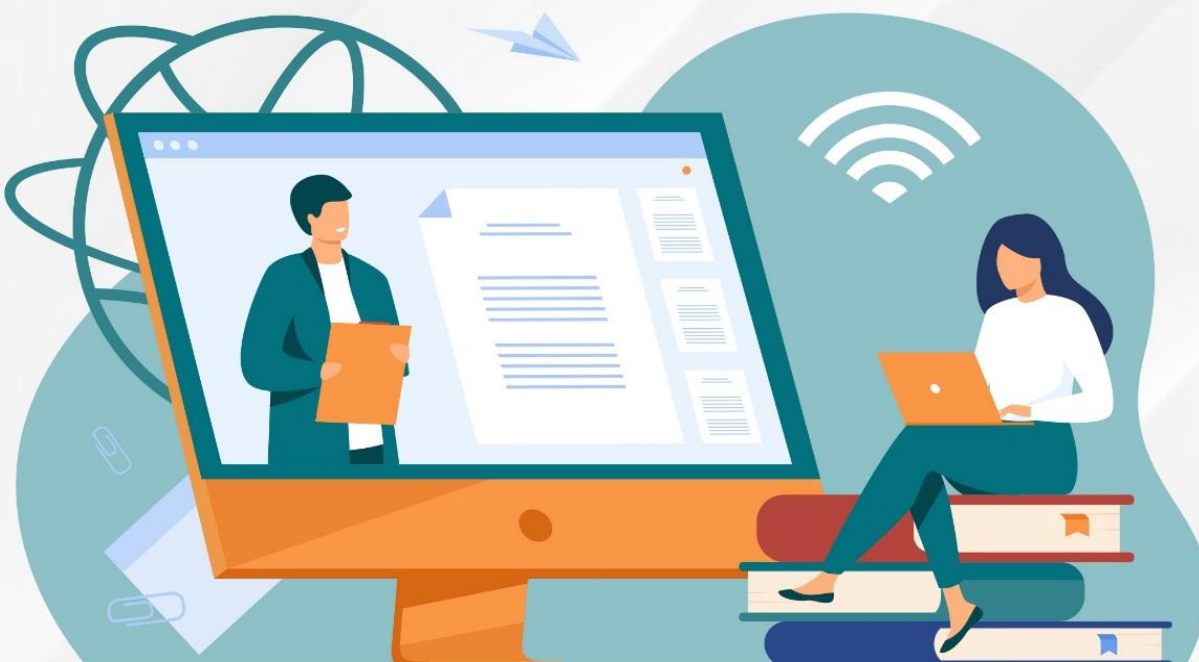


RBI GRADE B 2021

PHASE 1 MEMORY BASED PAPER

WITH VIDEO SOLUTIONS



Dear Students,

It is with great pleasure that we present to you this question paper document with detailed explanations for the **RBI Grade B 2021 – Phase 1 exam**. This document has been meticulously to serve as a valuable resource for candidates preparing for the **RBI Grade B officer exam**.

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

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

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

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

Section: - General Awareness

Q1. In the recently released Global Innovation Index (GII), India's rank has improved to 48th in the year 2020. Its rank in the year 2019 was _____

- A. 50th
- B. 54th
- C. 56th
- D. 52nd
- E. 58th

Q2. International Energy Agency has recently released the report "India Energy Outlook" for the year 2021. According to this report, at present, India is the _____ largest global energy consumer.

- A. 1st
- B. 3rd
- C. 4th
- D. 8th
- E. 10th

Q3. Ministry of Labour and Employment has released 4 labour codes in the year 2020. These codes are aimed at protecting the interest of workers and will provide them social security, protection, safe and working environment and effective conciliation, mechanism for their grievances. Which one of the following is not one these four labour codes released by the Labour Ministry?

- A. Code on Wages, 2019
- B. Code on Migrant Laborer's, 2020
- C. Industrial Relations Code, 2020
- D. Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020
- E. Code on Social Security, 2020

Q4. An integrated logistics and hyperscale data centre park called Green base and Yotta is going to be set up by Hiranandani Group companies, in which one of the following states?

A. West Bengal

B. Gujarat

C. Kerala

D. Karnataka

E. Haryana

Q5. India-Maldives joint military exercise 'Ex EKUVERIN – 2019' was held in which place?

A. Jodhpur

B. Vishakhapatnam

C. Pune

D. Dehradun

E. Balasore

Q6. Amazon's market value was \$250 billion in the year 2015, Two decades after its founding in the year 1995. This major e-commerce company was started as which of the following in its earliest days?

A. Pantry

B. Apparel store

C. Courier store

D. Book store

E. None of the above

Q7. Union Minister of State for Agriculture Shri Parshottam Rupala has recently launched AYUSHMAN SAHAKAR. It is a unique scheme to assist cooperatives play an important role in the creation of _____ infrastructure in the country, under National Cooperative Development Cooperation (NCDC).

A. Education

B. Healthcare

C. Employment

D. Banking

E. All of these

Q8. Indian Finance Minister Arun Jaitley launched a GIS-based Mobile App for Financial Inclusion in the year 2018 during Annual Public Sector Banks meeting. This App assist to the common people in finding a financial service touch point at any location in the country. What is the name of this mobile app?

A. CSC

B. UMANG

C. BHIM

D. Jan Dhan Darshak

E. Aaykar Setu

Q9. _____ was the first microlending bank in India to win a banking license from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in April 2014.

A. Equitas Bank

B. Bandhan Bank

C. Ashirvad Bank

D. Aarohan Bank

E. IDFC First Bank

Q10. Ranthambore National Park is located near which one of the following cities of Rajasthan?

A. Jaipur

B. Udaipur

C. Sikar

D. Sawai Madhopur

E. Bhilwara

Q11. The Union budget for the year 2021-22 has allocated ₹1.1 trillion for the Indian Railways, out of this amount how much amount will be utilized for capital expenditure for 2021-22 to expand rail infrastructure in India?

A. ₹1.07 trillion

B. ₹1.02 trillion

C. ₹0.95 trillion

D. ₹1.04 trillion

E. ₹1.09 trillion

Q12. Denmark has decided to build the world's first artificial island with the aim to provide clean energy. The island will be located in the North Sea (located between England and Scotland). Power will be generated from which of the following energies?

A. Solar

B. Tidal

C. Wind

D. Geothermal

E. Biomass

Q13. Which of the following festivals is celebrated by the Apatani, or Tanw, also known by Apa, the tribal group living in the Ziro valley in the Lower Subansiri district of Arunachal Pradesh in India?

A. Myoko

B. Gauchar Mela

C. Thisam Phanit

D. Tsukhenyie

E. None of these

Q14. Which of the following PSUs has featured on top of the list among "Indian PSUs" in 'World's Best Employer 2020' Report, published by Forbes in the month of October 2020?

A. ONGC

B. BHEL

C. NTPC

D. SAIL

E. IOCL

Q15. National Cadet Corps (NCC) of India, which is the largest uniformed youth organisation in the world, has celebrated its 72nd Raising Day on which of the following dates, in the year 2020?

A. 22nd December

B. 24th December

C. 25th October

D. 24th November

E. 22nd November

Q16. Identify the bank that has launched “Gram Sampark Abhiyan”, a nation-wide Financial Inclusion and Literacy Campaign on the occasion of the 151st birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, in the year 2020?

A. SBI

B. PNB

C. HDFC

D. BoI

E. BoB

Q17. To achieve the vision of creating a financially aware and empowered India, the Reserve Bank of India has released the second edition of “National Strategy for Financial Education” (NSFE) for 2020-2025. NSFE has recommended the adoption of a ‘___ C’ approach for the dissemination of financial education in India.

A. 3

B. 2

C. 5

D. 4

E. 6

Q18. CRA is an agency registered under Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) to perform functions of record-keeping, accounting, administration, and customer service to Pension scheme subscribers. What does “R” stand for in CRA?

A. Registry

B. Record Keeping (Central Record Keeping Agency)

C. Resolution

D. Real-Time

E. Regulation

Q19. Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) system is primarily meant for large value transactions. The minimum amount to initiate a transaction through RTGS is _____ with no upper or maximum ceiling.

A. Rs. 2 lakhs

B. Rs. 3 lakhs

C. Rs. 5 lakhs

D. Rs. 4 lakhs

E. Rs. 1 lakh

Q20. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has launched the scheme PM KUSUM for farmers with the aim to add solar and other renewable capacity of 25,750 MW by 2022. Refer to following given statements regarding this scheme and identify the one which is not a feature of the same?

A. Subsidy would be provided on diesel for running diesel pump and thus provide the farmers a reliable source of irrigation.

B. Individual farmers will be supported to install standalone solar Agriculture pumps

C. The farmer will be able to use the generated solar power to meet the irrigation needs and the excess solar power will be sold to DISCOMs.

D. In case cultivated fields are chosen for setting up solar power project, the farmers could continue to grow crops as the solar panels are to be set up above a minimum height.

E. The scheme would ensure that sufficient local solar/ other renewable energy-based power is available for feeding rural load centres and agriculture pump-set loads.

Q21. Cyclone Nivar made a landfall near which one of the following places, recently in the month of November 2020?

A. Mumbai

B. Puducherry

C. Hyderabad

D. Mysuru

E. Kochhi

Q22. Recently in the month of October 2020, World Economic Forum (WEF) has announced to set up India's first Advanced Manufacturing HUB or AMHUB in the state of?

A. Tamil Nadu

B. Rajasthan

C. Chhattisgarh

D. Odisha

E. Jharkhand

Q23. PM Kisan is a Central Sector scheme with 100% funding from Government of India. Who among the following are not eligible to avail the benefit of PM Kisan scheme?

A. Large landholding farmer families

B. Former and present holders of constitutional posts

C. All eligible landholding farmer families

D. Both A & B

E. None of these

Q24. In the recently released Union Budget 2021-22, what amount of fund has been allocated under the revamped Post Matric Scholarship Scheme (PMSS) for the welfare of Scheduled Castes for 6 years, to benefit 4 crore SC students?

A. ₹35,219 crore

B. ₹25,219 crore

C. ₹32,117 crore

D. ₹22,117 crore

E. ₹27,115 crore

Q25. Recently in the month of February 2021, Puducherry Chief Minister V Narayanasamy has submitted his resignation to Lieutenant Governor Tamilisai Soundararajan, after losing confidence vote in Legislative Assembly. The Puducherry Legislative Assembly has _____ seats.

A. 27

B. 35

C. 28

D. 33

E. 39

Q26. Recently in Feb 2021, Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala has been appointed as the seventh Director-General of the World Trade Organization, becoming the first woman head of the body. She belongs to which of the following countries?

A. Ethiopia

B. Nigeria

C. Kenya

D. Eritrea

E. Algeria

Q27. Reserve Bank of India has constructed a composite Digital Payments Index (DPI) to capture the extent of digitisation of payments across the country. Which one of the following is not a parameter that enables the measurement of deepening and penetration of digital payments in the country?

A. Payment Enabler

B. Payment Infrastructure

C. Payment Analysis

D. Payment Performance

E. Consumer Centricity

Q28. _____ is the art and science of making maps and charts.

A. Demography

B. Calligraphy

C. Cartography

D. Orthography

E. Cacography

Q29. HCL Technologies has announced to roll out a one-time special bonus of Rs 700 crore to its employees globally, in recognition of its recent milestone of crossing the _____ mark in revenue for 2020.

A. \$15 billion

B. \$10 billion

C. \$50 billion

D. \$25 billion

E. \$30 billion

Q30. What is the current ceiling of Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) set by the Reserve Bank of India?

A. 5%

B. 3%

C. 6%

D. 2.5%

E. None of these

Q31. Recently in the month of Jan 2021, A certification course “NAVRITI” was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. It is related to which of the following sectors?

A. Education Technology

B. Construction Technology

C. Food Processing and Technology

D. Financial Technology

E. None of these

Q32. Recently in the month of Dec 2020, Government of India has announced to set up a Multi-Modal Logistics Hub & Multi-Modal Transport Hub (MMTH), with the aim of making India a strong part of Global Value Chain. In which state will it be set up?

A. Uttar Pradesh

B. Gujarat

C. Madhya Pradesh

D. Rajasthan

E. Tamil Nadu

Q33. Recently in the month of February 2021, ____ INS Karanj - a Scorpene class submarine has been handed over to Indian Navy by Mazagon Dock Limited.

A. First

B. Sixth

C. Third

D. Fourth

E. Fifth

Q34. Which of the Small Finance Banks has got the permission from SEBI to launch its IPO in the month of December 2020?

A. Ujjivan Small Finance Bank

B. Janalakshmi Small Finance Bank

C. Capital Small Finance Bank.

D. Equitas Small Finance Bank

E. Suryodaya Small Finance Bank

Q35. ATMs that are owned and operated by non-bank entities are called as _____.

A. Blue Label ATMs

B. White Label ATMs

C. Brown Label ATMs

D. Black Label ATMs

E. Red Label ATMs

Q36. Good Governance Day in India is observed on December 25th. This day is observed to commemorate the birth anniversary of which of the following Indian personalities?

A. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel

B. Atal Bihari Vajpayee

C. Swami Vivekananda

D. Madan Mohan Malviya

E. Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya

Q37. Which of the following is NOT a policy rate that is changed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) from time to time?

A. Repo Rate

B. Reverse Repo Rate

C. Statutory Liquidity Ratio

D. Marginal Standing Facility Rate

E. Bank Rate

Q38. Recently in the month of Dec 2020, “iMobile app” was launched by ICICI Bank with the aim to strengthen financial ecosystem of the country. Read below given statements and identify which of the following is NOT correct regarding the features of this app?

A. It enables users to pre-set limits on their credit and debit cards for domestic as well as international transactions.

B. It allows customers to link multiple bank accounts.

C. It can be used only by the customers of ICICI Bank.

D. It allows customers to scan a QR Code of any payment app and send money money to any UPI ID, Bank account, self-etc.

E. It lets its customers open (and renew) Life Insurance and General Insurance policies, directly from your phone.

Q39. Government has launched New National Education Policy 2020, According to it _____% is the target Gross enrolment ration (GER) for pre-school to secondary level by the year 2030 and _____% is the target GER of higher education by 2035.

A. 100, 50

B. 75, 50

C. 50, 100

D. 50, 75

E. 100, 75

Q40. State of Maharashtra has topped the list of states in terms of MSME registration in Udyam Portal. Which of the following states is second after Maharashtra as per a newspaper report, released recently in February 2021?

A. Gujarat

B. Kerala

C. Tamil Nadu

D. Madhya Pradesh

E. Haryana

Q41. Recently in the month of Oct 2020, Government has notified that a “National Authority of Ship Recycling” will be set up to look after the sustainable development of the Ship Recycling industry, monitoring the compliance to environment-friendly norms. In which of the following states will it be located?

A. Gujarat

B. Andhra Pradesh

C. Kerala

D. Maharashtra

E. Goa

Q42. According to the recently released guidelines by RBI in October 2020, Non-deposit-taking HFCs with an asset size of ₹5,000 crore and above, but less than ₹10,000 crore will have to reach a minimum LCR of _____ by December 1, 2021 and _____ by December 1, 2025.

A. 20%, 40%

B. 30%, 60%

C. 30%, 100%

D. 50%, 100%

E. 25%, 50%

Q43. Which of the following state is set to be home to the country’s first sand dune park under a project funded by The World Bank, which has accepted the proposal of the Biodiversity Board of the state, recently in Oct 2020?

A. Maharashtra

B. Goa

C. Kerala

D. Odisha

E. Gujarat

Q44. What is the current Marginal Standing Facility Rate, in the month of Feb 2021?

- A. 4.75%
- B. 3.50%
- C. 3.25%
- D. 4.50%

E. 4.25%

Q45. A women's Self-Help Group (SHG), coming together on the basis of mutual affinity is the primary building block of community institutional design of which of the schemes, being run the Govt of India?

A. MGNREGA

B. DAY- NRLM

C. PMGSY

D. Gram Swaraj Abhiyan

E. None of these

Q46. India's First Fire Park has been inaugurated in which of the following states in the month of January 2021?

A. Assam

B. Haryana

C. Karnataka

D. Odisha

E. Kerala

Q47. The Reserve Bank of India has proposed to increase the minimum Net Owned Fund (NOF) for Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) from the current requirement of Rs _____ to Rs 20 crore.

A. 5 crore

B. 15 crore

C. 10 crore

D. 8 crore

E. 12 crore

Q48. The year 2021 commemorates _____ anniversary of the signing of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands on 2nd February in Ramsar, Iran, celebrated annually as World Wetlands Day.

A. 45th

B. 70th

C. 50th

D. 75th

E. 100th

Q49. World's longest highway tunnel named as "Atal Tunnel" has been recently inaugurated by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in the month of Oct 2020, it connects which of the following two places?

A. Manali-Leh

B. Jammu-Baramullah

C. Srinagar-Jammu

D. Srinagar-Kargil

E. Kullu-Manali

Q50. Recently in the month Feb 2020, which of the following companies has announced to launch online engineering courses that will focus on three areas — employability assessment and recruitment, reinforced learning, reskilling and vocational skills training?

A. Larson & Toubro

B. Bharti Airtel

C. Reliance

D. Infosys

E. Wipro

Q51. Recently (Sept 2020), Bayer's Better Life Farming initiative has announced partnership with which of the following banks in India to provide holistic financial solutions to smallholder farmers and rural farming communities?

A. Axis Bank

- B. HDFC Bank
- C. ICICI Bank
- D. IDBI Bank
- E. IDFC First Bank

Q52. What is the Bank Credit to GDP ratio in India, as on March 2020?

- A. 75%
- B. 100%
- C. 50%
- D. 60%
- E. 85%

Q53. The WHO Foundation has appointed Indian-origin global health expert Anil Soni as its first _____ in the month of January 2021.

- A. Chief Medical Advisor
- B. Chief Executive Officer
- C. Chief Health Expert
- D. Chief Operations Officer
- E. Chief Research Scientist

Q54. Tata Steel has recently (in Feb 2020) announced the plan to double its steel producing capacity from the current to _____ million tonnes, in consideration of the expanding steel demand.

- A. 20
- B. 40
- C. 60
- D. 50
- E. 25

Q55. India's largest Public Sector Bank SBI is expecting its home loan portfolio to touch Rs 7 lakh crore by the year _____, where demand is being driven by an increased desire among

the youth to own homes early in life, rising incomes, and government policies like the cuts in stamp duty and subsidy.

A. 2020-23

B. 2029-30

C. 2030-31

D. 2023-24

E. 2021-22

Q56. Recently in the month of Feb 2021, West Indies has recently defeated Bangladesh in a test match after chasing a target of 395 runs. This was _____ highest run chase in the history of test matches.

A. 1st

B. 2nd

C. 5th

D. 4th

E. 6th

Q57. Japanese government is going to join the 'Five Eyes' intelligence-sharing alliance. The island nation is on its way to become the 'sixth eye'. Which one of the following countries is not a part of the 'Five Eyes' group?

A. China

B. Australia

C. Britain

D. Canada

E. New Zealand

Q58. In the month of December 2020, The Olympic Council of Asia has announced that Doha, Qatar will host the 2030 Asian Games while _____ will host the 2034 edition.

A. Beijing, China

B. Tokyo, Japan

C. Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

D. Abu Dhabi, UAE

E. New Delhi, India

Q59. India's first digital asset management platform called _____, has been formally launched in Tamil Nadu under Centre's ambitious "Atmanirbhar" initiative, in Dec 2020.

A. Assetboxx

B. DigiPal

C. SUVIDHA

D. Digiboxx

E. SUNIDHI

Q60. RBI has released the Annual Report "Ombudsman Schemes of the Reserve Bank for the year 2019-20", in the month of Feb 2021. The Banking Ombudsman Scheme (BOS) was first notified by the Reserve Bank in the year _____ under Section 35 A of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

A. 1948

B. 2005

C. 2010

D. 1995

E. 2000

Q61. Which of the following banks has emerged as the top player among the 100 Banking, Financial Services and Insurance (BFSI) companies in India, as per the recently released report in the month of Dec 2020?

A. Axis Bank

B. Bandhan Bank

C. HDFC Bank

D. ICICI Bank

E. Yes Bank

Q62. Government of India has decided to extend the benefit of the Scheme for "Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products" (RoDTEP) to all export goods with effect from 1st January, 2021. This scheme will replace _____.

A. Export Promotion Capital Goods Schemes

B. Service Exports From India Scheme (SEIS)

C. Merchandise Exports From India Scheme (MEIS)

D. Both B & C

E. All of the above

Q63. Cairn Energy, a _____ firm has filed a case in a district court of USA (in Feb 2021) to enforce \$1.2 billion arbitration award that was by it in a tax dispute against India.

A. British

B. Russia

C. Swedish

D. Chinese

E. Canadian

Q64. The Reserve Bank of India had constituted an Internal Working Group (IWG) in June 2020 to review the extant ownership guidelines and corporate structure for Indian private sector banks. Refer to the statements given below and identify which of the following is/are the recommendations of this IWG, as per its report submitted in Nov 2020.

i. Large corporate/industrial houses may be allowed as promoters of banks only after necessary amendments to the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and strengthening of the supervisory mechanism for large conglomerates, including consolidated supervision.

ii. For Payments Banks intending to convert to a Small Finance Bank, track record of 3 years of experience as Payments Bank may be considered as sufficient.

iii. The cap on promoters' stake in the long run (15 years) may be raised from the current level of 15 per cent to 26 per cent of the paid-up voting equity share capital of the bank.

A. Only i & ii

B. Only ii & iii

C. All of the above

D. Only i & iii

E. Only i

Q65. Consider the following statements regarding the features of Senior Citizen Saving Scheme (SCSS) and identify the correct answer out of the options given below -

A. Deposits in SCSS qualify for deduction u/s 80-C of Income Tax Act.

B. A retired Personnel of Defence Services (Excluding Civilian Defence Employees), who has attained the age of 50 years can subscribe to the scheme subject to fulfilment of other specified conditions.

C. A depositor may open an account individually or jointly with spouse.

D. Both A & B

E. All of the above

Q66. The Tso Kar is a Salt Lake which is also a high-altitude wetland complex; it is situated in the Rupshu Plateau located in which of the following places?

A. Sikkim

B. Himachal Pradesh

C. Manipur

D. Ladakh

E. Arunachal Pradesh

Q67. Recently in the month of Dec 2020, The Cabinet has cleared the PM-WANI scheme. It aims to provide which of the following services?

A. Mobile Banking

B. Radio

C. Wi-Fi

D. Digital Education

E. Mobile Networks

Q68. Jigmet Dolma, an SPO of Ladakh Police has recently secured _____ position in the Dhaka Marathon 2021, organised in the month of January 2021.

A. second

B. first

C. third

D. fourth

E. fifth

Q69. The Spices Board of India has set an ambitious target, in the month of Feb 2021, of achieving an export value of \$5 billion by 2025 and \$_____ billion by the year 2030.

A. 10

B. 15

C. 9

D. 50

E. 20

Q70. In the month of Feb 2021, Seychelles has become the first country to welcome the tourists that have been vaccinated against COVID-19. Seychelles is located in Indian Ocean, nearest to which of the following countries?

A. Sri Lanka

B. Maldives

C. Malaysia

D. Madagascar

E. South Africa

Q71. International Tea Day is observed globally on which of the following dates?

A. 25th Jan

B. 21st May

C. 21st Jan

D. 25th May

E. 28th June

Q72. UNDP has notified 17 Sustainable Goals (SDGs) to be attained by the year 2030. SDG 5 is related to which of the following?

A. No Poverty

- B. Zero Hunger
- C. Quality Education
- D. Gender Equality**

E. Clean Water and Sanitation

Q73. International Olympic Committee (IOC) has its headquarters located in which of the following places?

- A. Rome, Italy
- B. Paris, France
- C. Geneva, Switzerland

D. Lausanne, Switzerland

E. Bern, Switzerland

Q74. Recently in the month of Jan 2021, NITI Aayog has released the Second Edition of India Innovation Index. Which of the following has topped in the category of major states?

A. Himachal Pradesh

B. Karnataka

C. Gujarat

D. Madhya Pradesh

E. None of these

Q75. Where is the headquarters of the International Olympic Committee located?

A. Italy

B. Switzerland

C. Belgium

D. France

E. Uk

Q76. Section 80-C of the Income Tax Act allows a maximum deduction of Rs _____ every year from the taxpayer's total income. The benefit of this deduction can be availed by Individuals and HUFs. Companies, partnership firms, LLPs cannot avail the benefit of this deduction.

- A. Rs. 1 lakh
- B. Rs. 2.5 lakh
- C. Rs. 5 lakh
- D. Rs. 1.5 lakh**
- E. Rs. 3.5 lakh

Q77. Government of India has decided to celebrate Subhash Chandra Bose's birthday on the _____ every year as "PARAKRAM DIWAS", starting from the year 2021.

- A. 25th day of February
- B. 23rd day of February
- C. 25th day of January
- D. 23rd day of January**
- E. 2nd day of March

Q78. Recently in the month of Oct 2020, Andorra has become _____ member of International Monetary Fund.

- A. 190th**
- B. 185th
- C. 195th
- D. 191st
- E. 193rd

Q79. Recently, The Reserve Bank has come out with a five-pillared strategic approach 'GUARD' to deal with cybersecurity threats being faced by urban cooperative banks (UCBs). What does A in GUARD stands for?

- A. Automatic regulation
- B. Agency
- C. Appropriate Regulation (Governance Oversight, Utile Technology Investment, Appropriate Regulation and Supervision, Robust Collaboration and Developing necessary IT & cybersecurity skills set)**
- D. Authorisation

E. Autonomous

Q80. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya is a scheme launched by the Govt of India for the schools girls of SC, ST, OBC and minority communities , from the classes of _____.

A. 1st to 5th

B. 6th to 10th

C. 6th to 12th

D. 11th & 12th

E. 9th to 12th

Section: - Quant

Directions (81-83): In each of the following questions 3 statements are given. You have to determine the which statement/statements are necessary to answer the given question:

Q.81) A shopkeeper sells articles at a certain profit. Find out the amount of profit.

A. Ratio of the selling price to the cost price of the articles is 4: 3.

B. If the cost price increases by Rs 500, and selling price remains the same, the profit percentage is decrease by $13\frac{8}{9}\%$.

C. If the marked price is kept at Rs 1000 above the cost price and a discount of 15% is given, then the profit percentage is decreased by $18\frac{3}{4}\%$.

A. Only A and B together

B. A and either B or C

C. Only A and C together

D. All statements are required

E. None of these

Q.82) Find lateral surface area of a cylinder.

A. Volume of a cone with base same as that of the cylinder and height 30 cm is equal to volume of the cylinder.

B. Circumference of base of the cylinder is 132 cm.

C. Volume of the cylinder is 13860 cm³.

A. Only A and B together

B. Only A and C together

C. All the three together

D. Any two of the three together

E. Either A and B together or A and C together

Q.83) Rinku borrowed an amount of Rs 5000 from Milan and Rahul. What is the rate of interest?

A. Rinku returned the amount of Rs 5400 after due date to Milan.

B. Rinku returned Rs 5900 to Rahul after due date.

C. Rinku returned the money to Milan by SI, whereas to Rahul by compound interest.

A. Only A and B together are sufficient

B. Only B and C together are sufficient

C. A, B and C together are necessary

D. Either A and B together or B and C together are sufficient

E. A, B and C even together are not sufficient

Q.84) Quantity I = $-21x^3 y^3$, Quantity II = $11x^4 y^3$, if $x > 0$ & $y < 0$

A. Quantity I > Quantity II

B. Quantity I < Quantity II

C. Quantity I \leq Quantity II

D. Quantity I = quantity II or No relation

E. Quantity I \geq Quantity II

Q.85) Quantity I = Unit digit of 36^{34} Quantity II = $x^2 - 3x - 10 = 0$

A. Quantity I > Quantity II

B. Quantity I < Quantity II

C. Quantity I \leq Quantity II

D. Quantity I = quantity II or No relation

E. Quantity I \geq Quantity II

Q.86) Quantity I = A container contains 40 liters of milk. From this container 4 liters of milk was taken out and replaced by water. This process was repeated further two times. How much milk is now contained by the container?

Quantity II= In a mixture of milk and water of Volume 30 Liter the ratio of water and milk is 3: 7. How much quantity of water will be added to the mixture to make the ratio of milk and water 1: 2

A. Quantity I > Quantity II

B. Quantity I < Quantity II

C. Quantity I \leq Quantity II

D. Quantity I = quantity II or No relation

E. Quantity I \geq Quantity II

Q.87) Consider the following pairs:

Column 1	Column 2
1. $x^2 - 30x + 221 = 0$	13,17
2. $y^2 - 36y + 323 = 0$	19,17
3. $z = \sqrt{289}$	-17,17

Which of the above pair is not correctly match?

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

Q.88) $5x - 2y = 5$ and $1 + (x/y) = 8/5$.

Quantity I: Value of $3x + y$?

Quantity II: Value of $3y - x$?

- A. Quantity I > Quantity II
- B. Quantity I < Quantity II
- C. Quantity I \leq Quantity II
- D. Quantity I = quantity II or No relation
- E. Quantity I \geq Quantity II

Direction (Q. 89 - 92): Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions. The table below shows cost price and selling price of 5 different articles sold by a shopkeeper:

Articles	Cost Price	Selling Price	Cost of Transport	Profit %	Loss %
P	4500		120		
Q		5500		10%	
R	6000				20%
S			500		12%
T	8000			15%	
U		12000			25%

Note: Total cost price of article = Cost price + Cost of transportation

Q.89) If the cost price of article S is 20% more than the cost price of Article T then finds the selling price of article S?

- A. Rs. 2050
- B. Rs. 4450
- C. Rs. 8888
- D. Rs. 9000
- E. Rs. 5000

Q.90) If the shopkeeper has paid Rs. x for the cost of transport in article R and when the transportation cost increases by Rs. 100, then find the value of x if the sum of selling prices of article R in these two cases is 11000?

- A. Rs. 203
- B. Rs. 665
- C. Rs. 527
- D. Rs. 400
- E. Rs. 825

Q.91) If the cost of transportation on article T is Rs. 300 and the selling price of article P is 40% less than the selling price of article T, then find the profit earned on article P?

- A. Rs. 1433
- B. Rs. 1107
- C. Rs. 1509
- D. Rs. 1345
- E. None of these

Q.92) If the cost on transportation on article Q is 120 % of cost of transportation on article S, then find the profit percentage in article Q if there is no transportation cost charged?

- A. 28 %
- B. 34 %
- C. 12 %
- D. 25 %
- E. 50 %

Q.93) There are three persons A, B and C. If 8 years ago the average age of A, B and C is ---- years and 5 years hence the average age of A and C will be 33 years and the present age of B is----- years.

- A. 17, 19
- B. 22, 14
- C. 21, 30
- D. Either a or c
- E. None of these

Q.94) Ajay invested Rs. 'x' in a scheme Z. Scheme Z offers compound interest at the rate 10% compounded annually for the first three years and then simple interest at the rate 8% for the next five years. Find the value of 'x', if the total interest earned by Ajay after eight years is Rs. 34,536?

- A. Rs. 45000
- B. Rs. 36000
- C. Rs. 48000
- D. Rs. 36000
- E. Rs. 40000**

Q.95) While writing first N natural numbers, I missed one number. What is the number that I missed?

Statement I: The sum of all the natural number which I wrote, is 320.

Statement II: The digit I missed is an odd number.

Statement III: if I had not missed the number then sum would have been 325.

- A. Either statement III alone or statements I and II together are sufficient.
- B. Only statement I is sufficient.
- C. Only statement I and II together are sufficient.
- D. Only statement I, II, and III together are sufficient.**
- E. None of these

Direction (96 - 97): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions based on it.

A sequence of numbers is given to you as below:

18 (A) (B) (C) (D) 124

Where, $A = P^2 - Q$

$B - A = (P + 1)^2 + Q$

$C - B = (P + 2)^2 + Q$

$D - C = (P + 3)^2 + Q$

$P = \text{HCF of L and M, where L and M are co - primes}$

$Q = \text{Smaller root of } K^2 - 2K - 8 = 0$

Q.96) How many numbers are divisible by 3, in the given sequence?

- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 3**
- D. 6
- E. None of these

Q.97) Find the value of $(A^2 + 3B + 5C - 4D)$.

- A. - 20**

- B. - 10
- C. - 18
- D. - 30
- E. None of these

Q.98) P, Q and R entered into a partnership by investing a certain amount for 12 months, T month and 12 -T months respectively. Find the value of T?

Statement I: Q invested 50% more amount than P and R invested twice the amount of Q.

Statement II: At the end of the partnership, the total profit earned by them is Rs. 700 and the profit share of Q is Rs. 100

Statement III: Profit share of P and R is in the ratio of 1:2

- A. Only I and II
- B. Only I and III
- C. Only II and III
- D. Either I and II or I and III**
- E. None of these

Q.99) If a, b, c and d are positive integers, then find the correct relation between quantity I and II.

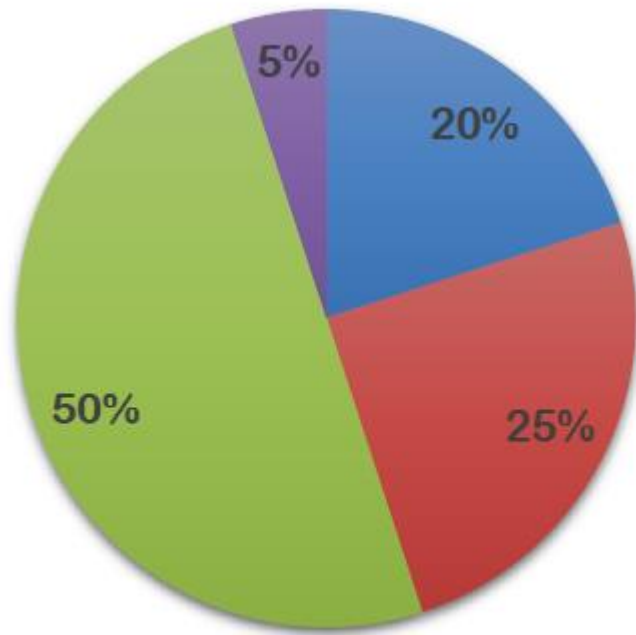
Quantity I: $a^{-b} / a^{-a} = a^b \times c$

Quantity II: $(a^3 \times b^3) / (a \times b^2) = (b^3 \times d^4) / (b \times d)$

- A. Quantity I > Quantity II
- B. Quantity I < Quantity II
- C. Quantity I = Quantity II or no relation**
- D. Quantity I \geq Quantity II
- E. Quantity I \leq Quantity II

Direction (100 - 102): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions based on it.

There are four trainers A, B, C and D those take classes in a month of three types basic class (1 hour), Regular Class (2 hours) and Advanced class (3 hours). No trainer can leave the class before the time and no one can take the class for extra time. D doesn't take any regular class. He will take either basic or Advance. The pie chart given below shows the % distribution of total hours class taken by all the four trainers. Total hours of the class are 60 hours.



■ A ■ B ■ C ■ D

Q.100) In Next month, D takes 10 hours classes and he will use 3 hours out of 10 hours as of the previous month. If the number of basic classes taken by D next month is twice of advanced classes taken by D next month, then find the difference between basic classes and advanced classes by D?

- A. 1
- B. 2**
- C. 4
- D. 3
- E. None of these

Q.101) If A takes twice basic classes than advanced classes, then find the total number of classes taken by A?

- A. 5
- B. 6
- C. 7**
- D. 9
- E. None of these

Q.102) B and C take all three types of classes, basic classes taken by B are equal to the regular classes taken by B. C takes four regular classes in the month and the number of advanced classes taken by B and C is the same. Find the difference between the minimum and the maximum number of basic classes taken by C?

- A. 8
- B. 9**

- C. 12
- D. 11
- E. None of these

Q.103) Total number of students in the classroom is 360 out of which one-ninth passed in all three subjects-A, B and C. One-sixth of the total students failed in all subjects and one-fourth of all students that passed at least one exam is equal to the number of students who passed only in subject A. One-fourth of the total students passed in both A and B and 50 students passed in both A and C. Find the total number of students who passed in subject A

- A. 180
- B. 165
- C. 155
- D. 175**
- E. None of these

Directions (104-106): The following questions are accompanied by three statements A, B and C. You have to determine which statement(s) is/are necessary/sufficient to answer the question.

Q.104) How many times does the efficiency of a man exceed that of a woman?

- A. 3 women and 2 men working together complete a work in 6 days.**
- B. 3 men do the same work 5 days sooner than 9 women.**
- C. Ratio of the efficiencies of 8 women and 4 men is 1: 3.**
- A. Any two of the three together
- B. All the three together
- C. Only C
- D. Only A and B together
- E. Either C alone or A and B together.**

Q.105) Find out the length of train A.

- A. Train A crosses another train B moving in same direction in 72 sec.**
- B. Speed of train A is 25km/h more than that of train B.**
- C. Length of train B is 20% less than that of train A.**
- A. All the three together are not sufficient
- B. Only A and C together
- C. All the three together**
- D. Only A and B together
- E. Only B and C together

Q.106) What are the speeds of two trains?

A. Two trains of lengths 100 m and 80 m respectively run on parallel tracks.

B. When running in the same direction the faster train passes the slower one in 18 seconds.

C. When running in opposite directions, they pass each other in 9 seconds.

A. A and C together

B. A and B together

C. A, B and C together

D. B and C together

E. Question can't be answered even after using all the information

Q.107) The average age of a family of 5 members was 32 years. 3 years later, the oldest member of the family died at the age of 60. On the same day, a child was born in the family. What would be the average age of the family 20 years after the death of the oldest member?

A. 52 years

B. 43 years

C. 47 years

D. 50 years

E. 55 years

Q.108) The taxi charges in a city consist of fixed charges and additional charges per kilometer. The fixed charges are for a distance of up to 5 km and additional charges are applicable per kilometer thereafter. The charge for a distance of 10 km is Rs 350 and for 25 km is Rs. 800. The charge for a distance of 30 km is-

A. Rs. 800

B. Rs. 750

C. Rs. 900

D. Rs. 950

E. None of these

Q.109) On reducing the entry fee by 35% in a park, the number of people coming to the park increased by 40%, then the percent increase or decrease in the income from the entry fee is -

A. 7% decrease

B. 9% increase

C. 9% decrease

D. 5% decrease

E. None of these

Q.110) A number series given below as I. A second number series as II having first term same as the wrong term of the series I. Find 3rd term of series II?

Series I. 3, 7, 22, 95, 479, 2879

- A. 541
- B. 571
- C. 561
- D. 551**
- E. None of these

Section: - Reasoning

Directions (111-115): Study the following information carefully and answer the below questions.

Eight persons- P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, and W are born in different years but not necessarily in the same order. The ages of each person are calculated from the base year 2020. **Note: If it is given that A's age is equal to the last two digits of the birth year of B, then the age of A will be in any sequence. For example: If B is born in 1992, A's age is equal to the last two digits of the birth year of B, then the age of A may be either 29 or 92 years. None of the persons were born before 1970 and after 2015.** W was born in 2000. Only three persons are born between W and T. The age of T is the last two digits of the birth year of V. The difference between the age of V and W is five years. V is born two persons after the one whose age is 20 years. Q is born two persons before the one who is born immediately after S. Only two persons are born between S and the one whose age is 18 years. The sum of the ages of W and R is one less than the age of S. The last two digits of the birth year of a person who is born adjacent to Q is equal to the age of the person who is born immediately after W. The age difference between R and the one whose age is 20 is the same as between Q and the one who is born adjacent to Q. The age difference between V and U is one less than the age difference between Q and S. The numbers of persons are born between P and R is the same as between S and T. The age of P is equal to the last two digits of the birth year of the person who was born two persons before P. All person's ages are equal to the last two digits of the birth year of some other persons except V and Q.

Q.111) What is the age of P?

- A. 19
- B. 27**
- C. 28
- D. 07
- E. 38

Q.112) Who among the following person was born immediately before V?

- A. U
- B. The one who was born immediately after W**
- C. Q

- D. T
- E. The one who was born two persons after S

Q.113) What is the sum of the ages of V, U, and T?

- A. 95
- B. 83
- C. 68
- D. 72**
- E. 75

Q.114) As many persons are born before Q is same as after_?

- A. The one who was born in 2005**
- B. The one who was born in 2000
- C. The one who was born in 2013
- D. S
- E. P

Q.115) In which of the following year does Q was born?

- A. 1970
- B. 1972**
- C. 1975
- D. 1985
- E. 1993

Directions (116-120): Study the following information carefully and answer the below questions.

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

Input: 53218 crew kept 32174 73628 mode form 82746 23684 very
Step I: 23684 crew 32174 form 53218 kept 73628 mode 82746 very
Step II: 11842 drew 16087 gorm 26609 lept 36814 node 41373 wery
Step III: 952 dsew 697 gprm 329 lfpt 544 npde 423 wfry
Step IV: 16 dsfw 22 gpsm 14 lfqt 13 npee 09 wfsy
Step V: 5 dsfx 0 gpsn 3 lfqu 2 npef 9 wfsz
Step V is the last step

Input: Line 35422 Turn 87342 63926 Wake Sand 48524 73842 Pure

Q.116) What is the position of "921" from the right end in step III?

- A. Second**
- B. Third
- C. Fourth
- D. Fifth

E. Sixth

Q.117) Which of the following element is fourth from the right end in step IV?

A. 13

B. 12

C. 15

D. 14

E. 16

Q.118) What is the output of “48524”?

A. 1

B. 3

C. 5

D. 2

E. 8

Q.119) What is the sum of the numbers in Step V?

A. 21

B. 22

C. 17

D. 18

E. 20

Q.120) How many elements are between “521” and “Uvrn” in step III?

A. Eight

B. Seven

C. Six

D. Five

E. Four

Directions (121-122): In each group of questions below are three conclusions followed by five statements. You have to choose the correct set of statements that logically satisfies the given conclusion:

Q.121) Conclusion:

I. Some Red is Green

II. Some Black is not a Blue

III. All Green being Red is not a possibility

Statement:

I. Some Red is Blue; All Blue is Black; No Black is Green

II. Only a few Red is Blue; All Blue is Green; Only Green is Black

III. Only Red is Black; Some Red is Blue; No Blue is Green

IV. Only Green is Black; All Red is Green; No Green is Blue

V. Some Black is Blue; No Blue is Green; Only Green is Red.

- A. Both I and II follow
- B. Both II and IV follows**
- C. None Follows
- D. All Follows
- E. Both III and V follows

Q.122) Conclusion:

- I. All Mobile being Laptop is not a possibility
- II. Some Speaker being Laptop is a possibility
- III. Some speakers are charger

Statement:

- I. Only a few mobiles are Laptop; No Laptop is Charger; All Charger is Speaker
- II. Only a few Speaker is Charger; Some Charger is Mobile; All Mobile is Laptop
- III. No Speaker is Charger; All Charger is Mobile; No Mobile is Laptop
- IV. No speaker is Laptop; All Laptop is Charger; No Charger is Mobile
- V. Some Charger is Mobile; All Mobile is Laptop; No Laptop is Speaker

- A. Both I and II follow**
- B. Both II and IV follows
- C. None Follows
- D. All Follows
- E. Both III and V follows

Directions (123-127): Study the following information carefully and answer the below questions

Twelve persons- O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, and Z are sitting in two parallel rows. Each row contains six persons are facing each other. The persons who are sitting in row1 faces south and those who are sitting in row 2 facing north but not necessarily in the same order. They are having a different number of chocolates. **Note: The persons who are sitting in row-1 having an even number of chocolates and those who are sitting in row-2 having an odd number of chocolates.** Only three persons are sitting between R and the one who has 15 chocolates who sits to the right of R. S sits opposite to the one who sits immediate left of the one who has 15 chocolates. X sits second to the right of the one who sits adjacent to the person having 11 chocolates. P and X are sitting diagonally opposite to each other. P has only one neighbor who has 10 chocolates. The number of persons is sitting between R and X is the same as between the one who has 22 chocolates and the one who has 4 chocolates. The one who has 22 chocolates sits immediate right of T. T does not sit adjacent to S. O sits opposite to the one who sits immediate left of Z who sits third to the right of R. S sits adjacent to O. W sits immediate left of Q who has an odd number of chocolates. Y has 6 chocolates, does not sit at end of the row. S has the chocolates twice that of V who has an even number of chocolates. Z has one chocolate more than S. The difference between the number of chocolates of P

and T is equal to the number of chocolates of O. W has ten chocolates more than Z and two chocolates less than R. None of them has the same number of chocolates. X has the prime number of chocolates more than U but less than R.

Conditions:

They are playing the dice game. Two persons are rolling the dice at the same time.

I) If two persons are getting an even number, then their chocolate will be added to the person who sits second to the left of them.

II) If two persons are getting an odd number, then their chocolates will be subtracted from the person who sits immediate right from them

III) If one person gets an even number and another one gets an odd number then their chocolates will be twice.

Q.123) The person who sits second to the right of Q and third to the left of O are rolling the dice, one of them gets number 5 and another one gets the number which is equal to the number of chocolates of V. Then how many chocolates does the person have who sits third to the left of O?

- A. 30
- B. 10
- C. 8**
- D. 22
- E. 24

Q.124) If the persons who are sitting in the right corner of each row are rolling the dice, they get an even number. Then what is the sum of the chocolate of the persons who sits second to the left of each of them?

- A. 80
- B. 60**
- C. 75
- D. 65
- E. 70

Q.125) What is the sum of the chocolate of O, S, Q, and W?

- A. 55
- B. 32
- C. 50**
- D. 35
- E. 40

Q.126) If the persons who are sitting second from the left end of each row are rolling the dice, both are getting an odd number, then what is the difference between chocolate of the person who sits immediate right of each of them?

- A. 7

B. 6

C. 8

D. 9

E. 5

Q.127) Who among the following person sits second to the right of the one who sits opposite to the person who has twice of the chocolates of Y?

A. The one who sits immediate left of W

B. The one who has 19 chocolates

C. The one who has 17 chocolates

D. The one who has 15 chocolates

E. The one who sits second to the right of R

Directions (128-132): Study the following information carefully and answer the below questions

Three married couples- A, B, C, D, E, and F are sitting at the circular table facing the centre but not necessarily in the same order. They are of different age persons. The couples are not sitting together. D sits second to the left of the one who sits opposite to a person whose age is 40. Only one person sits between D and the one whose age is 32. E sits immediate right of the one who is the wife of A. E is a female member who sits opposite to the one who sits second to the left of the one whose age is 32. F sits immediate right of the one who sits second to the right of A. The husband's age is more than the wife's age. F is not a spouse of C. There is five years age difference between B and B's wife. C does not sit adjacent to A's spouse. A's age is twice that of E's age. C's spouse's age is 29. There are 10 years age difference between C and B. No one's age is more than fifty.

Q.128) What is the age of D's spouse (in years)?

A. 35

B. 29

C. 20

D. 40

E. None of the above

Q.129) Who among the following person sits opposite to B?

A. A

B. The one who sits immediate left of D

C. D's spouse

D. The one whose age is 40

E. The one who sits second to the right of A

Q.130) What is the sum of the age of D and A's spouse?

A. 65

B. 61

- C. 70
- D. 73
- E. 75

Q.131) Four of the following are alike in a certain way. Which of the following one does not belong to the group?

- A. C
- B. A
- C. The one who sits immediate right of C
- D. The one who sits second to the right of B**
- E. The one who sits immediate left of D

Q.132) Which of the following statement is/are true?

I. A's age is 40

II. B is the spouse of E

III. Only one person sits between D and F when counted to the right of D.

- A. Both I and III
- B. Only III
- C. Both I and II
- D. Only II
- E. All I, II, and III**

Direction (133-135): Each of the questions below consists of a question and 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: -

Q.133) Six persons-L, M, N, O, P and Q are sitting in a row but not necessarily in the same order. Who among the following person sits second from the left end of the row? (facing south)

Statement1: Q sits third to the left of the one who sits second to the right of L. Only two persons are sitting between Q and M. Only one person sits between L and N.

Statement2: Only two persons are sitting between M and Q. M sits immediate right of the one who sits second to the left of O who sits either left or right end.

- A. Only Statement I is sufficient
- B. Only Statement II is sufficient**
- C. Either statement I or statement II is sufficient
- D. Neither statement I nor statement II is sufficient
- E. Both statements I and II sufficient

Q.134) There are six boxes- A, B, C, D, E, and F are kept one above another in a stack but not necessarily in the same order. How many boxes are kept above E?

Statement1: Box F is kept two boxes below the box which is kept three boxes above A. Only two boxes are kept between F and C which is kept below A. Box B is kept immediately above Box D, neither of the boxes kept adjacent to C.

Statement2: Box E is kept three boxes below the box which is kept immediately above F. Box E is kept neither top nor bottom of the stack. Only two boxes are kept between C and F. Neither B nor D is kept below F.

- A. Only Statement I is sufficient
- B. Only Statement II is sufficient
- C. Either statement I or statement II is sufficient
- D. Neither statement I nor statement II is sufficient
- E. Both statements I and II are sufficient

Q.135) What is the direction of point L with respect to point X?

Statement1: Point S is north of Point M which is west of Point G. Point P is east of Point X. Point L is North of point V.

Statement2: Point V is exactly the middle of Point M and G. Point L is east of Point S. Point X is neither south nor south-east of Point M. Point P is south of point G.

- A. Only Statement I is sufficient
- B. Only Statement II is sufficient
- C. Either statement I or statement II is sufficient
- d) Neither statement I nor statement II is sufficient
- e) Both statements I and II are sufficient

Q.136) In a certain code language, "Program is super" is coded as "217 693 472", "Super Art" is coded as "693 238", "He learns program" is coded as "217 479 624", then what is the sum of the code for "Program Art"?

- A. 696
- B. 689
- C. 1103
- D. 910
- E. 455

Q.137) T is 15m north of M. H is 9m south G which is 15m east of M.L is 20m west of H. V is north of O and 5m east of S which is 5m north of L. O is west of H. Then what is direction and distance of V with respect to T?

- A. 14m, north
- B. 19m, south
- C. 19m, north
- D. 24m, south
- E. 24m, north

Q.138) In which of the following more than two meaningful words can be formed by using the following letters?

I. A, S, T, E

II. T, D, N, E

III. P, L, S, O

A. Only I

B. Only II

C. Both I and II

D. Only III

E. All I, II, and III

Q.139) If the second letter of all the words from the right end are taken and changed to the next second successive letter in alphabetical order. Which of the following has more than one vowel thus formed?

I. Bank, Blow, Cash

II. Draw, Ford, Hurt

III. Mass, Mode, Once

A. Only I

B. Both II and III

C. Only III

D. All I, II, and III

E. None

Directions (140-142): Answer the questions based on the information given below.

Certain persons are sitting in a straight line and all of them are facing towards north. Not more than 23 persons are there in the row. D sits fourth from the right end and is fifth to the right of E. Only two persons sit between E and I. J sits sixth to the left of I and is second to the right of F. The number of persons between I and E is one less than the number of persons between H and F. K sits third to the left of H and the number of persons to the left of K is one less than the number of persons to the right of G who doesn't sit adjacent to D.

Q.140) How many persons are there in the row?

A. 23

B. 22

C. 20

D. 21

E. 19

Q.141) Who among the following person sits second to the left of D?

A. G

B. E

C. I

D. J

E. Unknown

Q.142) How many persons are there between H and E?

- A. Six
- B. Eight**
- C. Ten
- D. Four
- E. None

Directions (143-145): Study the following information carefully and answer the below questions.

Six persons- L, M, N, O, P, and Q have different heights. Only one person is between the one whose height is 159 cm and L. The height of P is 156 cm. M is taller than L. The number of people between N and L is the same as between L and Q. The number of persons who are taller than N is the same as shorter than P. The height of L is 10cm more than Q whose height is 3cm more than P. No one height is more than 181cm.

Q.143) What may be the height of M, If the height of N is divisible by five?

- A. 175 cm
- B. 172 cm**
- C. 176 cm
- D. 177 cm
- E. None of the above.

Q.144) How many persons are taller than L?

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

Q.145) What is the average height of N, P, and Q?

- A. 163cm
- B. 151cm
- C. 161.22cm
- D. 163.33cm**
- E. None of the above

Q.146) In which of the following expressions does the expression 'I > D' and 'A ≤ G' definitely hold true?

- A. $A \geq I \geq G = K > S > D$
- B. $A \leq D \geq M = F \leq G < I$
- C. $I \geq C > Q \geq A = G \geq D$
- D. $G \geq D = A < B \leq S \leq I$**

E. $D \geq E = G \geq W = A < I$

Q.147) which of the following expressions will definitely be true if the expressions 'L > R' and 'M ≤ N' are true?

- A. $K > M < S \leq N < R \geq D \leq L$
- B. $K = M > S \geq N = R \leq D < L$
- C. $K > M \geq S = N \leq R \leq D \leq L$
- D. $K \geq M \geq S \geq N < R < D \leq L$
- E. None of these

Q.148) Which of the following expressions does the expression 'B ≤ H' and 'A > G' definitely hold true?

- A. $A = B < F \geq H = K > G > D$
- B. $D > A = G \geq B = F \leq G < H$
- C. $A < O > G < H = H \geq S \geq B$
- D. $G = U \leq B = E \leq H = O < A$
- E. None of the these

Directions (149-153): Study the following information carefully and answer the below questions.

Eight persons- A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H are sitting at the circular table facing the centre but not necessarily in the same order. They all have different ages and the age of all the persons is less than 50. G sits third to the right of the one who sits immediate left of the one whose age is 36. Two persons are sitting between G and F. D sits adjacent to the one who sits second to the right of A. A sits immediate left of F. The one whose age is 20 sits opposite to the one who sits second to the left of E. Neither F nor G is 20 years old. H sits third to the left of the one whose age is 15 years. Neither E nor A is 15 years old. B sits second to the left of C. The age of D is twice the age of the one who sits immediate right of G. The age difference between E and D is the same as between D and A. The age of G is five years more than the one who sits immediate left of G. The age of F is one year less than the one who sits immediate right of H. One of the persons sitting at the table is 22 years old.

Q.149) Which of the following combination is true?

- A. F-36
- B. E-15
- C. D-30
- D. C-20
- E. B-22

Q.150) How many persons are sitting between D and E?

- A. One
- B. Two

- C. Three
- D. Four
- E. Either b or d

Q.151) Who among the following person sits opposite to the one whose age is 29?

- A. The one who sits second to the left of D
- B. C
- C. A
- D. The one whose age is 35
- E. The one whose age is 15

Q.152) If G is related to 30 and A is related to 22 in a certain way. Then who among the following is related to 15?

- A. E
- B. The one who sits opposite to F
- C. C
- D. The one who sits third to the left of D
- E. None of the above

Q.153) Four of the following five are alike in a certain way thus forms a group. Find the one which does not belong to the group?

- A. E
- B. The one who sits second to the right of C
- C. The one who sits immediate right of H
- D. The one who sits immediate left of D
- E. A

Directions (154-156): Each of the following questions consists of a statement followed by two arguments I and II.

Q.154)

Statement: Should system of offering jobs only to the wards of government employees be introduced in all government offices in India?

Arguments: I. No. It denies opportunity to many deserving individuals and government may stand to lose in the long run.

II. No. It is against the principle of equality. Does not government owe its responsibility to all its citizens?

- A. if only argument I is strong
- B. if only argument II is strong
- C. if either I or II is strong
- D. if neither I nor II is strong
- E. if both I and II are strong.

Q.155)

Statement: Does India need so many plans for development?

Arguments: I. Yes. Nothing can be achieved without proper planning.

II. No. Too much time, money and energy are wasted on planning.

A. if only argument I is strong

B. if only argument II is strong

C. if either I or II is strong

D. if neither I nor II is strong

E. if both I and II are strong.

Q.156)

Statement: Should those who receive dowry, despite the law prohibiting it, be punished?

Arguments: I. Yes. Those who violate the law, must be punished.

II. No. Dowry system is firmly rooted in the society since time immemorial.

A. if only argument I is strong

B. if only argument II is strong

C. if either I or II is strong

D. if neither I nor II is strong

E. if both I and II are strong.

Directions (157-158): In each question below is given a statement followed by two courses of action numbered I and II. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true and on the basis of the information given in the statement, decide which of the suggested courses of action logically follow(s) for pursuing. Given answer-

Q.157) Statement: The Committee has criticized the Institute for its failure to implement a dozen of regular programs despite an increase in the staff strength and not drawing up a firm action plan for studies and research.

Courses of action

I. The board objectives of the Institute should be redefined to implement a practical action plan.

II. The Institute should give a report on reasons for not having implemented the planned programmers.

A. If only I follow;

B. If only II follows,

C. If either I or II follows;

D. If neither I nor II follows

E. If both I and II follow.

Q.158) Statement: Majority of the students in many schools do not pass in the final examination.

Courses of action

- I. These schools should be closed down as these have become unproductive.
- II. The teachers of these schools should immediately be retrenched.
- A. If only I follow;
- B. If only II follows,
- C. If either I or II follows;
- D. If neither I nor II follows**
- E. If both I and II follow.

Directions (159-162): In each question below is given a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.

Q.159) Statement: In Bombay, railway trains are indispensable for people in the suburbs to reach their places of work on time.

Assumptions:

- I. Railway trains are the only mode of transport available in the suburbs of Bombay.
- II. Only railway trains run punctually.
- A. If only assumption I is implicit
- B. If only assumption II is implicit
- C. If either I or II is implicit
- D. If neither I nor II is implicit**
- E. If both I and II are implicit

Q.160) Statements: It is not always true that only a Brilliant person can qualify the written examination for Probationary Officers (Po's).

Assumptions

- I. A Brilliant person can qualify the written examination for PO's.
- II. A person who is not brilliant can also qualify the written examination for Po's.
- A. If only assumption I is implicit
- B. If only assumption II is implicit
- C. If either I or II is implicit
- D. If neither I nor II is implicit
- E. If both I and II are implicit**

Q.161) Statement: "If it does not rain throughout this month, most farmers would be in trouble this year."

Assumptions:

- I. Timely rain is essential for farming.
- II. Most farmers are generally dependent on rains.
- A. If only assumption I is implicit.

- B. If only assumption II is implicit.
- C. If either I or II is implicit.
- D. If neither I nor II is implicit.
- E. If both I and II are implicit.

Q.162) Statement: If the city bus which runs between Ram Nagar and Sant Colony is extended to Vasant Vihar, it will 'be convenient. — Appeal of residents of Ram Nagar to the city bus company.

Assumptions:

I. The convenience of the city bus company is much more important than the needs of the consumers.

II. The city bus company is indifferent to the aspirations of the residents of Sant Colony.

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

Directions (163-165): In each question below is given a statement followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true, even if they are at variance with the commonly known facts. Then consider the two conclusions together ignoring the commonly known facts and decide which of them logically follows beyond a reasonable doubt from the information given in the statement give answer.

Q.163) Statement: India is seeking partnership with Germany in aeronautical engineering and space exploration. Earlier, India entered into partnership with some other countries in aeronautical engineering.

Conclusion:

I. It is high time for joint venture between the Germany and India, because Germany is developing State-of-the-art technologies in aeronautical engineering.

II. Both India and Germany, have core competence in the give area.

- A. If only conclusion I follows.
- B. If only conclusion II follows.
- C. If either I or II follows.
- D. If neither I nor II follows.
- E. If both I and II follows.

Q.164) Statement: Now days a number of telecommunication companies are providing better services in the market to compete with foreign companies.

Conclusion:

I. They want to India become number one in the field of telecommunication. At the same time, they want to fetch more and more money from the other countries.

II. Company want increase customers and become no. I position.

- A. If only conclusion I follows.
- B. If only conclusion II follows.
- C. If either I or II follows.
- D. If neither I nor II follows.
- E. If both I and II follows.

Q.165) Statement: Unity is hindered by gaps among the people on the basis of economy, culture religion and language.

Conclusion:

I. Unity is a must for the Country.

II. Any country where there are such gaps will find it difficult to stay united.

- A. If only conclusion I follows.
- B. If only conclusion II follows.
- C. If either I or II follows.
- D. If neither I nor II follows.
- E. If both I and II follows.

Direction (166-170): Answer the questions based on the information given below.

Six persons joined the ABC organization in 2017. All are joined on different dates of either the same or different month. Each of them already has some working experience. One of them joins on 18th July. Less than two persons joined before E who has an experience in even number. The number of persons joined before E is same as after the one whose experience is 13 years. B who does not have experience in prime number, joined before the one whose experience is 16 years but after the one whose experience is 5 and 9 years. The one whose experience is 5 years joins before the one whose experience is 9 years who joins on 24th May. D has an experience twice that of E's Experience. The number of persons joins between the one whose experience is 5 years and B is the same as between the one whose experience is 9 years and D who joins in the organization on 27th September. A join after C but before F. The one who joins on 26th July joined before D but after B. The one whose experience is 10 years joined after the one who

joined the organization on 12th January which is not the joining date of E. B does not join on 15th January. Based on their working experience a foreign company XYZ gives the project with certain

conditions:

1. The project is given to those people having experience minimum of 3 years after joining the ABC Organization (Calculate their experience on the following date 31st august 2020).

2. The project is given to the persons who joins the organization at first according to the month.

3. If two persons join in the same month then give priority to the one who joins the organization first according to date.

Q.166) Which among the following is the order of the people who get the project?

- A. CEABF**
- B. BFACE
- C. FCEBA
- D. FECBA
- E. None of these

Q.167) If the project is given according to the only date of joining of the people then how many persons remain unchanged in their positions?

- A. None
- B. 3**
- C. 2
- D. 1
- E. 4

Q.168) Who among the following has maximum working experience as before the joining of this organization?

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. E
- E. None of these**

Q.169) How many persons joined after F?

- A. 1**
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. None of these

Q.170) If the company appointed a CEO who has an experience minimum of 10 years, then who will be the CEO?

- A. B
- B. D
- C. E
- D. Either a or b**
- E. Either B or C

Section: - English Language

(Directions 171-175): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are written in **BOLD** to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

A tailor and a goldsmith were travelling together, and one evening when the sun had sunk behind the mountains, they heard the sound of distant music, which became more and more distinct. It sounded strange, but so pleasant that they forgot all their weariness and stepped quickly onwards. The moon had already arisen when they reached a hill on which they saw a crowd of little men and women, who had taken each other's hands, and were **WHIRLING** round in the dance with the greatest pleasure and delight.

They sang to it most charmingly, and that was the music which the travelers had heard. In the midst of them sat an old man who was rather taller than the rest. He wore a parti-coloured coat, and his **HOARY** beard hung down over his chest. The two remained standing full of astonishment, and watched the dance. The old man made a sign that they should enter, and the little folks willingly opened their circle. The goldsmith, who had a hump, and like all hunch-backs was daring enough, stepped in. The tailor felt a little afraid at first, and held back, but when he saw how merrily all was going, he plucked up his courage, and followed. The circle closed again directly, and the little folks went on singing and dancing with the wildest leaps. The old man, however, took a large knife which hung to his girdle, whetted it, and when it was sufficiently sharpened, he looked round at the strangers.

They were terrified, but they had not much time for reflection, for the old man seized the goldsmith and with the greatest speed, shaved the hair of his head clean off, and then the same thing happened to the tailor. But their fear left them when, after he had finished his work, the old man clapped them both on the shoulder in a friendly manner, as much as to say, they had behaved well to let all that be done to them willingly, and without any struggle. He pointed with his finger to a heap of coals which lay at one side, and signified to the travelers by his gestures that they were to fill their pockets with them. Both of them obeyed, although they did not know of what use the coals would be to them, and then they went on their way to seek a shelter for the night.

When they had got into the valley, the clock of the neighbouring monastery struck twelve, and the song ceased. In a moment all had vanished, and the hill lay in **SOLITUDE** in the moonlight.

The two travelers walked onwards and eventually found an inn, and covered themselves up on their straw-beds with their coats, but in their weariness forgot to take

the coals out of them before doing so. A heavy weight on their limbs awakened them earlier than usual. They felt in the pockets, and could not believe their eyes when they saw that they were not filled with coals, but with pure gold. Happily, too, the hair of their heads and beards was there again as thick as ever.

They had now become rich folks, but the goldsmith, who, in accordance with his greedy disposition, had filled his pockets better, was twice as rich as the tailor. A greedy man, even if he has much, still wished to have more, so the goldsmith proposed to the tailor that they should wait another day, and go out again in the evening in order to bring back still greater treasures from the old man on the hill. The tailor refused, and said, I have enough and am content. Now I shall be a master, and marry my dear object – for so he called his sweetheart – and I am a happy man. But he stayed another day to please him.

In the evening the goldsmith hung a couple of bags over his shoulders that he might be able to stow away a great deal, and took the road to the hill. He found, as on the night before, the little folks at their singing and dancing, and the old man again shaved him clean, and made signs to him to take some coal. He was not slow about stuffing as much into his bags as would go, went back quite delighted, and covered himself over with his coat. Even if the gold does weigh heavily, said he, I will gladly bear that, and at last he fell asleep with the sweet **ANTICIPATION** of waking in the morning an enormously rich man.

When he opened his eyes, he got up in haste to examine his pockets, but how amazed he was when he drew nothing out of them but black coals, and that howsoever often he put his hands in them. The gold I got the night before is still there for me, thought he, and went and brought it out, but how shocked he was when he saw that it likewise had again turned into coal. He smote his forehead with his dusty black hand, and then he felt that his whole head was bald and smooth, as was also the place where his beard should have been. But his misfortunes were not yet over. He now remarked for the first time that in addition to the hump on his back, a second, just as large, had grown in front on his chest. Then he recognized the punishment of his greediness, and began to weep aloud.

The good tailor, who was awakened by this, comforted the unhappy fellow as well as he could, and said, you have been my **COMRADE** in my travelling time. You shall stay with me and share in my wealth. He kept his word, and the poor goldsmith never wanted for anything, but he was obliged to carry the two humps as long as he lived, and to cover his bald head with a cap.

Q.171) What happened when they entered into the valley?

- A. They covered themselves up on their straw beds with their coats.
- B. They saw an old man.
- C. The clock of the neighboring monastery struck twelve and the song ceased.
- D. They pointed with their fingers to a heap of coals.
- E. None of these

Q.172) In the given story, who had a hump on his back?

- A. The old man

B. The Goldsmith

- C. The Tailor
- D. The Tailor & the Goldsmith both
- E. None of these

Q.173) Why did tailor refused to wait another day?

- A. Because he was extremely tired.
- B. He got disappointed because he found less gold
- C. Because his pockets were filled with coals.
- D. Because he had enough gold and was a happy man.**
- E. None of these

Q.174) What could be an appropriate moral of the story?

- A. A tailor and a Goldsmith
- B. The result of greediness is always harmful**
- C. There is a victory ahead of fear
- D. The importance of contentment & satisfaction in life
- E. None of these

Q.175) Choose the word/group of words which is MOST SIMILAR in meaning to the word HOARY as used in the passage.

- A. old-fashioned**
- B. modern
- C. designer
- D. developed
- E. none of these

Q.176) Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word printed in BOLD as used in the passage.

WHIRLING

- A. rotating**
- B. creeping
- C. dragging
- D. crawling
- E. none of these

Q.177) Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word printed in BOLD as used in the passage.

COMRADE

- A. companion**
- B. challenger
- C. nemesis
- D. archenemy

E. none of these

Q.178) Choose the word which is most nearly the OPPOSITE in meaning as the word printed in BOLD as used in the passage.

ANTICIPATION

A. astonishment

B. intuition

C. foresight

D. expectation

E. none of these

Q.179) Choose the word which is most nearly the OPPOSITE in meaning as the word printed in BOLD as used in the passage.

SOLITUDE

A. company

B. isolation

C. loneliness

D. seclusion

E. none of these

I.180) In the following questions, two columns are given containing three sentences / phrases each. In first column, the sentences / phrases are A, B and C whereas the same in the second column are marked as D, E and F. A sentence / phrase from the first column may or may not combine with another sentence / phrase in the second column to form a grammatically and contextually correct sentence. Each question has five options out of which four have possible combinations of sentences / phrases that are grammatically and contextually correct. If none of the combinations gives us grammatically and contextually correct sentences, mark E as your answer.

Column (1)

(A) The food there is so bad that you wouldn't even

(B) It is very cold out there despite the fact that

(C) Fast food joints in India are increasingly becoming popular

Column (2)

(D) and the main reason behind this is the emergence of the students community in hostels across the country.

(E) think of going back there for anything else.

(F) the government has failed to capitalize on the fact.

Q.180) Find the best possible combination.

A. A-E and B-D

B. C-D and B-F

C. A-E and C-D

D. C-D

E. None of these

(Directions 181-184): In the following questions, some part of the sentence is highlighted in BOLD. Which of the options given below the sentence should replace the part printed in BOLD to make the sentence grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is given then choose option E 'No Correction required' as the answer.

Q.181) Maslow's Hierarchy of needs states that we must satisfy each need in turn STARTING WITH THE FIRST, DEALING IN THE MOST OBVIOUS NEEDS OF SURVIVAL ITSELF.

- A. starting with the first, which deals with the most obvious needs of survival itself.
- B. first starting with the one that deals with the most obvious needs of survival itself.
- C. starting with the first, which is dealt with the most obvious needs of survival itself.
- D. starting with the first one that deals in the most obvious need of survival itself.
- E. No improvement required

Q.182) An individual's behavior may change over time, becoming bizarre if medication is stopped AND RETURNS CLOSER TO NORMAL WHEN RECEIVING APPROPRIATE TREATMENT.

- A. and can return closer to normal when receiving appropriate treatment.
- B. while returned closer to normal when receiving appropriate treatment.
- C. and returning closer to normal when receiving appropriate treatment.
- D. after returning close to normal when receiving appropriate treatment.
- E. No improvement required

Q.183) Building peace and transcending regional and global conflicts CANNOT BE LEFT ENTIRELY TO THE ACTION AND VOLITION OF POLITICAL LEADERS.

- A. cannot leave entirely to the action and volition of political leaders.
- B. could not be left entirely for the action and volition of political leaders.
- C. cannot be left entirely for the action and volition from political leaders.
- D. should not be left entirely to the action and volition for political leaders.
- E. No improvement required

Q.184) Opposing free trade, some argue, IS TANTAMOUNT TO SUPPORT ECONOMIC INJUSTICE.

- A. is tantamount of supporting economic injustice.
- B. is tantamount with supporting economic injustice.
- C. is tantamountly supporting economic injustice.
- D. is tantamount to supporting economic injustice.
- E. No improvement required

(Directions 185-190): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions. Certain words/ phrases are given in BOLD to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Smartwatches can be a great tool for heart health monitoring. Most popular smartwatches on the market offer a heart rate monitor function, which has been primarily used by fitness enthusiasts for tracking their activity levels during a workout or throughout the day. Tracking heart rate is a great way to chart your own personal metabolic rate and allows you to compare your rate of exertion to other members of your age group, giving you a great indicator of your heart health. Heart rate monitoring can be a fun metric to track, but it's also one of the cardiologist's primary tools for assessing whether your health is functioning properly.

Anyone can check their heart rate by pressing a hand against the wrist, which checks the flow of blood in the radial artery, or by pressing a hand against the neck, which checks the carotid artery. Physicians often use an Electrocardiogram (ECG/EKG) to interpret a patient's heartbeat. An EKG offers information that can tell your doctor four things:

- Whether your heartbeat is irregular
- If your heart is enlarged
- Whether your heart is getting enough oxygen
- Whether you've had a heart attack in the past

Smartwatches track heart rate in a similar way as checking the pulse, but without the use of physical pressure. Popular Smartwatches from brands like Apple, Samsung, and Fitbit use photoplethysmography to detect a heartbeat. This is the process of projecting a green light on the skin, which gets absorbed by the blood. More green light being reflected is related to lower blood flow, which indicates that the heart is in-between beats.

While smartwatches are not as complex as an EKG, new studies have shown that they may be capable of detecting one of the same health issues that an EKG can. Irregular Heartbeat, also known as Atrial Fibrillation or AFib, is a health condition that can be a precursor to serious cardiac events and stroke. Testing for AFib is a simple, but important process for older adults, and it's important to contact a doctor if you've experienced symptoms, which include heart **palpitations**, shortness of breath, and chest pain.

Some forms of AFib are harder to detect however, and having a heartbeat-enabled smartwatch might be a great tool for finding the condition sooner. A study funded by Apple in the New England Journal of Medicine found that smartwatches had the capacity to detect AFib, but weren't necessarily reliable in always detecting it. Of the 400,000 participants in the study, 52% received an alert from their smartwatch that they had experienced episodes of an irregular heartbeat after 117 days of monitoring. Of those that saw a doctor after the notification, it was found that 70% of them experienced irregular heartbeat after taking a long-term EKG test. This shows that smartwatches can be used to detect AFib, but they will not catch it in 100% of patients.

There's anecdotal evidence of smartwatches saving lives, but they're useless without the work of medical professionals. Smartwatches are a great way to monitor your heart rate and take an active step in understanding heart health, but they are not medical equipment. Smartwatches may be capable of detecting AFib, but they're not **infallible**, and no substitute for the advice of a trained cardiologist.

If you're experiencing uncomfortable symptoms like weakness, reduced ability to exercise, fatigue, light-headedness, shortness of breath, or chest pain, it's imperative to speak to a medical professional, regardless of whether you're wearing a smartwatch. AFib can be treated with a myriad of both invasive and **non-invasive** options, with blood thinners being a simple and effective solution for many patients, but it's important to consult a cardiologist early.

Q.185) Which of the following is true about smart watches' role as per the passage?

- A. It is used as a widespread screen for atrial fibrillation
- B. It works as a generic barometer and cannot be deemed as a medical device**
- C. It monitors and assess people comprehensively outside of the clinical setting
- D. It is majorly used by younger strata of the population
- E. None of these

Q.186) What of the following best summarises the passage in one line?

- A. AFib is permanent, and medicines or other treatments can't restore a normal heart rhythm.
- B. How smartwatches can bypass the need of clinic laboratories?
- C. Using smartwatch to detect AFib cardiac arrest remedy.
- D. The watch is smart, but can't replace your doctor.**
- E. Use of photoplethysmography to detect a heartbeat.

Q.187) As per the passage, can smartwatch be used as a substitute for medical professionals?

- A. Yes, definitely
- B. Yes, partially
- C. No, definitely**
- D. No, partially
- E. Cannot be determined

Q.188) From the following, find the word which means similar to the word given in bold: Palpitations

- A. closing
- B. stability
- C. retreat
- D. motionless

E. thumping

Q.189) From the following, find the word which means opposite to the word given in bold: **Infallible**

A. errant

B. apodictic

C. efficacious

D. impeccable

E. uncanny

Q.190) From the following, find the word which means opposite to the word given in bold. **Invasive.**

A. incursive

B. defensive

C. invading

D. encroaching

E. trespassing

(Directions 191-193): Each question contains three statements, one or more of which may not be grammatically correct. You are required to identify the incorrect statements from the options given below and mark that as your answer.

Q.191) I. The IMF has pressed Pakistan to improve tax revenue collection.

II. Pakistani rupee had depreciated by 30 percent against the U.S. dollar.

III. Pakistan's credit rating were downgraded by S&P, which cited diminished growth prospects.

A. Only II

B. Only I and II

C. Only II and III

D. Only III

E. All are correct

Q.192) I. The top auditor must recuse himself from auditing the deal.

II. The Congress has claimed that the previous deal includes a technology transfer agreement with HAL.

III. The NDA has not disclosed details of the price as of yet.

A. Only II

B. Only I and II

C. Only I and III

D. Only III

E. All are correct

Q.193) I. The Rafale issue was raised before the Supreme Court, which did not find any substance in the allegations.

II. Finance Secretary is only a designation given to the senior most secretary in the finance ministry.

III. Under the original proposal, 18 warplanes were to be procured in a fly-away condition.

- A. Only II
- B. Only I and II
- C. Only I and III
- D. Only III
- E. All are correct

(Directions 194-198): In the following passage, some of the words have been made bold, each of which is preceded by a letter. Find the suitable word from the options given below that could replace the bold word so as to make the paragraph meaningful.

Former RBI Governor Raghuram Rajan's note of caution on the next financial crisis that could be building up needs to be taken in all ___A___ **consideration**. In his note to Parliament's Estimates Committee on bank non-performing assets (NPAs), Mr. Rajan has ___B___ **established** three major sources of potential trouble: Mudra credit, which is basically small-ticket loans granted to micro and small enterprises; ___C___ **contributing** to farmers through Kisan Credit Cards; and contingent liabilities under the Credit Guarantee Scheme for MSMEs, run by the Small Industries Development Bank of India. The disbursement under Mudra loans alone is ₹6.37 lakh crore, which is over 7% of the total outstanding bank credit. These loans have been ___D___ **sanctioned** under the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana, which aims to 'fund the unfunded', and is a ___E___ **signature** scheme of the NDA government. Given that these are small loans up to Rs10 lakh each, with the borrowers mostly from the informal sector, banks have to monitor them very closely. It is debatable whether banks have the resources and manpower to do this when they are chasing the bigger borrowers for business and, increasingly these days, recoveries. The risk is that these small-ticket loans will drop under the radar and build into a large credit issue in course of time. The same logic holds true for crop loans made through Kisan Credit Cards.

Q.194) Fill in the blank A.

- A. constitution
- B. yield
- C. seriousness
- D. stability
- E. no replacement required

Q.195) Fill in the blank B.

- A. utilized

- B. determined
- C. flagged
- D. guessed
- E. No replacement required

Q.196) Fill in the blank C.

- A. borrowing
- B. lending
- C. helping
- D. assisting
- E. no replacement required

Q.197) Fill in the blank D.

- A. processed
- B. given
- C. distributed
- D. disturbed
- E. no replacement required

Q.198) Fill in the blank E.

- A. promising
- B. loyal
- C. trademark
- D. capable
- E. no replacement required

I.199) In each of the questions given below, a phrase/idiom is given in BOLD followed by five sentences with some part of it as CAPITALS. You have to identify the sentence in which the bold part can be replaced by the given bold phrase/idiom to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

Q.199) Entered upon

- A. I have no time to **ENGAGE IN** tittle-tattle.
- B. The president has just **MOVED ON** another term of office
- C. There is a narrow bridge ahead, so you should **EASE DOWN**.
- D. She **LAI D ASIDE** her knitting to rest her eyes for a moment.
- E. He **LAUNCHED INTO** a long series of excuses for his behaviour

I.200) In each of the questions given below, a phrase/idiom is given in BOLD followed by five sentences with some part of it as CAPITALS. You have to identify the sentence in which the bold part can be replaced by the given bold phrase/idiom to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

Q.200) Profit From

- A. When I tried to lift the cup, the handle **CAME OFF**.
- B. The army was **PULLED OFF** from the valley after the battle
- C. His protracted illness has **PULLED HIM DOWN** a lot.
- D. I have immensely SALVAGED FROM her sound advice**
- E. He worked hard to **PROVIDE FOR** his large family.

RBI Grade B 2021

PHASE 2 PAPER

Solution & Analysis

Finance and Management



Dear Students,

It is with great pleasure that we present to you this question paper document with detailed explanations for the **RBI Grade B 2021 – 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

Para 1. A passage on Organizational Behavior was given which was followed by 3 questions i.e Q. 1-3

The economic, political, and social frameworks that each society has - its laws, institutions, policies, etc. - result in different distributions of benefits and burdens across members of the society. These frameworks are the result of human political processes and they constantly change both across societies and within societies over time. The structure of these frameworks is important because the distributions of benefits and burdens resulting from them fundamentally affect people's lives.

(This is a recreated passage and not the exact one asked in the exam)

Q.1) Which type of justice relates to employees input to appropriate Rewards/Output? (2 marks)

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

Options:

- (a) Distributive Justice
- (b) Integrative Justice
- (c) Procedural Justice
- (d) Social Justice
- (e) Economic Justice

Answer: Distributive Justice

Explanation:

Distributive justice is conceptualized as the fairness associated with decision outcomes and distribution of resources. The outcomes or resources distributed may be tangible (e.g., pay) or intangible (e.g., praise). Perceptions of distributive justice can be fostered when outcomes are perceived to be equally applied.

Also, distributive justice can be viewed as capitalist justice: **ratio of one's inputs to one's outcomes.**

Distributive justice is composed of three main component: Equity, Equality and need. Equity focus more on rewarding employees based on their contribution. Equality on the other hand provide each employee with the same compensation. Finally, need is providing a benefit based on one's personal requirement.

Q.2) Which of the following will involve the study of psychological aspects? (2 marks)

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

Options:

- (a) Personality and Motivation
- (b) Mental Intelligence
- (c) Merit Rating
- (d) 360-degree appraisal
- (e) None of Above

Answer: (a) Personality and Motivation

Explanation:

Personality and Motivation are related with the behavioral aspect of an Individual and thus the study of both will involve the psychological aspects.

Q.3) Which subject deals with formation and management of team? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **STATIC**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKS**
Finance or Management – **MANAGEMENT**
Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**
Topic – **ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR**

Options:

- (a) Sociology
- (b) Anthropology
- (c) Psychology
- (d) Archaeology
- (e) None of Above

Answer: (a) Sociology

Explanation:

Sociology investigates the structure of groups, organizations, and societies, and how people interact within these contexts.

Para 2. A passage on Electronic Toll Collection was given which was followed by 2 questions i.e Q. 4-5.

_____ has developed the _____ program to meet the electronic tolling requirements of the Indian market. It offers an interoperable nationwide toll payment solution including clearing house services for settlement and dispute management. Interoperability, as it applies to _____ system, encompasses a common set of processes, business rules and technical specifications which enable a customer to use their _____ accounts as payment mode on any of the toll plazas irrespective of who has acquired the toll plaza.

(This is a recreated passage and not the exact one asked in the exam)

Q.4) The paragraph is talking about the _____ system and _____ account (2 marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKS**

Finance or Management – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **FINTECH**

Options:

- a) NFS; Bank
- b) NETC; FASTag
- c) NHAI; Bank
- d) NFS; FASTag
- e) None of the above

Answer: b) NETC; FASTag

Explanation:

The paragraph was discussing about Nation E-toll Collection system (NETC).

National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) has developed the National Electronic Toll Collection (NETC) program to meet the electronic tolling requirements of the Indian

market. It offers an interoperable nationwide toll payment solution including clearing house services for settlement and dispute management.

Q.5) Who introduced National E-Toll Collection (NETC) system to meet the electronic tolling requirements of the Indian market? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **FINTECH**

Options:

- a) RBI
- b) NPCI
- c) SEBI
- d) SBI
- e) SIDBI

Answer: (a) NPCI

PUBLICATIONS

 (344 kb)

Date : Mar 25, 2021

Certificates of Authorisation issued by the Reserve Bank of India under the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007 for Setting up and Operating Payment System in India

2. National Payments Corporation of India	The Chief Executive Officer, National Payments Corporation of India, 1001A, B wing, 10th Floor, The Capital, Bandra – Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai-400 051.	i. National Financial Switch (NFS) ii. Immediate Payment System (IMPS) iii. Affiliation of RuPay Cards (debit cards/ prepaid cards) issued by banks and co- branded credit cards issued by non- banking financial companies (NBFCs) or any other entity approved by the RBI. iv. National Automatic Clearing House (NACH) v. Aadhar Enabled Payments System (AEPS) vi. Operation of Cheque Truncation System vii. Unified Payments Interface viii. National Electronic Toll Collection (NETC)
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Para 3. A passage on Capital Market was given which was followed by the following 3 questions i.e Q. 6-8.

Q.6) Which of the following is true? (2 marks)

- I. SEBI is the regulator of commodity markets**
- II. RBI is the regulator of NBFCs**
- III. SEBI is the regulator of Capital Market**

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **PRIMARY AND SECONDARY MARKET**

Options:

- (a) Only I
- (b) I and III only
- (c) I, II and III
- (d) II and III only
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (c) I, II and III

Explanation:

On 28 September 2015, the FMC was merged with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) to make the regulation of commodity market strong. SEBI is also the regulator of Capital Market in India.

RBI regulates the NBFC registered within the framework of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (Chapter III-B) and the directions issued by it.

Q.7) According to a circular released by SEBI in 2018, apart from ASBA process, applicants can also apply for an IPO through _____. (2 marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **PRIMARY AND SECONDARY MARKET – EQUITY MARKET**

Options:

- (a) UPI
- (b) NACH
- (c) IMPS
- (d) NEFT
- (e) NONE OF THE ABOVE

Answer: (a) UPI

Explanation:



Though the applicants can make an application via UPI since 2018, but news is part of current affairs as recently SEBI has issued a circular regarding Streamlining the process of IPOs with UPI in ASBA and redressal of investors grievances.

Q.8) ASBA applications can be made through _____ (2 marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **PRIMARY AND SECONDARY MARKET – EQUITY MARKET**

Options:

- (a) POST OFFICE
- (b) SCSBs
- (c) Any Commercial Bank
- (d) Only through RBI
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (b) SCSBs

Explanation:

ASBA means “Application Supported by Blocked Amount”. ASBA is an application by an investor containing an authorization to Self-Certified Syndicate Bank (SCSB) to block the application money in the bank account, for subscribing to an issue. If an investor is applying through ASBA, his application money shall be debited from the bank account only if his/her application is selected for allotment after the basis of allotment is finalized.

Para 4. A passage on Infrastructure and PPP was given which was followed by 3 questions i.e Q. 9-11.

Introduced in January 2016 to revive investments in road infrastructure projects, ____ has seen good initial success. It is a mix of the EPC (engineering, procurement, and construction) and BOT (build, operate, transfer) models. Under the EPC model, NHAI pays private players to lay roads. The private player has no role in the road’s ownership, toll collection or maintenance (it is taken care of by the government). Under the BOT model though, private players have an active role — they build, operate, and maintain the road for a specified number of years — say 10-15 years — before transferring the asset back to the government.

(This is a recreated passage and not the exact one asked in the exam)

Q.9) Which model is described in the passage? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **STATIC**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
Finance or Management – **FINANCE**
Difficulty Level – **EASY**
Topic – **PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP**

Options:

- (a) BOT
- (b) BOOT
- (c) DBFO
- (d) HAM
- (e) NONE OF THE ABOVE

Answer: (d) HAM

Explanation:

Taking into account the struggle of various types of PPP projects especially in highway construction, the Union Government in 2016 approved hybrid annuity model (HAM) to fast-track highway projects, revive the Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode and attract more investments in the sector.

Hybrid Annuity Model is a mix of the EPC and BOT models. The government will contribute to 40% of the project cost in the first five years through annual payments (annuity). The balance 60 per cent is arranged by the developer and is recovered as variable annuity amount after the completion of the project from NHAI which collects revenue.

Q.10) In the above model the support provided by the govt during the construction phase and later in annuities during the operation phase will be in the ratio of _____. What will come in the place of the blank? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP**

Options:

- (a) 20:80
- (b) 50:50
- (c) 40:60
- (d) 70:30
- (e) 10:90

Answer: (c) 40:60

Explanation:

Hybrid Annuity Model is a mix of the EPC and BOT models. The government will contribute to 40% of the project cost in the first five years through annual payments (annuity). The balance 60 per cent is arranged by the developer and is recovered as variable annuity amount after the completion of the project from NHAI which collects revenue.

Q.11) In which sector the PPP model is majorly used? (2 mark)

Static or Current – **STATIC**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
Finance or Management – **FINANCE**
Difficulty Level – **EASY**
Topic – **PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP**

Options:

- (a) Manufacturing
- (b) Infrastructure
- (c) Textiles
- (d) Food Processing
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (b) Infrastructure

Explanation:

Infrastructure is the major sector that majorly involve the PPP model. From Railways to roads to construction of ports, PPP plays a dominant role in the Infrastructure sector.

Para 5. A passage on Organizational change was given which was followed by 2 questions i.e., Q. 12-13.

_____ refers to the actions in which a company or business alters a major component of its organization, such as its culture, the underlying technologies or infrastructure it uses to operate, or its internal processes.

(This is a recreated passage and not the exact one asked in the exam)

Q.12) What the paragraph is talking about? (2 mark)

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

Options:

- (a) Organizational Change
- (b) Organizational Structure

- (c) Organizational Conflict
- (d) Organizational Justice
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (a) Organizational Change

Explanation:

Organizational change refers to the actions in which a company or business alters a major component of its organization, such as its culture, the underlying technologies or infrastructure it uses to operate, or its internal processes.

Q.13) What is the name of the second stage of the Lewin Model? (2 mark)

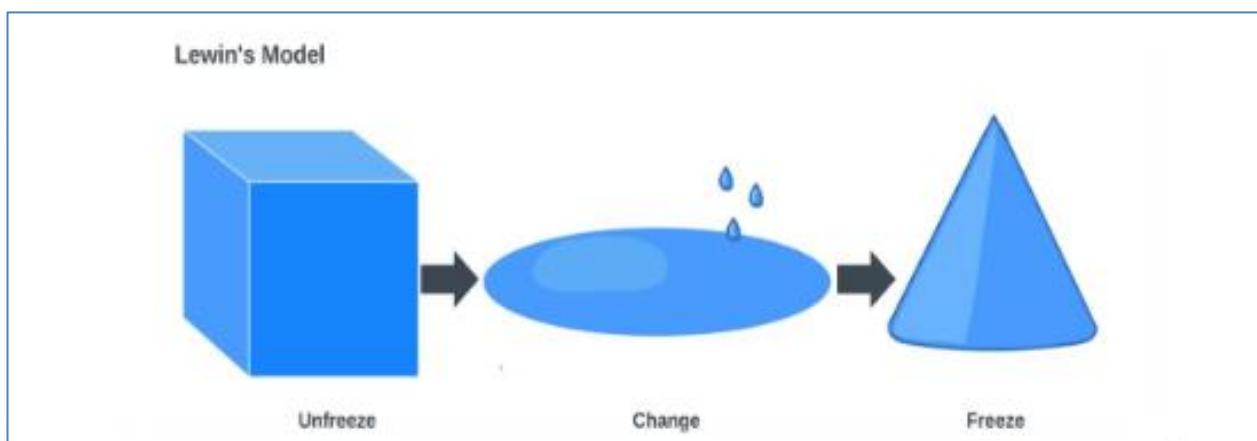
Static or Current – **STATIC**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
Finance or Management – **MANAGEMENT**
Difficulty Level – **EASY**
Topic – **ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE**

Options:

- (a) Change
- (b) Development
- (c) Resistance
- (d) Compliance
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (a) Change

Explanation:



Hence the second stage in Lewin Model is Change.

Para 6. A passage on Financial Markets was given which was followed by the following 3 questions i.e Q. 14-16.

Q.14) Which of the following is the regulator of Capital Market? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **PRIMARY AND SECONDARY MARKET**

Options:

- (a) SEBI
- (b) RBI
- (c) NPCI
- (d) SBI
- (e) NSE

Answer: (a) SEBI

Q.15) Which of the following are depositories? (2 marks)

I. NSDL

II. CDSL

III. CCIL

IV. CRISIL

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **PRIMARY AND SECONDARY MARKET**

Options:

- (a) I and II only
- (b) I, II and III only
- (c) II and III only
- (d) III and IV only
- (e) All of the above

Answer: (a) I and II only

Explanation:

Depositories may be organizations, banks, or institutions that hold securities and assist in the trading of securities. Currently there are two depositories operational in India.

- 1) Central Depository Services Ltd. (CDSL)
- 2) National Securities Depository Ltd (NSDL)

Q.16) Name of the Payment Regulator formed in 2007? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **PRIMARY AND SECONDARY MARKET**

Options:

- (a) NPCI
- (b) CCIL
- (c) Paytm
- (d) BBPS
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (a) NPCI

Explanation:

An initiative of RBI and IBA under the provisions of the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007, NPCI was initiated for creating a robust payment and settlement infrastructure in the country.

Para 7. A passage on language translation was given which was followed by 3 questions i.e., Q. 17-19.

Bhashantra, an event addressing Indian Languages was organized by FICCI, Technology Development for Indian Languages (TDIL), Ministry of Electronics and IT, Govt. of India, and Indian Cellular Association (ICA) in New Delhi under the joint sponsorship of Google and Devnagri. The event took place on 30th July 2018 and it had a direct concern about the Indian language usage and its real-time translation for Indic Lingula's.

Moving a step ahead the IT ministry introduced _____, a software that can make editing of text printed on scanned documents happen. The software was made free for Indian language users, they can format the text & can keep it in a separate file as well.

(This is a recreated passage and not the exact one asked in the exam)

Q.17) The event highlighted in the passage will try to address what type of barrier in communication? (2 marks)

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

Options:

- (a) Linguistic
- (b) Psychological
- (c) Emotional Barriers.
- (d) Physical Barriers.
- (e) Cultural Barriers

Answer: (a) Linguistic

Explanation:

A language barrier is a figurative phrase used primarily to refer to linguistic barriers to communication, i.e., the difficulties in communication experienced by people or groups originally speaking different languages, or even dialects in some cases.

Q.18 Which of the following is the software as highlighted in above passage, has been launched by the government to overcome the barriers in communication in local languages? (2 Marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
Finance or Management – **MANAGEMENT**
Difficulty Level – **DIFFICULT**
Topic – **COMMUNICATION**

Options:

- (a) SWAYAM
- (b) E-ShodhSindhu
- (c) Swayam Prabha

(d) E-aksharayan

(e) E- shiksha

Answer: (d) E-aksharayan

Explanation:

e-Aksharayan is a desktop software for converting scanned printed Indian language documents into a fully editable text format in Unicode encoding.

Q.19 What is the name of the mission announced by the government in the union budget 2021 to provide big boost to regional languages? (2 Marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **UNION BUDGET**

Options:

(a) National Language Translation Mission

(b) National Linguistic Mission

(c) National Language Mission

(d) National Mission for Manuscripts

(e) None of Above

Answer: (a) National Language Translation Mission

Explanation:

The National Language Translation Mission, announced in Union Budget 2021-22, will use artificial intelligence, machine learning and speech recognition technologies to build the next generation government apps and websites that will be “conversational” like Amazon's Alexa or Apple’s Siri.

The Mission will work towards creating a “voice-based internet” which will be accessible in popular Indian languages and not be dominated by Hindi or English.

Para 8. A passage on Regulatory Sandbox was given which was followed one question i.e Q. 20.

Q.20 Recently, RBI has released second _____ with the theme “Cross Border Payments” under the _____ for live testing of new products or services in a controlled/test regulatory environment. (2 Marks)


Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
Finance or Management – **FINANCE**
Difficulty Level – **EASY**
Topic – **FINTECH**

Options:

- (a) Cohort, Regulatory Sandbox
- (b) Seminar, Regulatory Sanddunes
- (c) Coverage, Reserve Box
- (d) Statement, Reserve Platform
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (a) Cohort, Regulatory Sandbox

Explanation:

 (368 kb)	Date : Dec 16, 2020
Reserve Bank announces opening of Second Cohort under the Regulatory Sandbox	
Post announcement of commencement of Test Phase under the First Cohort on Retail Payments vide Press Release dated November 17, 2020 , the Reserve Bank now announces opening of Second Cohort under the Regulatory Sandbox (RS) with 'Cross Border Payments,' as its theme.	

Regulatory sandbox refers to live testing of new products or services in a controlled/test regulatory environment for which regulators may permit certain relaxations for the limited purpose of the testing.

The RS allows the regulator, innovators, financial service providers and customers to conduct field tests to collect evidence on the benefits and risks of new products and systems.

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

Q.21) Which of the following is a Revenue expenditure? (1 mark)

I. Subsidies

II. Interest Payments

III. Loan to State Government

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **UNION BUDGET**

Options:

- (a) Only I
- (b) Only II
- (c) Only II and III
- (d) Only I and II
- (e) All of the above

Answer: (d) Only I and II

Explanation:

Revenue Expenditure is that part of government expenditure that does not result in the creation of assets. Payment of salaries, wages, pensions, subsidies and interest fall in this category as revenue expenditure examples.

Q.22) Which type of perceptual error sees an Individual as a part of a group? (1 mark)

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **MANAGEMENT**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **PERSONALITY AND PERCEPTION**

Options:

- (a) Stereotyping
- (b) Illusion
- (c) Hallucination
- (d) Halo Effect
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (a) Stereotyping

Explanation:

In social psychology, a **stereotype** is any thought widely adopted about specific types of individuals or certain ways of behaving intended to represent the entire group of those individuals or behaviors as a whole. These thoughts or beliefs may or may not accurately reflect reality.

Q.23) Which of the following is a process theory? (1 mark)

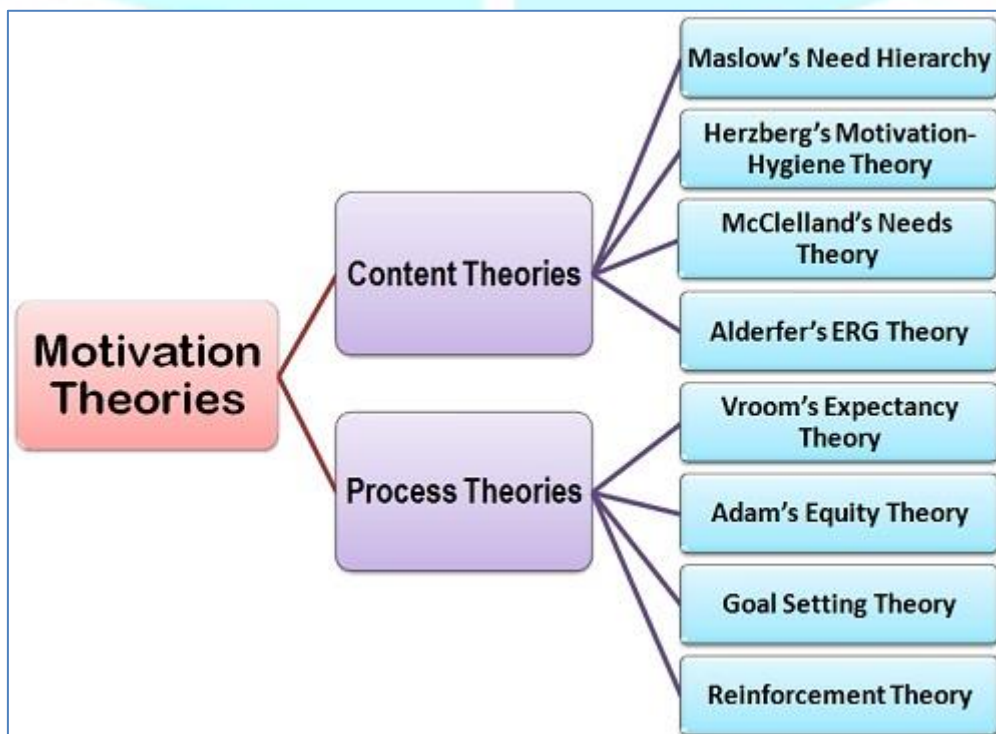
Static or Current – **STATIC**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
Finance or Management – **MANAGEMENT**
Difficulty Level – **EASY**
Topic – **MOTIVATION**

Options:

- (a) Maslow’s hierarchy of Needs
- (b) McClelland theory of Learned Needs
- (c) Theory X and Theory Y
- (d) Vroom’s Expectancy theory
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (d) Vroom’s Expectancy theory

Explanation:



Q.24) According to Johari Window, Quadrant known to self but not known to others is called as_____ (1 mark)

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **MANAGEMENT**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

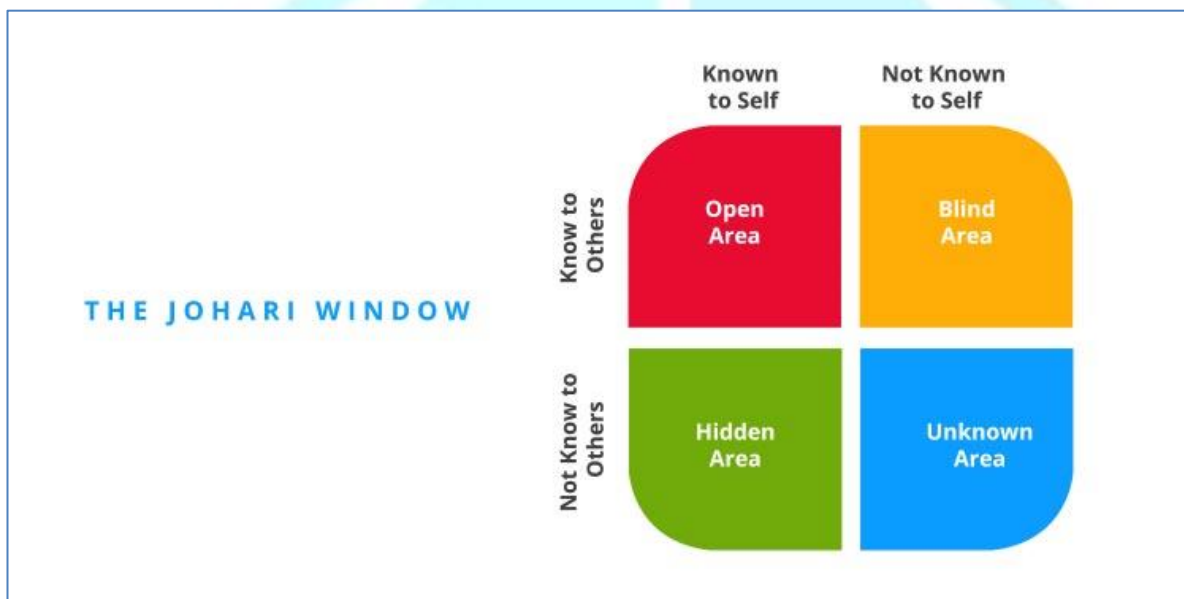
Topic – **EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND INTERPERSONAL BEHAVIOUR**

Options:

- (a) Open
- (b) Blind
- (c) Hidden
- (d) Unknown
- (e) None of above

Answer: (c) Hidden

Explanation:



Q.25) What is maximum limit of FDI in under government approved mechanism in Public Sector Banks, Maximum permissible FDI in Private Banks and maximum individual stake in bank? (1 mark)

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **CHANGING LANDSCAPE IN BANKING SECTOR**

Options:

- (a) 40:100:10
- (b) 20:74:10
- (c) 26:49:26
- (d) 74:100:26
- (e) None of Above

Answer: (b) 20:74:10

Explanation:

Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade
Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Government of India

Consolidated FDI Policy
(Effective from October 15, 2020)

5.2.18 BANKING- PRIVATE SECTOR			5.2.19 BANKING- PUBLIC SECTOR		
Sector/Activity	% of Equity FDI Cap	Entry Route	Sector/Activity	% of Equity/ FDI Cap	Entry Route
5.2.18.1 Banking- Private Sector	74%	Automatic up to 49% Government route beyond 49% and up to 74%.	5.2.19.1 Banking- Public Sector subject to Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertakings) Acts 1970/80. This ceiling (20%) is	20%	Government

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Clarifications to Queries on Guidelines for Licensing of New Banks in the Private Sector

A.(1 to 4) It is not necessary that individual alongwith his related parties have shareholding in the NOFHC. However, if any individual belonging to the Promoter Group chooses to become a promoter of the NOFHC, he along with his relatives (as defined in Section 6 of the Companies Act 1956) and along with entities in which he and / or his relatives hold not less than 50 per cent of the voting equity shares can hold voting equity shares not exceeding **10 per cent** of the total voting equity shares of the NOFHC. [para 2 (C) (ii) (a) of the guidelines]

Q.26) Two banks Fuddy and Guddy has the same number of outstanding shares, equity capital, dividend and earning. But the Market price of Fuddy is 1800 and of Guddy is 600. Which of the following is true? (1 mark)

Static or Current – **STATIC**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
Finance or Management – **FINANCE**
Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**
Topic – **PRIMARY AND SECONDARY MARKET**

Options:

- (a) P/E of one is Higher than the other
- (b) EPS of one is Higher than other
- (c) Book value of one is Higher than other
- (d) Dividend of one is Higher than other

(e) None of the above

Answer: (a) P/E of one is Higher than the other

Explanation:

- The price-earnings ratio (P/E ratio) relates a company's share price to its earnings per share.
- In the question, Earning per share (E) is same for both the banks and Fuddy has a price of each share (P) as Rs 1800 and Guddy has a price of each share as Rs 600.
- Therefore, P/E for Fuddy is higher than P/E of Guddy. Hence answer (a) is correct.

Q.27) If a translator is not proficient in 2 language, what type of barrier it creates in communication? (1 mark)

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

Options:

- (a) Physical
- (b) Semantic
- (c) System
- (d) Psychological
- (e) None of Above

Answer: (b) Semantic

Explanation:

The Semantic Barriers refers to the misunderstanding between the sender and receiver arising due to the different meanings of words, and other symbols used in the communication. Hence, If a translator is not proficient in 2 language, barrier it creates is Semantic barrier.

Q.28) Which of the following theory suggests making communication in an organization based on Hierarchy, highly structured, and formalized? (1 mark)

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

Options:

- (a) Frederick Taylor – Theory of Scientific Management.
- (b) Henri Fayol – Administrative Management Theory.
- (c) Max Weber - Bureaucratic Theory of Management.
- (d) Elton Mayo – Behavioral Theory of Management
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (c) Max Weber - Bureaucratic Theory of Management.

Explanation:

Max Weber, a German scientist, defines **bureaucracy** as a **highly structured, formalized, and also an impersonal organization**. He also instituted the belief that an organization must have a defined hierarchical structure and clear rules, regulations, and lines of authority which govern it.

Q.29) During Merger and Acquisitions, which of the following are relevant to Change Management: (1 mark)

- I. Digital Transformation**
- II. Smooth Transition**
- III. Restructuring**

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

Options:

- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) III only
- (d) II and III only
- (e) All of the above

Answer: (a) All of the above

Explanation:

Planned change (Merger and acquisition) involves preparing the total organization or a major portion of it, to adapt to significant changes in the organization's goals and way of

its working. In such changes, alterations are made in **structure, technology, task, and people of the organization.**

Merger and acquisition may require alteration with technology and hence option I i.e., Digital transformation is relevant during change management.

Merger and acquisition may affect people within the organization and thus transition should be smooth. Hence option II is correct.

Merger and Acquisition might alter the structure of the organization and hence option III Restructuring is correct.

Q.30) Low employee turnover in a company indicates which of the following? (1 mark)

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

Options:

- (a) High number of Employees Leaving the Organization
- (b) Employees are committed towards the Organization
- (c) Low Morale of Employees with the Organization
- (d) All of the Above
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (b) Employees are committed towards the Organization

Explanation:

3 Importance of Motivation in an Organization

The importance of motivation in an organization may be summed up as follows:

1) **High Performance Level:** A motivated employee put higher performance as compared to other employees because a motivated employee attempts to use their maximum ability in performing a job while other employees just use a part of their ability. Moreover, a motivated employee increases their ability through learning which further increases their performance.

2) **Low Employee Turnover and Absenteeism:** Motivated employee stay in the organization and lower their absenteeism. High turnover and absenteeism not only affect the productivity of an organization but recruiting and developing large number of new employees take a lot of time and resources. Moreover, high employee turnover also affects the reputation of the organization in a negative way.

3) **Acceptance of Organizational changes:** An organization has to keep changing with the changing environment, but many a times faced with a resistance to change. However, if the employees are properly motivated, they accept, introduce and implement these changes keeping the organization on the right track of progress.

Question Paper Analysis: OBJECTIVE

TABLE 1

Question #	Marks	FINANCE & MANAGEMENT	Topic	Static or Current	Difficulty Level
1	2	MANAGEMENT	MOTIVATION	STATIC	EASY
2	2	MANAGEMENT	ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR	STATIC	EASY
3	2	MANAGEMENT	ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR	STATIC	EASY
4	2	FINANCE	FINTECH	CURRENT	MODERATE
5	2	FINANCE	FINTECH	CURRENT	EASY
6	2	FINANCE	PRIMARY AND SECONDARY MARKET	STATIC	EASY
7	2	FINANCE	PRIMARY AND SECONDARY MARKET	CURRENT	MODERATE
8	2	FINANCE	PRIMARY AND SECONDARY MARKET	CURRENT	MODERATE
9	2	FINANCE	PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP	STATIC	EASY
10	2	FINANCE	PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP	STATIC	EASY
11	2	FINANCE	PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP	CURRENT	EASY
12	2	MANAGEMENT	ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE	STATIC	EASY
13	2	MANAGEMENT	ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE	STATIC	EASY
14	2	FINANCE	PRIMARY AND SECONDARY MARKET	STATIC	EASY
15	2	FINANCE	PRIMARY AND SECONDARY MARKET	STATIC	EASY
16	2	FINANCE	PRIMARY AND SECONDARY MARKET	STATIC	EASY
17	2	MANAGEMENT	COMMUNICATION	STATIC	EASY
18	2	MANAGEMENT	COMMUNICATION	CURRENT	DIFFICULT
19	2	FINANCE	UNION BUDGET	CURRENT	EASY
20	2	FINANCE	FINTECH	CURRENT	EASY
21	1	FINANCE	UNION BUDGET	STATIC	EASY
22	1	MANAGEMENT	PERSONALITY AND PERCEPTION	STATIC	EASY
23	1	MANAGEMENT	MOTIVATION	STATIC	EASY
24	1	MANAGEMENT	EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND INTERPERSONAL BEHAVIOUR	STATIC	EASY
25	1	FINANCE	CHANGING LANDSCAPE IN BANKING SECTOR	CURRENT	MODERATE
26	1	FINANCE	PRIMARY AND SECONDARY MARKET	STATIC	MODERATE

27	1	MANAGEMENT	COMMUNICATION	STATIC	EASY
28	1	MANAGEMENT	GENERAL MANAGEMENT	STATIC	EASY
29	1	MANAGEMENT	ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE	STATIC	MODERATE
30	1	MANAGEMENT	MOTIVATION	STATIC	EASY

TABLE 2

SUBJECT	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ASKED	TOTAL MARKS ALLOCATED
FINANCE	16	29
MANAGEMENT	14	21

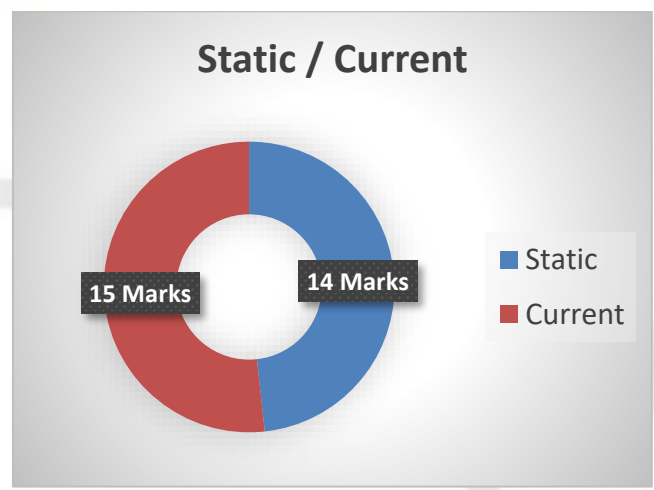
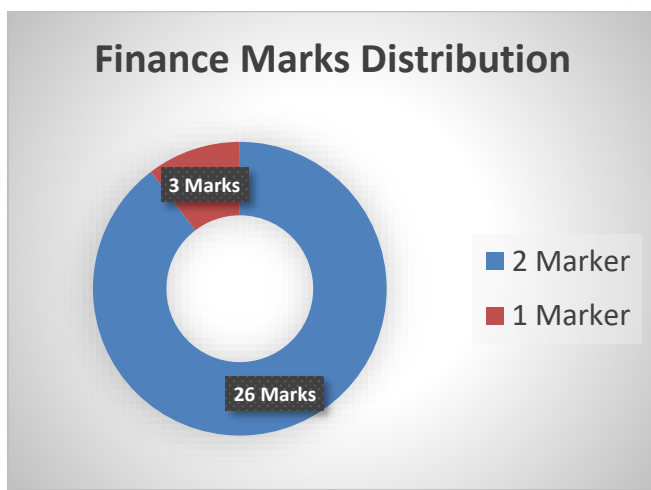
TABLE 3

DIFFICULTY LEVEL	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ASKED
EASY	23
MODERATE	6
DIFFICULT	1

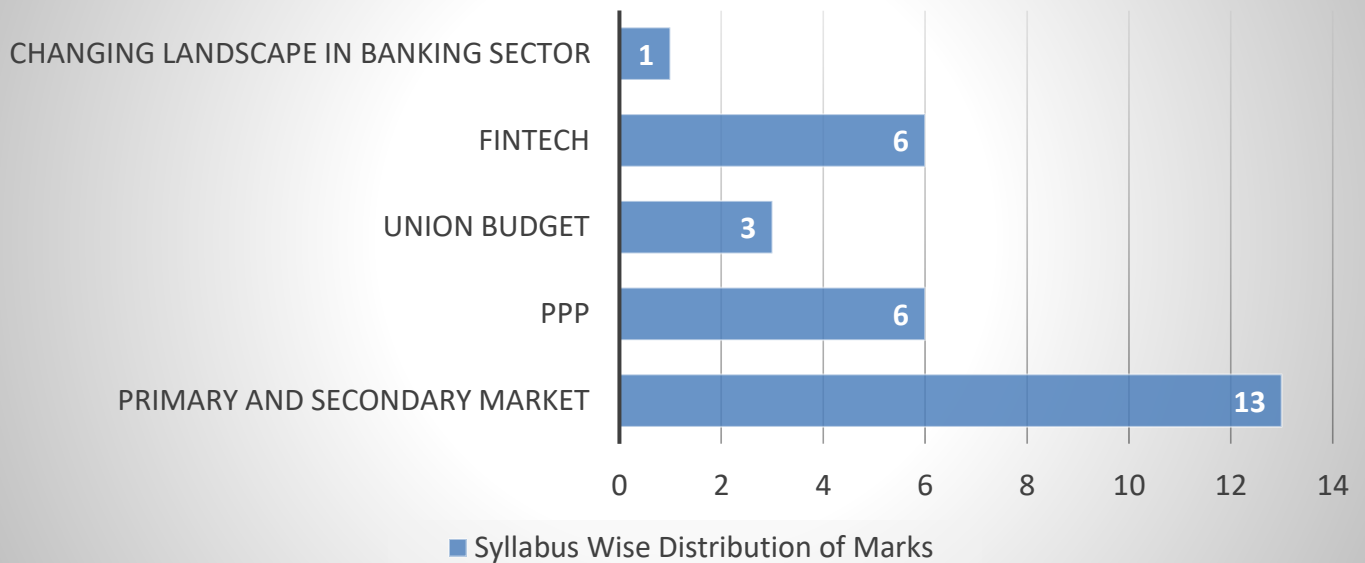
Important take away from Table 1,2 and 3

- ❖ Finance was given more weightage (~60%) than Management (~40%).
- ❖ Overall objective paper was on easier side.

Finance Analysis



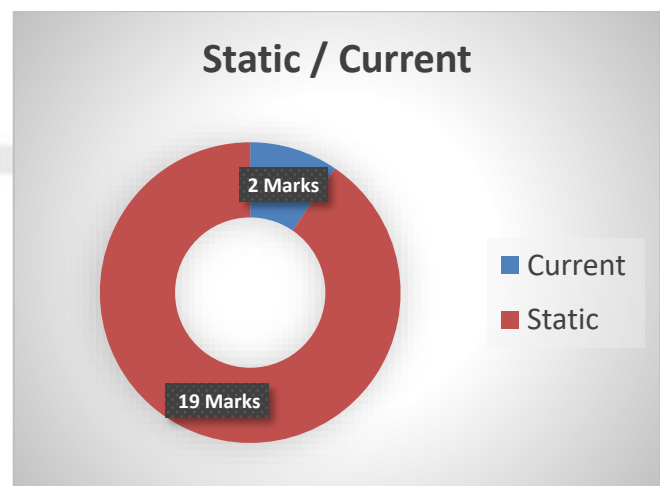
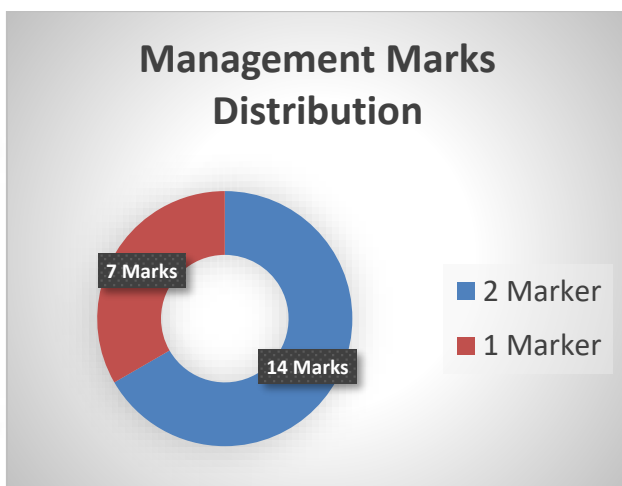
Syllabus Wise Distribution of Marks



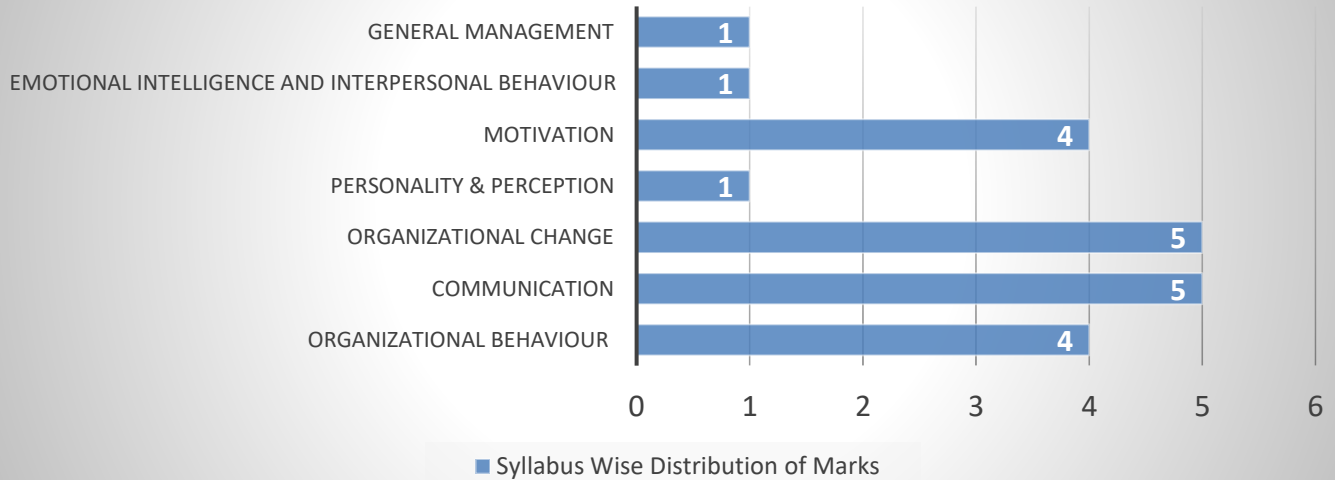
Important take away from Finance Analysis.

- ❖ Current Affairs were given almost equal weightage when compared with Static Syllabus.
- ❖ Current Affairs asked were slightly on different lines when compared to previous year papers.
- ❖ No Numerical asked
- ❖ No questions on newly added topics like Global Financial Crisis, Global Financial Markets and International Banking
- ❖ Static was on easier side.

Management Analysis



Syllabus Wise Distribution of Marks



Important take away from Management Analysis.

- ❖ First time- Current affair related question has been asked.
- ❖ No question on Ethics (One of the most hyped Topic).
- ❖ Management questions were slightly on the application side.

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DESCRIPTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Question-1: Discuss 5 announcements of Union Budget 2021? (400 words, 10 marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT AFFAIRS**
Finance or Management – **MANAGEMENT**
Difficulty Level – **EASY**
Topic – **UNION BUDGET**

Solution: Below mentioned are the different dimensions to be covered in Answer and not the exact answer

Answer could be written based on 5 different pillar of the budget and announcements within each of the pillar.



Highlights of UNION BUDGET 2021-22

This is India's first ever digital Union Budget. The budget was presented by Union Minister of Finance and Corporate Affairs Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman. This year Union Budget is bold and offers not only a direction for growth but also a strong intent for reforms.

Pillars of Union Budget 2021-22

1. Health and Wellbeing
2. Physical & Financial Capital, and Infrastructure
3. Inclusive Development for Aspirational India
4. Reinvigorating Human Capital
5. Innovation and R&D
6. Minimum Government and Maximum Governance

Or

Answer could also be written based on Five different Sectors of Economy also.

Health and Sanitation: PM Atma Nirbhar Swasthya Bharat Yojana, Mission POSHAN 2.0, JJM Urban etc.

Education: 100 new Sainik Schools to be set up, 750 Eklavya schools to be set up in tribal areas, A Central University to come up in Ladakh etc.

Infrastructure: Vehicle scrapping policy, Highway and road, National Asset Monetising Pipeline launched, etc.

Tax: No IT filing for people above 75 years, PF etc.

Economy and Finance – Bank Recapitalization, FDI etc.

Question-2: What is Transformational leadership and Transactional Leadership? State difference in transactional leader and transformational leader. (400 words, 10 marks)

Static or Current – **STATIC**
 Finance or Management – **MANAGEMENT**
 Difficulty Level – **EASY**
 Topic – **LEADERSHIP**

Solution: Below mentioned are the different dimensions to be covered in Answer and not the exact answer

About Transactional leadership: Transactional leadership, also known as managerial leadership, focuses on the role of supervision, organization, and group performance. Leaders who implement this style focus on specific tasks and use rewards and punishments to motivate followers.

About Transformational leadership: Transformational leadership is a leadership style that can inspire positive changes in those who follow. Transformational leaders are generally energetic, enthusiastic, and passionate. Not only are these leaders concerned and involved in the process; they are also focused on helping every member of the group succeed as well.

Further Point of difference between both the leadership Styles.

Area	Transactional Leadership	Transformational
Based on Behavioral Pattern		
Basic	Based on exchange relation between Leader and followers	Based on leader’s values, beliefs and needs of followers
Motivation	Linked to immediate performance through rewards and Punishment	Inspirational Motivation which makes them act beyond their scope
Decision Making	Use of Structured Process	Based on Intellectual Stimulation
Follower Development	Through Training and Development programs	Individualized Mentoring and coaching
Influence Process	Traditional process of using authority	Influence through idealized Influence by being a role model
Approach	Passive and Stable	Active and Dynamic
Orientation	Leader follows Task Orientation	Leader follows Goal Orientation
Organizational Growth Perspective	Bottom Line Growth	Top Line Growth
Tackling Issues	Responsive	Proactive and Individualized Consideration
Main Functions of Leaders	Determination of Objectives, clarifying tasks and helping subordinates in achieving objectives	Providing vision and mission, instilling pride, gaining respect and trust, inspiring people
Time Frame	Based on Short term thinking	Long term thinking and relations

Question-3: What is Corporate Governance. Define it's need and Principles. (600 words, 15 marks)

Static or Current – **STATIC**
Finance or Management – **MANAGEMENT**
Difficulty Level – **EASY**
Topic – **CORPORATE GOVERNANCE**

Solution: Below mentioned are the different dimensions to be covered in Answer and not the exact answer

About Corporate Governance: Corporate governance broadly refers to the mechanisms, processes and relations by which corporations are controlled and directed. Corporate governance includes the processes through which corporations' objectives are set and pursued in the context of the social, regulatory and market environment. Corporate Governance is a dynamic practice consisting of internal control provisions and procedures to manage a company.

Its Importance:

- 1) To enhance corporate sustainability
- 2) Shareholders activism is valued and encouraged
- 3) Continuous flow of information and feedback
- 4) Improve gender equity and diversity
- 5) Enhances goodwill of the company

Principles of Corporate Governance:

4. Principles of Corporate Governance

1. **Rights and equitable treatment of shareholders:** Organizations should respect the rights of shareholders and help shareholders to exercise those rights. They can help shareholders exercise their rights by openly and effectively communicating information and by encouraging shareholders to participate in general meetings.

Example: Normally 51% (majority shareholders) of the shareholders need to vote in favor for any decision to be taken. But recently there has been a voice which says that sometimes the rest of the 49% (minority shareholders) which may be small investors are badly affected by the decision. Hence people have started demanding even among the minority shareholders the voting should be done separately and 51% of the remaining 49% should vote in favor for decision to be taken. Many companies are doing this as part of Corporate governance. This problem where management tries to take decision which might not be in favor of shareholders is an example **principal-agent** problem.

2. **Interests of other stakeholders:** Organizations should recognize that they have legal, contractual, social, and market driven obligations to non-shareholder stakeholders, including employees, investors, creditors, suppliers, local communities, customers, and policy makers.

Example: Some companies have made **Corporate Social Responsibility** as part of their **Corporate Governance**. So, they are thinking in interest of **local communities**

3. **Role and responsibilities of the board:** The board needs sufficient relevant skills and understanding to review and challenge management performance. It also needs adequate size and appropriate levels of independence and commitment.

4. **Integrity and ethical behavior:** Integrity should be a fundamental requirement in choosing corporate officers and board members. Organizations should develop a code of conduct for their directors and executives that promotes ethical and responsible decision making.

Example: Many companies have implemented policies on sexual harassment as part of corporate governance

5. **Disclosure and transparency:** Organizations should clarify and make publicly known the roles and responsibilities of board and management to provide stakeholders with a level of

6. Environment-Friendly Policies: An organization should not aim growth at the cost of the environment and human health. It is especially important that policies of the company are environment friendly

7. Trade-off between Profit and Social Welfare: Though every organization has profit as one of its motive, but profit shall not be the only motive. Organization shall give back to the society from where it is reaping the profits

8. Free from Political Interference: Organization shall be free from any political interference

9. Independent External Auditors: External auditors must be independent in the sense that they shall not be in any way related to the company. If an auditor is relative of senior manager then obviously his become might be biased in auditing. Auditors shall be selected on the basis of their qualification and experience

10. Clear Dividend Policy: A company shall have clear dividend policy so that investors are aware about the logic on which dividends are being declared

11. Accountability and Responsibility: There shall be proper accountability and responsibility for everyone. Proper punishment must be there for every type of aberration

Question-4: Discuss –SIDBI, NHB , NABARD, RRB and EXIM. (600 words, 15 marks)

Static or Current – **STATIC**
Finance or Management – **FINANCE**
Difficulty Level – **EASY**
Topic – **FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS**

Solution: Below mentioned are the different dimensions to be covered in Answer and not the exact answer

Different dimension to be covered in answer regarding each of the institutions are:

- 1) Introduction about the Financial Institution
- 2) Organizational Structure
- 3) Need and Functions of the Financial Institution

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Question-5: What are Basel Norms? Discuss major pillars of Basel III. (600 words, 15 marks)

Static or Current – **STATIC**
Finance or Management – **FINANCE**
Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**
Topic – **RISK MANAGEMENT IN BANKING SECTOR**

Solution: Below mentioned are the different dimensions to be covered in Answer and not the exact answer

4.4 | Basel Norms

At the end of 1974, the Central Bank Governors of the Group of Ten countries formed a Committee of banking supervisory authorities. As this Committee usually meets at the Bank of International Settlement (BIS) in Basel, Switzerland, this Committee came to be known as the **Basel Committee**. It is also called as BCBS (**Basel Committee on Banking Supervision**)

The Basel committee has introduced three Basel Norms which are known as **Basel Accord**. These Basel Norms are called **Basel 1, Basel 2, and Basel 3**.

Pillars of Basel III accord

- Pillar-1 – Enhanced Minimum Capital & Liquidity Requirements
- Pillar-2 – Enhanced Supervisory Review Process for Firm-wide Risk Management and Capital Planning
- Pillar-3 – Enhanced Risk Disclosure and Market Discipline

Question-6: What is Behavioural Reinforcement? Discuss the Positive and negative Behaviour reinforcements in brief. (400 words, 10 marks)

Static or Current – **STATIC**
Finance or Management – **MANAGEMENT**
Difficulty Level – **EASY**
Topic – **CONCEPT OF REINFORCEMENT**

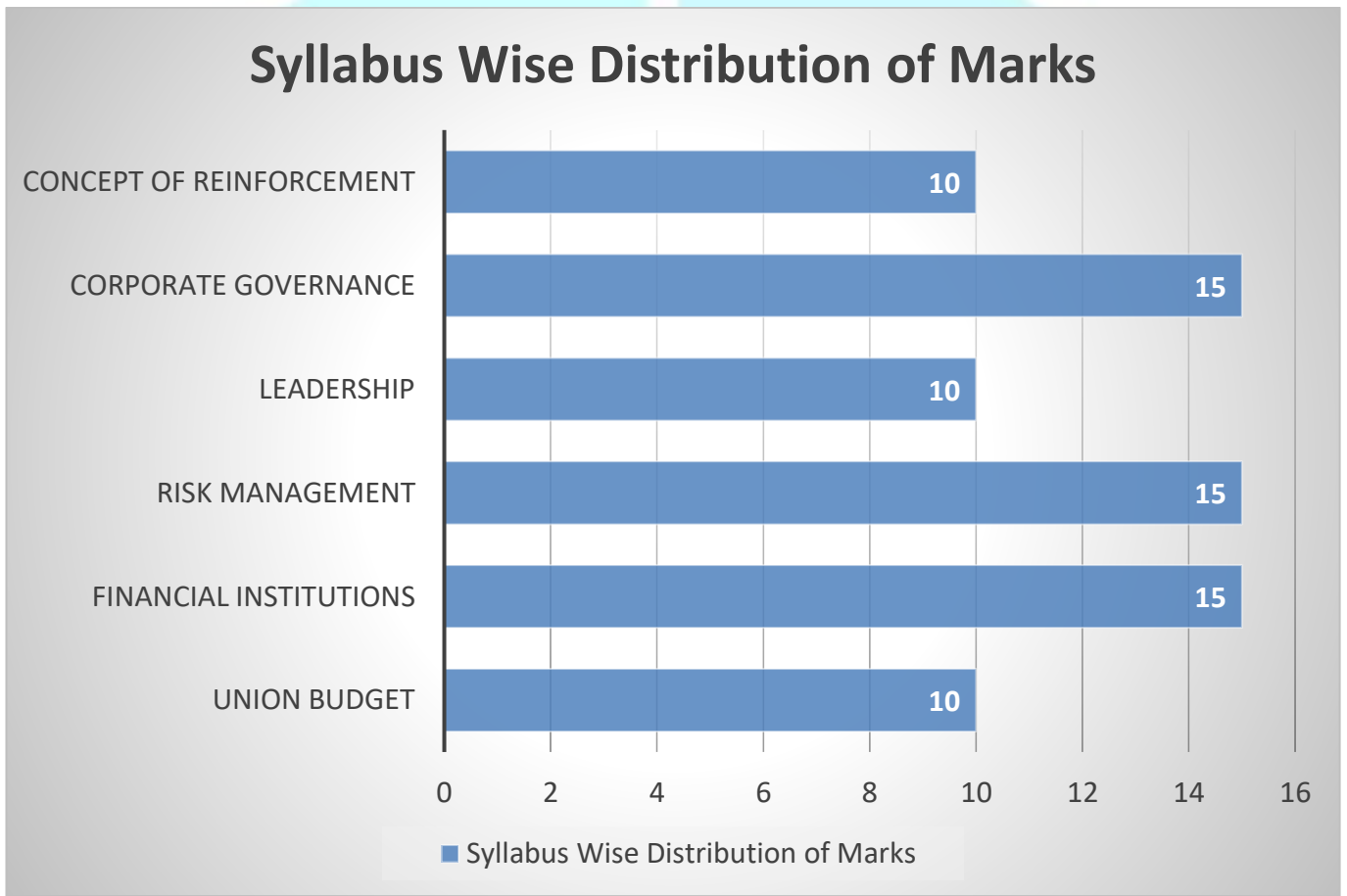
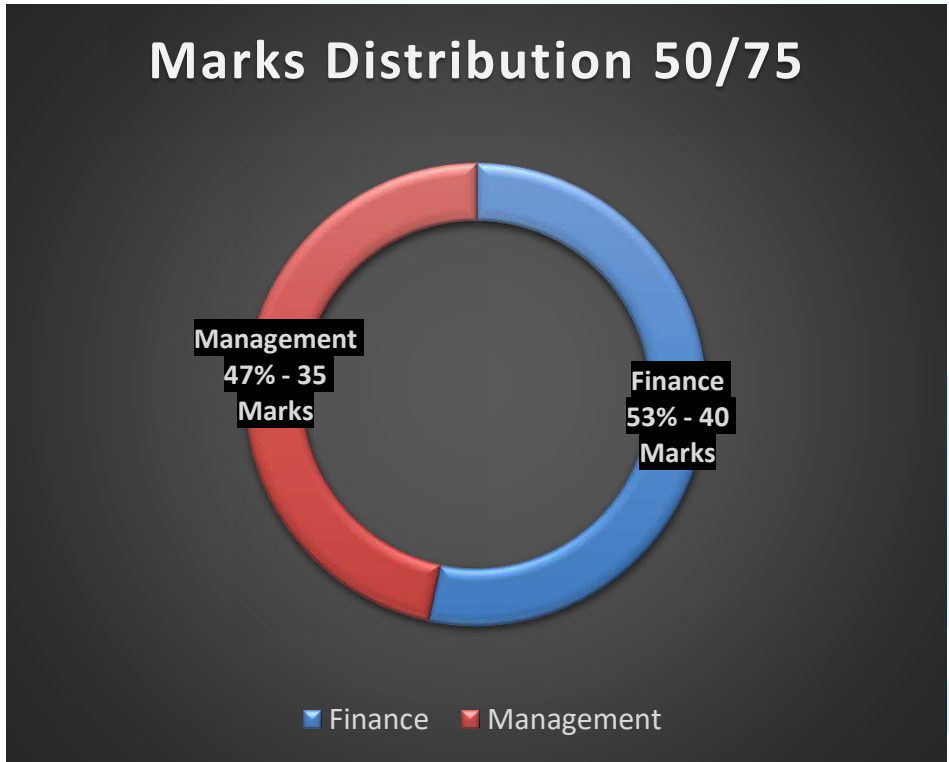
Solution: Below mentioned are the different dimensions to be covered in answer and not the exact answer

About Behavioural Reinforcement: Reinforcement is a fundamental concept of Operant Conditioning, whose major objective is to increase the rate of certain undesired behavior from occurring again. It is a consequence applied that will strengthen an organism's future behavior whenever that behavior is preceded by a specific antecedent stimulus.

About Positive Reinforcement and Negative Reinforcement

Positive Reinforcement	Negative Reinforcement
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adding a desirable stimulus to increase the likelihood of a behaviour to reoccur• Stimuli here work as a reward, given for doing something appropriate• It strenghtens the probability of a behaviour to occur again.• It works a motivation.• Example: Going out with friends to watch a movie if you finish your assignment. Thus, increasing the likelihood of you completing assignment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Removing an undesirable stimulus to increase the likelihood of a behaviour to reoccur• Stimuli here work as a penalty, for not doing something• It teaches us to behave in a manner that help us get rid of a nasty responses.• It works as a lesson.• Example: Taking umbrella with you even and using it when it starts to rain. Thus, preventing you from getting wet and teaching you to carry umbrella more often.

Descriptive Type Question Paper Analysis



Important take Away

- ❖ Question asked in the descriptive section were direct and easy.
- ❖ No Current Affairs related question has been asked in Finance except Budget.
- ❖ No question from the newly added topics:
 - Finance: Global Financial Crisis, Global Financial Markets and International Banking
 - Management: Ethics

Important Note for future Aspirants

Being the first paper after the changed pattern, don't consider that the same will be repeated. It is expected that in the future exams, the level of Descriptive paper will increase which might require strong analytical ability and updation from current affairs.

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RBI Grade B 2021

PHASE 2 PAPER

Solution & Analysis

Economic and Social Issues



Dear Students,

It is with great pleasure that we present to you this question paper document with detailed explanations for the **RBI Grade B 2021 – 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**.

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OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

OECD INTERIM REPORT PASSAGE

Passage: An organisation which is headquartered in Paris, has collaborated and joined hands with an organisation headquartered in Washington, D.C.

One question on Interim Report released by OECD in March 2021 with title “Strengthening the recovery: The need for speed”. This Interim Report provides updates for global and G20 country projections made in the December 2020 issue of the OECD Economic Outlook (Number 108).

Q.1) Which one of the following organisations has released the report mentioned in the passage? (2 marks)

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

Options:

- (a) World Bank – Global Economic Prospects
- (b) IMF – World Economic Outlook
- (c) OECD – OECD Economic Outlook
- (d) WEF – Global Competitiveness Report
- (e) WTO – World Trade Monitoring Report

Answer: (c) OECD – OECD Economic Outlook

Explanation:



Strengthening the recovery: The need for speed

OECD Economic Outlook, Interim Report March 2021

<http://www.oecd.org/economic-outlook/march-2021/>

Q.2) What has been the most common measure taken by governments around the world to help alleviate the stress on cash-strapped small businesses, which was taken by 77% of the governments? (2 marks)

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

Options:

- (a) Moratorium in loan payments
- (b) Decrease in interest rate
- (c) Public loan guarantee
- (d) Cash Flow Loans
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (b) Decrease in Interest Rate

Q.3) As per the report mentioned in the passage, what is the GDP projection of India for fiscal year 2021-22? (2 marks)

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

Options:

- (a) 14.2%
- (b) 10%
- (c) 8%
- (d) 9.5%
- (e) 12.6%

Answer: (e) 12.6%

Explanation:

OECD Interim Economic Outlook Forecasts March 2021

Real GDP growth
Year-on-year % change

	2020	2021		2022	
		Interim EO projections	Difference from December EO	Interim EO projections	Difference from December EO
World	-3.4	5.6	1.4	4.0	0.3
G20 ¹	-3.2	6.2	1.5	4.1	0.4
Australia	-2.5	4.5	1.3	3.1	0.0
Canada	-5.4	4.7	1.2	4.0	2.0
Euro area	-6.8	3.9	0.3	3.8	0.5
Germany	-5.3	3.0	0.2	3.7	0.4
France	-8.2	5.9	-0.1	3.8	0.5
Italy	-8.9	4.1	-0.2	4.0	0.8
Spain ²	-11.0	5.7	0.7	4.8	0.8
Japan	-4.8	2.7	0.4	1.8	0.3
Korea	-1.0	3.3	0.5	3.1	-0.3
Mexico	-8.5	4.5	0.9	3.0	-0.4
Turkey	1.8	5.9	3.0	3.0	-0.2
United Kingdom	-9.9	5.1	0.9	4.7	0.6
United States	-3.5	6.5	3.3	4.0	0.5
Argentina	-10.5	4.6	0.9	2.1	-2.5
Brazil	-4.4	3.7	1.1	2.7	0.5
China	2.3	7.8	-0.2	4.9	0.0
India ³	-7.4	12.6	4.7	5.4	0.6
Indonesia	-2.1	4.9	0.9	5.4	0.3
Russia	-3.6	2.7	-0.1	2.6	0.4
Saudi Arabia	-4.0	2.6	-0.6	3.9	0.3
South Africa	-7.2	3.0	-0.1	2.0	-0.5

Note: Difference from December 2020 Economic Outlook in percentage points, based on rounded figures. World and G20 aggregates use moving nominal GDP weights at purchasing power parities.

1. The European Union is a full member of the G20, but the G20 aggregate only includes countries that are also members in their own right.

2. Spain is a permanent invitee to the G20.

3. Fiscal years, starting in April.

Q.4) As per the passage, growing global economic interdependence means that the socio-economic prospects of OECD countries will be ever more tightly linked to that of (2 marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKS**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS**

Options:

- (a) Benefit of developed economies only
- (b) Benefit on on-developed economies only
- (c) Benefit of volatile economies only
- (d) Benefit of developing and transition economies
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (d) Benefit of developing and transition economies

Explanation:

Developing countries, with 80% of the world's population, will assume a central role in ensuring sustainable development in the 21st century. What occurs in developing countries will have a significant bearing on critical issues like preserving global peace and political stability and maintaining the viability of global commons, notably the earth's atmosphere and biological resources. **In addition, growing global economic interdependence means that the socio-economic prospects of OECD countries will be ever more tightly linked to that of developing and transition countries.** Non-member countries will play a critical role in expanding the global economy, combating poverty and achieving sustainable environmental and population balances. Although facing such issues as rapid population growth, food security and desertification, as well as destabilising health trends like the spread HIV/AIDS, non-member countries must seize the opportunities brought by globalisation, (for increased trade and investment linkages, more efficient resource use, and the transfer of capital, technology), and find sustainable means for dealing with its challenges. Central to the success of developing countries is the establishment of strong policy frameworks to help attract trade and investment and ensure that these flows benefit society. For many countries achieving these goals will require external assistance.

<https://www.oecd.org/greengrowth/sustainabledevelopmentcriticalissues-freeoverviewofthereport.htm#:~:text=In%20addition%2C%20growing%20global%20economic,of%20developing%20and%20transition%20countries>

Q.5) Which of the following country will be a major contributor in controlling population and environmental stress? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS / SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**

Options:

- (a) China
- (b) Mexico
- (c) USA
- (d) UK
- (e) Canada

Answer: (a) China

Link from where the passage was picked up: <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/deliver/34bfd999-en.pdf?itemId=%2Fcontent%2Fpublication%2F34bfd999-en&mimeType=pdf>

PASSAGE ON URABANISATION SCHEME (JNNURM / AMRUT)

Q.6) What is the full form of SAAP under the AMRUT scheme? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
Economics or Social Issues – **SOCIAL ISSUES**
Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**
Topic – **URBANISATION AND MIGRATION**

Options:

- (a) Sovereign Annual Action Plan
- (b) State Annual Action Plan
- (c) State Augmented Action Plan
- (d) Scheme Action Annual Plan
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (b) State Annual Action Plan

Explanation:

Shri Durga Shanker Mishra, Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) was informed that out of 136 projects taken up by the State of Haryana, 63 projects costing Rs. 693 crore have been completed and 73 projects worth Rs 1,875 crore are under implementation. The total approved **State Annual Action Plan (SAAP)** was Rs 2,566 crore for the state of Haryana.

<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1652949#:~:text=Review%20of%20Progress%20of%20AMRUT%20in%20Haryana%2C%20Punjab%20and%20Chandigarh&text=The%20total%20approved%20State%20Annual,for%20the%20state%20of%20Haryana>

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Q.7) Which of the following is not correct regarding the purpose of the scheme referred to in the paragraph? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **SOCIAL ISSUES**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **URBANISATION AND MIGRATION**

Options:

- (a) Ensure that every household has access to a tap with assured supply of water and a sewerage connection.
- (b) Increase the amenity value of cities by developing greenery and well maintained open spaces (parks).
- (c) Reduce pollution by switching to public transport or constructing facilities for non-motorized transport.
- (d) Preserve character of the soul of heritage city and facilitate inclusive heritage linked urban development by exploring various avenues including involving private sector.
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (d) Preserve character of the soul of heritage city and facilitate inclusive heritage linked urban development by exploring various avenues including involving private sector.

Explanation:

The purpose of Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) is to (i) ensure that every household has access to a tap with assured supply of water and a sewerage connection; (ii) increase the amenity value of cities by developing greenery and well maintained open spaces (parks); and (iii) reduce pollution by switching to public transport or constructing facilities for non-motorized transport (e.g. walking and cycling).

The main objective of HRIDAY is to preserve character of the soul of heritage city and facilitate inclusive heritage linked urban development by exploring various avenues including involving private sector. Specific objectives are: Planning, development and implementation of heritage sensitive infrastructure.

Q.8) Financial sharing basis of Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) scheme between Centre and State is done on. (2 marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **SOCIAL ISSUES**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **URBANISATION AND MIGRATION**

Options:

- (a) 60:40 basis
- (b) 50:50 basis
- (c) 70:30 basis
- (d) 80:20 basis
- (e) None of these

Answer: (b) 50:50 basis

Explanation:

Scheme Summary

Launch Year	2015
Nodal Ministry	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
Aim	Provide basic civic amenities like water supply, sewerage, urban transport, parks which will improve the quality of life for all, especially the poor and the disadvantaged.
Target	The Capacity Building component aims at training of 45000 personnel from the Mission Cities along with providing amenities like water supply, Sewerage etc.
Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The total outlay for AMRUT is Rs. 50,000 crore for five years from FY2015-16 to FY2019-20 and the Mission will be operated as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.• The project fund is divided among States/UTs based on formula in which 50:50 weightage is being given to the urban population of each State/UT and number of statutory towns.• Central assistance will be to the extent of 50% of project cost for cities and towns with a population of up to 10 lakhs and one-third of the project cost for those with a population of above 10 lakhs.

EduTap Schemes Tap October 2020

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Q.9) Which scheme has replaced the scheme mentioned in passage? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **SOCIAL ISSUES**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **URBANISATION AND MIGRATION**

Options:

- (a) PMAY
- (b) HRIDAY
- (c) AMRUT
- (d) Smart City Mission
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (c) AMRUT

Q.10) By how many years has the AMRUT scheme been extended? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **SOCIAL ISSUES**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **URBANISATION AND MIGRATION**

Options:

- (a) 2 Years
- (b) 3 Years
- (c) 4 Years
- (d) 5 Years
- (e) None of these

Answer: (a) 2 years

Explanation:

Unable to meet set targets for urban renewal in 500 cities, the Centre has decided to extend the mission period of its flagship initiative **Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) by two more years.**

<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/mission-on-urban-renewal-extended-by-2-yrs-to-2022/articleshow/72861874.cms>

PASSAGE ON PM KISAN SCHEME

Q.11) In December 2020, how much money was credited into the accounts of beneficiary farmers under this scheme? (2 mark)

Static or Current – **CURRENT**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**
Difficulty Level – **EASY**
Topic – **INDIAN AGRICULTURE**

Options:

- (a) Rs 10,000 crore
- (b) Rs 18,000 crore
- (c) Rs 35,000 crore
- (d) Rs 13,000 crore
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (b) Rs 18,000 crore

Explanation:

As the farmers' protests continue unabated, Prime Minister Narendra Modi addresses nine crore farmers from six states via video conferencing on 25 December - former PM Atal Bihari Vajpayee's birth anniversary. In today's meeting, **PM Modi released the next installment of the financial benefits - ₹18,000 crore - under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN).**

<https://www.livemint.com/news/india/pm-modi-interacts-with-farmers-releases-rs-18-000-crore-pm-kisan-installment-11608876652381.html>

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Q.12) A fixed amount benefit is given to farmers after every 4 months under this scheme. How much do they get annually? (2 mark)

Static or Current – **CURRENT**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**
Difficulty Level – **EASY**
Topic – **INDIAN AGRICULTURE**

Options:

- (a) Rs 6000
- (b) Rs 10000
- (c) Rs 12000
- (d) Rs 8000
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (a) Rs 6000

Explanation:

1.15 Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)

What's in News?

- Referring to Government initiatives during the Pandemic for Agricultural Sector, the Minister informed that Centre has distributed Rs 75,000 Crore for procurement and other welfare measures for farmers including PM-KISAN.

Scheme Summary

Launch Year	2019; Effective from 2018
Nodal Ministry	Ministry of Agriculture & Farmer's Welfare
Aim	To benefit 14.5 crore beneficiaries on the basis of the Agriculture Census, 2015-16
Objective	To provide income support to all eligible land-holding farmers and their families
Eligibility	all farmer families in the country irrespective of the size of their landholdings
Funding	100% funding by Central Government
Key Feature	An amount of Rs.6000/- per year in three equal installments of Rs 2,000 each every four months is released by the Central Government online directly into the bank accounts of the eligible farmers

Schemes Tap October 2020

Q.13) All landholder farmers' families in the country are eligible for the PM-Kisan Scheme, except (2 mark)

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **INDIAN AGRICULTURE**

Statements

1. All Institutional Land holders
2. Former and present holders of constitutional posts
3. All serving or retired officers and employees of Central/ State Government Ministries /Offices/Departments
4. All Persons who paid Income Tax in last assessment year.
5. Professionals like Doctors, Engineers, Lawyers, Chartered Accountants, and Architects registered with Professional bodies and carrying out profession by undertaking practices.

Options:

Choose the correct option

- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
- (b) 1, 2, 3 and 5 only
- (c) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only
- (d) 2, 3, 4 and 5 only
- (e) All of the above

Answer: (c) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only

Explanation:

All landholder farmers' families in the country are eligible for the PM-Kisan Scheme, except those covered under the following exclusion criteria:

- (I) **All Institutional Land holders; and**
- (II) Farmer families in which one or more of its members belong to following categories :

Former and present holders of constitutional posts

Former and present Ministers/ State Ministers and former/present Members of Lok Sabha/ Rajya Sabha/ State Legislative Assemblies/ State Legislative Councils,former and

present Mayors of Municipal Corporations, former and present Chairpersons of District Panchayats.

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

All Persons who paid Income Tax in last assessment year.

vi) Professionals like Doctors, Engineers, Lawyers, Chartered Accountants, and Architects registered with Professional bodies and carrying out profession by undertaking practices.

<https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=190752>

PASSAGE ON RBI'S LIQUIDITY MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) adopted a new liquidity management framework in which there would be no fixed daily liquidity injection operations, but the central bank would act whenever the banking system requires money. The _____ will remain the operating target of the monetary policy, the RBI said, which means it will *ensure enough liquidity to anchor the call rate at around the repo rate.*

Q.14) Which new liquidity management initiative has been adopted by RBI and also discussed in the passage? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **TOUGH**

Topic – **MONETARY AND FISCAL POLICY SINCE REFORMS OF 1991**

Options:

- (a) Open Market Operation
- (b) Long Term Repo Operation
- (c) Long Term Reverse Repo Operation
- (d) FX Swaps
- (e) All of the above

Answer: (b) Long Term Repo Operation.

Explanation:

When you're trying to solve a problem, it helps to take inspiration from your peers. The Reserve Bank of India, too, is not averse to taking cues from other central banks in

developed countries to come up with ideas to stimulate the economy during the slowdown. First, it took a leaf out of the US Fed's book and carried out 'Operation Twist', to quell rising rates. Now it is hoping to roll out long-term repo operations (LTROs), taking cues from the European Central Bank. On February 6, the RBI announced the infusion of ₹1 lakh crore into the system in phases, through the LTRO.

<https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/opinion/columns/slate/all-you-wanted-to-know-about-ltro/article30905209.ece>

Q.15) The operation discussed above is going to be linked to ____ for operations (2 marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **MONETARY AND FISCAL POLICY SINCE REFORMS OF 1991**

Options:

- (a) Call Money Rate
- (b) Repo Rate
- (c) Reverse Repo Rate
- (d) Weighted average call rate
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (d) Weighted average call rate

Explanation:

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on Thursday adopted a new liquidity management framework in which there would be no fixed daily liquidity injection operations, but the central bank would act whenever the banking system requires money. The weighted average call rate (WACR) will remain the operating target of the monetary policy, the RBI said, which means it will ensure enough liquidity to anchor the call rate at around the repo rate.

https://www.business-standard.com/article/finance/monetary-policy-review-rbi-adopts-a-new-liquidity-management-framework-120020601929_1.html

Q.16) What is the meaning of the italicized line in the passage? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **TOUGH**

Topic – **MONETARY AND FISCAL POLICY SINCE REFORMS OF 1991**

Statements:

1. RBI will adopt Accommodative monetary policy.
2. RBI will adopt expansionary monetary policy.
3. RBI will adopt contractionary monetary policy.
4. The call rate inches above the repo rate, it would signal liquidity deficit and the central bank will bring its tools to infuse liquidity
5. If the call rate is below the repo rate, that would mean the banking system has surplus liquidity

Options:

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 3 and 4 only
- (d) 4 and 5 only
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (d) 4 and 5

Explanation:

Which means if the call rate inches above the repo rate, it would signal liquidity deficit and the central bank will bring its tools to infuse liquidity. Similarly, if the call rate is below the repo rate, that would mean the banking system has surplus liquidity. In that case, the central bank can operate to suck out the liquidity through its operations.

https://www.business-standard.com/article/finance/monetary-policy-review-rbi-adopts-a-new-liquidity-management-framework-120020601929_1.html

Q.17) While getting rid of the 14 day fixed repo, the RBI said it will operate a 14-day term repo/reverse repo operation at a variable rate that would be conducted to coincide with the..... maintenance cycle: (2 marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **TOUGH**

Topic – **MONETARY AND FISCAL POLICY SINCE REFORMS OF 1991**

Options:

- (a) Statutory Liquidity Ratio
- (b) Cash Reserve Ratio
- (c) Cash Deposit Ratio
- (d) Credit-Deposit Ratio
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (b) Cash Reserve Ratio

Under the Liquidity Management Framework, the instruments of liquidity management include fixed and variable rate repo/reverse repo auctions, outright open market operations (OMOs), forex swaps and other instruments as may be deployed from time to time to ensure that the system has adequate liquidity at all times. The framework also prescribes a 14-day term repo/reverse repo operation at a variable rate and conducted to coincide with the cash reserve ratio (CRR) maintenance cycle would be the main liquidity management tool for managing frictional liquidity requirements.

<https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/money-and-banking/rbi-to-conduct-225-lakh-crore-reverse-repo-auction/article30812367.ece>

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PRESS RELEASES

(328 kb)

Date : Feb 06, 2020

Liquidity facilities under revised Liquidity Management Framework

The revised Liquidity Management Framework has been announced in the [Statement of Developmental and Regulatory Policies on February 06, 2020](#). Accordingly, RBI liquidity facilities under the revised Liquidity Management Framework would be as under:

Sl. No.	Instrument	Quantum	Periodicity/Timing
A. Instruments under LAF framework to manage short-term/transient liquidity			
1.	14-day variable-rate repo/reverse repo auction (Main operation)	Auction amount will be decided by the Reserve Bank and a single auction (either repo or reverse repo) will be conducted based on the assessment of liquidity conditions by the Reserve Bank.	On reporting Friday (2.30 PM – 3.00 PM) (If reporting Friday is a holiday, the auction will be conducted on preceding working day in Mumbai)
2.	Variable Rate Term Repo/Reverse Repo auction (Tenor: overnight and up to 13 days) (Fine-tuning operations)	The auction amount will be decided by the Reserve Bank, based on an assessment of the liquidity conditions.	Discretionary
3.	Fixed Rate Reverse Repo	No restriction on amount	Daily (Including Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) between 5.30 PM and 11.59 PM
4.	Marginal Standing Facility (MSF)	Individual banks can draw funds up to Excess SLR + 2 per cent below SLR.	Discretionary
5.	FX Swaps	The amount will be decided by the Reserve Bank, based on the assessment of the liquidity conditions	Discretionary
6.	Standing Deposit Facility (SDF)	The operational details of Standing Deposit Facility (SDF) will be issued separately.	
B. Instruments to manage durable liquidity			
7.	Long Term Variable Rate Repo (LTR) Tenor: beyond 14 days	The auction amount will be decided by the Reserve Bank, based on an assessment of the liquidity conditions.	Discretionary
8.	Long Term Variable Rate Reverse Repo (LTRR) Tenor: beyond 14 days		
9.	FX Swap Auctions	The auction amount will be decided by the Reserve Bank, based on an assessment of the liquidity conditions.	Discretionary
10.	Open Market Operations (OMOs)		

OECD PASSAGE

Q.18 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals which has been agreed upon by all 193 member states was organised by? (2 Marks)

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **TOUGH**

Topic – **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**

Options:

- (a) United Nations Economic and Social Council
- (b) United Nations Security Council
- (c) United Nations Secretariat
- (d) United Nations General Assembly
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (d) United Nations General Assembly

Q.19 As per Economic Survey 2020-21, India's real GDP to record a 11.0% growth in FY2021-22 and nominal GDP to grow by 15.4% – the highest since independence due to:

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **TOUGH**

Topic – **PRIORITIES & RECOMMENDATIONS OF ECONOMIC SURVEY & UNION BUDGET**

Options:

- (a) continued normalization in economic activities as the rollout of Covid-19 vaccines gathers traction
- (b) subdued retail inflation in India, which will give the Reserve Bank of India the room to drop the policy rates and engender conditions to stimulate economic growth.
- (c) low fuel and energy prices that will give an edge to Indian industry.
- (d) record high consumer sentiments among Indian households.
- (e) All the above

Answer: (a) continued normalization in economic activities as the rollout of Covid-19 vaccines gathers traction

Explanation:

India's real GDP to record a growth of 11 per cent in 2021-22 and nominal GDP by 15.4 per cent-the highest since independence. The V-shaped economic recovery is supported by the initiation of a mega vaccination drive with hopes of a robust recovery in the services sector and prospects for robust growth in consumption and investment. The Union Minister for Finance & Corporate Affairs, Smt Nirmala Sitharaman presented the Economic Survey 2020-21 in Parliament today, which states that the rebound will be led by the low base and continued **normalization in economic activities as the rollout of COVID-19 vaccines gathers traction.**

https://pib.gov.in/newsite/erelevent.aspx?e_i=14#:~:text=The%20Union%20Minister%20for%20Finance,COVID%2D19%20vaccines%20gathers%20traction.

Q.21) _____ has recently provided _____ amount of funding for the implementation of Strengthening Teaching-Learning and Results for States (STARS) project of Ministry of Education. (1 mark)

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **SOCIAL ISSUES**

Difficulty Level – **TOUGH**

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

Options:

- (a) World Bank, US \$ 500 Million
- (b) New Development Bank, US \$ 500 Million
- (c) Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, US \$ 500 Million
- (d) Asian Development Bank, US \$ 500 Million
- (e) International Monetary Fund, US \$ 500 Million

Answer: (a) World Bank, US \$ 500 million (approximately Rs. 3700 crore)

Explanation:

About **STARS** Project

Ministry Involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Launched as a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme under Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education (MOE).
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To improve the quality and governance of school education in six States through Samagra Shiksha.
Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total project cost of Rs 5718 crore with the financial support of World Bank amounting to US \$ 500 million (approximately Rs. 3700 crore).

EduTap Magazine January 2021

EduTap

Q.22) Under One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) scheme additional borrowing limit of 0.25 percent of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is allowed to the States only on completion of both of the following actions: (i) Aadhar Seeding of all the ration cards and beneficiaries in the State (ii) Automation of all the FPSs in the State. Which of the following statements are correct regarding ONORC scheme? (1 mark)

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **SOCIAL ISSUES**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **HUMAN DEVELOPMENT / SOCIAL SECTOR**

Statements:

1. Enables the States in better targeting of beneficiaries.
2. Elimination of bogus/ duplicate/ineligible card holders resulting in enhanced welfare and reduced leakage.
3. To ensure seamless inter-state portability of a ration card, Aadhar seeding of all ration cards as well as biometric authentication of beneficiaries through automation of all Fair Price Shops (FPSs) with installation of electronic point of sale (e-PoS) devices are essential.
4. The reform especially empowers the migratory population mostly labourers.

Options:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (e) All of the above

Answer: (e) All of the above

Explanation:

One Nation One Ration Card System is an important citizen centric reform. Its implementation ensures availability of ration to beneficiaries under National Food Security Act (NFSA) and other welfare schemes, especially the migrant workers and their families, at any Fair Price Shop (FPS) across the country.

The reform especially empowers the migratory population mostly labourers, daily wagers, urban poor like rag pickers, street dwellers, temporary workers in organised and unorganised sectors, domestic workers etc, who frequently change their place of dwelling to be self reliant in food security. This technology driven reform enables the migrant beneficiaries to get their entitled quota of food grains from any electronic point of sale (e-PoS) enabled fair Price Shops of their choice anywhere in the country.

The reform also enables the States in better targeting of beneficiaries, elimination of bogus/ duplicate/ineligible card holders resulting in enhanced welfare and reduced leakage. Further, to ensure seamless inter-state portability of a ration card, Aadhar seeding of all ration cards as well as biometric authentication of beneficiaries through automation of all Fair Price Shops (FPSs) with installation of electronic point of sale (e-PoS) devices are essential. Therefore, additional borrowing limit of 0.25 percent of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is allowed to the States only on completion of both of the following actions:

(i) Aadhar Seeding of all the ration cards and beneficiaries in the State

(ii) Automation of all the FPSs in the State.

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1704063>

Q.23) Recently at Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Council of WTO, India and South Africa proposed (1 mark)

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **TOUGH**

Topic – **INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS**

Options:

- (a) that Geographical Indication framework should be further strengthened to protect the livelihoods of traditional artisans.
- (b) a waiver for domestic market requirement for developing country exports to developed countries.
- (c) a waiver to help more countries get access to medicines and vaccines during the pandemic.
- (d) All of the above
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (c) a waiver to help more countries get access to medicines and vaccines during the pandemic.

India and South Africa have jointly moved a proposal at the WTO's TRIPS council for a waiver to help more countries get access to medicines and vaccines during the pandemic. Fifty-seven WTO members have backed the proposal, but the EU, U.S., Japan and Canada have opposed the idea stressing the importance of intellectual property for innovation.

<https://www.thehindu.com/business/trips-waiver-for-vaccines-key-to-growth/article33950900.ece>

EduTap

Q.24) With reference to Sovereign Gold Bonds, which of the following statements are correct? (1 mark)

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

Statements:

1. Minors will not be allotted even if guardians apply on their behalf.
2. Discount of Rs 50 is applicable when person is applying online.
3. There is a risk of capital loss if price of gold declines.
4. SGB can be used as collateral for borrowing loans.

Options:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (e) All of the above

Answer: (b) 2, 3 and 4 only

Explanation:

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The Bonds will be sold through Scheduled Commercial banks (except Small Finance Banks and Payment Banks), Stock Holding Corporation of India Limited (SHCIL), designated post offices, and recognised stock exchanges viz., National Stock Exchange of India Limited and Bombay Stock Exchange Limited. The features of the Bond are as under:

Sl. No.	Item	Details
1	Product name	Sovereign Gold Bond 2020-21
2	Issuance	To be issued by Reserve Bank of India on behalf of the Government of India.
3	Eligibility	The Bonds will be restricted for sale to resident individuals, HUFs, Trusts, Universities and Charitable Institutions.
4	Denomination	The Bonds will be denominated in multiples of gram(s) of gold with a basic unit of 1 gram.
5	Tenor	The tenor of the Bond will be for a period of 8 years with exit option after 5 th year to be exercised on the interest payment dates.
6	Minimum size	Minimum permissible investment will be 1 gram of gold.
7	Maximum limit	The maximum limit of subscription shall be 4 KG for individual, 4 Kg for HUF and 20 Kg for trusts and similar entities per fiscal (April-March) notified by the Government from time to time. A self-declaration to this effect will be obtained. The annual ceiling will include bonds subscribed under different tranches during initial issuance by Government and those purchased from the Secondary Market.
8	Joint holder	In case of joint holding, the investment limit of 4 KG will be applied to the first applicant only.
9	Issue price	Price of Bond will be fixed in Indian Rupees on the basis of simple average of closing price of gold of 999 purity, published by the India Bullion and Jewellers Association Limited for the last 3 working days of the week preceding the subscription period. The issue price of the Gold Bonds will be 50 per gram less for those who subscribe online and pay through digital mode.
10	Payment option	Payment for the Bonds will be through cash payment (upto a maximum of ₹20,000) or demand draft or cheque or electronic banking.
11	Issuance form	The Gold Bonds will be issued as Government of India Stock under GS Act, 2006. The investors will be issued a Holding Certificate for the same. The Bonds are eligible for conversion into demat form.
12	Redemption price	The redemption price will be in Indian Rupees based on simple average of closing price of gold of 999 purity, of previous 3 working days published by IBSA Ltd.
13	Sales channel	Bonds will be sold through Commercial banks, Stock Holding Corporation of India Limited (SHCIL), designated post offices (as may be notified) and recognised stock exchanges viz., National Stock Exchange of India Limited and Bombay Stock Exchange, either directly or through agents.

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1614135>

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Q.25) Which of the following is an omnibus mobile app developed to help farmers by providing relevant information to them quickly. With click of a button, they can get the information on weather of current day and next 5 days, dealers, market prices, agro advisories, plant protection, IPM Practices etc. (1 mark)

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

Options:

- (a) mKisan
- (b) eSuvidha
- (c) Farmer's Help
- (d) Kisan Suvidha
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (d) Kisan Suvidha

Explanation:

Kisan Suvidha is an omnibus mobile app developed by Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare to help farmers by providing relevant information to them quickly. The app is available in multiple Indian languages.

<https://vikaspedia.in/agriculture/ict-applications-in-agriculture/kisan-call-center-app>

Q.26) How many of these apps are part of Digital India mission in health care. (1 mark)

Static or Current – **CURRENT**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
Economics or Social Issues – **SOCIAL ISSUES**
Difficulty Level – **EASY**
Topic – **SOCIAL SECTORS IN INDIA, HEALTH AND EDUCATION**

Options:

- (a) e-sanjeevani
- (b) NIKSHAY
- (c) Kilkari
- (d) ANMOL
- (e) All of the above

Answer: (e) All of the above

Q.27) Which of the following benefits have been announced in Union Budget 2021-22 for Startups? (1 mark)

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **TOUGH**

Topic – **PRIORITIES & RECOMMENDATIONS OF ECONOMIC SURVEY & UNION BUDGET**

Statements:

1. Residency limit for an Indian to set up one person company has been reduced from 182 days to 120 days.
2. Loans ranging from Rs 10 lakhs to Rs 50 lakhs will be given to women / SC / ST for brownfield projects
3. In order to incentivize startups it is proposed to extend eligibility period to claim tax holiday by one more year till 31st March 2022.
4. Government has announced revision in definition of small companies by increasing their threshold for paid up capital from not exceeding Rs 50 lakh to not exceeding Rs 2 crore and turnover from not exceeding Rs 2 crore to not exceeding 10 crore.

Options:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 4 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 3 and 4 only
- (e) 2 and 3 only

Answer: (c) 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

Budget 2021: Here's everything for startups and MSMEs FM Sitharaman announced in the first digital budget

<https://www.financialexpress.com/budget/budget-2021-heres-everything-for-startups-and-msmes-fm-sitharaman-announced-in-the-first-digital-budget/2184580/>

Q.28) Match the following objectives to their respective schemes: (1 mark)

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN INDIA / INDIAN AGRICULTURE**

Objectives	Scheme
A. Mr. X, a street vendor wants Rs 10000 as working capital for upgradation of his business.	1. SVAMITVA
B. Gol has started surveying and Mapping with Improvised Technology in Mumbai's Dharavi to resolve property related disputes.	2. Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana
C. Gol will pay the EPF contribution for both employer and employee for employees with salary less than Rs 12500.	3. SVANIDHI

Options:

- (a) A-1, B-3
- (b) A-3, B-1
- (c) A-2, B-1, C-3
- (d) A-1, B-2, C-3
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (b) A-3, B-1

Explanation:

About SVAMITVA: The acronym SVAMITA stands for Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improvised Technology in Village Areas. It is a Central Sector Scheme aimed at "providing 'record of rights' to village household owners possessing houses in inhabited rural areas in villages and issuance of property cards to the property owners." The plan is to survey all rural properties using drones and prepare GIS based maps for each village. The scheme

was launched by the Prime Minister on the occasion of National Panchayati Raj Day, April 24, earlier this year and distribution of property cards began on October 11.

About SVANIDHI: Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs launched a scheme PM Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) to empower Street Vendors by not only extending loans to them, but also for their holistic development and economic upliftment. The scheme intends to facilitate collateral free working capital loans of up to INR10,000/- of one-year tenure, to approximately 50 lakh street vendors, to help resume their businesses in the urban areas, including surrounding peri-urban/rural areas.

About Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package: As part of the Rs 1.70 lakh crore Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package (PMGKP), the Government announced free food grains and cash payment to women and poor senior citizens and farmers. The swift implementation of the package is being continuously monitored by Central and State governments. Around 42 crore poor people received financial assistance of Rs 68,820 crore under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package.

Q.29) Regarding 'Operation Greens', consider the following statements: (1 mark)

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

Statements:

1. Operations green is subsumed under Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana
2. This scheme will be extended only to only tomato and potato.
3. Establishment of Mega Food Parks in North East India.
4. It will help promote agri-exports from India.

Which of the above statements are correct?

Options:

- (a) 2 & 3 only
- (b) 1 & 4 only
- (c) 1 & 2 only
- (d) 3 & 4 only
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (b) 1 & 4 only

Explanation:

Major objectives of “Operation Greens” are as under:

- Enhancing value realisation of TOP farmers by targeted interventions to strengthen TOP production clusters and their FPOs, and linking/connecting them with the market.
- Price stabilisation for producers and consumers by proper production planning in the TOP clusters and introduction of dual use varieties.
- Reduction in post-harvest losses by creation of farm gate infrastructure, development of suitable agro-logistics, creation of appropriate storage capacity linking consumption centres.
- Increase in food processing capacities and value addition in TOP value chain with firm linkages with production clusters.
- Setting up of a market intelligence network to collect and collate real time data on demand and supply and price of TOP crops.

<https://pib.gov.in/Pressreleaseshare.aspx?PRID=1551889>

Q.30) Which of the following are correct regarding the objectives of the recently enacted Labour Codes in India? (1 mark)

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **CHANGES IN INDUSTRIAL & LABOUR POLICY, INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS IN INDIA**

Statements:

1. Remunerating contract workers at the same rate as regular workers for similar work.
2. Protect the interests of gig workers and migrant workers.
3. Promote gender equality by allowing women workers to work at night subject to obtaining their consent
4. Delegitimise strikes in India.

Options:

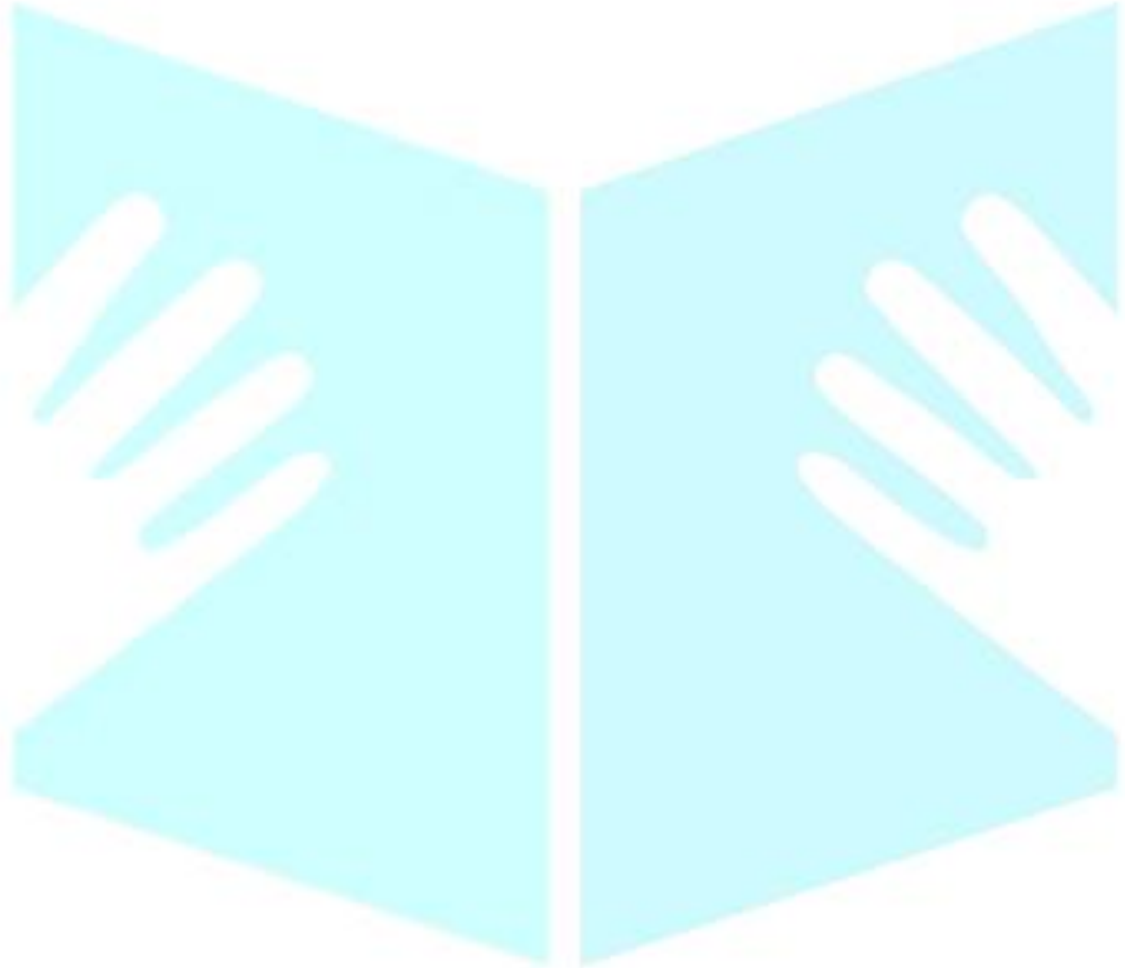
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (a) 1, 2 and 3 only

Under the recently enacted Industrial Relations Code, 2020 there is a provision to give 14 days notice for Strike so that in this period amicable solution comes out. This clearly indicates that delegitimizing strikes is not an objective of the Labour Codes.

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1657898#:~:text=is%20Justice%20denied%E2%80%9D.->

[,The%20Codes%20to%20Promote%20Harmonious%20Industrial%20Relations%20for%20higher%20productivity,four%20under%20different%20laws%20earlier.](#)



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Objective Type Question Paper Analysis:

TABLE 1

Question #	Marks	Economics or Social Issues	Topic	Static or Current	Difficulty Level
1	2	ECONOMICS	INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS	CURRENT	MODERATE
2	2	ECONOMICS	INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS	CURRENT	TOUGH
3	2	ECONOMICS	INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS	CURRENT	EASY
4	2	ECONOMICS	INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS	CURRENT	MODERATE
5	2	ECONOMICS	INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS / SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	CURRENT	EASY
6	2	SOCIAL ISSUES	URBANISATION AND MIGRATION	CURRENT	MODERATE
7	2	SOCIAL ISSUES	URBANISATION AND MIGRATION	CURRENT	EASY
8	2	SOCIAL ISSUES	URBANISATION AND MIGRATION	CURRENT	EASY
9	2	SOCIAL ISSUES	URBANISATION AND MIGRATION	CURRENT	EASY
10	2	SOCIAL ISSUES	URBANISATION AND MIGRATION	CURRENT	MODERATE
11	2	ECONOMICS	INDIAN AGRICULTURE	CURRENT	EASY
12	2	ECONOMICS	INDIAN AGRICULTURE	CURRENT	EASY
13	2	ECONOMICS	INDIAN AGRICULTURE	CURRENT	MODERATE
14	2	ECONOMICS	MONETARY & FISCAL POLICY	CURRENT	TOUGH
15	2	ECONOMICS	MONETARY & FISCAL POLICY	CURRENT	MODERATE
16	2	ECONOMICS	MONETARY & FISCAL POLICY	CURRENT	TOUGH
17	2	ECONOMICS	MONETARY & FISCAL POLICY	CURRENT	TOUGH
18	2	ECONOMICS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	STATIC	TOUGH

19	2	ECONOMICS	PRIORITIES & RECOMMENDATIONS OF ECONOMIC SURVEY & UNION BUDGET	CURRENT	TOUGH
20	2	ECONOMICS	OPENING UP OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY, BALANCE OF PAYMENTS	STATIC	MODERATE
21	1	SOCIAL ISSUES	SOCIAL SECTORS IN INDIA, HEALTH AND EDUCATION	CURRENT	TOUGH
22	1	SOCIAL ISSUES	HUMAN DEVELOPMENT / SOCIAL SECTOR	CURRENT	MODERATE
23	1	ECONOMICS	INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS	CURRENT	TOUGH
24	1	ECONOMICS	PUBLIC FINANCE	CURRENT	MODERATE
25	1	ECONOMICS	INDIAN AGRICULTURE	CURRENT	MODERATE
26	1	SOCIAL ISSUES	SOCIAL SECTORS IN INDIA, HEALTH AND EDUCATION	CURRENT	EASY
27	1	ECONOMICS	PRIORITIES & RECOMMENDATIONS OF ECONOMIC SURVEY & UNION BUDGET	CURRENT	TOUGH
28	1	ECONOMICS	POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN INDIA / INDIAN AGRICULTURE	CURRENT	MODERATE
29	1	ECONOMICS	INDIAN AGRICULTURE	CURRENT	MODERATE
30	1	ECONOMICS	CHANGES IN INDUSTRIAL & LABOUR POLICY, INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS IN INDIA	CURRENT	EASY

Analysis:

- A lot of statement based questions were asked in the exam, which is a break from the trend followed so far. Students should be prepared to handle such lengthy and relatively difficult questions going ahead.

TABLE 2

SUBJECT	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ASKED	TOTAL MARKS ALLOCATED
ECONOMICS	22	37
SOCIAL ISSUES	8	13

Analysis:

- Trend of economics having relatively higher weightage has continued. This is likely to continue going ahead as well. Students are advised to prioritize Economics over Social Issues in their overall preparation.

TABLE 3

DIFFICULTY LEVEL	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ASKED	TOTAL NUMBER OF MARKS
EASY	9	16
MODERATE	12	19
TOUGH	9	15

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	28	36
STATIC	2	4

Analysis:

- Trend of current affairs being more important than static part of the syllabus has further accentuated. It is important to draw the right lessons from this development.
- Current Affairs covering a period of 6 months before the examination should be prepared very thoroughly from EduTap's current affairs magazine. Note that current affairs comprises of three important pillars: General current affairs, Government Schemes and Programmes and Reports.
- Students must not make the folly of completely leaving static syllabus untouched. Remember, the trend can always reverse; understanding of static syllabus is key to answering descriptive questions well; and the interviewer can always be an economy buff wanting to have a long and meaningful conversation regarding the Indian economy!!

TABLE 5

TYPE OF QUESTION	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ASKED	TOTAL NUMBER OF MARKS
QUESTIONS BASED ON OLD SCHEMES (LAUNCHED MORE THAN AN YEAR BEFORE THE EXAM)	12	20
QUESTIONS BASED ON NEW SCHEMES (LAUNCHED WITHIN THE ONE YEAR PERIOD BEFORE THE EXAM)	01	01
QUESTIONS BASED ON OLD AND NEW SCHEMES	13	21

Analysis:

- EduTap's innovative 'Schemes Tap' document has served students well given that over 40% of the objective paper (21 marks to be precise) was based on schemes of Government of India.
- 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.

TABLE 6

TYPE OF QUESTION	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ASKED	TOTAL NUMBER OF MARKS
QUESTIONS BASED ON NATIONAL REPORTS	05	10
QUESTIONS BASED ON INTERNATIONAL REPORTS	00	00
QUESTIONS BASED ON NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL REPORTS	05	10

Analysis:

- Trend of reports playing an important role in the exam has continued, with a respectable 20% 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.

TABLE 7

NAME OF CHAPTER	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ASKED	TOTAL MARKS ALLOCATED
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS	06	11
URBANISATION AND MIGRATION	05	10
MONETARY & FISCAL POLICY	04	08
INDIAN AGRICULTURE	05	08
SOCIAL SECTORS IN INDIA, HEALTH AND EDUCATION	02	02
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	01	02
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT / SOCIAL SECTOR	01	01
PUBLIC FINANCE	01	01
PRIORITIES & RECOMMENDATIONS OF ECONOMIC SURVEY & UNION BUDGET	02	03

POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN INDIA	01	01
CHANGES IN INDUSTRIAL & LABOUR POLICY, INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS IN INDIA	01	01
OPENING UP OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY, BALANCE OF PAYMENTS	01	02

Analysis:

- Picking and choosing a handful of chapters of the syllabus as a part of preparation can be a risky strategy. As can be seen from the above table, questions have been asked from a diverse set of chapters. Each and every mark is important to finally clear the exam with a rank.

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DESCRIPTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Question-1: 15th finance commission - Horizontal and Vertical transfers (600 words, 15 Marks)

(Following images are from EduTap's study material that was provided before the exam.)

9.3 Recommendations of the 15th Finance Commission

The 15th Finance Commission proposed recommendations for both vertical and horizontal devolution.

Vertical Devolution

- 41% of the divisible pool to be devolved to the States in the year 2020-21.
- FC-XIV which had recommended 42%, had a view that tax devolution should be the primary route of transfer of resources to States as they are a more objective form of transfer of resources as compared to other forms. The XV-FC also agrees with this view but reduced the States' share to 41% because of the re-organization of the State of Jammu & Kashmir into UTs of Ladakh and Jammu & Kashmir through the Jammu & Kashmir Re-organization Act, 2019.
- UTs are the responsibilities of the Union and their demands have to be met from the Union Government's resources.

Horizontal Devolution

Horizontal devolution is done primarily to enable the States to provide basic public goods and services with equivalent tax effort. The various criteria to be considered for horizontal devolution are classified into three broad groups as follows.

- **Need-based criteria:** Population, area and forest & ecology form the need-based criteria. This is needed to address the fiscal gap of States existing due to the structural mismatch between the States' resources and their expenditure liabilities.
- **Equity-based criterion:** Income distance forms the equity-based criterion to ensure fiscal equalization given the large differences in the resource base available and status of development within the country.
- **Performance-based criteria:** Demographic performance and tax effort are part of the performance-based criteria that is framed to reward and incentivize States to perform better, in terms of utilization of resources available to them.

Horizontal Devolution Criteria

Criteria	14 th FC	15 th FC
	2015-20	2020-21
Income Distance	50.0	45.0
Population (1971)	17.5	1
Population (2011)	10.0	15.0
Area	15.0	15.0

Question-2: Define various measures of poverty estimation and their demerits and merits in terms of per capita income, inflation and consumption and safety net. (600 words, 15 Marks)

(Following images are from EduTap's study material that was provided before the exam.)

1.2.1 Human Poverty Index

The Human Poverty Index was introduced by the **United Nation's Human Development Report in 1997** with a view to **measuring the extent of deprivation** and the **degree of poverty** in a country. The HPI Index uses the **same parameters as are used in the Human Development Index (HDI)** such as, **Longevity, Knowledge and Living standards**. The HPI Index also includes other parameters as:

1.2.2 Multidimensional Poverty Index

The **Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)** is published by **Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI)** and the **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Report**. It aims to give a "multidimensional picture of people living in poverty," and measures poverty at the individual level in education, health and standard of living. The MPI is featured in the **20th Anniversary edition of the UNDP Human Development Report 2010** and has been updated every year since.

1.2.3 Poverty Line

Absolute poverty is measured by 'Poverty Line' which refers to some **cut-off level in terms of consumption or income level**.

The **extent of poverty** in a country is measured by the **number of people who live below the poverty line** and their ratio to the total population (poverty ratio).

Poverty line is drawn on the **basis of expenditure** that is necessary to **secure the minimum acceptable living standard**, according to the work and efficiency. **In India**, poverty line is drawn on the basis of a **minimum necessary nutritional requirement**, which is expressed in **calorie intake** of a person (**2,400 calories for rural and 2100 calories for urban areas**). The minimum calorie intake for rural areas is higher than the urban areas because **rural people put in more physical efforts in comparison to the population in urban areas**.

1.2.4 Post-Independence Poverty Estimates

- In 1962, the **Planning Commission** constituted a working group to **estimate poverty nationally**, and it formulated **separate poverty lines for rural and urban areas** – of **Rs 20 and Rs 25 per capita per year respectively**.
- **VM Dandekar and N Rath** made the first **systematic assessment of poverty** in India in 1971, based on **National Sample Survey (NSS)** data from 1960-61. They argued that the poverty line must be derived from the **expenditure that was adequate to provide 2250 calories per day in both rural and urban areas**. This generated debate on minimum calorie consumption norms while estimating poverty and variations in these norms based on age and sex.
- **Alagh Committee (1979)**: In 1979, a task force constituted by the Planning Commission for the purpose of poverty estimation, chaired by **YK Alagh**, constructed a **poverty line for rural and urban areas** on the basis of **nutritional requirements (2400 calories in rural areas and 2100 calories in urban areas)**.
- **Lakdawala Committee (1993)**: In 1993, an expert group constituted to review methodology for poverty estimation, chaired by **DT Lakdawala**, made the following suggestions: (i) **consumption expenditure** should be calculated based on **calorie consumption** as earlier; (ii) **state specific poverty lines** should be constructed and these should be updated using the Consumer Price Index of Industrial Workers (**CPI-IW**) in **urban areas** and Consumer Price Index of Agricultural Labour (**CPI-AL**) in **rural areas**.

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Question-3: What are the changes/trends in globalisation after global financial crisis 2008? (600 words, 15 Marks)

(Following images are from EduTap’s study material that was provided before the exam.)

1.10 | India and the Global Crisis

Initially, **India** and other **emerging economies** were **hit hard by the GFC or the Great Recession** that originated in the **sub-prime housing market in the USA** and then spread rapidly to the rest of the world. Their **recovery** was remarkably **rapid and spectacular**, only to be followed by a **sharp downturn** since 2010. This was particularly so for India where the **growth rate** jumped from **3.89 per cent in 2008–9** to **8.48 per cent in 2009–10** and to **10.26 per cent in 2010–11**, but collapsed thereafter to **6.64, 4.74, and 4.98 per cent respectively over the next three years.**

Q.1) Discuss the impacts of and Indian response to the Global Financial Crisis of 2008.

Structure

Micro Question	1) What were the impacts of Global financial crisis in India? 2) What was the Indian response to the Global financial crisis?
-----------------------	--

Q.2) Discuss the major reforms in Indian Economy post 2007 – 08 Global Financial Crisis.

Structure

Micro Question	1) What are the major reforms in Indian Economy Post 2007 – 08?
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Question-4: Budgetary recommendations on strategic and non strategic disinvestments, its (i) Rationale and (ii) Impact (400 words, 10 Marks)

(Following images are from EduTap's study material that was provided before the exam.)

1.2.16 Disinvestment and Strategic Sale

- **Rs. 1,75,000 crore estimated receipts** from disinvestment in BE 2020-21
- **Strategic** disinvestment of **BPCL, Air India, Shipping Corporation of India, Container Corporation of India, IDBI Bank, BEML, Pawan Hans, Neelachal Ispat Nigam limited etc.** to be completed in 2021-22.
- Other than IDBI Bank, **two Public Sector Banks** and **one General Insurance company** to be **privatized**
- **IPO of LIC in 2021-22**
- **New policy for Strategic Disinvestment** approved; CPSEs except in four **strategic** areas to be privatized
- **NITI Aayog to work out on the next list of CPSEs** to be taken up for **strategic disinvestment**
- **Incentivizing States for disinvestment** of their Public Sector Companies, using central funds
- **Special Purpose Vehicle** in the form of a company to **monetize idle land**
- Introducing a revised mechanism for ensuring **timely closure of sick or loss making CPSEs**

Highlights of Disinvestment/Strategic Disinvestment Policy

Objectives

- Minimising presence of Central Government Public Sector Enterprises including financial institutions and creating new investment space for private sector.
- Post disinvestment, economic growth of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs)/ financial institutions will be through infusion of private capital, technology and best management practices. Will contribute to economic growth and new jobs.
- Disinvestment proceeds to finance various social sector and developmental programmes of the government.

Policy features

- Policy covers existing CPSEs, Public Sector Banks and Public Sector Insurance Companies.
- Various sectors will be classified as **strategic** and **non-strategic** sectors.
- The **strategic** sectors classified are:
 - ✓ Atomic energy, Space and Defence
 - ✓ Transport and Telecommunications
 - ✓ Power, Petroleum, Coal and other minerals
 - ✓ Banking, Insurance and financial services
- In **strategic** sectors, there will be bare minimum presence of the public sector enterprises. The remaining CPSEs in the **strategic** sector will be privatised or merged or subsidiarized with other CPSEs or closed.
- In **non-strategic** sectors, CPSEs will be privatised, otherwise shall be closed.

Question-5: Role of demography in India's economic transition. (400 words, 10 Marks)

(Following images are from EduTap's study material that was provided before the exam.)

2.1.3 Advantages Associated with Demographic Dividend

- **Better economic growth** brought about by increased economic activities due to higher working age population and lower dependent population. It will be channelised in following ways:
 - Increased Labour Force that enhances the productivity of the economy.
 - Increased fiscal space created by the demographic dividend to divert resources from spending on children to investing in physical and human infrastructure.
 - Rise in women's workforce that naturally accompanies a decline in fertility, and which can be a new source of growth.
 - Increase in savings rate, as the working age also happens to be the prime period for saving.
 - A massive shift towards a middle-class society, that is, the rise of aspirational class.
- Demographic dividend has historically contributed up to 15 % of the overall growth in advanced economies.
 - Japan was among the first major economies to experience rapid growth because of changing population structure.
 - The country's demographic-dividend phase lasted from 1964 to 2004.
- Rapid industrialisation and urbanisation because of higher number of employment seeking population that would force higher economic activities.
- Rise in workforce: With more than 65% of working age population, India will rise as an economic superpower, supplying more than half of Asia's potential workforce over the coming decades.
- Effective policy making: Fine-tuning the planning and implementation of schemes and programmes by factoring in population dynamics is likely to yield greater socio-economic impact and larger benefits for people.

Question-6: Climate change commitment of India in light of socio-economic, development and health factors. (400 words, 10 Marks)

(Following images are from EduTap's study material that was provided before the exam.)

7 Measures undertaken by the Government to Prevent Environment Damage

1. **National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC):** The NAPCC, launched in June 2008, which includes eight national missions: Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency, National Water Mission, National Mission for a Green India, National Mission on Sustainable Habitat, National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture, National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem and National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change. Each mission is anchored under a Ministry, which is responsible for its implementation and lays down the budget provisions and actionable priorities for it.
2. States/Union Territories have also **State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC)** in line with the NAPCC taking into account State's specific issues relating to climate change.
3. The **Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT)** scheme under National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE) designed on the concept of reduction in Specific Energy Consumption. It is envisaged that by 2020, about 20 Mtoe of energy savings will be achieved through the implementation of this scheme.
4. **National Solar Mission** aims to increase the share of solar energy in the total energy mix. The cumulative targets under the mission for Grid Connected Solar Power Projects consists of 40 GW Grid connected Rooftop projects and 60 GW large and medium size land based solar power projects. The combined target is now set at 100 GW.
5. **National Water Mission** focuses on monitoring of ground water, aquifer mapping, capacity building, water quality monitoring and other baseline studies. There are 1071 assessment units categorized as over exploited as per 2011 assessment of Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA). Directions have been issued by CGWA under Section 5 of "The Environment Protection Act, 1986" for **mandatory Rain Water Harvesting / Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting** for all target areas in the country including UTs. While granting 'No Objection Certificate' for drawing ground water, CGWA insists for mandatory rain water harvesting as per the guidelines issued.
6. **National Mission for a Green India** envisages a holistic view of greening and focuses on multiple ecosystem services along with carbon sequestration and emission reduction. The mission emphasized

the landscape approach to treat large contiguous areas of both forest and non-forest, public and private lands with a key role of the local communities in planning, implementation and monitoring. Energy efficient devices have been provided to households to promote alternative energy sources in project areas.

7. **National Mission on Sustainable Habitat** is being implemented through three programmes: **Atal Mission on Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation**, **Swachh Bharat Mission**, and **Smart Cities Mission**. **Energy Conservation Building Rules 2018** for commercial buildings having connected load of 100 KW or above has been made mandatory. **Mass Rapid Transit Systems** are being implemented across the country and standards have been developed for six sub-sectors namely, **solid waste management, water and sanitation, storm water drainage, urban planning, energy efficiency and urban transport**.
8. **National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture** aims at enhancing food security and protection of resources. Key targets include covering 3.5 lakh hectare of area under **organic farming**, 3.70 under **precision irrigation**, 4.0 lakh hectare under **System of Rice Intensification**, 3.41 lakh hectare under **diversification to less water consuming crop**, 3.09 lakh hectare additional area under **plantation in arable land** and 7 bypass **protein feed making**. The mission has resulted in the formation of **National Innovations on Climate Resilient Agriculture**, a network project.
9. **National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem** aims to evolve suitable management and policy measures for sustaining and safeguarding the Himalayan Ecosystem.
10. **National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change** seeks to build a knowledge system that would inform and support national action for ecologically sustainable development.
11. Central sector scheme called **Climate Change Action Programme (CCAP)** has been launched in 2014, with the objective to **build and support capacity** at central and state levels, **strengthening scientific and analytical capacity** for climate change assessment, establishing appropriate institutional framework and implementing climate related actions in the context of sustainable development.
12. **National Green Corridor Programme**: To address the fluctuations/variability in the renewable power supply, Government in 2013 announced a **National Green Corridor Programme (NGCP)**. The **Power Grid Corporation of India** is developing the inter-state transmission corridor and the **state transmission utilities** are responsible for setting up and strengthening the **intra-state transmission infrastructure**.
13. **R&D for Clean Coal Technologies**: In 2016, R&D Project for “**Development of Advanced Ultra Supercritical (Adv. USC) Technology for Thermal Power Plants**” on a Mission Mode, at an estimated cost of Rs 1554 crore has been approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs.

Descriptive Type Question Paper Analysis:

QUES #	QUESTION TEXT	MARKS	TOPIC	ORIENTATION	DIFFICULTY LEVEL
1	15th finance commission - Horizontal and Vertical transfers (600 words, 15 Marks)	15	Public Finance	Current Affairs	Moderate
2	Define various measures of poverty estimation and their demerits and merits in terms of per capita income, inflation and consumption and safety net.	15	Poverty Alleviation and Employment Generation in India	Theoretical	Tough
3	What are the changes/trends in <u>globalisation</u> after global financial crisis 2008?	15	Opening up of the Indian Economy, Balance of Payments	Theoretical / Current Affairs	Tough
4	Budgetary recommendations on strategic and non strategic disinvestments, its (i) Rationale and (ii) Impact	10	Priorities & Recommendations of Economic Survey & Union Budget	Current Affairs	Easy
5	Role of demography in India's economic transition.	10	Demographic Trend	Theoretical / Current Affairs	Easy
6	Climate change commitment of India in light of socio-economic, development and health factors.	10	Sustainable Development and Environmental issues	Current Affairs	Moderate

Analysis:

- It was expected that the questions will be testing fundamental understanding of various important topics having contemporary relevance. And the questions have been asked on these lines itself. Going ahead this trend is likely to continue. Students are advised to develop a holistic understanding of important contemporary issues, such that they are capable of writing 600 words on a topic, covering it in a multi-dimensional manner.

Dear Students,

It is with great pleasure that we present to you this question paper document with detailed explanations for the **RBI Grade B 2021 – 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



R. B. I. (Gr. B.) -2021

(Maximum Marks—100)

[Duration: 90 Minutes]

PAPER II English

Instructions. —

- (1) All questions are compulsory.
- (2) Each question should be answered in the box provided and the **question number must be written on the top.**
- (3) The answers of parts of the same question, if any, should be written together. In other words, the answer of another questions should not be written in-between the Parts of a question.
- (4) **Marks will be deducted if an answer far exceeds or falls short of the set limit, or is irrelevant.**
- (5) Answers must be written **in English only.**

**1) Write an essay of about 300 words on any one of the following:—
(40 Marks)**

1. Pros and Cons of teaching Coding/Computer Languages to School Students.

PROs –

- Coding education will help student acquire vocational skills that are immediately relevant to today's job market.
- Coding helps develop important logic and problem-solving skills.
- Understanding coding helps students better understand the nature of the world around them, and how and why increasing parts of it function as they do.
- Teaching students to code can serve as a gateway to subsequent study of STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) topics, and hopefully to jobs and careers in related fields.
- Being able to code enables new avenues for creativity and creative expression.
- Relevance to COVID situation and the future.

CONs –

- An Unnecessary Skill.
- Kids Need to Be Kids.
- Health Issues.

2. Future of BPO Industries in India.

➤ BPO has become popular due to:

- Economy of scale
- Factor cost advantage
- Superior competency
- Business risk mitigation
- Utilization improvement

➤ Current Trends that can lead to Affecting the Outsourcing Industry

- The outsourcing saw its unbelievable growth right after the global recession and there sure are a few trends that give us an insight into the future.
- The pricing structures would be stabilized up to a great extent with buyers seeking standardized solutions. This means that BPO in India would have to prove themselves on the basis of efficient performance rather than pricing.
- Contrary to the usual belief that common and shared services being a threat, they are actually being welcomed whole-heartedly with the changing times. This is because it enhances productivity, reduces errors and cuts costs.
- With the continuous rise in the prices of oil, companies would have to take full benefit of the technology and keep outsourcing work so as to make more profit.

➤ **Challenges for the Outsourcing Industry in India**

- The industry is undergoing a change and would continue to be driven by extreme changes even in the future. However, a few emerging challenging that India would have to face are:
- The rapidly growing industry requires growth in infrastructure as well. However, this is an area where India lacks, and this issue needs to be addressed to keep up with the competition.
- Companies are branching out to Tier II cities where they would be able to take advantage of low labour costs.
- Even though India has established itself as a world leader in the business of outsourcing, in the near future, there are chances of facing tougher challenges. South-Asian countries like Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Vietnam, Philippines, Thailand and others are trying to improve their position so as to become alternative offshore locations.
- Other South-Asian countries have been able to challenge the competitiveness of India by offering cheaper labour in business processing skills. India, on the other hand is experiencing a rise in

the labour costs along with high attrition which is of course of concern and thereby needs to be addressed as soon as possible.

3. Importance of Creative thinking in Business.

Importance -

- Creative thinking promotes problem-solving.
- Creative thinking increases productivity.
- Creativity helps you stay one step ahead.
- adapt to changes happening at a faster pace than ever before.
- do more with fewer people as budgets get tighter.
- respond to a competitive market.
- find different approaches to stay competitive.

Reasons –

- Thinking creatively adds value.
- Creative thinking helps you become self relying and more confident.
- Thinking open-mindedly gives you a reason to go the extra mile.
- Creative thinking can bring out hidden talents.
- Thinking 'out of the box'.

Benefits –

- Better teamwork and team bonding.
- Increased workplace engagement and interaction.
- Improved ability to attract and retain quality employees.
- Increased staff morale, fun and happiness.
- Increased workplace problem solving and productivity.

4. An ounce of Prevention is pound worth of Cure.

- In many organizations, risk management receives most of the focus and resources; safety management, meanwhile, is often perceived as less important. As a result, it is difficult for organizations to realize the human capital, financial, and productivity benefits of an integrated approach to risk management and safety management. Although such integration is still rather rare, when safety has an equal seat at the risk management table, the business value can be substantial.

Measures -

- Identify the current and future risk & “safety” exposures that exist.
- Communicate the exposures to the appropriate people and stakeholders.
- Enforce and execute compliance and best practice procedures to mitigate the identified exposure(s).
- Evaluate the timeliness and effectiveness of the enforcement procedure.
- Educate the organization on how to prevent the exposure from reoccurring.

Benefits –

- Reduce the costs associated with that hazard.
- Increase visibility and transparency.
- Reduced employment liability.

2) Make a precis of the following passage reducing it to about 170 words, and also, give it a suitable title. (30 Marks)

Trivial though it may seem, sand is a critical ingredient of our lives. It is the primary raw material that modern cities are made from. The concrete used to construct shopping malls, offices, and apartment blocks, along with the asphalt we use to build roads connecting them, are largely just sand and gravel glued together. The glass in every window, windshield, and smart phone screen is made of melted-down sand. And even the silicon chips inside our phones and computers –

along with virtually every other piece of electronic equipment in your home – are made from sand.

And where is the problem with that, you might ask? Our planet is covered in it. Huge deserts from the Sahara to Arizona have billowing dunes of the stuff. Beaches on coastlines around the world are lined with sand. We can even buy bags of it at our local hardware shop for a fistful of small change.

The problem lies in the type of sand we are using. Desert sand is largely useless to us. The overwhelming bulk of the sand we harvest goes to make concrete, and for that purpose, desert sand grains are the wrong shape. Eroded by wind rather than water, they are too smooth and rounded to lock together to form stable concrete.

The sand we need is the more angular stuff found in the beds, banks, and floodplains of rivers, as well as in lakes and on the seashore. The demand for that material is so intense that around the world, riverbeds and beaches are being stripped bare, and farmlands and forests torn up to get at the precious grains. And in a growing number of countries, criminal gangs have moved into the trade, spawning an often lethal black market in sand.

The main driver of this crisis is breakneck urbanisation. Every year there are more and more people on the planet, with an ever growing number of them moving from the rural countryside into cities, especially in the developing world. Across Asia, Africa, and Latin America, cities are expanding at a pace and on a scale far greater than any time in human history.

Mining sand to use in concrete and other industrial purposes is, if anything, even more destructive. Sand for construction is most often mined from rivers. It's easy to pull the grains up with suction pumps or even buckets, and easy to transport once you've got a full boatload. But dredging a riverbed can destroy the habitat occupied by bottom-

dwelling organisms. The churned-up sediment can cloud the water, suffocating fish and blocking the sunlight that sustains underwater vegetation.

Sand extraction from rivers has also caused untold millions of dollars in damage to infrastructure around the world. The stirred-up sediment clogs water supply equipment. And removing all that material from river banks leaves the foundations of bridges exposed and unsupported.

Answer –

Title – Draining Sand.

It may be little more than grains of weathered rock, but sand is also the world's second most consumed natural resource and Rapid Urbanisation is the root cause of its depletion across world. Billion tonnes per year extraction of any material without leading to massive impacts on the planet and thus on people's lives is impossible. Sand mining has incited war of demand and has even led to lethal black-market trade. River sand mining is also contributing to the slow-motion disappearance of the ecosystem affecting the flora and fauna of the vicinity. Damage to Infrastructure due to mining of sand has costed millions of dollars across the globe. Hence, the alarming issues at hand may prove to be catastrophic considering the versatile usage and demand of sand in our lives.

Q.3 Read the passage given below and answer the following questions on the basis of the passage in your own words.

Agorism, a doctrine, which claims that people want to do all the things which at that time are prohibited by the state. They think that the state is committing theft (taxes) and are mass murderers (wars). For them Profit need not have a monetary value rather a perceived value.

Agorism is the practice of counter-economics and the ideas associated with that practice. Agorist ideas assert that Libertarian philosophy occurs in practice, in the real world, as Counter-Economics.

The Counter-Economy is the sum of all non-aggressive Human Action which is forbidden by the State. Counter-economics is the study of the Counter-Economy and its practices. The Counter-Economy includes the free market, the Black Market, the "underground economy," all acts of civil and social disobedience, all acts of forbidden association (sexual, racial, cross-religious), and anything else the State, at any place or time, chooses to prohibit, control, regulate, tax, or tariff. The Counter-Economy excludes all State-approved action (the "White Market") and the Red Market (violence and theft not approved by the State).

Counter-economics is an economic theory and revolutionary method consisting of direct action carried out through the black market or the grey market.

Counter-economics applies two basic strategies to liberate people from the state. The first recipe provides instructions for how to break free vertically through building a decentralized infrastructure for free communities avoiding the State and its centralized "solutions" altogether. The other recipe advocates breaking free horizontally through making use of one's personal network of friends and colleagues, and doing business out of the State's reach. One might also call these recipes or strategies the introvert and extrovert solutions to our methodological problem.

The vertical or introverted strategy is aimed towards individuals concentrating on decentralized local infrastructure as opposed to expansive state foundations. What this means in real terms is to create local or neighborhood networks for self-reliance, where people in the vicinity get together to find ways to produce whatever is necessary for survival and a good life. It means creating local production facilities and

markets with no effective State regulations and without the State's knowledge.

The horizontal or extroverted strategy applies individuals actively creating black market networks and structures which can be stretched beyond neighborhood communities focus in the vertical strategy. What it basically proposes is to trade with people you know and people who are recommended to you. This can all be done at whatever scale one finds appropriate, using available technology such as the Internet and e.g. Amazon for logistics and money transactions.

A first step could be to hire the children next-door to mow the lawn or baby-sit. It does not have to be very sophisticated at first. This approach should come naturally to libertarians, since it simply means exercising trade without bothering with State regulations or paying taxes. Most people are willing to exchange goods and services without registering the sales tax, which is a good start. Some of them will also find it in their interest to do this on a larger scale, producing and distributing goods and services without ever paying taxes or following unnecessary government regulations and controls. And most people don't really care about government standards if they trust their supplier.

Q.3 Read the passage given above and answer the following questions on the basis of the passage in your own words.

(30 Marks)

1) What does doctrine of Agorism mean in the passage?

- Agorism is a free-market anarchist political philosophy that believes the ultimate goal as bringing about a society in which all relations between people are voluntary exchanges – a free market. Agorist

theory divides people into two classes: people who make their living through the market, and people who make their living by coercing others (called the "economic class" and "political class", respectively). They support a nonviolent overthrow of the second class by the first, through peaceful black market and grey market activity, known as counter-economics.

2) Briefly explain the difference between Counter economy and Counter economics?

- The Counter-Economy is the sum of all non-aggressive Human Action which is forbidden by the State. Counter-economics is the study of the Counter-Economy and its practices. The Counter-Economy includes the free market, the Black Market, the "underground economy," all acts of civil and social disobedience, all acts of forbidden association (sexual, racial, cross-religious), and anything else the State, at any place or time, chooses to prohibit, control, regulate, tax, or tariff. The Counter-Economy excludes all State-approved action (the "White Market") and the Red Market (violence and theft not approved by the State).

3) What are the two pillars of Counter economics.

- Counter-economics applies two basic strategies to liberate people from the state. The first recipe provides instructions for how to break free vertically through building a decentralized infrastructure for free communities avoiding the State and its centralized "solutions" altogether. The other recipe advocates breaking free horizontally through making use of one's personal network of friends and colleagues, and doing business out of the State's reach. One might also call these recipes or strategies the introvert and extrovert solutions to our methodological problem.

4) What does the doctrine of Agorism claim?

- The doctrine of Agorism postulates that the correct method of achieving a voluntary society is through advocacy and growth of the

underground economy or "black market" – the "counter-economy" as until such a point that the State's perceived moral authority and outright power have been so thoroughly undermined that revolutionary market anarchist legal and security enterprises are able to arise from underground and ultimately suppress government as a criminal activity (with taxation being treated as theft, war being treated as mass murder, et cetera).

5) Differentiate between Vertical and Horizontal theories of the doctrine.

- The vertical or introverted strategy is aimed towards individuals concentrating on decentralized local infrastructure as opposed to expansive state foundations and explained as Self – reliance such as creating local production facilities and markets with no effective State regulations and without the State's knowledge.
- The horizontal or extroverted strategy applies individuals actively creating black market networks and structures which can be stretched beyond neighborhood communities focus on the vertical strategy. It basically proposes is to trade with people you know and people who are recommended to you. This can all be done at whatever scale one finds appropriate, using available technology such as the Internet.

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