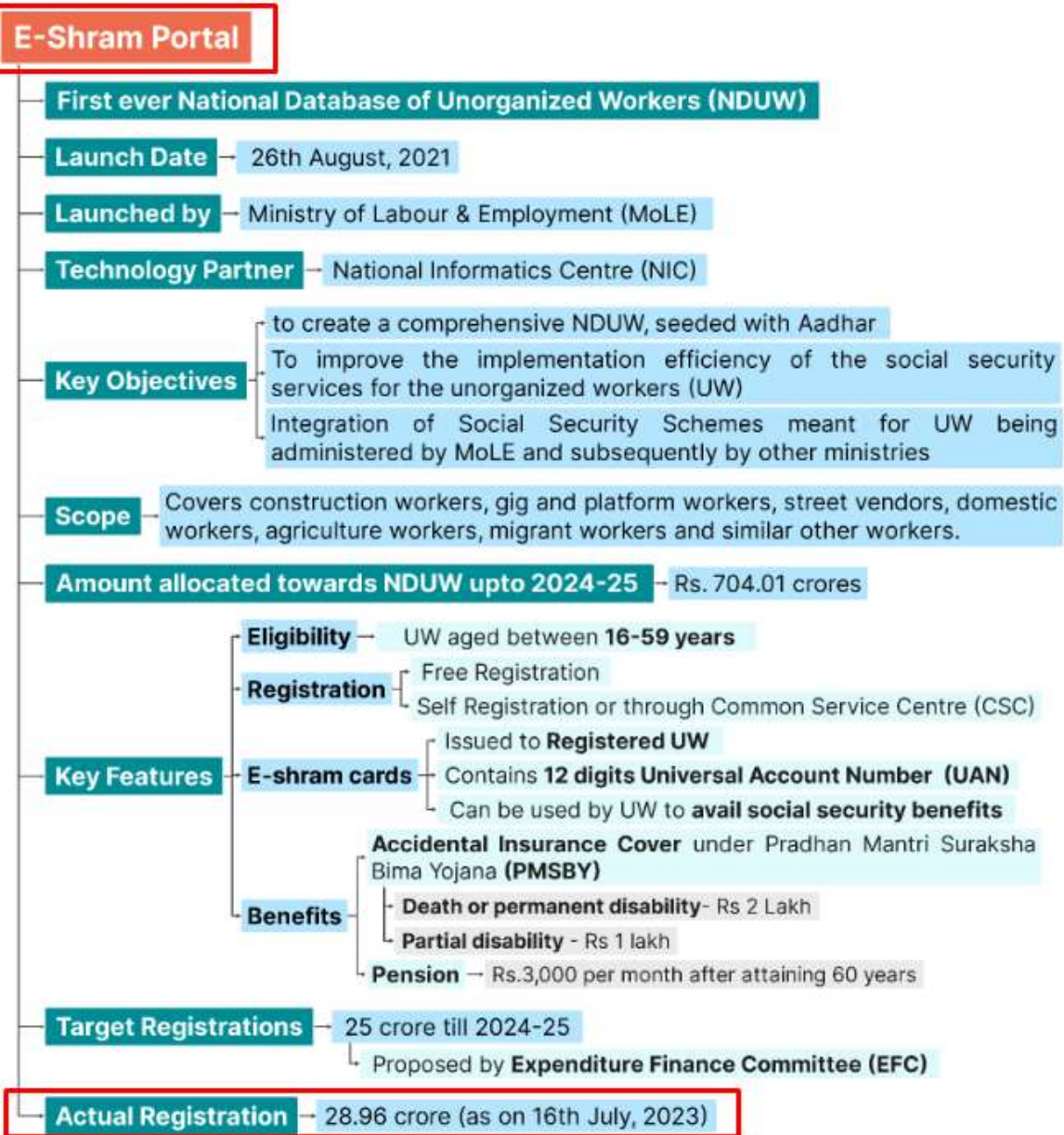
Q.16) **Explanation:**

**The criteria followed by the Government of India for the identification of PVTGs are:**

1. Pre-agricultural level of technology
2. Low level of literacy
3. Economic backwardness
4. A declining or stagnant population.

Hence **E** is the correct answer.

Q.17) Explanation:



Hence **B** is the correct answer.

Q.18) Explanation:

The **National Database of the Unorganised Workers (NDUW)** has been integrated with an application, which is developed by Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (**MeitY**) and **National e-Governance Division (NeGD)**.

Hence **D** is the correct answer.

Q.19) Explanation:

### E-Shram Portal



Hence **E** is the correct answer.

Q.20) Explanation:

States which have exceeded the registration target as on 27th March 2023: Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Chhattisgarh

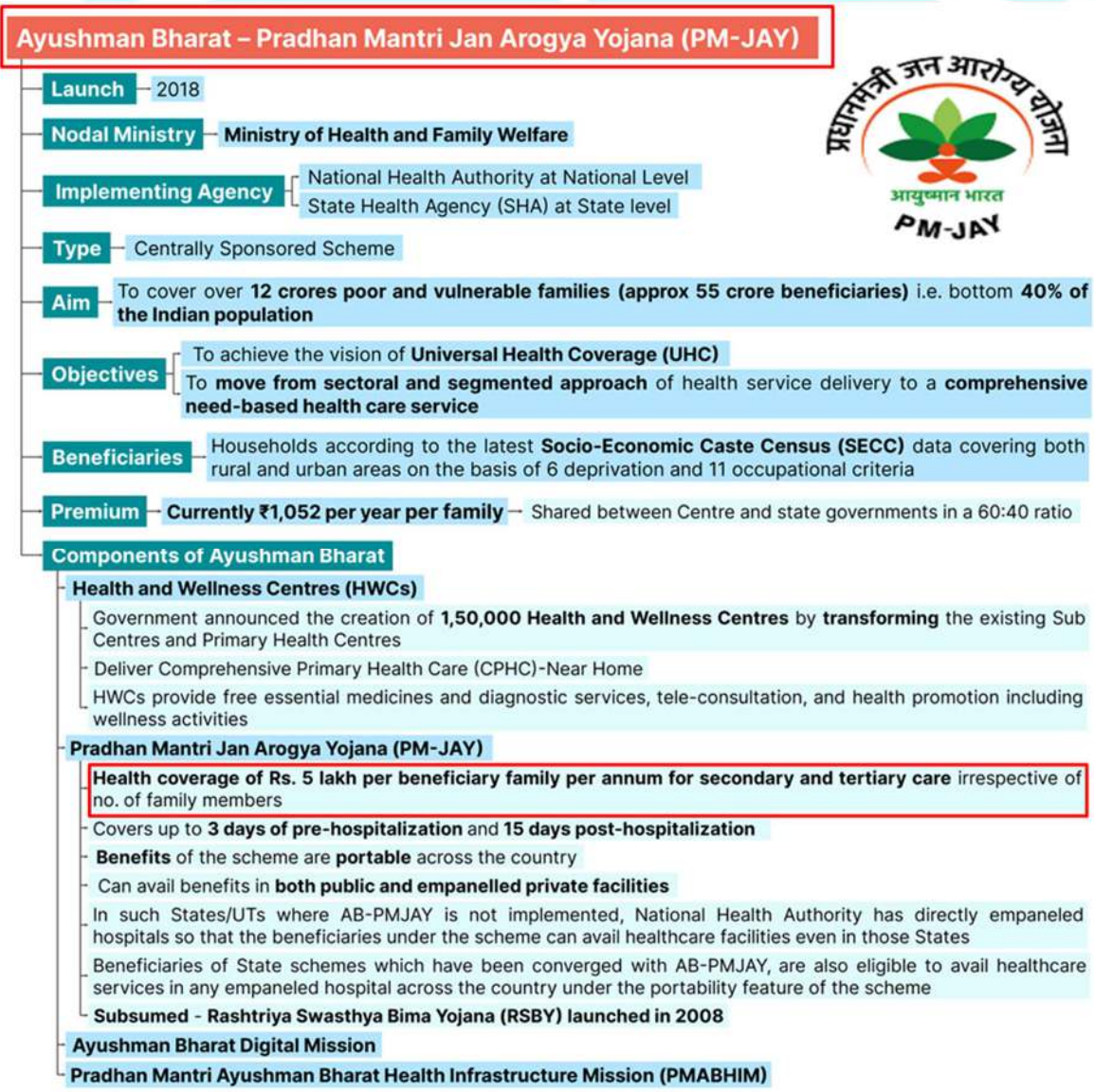
State wise registration vis-à-vis target on eShram portal as on 27.03.2023

SLNo	State	Target	Total Registered	Target Achieved
1	UTTAR PRADESH	6,66,07,163	8,30,30,579	124.66%
2	ODISHA	1,29,79,773	1,33,32,320	102.72%
3	CHHATTISGARH	82,42,144	82,75,355	100.40%

Hence C is the correct answer.

Q.21) Explanation:

According to the **Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY)**, none of the statements mentioned in the question are correct. The statements can be validated from the below given MindMap.

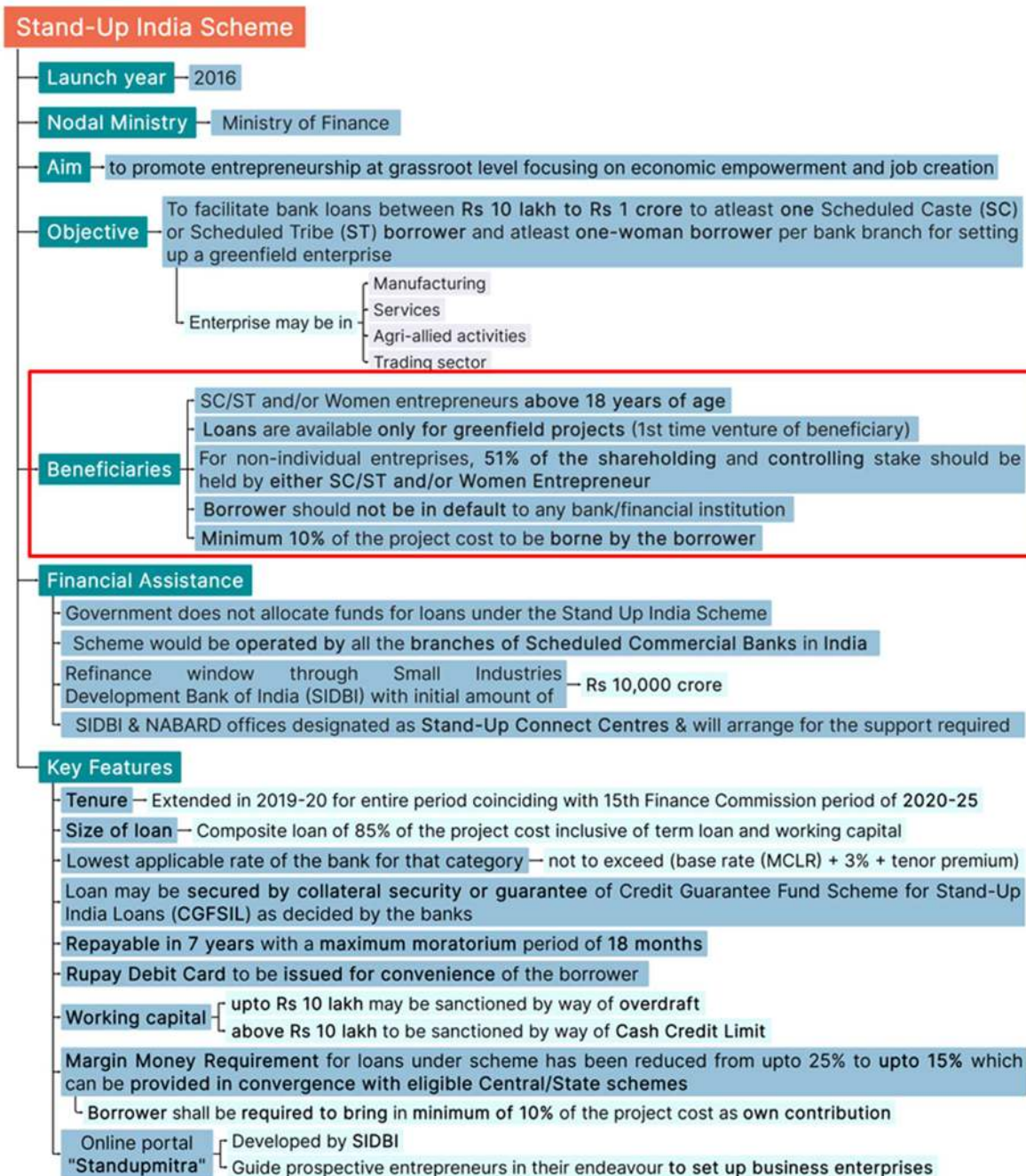


Hence E is the correct answer.



**Q.22) Explanation:**

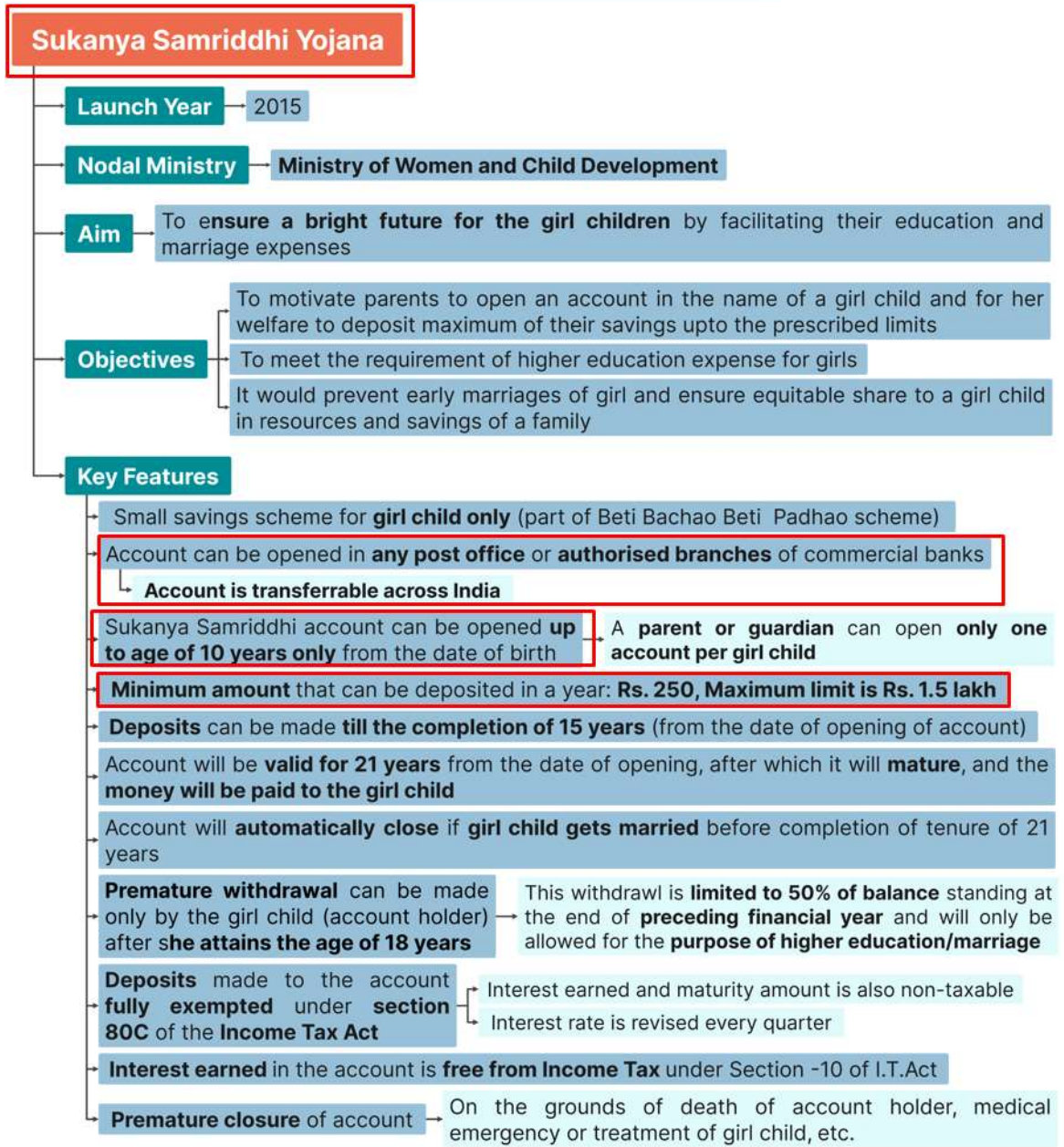
The question pertains to the eligibility criterion for the “**Stand Up India Scheme**”. As per the eligibility criterion of the scheme, **only the person mentioned in statement 1 is eligible**. This can be validated from the below given MindMap.



Hence **A** is the correct answer.

**Q.23) Explanation:**

According to the features of the Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana, only statement-3 is correct, while the statements 1 and 2 are incorrect. The MindMap of the scheme has been mentioned below for the reference.



Hence **D** is the correct answer.

Q.24) **Explanation:**

According to the **Sovereign Gold Bond Scheme**, the following statements are correct, as per the information mentioned in the below given mindmap-

1. **Investors compensated at a fixed rate of 2.50% per annum** payable semi-annually on nominal value and last interest payable on maturity along with principal

2. **Issue price to be less by ₹50 per gram** for investors who subscribe online and pay through digital mode
3. **Tenor of SGB** will be for a period of **8 years** with an option of premature redemption.

### Sovereign Gold Bond (SGB) Scheme



The statement 4 i.e. Bonds are **not sold** through offices or branches of Scheduled Foreign Banks is incorrect as Bonds **can be sold** through offices or branches of Scheduled Foreign Banks according to the **Sovereign Gold Bond Scheme**.

Hence **C** is the correct answer.

Q.25) **Explanation:**

**Prime Minister's Scholarship Scheme** was introduced from the Academic year 2006-07 to **encourage higher technical and professional education** for the **dependent wards of Ex Servicemen / Ex Coast Guard personnel** and their **widows**.

As per scheme, Minimum Educational Qualification (**MEQ**) for entry to various **professional courses** differs e.g. for MBBS it is 10+2 whereas for BE/B Tech it is 10+2 / Diploma, for B.Ed and MBA it is

graduation qualification. **A candidate must have minimum 60% marks in MEQ to apply for PM Scholarship Scheme.** All subjects will be taken for calculation of **60% marks** including optional subjects also and not out of best subjects.

From the above given criterion, **only the person mentioned in statement 1 is eligible** to avail benefit under the scheme.

Hence **D** is the correct answer.

**Q.26) Explanation:**

According to the **Swadhar Greh Scheme**, **women** may stay up to a **maximum period of 5 years**. **Older women above 55 years** of age may be **accommodated till the age of 60 years** after which they must be shifted to old age homes.

**Swadhar Greh** facilities can also be **availed** by the **children accompanying women**. **Girls up to the age of 18 years** and **boys up to the age of 12 years** would be allowed to stay in the Swadhar Greh with their mothers.

**As per the above mentioned data, lets discuss the statements mentioned in the question.**

**A daughter with age 12 can stay with her mother in Swadhar Greh. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.**

Women above 18 years of age can stay in **Swadhar Greh** up to a **maximum period of 5 years**. Hence, **statement 2 is incorrect.**

**Girls up to the age of 18 years** would be allowed to stay in the Swadhar Greh with their mothers. Hence, **statement 3** i.e. **“A daughter with age 8 years can stay with her mother for 5 years in Swadhar Greh”** is correct.

Hence **D** is the correct answer.

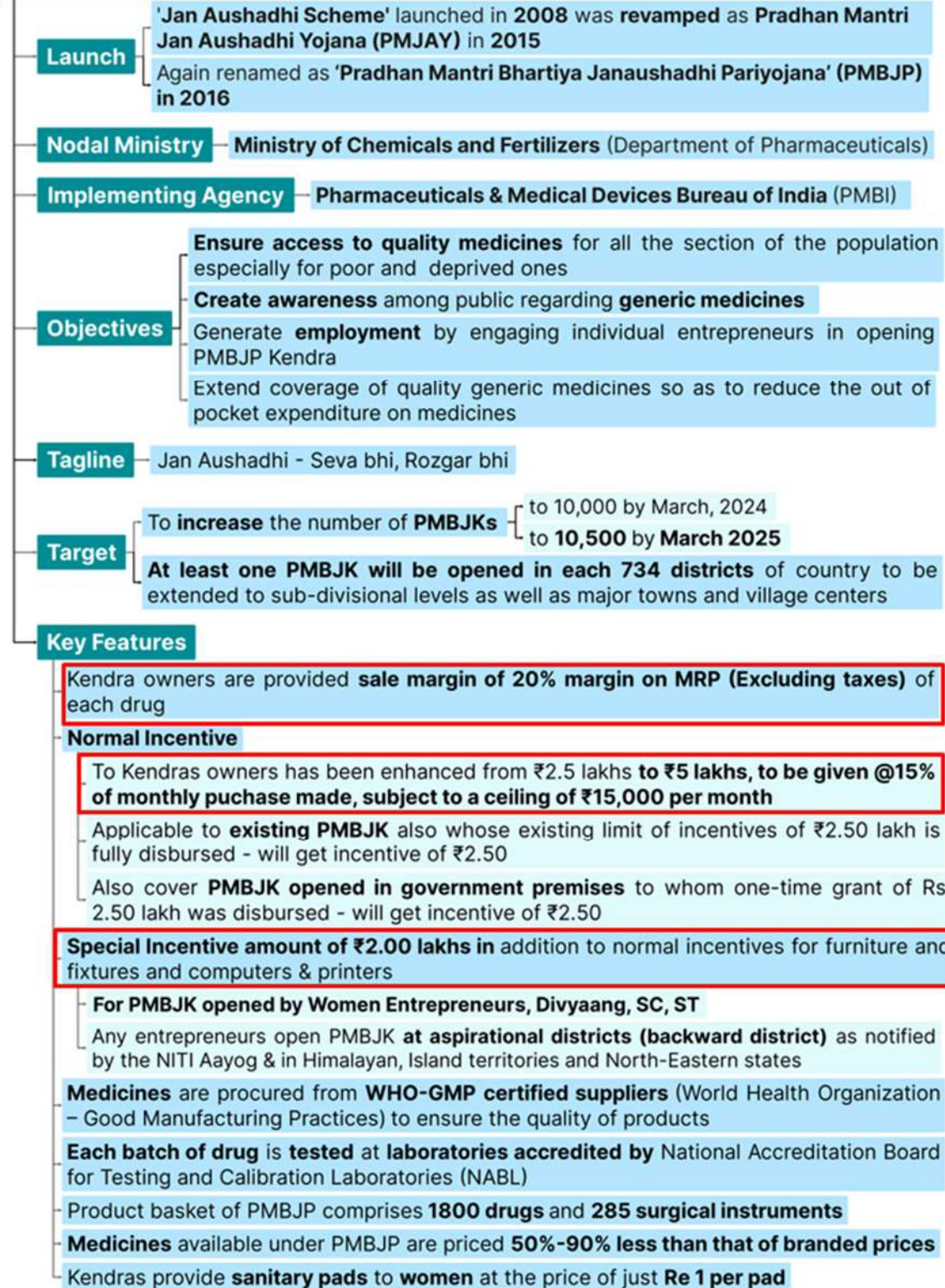
**Q.27) Explanation:**

According to the below given mindmap of the **Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP)**, the **statement 1 and 2** mentioned in the question are correct.

In the statement-3, Normal incentive to Kendra's owners has been enhanced from ₹2.5 lakhs to ₹5 lakhs, to be given @15% of monthly purchase made, subject to a ceiling of ₹12,000 per month has been mentioned. But, as per the scheme, the **normal incentive is subject to a ceiling of Rs 15000 per month.**

Hence, **statement 3 is incorrect.**

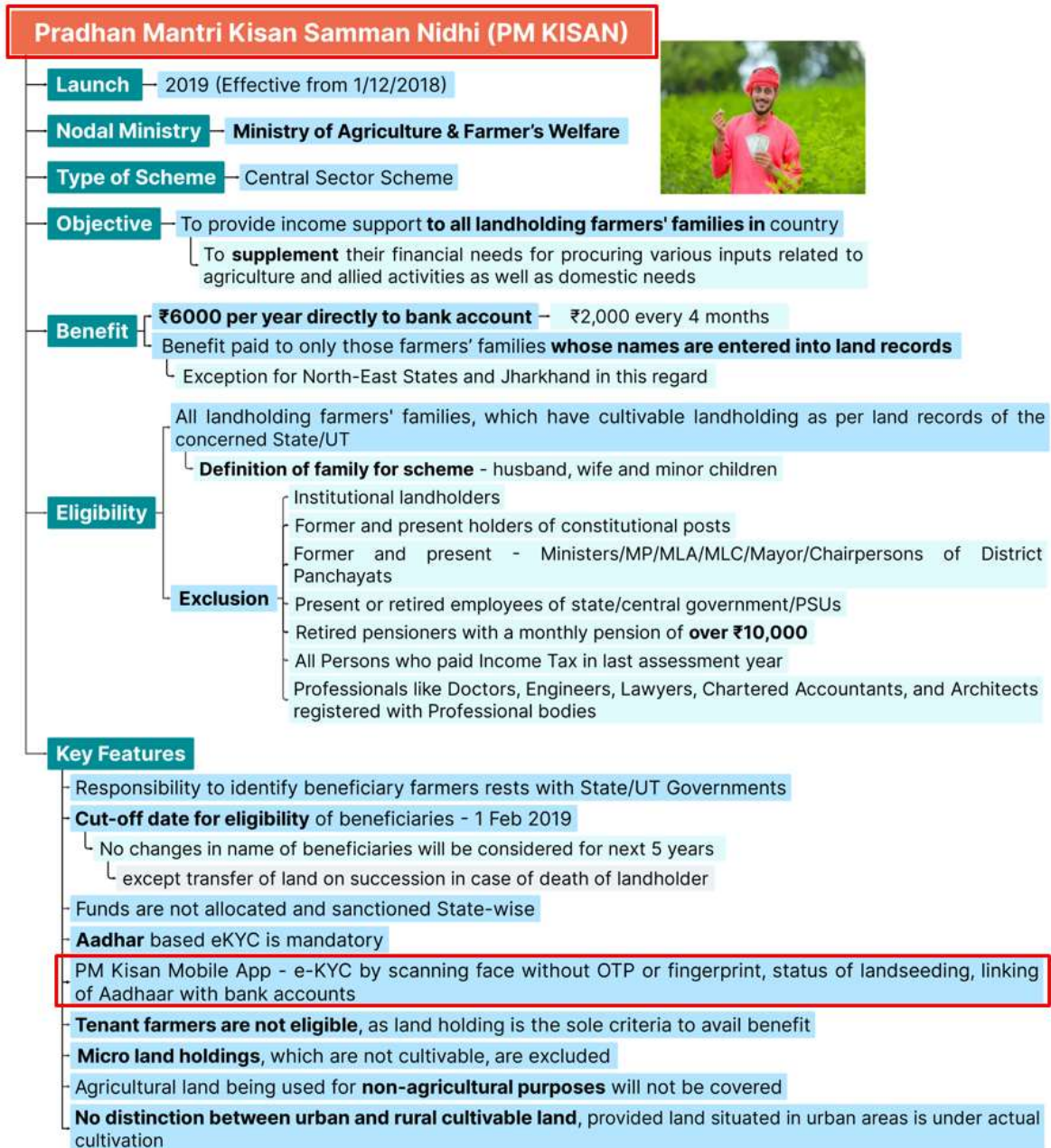
## Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP)



Hence C is the correct answer.

Q.28) Explanation:

According to the **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM KISAN)** scheme, the **PM KISAN Mobile app** offers all the facilities as mentioned in the question, and the same can be validated from the below given mindmap.



Hence **D** is the correct answer.

Q.29) Explanation:

In the question, the “Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)” scheme has been discussed. As per the scheme, the statement 2 & 4 are correct.

But, in **statement 1**, “Loan proposal should be only for setting up of new Micro business enterprises” has been mentioned incorrectly as **it can also be availed for the upgradation of existing Micro business enterprises.**

In **statement 3**, “Life insurance is mandatory for availing loans under the scheme” has been mentioned incorrectly, as **Life insurance is not mandatory** for loans under **PMMY.**

The above statements can be validated through the below given MindMap.



EduTap

## Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)



**Launch** – 2015

**Nodal Ministry** – Ministry of Finance

**Aim** – Financing of small business enterprises in manufacturing, trading and service sectors including activities allied to agriculture such as poultry, dairy, beekeeping etc by way of providing **Term Loan and/or Working Capital**

To provide **loans up to 10 lakh to non-corporate, non-farm, small/micro enterprises**

**Components**

- **Shishu**: covering loans upto ₹50,000
- **Kishor**: covering loans above ₹50,000 and upto ₹5 lakhs
- **Tarun**: covering loans above ₹5 lakh and up to 10 lakhs

**Eligible Applicants** – Any Indian Citizen including women, proprietary concern, partnership firm, private limited company or any other entity  
 ↳ who is eligible to avail of loan and has a business plan for **income generating activity**

**MUDRA**

- Stands for **Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency Ltd** is a **refinance agency and not a direct lending institution**, it provides refinance support to its intermediaries
- Responsible for **refinancing all Last Mile Financiers** such as Non-Banking Finance Companies, Micro Finance Institutions, Societies, Trusts, Section 8 Companies, Small Finance Banks and Regional Rural Banks
- Also **partner with State/Regional level financial intermediaries** to provide finance to Last Mile Financier of small/micro business enterprises

### Target Clients

**Non-Corporate Small Business Segment (NCSB)** comprising of proprietorship / partnership firms running as small manufacturing units, service sector units

↳ Shopkeepers, fruits / vegetable vendors, truck operators, food-service units, repair shops, machine operators, small industries, artisans, food processors and others, in rural and urban areas

### Loans extended

↳ By all Public Sector Banks such as PSU banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), Small Finance Banks, Private Sector Banks, Foreign Banks, Micro Finance Institutions and Non-Banking Finance Companies

### Key Features

– Loan proposal should be for setting up of a **new/upgrading an existing Micro business enterprises**

– **No processing fee** for loans up to ₹50,000/- (Shishu category)

– Banks to not **insist for collateral security for loans up to ₹10 lakh extended to units in the Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) sector**

– Applicant **should not be defaulter** of any Bank / Financial Institution to get benefit

– To **mitigate the issue of collateral** and to provide comfort to the lending institutions, a **Credit Guarantee Product** is **extended** by creation of a Fund called “**Credit Guarantee Fund for Micro Units**” (CGFMU)

– **Scheme managed by** - National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Ltd. (NCGTC)

**MUDRA Card**

- **RuPay Debit card** issued against the MUDRA loan account
- Borrower can make **use of MUDRA Card in multiple drawals and credits**
- To manage working **capital limit in cost-efficient manner** and keep **interest burden minimum**

– **No subsidy** for loan given under PMMY – However, if loan proposal is linked to some Government scheme, wherein the Govt. if providing capital subsidy, it will be eligible under PMMY also

– **Life insurance is not mandatory** for loans under PMMY  
 ↳ Terms and conditions of lending **based on lending policy of respective lending institution**

– **PAN card not compulsory** to avail loans – However, borrower may have to satisfy KYC requirements of the financing institutions

– **Interest rates deregulated** and banks advised to charge reasonable interest rates within overall RBI guidelines

– Loans available for purchase of Transport Vehicle / Tractors, tillers as well as two wheelers, in case applicant intends to use vehicle for **commercial purposes**

Hence **B** is the correct answer.



Q.30) Explanation:

According to the **Mahila Samman Savings Certificates, 2023** scheme, the statements 1, 3 and 4 are incorrect, while **statement 2 is correct**.

### Mahila Samman Savings Certificates, 2023

**Launch year** — 2023

**Nodal Ministry** — Ministry of Finance

**Tenure** — 1st April 2023 to 31st March 2025

#### Key Features

Launched to commemorate Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav and is **exclusively for women and girls in India**

**Account** can be **opened** by

— **Woman for herself**

— **Guardian** on behalf of a minor girl

An individual may **open any number of accounts** subject to the **maximum limit** for **deposit** specified and a **time gap of 3-months** shall be **maintained** between the existing account and the opening of other account

Account opened will be a **single holder type account** and **can be opened** in **1.59 lakh post offices** or **any authorised bank**

**Investment limit** — **Minimum** — ₹1000 ( and any sum in multiples of ₹100)

— **Maximum** — ₹2 lakh

no subsequent deposit shall be allowed in that account

**Deposit shall mature on completion of 2 years** from date of deposit

Offers **fixed interest** of **7.5% interest compounded quarterly**

**Partial withdrawal** — After 1st year from date of account opening but before account's maturity **Account holder** can **withdraw a maximum of 40%** of the balance

**Account shall not be closed before maturity except in the following cases**

— On the death of the account holder

— In case of extreme — medical support in life-threatening diseases of the account holder or compassionate grounds — death of the guardian

**Premature closure** of account allowed at any time **after 6 months of opening but with interest rate reduced by 2%**



Hence **B** is the correct answer.

EduTap

### Sub-section – Descriptive

**Q.1) Explain three government schemes related to poverty alleviation and employment generation. (400 words, 10 Marks)**

#### Explanation:

In the relentless pursuit of a more equitable society, the government of India has recognized the pressing need to address poverty and unemployment. To combat these challenges head-on, several well-crafted government schemes have been implemented, aimed at poverty alleviation and employment generation. These initiatives reflect the determination of governments to uplift vulnerable sections of society and foster inclusive economic growth.

The three government schemes related to poverty alleviation are:

#### Poverty Alleviation:

**1) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS):** Launched in June 1997, TPDS provides food grains transparently to 6 crore poor families through Fair Price Shops. BPL families received 20 kg/month at 50% of the cost from April 2000. States/UTs determine retail prices since 2001.

**2) Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awas Yojana:** Launched in 2015, it offers free houses to rural poor below the poverty line, promoting affordable housing with credit-linked subsidies and involving the private sector for slum dwellers' rehabilitation.

**3) PM Ujjawala Yojana:** Introduced in May 2016, it provides clean cooking fuel (LPG) to rural households, replacing traditional fuels like firewood, coal, and cow-dung cakes, benefiting rural women's health and the environment.

The three government schemes related to employment generation are:

#### Employment Generation

**1) Atmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY):** Initiated on October 1, 2020, as part of Atmanirbhar Bharat package 3.0, ABRY encourages employers to create new job opportunities, providing social security benefits and aiding the recovery of lost employment during the Covid-19 pandemic.

**2) PM-SVANidhi Scheme:** Prime Minister Street Vendor's Atma Nirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) Scheme, launched on June 1, 2020, offers collateral-free working capital loans to urban street vendors to resume businesses adversely affected by the COVID-19 induced lockdown.

**3) Aajeevika - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM):** Launched in June 2011 by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India, NRLM aims to create efficient institutional platforms for rural poor, enabling them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial services. It receives investment support from the World Bank.

The government faces the following hurdles in the implementation of these initiatives:

### Challenges:

**1) Funding and Budget Constraints:** A major hurdle is obtaining sufficient funding for these schemes. Limited resources and competing budget demands can impede the successful implementation and long-term sustainability of poverty and employment programs.

**2) Administrative and Bureaucratic Hurdles:** Complex administrative procedures, bureaucratic red tape, and delayed decision-making can hinder the smooth implementation of the schemes and disrupt the efficient execution of the programs.

To avoid these challenges, the government should:

### Way Forward

**1) Simplification of Administrative Procedures:** Streamlining bureaucratic processes and embracing digital platforms for applications and monitoring can enhance scheme implementation, promoting efficiency and transparency.

**2) Robust Targeting and Identification Mechanisms:** Leveraging technology, like data analytics and social registries, enables precise identification and targeting of the most vulnerable and deserving beneficiaries.

Government of India has taken commendable steps in addressing poverty alleviation and employment generation through various well-crafted schemes. These initiatives empower marginalized communities and drive positive change in India's socio-economic landscape. With a relentless pursuit of progress, the government strives to build a prosperous nation where no one is left behind.

#### 1.4.1 Poverty Alleviation Programs in India

- **Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP):** It was introduced in 1978-79 and universalized from 2nd October, 1980, aimed at providing assistance to the rural poor in the form of subsidy and bank credit for productive employment opportunities through successive plan periods.
- **Jawahar Rozgar Yojana/Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana:** The JRY was meant to generate meaningful employment opportunities for the unemployed and underemployed in rural areas through the creation of economic infrastructure and community and social assets.
- **Rural Housing – Indira Awaas Yojana:** The Indira Awaas Yojana (LAY) programme aims at providing free housing to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in rural areas and main targets would be the households of SC/STs.

- **Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY):** The main objective of the scheme continues to be the generation of wage employment, creation of durable economic infrastructure in rural areas and provision of food and nutrition security for the poor.
- **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 2005:** The Act provides 100 days assured employment every year to every rural household. One-third of the proposed jobs would be reserved for women. The central government will also establish National Employment Guarantee Funds. Similarly, state governments will establish State Employment Guarantee Funds for implementation of the scheme. Under the programme, if an applicant is not provided employment within 15 days s/he will be entitled to a daily unemployment allowance.
- **National Rural Livelihood Mission: Aajeevika (2011):** It evolves out the need to diversify the needs of the rural poor and provide them jobs with regular income on a monthly basis. Self Help groups are formed at the village level to help the needy.
- **National Urban Livelihood Mission:** The NULM focuses on organizing urban poor in Self Help Groups, creating opportunities for skill development leading to market-based employment and helping them to set up self-employment ventures by ensuring easy access to credit.
- **Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana:** It will focus on fresh entrant to the labour market, especially labour market and class X and XII dropouts.
- **Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana:** It aimed at direct benefit transfer of subsidy, pension, insurance etc. and attained the target of opening 1.5 crore bank accounts. The scheme particularly targets the unbanked poor. **Till June 2023, around 49.30 crore people were benefitted through this scheme.**

## 2.6 Steps Taken by Government

- **Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM):** This scheme was started in 1979 with objective to help unemployed rural youth between the age of 18 and 35 years to acquire skills for self-employment. Priority was given to SC/ST Youth and Women.
- **RSETI/RUDSETI:** With the aim of mitigating the unemployment problem among the youth, a new initiative was tried jointly by Sri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara Educational Trust, Syndicate Bank and Canara Bank in 1982 which was the setting up of the "RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND SELF EMPLOYMENT TRAINING INSTITUTE" with its acronym RUDSETI near Dharmasthala in Karnataka. Rural Self Employment Training Institutes/ RSETIs are now managed by Banks with active co-operation from the Government of India and State Government.
- **Start Up India Scheme,** launched in 2016 aims at developing an ecosystem that promotes and nurtures entrepreneurship across the country.
- **Stand Up India Scheme,** launched in 2016 aims to facilitate bank loans between Rs 10 lakh and Rs. 1 crore to at least one SC or ST borrower and at least one women borrower per bank branch for setting up a greenfield enterprise.

- **National Career Service portal** was launched serving as a common platform connecting job-seekers, employers, skill providers, placement organisations and counsellors.

EduTap

**Q.2) Discuss Monetary Policy and mention in brief at least eight Monetary Policy Instruments. (400 words, 10 Marks)**

**Explanation:**

Monetary policy is a critical tool used by the central bank to manage money supply, interest rates, and liquidity in the economy, with the aim of achieving various macroeconomic objectives. There are several instruments through which the central bank implements monetary policy.

Let us discuss eight of these instruments in more detail:

**Instruments**

**1) Quantitative Instruments**

**i) Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR):** CRR mandates that commercial banks maintain a certain percentage of their total customer deposits as reserves with the central bank. These reserves can be in the form of cash or deposits. Currently, the CRR is set at 4.50%.

**ii) Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR):** SLR stipulates that a certain percentage of the total deposits should be kept in the form of liquid assets such as cash, gold, or approved securities. Unlike the CRR, SLR reserves are held by banks themselves and not by the central bank. Presently, the SLR stands at 18%.

**iii) Marginal Standing Facility (MSF):** The Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) is a special window provided by the central bank to assist banks in addressing liquidity emergencies. It allows banks to borrow funds overnight from the central bank against eligible securities. The current MSF rate is 6.75%.

**iv) Repo Rate:** Repo rate refers to the rate at which commercial banks borrow money by selling their securities to RBI to maintain liquidity, in case of shortage of funds or due to some statutory measures. It is one of the main tools of RBI to keep inflation under control. The current Repo Rate is 6.50%

**v) Reverse Repo Rate:** The reverse repo rate is the rate at which the RBI borrows funds from the country's commercial banks. It is the rate where the commercial banks in India park excess funds with the Reserve Bank of India, typically for a short period of time. Currently, the reverse repo rate is 3.35%.

**vi) Standing Deposit Facility:** The Standing Deposit Facility (SDF) is a collateral-free liquidity absorption mechanism introduced by the RBI to absorb excess liquidity from the banks by providing an interest payment. Currently, the SDF is 6.25%.

**2) Qualitative Instruments**

**i) Moral Suasion:** Moral suasion is a qualitative tool used by the central bank to align commercial banks with economic trends. It involves communication and cooperation to achieve monetary policy goals, in contrast to the CRR or SLR.

**ii) Credit Rationing:** The central bank employs credit rationing to limit credit supply based on borrower creditworthiness and demand. It addresses excessive credit to certain sectors, ensuring

priority sectors are not neglected. Measures include credit limits for large firms, higher interest rates beyond limits, and lower rates for priority sectors.

**iii) Direct Action:** When some banks resist credit control measures, the central bank resorts to direct action, like refusing rediscount facilities, imposing higher interest rates, or stricter restrictions. These compel compliance with the central bank's monetary policy guidelines.

Monetary policy is a crucial tool used by the central bank to manage money supply, interest rates, and liquidity in the economy, with the aim of achieving various macroeconomic objectives. By using various instruments, the central bank aims to stabilize inflation, boost economic growth, and maintain financial stability.

### 3.1.1 Cash Reserve Ratio

Cash Reserve Ratio is an important quantitative tool of monetary policy. It is important not just from the perspective of controlling inflation, but also from the perspective of smooth daily functioning of the banking system. Let us read more about it.

- Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) is the amount of money that the banks have to **keep with RBI in cash form**. The cash reserve is either stored in the bank's vault or is sent to the RBI.
- CRR was **introduced in 1950** primarily as a measure to ensure **safety and liquidity of bank deposits**, however over the years it has become an important and **effective tool for directly regulating the lending capacity** of banks and **controlling the money supply** in the economy.
- The **cash balance** that is to be maintained by **scheduled banks with the RBI** should **not be less than such per cent of its Net demand and time liabilities (NDTL) that the Reserve Bank may notify from time to time in the Gazette of India**.
- In terms of **Section 42 (1) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934**, the Reserve bank, having regard to the needs of **securing the monetary stability** in the country, **prescribes the CRR for SCBs without any floor or ceiling rate**.
- The CRR is to be **calculated on the basis of DTL**, with a **lag of one fortnight**, i.e., on the reporting Friday, the DTL as at the end of the previous fortnight will form the basis for CRR calculation.
- NDTL refers to the **total demand and time liabilities (deposits) that is held by the banks of public and with other banks**.
- Banks have to **maintain cash balances with RBI** to meet the prescribed CRR on average during the fortnight, subject to **daily cash balances not falling below 90% of the amount required for CRR**.

### 3.1.2 Statutory Liquidity Ratio

Now that we have understood CRR, Statutory Liquidity Ratio too should not be difficult. Like CRR, Statutory Liquidity Ratio too serves dual purpose – it helps ensure solvency of banks, and it can also be used to control inflation. Let us read more about it.

- Every bank must have a specified **portion of their Net Demand and Time Liabilities (NDTL)** in the form of **cash, gold, or other liquid assets** by the day's end. The **ratio of these liquid assets to the demand and time liabilities is called the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR)**.
- The **Reserve Bank of India** has the authority to **increase this ratio by up to 40%**. An increase in the ratio constricts the ability of the bank to inject money into the economy.
- Section 24 and Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act 1949 mandates **all scheduled commercial banks, local area banks, Primary (Urban) co-operative banks (UCBs), state co-operative banks and central co-operative banks** in India to maintain the SLR.
- RBI employs **SLR regulation to have control over the bank credit**. SLR ensures that there is **solvency in commercial banks** and assures that **banks invest in government securities**.
- RBI raises SLR to **control the bank credit during the time of inflation**. Similarly, it **decreases the SLR during the time of recession to increase bank credit**.
- **Banks earn returns** on money parked as SLR.
- If a **banking company fails to maintain** the required amount of SLR, it shall be **liable to pay to RBI in respect of that default, the penal interest** for that day at the rate of **three per cent per annum above the Bank Rate** on the shortfall and if the default continues on the next succeeding working day, the penal interest may be increased to a rate of **five per cent per annum above the Bank Rate for the number of days of default on the shortfall**.

### 3.1.4 Repo Rate

We have already learnt that if commercial banks are in need of money, they can borrow it from the RBI. We have called RBI as the 'lender of last resort' for playing this role of being a lender to commercial banks. Does RBI give money for free to the commercial banks? No, it does not. It charges an interest – called as repo rate – for lending money to banks. Repo rate is also a quantitative tool of monetary policy. Let us see how it can be used to control inflation.

- Repo or repurchase option is a **collateralised lending** i.e., **banks borrow money from Reserve bank of India** to meet short term needs by **selling securities to RBI** with an **agreement to repurchase the same at predetermined rate and date**.
- The **rate charged** by RBI for this transaction is called the **repo rate**. Repo operations therefore **inject liquidity into the system**.
- **To put it in very simple terms:** It is the rate at which RBI lends money to commercial banks against securities in case commercial banks fall short of funds.
- A **high repo rate** signals that **access to money is expensive** for banks and **lesser credit will flow** into the system.
- Repo Rate in India is the **primary tool in the RBI's Monetary and Credit Policy**.

### 3.1.6 Reverse Repo Rate

If you and I have surplus cash, we can conveniently deposit the same with a commercial bank and earn interest. What happens if a bank has surplus cash that it cannot easily lend? Does the bank need to compulsorily hold that cash with itself? Or can the bank deposit that cash with the RBI? Answer is yes. Bank can deposit their surplus cash with RBI. Does bank earn any interest on its deposit? Yes, it does. It is called 'reverse repo rate'. Reverse repo can also be used as a quantitative tool of monetary policy to control inflation. Let us see how.

- Reverse repo operation is when **banks deposit their money with the RBI**.
- The **interest rate paid by RBI** in this case is called the **reverse repo rate**.
- Reverse repo operation therefore **absorbs the liquidity in the system**.
- The **collateral** used for repo and reverse repo operations are **Government of India securities**.
- A **high reverse repo rate** implies that **banks can get safe returns** if they park their **money with RBI**; therefore, Banks may either park their money with RBI or they may lend at a still higher rate of interest to borrowers. Thus, **high reverse repo rate** either **constricts credit**, or **makes it expensive**.

### 3.1.8 Marginal Standing Facility

Banks can borrow a certain amount of money from the RBI under repo mechanism. But what if banks are in need of even greater liquidity than what is available through repo mechanism? Is there any facility that banks can tap and get access to this additional liquidity? Yes, there is. It is called Marginal Standing Facility. Let us discuss about Marginal Standing Facility and also see what role it plays in controlling inflation.

- 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**.

**Q.3) What are the problems being faced by Startup entrepreneurs in tier 2 and 3 cities in India? (400 words, 10 Marks)**

**Explanation:**

India's entrepreneurial landscape has seen significant growth in recent years, becoming the third-largest ecosystem globally, with 115 unicorns. In 2021, startups raised \$44 billion, with over \$33 billion in deals above \$5 million. While major cities lead, tier 2 and 3 cities show potential. While major metropolitan cities have been leading this startup revolution, there is immense promise in tier 2 and tier 3 cities as well.

The problems faced by the startup entrepreneurs in tier 2 and tier 3 cities are:

**Problems**

**1) Lack of Guidance:** The absence of experienced mentors and experts to provide guidance on various aspects of starting and running a business is a significant challenge. From ideation to business planning and incorporation, entrepreneurs in smaller cities often lack the necessary support and advice.

**2) Limited Access to Incubation Facilities:** Business incubators that are meant to support and mentor startups are often insufficient in smaller cities. Many incubators may only offer basic facilities and fail to provide the necessary support to help startups develop viable products.



**3) Access to Funding:** While alternative finance has fuelled the startup ecosystem in larger cities, startups in tier 2 and tier 3 cities struggle to secure financial support. They often have limited options for funding and may have to rely on personal savings, family, and friends for initial capital.

**4) Scalability Challenges:** Expanding a startup from a smaller city to larger metropolitan areas can be difficult due to limited financial resources, lack of suitable talent, and access to cutting-edge technology.

The government has taken the following initiatives to promote entrepreneurship in India:

#### Initiatives

**1) Make in India:** The "Make in India" initiative promotes entrepreneurship and ease of doing business in India. It aims to simplify regulations and foster growth across sectors, encouraging manufacturing and other industries.

**2) Digital India:** Launched by the Ministry of Electronics & IT, Digital India empowers citizens through digital access and services. Initiatives like Aadhaar and DigiLocker enhance government-citizen interaction, bridging the digital divide.

**3) Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY):** PMMY offers affordable credit to small entrepreneurs, integrating them into the formal financial system. Over 40.82 crore loans, totaling ₹23.2 lakh crore, have been sanctioned since its inception in 2015.

The following things can be done in future to promote and help entrepreneurs in tier 2 and 3 cities:

#### Way Forward

**1) Logistics and Infrastructure:** By facilitating networking and collaboration between startups and logistics providers, incubators can help address logistical challenges, making it easier for startups to access resources and reduce operational costs.

**2) Sustainability and Collaboration:** By fostering collaboration between startups, government bodies, investors, and industry experts, incubators can create a sustainable ecosystem that supports the long-term growth of startups in smaller cities.

The challenges faced by startup entrepreneurs in tier 2 and tier 3 cities are unique that must be addressed to unlock their full capabilities. It is crucial to recognize the untapped potential that lies within these smaller cities and empower their entrepreneurs to thrive. By promoting a culture of innovation, the nation can truly harness the entrepreneurial spirit in all corners of the country and build a prosperous and inclusive startup ecosystem.

EduTap

**Q.4) In the context of UNDP's Gender Equality Strategy 2022-25 and Gender Social Norms Index for promoting gender equality, what actions can India take toward gender sensitization? (600 words, 15 Marks)**

**Explanation:**

The Gender Equality Strategy 2022-25 is grounded in UNDP's commitment to eradicating poverty, reducing inequalities and exclusion, and supporting the empowerment of women by ending gender-based violence, tackling the gender dimension of poverty, expanding access to clean, affordable energy, public institution reform, etc. Similarly, the UNDP's 2023 Gender Social Norms Index (GSNI) provides insights into the persistence of these biases and their impact on various aspects of women's lives.

In pursuit of fostering a more equitable world, the Gender Equality Strategy 2022-25 has outlined a comprehensive set of measures aimed at driving sustainable change and promoting inclusive growth:

**Measures suggested by UNDP as per the Gender Equality Strategy 2022-25**

- 1) Poverty and Equality:** Foster gender-equal and sustainable economies by implementing comprehensive and gender-responsive social protection and care services, along with fiscal policies that actively promote gender equality.
- 2) Governance:** Strengthen inclusive governance and enhance women's participation and leadership in decision-making processes to ensure a more equitable and representative society.
- 3) Resilience:** Bolster the resilience of societies by adopting fully gender-responsive disaster risk reduction strategies and initiatives, ensuring that vulnerable populations are protected and empowered.
- 4) Environment:** Place gender equality at the core of our efforts to care for both people and the planet, recognizing the interconnectedness of gender issues and environmental sustainability.
- 5) Gender equality:** Accelerate the realization of gender equality and women's empowerment, pursuing targeted and comprehensive actions to overcome barriers and biases that hinder progress.

Identifying and prioritizing challenges is vital in shaping measures that can bring about meaningful and lasting changes in the pursuit of women's equality:

**Challenges related to gender inequality in India**

- 1) Gender-based violence:** India has a high prevalence of violence against women, including domestic violence, sexual assault, harassment, and human trafficking. The safety and security of women in public spaces remain a major concern.
- 2) Economic Disparities:** Economic disparities between men and women contribute to gender bias. Women in India often face unequal pay, limited job opportunities, and lack of representation in decision-making roles.
- 3) Political underrepresentation:** Women are underrepresented in political leadership positions, both at the national and state levels, hindering their ability to influence policy decisions.

In response to the pressing challenges obstructing women's equality, government has implemented a range of initiatives aimed at fostering gender parity:

### **Initiatives taken by India for promoting Gender equality**

**1) Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (Save the Daughter, Educate the Daughter):** Launched in 2015, this campaign aims to address the issue of declining sex ratios and promote the education and empowerment of girls..

**2) Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY):** Introduced in 2017, this maternity benefits program provides financial assistance to pregnant and lactating women to support them during their pregnancy and early motherhood.

**3) One-Stop Centres (Sakhi Centres):** These centers offer integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence, including medical aid, legal aid, counseling, and shelter.

**4) Ujjwala Yojana:** Launched in 2016, this scheme aims to provide free LPG connections to women from below-poverty-line families, reducing the health hazards associated with traditional cooking fuels.

**5) Gender Budgeting:** The Government of India has been increasingly adopting gender budgeting, where budgetary allocations are made in a way that addresses gender-specific needs and promotes gender equality.

By building on existing initiatives, the following can be done to strengthen the foundation of women's empowerment and equality:

### **Way Forward**

**1) Incorporate Gender Education in School Curriculum:** Integrate gender studies and sensitivity training into the school curriculum to raise awareness and challenge gender stereotypes from a young age.

**2) Implement Workplace Sensitization Programs:** Mandate regular gender sensitization workshops and training sessions in all workplaces to address gender biases and promote equal opportunities for men and women

**3) Encourage Gender-Equal Parenting:** Promote shared responsibilities in parenting and household chores to challenge traditional gender roles

India has a critical role to play in promoting gender sensitization and advancing gender equality, as outlined in the UNDP's Gender Equality Strategy 2022-25 and supported by the Gender Social Norms Index. It is essential for the government, civil society, and individuals to collaborate and commit to the efforts to create a more inclusive and prosperous India.

### 3.3 Government Schemes for Women Empowerment

The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing various schemes for empowerment of women across the country under the Centrally Sponsored Umbrella scheme 'Mission for Empowerment and Protection for Women'. The details of major schemes are:

1. **Mahila Shakti Kendra** scheme empowers rural women through community participation by involvement of Student Volunteers. The scheme is envisaged to work at various levels and at the national and state level technical support to the respective government on issues related to women is provided.

19 | Page [WWW.EDUTAP.CO.IN](http://WWW.EDUTAP.CO.IN) QUERY? HEL  
8146207241



2. **Swadhar Greh** scheme targets the women victims of unfortunate circumstances who are in need of institutional support for rehabilitation so that they could lead their life with dignity.

3. **Ujjawala** is a comprehensive scheme to combat trafficking with the objective to prevent trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation, to facilitate rescue victims and placing them in safe custody, to provide rehabilitation services by providing basic amenities/needs, to facilitate reintegration of victims into the family and society, to facilitate repatriation of cross border victims.



**Q.5) "Better migration policies for a prospering World". Elaborate the statement in light of the recently released World Development Report 2023: Migrants, Refugees and Societies by the World Bank. Also, discuss key recommendations of the Report. (600 words, 15 Marks)**

#### Explanation:

As countries experience varying degrees of prosperity and development, managing migration has become a critical challenge. The recently released World Development Report 2023 by the World Bank, titled "Migrants, Refugees, and Policies," sheds light on the complexities of migration and offers crucial insights into how better migration policies can benefit the prospering world. This report delves into the multifaceted dimensions of migration, addressing the challenges and opportunities it presents while highlighting key recommendations that can lead to more inclusive and sustainable outcomes for both migrants and destination countries.

In the same regard, the key highlights of the report are given below:

#### Key Highlights of the Report

- 1) **Migration as a developmental challenge:** Migration is recognized as a developmental challenge, with approximately 2.3% of the world's population (184 million individuals) residing outside their country of nationality, including 37 million refugees. 43% of these migrants are in low- and middle-income countries.
- 2) **Categorization of refugees:** Migrants are categorized into four types based on their circumstances: economic migrants with a strong skill match, refugees with in-demand skills at the destination, distressed migrants (some poorly skilled migrants at the US southern border) and refugees in dire need of protection (Rohingya in Bangladesh).

- 3) **Top-migration corridors:** Top migration corridors include India-USA, India-GCC, Bangladesh-India, Mexico-US, China-US, Philippines-US, and Kazakhstan-Russia.
- 4) **Reasons of migration:** Reasons for migration vary and are influenced by factors such as aging populations and declining fertility rates in certain countries, leading to benefits for both origin and destination societies.
- 5) **Indian context:** In the Indian context, migrants working overseas experience substantial income gains of 120%, compared to a 40% rise in internal migration. Low-skilled Indian migrants can experience income jumps of nearly 500% when moving to the US and almost 300% when migrating to the UAE.

Based on its findings, the report presents key recommendations to address migration challenges:

#### Key recommendations

- 1) **Manage cross-border movements differently:**
  - Use bilateral cooperation to strengthen the match of migrants' skills and attributes with the needs of destination economies.
  - Organize regional and global responses to address refugee movements and reduce the need for distressed movements.
  - Develop new and predictable financing instruments
- 2) **Strategic management of Migrants:** Origin countries should integrate labour migration into development strategies, leveraging remittances and skills transfer, while destination countries should attract skilled migrants to fulfil workforce demands.
- 3) **Distinguish between various types of movements to identify appropriate policy responses:**
  - **Migrant's skills-** How well migrants' skills and attributes match the needs of destination countries largely determine the economic effects of their movements. The motives underlying movements determine destination countries' obligations under international law. Maximize net gains when people bring skills and attributes that strongly match the needs of their destination society—for them, their countries of destination, and their countries of origin.
  - **Protection to refugees:** Provide international protection to refugees in a manner that can be sustained, financially and socially—because most refugee situations last many years.
  - **Reducing the need for distressed movements:** Reduce the need for distressed movements, while respecting migrants' human rights and dignity—and recognize development's key role in this effort.

To effectively implement recommendations, it is crucial to conduct a thorough analysis of the underlying challenges:

#### Challenges related to migration

- 1) **Socio-cultural Integration Challenges:** Migration often brings cultural diversity, but it can also lead to clashes with the host society's norms, values, and practices, resulting in misunderstandings,

discrimination, and social tensions. Language barriers further impede effective communication and restrict migrants' access to education, employment, and healthcare services.

**2) Social Exclusion and Discrimination:** Migrants may experience social exclusion and discrimination based on their ethnicity, religion, or nationality, limiting their opportunities and access to essential resources.

**3) Legal and Economic Struggles:** Navigating complex immigration laws can be daunting for migrants, potentially leading to issues with legal status and residency. Moreover, migrants might face challenges finding suitable employment, making them vulnerable to exploitation and unfair working conditions.

The **World Development Report 2023 by the World Bank** delves into the intricate nature of migration and emphasizes the importance of enhanced migration policies for global prosperity. Amid diverse levels of development, effectively tackling migration challenges and capitalizing on opportunities takes center stage for a thriving world.



EduTap

## World Development Report 2023: Migrants, Refugees and Societies

Released by - World Bank

### About the report-

- Provides a **comprehensive analysis** of **international migration** and its potential to serve as a force for growth and shared prosperity in all countries.
- Proposes an **innovative approach** to **maximize the development impacts of cross-border movements** on both destination and origin countries and on migrants and refugees themselves.
- The framework rests on a **“match and motive” matrix** that focuses on two factors:
  - How **closely migrants’ skills and attributes match** the needs of destination countries?
  - What **motives underlie their movements**?

### Recommendations:

- **Distinguish between various types of movements to identify appropriate policy responses.** How well migrants’ skills and attributes match the needs of destination countries largely determines the economic effects of their movements. The motives underlying movements determine destination countries’ obligations under international law.
  - **Maximize net gains when people bring skills and attributes that strongly match the needs of their destination society**—for them, their countries of destination, and their countries of origin.
  - **Provide international protection to refugees in a manner that can be sustained, financially and socially**—because most refugee situations last many years.
  - **Reduce the need for distressed movements**, while respecting migrants’ human rights and dignity—and recognize development’s key role in this effort.
- **Manage migration strategically— in both origin and destination countries.**
  - Governments in origin countries should **make labor migration an explicit part of their development strategy**, while governments in **destination countries** should use **“strong match” migration** to meet their labor needs.
- **Manage cross-border movements differently.**
  - Use **bilateral cooperation** to strengthen the match of migrants’ skills and attributes with the needs of destination economies.
  - Organize **regional and global responses** to **address refugee movements** and reduce the need for distressed movements.
  - Develop **new and predictable financing instruments**.

EduTap

**Q.6) In the light of the Report on Currency and Finance released by the RBI, explain:**

**A) Macroeconomic Effect of Climate Change**

**B) Three landmark global collaborations on climate change (600 words, 15 Marks)**

**Explanation:**

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has recently released its **Report on Currency and Finance (RCF) for the fiscal year 2022-23**. This year's theme, "**Towards a Greener Cleaner India**," underscores the nation's commitment to environmental sustainability. While the report represents the viewpoints of contributors, it serves as a significant step towards shaping a more eco-conscious future for India, aligned with global efforts for a greener world.

Stressing the importance of sustainable policies for a prosperous future in India, the report highlights its significant effects on the economy:

**A) Macroeconomic effect of climate change**

**1) Impact on supply chain:** The impact of climate change on the economy could manifest through its adverse impact on the supply potential of the economy as well as by altering demand conditions. Climate change events are often characterized as adverse supply shocks, which reduce the economy's aggregate output and raise prices, thus posing adverse implications for the potential growth of the economy.

**2) Inflationary shock:** Fighting climate change could also cause a global inflation shock exacerbating the output-inflation trade-offs faced by central banks and increasing risks to medium-term price stability.

**3) Adverse impact on people's lives and livelihoods:** India, being among the top 10 economies in terms of vulnerability to climate risk events, is already witnessing the adverse impact of climate change on its people's lives and livelihoods. For instance, in 2019, India lost nearly US\$ 69 billion due to climate-related events, which is in sharp contrast to US\$ 79.5 billion lost from 1998-2017.

**4) Sea Level Rise:** The IPCC Working Group report states that India is one of the most vulnerable countries globally in terms of the population that would be affected by the sea level rise. By the middle of the present century, around 35 million people in India could face annual coastal flooding, with 45-50 million at risk by the end of the century.

**5) Negative Impact on Agriculture:** The agriculture sector and fisheries would face significant adverse consequences due to the rising sea level and groundwater scarcity.

**6) Reduction in economic growth:** India, along with countries such as Brazil and Mexico, face a high risk of reduction in economic growth if global warming raises the temperature by 2 degrees Celsius as against 1.5 degrees Celsius.

Highlighting the macroeconomic effects of climate change in India, the report also emphasizes three landmark global collaborations addressing environmental challenges.



## B) Three landmark global collaborations on climate change

**1) Carbon Tax or Green Tax:** This involves levying a mandatory payment to the government based on activities harmful to the environment, encouraging greener behaviour. Nordic nations, European countries, Australia, Japan, and Chile have implemented Environmental Tax Reforms (ETRs) alongside other tax reductions.

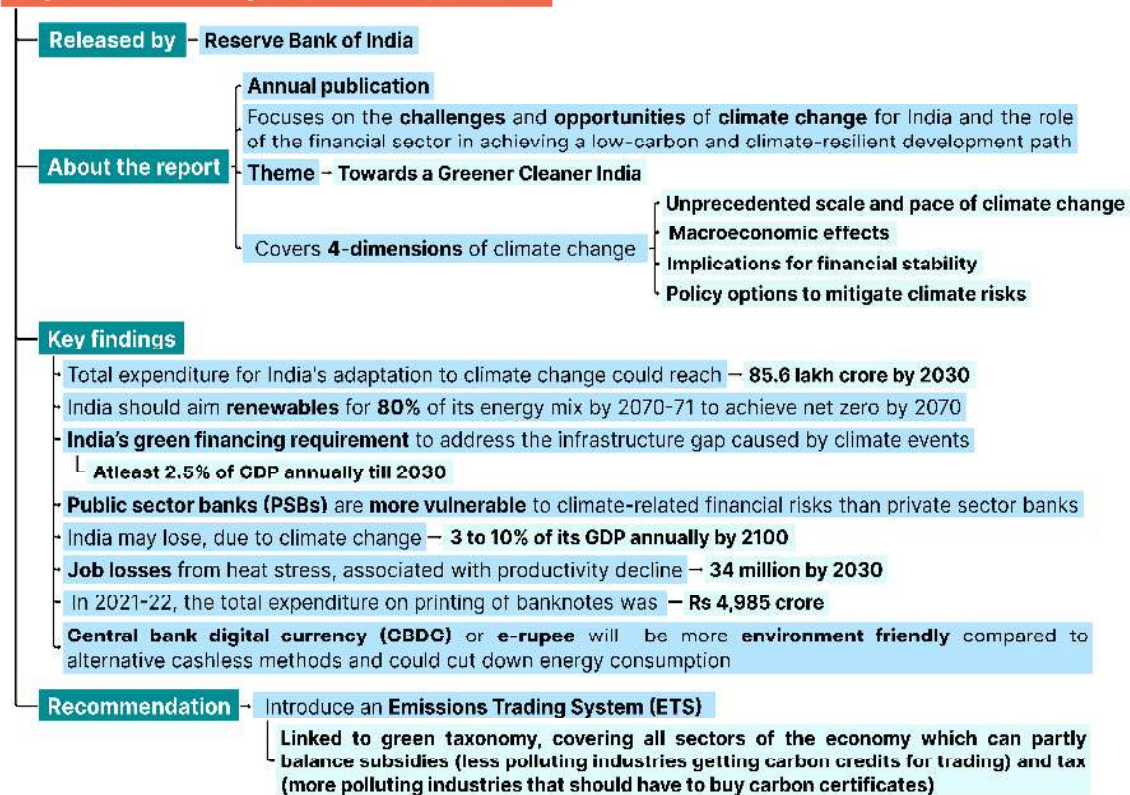
**2) Emission Trading Systems (ETS):** ETS allows carbon emitters to trade emission units to meet targets. Cap-and-trade and baseline and credit systems are two main types. Entities exceeding emission limits must buy carbon credits, while those operating within limits can earn credits.

**3) Feebates and Regulation:** Feebates employ fees or rebates based on carbon emissions above or below certain rates. Examples include vehicle emission standards, fuel quality standards, and tax rebates for electric vehicles.

**4) Public Green Investment:** Governments play a crucial role in catalysing the transition to sustainability through direct investment, co-financing, public-private partnerships, or state guarantees. Implementing a green golden rule can incentivize governments to increase green investment.

The RBI's Report on Currency and Finance provides comprehensive insights. By fostering transparency and understanding, the report bolsters confidence in India's financial system. RBI's commitment to openness remains a cornerstone for achieving sustainable economic growth.

### Report on Currency and Finance 2022-23



# Objective Type Question Paper Analysis:

**TABLE 1**

Question #	Marks	Economics or Social Issues	Topic	Static or Current	Difficulty Level
1	2	SOCIAL ISSUES	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	CURRENT	EASY
2	2	SOCIAL ISSUES	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	CURRENT	EASY
3	2	SOCIAL ISSUES	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	CURRENT	EASY
4	2	SOCIAL ISSUES	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	CURRENT	EASY
5	2	ECONOMICS	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	STATIC	MODERATE
6	2	ECONOMICS	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	STATIC	MODERATE
7	2	ECONOMICS	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	STATIC	MODERATE
8	2	ECONOMICS	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	STATIC	MODERATE
9	2	ECONOMICS	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	CURRENT	MODERATE
10	2	ECONOMICS	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	CURRENT	MODERATE
11	2	ECONOMICS	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	CURRENT	TOUGH
12	2	ECONOMICS	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	STATIC	TOUGH
13	2	SOCIAL ISSUES	SOCIAL JUSTICE	CURRENT	MODERATE
14	2	SOCIAL ISSUES	SOCIAL JUSTICE	CURRENT	MODERATE
15	2	SOCIAL ISSUES	SOCIAL JUSTICE	STATIC	TOUGH
16	2	SOCIAL ISSUES	SOCIAL JUSTICE	STATIC	TOUGH
17	2	SOCIAL ISSUES	SOCIAL JUSTICE	CURRENT	MODERATE
18	2	SOCIAL ISSUES	SOCIAL JUSTICE	CURRENT	MODERATE

19	2	SOCIAL ISSUES	SOCIAL JUSTICE	CURRENT	MODERATE
20	2	SOCIAL ISSUES	SOCIAL JUSTICE	CURRENT	TOUGH
21	1	SOCIAL ISSUES	SOCIAL JUSTICE	CURRENT	MODERATE
22	1	SOCIAL ISSUES	EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN INDIA	CURRENT	MODERATE
23	1	SOCIAL ISSUES	GENDER ISSUES	CURRENT	MODERATE
24	1	ECONOMICS	MONETARY AND FISCAL POLICY	CURRENT	EASY
25	1	SOCIAL ISSUES	SOCIAL JUSTICE	CURRENT	TOUGH
26	1	SOCIAL ISSUES	GENDER ISSUES	CURRENT	MODERATE
27	1	SOCIAL ISSUES	SOCIAL JUSTICE	CURRENT	MODERATE
28	1	SOCIAL ISSUES	INDIAN AGRICULTURE	CURRENT	EASY
29	1	SOCIAL ISSUES	EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN INDIA	CURRENT	MODERATE
30	1	SOCIAL ISSUES	GENDER ISSUES	CURRENT	MODERATE

### **Analysis:**

A lot of inference-based statement-based questions were asked in the one marker questions in the exam, which is a continuity from the past years. Students should be prepared to handle such tricky questions going ahead in the future examination.

### **TABLE 2**

SUBJECT	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ASKED	TOTAL MARKS ALLOCATED
ECONOMICS	9	17
SOCIAL ISSUES	21	33

### **Analysis:**

There was a balance between the questions asked in economics and social issues. This is likely to continue going ahead as well. Students are advised to give due importance to Economics over Social Issues in their overall preparation.

**TABLE 3**

DIFFICULTY LEVEL	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ASKED	TOTAL NUMBER OF MARKS
EASY	6	10
MODERATE	18	29
TOUGH	6	11

**Analysis:**

Easy questions were interspersed between moderate and tough questions. More than two-thirds of the questions required very good preparation / knowledge / understanding. Given the competitive nature of the examination, students are advised that they should be prepared to face such kind of paper going ahead.

Apart from a strong preparation, emotional quotient is also important. One must not be unnerved by coming across tough questions. The pursuit of easy and moderate question should guide us firmly in the examination. If we are thrown completely off track by the presence of a few tough questions, we will not be able to compete well in the examination.

Solving a good number of Quizzes and Mocks on the EduTap platform will go a long way in helping students be better prepared for this kind of an examination.

**TABLE 4**

TYPE OF QUESTION	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ASKED	TOTAL NUMBER OF MARKS
CURRENT	23	36
STATIC	7	14

**Analysis:**

The number of static questions have increased as compared to the previous year and the questions have been asked by mixing the static with the current affairs.

So students are advised to give due importance to the static as well as current affairs for the future examination.

**TABLE 5**

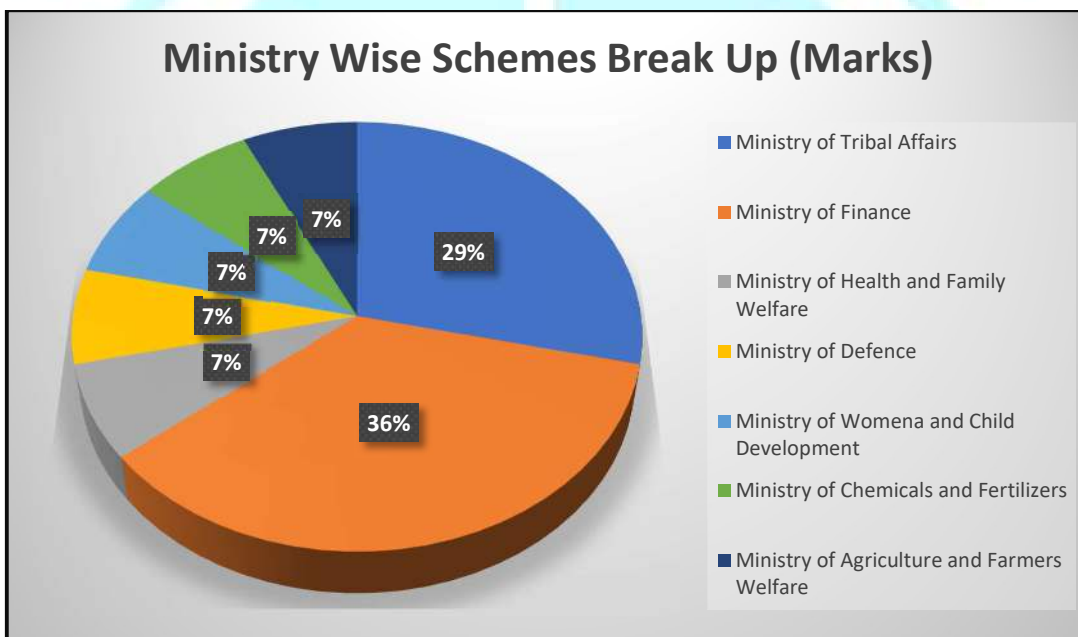
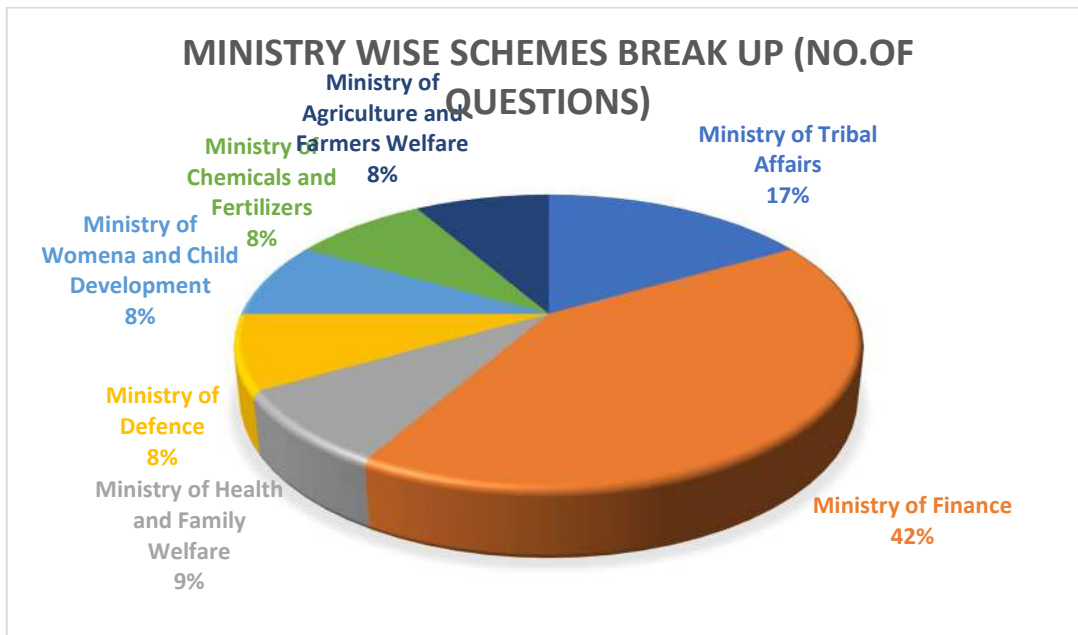
No. OF QUESTION	Months before the examination	TOTAL NUMBER OF MARKS
4	July	6
4	June	6
4	May	8
5	April	9
4	March	4
0	February	0
2	Before February	2

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 comprise of three important pillars: General current affairs, Government Schemes and Programmes and Reports.

**TABLE 6**

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)	9	9
QUESTIONS BASED ON NEW SCHEMES (LAUNCHED WITHIN THE ONE YEAR PERIOD BEFORE THE EXAM)	3	5
QUESTIONS BASED ON OLD AND NEW SCHEMES	12	14

EduTap



**Analysis:**

EduTap’s innovative ‘Schemes Tap’ document has served students well given that over 30% of the objective paper (14 marks to be precise) was covered only from schemes of Government of India and if the student has covered the SchemesTap he can score 12 marks in the paper.

As the above table shows, students are advised to cover both old and new schemes well.

Given that a lot of statement based, moderate to tough level questions were asked from various schemes, students are advised to give due importance to the 'Schemes Tap' document.

**Note:** Flagship schemes asked in the question were seen in the news in the past one year so students are advised to give due importance to the 'Schemes Tap' document from the past one year

**TABLE 7**

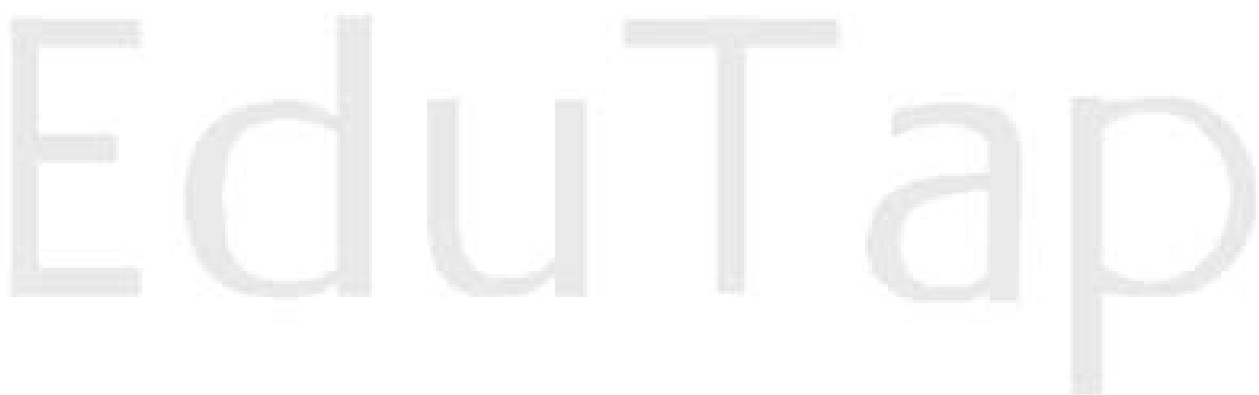
TYPE OF QUESTION	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ASKED	TOTAL NUMBER OF MARKS
QUESTIONS BASED ON INTERNATIONAL REPORTS	03	06
QUESTIONS BASED ON NATIONAL REPORTS	00	00
QUESTIONS BASED ON NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL REPORTS	03	06

**Analysis:**

Trend of reports playing an important role in the exam has continued, with a respectable 12% weightage for this component.

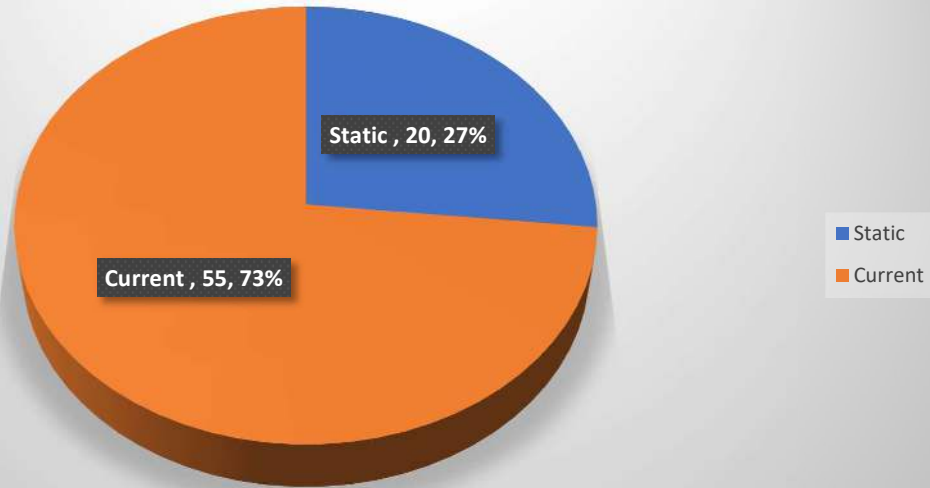
Although in this exam all the weightage has been given to an international report, national reports continue to be of importance and students should cover them well.

Students are advised to cover the biennial reports of international organizations also as the reports are relevant till the next release of the report.

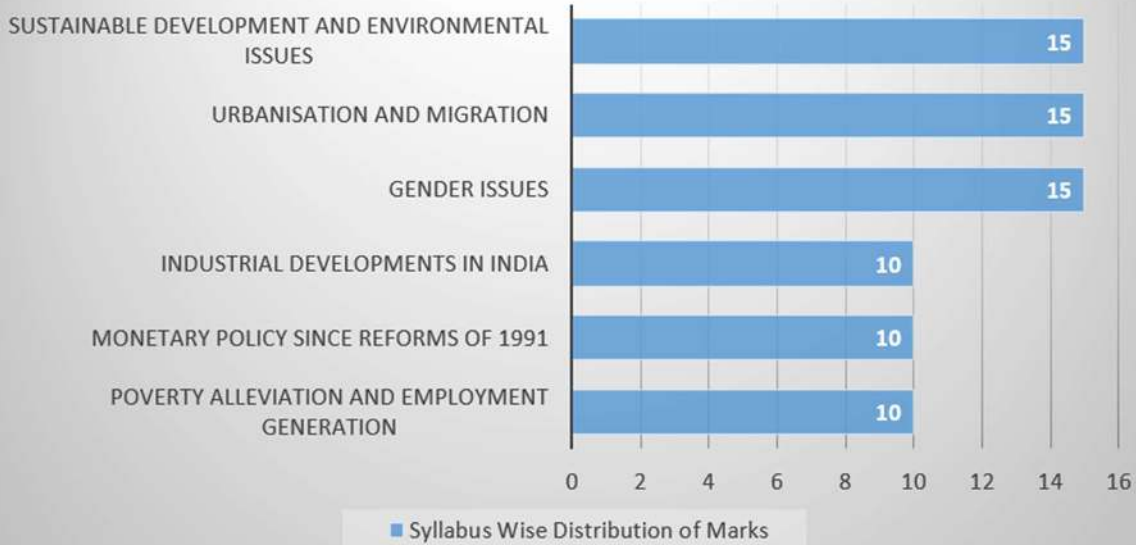


# Descriptive Type Question Paper Analysis:

Marks Distribution, total 75 marks\*\*



Syllabus Wise Distribution of Marks





Questions Type	Economic Issues	Social Issues
10 Marks (400 Words)	3	
15 Marks (600 Words)	1	2
Total	4	2

**\*\*Please be informed that, for holistic coverage, the above-mentioned analysis is done for the whole descriptive component (75 marks), by which we mean that all the 15 markers (15\*3=45 marks) and all the 10 markers (10\*3=30 marks) are considered for the analysis.**

**However, a student only has to attempt the descriptive component worth 50 marks.**

### **Key Takeaways**

- **Questions asked in the descriptive section were a mix of direct and application-based.** For example,
  - The questions in the 10 marks category are direct in nature and can be easily answered by having a basic conceptual understanding of the topics.
  - Whereas, questions in 15 marks category are application based and required a thorough understanding of the reports asked.
- **More weightage was given to Economic Issues as 45 marks out of 75 marks were from Economic Issues.**
- **Follow the Syllabus Tags for expected descriptive questions.**
- **Questions in 15 marks category were framed directly from the Reports mentioned in the syllabus. Therefore, Reports need to be covered from the descriptive point of view as well.**
- **Overall, the descriptive paper was moderate to difficult.**

# RBI GRADE B 2023

## PHASE 2 PAPER

English

SOLUTION



Dear Students,

It is with great pleasure that we present to you this question paper document with detailed explanations for the **RBI Grade B 2023 – 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



# RBI (Gr. B.) - Phase – 2 (2023)

(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.**

EduTap

# 1) Write an essay of about 600 words on any one of the following: — (30 Marks)

## 1. Climate Change and its economic impacts on developing countries. (ESI Topic)

Climate change is a global issue that has profound economic impacts, particularly on developing countries. These nations often have limited resources, fragile economies, and high vulnerability to the effects of climate change, making it difficult for them to adapt and mitigate the consequences. This essay will explore the economic impacts of climate change on developing countries and discuss potential strategies to address these challenges.

Firstly, climate change can have severe consequences for agricultural productivity, which is a key economic sector in many developing countries. Rising temperatures, changing rainfall patterns, and increased occurrences of extreme weather events like droughts and floods can negatively affect crop yields and livestock production. These disruptions in agriculture can lead to food insecurity, higher food prices, and loss of livelihoods for rural populations dependent on farming. Consequently, developing countries may experience reduced exports and increased dependence on food imports, exacerbating their economic vulnerabilities.

Secondly, climate change can also impact tourism, another vital sector for many developing countries. Rising sea levels, warmer temperatures, and the destruction of natural habitats can negatively affect coastal regions and biodiversity, making certain destinations unsuitable or less attractive for tourists. This can result in reduced revenue and job losses in the tourism industry, further straining the economies of these countries. Moreover, extreme weather events associated with climate change, such as hurricanes or typhoons, can cause significant damage to tourism infrastructure and deter visitors from choosing these destinations.

Additionally, climate change can pose challenges for infrastructure development in developing countries. Increased frequency and intensity of natural disasters can lead to the destruction of roads, bridges, and other infrastructure, hindering transportation and hindering economic activities. Rebuilding and repairing these damaged structures can consume valuable resources and divert funds that could have been allocated to address poverty and other developmental priorities. Moreover, developing countries may face additional financial burdens in adapting infrastructure to withstand the anticipated impacts of climate change.

To mitigate these economic impacts, developing countries require comprehensive and targeted strategies. These strategies should include investments in sustainable agriculture practices, such as climate-resilient crop varieties and efficient irrigation systems, to reduce vulnerability and enhance productivity. The development and promotion of renewable energy sources can also play a crucial role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and fostering economic growth.

Furthermore, international cooperation and financial assistance are fundamental to supporting developing countries in their efforts to adapt to climate change. Developed nations should fulfill their commitments to provide climate finance to help developing countries build adaptive capacities, strengthen their resilience, and transition to a low-carbon economy. Additionally, technology transfer and capacity-building initiatives can empower these countries to implement effective climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies.

In conclusion, the economic impacts of climate change on developing countries are significant and require urgent attention. Agricultural disruptions, impacts on tourism, and challenges to infrastructure development are just some examples of the detrimental effects. However, through effective mitigation plans, international cooperation, and support, these economies can be made more resilient to climate change and pursue sustainable development pathways.

## **2. India's own digital currency: E-rupee. (Finance topic)**

India, like many other countries, is exploring the idea of launching its own digital currency, known as the E-rupee. The concept of a digital currency is gaining popularity worldwide and offers several advantages over traditional currencies. This essay will discuss the potential benefits of India's E-rupee and the challenges associated with its implementation.

One major benefit of launching the E-rupee is the potential to tackle corruption and promote financial inclusion. Currently, India struggles with widespread corruption, particularly in the informal economy. The E-rupee could provide a transparent and traceable method of conducting financial transactions, reducing the likelihood of corruption. Additionally, the digital currency could help bridge the gap between the banked and unbanked population by providing a secure and accessible means of conducting financial transactions even for those without access to traditional banking services.

Furthermore, the E-rupee could boost the digital economy and promote innovation. With the increasing trend of digital payments and the rise of fintech companies, the launch of a digital currency would provide the necessary infrastructure for the seamless and secure transfer of funds. This could encourage the adoption of digital payments and stimulate the growth of online services and e-commerce platforms, benefiting both businesses and consumers. Moreover, the E-rupee could pave the way for the development of smart contracts and blockchain technology, which have the potential to revolutionize various sectors such as supply chain management and healthcare.

However, the implementation of the E-rupee is not without its challenges. One major concern is the potential privacy and security risks associated with a digital currency. With every transaction being recorded, there is a risk of personal information falling into the wrong hands. Therefore, it is crucial to ensure robust cybersecurity measures are in place to protect the users' data and privacy.

Another challenge is the transition from a cash-based economy to a digitally oriented one. India, despite experiencing significant growth in digital payments in recent years, still heavily relies on cash for day-to-day transactions. The successful implementation of the E-rupee would require a comprehensive strategy to educate and incentivize people to switch to digital payments. Additionally, infrastructure upgrades would be necessary to ensure reliable and widespread internet connectivity, especially in rural areas where access to technology is limited.

Furthermore, the regulatory framework surrounding the E-rupee would need to be carefully established. Regulations would need to strike a balance between preventing money laundering and illicit activities while still facilitating innovation and growth. Collaboration with international entities and adherence to global standards would also be critical to ensure interoperability and smooth cross-border transactions.

In conclusion, India's own digital currency, the E-rupee, has the potential to bring about significant benefits for the economy, such as tackling corruption, promoting financial inclusion, and boosting the digital economy. However, its implementation would require overcoming challenges such as ensuring privacy and security, promoting digital literacy, and establishing a robust regulatory framework. If these challenges can be addressed effectively, the E-rupee could be a game-changer for India's economy and pave the way for a more inclusive and technologically advanced financial system.

### **3. Innovative motivation methods for modern employees aligned with organisation growth. (Management topic)**

Motivating employees is crucial for the success and growth of any organization. However, the traditional methods of motivation, such as monetary rewards and promotions, are no longer sufficient in today's dynamic and competitive business environment. To drive sustained growth, organizations need to employ innovative methods of motivation that align with the growth of both the organization and the employees.

One such method is the implementation of a growth mindset culture. A growth mindset is the belief that skills and abilities can be developed through dedication and hard work. When organizations foster a growth mindset culture, they promote continuous learning and improvement. They provide employees with opportunities for training and development, encouraging them to expand their skill sets and explore new areas of expertise. By investing in their employees' growth, organizations create a motivated workforce that is eager to take on new challenges and drive the organization's growth.

Another innovative method of motivation is the implementation of flexible work arrangements. In today's digital age, remote work and flexible schedules are gaining popularity. Offering these options to employees not only increases their job satisfaction but also boosts productivity. Flexible work arrangements allow employees to achieve a work-life balance, leading to increased motivation and well-being. Furthermore, for those companies with a global workforce, flexible work arrangements break down geographical barriers and attract top talent from around the world, contributing to organizational growth.

Organizations can also embrace gamification as a motivational tool. Gamification involves applying game mechanics and techniques to non-game processes, such as work tasks and performance evaluations. By turning mundane tasks into engaging challenges, gamification can increase employee motivation and productivity. For example, organizations can introduce leaderboards and badges to recognize and reward employees for achieving specific goals or targets. This not only provides a sense of accomplishment but also fosters friendly competition among employees, driving growth within the organization.

Recognition and appreciation are vital elements of employee motivation. However, traditional methods of recognition, such as employee of the month awards, often lack personalization and can become stale over time. To align recognition with individual and organizational growth, organizations can implement personalized recognition programs. These programs use data analytics to identify and acknowledge individual employee achievements and milestones. By recognizing employees for their unique contributions and growth, organizations not only motivate their employees but also create a culture of appreciation and continuous improvement.

Another innovative method is the implementation of employee share ownership plans. By giving employees a stake in the organization's success, organizations align individual and organizational growth. When employees feel a sense of ownership, they become more engaged and committed to their work. Share ownership plans can also serve as a long-term retention tool, as employees are more likely to stay with an organization when they have a financial stake in its success.

In conclusion, innovative methods of motivation that align with the growth of both the organization and the employees are essential for sustained success. Implementing a growth mindset culture, flexible work arrangements, gamification, personalized recognition, and employee share ownership plans can provide the necessary motivation to drive organizational growth. By investing in the growth and development of their employees, organizations create a motivated workforce that is willing to go above and beyond, leading to increased productivity, satisfaction, and ultimately, organizational success.

#### **4. Multi-linguistic Social Media account for businesses – need? (Current Affairs)**

In today's interconnected world, social media has become a powerful tool for businesses to reach a wider audience and connect with potential customers. However, with a diverse and globalized customer base, businesses are facing the need to adapt their social media strategies to cater to different language speakers. This is where multilingual social media accounts for businesses come into play.

First and foremost, having multilingual social media accounts allows businesses to break the language barrier and reach a larger audience. By providing content in different languages, businesses can engage with potential customers who may not be fluent in the primary language being used. This can greatly expand the customer base and increase brand awareness internationally. When businesses are able to communicate effectively with potential customers in their native language, it fosters a sense of trust and credibility, making it more likely for them to consider purchasing products or utilizing services offered by the business.

Moreover, having multilingual social media accounts also allows businesses to tap into specific target markets. When businesses understand the importance of catering to the cultural and linguistic nuances of different regions, they can effectively tailor their content and marketing strategies to specific demographics. For instance, a cosmetics company can promote their products differently in English-speaking countries compared to non-English speaking countries, taking into account cultural preferences and trends. This level of customization helps businesses create a stronger connection with their target customers and boosts their chances of success in international markets.

In addition, multilingual social media accounts also facilitate effective customer service. When businesses have global customers, it is important for them to provide customer support in the language that the customers are most comfortable with. By having social media accounts in multiple languages, businesses can address customer queries, concerns, and issues promptly, regardless of the customer's native language. This leads to higher customer satisfaction and loyalty, as customers feel valued and understood.

Furthermore, multilingual social media accounts also offer businesses a competitive advantage in the ever-evolving global market. In today's digital age, businesses need to stay relevant and adaptive to survive. By recognizing the importance of language diversity, businesses can position themselves as forward-thinking and customer-oriented. This can help them gain an edge over competitors who have yet to embrace multilingual social media strategies. Consumers appreciate companies that make an effort to connect with them on their own terms, and they are more likely to choose a business that offers content and interactions in their preferred language.

In conclusion, the need for multilingual social media accounts for businesses is undeniable. The ability to communicate with potential customers in their own language not only breaks down barriers but also creates a strong foundation for building relationships and establishing brand loyalty. By providing content and customer service in multiple languages, businesses can successfully tap into new markets, cater to specific target demographics, and gain a competitive edge. With the ever-increasing globalization, businesses cannot afford to ignore the power of multilingual social media accounts in their marketing strategies.



**2) Make a precis of the following passage reducing it to about 180 words, and also, give it a suitable title. ( 30 Marks)**

In what became the first celebration of International Women's Day in 1911, more than a century ago, women worldwide gathered to fight for their right to education, work, vote, hold public office, and end discrimination. That same year, the first Model-T car rolled off the assembly line, and the Computing-Tabulating-Recording Company was founded, later renamed IBM. Decades later, British mathematician Alan Turing would first question whether machines can think, and the term artificial intelligence (AI) was coined in 1956.

Women's rights, their economic empowerment, and technology have advanced considerably in the last century. Advances in machine learning, large datasets, and increased computing power have driven AI development in recent years, moving from academic discussions into remarkable real-world applications with real opportunities and challenges for gender equality.

For many, 2022 was the year AI became real. The rise of foundation or general-purpose AI models, including the emergence of very large language models, paved the way for a "generative AI" renaissance, with AI that generates novel content, transposes text-to-video and -image, and offers advanced chatbots accessible to all. AI tools became mainstream with the release of AI model ChatGPT, which reached about 100 million monthly active users in just two months, making it the fastest-growing consumer application in history.

With AI tools already changing work, education, and leisure in significant ways, we must ask: is today's AI addressing the gender equality issues that have plagued policy makers for decades? While women have gained the right to education, work, vote, hold public office and protection against gender discrimination, technologies play a big part in ensuring those rights are upheld. Are policy makers doing enough to ensure that today's AI systems do not perpetuate yesterday's biases?

Although technologies have evolved, some barriers to gender equality and economic empowerment are still much like the ones women faced over a century ago when the world celebrated the first International Women's Day. In many countries, women still have less access to training, skills, and infrastructure for digital technologies. They are still underrepresented in AI research and development (R&D), while harmful stereotypes and biases embedded in algorithms continue to prompt gender discrimination and limit women's economic potential.

Today, men are leading most cutting-edge AI companies, while female voices animate most Virtual Personal Assistants (VPAs) and advanced humanoid robots – like Alexa and Siri, or robots Sophia, Ameca, Jia Jia, and Nadine. This reflects gender biases at home and in the workplace by reinforcing traditional norms of women as nurturers in supporting roles.

New generative AI tools can also produce overtly sexualised digital avatars or images of women while portraying men as more professional and career-oriented. As generative AI and robotics advance, their effects on women's economic and social equality remain to be seen.

**Solution –**

**Bridging the gender gap through technology.**

In the first International Women's Day celebration in 1911, women globally united to advocate for their rights, such as education, work, voting, holding public office, and ending discrimination. Over the years, advancements in technology, women's rights, and economic empowerment have made significant progress. Recent developments in AI, including machine learning, expansive datasets, and enhanced computing power, have transformed academic discussions into practical applications with potential for gender equality. Despite gaining rights and protection against discrimination, women's access to digital

technology training, skills, and infrastructure remains limited, while harmful stereotypes and biases within algorithms perpetuate gender discrimination and hinder women's economic potential. Furthermore, the leadership of cutting-edge AI companies primarily resides with men, while female voices predominantly animate virtual personal assistants and humanoid robots, reinforcing traditional gender norms. Generative AI tools can also generate sexualized digital avatars and images of women, amplifying gender disparities. As the field of generative AI and robotics continues to advance, its impact on women's economic and social equality remains uncertain.

**Q.3 Read the passage given below and answer the following questions on the basis of the passage in your own words.**

Some economists argue that businesses are using the cost of living crisis as an opportunity to generate excessive profits. This isn't just an idle theory. Economists at the European Central Bank (ECB) actually have some statistical evidence to back it up.

You can only learn so much by breaking down the consumer price index, the traditional measure of rising prices (inflation, let's not forget, is simply the rate at which the prices of the average goods and services we spend most of our money on change each year). That might tell you how much is down to food price inflation but it can't give you a sense of how much of that given increase in food prices is benefiting workers versus their employers.

Basic economic theory teaches that charging what the market can bear will prompt companies to produce more, constraining prices and ensuring that more people have access to the good that's in short supply. Say you make empanadas, and enough people want to buy them that you can charge \$5 each even though they cost only \$3 to produce. That might allow you to invest in another oven so you can make more empanadas — perhaps so many that you can lower the price to \$4 and sell enough that your net income.

Tempting as it is to blame businesses for what we're suffering through, there's not an enormous amount of evidence from these figures that they are the main culprit. Actually, taxes (in other words the government) contributed much more to inflation in 2021 and into 2022 than business profits.

Now, with Britain facing double-digit inflation, a miserable cost of living crisis and rising interest rates, the above might not be of much consolation. And it's quite possible the numbers may well shift - note that these figures are a little slow to be updated, so we don't know the picture as of the early part of this year.

There is not much disagreement that many companies have marked up goods in excess of their own rising costs. This is especially evident in industries such as shipping, which had record profits as soaring demand for goods filled up boats, driving up costs for all traded goods. Across the economy, profit margins surged during the pandemic and remained elevated.

Even so, it's a reminder that the data sometimes tells a subtly different story to the mainstream narrative.

**Q.3 Read the passage given above and answer the following questions on the basis of the passage in your own words. (40 Marks)**

**1. How are businesses using the cost-of-living crisis to generate excessive profits?**

Answer: Some economists argue that businesses are taking advantage of the cost of living crisis to increase their prices and generate higher profits. Basic economic theory teaches that charging what the market can bear will prompt companies to produce more, constraining prices and ensuring that more people have access to the good that's in short supply. That might tell you how much is down to food price inflation but it can't give you a sense of how much of that given increase in food prices is benefiting workers versus their employers.

**2. What is the traditional measure of rising prices?**

Answer: The traditional measure of rising prices is the consumer price index, which indicates the average change in prices of goods and services over time. The traditional measure of inflation is simply the rate at which the prices of the average goods and services we spend most of our money on change each year.

**3. Why is the consumer price index not sufficient to understand the impact on workers and employers?**

Answer: While the consumer price index can reveal food price inflation, it does not provide insight into how much of the increase in food prices benefits workers compared to employers. Basic economic theory teaches that charging what the market can bear will prompt companies to produce more, constraining prices and ensuring that more people have access to the good that's in short supply.

**4. What has contributed more to inflation in recent years, business profits or taxes?**

Answer: According to the figures, taxes (or the government) have contributed more to inflation in 2021 and 2022 than business profits. With the west facing double-digit inflation, a miserable cost of living crisis and rising interest rates, the above might not be of much consolation. And it's quite possible the numbers may well shift - note that these figures are a little slow to be updated, so we don't know the picture as of the early part of this year.

**5. In which industries have companies marked up goods in excess of their rising costs?**

Answer: Companies in industries such as shipping have marked up goods in excess of their rising costs, driven by the soaring demand for goods during the pandemic. There is not much disagreement that many companies have marked up goods in excess of their own rising costs. This is especially evident in industries such as shipping, which had record profits as soaring demand for goods filled up boats, driving up costs for all traded goods. Across the economy, profit margins surged during the pandemic and remained elevated.

