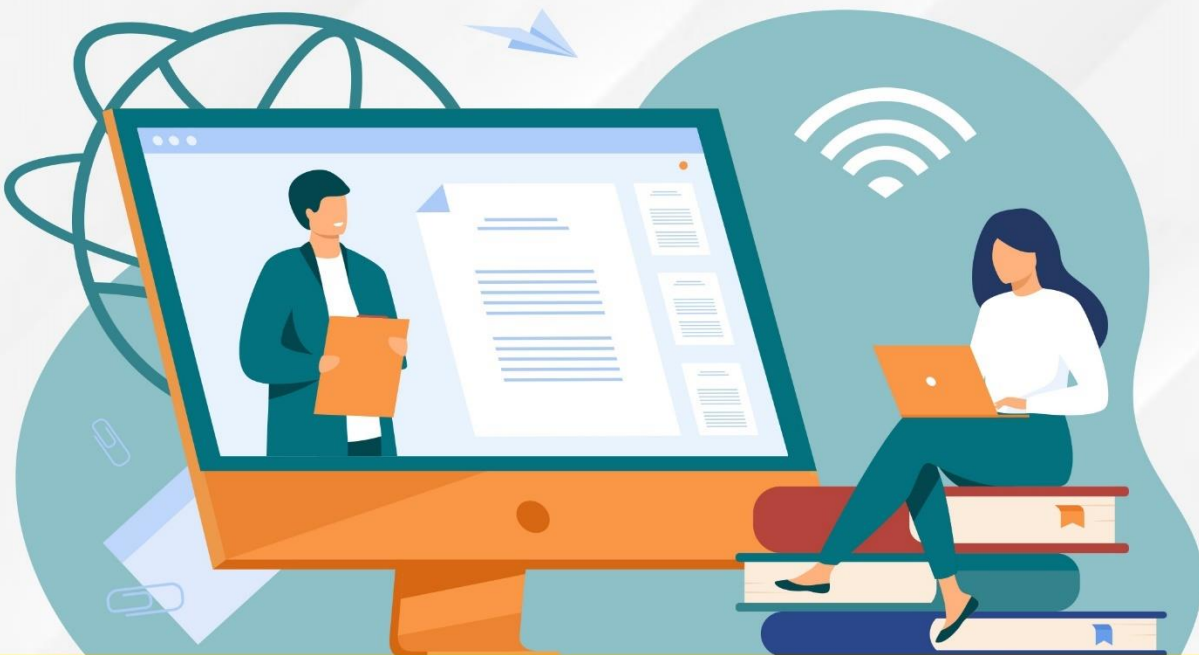


RBI GRADE B 2022

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 2022 – 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. The Finance Ministry has extended the 'Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme' (ECLGS) to support MSMEs engaged in travel, tourism and hospitality sectors to overcome the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic impact. The scheme will be expanded by _____ to ₹5 lakh crore.


- A. ₹25,000 crore
- B. ₹30,000 crore
- C. ₹35,000 crore
- D. ₹45,000 crore
- E. ₹50,000 crore


Covered in EduTap Course: Union Budget 2022-23, YouTube Session on Union Budget


- 130 lakh MSMEs provided with additional credit under **Emergency Credit Linked Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS)**.
 - ✓ ECLGS to be extended up to **March 2023**.
 - ✓ Guarantee cover under **ECLGS to be expanded by Rs. 50,000 Crore** to total cover of Rs. 5 Lakh Crore.
- Under the **Credit Guarantee Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE)**, Rs 2 lakh Crore additional credits will be facilitated for Micro and Small Enterprises.
- **Other Welfare Focused Schemes**





ACCELERATING GROWTH OF MSME




-  Interlinking Udyam, E-Shram, NCS, ASEEM Portals


-  Extending ECLGS with focus on Hospitality & Related Enterprises


-  Revamping CGTMSE with additional credit of 2 lakh crore

-  Rolling out of RAMP Programme: Raising & Accelerating MSME Performance with outlay of 6000 crore over 5 years

ECLGS to be extended up to **March 2023**.
Guarantee cover under ECLGS to be expanded by **Rs 50000 Crore** to total cover of Rs 5 Lakh Crore.

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Q2. The Reserve Bank has announced a hike in cash reserve ratio (CRR) by 50 basis points to 4.5 per cent. It has been effective from _____.

- A. May 05, 2022
- B. May 14, 2022
- C. May 18, 2022
- D. May 21, 2022
- E. May 23, 2022

Covered in EduTap Course: Current Affairs Magazine May 2022

| |
|--|
| <p>Fixed Reverse Repo Rate (FRRR): 3.35%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) has been increased by 50 bps to 4.5% of net demand and time liabilities (NDTL), with effect from May 21, 2022.<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ The hike in CRR will help drain Rs 87,000 crore of liquidity from the banking system.• The Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) is maintained at 18.00%. |
|--|

Q3. National Coal Miner's Day is observed on which date in India?

- A. May 2nd
- B. May 4th
- C. May 9th
- D. May 12th
- E. May 15th

Covered in EduTap Course: Current Affairs Magazine May 2022

| | | | |
|----|-----------------|--------|----|
| 12 | Coal Miners Day | May 04 | -- |
|----|-----------------|--------|----|

Q4. According to the National Education Policy 2020, government aims to increase the public investment in the education sector from the current 4.3 per cent to reach _____ per cent of GDP at the earliest.

- A. 5.2
- B. 5.5
- C. 6.0
- D. 6.5

E. 7.0

Covered in EduTap Course: National Education Policy 2020 Document

Financing Education

- The Centre and the States will work together to increase the public investment in Education sector to reach 6% of GDP at the earliest.

Q5. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has tightened the rules for Nidhi Companies, according to which company needs to have atleast 200 members and should have a net owned fund (NOF) of Rs _____.

A. 15 lakh

B. 18 lakh

C. 20 lakh

D. 25 lakh

E. 30 lakh

Covered in EduTap Course: Current Affairs Magazine April 2022

3.43 MCA tightens Nidhi companies' compliance norms

- Recently, the **Ministry of corporate affairs** has released **new compliance norms for Nidhi Companies.**

Key Details of the New Norms

- A public company set up as a **Nidhi with share capital of ₹1 million** needs to first get itself declared as a **Nidhi** from the central government.
 - This can be done by **filing an application showing a minimum membership of 200 and net owned funds of ₹2 million within 120 days of its incorporation.**
- The **promoters and directors** of the company **have to meet the criteria of fit and proper person** as laid down in the rules.

Q6. Where is Louvre Museum located?

A. France

B. Italy

C. Germany

D. Netherlands

E. Spain

Q7. How many member countries are there in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)?

- A. 36
- B. 37
- C. 38
- D. 39
- E. 40

Q8. ISRO has announced to launch a spacecraft to orbit Venus, which is scheduled by _____.

- A. December 2023
- B. November 2024
- C. September 2023
- D. August 2024
- E. December 2024

Covered in EduTap Course: RBI grade B 2022 Super Marathon (Day 9) & Current Affairs Magazine May 2022

1.56 ISRO to launch mission to Venus

- The Indian Space Research Organisation will send a spacecraft to orbit Venus by December 2024.
- Purpose- To study the planet's atmosphere.

Additional Information

- Venus is the hottest planet in our solar system.

Q. 13



Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has announced to launch a Mission to Venus by _____.

- A. July 2025
- B. December 2024
- C. June 2023
- D. January 2026
- E. December 2025

Answer: Option B



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Q9. Interest rate on employees' provident fund deposits was cut to a four-decade low of ____ per cent for the 2021-22 fiscal from 8.5 per cent in the previous year.

- A. 8.4%
- B. 8.3%
- C. 8.2%
- D. 8.1%
- E. 8.0%

Covered in EduTap Course: Current Affairs Magazine April 2022

1.246 EPFO interest rates slashed from 8.5% to 8.1%:

- The Employees Provident Fund Organisation has slashed the interest rate on provident fund deposits to 8.1% for 2021-22 from 8.5% in 2021-21 and 2019-20.

71 | Page WWW.EDUTAP.CO.IN QUERY? HELLO@EDUTAP.CO.IN / 8146207241

- The interest rate of 8.1% has been declared based on EPFO's estimated income for the year at Rs 76,768 crore and this will leave the retirement fund body with a surplus of Rs450 crore.

Additional Information:

- This interest rate is the **lowest in more than four decades**. EPFO had credited 8.0% interest rate in 1977-78. Since then, it has been either 8.25% or more.

Q10. Presently, _____ Debt Recovery Tribunals and 5 Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunals are functioning across the country.

- A. 33
- B. 36
- C. 39
- D. 41
- E. 47

Q11. As per data released by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), _____ insurance company consolidated its position as the second-largest general insurance company with an 11% market share, up from 10% last year.

- A. HDFC Life
- B. ICICI Lombard
- C. Max Life Insurance
- D. PNB Metlife
- E. Reliance General Insurance

Q12. Ministry of Social Justice has recently launched the DACE Scheme from BHU, Uttar Pradesh. What does 'E' stand for in the acronym DACE?


- A. Excellence
- B. Empowerment
- C. Encouragement
- D. Entrepreneurship
- E. Employment

Covered in EduTap Course – Fast Track Series 30th April

DACE Scheme launched in Uttar Pradesh

EduTap

- **Launched by:** Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment
- **DACE:** Dr. Ambedkar Centres of Excellence (DACE)
- Under DACE, a total **100 seats will be sanctioned for coaching per centre for SC candidates.**



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30th April 2022 Current Affairs | Most Important News | Latest And Daily | Fast Track News

Q13. Dabang Delhi KC beat ____ to win the Pro Kabaddi League Season 8 Champions.

- A. Telugu Titans
- B. Patna Pirates
- C. Puneri Paltan
- D. Bengaluru Bulls
- E. Bengal Warriors

Q14. The Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) is a Government coal mining company jointly owned by the Government of _____ and Government of India on a 51:49 equity basis.

- A. Andhra Pradesh
- B. Karnataka
- C. Odisha
- D. Telangana
- E. Maharashtra

Q15. The Union Cabinet approved an additional subsidy of Rs. _____ crore for phosphate-based fertilisers for the upcoming kharif season (April-September), seeking to shield farmers from any additional burden due to a sharp increase in input costs globally.

- A. Rs. 35,935
- B. Rs. 38,938
- C. Rs. 69,939
- D. Rs. 45,945
- E. Rs. 50,955

Covered in EduTap Course: ARD Current Affairs Magazine April 2022

2.3 Subsidy under NBS

In news:

- Recently, the Union Cabinet presided over by Prime Minister, approved Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) rates for Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers for Kharif Season – 2022.
- Subsidy approved by Cabinet for the NBS Kharif-2022 from April 2022 to September 2022 will be Rs. 60,939.23 Crores including support for indigenous fertilizer (SSP) through freight subsidy and additional support for indigenous manufacturing and imports of DAP.

Q16. India's monthly merchandise exports remained above US\$ _____ billion for the first time, during FY 2021 – 2022.

- A. 38
- B. 40
- C. 43
- D. 47
- E. 49

Covered in EduTap Course: Current Affairs Magazine May 2022

2.215 India's Foreign Trade: April 2022



- Recently, the **Ministry of Commerce & Industry** has shared India's **Foreign Trade data for April 2022**.
- **The Merchandise exports in April 2022** scaled a new high by **crossing USD 40 billion**.
- **Top 3 contributors for merchandise exports in April 2022:** Petroleum products (127.69%), Electronic goods (71.69%) & cereals (60.83%).

Q17. Centre has recently (April 2022) launched “Azadi Se Antyodaya Tak campaign”, which is a _____ day campaign, with a mission to saturate 75 districts.

- A. 75
- B. 90
- C. 120
- D. 130
- E. 150

Covered in EduTap Course: PIB Session (Global AYUSH Investment & Innovation Summit 2022)

Ministry of Rural Development






Union Minister Shri Giriraj Singh to launch 'Azadi se Antyodaya Tak' 90-day inter-ministerial campaign tomorrow under Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

The campaign aims to saturate 17 schemes of nine Ministries in 75 selected districts across the country

Selected districts are aligned with the birth places of 99 unsung heroes of Indian freedom movement

Posted On: 27 APR 2022 7:35PM by PIB Delhi

- **Goal of the campaign:** To take up **17 select schemes** with **direct assistance** to **beneficiaries in saturation mode.**
- They will be reaching out to the **person at the bottom of the pyramid** in **rural areas** by each of the **participating ministries/departments.**

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Q18. Monthly Premium made by India citizen at 18 years of age, under Atal Pension Yojana, opting for Rs. 5000 monthly pension after attaining 60 years of age, is Rs. _____.

- A. 185
- B. 210
- C. 225
- D. 305
- E. 324

Q19. Which airport has bagged the 'Covid champion' award at Wings India 2022, which is Asia's largest event on civil aviation jointly organised by the Ministry of Civil Aviation and FICCI?

- A. Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL)
- B. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International Airport
- C. Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi International Airport
- D. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj International Airport
- E. Cochin International Airport Limited (CIAL)

Covered in EduTap Course: Current Affairs Magazine March 2022

| | | | |
|----|-----------------------|----|--|
| 3. | COVID Champions Award | -- | India's only indigenous military Helicopter display team "Sarang" with Indian Air Force; Cochin Airport and DIAL (Delhi International Airport Ltd) |
|----|-----------------------|----|--|

Q20. Which state won the final match of "Santosh Trophy", one of India's oldest football tournaments, held recently at the Manjeri Payyanad Stadium?

- A. Kerala
- B. Gujarat
- C. Tamil Nadu
- D. Madhya Pradesh
- E. Meghalaya

Covered in EduTap Course: Current Affairs Magazine May 2022

| |
|---|
| <p>1.323 Santosh Trophy National Football Tournament 2021-22: Kerala wins the title for the 7th time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recently, the 75th edition of Santosh Trophy was held at <u>Kottappadi Stadium</u> and the <u>Payyanad Stadium</u> in Malappuram, Kerala.• Kerala won the tournament by defeating West Bengal.• Player of the Tournament: <u>Jijo Joseph</u> (Captain, Kerala Football Team).• Top Scorer of the Tournament: <u>TK Jesin</u> (Kerala) |
|---|

Q21. According to the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) conducted in 2019-21, India's sex ratio in urban areas is _____ females per every 1,000 males and _____ females per every 1,000 males in rural areas.

- A. 958, 984
- B. 967, 997
- C. 985, 1037
- D. 979, 1019
- E. 972, 1026

Q22. Recently, the State of the World's Forests 2022 (SOFO 2022) was released by the _____.

- A. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- B. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- C. United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- D. International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
- E. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

Covered in EduTap Course: Reports & Indices May 2022 Part 1, State of the World's Forests 2022 (YouTube Session)

1.7 The State of the World's Forest 2022 (SOFO 2022)

Released by- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

About the report-

- The report is published every two years and presents an analysis of the interaction between forests and people, with a focus on a specific pertinent topic.
- It explains the importance of forests to the global economy and biodiversity and is regarded as one of the most important stocktakes on forest ecosystems.

Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations



2022
THE STATE OF
**THE WORLD'S
FORESTS**

The report **presented three pathways** for achieving **green recovery and tackling environmental crises.**

FOREST PATHWAYS FOR GREEN RECOVERY AND BUILDING INCLUSIVE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIES

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Q23. The Geological Survey of India (GSI) has approved the setting up of the country's first geo park at Lamheta village, in which state of India?

- A. Rajasthan
- B. Madhya Pradesh**
- C. Jharkhand
- D. Uttar Pradesh
- E. West Bengal

Q24. India's wave of unicorns reaches an all-time high with Open – a _____ becoming the 100th unicorn in the country.

- A. e-Commerce Platform
- B. Fintech Neobank**
- C. Social Startup
- D. Lifestyle brand
- E. Online fashion brand

Covered in EduTap Course: Current Affairs Magazine May 2022, RBI grade B 2022 Super Marathon (Day 9)

3.6 India sees birth of its 100th unicorn, total valuation reaches \$332.7 bn

- Recently the Neobank Open has become the 100th unicorn in the country with the latest funding of \$50 million from IIFL along with existing investors.
- According to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, in the first four months of 2022, India has given birth to 14 unicorns with a total valuation of \$18.9 billion and 1 in 10 unicorns are born in India.
 - Unicorn is a term used in the venture capital industry to describe a privately held startup company that is valued at more than \$1 billion.

Q. 31

Recently (May 2022), which of the following startups has become the 100th Unicorn of India after reaching a valuation of USD 1 billion?

- A. PharmEasy
- B. BYJU's
- C. OPEN
- D. Pine Labs
- E. None of the above

Recently, Bengaluru based Neobank startup, **OPEN** has become the 100th Unicorn of India.

Answer: Option C

Q25. Federal Reserves System, also known as FED has recently got new chair of the Board of Governors for a term ending May 15, 2026. Federal Reserve was created in the year ____.

- A. 1905
- B. 1908
- C. 1913
- D. 1919
- E. 1929

Covered in EduTap Course: Current Affairs Magazine May 2022

1.137 US Senate confirms Jerome Powell to second term as Fed chair amid inflation

- Recently, The US Senate voted to confirm Jerome Powell as chairman of the Federal Reserve, making official his position as head of the country's central bank for another four-year term.
- In addition President Biden also called on the Senate to swiftly confirm Michael Barr, the nominee for vice chair for supervision.

Key points

- Senate lawmakers passed the confirmation in a majority vote.
- Powell, served as chairman under the Trump administration as well, was nominated to continue his role by President Joe Biden and received bipartisan support.

About Federal Reserve system

- The Federal Reserve System is the central banking system of the United States of America.
- It was created on December 23, 1913, with the enactment of the Federal Reserve Act.

Q26. _____ has recently expanded its strategic partnership with SBI Cards and Payments Services Ltd to power the company's next leg of digital transformation.

A. Infosys Ltd

B. Wipro Ltd

C. Tata Consultancy Services (TCS)

D. HCL Technologies

E. Tech Mahindra

Q27. Consider the following statements about the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBS) 2016, and find out the correct statement –

1. These Regulations shall apply to the corporate insolvency resolution process.

2. An insolvency professional shall be eligible to be appointed as a resolution professional for a corporate insolvency resolution process of a corporate debtor.

3. A resolution professional shall make disclosures at the time of his appointment and thereafter in accordance with the Code of Conduct.

A. 1 and 2

B. 2 and 3

C. 1 and 2

D. 1, 2 and 3

E. None of the above

Q28. Germany has recently committed to provide additional support worth Euro 10 billion to India by the year _____ to support green growth initiatives.

- A. 2026
- B. 2027
- C. 2028
- D. 2029
- E. 2030

Covered in EduTap Course: Current Affairs Magazine May 2022

2.90 India, Germany ink \$10.5B deal for climate action targets

- Recently **India** and **Germany** signed **several bilateral agreements** during **PM's visit to Berlin**.
- It also **signed a Joint Declaration of Intent (JDI) on Forest Landscape Restoration** between **India** and **Germany** was signed virtually.

Key points

- **The agreements were focusing on sustainable development** and as per the accord, **India will receive 10 billion euros (\$10.5 billion) in aid by 2030 to boost the use of clean energy.**
- The agreements ranged from **technical assistance to increasing the use of renewable energy and hydrogen, reducing greenhouse gas emissions**, protecting biodiversity, and improving agricultural land use.

Q29. RBI has recently decided to increase the repo rate by 40 basis points (bps) in an off-cycle meeting in May 2022, citing inflation concerns. This is followed by a reduction in the policy repo rate by _____ basis points in March 2020, followed by reduction of 40 basis points in _____.

- A. 50, May 2020
- B. 75, July 2020
- C. 75, May 2020
- D. 45, September 2020
- E. 50, July 2020

Covered in EduTap Course: Current Affairs Magazine May 2022

2.191 RBI holds off-cycle policy meet; hikes policy rate & CRR to control inflation

- Recently, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) held an off-cycle meeting of the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) to reassess the evolving inflation-growth dynamics and the impact of the developments after the MPC meeting of April 2022.
- This is for the first time, MPC has organized an unscheduled meeting for raising interest rates.
- The decisions arrived at the meeting envisaged to achieve a medium-term target for consumer price index (CPI) inflation of 4% within a band of +/- 2% (tolerance band), while supporting growth.

Key Decisions

- The MPC has voted unanimously to hike the policy repo (repurchase) rate under Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF) by 40 basis points (bps) to 4.40% with immediate effect.
 - It is the first rate hike since August 2018.
 - The repo rate hike comes after 11 consecutive times of the RBI maintaining interest rate at a record low of 4%.
- Adjusted Policy Rates after hike in repo rate
 - Standing Deposit Facility (SDF) Rate: 4.15%
 - Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) Rate: 4.65%
 - Bank Rate: 4.65%

Q30. Consider the following statements about PMJDY, and find out the correct one –

1. Overdraft limit doubled from Rs 5,000/- to Rs 10,000/
 2. Free accidental insurance cover on RuPay cards increased from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 2 lakh for PMJDY accounts.
 3. The person should normally be head of the family or an earning member of the family and should be in the age group of 18 to 70.
- A. Only 1 and 3
B. Only 2 and 3
C. Only 1 and 2
D. 1, 2 and 3
E. None of the above

Q31. What is the theme of World Water Day 2022?

- A. Nature for Water
B. Leaving No One Behind
C. Water and Climate Change
D. Valuing Water
E. Groundwater: making the invisible visible

Covered in EduTap Course: Current Affairs Magazine March 2022

| | | | |
|-----|-----------------|----------|--|
| 66. | World Water Day | March 22 | Theme: Groundwater: Making the invisible visible |
|-----|-----------------|----------|--|

Q32. City of Guadalajara has been named World Book Capital for the year 2022. It belongs to which country?

- A. Taiwan
- B. Mexico
- C. Brazil
- D. Morocco
- E. Indonesia

Covered in EduTap Course: Current Affairs Magazine April 2022

| | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| 66. | World Book and Copyright Day | 23 rd April | Theme- Read, so you never feel low. Guadalajara city in Mexico is termed as the World Book Capital of 2022. |
|-----|------------------------------|------------------------|--|

Q33. India's only BIS-approved national flag manufacturing unit is located in which of the following state?

- A. Telangana
- B. Karnataka
- C. Gujarat
- D. Kerala
- E. Tamil Nadu

Q34. The Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 mainly provides for the incorporation, regulation and winding up of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs). The Act mandates that of the capital issued by a RRB, ___% shall be held by the central government, ___% by the concerned state government and ___% by the sponsor bank.

- A. 35:50:15
- B. 35:15:50
- C. 50:35:15

D. 50:15:35

E. 15:35:50

Q35. What is the full form of UNCED?

A. United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

B. United Nations Convention on Environment and Development

C. United Nations Conference on Employment and Demographics

D. United Nations Convention on Empowerment and Development

E. United Nations Conference on Energy and Development

Covered in EduTap Course: ESI Course Chapter 3 (Sustainable Development and Environmental Issues)

2.1 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)

- The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the Earth Summit was a major United Nations conference held in Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992.
- 172 governments participated, with 116 sending their heads of state or government.
- As a follow-up, the **World Summit on Sustainable Development (Rio+10)** was held in 2002 in Johannesburg, South Africa.
- In 2012, the **United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development** was also held in Rio, and is also commonly called **Rio+20** or Rio Earth Summit 2012.

Q36. The government has allocated Rs _____ for Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-Kisan) in the Union Budget 2022-23, which is _____ higher than the Budget Estimates of Rs 65,000 crore for 2021-22?

A) 60,000 crore, 4.2%

B) 55,000 crore, 7.3%

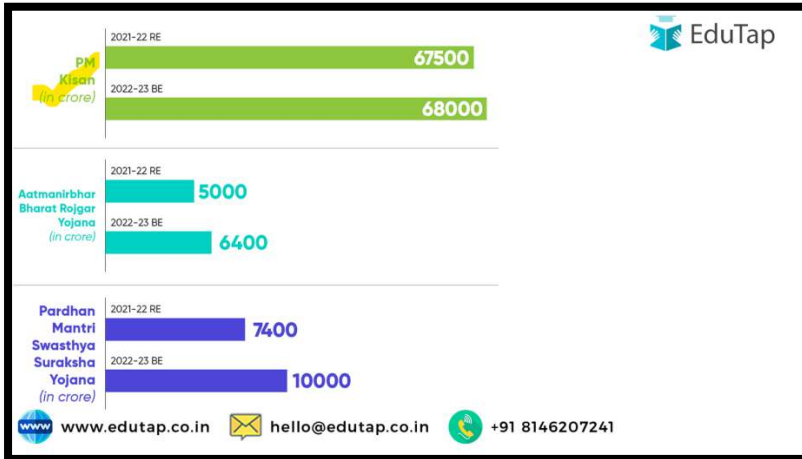
C) 68,000 crore, 4.6%

D) 72,000 crore, 5.4%

E) 80,000 crore, 8.9%

Covered in EduTap Course: Union Budget 2022-23

| Major Central Sector Scheme | Budget Estimates 2022-23 (In Rs. Crores) |
|---|--|
| Market Intervention Scheme and Price Support Scheme (MIS-PSS) | 1,500 |
| Production Linked Incentive Schemes | 1,629 |
| Regional Connectivity Scheme | 601 |
| Pradhan Mantri Kisan SammanNidhi (PM-Kisan) | 68,000 |



Q37. India's Services exports for the first time has cross the targeted USD _____ mark in the financial year 2021-2022.

- A. 200 Billion
- B. 220 Billion
- C. 230 Billion
- D. 240 Billion
- E. 250 Billion

Covered in EduTap Course: Current Affairs Magazine April 2022

2.138 India targets \$350bn services exports in 2022-23, 40% yoy growth

- Recently, the **Government of India** has **increased services exports target** for 2022-23 (FY23) to **USD 350 billion** from USD 300 billion, a growth of **40% over 2021-22 (FY22)**.
- The service exports target has been **increased anticipating a sharp recovery in Travel and Tourism, Hospitality, Education and Entertainment in India.**
 - These sectors have underperformed during the last two fiscals due to COVID-19 pandemic.
- Focus will also be provided to market research, consulting, engineering, and construction sectors to achieve the export target.

Additional Information

- **India's services exports touched an all-time high of USD 250 billion in 2021-22.**

Q38. Who among the following has recently been appointed as (May 2022) the Google Policy Head in India?

- A. Avinash Saha
- B. Rajeev Kumar
- C. Archana Gulati**
- D. Sundar Arora
- E. Girish Mathur

Q39. Which of the following statements are correct with respect to National Apprenticeship Training Scheme.

1. It was launched in 2016.
 2. It has been extended till 2026.
 3. It comes under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.
 4. It provides Rs 9000 per month allowance to graduates and diploma holders in engineering, science and business.
- A. Only 1, 2 and 3
 - B. Only 1, 2 and 4**
 - C. Only 2, 3 and 4
 - D. Only 1, 3 and 4
 - E. All of the above

Covered in EduTap Course: SchemesTap November 2021

1.51 National Apprenticeship Training Scheme (NATS)

What's in News?

- Recently, Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has accorded its **approval for stipendiary support of Rs. 3,054 crore to apprentices who undergo apprenticeship training under National Apprenticeship Training Scheme (NATS) of Ministry of Education for the period from 2021-22 to 2025-26.**
- Approximately 9 lakh apprentices** will be **trained** by industry and commercial organisations.

Scheme Summary

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Nodal Ministry | Ministry of Education |
| Aim | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enhance the employability of students who have successfully completed the apprenticeship training• To raise the standards of skill level by strengthening the skill ecosystem• To provide employment to approximately 7 lakh youths in the next five years |
| Key Features | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• This scheme in India is a one year programme equipping technically qualified youth with practical knowledge and skills required in their field of work.• The Apprentices are imparted training by the organizations at their place of work.• During the period of apprenticeship, the apprentices are paid a stipend amount, 50% of which is reimbursable to the employer from Government of India (GoI).• At the end of the training period the apprentices are issued a Certificate of Proficiency by <u>GoI</u> which can be registered at all employment exchanges across India as valid employment experience.• The apprentices are placed for training at Central, State and Private organizations which have excellent training facilities. |

Q40. Delimitation Commission for which of the following States/UTs has submitted its final report in May 2022?

- A. Ladakh
- B. Uttarakhand
- C. Jammu and Kashmir
- D. Rajasthan
- E. Arunachal Pradesh

Covered in EduTap Course: Current Affairs Magazine May 2022

2.165 Govt notifies new J&K electoral map: 47 seats for Kashmir, Jammu gets 43

- Recently a **3-member Delimitation Commission** submitted its **final order**, in which it recommended an increase in the **number of seats in the Jammu Division to 43 from 37 seats earlier**, and that in the **Kashmir Valley to 47 from 46 earlier**.

Q41. Which among the following statement is/are correct about the PM SVANidhi scheme?

1. The Scheme has been extended till 2024.

2. The approval is expected to benefit nearly 1.2 crore citizens of Urban India.
3. The loan amount under the scheme has increased the loan amount to Rs. 10000 crore

A. 1 and 2 only

B. 1 and 3 only

C. 2 and 3 only

D. 1, 2 and 3

E. None of the above

Covered in EduTap Course: SchemesTap April 2022 (Part-2), Mock Test Practice Live Current Affairs Part 1

1.16 Prime Minister Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi)

What's in News

News 1:

- The union cabinet has approved continuation of PM SVANidhi scheme till December 2024.
- The approval has increased the loan amount to Rs. 8,100 crore from previous Rs. 5000 crore.
- 31.9 lakh loans have been sanctioned and 29.6 lakh loans (amounting to Rs. 2,931 crore) have been disbursed (as on April 25, 2022).
- The beneficiary Street Vendors have conducted more than 13.5 crore digital transactions and have been given a cashback of Rs. 10 crore.
- An amount of Rs. 51 crore has been paid as Interest Subsidy.

MCQs for Practice



Q75. Recently (April 2022), Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved the continuation of lending under the Prime Minister Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) December 2024. The scheme had envisaged to facilitate loans for an amount of Rs. _____ crore for providing affordable collateral-free loans to the Street Vendors.

- a) 5000
- b) 8100
- c) 7500
- d) 10000
- e) 12000

Answer: (b) 8100

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Q42. Which of the following Oil and Marketing Companies (OMC) has recently (May, 2022) launched M15 petrol?

A. IOCL

B. BPCL

C. HPCL

D. Nayara Energy

E. Reliance Petroleum

Covered in EduTap Course: Current Affairs Magazine May 2022, RBI grade B 2022 Super Marathon (Day 9)

1.34 Indian Oil Corporation lunches 'M15 Petrol' on Pilot Basis in Assam

- **Indian Oil Corporation (IOC)** has launched **M15 petrol** (petrol blended with 15% Methanol) on a pilot basis in the **Tinsukia (Assam)**.
- IOC's Digboi refinery will supply Methanol for blending purpose.

Additional Information:

- Digboi has the oldest oil well under operation in India.

Q. 9



Which of the following Oil and Marketing Companies (OMC) have recently (May, 2022) launched **M15** petrol on a pilot basis in (Assam)?

A. IOCL

B. HPCL

C. BPCL

D. Reliance Petroleum

E. ONGC

Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) has launched **M15 petrol** (petrol blended with 15% Methanol) on a pilot basis in the **Tinsukia (Assam)**.
IOC's Digboi refinery will supply Methanol for blending purpose.

Answer: Option A



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Q43. Recently (April 2022), Indian Air Force in collaboration with which of the following companies has taken a leap forward in fuel supply chain management by introducing a 'Fleet Card - Fuel on Move' for its varied fleet of vehicles?

A. Bharat Petroleum

- B. Hindustan Petroleum
- C. Indian Oil Corporation
- D. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation
- E. Oil India Limited

Covered in EduTap Course: Current Affairs Magazine April 2022

1.367 Fleet Card-Fuel on move

- Indian Air Force in collaboration with Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has taken a leap forward in fuel supply chain management by introducing a 'Fleet Card - Fuel on Move'
- Fleet Card- Fuel on move has been introduced to facilitate the refueling of convoys belonging to the Indian Air Force.

Additional Information:

- This will help IAF to utilize the vast network of retail fuel distributors across the country to refuel its vehicles on the move.

Q44. Which among the following country will host World Environment Day 2022 in June 2022?

- A. Switzerland
- B. Sweden
- C. Finland
- D. Norway
- E. Italy

Q45. Nand Mulchandani has been appointed as Chief Technology Officer of _____.

- A. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
- B. European Space Agency
- C. National Investigation Agency (NIA)
- D. Central Investigation Agency (CIA)
- E. Interpol

Covered in EduTap Course: Current Affairs Magazine May 2022

| | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---|----|---|
| Nand Mulchandani | Chief Technology Officer(CTO) | Central Intelligence Agency(CIA), USA | -- | He is the first ever CTO of CIA & the first-ever Indian Origin Person to become the CTO of the CIA. He is from Delhi. |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---|----|---|

Q46. According to Gold Monetization Schemes 2015, the Medium-Term Government Deposit (MTGD) can be withdrawn after _____ years.

- A. 3 years
- B. 4 years
- C. 5 years
- D. 6 years
- E. 7 years

Covered in EduTap Course: RBI Notifications October 2021

| Type of Deposit | Lock-in period | Actual period for which the deposit has run | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---|---|---|---|
| | | Up to 6 months | >6 months and <1 year | ≥1 year and <2 years | ≥2 years and <3 years |
| MTGD | 3 years | No interest | Applicable rate for MTGD at the time of deposit minus 1.25% | Applicable rate for MTGD at the time of deposit minus 1.00% | Applicable rate for MTGD at the time of deposit minus 0.75% |

Q47. Which among the following state has opened the country's first Greenfield grain-based ethanol plant?

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

Covered in EduTap Course: Current Affairs Magazine May 2022

2.92 India's First Greenfield Grain-Based Ethanol Production Plant Inaugurated in Bihar

- Recently, the Chief Minister of Bihar, opened the country's first greenfield grain-based ethanol factory in Purnia (or Purnea).
- This plant is set to produce 65,000 litres of ethanol per day and it will need 150 tons of maize and rice every day.
 - Two more such units are ready to be inaugurated in Gopalganj and Bhojpur district, respectively.

Q48. "My Country My Life" is an autobiography of _____.

- A. Sheela Dixit
- B. Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- C. Lal Krishna Advani
- D. Jaswant Singh
- E. Manmohan Singh

Q49. Which among the following is not among the top five sectors of National Monetization Pipeline?

- A. Roads
- B. Railways
- C. Power
- D. Telecom
- E. Solar Energy

Covered in EduTap Course: Current Affairs Magazine December 2021

• Estimated Potential of NMP

- The aggregate asset pipeline under NMP over the four-year period, FY 2022-2025, is indicatively valued at Rs 6.0 lakh crore.
- The estimated value corresponds to ~14% of the proposed outlay for Centre under NIP (Rs 43 lakh crore).
- Top 5 sectors (by estimated value) capture ~83% of the aggregate pipeline value, viz, Roads (27%) followed by Railways (25%), Power (15%), oil & gas pipelines (8%) and Telecom (6%).
- 15% of assets with an indicative value of Rs 0.88 lakh crore will be rolled out in the FY22.
- Rs 1.62 lakh crore, Rs 1.80 lakh crore and Rs 1.67 lakh crore will be rolled out in FY-23, FY-24 and FY-25 respectively.

Q50. According to National Infrastructure Pipeline, which among the following sector is not among the top 4 sectors as per the sector-wise annual projected capital expenditure?

A. Energy

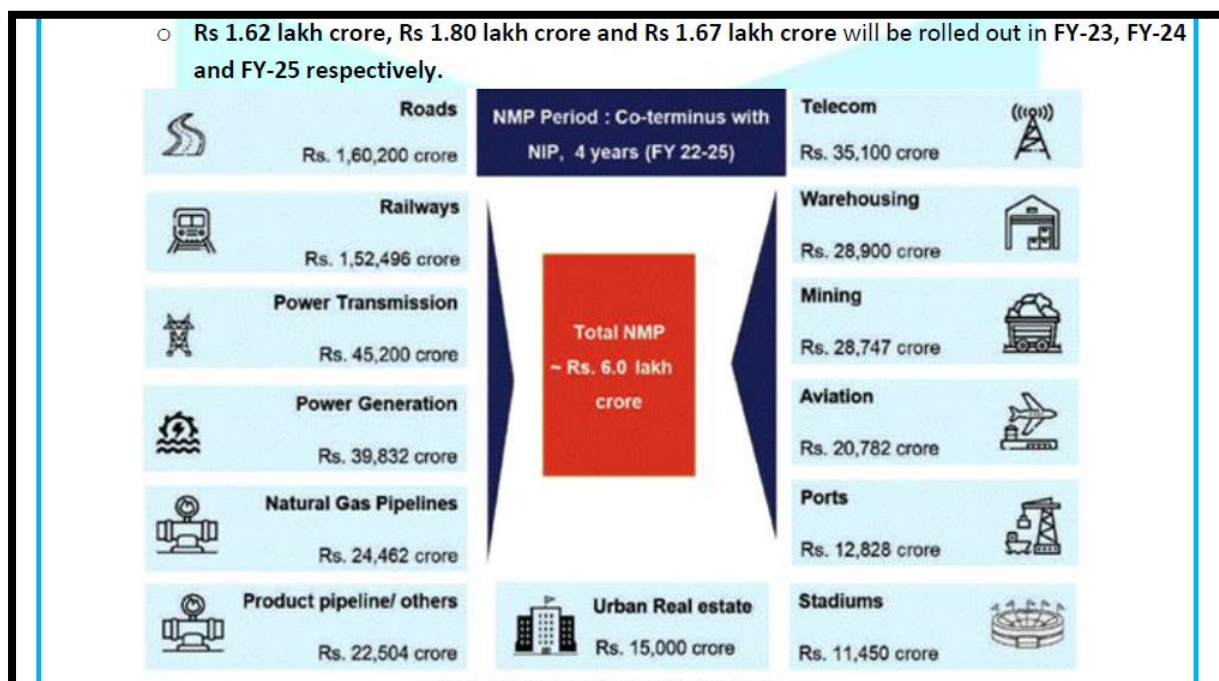
B. Urban

C. Social Infrastructure

D. Railways

E. Roads

Covered in EduTap Course: Current Affairs Magazine December 2021



Q51. GST Revenue collection has crossed 1.5 lakh crore for the first time in _____.

A. March 2022

B. April 2022

C. May 2022

D. January 2022

E. February 2022

Covered in EduTap Course: Current Affairs Magazine May 2022

2.194 GST collection rises to all-time high of ₹1.68 lakh crore in April 2022

- According to Finance ministry data, **monthly collection under the Goods and Services Tax (GST)** has peaked to an **all-time high** of around **Rs 1.68 lakh crore** in **April 2022**.
- **GST collection crossed the Rs 1.5 lakh crore-mark for the first time in April 2022** and the Rs 1 lakh crore-mark for the tenth month in a row.

Q52. Recently (March 2022), which among the following Automatic Train Protection (ATP) System has been developed by Indian Railway on its own?

A. KAVACH

B. Trishool

C. Dhaal

D. PRAHAR

E. None of the above

Covered in EduTap Course: Current Affairs Magazine March 2022

1.74 'Kavach' Automatic Train Protection System

- The **Indian Railways** has tested '**Kavach**'-Automatic Train Protection System between **Gullaguda-Chitgidda** Railway stations of **South Central Railway**.

About Kavach

- It is **India's indigenous automatic protection system**, which is in development since 2012, under the name **Train Collision Avoidance System (TCAS)** (renamed to **Kavach** or "**armour**").
- **Developed by:** Research Design and Standards Organization (RDSO).
- It is a set of electronic devices and Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) devices installed in locomotives, in the signaling system as well as the tracks.
- It can help prevent accidents on rail tracks like collision of trains.

Q53. ASEEM Portal is related to_____.

A. Livelihood and Employment

B. Prevention of Human Trafficking

C. Bootstrap startups

D. Rural Development

E. Promotion of MSMEs

Covered in EduTap Course: Current Affairs Magazine April 2022

2.46 E-Shram Registered Unorganised Workers Getting Decent Jobs through NCS

- Recently, National Career Services (NCS) portal has been integrated with E-Shram portal.
- The linkage has enabled unorganized workers registered on e-Shram to seamlessly register on NCS and look for better job opportunities through NCS.
- So far, more than 26,000 e-Shram beneficiaries have registered on NCS.

Background

- The Union Finance Minister had announced the interlinking of the following four portals during Budget Speech 2022-23:
 - NCS Portal
 - E-Shram Portal
 - ASEEM (Aatmanirbhar Skilled Employee Employer Mapping) Portal
 - UDYAM (Udyam Registration portal for Micro Small & Medium Enterprises)



Q54. The main objective of DESH Stack e Portal is to provide skilling, upskilling and reskilling opportunities through API-based platforms. In DESH what does 'E' stands for?

- A. Employment
- B. Encouragement
- C. Empowerment
- D. Ecosystem**
- E. Enlightenment

Covered in EduTap Course: Union Budget 2022-23

- 'One class-One TV channel' programme of PM e-VIDYA to be expanded to 200 TV channels.
- Launch of **Digital Ecosystem for Skilling and Livelihood (DESH-Stack e-portal)**.
 - ✓ This is to empower citizens to skill, re skill or upskill through on-line training.
- Start-ups will be promoted to facilitate 'Drone Shakti' and for Drone-As-A-Service (DrAAS).

Education
Building Smart India With Quality Skills

Startups to Facilitate Drone Shakti for Drone-As-A-Service

750 Virtual Labs in Science & Mathematics

75 Skilling E-Labs for Simulated Learning Environment

Digital University with Universal Education

Launch of DESH-Stack E-Portal: A Digital Ecosystem for Skilling and Livelihood

High Quality E-Content through Digital Teachers

'One Class One TV' Channel Programme Expanded from 12 to 200 TV Channels

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Q55. The Reserve Bank of India and _____ have announced the project to link Unified Payments Interface and PayNow for faster transactions. The UPI-PayNow linkage is targeted for operationalisation by July 2022.

- A. Myanmar
- B. Maldives
- C. Germany
- D. Singapore**
- E. Vietnam

Covered in EduTap Course: RBI Notifications September 2021

1.24 India and Singapore to link their Fast Payment Systems – Unified Payments Interface and PayNow

- Recently, in September 2021, The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) announced a project to link their respective fast payment systems viz. Unified Payments Interface (UPI) and PayNow. The linkage is targeted for operationalisation by July 2022.

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Q56. National Forensic Science University has been set up under which among the following ministry?

- A. Ministry of Science and Technology
- B. Ministry of Home Affairs
- C. Ministry of Finance
- D. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- E. Prime Minister's Office

Q57. Cyclone Asani, which developed over southeast regions of Bay of Bengal and intensified into a 'severe cyclone' was named by _____.

- A. Bangladesh
- B. Myanmar
- C. Sri Lanka
- D. Thailand
- E. Indonesia

Covered in EduTap Course: Current Affairs Magazine May 2022

1.291 Cyclone- Asani

- **Asani cyclone** is the first cyclone of 2022 which is formed over the Southeastern part of the **Bay of Bengal**.
- The cyclone has been named **Asani**, which in Sri Lankan local language, Sinhalese means “**wrath**”.
- The **Asani** storm has a **speed of 25 km per hour** and the winds are **120 km per hour**.

Q58. Financial Stability Board represents which of the following organization?

- A. SCO
- B. G-7
- C. G-20
- D. ASEAN
- E. BIMSTEC

Covered in EduTap Course: Current Affairs Magazine November 2021

1.134 JP Morgan named World's Most Systemic Bank

- JP Morgan Chase has been named the World's most Systemic bank in the latest annual ranking of world's 30 most systemic banks.
- The new rankings have been published by the global regulator, Financial Stability Board (FSB).
- The FSB made up of regulators from G20 countries divides 30 banks between four "buckets" (categories).

Q59. Which of the following statement is/are correct about interest rate and bond price?

1. Interest rate is negatively related to bond prices.
2. If interest rate and yield is rising bond prices will fall.
3. Interest rate positively related to bond prices.

A. Only 1 and 3

B. Only 1 and 2

C. Only 2 and 3

D. All 1, 2 and 3

E. None of the above

Covered in EduTap Course: Finance Course Chapter 2 (Bond Basics)

3.8 Putting It All Together: The Link between Price and Yield and Interest Rate

1. Interest Rate to Bond Price Relationship

- a. Decrease in Interest Rate Results in Increase in Bond Price
- b. Increase in Interest Rate results in decrease in Bond Price

2. Yield to Price Relationship

When price goes up, yield goes down and vice versa. Technically, you'd say the bond's price and its yield are inversely related.

3. Interest Rate, Price and Yield in the Market

- I. When interest rates rise, the prices of bonds in the market fall, thereby raising the yield of the bonds. If you apply common sense, this is right also because when interest rate increase, yield should also increase otherwise nobody will invest in bonds as Fixed deposits will offer better rate of Interest
- II. When interest rates fall, the prices of bonds in the market rise, thereby lowering the yield of the older bonds and bringing them into line with newer bonds being issued with lower coupons. If you apply common sense, this is

Q60. India has recently become the only country to adopt the T+1 settlement system after _____.

A. China

B. Russia

C. United States of America

D. Germany

E. Canada

Covered in EduTap Course: Current Affairs Magazine February 2022

3.4 India to move to T+1 settlement cycle

- Recently, the new T+1 Stock Settlement Rules will be implemented in a phased manner starting from, 25th February, 2022.
 - Currently, Indian stock exchanges follow T+2 days settlement.
 - ✓ Settlement of funds & securities happens on two business days after the day the order executes, or T+2 (trade date plus two days).

What are T+1 Stock Settlement Rule?

- T+1 means that trade-related settlements must be done within one day of the transaction's completion.

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- For example, if you buy shares on Wednesday, they will be credited to your Demat account by the next day.

Benefits of the Settlement Rule:

Q61. T Raja Kumar, a senior advisor at MHA, has been appointed as the president of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), the global money laundering and terrorism financing watchdog. He is from which country?

- A. Nepal
- B. Bhutan
- C. Singapore
- D. Sri Lanka
- E. Thailand

Covered in EduTap Course: Current Affairs Magazine March 2022

| | | | | |
|-----|---------------|-----------|------------------------------------|---------------|
| 17. | T. Raja Kumar | President | Financial Action Task Force (FATF) | Marcus Pleyer |
|-----|---------------|-----------|------------------------------------|---------------|

Q62. The Sagarmala programme is the flagship programme of the Ministry of Shipping to promote port-led development in the country through _____ of potentially navigable waterways maritime trade routes.

- A. 7500 km
- B. 8600 km
- C. 12300 km
- D. 13750 km
- E. 14500 km

Key Features

- **Sagarmala Development Company Limited (SDCL)** established under Ministry of Shipping via the **Companies Act, 2013** with an initial **Authorized Share Capital** of **Rs. 1,000 Crore** and a **Subscribed Share Capital** of **Rs. 250 Crore** will provide equity support for the projects.
 - SDCL will provide **equity support** for the project **Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs)** set up by the **Ports / State / Central Ministries** and funding window and /or implement only those residual projects which cannot be funded by any other means / mode.
- **Key Focus** - India's 7,500 km long coastline, 14500 km of potentially navigable waterways and strategic locations
- As part of Sagarmala Programme, more than 574 projects (Cost: Rs. 6.01 Lacs Cr.) have been identified for implementation, during 2015-2035

Q63. What is India's Rank in Global Fisheries Protection?

- A. 1st
- B. 2nd
- C. 3rd
- D. 4th
- E. 5th

Q64. Which of the following has won the 'Khelo India University Games 2021'?

- A. JAIN University
- B. Lovely Professional University
- C. Punjab University
- D. Shivaji University
- E. University of Calicut

Covered in EduTap Course: Current Affairs Magazine May 2022, RBI grade B 2022 Super Marathon (Day 9)

1.319 Khelo India University Games 2021 Champions

- **JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)** became the winner of the Khelo India University Games 2021.
- The University team topped the chart with **20 gold, 7 silver and 5 bronze medals**.
- **Lovely Professional University (LPU)** stood **second** with 17 golds and **Punjab University** at **third** position with 15 gold medals.

Q. 80



Which of the following team has recently (May 2022) won the **Khelo** India University Games 2021 held in Bengaluru?

- A. JAIN (Deemed to be University)
- B. LPU
- C. Panjab University
- D. Savitribai Phule Pune University
- E. SRM University

The University team topped the chart **with 20 gold, 7 silver and 5 bronze medals**.
Lovely Professional University (LPU) stood **second** with 17 golds and **Punjab University** at **third** position with 15 gold medals.

Answer: Option A



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Q65. The World Forestry Congress (WFC) is held every six years since 1926 under the auspices of the _____, in association with the government of the host country.

- A. **Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)**
- B. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- C. Conservation International
- D. Worldwide fund for Nature (WWF)
- E. Greenpeace

Covered in EduTap Course: Current Affairs Magazine May 2022

2.105 Seoul Forest Declaration Endorsed at XV World Forestry Congress (WFC 2021)

- Recently, the **XV World Forestry Congress (WFC 2021)** was held at **Coex, Seoul, South Korea**.
- **Organised by:** Korea Forest Service (KFS) and **Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO)**
- It is the **largest ever global gathering on forests**, organized **every six years**.
- **Theme for 2022:** “Building a Green, Healthy and Resilient Future with Forests”.
- During the event, the **Seoul Forest Declaration** was **endorsed by 141 Participant countries**.

Q66. When was BIMSTEC formed?

- A. 1991
- B. 1995
- C. 1997
- D. 2001
- E. 2004

Covered in EduTap Course: Current Affairs Magazine August 2021

Key Highlights

- The United Nations (UN) Food System Summit 2021 was highlighted during the meeting.
- BIMSTEC Members have lauded India for offering six slots of scholarships each for Master and PhD programmes in agriculture and its other initiatives including the seed sector.

About BIMSTEC

- **Establishment: 1997; Headquarters: Dhaka, Bangladesh**
- BIMSTEC comprises 7 member countries viz
 - 5 South Asian countries- Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal and Sri Lanka
 - 2 South East Asian countries- Myanmar and Thailand

Q67. In India, the second largest provider of employment after agriculture is:

- A. Textile Sector
- B. Real Estate
- C. Manufacturing
- D. Services Sector
- E. Railways

Q68. Ministry of Culture has organised PAN India Programme “Jharokha” in how many States?

- A. 10
- B. 11
- C. 12
- D. 13
- E. 15

Covered in EduTap Course: Current Affairs Magazine March 2022

1.89 Jharokha - Compendium of Indian handicraft/ handloom, art and culture

- Ministry of Culture and Ministry of Textiles have organized “Jharokha-Compendium of Indian handicraft/ handloom, art and culture” at 16 locations in 13 states and Union Territories (UT).
- The first event under the celebration has been organized on the occasion of International Women’s Day at Rani Kamlapati Railway Station in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.

Additional Information

- Kamlapati Railway Station is named after the brave and fearless Queen Kamlapati of the Gond kingdom of Madhya Pradesh.

Q69. Which of the following has launched the first Exchange Traded ‘Bharat Bond’?

- A. ICICI Prudential
- B. Aditya Birla Capital
- C. Edelweiss
- D. HDFC Capital
- E. National Stock Exchange

Q70. According to Union Budget 2022-23, how much amount of Fund has been allocated for Jal Jeevan Mission?

- A. Rs. 40,000 crore
- B. Rs. 50,000 crore
- C. Rs. 35,000 crore
- D. Rs. 60,000 crore
- E. Rs. 68,000 crore

Covered in EduTap Course: Union Budget 2022-23

| Core Schemes | |
|---|--------|
| Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (RSBY) | 7,857 |
| Krishonnati Yojana | 7,183 |
| Blue Revolution | 1,891 |
| Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna (PMKSY) | 12,954 |
| Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana | 10,433 |
| Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY) | 19,000 |
| Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (PMAY) | 48,000 |
| Jal Jeevan Mission | 60,000 |
| Swachh Bharat Mission | 2,300 |

Q71. Which of the following is part of the Memorandum of Company Act?

1. The objective of the Company
2. State in which the company is located
3. This clause states the liability of the members of the company. The Liability can be limited or unlimited
4. The name of the company should be stated in this clause.

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

Q72. Under which of the following conditions does the DICGC give money to the liquidator?

1. If a bank goes into liquidation.
2. If a bank is reconstructed or amalgamated/merged with another bank
3. If the bank wishes to withdraw from the DICGC

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

Q73. An exchange rate system got implemented after World War 2. This system was accepted on the basis of which declaration?

- A. Bretton Woods
- B. Marrakesh Agreement
- C. International Finance Agreement
- D. Foreign Account Tax Compliance
- E. None of the above

Q74. Which of the following is not among the baseline assumptions of the monetary policy committee of April 2022?

1. Normal monsoon in 2022
2. Average crude oil price (Indian basket) of US\$ 95 per barrel
3. Inflation at 5.7% in 2022-23

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

Covered in EduTap Course: RBI Notification April 2022 (Part-2)

1.3 RBI releases Monetary Policy Statement, 2022-23 Resolution of the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) April 6-8, 2022

- Recently, in April 2022, the RBI has released Monetary Policy Statement, 2022-23 Resolution of the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) April 6-8, 2022.

Highlights

On the basis of an assessment of the current and evolving macroeconomic situation, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) at its meeting decided to:

- keep the policy repo rate under the liquidity adjustment facility (LAF) unchanged at 4.0 per cent.
- The marginal standing facility (MSF) rate and the Bank Rate remain unchanged at 4.25 per cent. The standing deposit facility (SDF) rate, which will now be the floor of the LAF corridor, will be at 3.75 per cent.
- The MPC also decided to remain accommodative while focusing on withdrawal of accommodation to ensure that inflation remains within the target going forward, while supporting growth.

Q75. Indian peacekeepers has been awarded UN medals for outstanding performance, for serving in which of the following country?

- A. Ghana
- B. Caribbean Island
- C. South Sudan
- D. Syria
- E. Mongolia

Q76. How many members in the monetary policy committee of Reserve Bank of India are appointed by the Government of India?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5

Covered in EduTap Course: Current Affairs Magazine May 2022

2.190 Rajiv Ranjan replaces Mridul Sagar in monetary policy committee

- Recently, the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has approved the nomination of Rajiv Ranjan as an ex-officio member of the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC).
- Rajiv Ranjan is an Executive Director at RBI
- He also heads the department of economic and policy research of RBI
- He replaced Mridul Sagar.

Members of the MPC

- MPC comprises six members viz,
 - Three internal members of the RBI - Dr Shaktikanta Das, Governor, RBI (Ex-officio, Chairperson), Michael Debabrata Patra & Rajiv Ranjan.
 - Three External members nominated the Central Government: Ashima Goyal, Shashank Bhide & Jayanth Varma

Q77. National Centre for Financial Education (NCFE), a non profit organization was set up under which section of the company act 2013?

A) Section 5

B) Section 6

C) Section 7

D) Section 8

E) None of the above

Q78. Government of India is selling 100% stake in AI, ____% stake in AI Express Limited (AIXL) and all of the government's ____% stake in AI-SATS, which is a joint venture with Singapore-based ground handling company SATS Limited.

A. 75, 50

B. 75, 75

C. 100, 50

D. 100, 75

E. 100, 100

Covered in EduTap Course: Current Affairs Magazine January 2022

1.46 Canada Court allows Devas Shareholders to seize 50% Of Air India's Funds

- A Canadian court has allowed Devas Multimedia shareholders to seize 50% of Air India's funds held by global airlines body International Air Transportation Association (IATA).
- The court has also freed the funds of Airports Authority of India (AAI), which were seized by the Devas Multimedia.

Q79. Which among the following telecommunication company has joined the SEA-ME-WE-6 undersea cable consortium to scale up its high-speed global network capacity and serve India's fast growing digital economy?

- A. Reliance Jio
- B. Bharti Airtel
- C. Vodafone-Idea
- D. BSNL
- E. None of the above

Covered in EduTap Course: Current Affairs Magazine March 2022

1.10 Recent developments in Undersea Cable Systems

- Bharti Airtel has joined the SEA-ME-WE-6 undersea cable consortium to enhance its high-speed global network capacity.
- Reliance Jio has announced to introduce its India-Asia-Xpress (IAX) undersea cable system in Hulhumale, Maldives in partnership with Ocean Connect Maldives.

About SEA-ME-WE-6

- South East Asia–Middle East–Western Europe 6 (SEA-ME-WE-6) is a proposed optical fiber submarine communications cable system to carry telecommunications between Southeast Asia, Middle East and Western Europe.
- It is a 19,200 km network, which will run from Singapore to France.
- Currently, there are 13 members in the entire consortium.

Q80. As per State of World's Forests (SOFO) 2022, forests cover ___% of the global land area.

- A. 29%
- B. 31%
- C. 33%
- D. 27%
- E. 26%

Covered in EduTap Course: Reports & Indices May 2022 Part 1

1.7 The State of the World's Forest 2022 (SOFO 2022)

Released by- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

About the report-

- The report is published every two years and presents an analysis of the interaction between forests and people, with a focus on a specific pertinent topic.
- It explains the importance of forests to the global economy and biodiversity and is regarded as one of the most important stocktakes on forest ecosystems.

Key findings of the report-

- The world has lost 420 million hectares (mha), approximately 10.34% of its total forest area in the last 30 years (between 1990 and 2020) due to deforestation.
 - The forests cover 31% of the Earth's land surface (4.06 billion ha).
 - Though the rate of deforestation was declining, 10 mha of forests were lost every year between 2015 and 2020.

Section: - Reasoning

Directions (81-83): Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below.

There are 7 persons in the family P, Q, R, S, T, U, and V. V is the father-in-law of U. U has a brother P. P is the brother-in-law of T. V has only 2 children. U is elder than P but younger than R. S is the grandmother of Q. T is the father of Q. Ages of S is 41 which is 10 more than V. Age of P is 23.

Note: It is to be assumed husband is elder than the wife.

Q81. How is S related to Q?

- A. Paternal grandfather
- B. Paternal grandmother
- C. Maternal grandmother
- D. Maternal grandfather
- E. None of these

Q82. How is V related to S?

- A. Husband
- B. Wife
- C. Son

D. Daughter

E. None of these

Q83. what is the possible age of R?

A. 42

B. 32

C. 29

D. 35

E. 22

Directions (84-88): Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below.

There are 9 persons A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I living in 3 flats P, Q, and R. Flat P is to the west of Flat Q and Flat R is to the east of Flat Q. Each flat has 3 floors numbered 1 to 3 from bottom to top respectively. All the people are from a different county viz India, Pakistan, China, Russia, USA, UK, South Africa, UAE, and Singapore but not necessarily in the same order.

No person is to the left of the person who is from USA. There is a gap of 1 floor between the person from USA and China but they not live in same flat. Person A is from India and Person H is not from South Africa. Person G lives in flat R. Person H is from UK and lives in flat R. Person from South Africa lives in floor 2. Person from UAE doesn't live in flat R. Person from China and Russia lives in same flat. There is a gap of 1 floor between person from Pakistan and UAE and they live in different flats. Person E and C lives on top floor. Person from Singapore lives on Top floor in flat Q. Person E is not from Singapore. Person A and the one who is from UK lives in same floor but not in same flat. There is one floor above and below the person from UK. Person from UAE lives in first floor. Person B is south of Person E. Person from Russia is in the east of person from UAE. Person from India lives immediate south of the person from Singapore. Person F lives in flat P above the person B. D is from Russia. Person from China doesn't live on first floor.

Q84. G is from which country?

A. China

B. Russia

C. Singapore

D. UAE

E. Pakistan

Q85. USA lives in which floor and flat.

- A. Floor 3 and Flat R
- B. Floor 3 and Flat P
- C. Floor 1 and Flat R
- D. Floor 1 and Flat Q

E. None of these

Q86. Find the one which is not right.

A. E- Pakistan- Flat P

B. I- UAE- Flat P

C. A- India- Flat Q

D. C- Singapore- Floor 3

E. F- South Africa- floor 2

Q87. Which of the following is true?

A. A- South Africa

B. Pakistan- floor1

C. Russia- floor 3

D. B- USA

E. G- Flat Q

Q88. Who lives below the person from Russia?

A. E

B. Person from UAE

C. No one

D. Person from India

E. B

Directions (89): Study the following information carefully and answer the conclusions that don't follow?

Q89. Statement: Some carroms are wood. Some woods are games. All Cricket is game. No game is fruit. Only A few veggies are fruits.

Conclusion I: All woods being veggies is a possibility

Conclusion II: All veggies can be fruits.

Conclusion III: At least some cricket is wood.

- A. Only Conclusion I
- B. Only conclusion I and II
- C. Only conclusions I and III
- D. Only conclusions II and III**
- E. All Conclusion I, II and III

Directions (90): Study the following information carefully and answer the conclusions that follow?

Q90. Only a few cats are lions. Some lions are female. All cats are males.

Conclusion I: All cats being lions is a possibility.

Conclusion II: All females being cat is a possibility

Conclusion III: At least some lions are males

- A. Only Conclusion I
- B. Only conclusion I and II
- C. Only conclusions III
- D. Only conclusions II and III**
- E. None follows

Directions (91): In these questions, a relationship between different elements is shown in the statements. These statements are followed by two conclusions. Give answer-

M&N means M is neither greater than nor equal to N

M%N means M is neither smaller than nor greater than N

M*N means M is not greater N

M\$N means M is greater than N

M@N means M is either greater than or equal to N

Q91. Which of the following will make S>P definitely true?

I: P\$E@I*S%M

II: I%L@P%K*G*S

III: B*P%Y&N*S

- A. If only Conclusion I follows
- B. If only conclusion II follows
- C. If both Conclusion I and II follows
- D. If only conclusion III follows**
- E. If both the conclusion I and III follows.

Q92. In which of the following $K > T$ is definitely true and $K > L$ definitely false?

- A. $H > G > K = P \leq Q \leq R = N$; $L = C \geq E = N \leq Y < W$; $F < I < Z > G > T = S \geq B$
- B. $H > G < K = P \leq Q \leq R = N$; $L = C \geq E > N \leq Y < W$; $F < I < Z > G < T = S \geq B$
- C. $H > G < K = P \leq Q \leq R = N$; $L = C \geq E > N \leq Y < W$; $F < I < Z > G > T = S \geq B$
- D. $H > G \leq K = P \leq Q \leq R = N$; $L = C \geq E \leq N \leq Y < W$; $F < I < Z > G \geq T = S \geq B$
- E. none of these

Directions (93): Study the following information carefully and answer the conclusions that follow?

Q93. Statement: Only fish is water. Some fish is not aquatic. All aquatic is sea. No sea is lakes. Some lakes are waterfalls

Conclusion I: All fish can be waterfall.

Conclusion II: Some waterfall can be aquatic

Conclusion III: All sea can be fish

- A. If only Conclusion I follows
- B. If only conclusion II follows
- C. If both Conclusion I and II follows
- D. If both conclusion I and III follows
- E. If both conclusion II and III follows.

Directions (94): In the question given below a passage is given followed by three statements. Read it carefully and answer the question that follows.

China is still only a middle-income country with a per capita income just above \$10,000, one-sixth of the USA's. It will surely keep rising for a long time. But after it becomes a high-income country with a per capita income of \$20,000-30,000, it will stumble and stagnate unless its political system becomes more flexible.

I. China follows the model of the original four Asian Tigers – Singapore, Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong.

II. China has become hegemon of the 21st century.

III. The Chinese model is far superior and will flourish much longer.

Q94. Which of the following inference can be drawn?

- A. only I & III
- B. only III
- C. only I
- D. only II & III
- E. None

Directions (95-99): Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below:

When a word and number arrangement machine is given an input line of words and numbers, it arranges them following a particular rule. The following is an illustration of an input and its rearrangement.

Input: steno 89 bike 17 Map 46 dog 67 Tame 55 Yak 24 Light 96

Step I: 18 steno 89 bike Map 46 dog 67 tame 55 24 light 96 xyak

Step II: cike 18 steno 89 map 46 dog 67 tame 55 24 light xyak 95

Step III: 23 cike 18 steno 89 map 46 dog 67 55 light xyak 95 uame

Step IV: cdog 23 cike 18 steno map 46 67 55 light xyak 95 uame 90

Step V: 45 cdog 23 cike 18 map 67 55 light xyak 95 uame 90 tteno

Step VI: klight 45 cdog 23 cike 18 map 55 xyak 95 uame 90 tteno 68

Step VII: 56 klight 45 cdog 23 cike 18 xyak 95 uame 90 tteno 68 lmap

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

Input: Car 11 Pack 62 Ignite 83 Too 48 Draw 29 Adieu 74 noon 33

Q95. Which element is third to the right of the eighth from left end in step IV?

A. uoo

B. 84

C. bdieu

D. draw

E. 33

Q96. which step has elements in these manner "bdieu 12 62 ignite"?

A. Step III

B. Step V

C. Step IV

D. Both step III and IV

E. Both step IV and V

Q97. Which of the following Step V has in the same manner?

A. uoo opack 73

B. ignite 48 uoo

C. 48 draw uoo

D. 12 ignite 48

E. 12 car 62

Q98. which is the third element from left end in step II and third element from right in step VII respectively.

A. bdieu, opack

- B. 34, 73
- C. bcar, 61
- D. car, mnoon
- E. 12, mnoon

Q99. Which of the following is not right in any step?

- A. 30 bdieu 12
- B. draw uoo 73
- C. uoo 84 opack
- D. 47 cdraw 34
- E. 73 mnoon 61

Direction (100-104): Study the following instruction carefully and answer the question given below.

Eight persons F, G, H, I, J, K, L and M were born in different months, viz January, April, June and October, on two different dates – 12th or 27th. Only one person was born on each date. Each of them has different ages viz 13, 19, 25, 34, 45, 50, 65, 71 but not necessarily in the same order.

F was born in April. Only one person was born in the month between F and the one whose age is 65, who was not born in January. Only one person was born between the ones whose ages are 50 and 65 respectively. Only five persons were born between G and K, who was born in the month after G. K was not born on 27th. I was born on date before L and both of them were born in the same month. No one was born on date before the one whose age is 25. The number of persons born before J is the same as the number of persons born after the date whose age is 65. No one is born between F and the one whose age is 19. H's age is not 19. H was born in month before the month of M but not immediately before. Only four persons were born between M, whose age is 45, and the one whose age is 34. M was born in the month that is after the month of the one whose age is 34. One of the persons born in June has age 13.

Q100. Who among the following has age 34?

- A. H
- B. F
- C. L
- D. M
- E. None of these

Q101. Who was born exactly between the person aged 45 and J.

- A. G
- B. I
- C. K

D. M

E. L

Q102. what is the age of H?

A. 65

B. 45

C. 13

D. 71

E. 19

Q103. Which of the following is not correct?

A. F-34- 12th April

B. I- 65- 12th June

C. L-13-27th October

D. H-71- 27th January

E. G-25- 12th January

Q104. Which one is the odd one out?

A. G

B. Person who is aged 19

C. M

D. Person who is aged 71

E. J

Directions (105): Question given below is followed by two arguments numbered I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is strong.

Q105. Statement: There is massive protest in university on dress-code. It is specifically for females.

Argument I: Protest is demanding it should be applied to both or none.

Argument II: Protest is demanding in place of dress code; security should be enhanced.

A. If only argument I is strong.

B. If only argument II is strong

C. If both I or II are strong

D. If neither I nor II is strong

E. If either I or II is strong

Directions (106-110): Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below:

Eight persons M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T have different designations in a company i.e., Chief General manager (CGM), General Manager (GM), Deputy General Manager (DGM), Assistant

General Manager (AGM), Manager, Assistant Manager (AM), Probationary Officer (PO), and Clerk. All the designations given are to be considered in a given order (as CGM is considered as Senior-most and Clerk is considered as the Junior-most). They all visited some different number of countries i.e., 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 15 but not in same order.

There are 3 persons in between the person who is AM and the person who visited 8 countries. Clerk has not visited the least number of countries. T is GM and R visited 2 countries. There are two persons in between O and the person visited 5 countries. S designated one place above R and he is not manager. CGM is not the person who visited highest number of countries. Person Q is AGM. Person who visited 15 countries is higher in designation than who visited 9 countries. M and P has post lower than AGM. P visited 3 countries and His post is lower than M. O visited highest number of countries. N visited 11 countries. AGM visited less number of countries than Manager but more number of countries than clerk.

Q106. Who visited 6 countries?

- A. N
- B. O
- C. Q
- D. P
- E. S

Q107. Who is above and below AGM respectively?

- A. person visited 15 countries, M
- B. O, person visited 5 countries
- C. N, R
- D. person visited 8 countries, Q
- E. M, O

Q108. What is the sum of countries visited by DGM and person S?

- A. 21
- B. 17
- C. 23
- D. 18
- E. 20

Q109. Which of the following is the odd one out?

- A. N
- B. DGM
- C. Manager
- D. R
- E. Clerk

Q110. Which of the following is not right?

- A. CGM-N-11
- B. AGM-Q-5**
- C. Manager-M-9
- D. PO-R-2
- E. DGM-O-15

Directions (111): Read the given passage and answer the question that question that follow.
Due to the increasing air pollution in the city, the Government has decided to reduce the use of vehicles older than ten years by the people in the city of Delhi. Old diesel vehicles pollute the air with their harmful emissions. To prevent pollution, the Government has decided to seize ten year old diesel vehicles from the roads of the city.

Q101. Which of the following argument could be made from the above passage?

- A. Eliminating old diesel vehicles would reduce air pollution in the city.**
- B. Old vehicles are better than new vehicles.
- C. Old vehicles cannot be eliminated as people will have to give up their vehicle
- D. Vehicular pollution would decrease if new vehicles are not allowed on the road.
- E. None of the above

Directions (112-114): Study the following information and give answer based on it:

Q112. Eight people are living in a building. Who is sitting at the topmost floor?

- I. Five person live between P and T. No person lives below T. Three people live between S and Q, who lives on the fourth floor from the bottom.
- II. Two persons live between S and T. P lives on third floor from the top. Four people live between S and R, who lives on 2nd floor.

- A. If data in Statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.**
- B. If data in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.
- C. If data in both the Statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question.
- D. If data in both the Statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.
- E. If data in either of the Statements alone is sufficient to answer the question.

Q113. Six persons have birthday on six days of a week starting from Monday to Saturday. Only one player has birthday on one day. Deepak has birthday on which day?
Statement I: Vinay has birthday just before Deepak, who is not the last one. Rohan has birthday on the first day of the week immediately followed by Shivam.

Statement II: Rohan and Vinay have birthday at a gap of one day such that Rohan has birthday on Monday. Deepak has birthday just before Rahul.

- A. If the data in statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question
- B. If the data in statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question
- C. If the data in statements I and II is necessary to answer the question
- D. If the data in statements I and II is not sufficient to answer the question
- E. If data in either statement I or II is sufficient to answer the question

Q114. In a football tournament, there were seven goalkeepers namely P to V, who saved different number of goals. Were the goals saved by T more than that of Q?

Statement I: U saved more goals than only two goalkeepers. P saved more goals than R, who was the third highest goal saver. T saved lesser goals than R but more than U.

Statement II: Q saved more goals than S but lesser than R. The goals saved by U was more than Q. P was not the highest goal saver.

Statement III: V saved more goals than R. Number of goals saved by P was less than one goalkeeper only. T saved more goals than U and S.

- A. If the data in statement I and II together is sufficient.
- B. If the data in statement II and III together is sufficient.
- C. If the data in all the statements together is necessary.
- D. If the data in all the statements together is not sufficient.
- E. If the data in any two of the three statements is sufficient.

Directions (115-119): Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below:

Seven cars namely Hyundai, Kia, Maruti, Renault, Skoda, Tata, Volkswagen are parked in a linear row and are facing in the north direction, but not necessarily in the same order. Distance between two adjacent cars is in consecutive multiple of 7, from left to right end.

Renault is parked 126m to the left of Tata.

Hyundai is parked 21m to the right of Maruti.

If Kia moves 5m north and then turns right and moves 91m, it reaches to the north of Tata.

If Volkswagen moves 5m towards the south and then turns left and moves 35m and again turns right and moves 5m and again turns left and moves 28m, it reaches to the south of Renault.

Q115. What is the minimum distance between any 2 cars?

- A. 7
- B. 14
- C. 21
- D. 28

E. none of these

Q116. How many cars are to the right of Skoda?

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. 3

E. 4

Q117. What is the sum of distance between Hyundai and Kia?

A. 35

B. 49

C. 91

D. 63

E. 77

Q118. How many cars are there in between Maruti and Tata?

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

E. 6

Q119. How many cars are to the left of Volkswagen and right of Renault?

A. 1,4

B. 2,3

C. 0,4

D. 3,2

E. 0,3

Directions (120): Read the statement and arguments carefully and choose the right answer.

The world is witnessing the highest levels of displacement on record. An unprecedented 70.8 million people around the world have been forced from home by conflict and persecution at the end of 2018. Among them are nearly 30 million refugees, over half of whom are under the age of 18. There are also millions of stateless people, who have been denied a nationality and access to basic rights such as education, healthcare, employment and freedom of movement.

Q120. Which of the following courses of action should help improve the current scenario?

I. People fleeing persecution and conflict should be granted asylum in foreign lands.

II. UNHCR should divert all of its resources towards planning of protection of refugees.

III. International agencies should protect the camps in which refugees must live when they are left without access to such basic necessities as food, water, sanitation and health care.

- A. only II
- B. only III
- C. only I & II
- D. only I & III
- E. only II & III

Direction (121-125): Study the following information carefully and answer the below questions.

Eight persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are born in different years are 1973, 1982, 1985, 1991, 1993, 1994, 1996 and 2000 but not necessarily in the same order. Each person likes different colour viz. Orange, Red, and Yellow but not necessarily in this order. The age of the persons is calculated based on 2022.

G's age was in an odd number and like Red. Two persons are born between one who likes Magenta and A. Three persons are born between the persons who like green and yellow. One who like magenta born in an even-numbered year and born immediately before or after G. H was born after G. Persons born after A is the same as persons born before E. G was not born in 1991. D is born after C. Two persons are born between E and D, who likes violet. The number of persons born between G and D is the same as between A and C who likes orange. H is older than F but younger than B. F likes neither green nor grey. A doesn't like maroon.

Q121. Whose age is 37?

- A. H
- B. The person who like orange
- C. A
- D. The person who like Red.
- E. none of these

Q122. Who was born exactly between the one who like Violet and person G?

- A. Person A
- B. Person who likes Yellow
- C. Person H
- D. Person who likes Green
- E. None of these

Q123. Who born just before and after the person who like Magenta respectively?

- A. B, E
- B. person who likes Red, C
- C. person who likes orange, G
- D. C, person who like Green

E. None of these

Q124. what is the sum of the ages of E and the person who like Grey?

A. 77

B. 68

C. 60

D. 58

E. 57

Q125. The person born between C and A is same as the person born between the person who like green and.....?

A. H

B. B

C. A

D. D

E. none of these

Directions (126): A passage is given that represents an issue. The passage is followed by three points. Choose the option which gives the most suitable course(s) of action that should be followed in order to improve the current situation.

Water is at the core of sustainable development and is critical for socio-economic development, energy and food production, healthy ecosystems and for human survival itself. The United Nations has long been addressing the global crisis caused by insufficient water supply. Childhood diarrhea is closely associated with insufficient water supply, inadequate sanitation, water contaminated with communicable disease agents, and poor hygiene practices. Diarrhea is estimated to cause 1.5 million child deaths per year, mostly among children under five living in developing countries.

Q126. Which of the following courses of action should help improve the current scenario?

I. Awareness should be created among the masses about the deleterious effects of unhygienic water.

II. Medical treatments should be improved.

III. Only children should be provided with hygienic water.

A. only II

B. only III

C. only I

D. only I & III

E. only II & III

Directions (127): Study the following and give answer based on the information given:

Globalization consists of the social, political and economic changes that we all adapt to. The strong currency rates, constructions, trading are all consequences of globalization. There are both positive and negative impacts of this globalization on the economy and it leads to the interconnection between the countries of different cultures, caste and heritage. Globalization leads to the usage of new innovative ideas of new technology that people tend to start using.

Q127. Given below are the impacts of Globalization, select the negative impact among them.

A. It introduces new technologies.

B. It has brought an impact on political and cultural domain.

C. Because of too much exchange of trade, money etc independent domestic policies are lost.

D. Globalization has introduced many different ideologies among people.

E. It introduces better trade.

Directions (128): In the question below, a statement is given depicting an issue or a problem. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true even if they are at variance from commonly known facts, and on the basis of the information given in the statement, answer the question that follows.

Q128. Statement: Our economy, people's health and mental anxiety will continue until the vaccination programme is completed. We should aim to finish the vaccination in six months instead of two years. For this, we need to increase the current pace to four times the current levels, or to 8 crore doses/week.

Course of action:

I. Securing the supply of the vaccines from the indigenous suppliers and stop exporting vaccines.

II. Approve more vaccines from around the world, and have more manufacturing facilities to increase the availability of the vaccine.

III. Every private hospital, dispensary and healthcare centre should be allowed to administer the vaccine in order to increase the vaccinators.

A. only I follow

B. only II & III follows

C. only I & II follows

D. All follow

E. None follows

Directions (129): Each of the questions below, consist a question and three statements numbered I, II and III. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read the three statements and Give answer

Q129. There are six floors considering first floor at the bottom and sixth floor at the top. Six people namely Umang, Pulkit, Suman, Sunny, Virat, Kamal lives on each floor. Who lives on 3rd floor?

I. Kamal lives on the floor which is somewhere above the floor on which Suman lives but Suman does not live on the bottom most floor. At least two people lives between the floor Umang and Virat lives.

II. Sunny lives on the floor that is four floors below than the floors on which Umang lives. The floors one which Virat and Pulkit lives have two floors between them. Pulkit does not live on first floor.

III. Suman lives on an odd numbered floor somewhere above the floor on which Virat lives. Kamal does not live on second floor.

A. Only I is sufficient

B. Only II is sufficient

C. Only I & II is sufficient

D. Only II & III is sufficient

E. Both (C) & (D)

Directions (130): Each of the questions below, consist a question and three statements numbered I, II and III. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read the three statements and Give answer

Q130. Who amongst eight persons S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z sitting in a row are at both extreme ends of row?

I. S is third from one end of row, T second to right of S and both face opposite direction (if S face north than T face south and if S face south than T face north direction). One person X sits between S and Z and face same direction as Q face.

II. As many persons sit between Z and W is one more between X and U, who is not at any extreme end of row. V is not the neighbor of U. T do not face in south direction.

III. V is third to left of T. As many persons sits between T and Z as one more than between Z and W. U is not neighbor of V and S do not face north.

A. Only I & II

B. Only I & III

C. All I, II or III are sufficient

D. only I and either II or III is sufficient

E. None of these

Directions (131-135): Study the information carefully and answer the questions given below. There are certain number of persons sitting around a circular table and facing the centre. Only two persons sit between X and V. U likes Mango and Y likes Papaya. Only the persons mentioned likes fruits. One of the immediate neighbours of S likes Grapes but W does not

like Grapes. Z sits second to the left of V. Only one person sits between the one who like Grapes and the one who likes Pear. U sits eight to left of Z. X sits sixth to the right of S who likes Kiwi. Only two persons sit between the one who likes Pear and the one who likes Banana. W sit third to the left of Y who is an immediate neighbour of Z. More than 11 persons sit around the circular table. Neither W nor Z likes Pear. The one who sits seventh to the left of the one who likes Banana, likes Apple.

Q131. How many persons are sitting around the circular table?

- A. 12
- B. 13
- C. 14
- D. 16
- E. none of these

Q132. Who among the following like Apple?

- A. W
- B. Y
- C. V
- D. X
- E. none of these

Q133. If 'E' sits exactly between U and W then what is the position of 'E' with respect to S?

- A. third to the right
- B. fourth to the left
- C. second to the left
- D. immediate right
- E. none of these

Q134. If 'F' sits second to the right of the one who likes Pear, then how many persons sit between F and the one who likes Papaya?

- A. two
- B. one
- C. three
- D. none
- E. none of these

Q135. Z likes which of the following fruits?

- A. pear
- B. mango
- C. banana
- D. grapes

E. none of these

Directions (136): The passage given below is followed by three statements. Choose the one which can be the correct assumptions on which the passage is based.

Q136. An entire field of study is devoted to biomimetics, sometimes referred to as biomimicry. Having evolved over millennia, living organisms present beautiful and sometimes complex designs that are integral to their lives. And humans have learnt to emulate those designs for their own purposes. Design-engineering of buildings that stay cool on the inside despite soaring temperatures outside are inspired by the structure and ventilation of termite.

- I. Living organisms create beautiful and sometimes complex designs for humans to copy.
- II. Humans have evolved by copying from other living organisms and being able to find successful solutions.
- III. Humans have cognitive ability to get inspired from the designs made by other organisms.

- A. Only I
- B. Only I & II
- C. Only II
- D. Only II & III

E. Only III

Directions (137): Study the following information and answer the question given below it.

A July 2020 paper published in the Journal of Economic Structures by Mohammad Masudur Rahman and co-authors makes some fascinating points. Using econometric modelling, the authors conducted a comparative analysis of the likely impact of tariff reduction and trade facilitation in a scenario of Indo-Pacific regional integration on various macroeconomic and trade variables. The modelling showed if Quad countries were to sign a trade agreement where bilateral tariffs are scrapped, India's real GDP could increase by 0.2% or \$5.7 billion.

Q137. Which of the following would strengthen the argument above?

- I. While such an agreement would be advantageous for the other two partners as well, benefits would differ depending on the size of the economy, the levels of tariff and non-tariff barriers.
- II. If other nations or groupings like Asean were to join such a trade agreement and engage in reducing non-tariff barriers, the benefits for member countries could be exponentially higher.
- III. Among Quad nations, India needs investment, attractive financing for infrastructure, technology, and access to key raw materials, particularly rare earth elements.

- A. Only I
- B. Only I & II
- C. Only II
- D. Only II & III

E. Only III

Directions (138): In the question given below a passage is given followed by three statements. Read it carefully and answer the question that follows.

Q138. Climate activism is seen as just planting trees and engaging in clean-up drives. Those are important but it's also about holding those in power accountable and asking if they will leave indigenous people and their land alone, leave the coal in the ground, leave the rivers unpoisoned and leave the trees standing.

I. Climate activists should reach representatives - at all levels of the government to raise the issue of environment due to their inactions.

II. Climate activists should sympathise with those who fuel our destruction.

III. Climate activists should volunteer with local organizations to make changes related to climate.

A. Only I

B. Only I & II

C. Only II

D. Only II & III

E. Only I & III

Directions (139): In the question below are given a statement followed by two courses of action numbered I and II. A course of action is a step or administrative decision to be taken for improvement, follow-up or further action regarding the problem, policy, etc. Based on the information given in the statement to be true, then decide which of the suggested courses of action logically follow(s) for pursuing.

Q139. Statement:

Country A and Country B have friendly foreign trade systems. Both countries import and export goods and services from each other. Country A has been importing Beauty Product B from Country B for a long while. Recently, a newspaper in Country B has been running an exposé involving Product B. According to the exposé, Beauty Product B has a cancer-causing pigment in it. The article also mentioned statistical data showing the number of people affected by the pigment.

Course of Actions:

I. The Health Ministry of Country A asks the Ministry of Foreign Trade to ban Beauty Product B.

II. The Ministry of Foreign Trade levies heavy taxes on the import of Beauty Product B.

A. Only I

B. Only II

C. Either I or II

D. Neither I nor II

E. Both I & II

Directions (140): Read the given passage and answer the question that question that follow. The Holocaust that took place in Germany was a systematic, state-sponsored persecution and massacre of millions of Jews. The Jewish race was considered an inferior race that was weighing down the country and obstructing its development, so there was a misconception that eliminating Jews would help the country and bring back the glory of the country.

Q140. Which of the following argument could be made from the above passage?

- A. The elimination of Jews glorified Germany.
- B. The delusion of the Germans resulted in the persecution of Jews.
- C. Jews were believed to be the pride of Germany.
- D. The mass genocide of the Jews had nothing to do with race.
- E. None of the above

Section: - English

Directions (141-146): Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Certain words are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of these.

The United Kingdom aspires to be a knowledge economy working at the top of the production chain. The government has lifted student number caps to create more university places. For those who prefer a work-based route to higher skills, there are new degree apprenticeships.

This is great. It's essential that young people get the best possible preparation for adult life and the opportunity to **embark** on interesting and satisfying careers. But the number of 18-years olds in the UK population is falling, and *the Office for National Statistics predicts that more than a third of the UK workforce will be over 50 by 2020, so we also need to consider those already in the workplace.*

Politicians are beginning to take notice. One of the Labour leaders has called for a National Education Service or learners at every stage of life, and the current government is considering whether the time is right to look again at "lifetime learning" support in its most recent budget.

As part of this support, politicians have promised that – in addition to the loans already available for further and higher education – it will introduce loans for level 3 to 6 training in further education, part- time second degrees in science, technology, engineering and maths (Stem) subjects, and postgraduate taught masters courses.

So why not introduce lifetime learning accounts for everyone? As with further and higher education loans, the money could go straight from the government to a reputable provider – preventing fraud – and would be repaid by the student once they were earning above a certain income, increasing affordability.

Sadly, the last attempt to provide support to learners in this way ended in disaster. The Labour government's 1997 manifesto promised "individual learning accounts" – a fairly small amount of public money, supplemented by an individual's own savings, that could be used to pay for training, for example, by women returning to the workforce.

Although the basic idea made sense, money was lost to fraud, the government was accused of incompetence and the whole policy became toxic. New "skills accounts" were introduced in 2008-09, but provided little more than careers information for graduates.

If so, many past initiatives have failed, why bother introducing new ones? There are several potential benefits, not least making the system simpler by putting financial support for further and higher education in one place.

These accounts could also provide a convenient vehicle for new or exceptional funding. When a major company goes under, the government usually provides support to retrain people who have lost their jobs. Instead of providing money to the bureaucracy, an entitlement could go directly into the workers' accounts, making it easier for them to control their route into a new job.

It's unlikely that the government will change the system in one fell swoop – and probably inadvisable that it should. But little by little, new flexibilities could be introduced. Loans could have an affordable cap, and could be drawn down throughout students' lives as required. Those who are uncomfortable with carrying a lot of debt could draw money in modules, paying each one off before moving on to the next.

There would have to be a more collaborative mindset, with universities and colleges actively encouraged to work together to create clear progression routes. This could work for both parties: universities could help students to convert their further study into degrees and colleges would be able to help people with professional degrees access appropriate professional development.

These measures would make it possible for us all to learn throughout our lives and be more **resilient** to the ups and downs of the modern labour market. Let's recognise that jobs are no longer for life and education is not just for the young.

Q141. In the following question, the italicised sentence in the second paragraph of the passage has been divided into four segments. There may be an error in one of the segments. Find the part with the error. If the sentence is correct, mark the answer as 'No error'.

But the number of 18- years olds in the UK population is falling, (1)/ and the Office for National Statistics predicts (2)/ that more than a third of the UK workforce will be over 50 by 2020, (3)/ so we also need to consider those already in the workplace. (4)

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. No error

Q142. Why did the lifelong learning schemes in the UK fail in the past?

I. The personal savings invested by the public for training was lost to fraud.

II. The government utilised the money paid by the public in foreign investment.

III. The “skills accounts” of 2008-2009 provided nothing but careers information for graduates.

A. Only I

B. Only II

C. Both I and II

D. Both I and III

E. All of these

Q143. Why are the politicians in UK also targeting those already in the workplace for lifelong learning schemes?

A. The future of the economy depends on the senior citizens of the nations.

B. The number of the young in the nation is declining, and in the coming years, more than a third population would constitute of the middle-aged.

C. The government has realised that women need to be given equal opportunities, which can be facilitated by lifelong learning schemes.

D. The one’s at the workplace possess outdated and futile skills and need to be familiarised with the emerging technologies.

E. None of these.

Q144. With which of the following statements is the author most likely to agree?

I. Previous initiatives to help learners of all ages have been beset by problems, but it’s time to look at new models for a shifting employment landscape.

II. The future of the knowledge economy of the UK is bleak as the number of young people is drastically declining.

III. The government is reluctant to create a smooth process through which maximum people can benefit from lifelong learning schemes.

A. Only I

B. Only II

C. Only III

D. Both I and II

E. None of these

Q145. Which of the following is the MOST SIMILAR to the word given in bold in the passage?

Embark

A. Terminate

B. Initiate

C. Preoccupy

D. Relevance

E. Associate

Q146. Which of the following is the MOST OPPOSITE to the word given in bold in the passage?

Resilient

A. Steep

B. Tough

C. **Plaint**

D. Ignominious

E. Equal

Directions (147-150): Read the following sentence to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number corresponding to that part will be your answer. If the given sentence is correct as it is, mark the answer as 'No error'. Ignore the errors of punctuation if any.

Q147. Inefficiency high school learning (1)/eventually hurts the ability of student (2)/ to take on global competition (3)/and turn into world beaters (4).

A. **1**

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

E. No error

Q148. Political action groups lay (1)/ in wait for companies that stumble (2)/ in its conduct and treatment (3)/ of multiple stake-holders. (4)

A. 1

B. 2

C. **3**

D. 4

E. No error

Q149. E-business platforms operate on (1)/ the principle that long-term customer (2)/ lock-on is far more strategically (3)/ important than the short-term profits (4).

A. 1

B. 2

C. **3**

D. 4

E. No error

Q150. Every kaleidoscopic elements (1)/ merged together beautifully to create (2)/ the most delightful (3)/ and unique East Lindsey market town. (4)

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. No error

Directions (151-153): Two sentences with one blank in each, followed by five alternatives, are given. Choose that option as the answer which can fill both the blanks of both the sentences.

Q151.

- A) He is sentenced to jail for consistently and _____ ill- treating his wife and children.
- B) Valuable programs that could have saved lives but involved greater scrutiny of the council's affairs were _____ abandoned.

- A. Callously
- B. Alluringly
- C. Abating
- D. Impassively
- E. Droopingly

Q152.

- A) John's _____ behaviour is to get him in a lot of trouble one of these days.
- B) When the astronomer looked into the telescope, he was shocked by the sight of a star moving in an _____ path.

- A. Peculiar
- B. Abnormal
- C. Deviation
- D. Accede
- E. Aberrant

Q153.

- A) When police officers questioned him, he became _____ and tried to hit one of them.
- B) The boys found it hard to get along with Tom, because he always said _____ things.

- A. Amicable
- B. Abhor
- C. Resolute
- D. Belligerent
- E. Requite

Direction (154-157): In this question, two columns I and II and three sentences are given, which are divided into two parts. Column I (A, B and C) consists of first half of each sentence and Column II (D, E and F) consists of second half of each sentence. Match column I with

column II, so that the sentences formed are both meaningful and grammatically correct. Choose the option as your answer.

Q154.

I.

- A. It takes two hours on the train
- B. The scores are low because
- C. Writing a list of random sentences

II.

- D. the task is cognitively demanding.
- E. is harder than I thought it would be.
- F. but it is a little bit long by road.

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

Q155.

I.

- A. While you were playing the video game,
- B. Strategies discussed at a meeting included a study plan
- C. The group emphasised on having

II.

- D. your wife washed the clothes.
- E. a strong protocol for safe carcass disposal.
- F. for a synchronous coordinated survey in five states.

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

Q156.

I

- A. After a disaster, the Red Cross works with
- B. The memory we used to share
- C. Plants use electrical chemical

II.

- D. community partners to provide hot meals.

- E. means to convey information.
- F. is no longer coherence.

A. A-D and C-E

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

Q157.

- I.
 - A. Crude oil prices recovered some ground
 - B. His blue coat was dirty
 - C. Let's all be unique together until
- II.
 - D. we realise we are all the same.
 - E. after significant losses the previous day.
 - F. neatly folded and kept.

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

E. C-D and A-E

Q158. Direction: In the given question, there are five sentences A, B, C, D and E, which when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the five given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

- A) Epidemics, much like wars or natural disasters, profoundly influence the course of history.
- B) Over a hundred years later, Spanish flu became a deadly combatant in the trenches of World War I.
- C) Smallpox, malaria, and influenza decimated indigenous Americans after European contact in the 16th century, paving the way for western colonisation of the New World.
- D) Some scholars credit the HIV/AIDS crisis of the 1980s with pushing the gay rights movement into the political mainstream.
- E) Yellow fever helped turn the tide of the Haitian Revolution at the beginning of the 19th century.

A. ACEBD

- B. BECAD
- C. EACDB

- D. ABCDE
- E. CAEBD

Q159. Direction: In the given question, there are five sentences A, B, C, D and E, which when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the five given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

- A) In everyday life, food is often used to enhance mood or “treat” ourselves.
- B) However, if comfort eating becomes a habit, it often comes with health costs, such as weight gain.
- C) Eating tasty food releases dopamine in our brains, which is strongly associated with desire and wanting for food.
- D) Eating sweet and fatty foods may improve our mood temporarily by making us feel happier and more energetic while also satisfying our hunger.
- E) From an early age, infants learn to associate feeding with being soothed and social interaction.

- A. ACEBD
- B. BECAD
- C. EACDB
- D. ABCDE
- E. CAEBD

Q160. Direction: In the given question, there are five sentences A, B, C, D and E, which when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the five given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

- A) Even as modern science grapples with the rapidly declining bee population, we could look back and take a lesson on sustainability from the ancient culture of the Adivasis of the Nilgiris.
- B) Covering the three states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve is home to over 18 ethnic groups.
- C) Of these, Kattunaickens, Kurumbas, Sholigas and Irulas are known to be the primary honey hunter tribes.
- D) Traditionally, these tribes hunt for honey on the cliffs of the Nilgiris, atop high trees, inside tree cavities and also in underground hives.
- E) In recent times, with reduced forest cover, climate change and government restrictions, it has become increasingly difficult for these tribes to collect wild honey.

- A. ACEBD
- B. BECAD
- C. EACDB
- D. ABCDE
- E. CAEBD

Q161. Direction: In the given question, there are five sentences A, B, C, D and E, which when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the five given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

A) Panic buying and stockpiling are likely responses to heightened anxiety, fear and uncertainty about the future.

B) Amid the global spread of Covid-19, we are witnessing an increased focus on gathering food and supplies.

C) Messages to reassure people there would be continued supply of provisions has done little to ease public anxiety.

D) Being able to exert some control over the situation by gathering goods to store for lockdown is one-way individuals seek to manage anxiety and fear, and feel protected.

E) We've seen images of supermarket shelves emptied of basics such as toilet paper, pasta, and tinned foods.

A. ACEBD

B. BECAD

C. EACDB

D. ABCDE

E. CAEBD

Q162. Direction: Which of the following phrases (i), (ii), and (iii) given below each sentence should replace the phrase printed in bold letters to make the sentence grammatically correct? Choose the best option among the five given alternatives that reflect the correct use of phrase in the context of a grammatically correct sentence. If the sentence is correct as it is, mark (E) i.e., "No correction required" as the answer.

The business looks at this new country and decides to move there because, from their standpoint, they can make costs and be more efficient.

i. it would benefit their CEO's personal life

ii. they can save costs and be more efficient

iii. but to be cost efficient and tax exemptions.

A. Only i

B. Only ii

C. Only iii

D. ii and iii

E. No correction required

Q163. Direction: Which of the following phrases (i), (ii), and (iii) given below each sentence should replace the phrase printed in bold letters to make the sentence grammatically correct? Choose the best option among the five given alternatives that reflect the correct use

of phrase in the context of a grammatically correct sentence. If the sentence is correct as it is, mark (E) i.e., "No correction required" as the answer.

The company should insure its workers because if uninsured workers end up into the ER, the burden falls on society, not the company.

- i. when these uninsured workers end in ER
- ii. when the uninsured workers fall ill
- iii. if these uninsured workers suffer injury

- A. Only i
- B. Only ii
- C. Only iii
- D. ii and iii**
- E. No correction required

Q164. Direction: In the given question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below the sentence, three alternatives to the bold part are given which may help improve the sentence. Choose the option that reflects the correct use of the phrase in the context of the sentence. In case the given sentence is correct, your answer is (E), i.e., "No correction required".

Unlike in Western countries, where most of the salt comes into processed foods, most salt consumed in China comes from the salt added while cooking.

- i. more salts are making their way into processed food
- ii. more salts are becoming a part of the produce food
- iii. most of the salt comes from processed foods

- A. Only i
- B. Only ii
- C. Only iii**
- D. ii and iii
- E. No correction required

Q165. Direction: In the given question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below the sentence, three alternatives to the bold part are given which may help improve the sentence. Choose the option that reflects the correct use of the phrase in the context of the sentence. In case the given sentence is correct, your answer is (E), i.e., "No correction required".

The earliest rocket parts were carried to ISRO over cycles and bullock carts.

- i. earliest rocket positions would be carried
- ii. further rocket parts would be carried
- iii. earliest rocket parts was to be carried

- A. Only i

- B. Only ii
- C. Only iii
- D. ii and iii

E. No correction required

Q166. Direction: Choose the word from the following options which is opposite in meaning to the other words.

A. Developed

- B. Incipient
- C. Inceptive
- D. Inchoate
- E. Rudimentary

Q167. Direction: Choose the word from the following options which is opposite in meaning to the other words.

A. Uncanny

B. Bizarre

C. Natural

D. Eerie

E. Unearthly

Q168. Direction: In the given questions, one statement with a blank is given along with four words. Two of the given words can fit into the given blank. Five options with various combinations of these words are given. Pick up the combination of the words that fit into the blank.

In just over three months, the number of Covid-19 patients has swelled past a million, but _____ information about the disease spreads much faster.

- a. Authentic
- b. Dodgy
- c. Clandestine
- d. Dubious

A. b-d

B. b-c

C. c-a

D. d-c

E. a-b

Q169. Direction: In the given questions, one statement with a blank is given along with four words. Two of the given words can fit into the given blank. Five options with various combinations of these words are given. Pick up the combination of the words that fit into the blank.

The immediate priority, of course, is to _____ the spread of the pandemic through widespread testing, rigorous quarantines, and social distancing.

- a. Suppress
- b. Catalyse
- c. Inhibit
- d. Ascend

- A. b-c
- B. c-d
- C. a-d
- D. c-a**
- E. a-b

Q170. Direction: In the given questions, one statement with a blank is given along with four words. Two of the given words can fit into the given blank. Five options with various combinations of these words are given. Pick up the combination of the words that fit into the blank.

A ratings downgrade coupled with a loss of investor confidence could lead to a _____ exchange rate and a dramatic increase in long term rates in this environment, and substantial losses for our financial institutions.

- a. Plunging
- b. Proliferating
- c. Plummeting
- d. Stagnant

- A. c-d**
- B. a-c
- C. a-b
- D. b-d
- E. a-d

Section: - Quant

Directions (171-173): In the following questions three equations are given in variables x. Third equation is equal to the sum of the first two equations. You have to solve the questions based on given information.

$$Ax^2 + bx + 4 = 0$$

$$Ax^2 + 3x + c = 0$$

$$2x^2 + 7x + \sqrt{49-13} = 0$$

Note: Eq 3 = Eq 1 + Eq 2

Q171. What is the value of (b+c)?

- A. 9
- B. 7
- C. 15
- D. 6
- E. 10

Q172. What is the product of the roots of equation III?

- A. 3
- B. 16
- C. 22
- D. 14
- E. 8

Q173. What is the square of the larger root of equation II?

- A. 1
- B. 25
- C. 16
- D. 9
- E. 4

Q174. Lateral surface area of a cube is 420 cm² less than the lateral surface area of a cylinder. Height of cylinder is 2R cm and radius is R cm. If the side of cube is equal to the radius of cylinder, find the approximate area of a circle whose radius is (R+3) cm.

- A. 628 cm²
- B. 314 cm²
- C. 289 cm²
- D. 356 cm²
- E. 414 cm²

Directions (175-176): Each question below contains a statement followed by Quantity I and Quantity II. You have to study the information along with the question and compare the value derived from Quantity I and Quantity II, then answer:

Q175.

Quantity I: Value of 'p' such that $(\sqrt{a^p})^2 = a^4/\sqrt{a^{16}}$

Quantity II: 1

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

Q176.

Quantity I: $(a^3 - b^3)/(a - b) - 3ab$

Quantity II: $1 - \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b}$

Note: $a > 1 > b > 0$

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

Directions (177): In the following question two equations are given in variables x and y. You have to solve these equations and determine the relation between x and y.

Q.177)

I. $x^2 + 7x + 12 = 0$

II. $y^2 + 8y + 15 = 0$

- A. $x > y$
- B. $x < y$
- C. $x \geq y$
- D. $x \leq y$
- E. $x = y$ or no relation between x and y

Directions (178-182): Information regarding five different shops A, B, C, D, and E is given below. Each shop sells blue and red pens. Some data is missing which you have to calculate according to the question.

| Shop | Number of Pens sold (Blue + Red) | Total Selling Price of pens |
|------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A | 55 | -- |
| B | 62 | 1080 |
| C | -- | -- |
| D | 51 | -- |
| E | -- | 1450 |

Selling Price of Blue pen = Rs. 20 and Red = Rs. 15 respectively.

Q178. Find the ratio of the number of blue pens to number of red pens sold by shop B.

- A. 16:15
- B. 11:15
- C. 15:16
- D. 12:13
- E. 13:12

Q179. Ratio between number of blue pens sold by shop A and number of red pens sold by shop A is 3:2. If total selling price obtained by shop C is Rs 50 less than that obtained by shop A and number of blue pens sold by shop C is 5 more than red pens sold then, number of red pens sold by shop C is?

- A. 24
- B. 28
- C. 21
- D. 31
- E. 34

Q180. If the ratio of total selling price of shop B and shop D is in the ratio 108:89 respectively. Then find the difference between the number of blue and red pens sold by shop D.

- A. 6
- B. 11
- C. 9
- D. 1
- E. 15

Q181. If the sum of total selling priced of shop D and E is Rs. 2340 and the average of the red pens sold by these two shops is 30. Then find the number of blue pens sold by shop E.

- A. 61
- B. 59
- C. 41

D. 57

E. 47

Q182. Find the average number of red pens sold by shop D, B and shop E together if the total selling price of shop D is $8\frac{1}{3}\%$ less than that of shop B and the ratio between blue pen sold by shop B and E is 30:47?

A. 27

B. 30

C. 24

D. 29

E. 22

Directions (183-185) A series is given below where the first term is marked as (a), the second as (b), third as (c) and so on.

Series – 100, 95, 105, 88, 114, ?

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)

Q183. What is the value of '(f)'?

A. 67

B. 87

C. 77

D. 74

E. 81

Q184. If a new series is made following the same pattern of the above series, where (a) is the third term, (b) is the fourth term, (c) is the fifth term and so on. Then find the second term of such a series.

A. 99

B. 98

C. 102

D. 111

E. None of the above

Q185. What minimum number should be added to the 'f+20' to get to the nearest perfect square.

A. 4

B. 1

C. 7

D. 3

E. 6

Directions (186-190): the following information carefully and answer the questions based on it.

In a locality there are four buildings namely A, B, C, and D. Each building has a certain number of floors. Each floor has a certain number of flats and each flat has a certain number of people living in it. The information about each building is given below.

Building A: The number of floors in building A is same as number of floors in building C. The number of flats per floor in is equal to the product of the smallest and the second smallest prime numbers. The total number of people living in building A is $\sqrt{1764}$.

Building B: The number of floors in building B is one less than the sum of flats per floor in building A and C. The number of flats per floor in building B is the same as the number of floors in building A. The total number of people in building B is $6\frac{2}{3}$ time the number of people in building A.

Building C: The number of floors in building is $\sqrt[4]{2401}$. The number of flats per floor in building C is one less than the number of flats per floor in building A. The number of people per flat in building C is four times more than the number of people per flat in building A. The total number of people in the building is 175.

Building D: The number of floors in building D is 9. The number of people per flat in building D is 60% of the number of people per flat in building C. The total number of people in building D is 108.

Note - The total number of people living in a particular building = No. of floors in the building x No. of flats on each floor x No. of people per flat.

Q186. What is the ratio of sum of total number of people living in building A and C to the sum of the people living in building B and D?

- A. 217:398
- B. 217:388
- C. 219:388
- D. 219:398
- E. None of the above

Q187. The number of people living in building C is how much percentage less than the number of people living in building B?

- A. 50%
- B. 40%
- C. 34%
- D. 42.5%
- E. 37.5%

Q188. Which among the four building has the highest number of flats and how many?

- A. C, 35
- B. A, 42
- C. B, 70
- D. C, 45
- E. D, 36

Q189. If there is another build E where the number of floors is 70% of the number of floors in building B, the number of flats per floor is $\frac{1}{3}$ rd more than the number of flats per floor in building A and the total number of people in the building is 280. Then find the number people per flat in building E.

- A. 4
- B. 2
- C. 7
- D. 3
- E. 5

Q190. In the given options below the building and the corresponding number of people per floor is given. Find out which of the following option is right i.e. where the number of people per floor is correctly matched with the building name.

- I. A – 6, D – 12, B – 28
- II. B – 38, D – 12,
- III. C – 25, A – 6, D – 12
- A. Only I
- B. Only III
- C. Only I and III
- D. Only II and III
- E. Only I and II

Q191. Rs. 13000 was invested for 2 years in scheme A which offers compound interest, and the rate of interest ___% per annum. The amount received after 2 years from scheme A is Rs. 15,730. What approximate amount is received on investing the amount obtained from scheme A again in a different scheme B for 2 years where the interest rate of scheme B is twice the rate of interest of scheme A?

- I. 10%, Rs 22,651
- II. 12%, Rs 23,784
- III. 15%, Rs 26,584
- A. Only I
- B. Only II
- C. Only I and II
- D. Only I and III

E. All I, II and III

Q192. Navya buys two articles A and B at the same cost price Rs. P. Then, she marks up both articles by 75% above their cost price. Then, she sold article A at Rs. 268 discount and article B at 20% discount. Then, which of the following statement(s) is/are definitely correct:

I: The profit earned by selling article B is greater than that by article A.

II: Discount percent given on article A is more than that in B

III: She earned equal profits by selling both the articles.

A. Only I

B. Only II

C. Both I and II

D. Only III

E. None of the above

Q193. Arun invested a certain sum of money at a rate of interest ___% for ___ years. If the ratio of the amount to interest is 216:91. Then find the rate of interest and time for which Arun invested the money.

I: 10%, 2 years

II: 20%, 3 years

III: 25%, 3 years

A. Only I

B. Only II

C. Both I and II

D. Both II and III

E. All I, II and III

Q194. A boat travels from town A to town B and then goes from town B to town C. Going from town A the boat reached B which is ___ km away in 5 hours while travelling downstream. Then the boats leave town B for C which is ___ km away from town B and reaches town C after 7 hours while travelling upstream. The ratio of the speed of boat to speed of stream is 8:1. (Note – Assume the speed of boat and stream is constant for both journeys)

I. 135 km, 147 km

II. 120 km, 147 km

III. 180 km, 196 km

A. Only II

B. Only III

C. Both I and II

D. Both I and III

E. Both II and III

Q195. Maya's monthly salary is 60% more than that of Swevi. Both Swevi and Maya, out of their respective monthly salary, pay equal sum towards EMI. Out of remaining monthly salary, Maya and Swevi, spend a certain amount towards house rent. Amount that Swevi pays towards EMI is 20% of her monthly salary. Amount that Maya pays towards house rent is 'x' times of that she pays towards EMI.

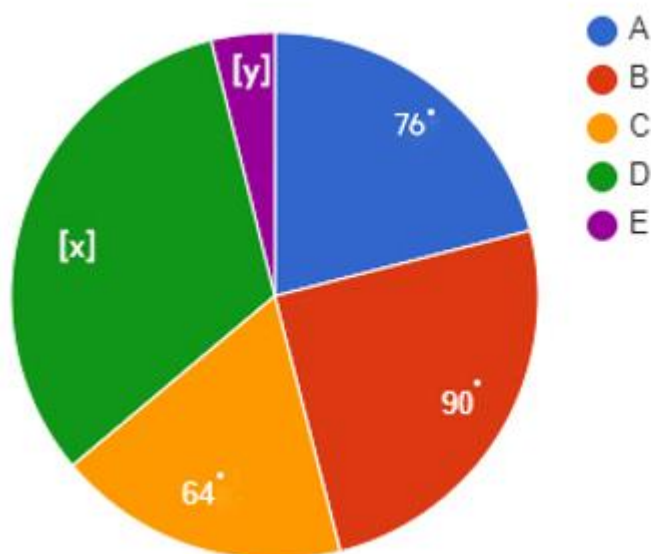
I: Find the total savings of Maya if her expenditure on EMI and house rent is just half of total salary. Also, EMI expense of Swevi is Rs 30000. It is to be assumed that Maya and Swevi had only two expenses from their salaries i.e. EMI and house rent.

II: Difference between house rents paid by Maya and Swevi is Rs 10000. House rent paid by Maya is Rs 6000 more than EMI paid by her. If house rent paid by Swevi is 33.33% of EMI paid by Maya, then, salary of Maya is?

- A. Rs. 30000, Rs. 36000
- B. Rs. 45000, Rs. 60000
- C. Rs. 120000, Rs. 48000
- D. Rs. 75000, Rs. 48000
- E. Rs. 135000, Rs. 60000

Directions (196-200): Five companies A, B, C, D and E manufacture bookshelves. Pie chart given below shows the distribution of total bookshelves manufactured by all 5 companies. The table here represents percentage distribution of unsold bookshelves of different companies.

1. The value of x is 26 degrees greater than that of B.
2. Bookshelves manufactured by D is 1160.
3. Total manufactured bookshelves = sold bookshelves + unsold bookshelves



| COMPANY | Percentage Distribution |
|---------|-------------------------|
| A | 3P% |
| B | 10% |
| C | 4P% |
| D | 20% |
| E | 35% |

Q196. Find the value of $11P - \frac{3}{7}y + \frac{x}{29}$

A. 53

B. 51

C. 47

D. 59

E. 41

Q197. Find the difference between the unsold bookshelves of company B and average number of bookshelves sold by companies D and C.

A. 621

B. 595

C. 610

D. 630

E. None of the above

Q198. Find the difference between the average unsold bookshelves of company A and B and the average of sold bookshelves of company C and D.

A. 516

B. 618

C. 628

D. 544

E. None of the above

Q199. If there is another company F which manufactures 60% more bookshelves than company C and the number of unsold bookshelves for that company is 37.5% of the bookshelves manufactured by company F. Then find the number of bookshelves sold by company E?

A. 684

B. 712

C. 625

D. 610

E. 640

Q200. If half of the unsold bookshelves manufactured by all the companies are defective. Then find the ratio of sum of defective bookshelves from company B and D to sum of defective bookshelves from company A and C.

A. 161:121

B. 161:123

C. 173:121

D. 170:123

E. None of the above

RBI GRADE B 2022

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 2022 – 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

Prelude: This paper is memory based, so the language of questions might not be exact as in the exam, but utmost care has been taken and a lot of research has been done to ensure that the essence and the theme of every question is included in this paper.

Summary Analysis: Overall the paper was on moderate level. Around 42 marks worth of objective paper and all the descriptive questions (all 6 questions) in the subjective paper were covered in the EduTap course.

Anybody who had gone through our course religiously would have been able to score 35-40 marks in the objective paper and would have been able to attempt 4 descriptive questions easily. The detailed analysis is given further in the document.

Assuming that marking is not strict in the descriptive part, **a score to give you max chance of final selection (not just interview call) will be around 70 in the Finance and Management (FM) paper.**

EduTap

Q.1) The PIDF Scheme as operationalized by the Reserve Bank from 1st January 2021, subsidizes deployment of Points of Sale (POS) infrastructure (physical and digital modes) in tier-3 to tier-6 centers and northeastern states of the country. In the same regard, RBI envisages creating _____ lakh new touch points every year for digital payments.

Static or Current – **Current**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 Marker**

Finance or Management – **Finance**

Difficulty Level – **Easy**

Topic – **NA**

Covered in EduTap Course – **Yes**

Options:

- (a) 10 Lakhs
- (b) 20 Lakhs
- (c) 30 Lakhs
- (d) 40 Lakhs
- (e) 50 Lakhs

Answer: (c) 30 Lakhs

Explanation:

The Payments Infrastructure Development Fund (PIDF) scheme, with a corpus of Rs 345 crore, envisages creating 30 lakh new touch points every year for digital payments in tier-3 to tier-6 Centres.

PIDF monitoring committee has been formed under the chairmanship of RBI deputy governor BP Kanungo.

Screenshot directly taken from our main course/lectures/marathon sessions.

| Location | Physical Devices* | Digital Devices** |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| Tier 3 & 4 Centres | 1,65,356 | 42,53,988 |
| Tier 5 & 6 Centres | 1,40,421 | 61,01,464 |
| North Eastern States | 30,994 | 4,96,231 |
| Tier 1 & 2 Centres (PM SVANidhi Scheme) | 74,721 | 5,17,231 |
| Total | 4,11,492 | 1,14,69,914 |

*Physical devices include PoS, mPoS (mobile PoS), GPRS (General Packet Radio Service), PSTN (Public Switched Telephone Network), etc.
**Digital devices include inter-operable QR code-based payments such as UPI QR, Bharat QR, etc.

Validity Period:- Three years from January 01, 2021, extendable by two further years, if necessary.
PIDF target - Increasing payments acceptance infrastructure by adding 30 lakh touch points every year and 20 lakh digital payment acceptance devices every year.
An Advisory Council (AC), under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Governor, RBI, is managing the PIDF.

Q.2) _____ is a 20-character alpha-numeric code used to uniquely identify parties to financial transactions worldwide.

Static or Current – **Current**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 Marker**

Finance or Management – **Finance**

Difficulty Level – **Easy**

Topic – **NA**

Covered in EduTap Course – **Yes**

Options:

- (a) Legal Identify Identifier (LEI)
- (b) Bank Identifier Code (BIC)
- (c) SWIFT code
- (d) IFSC Code
- (e) None of Above

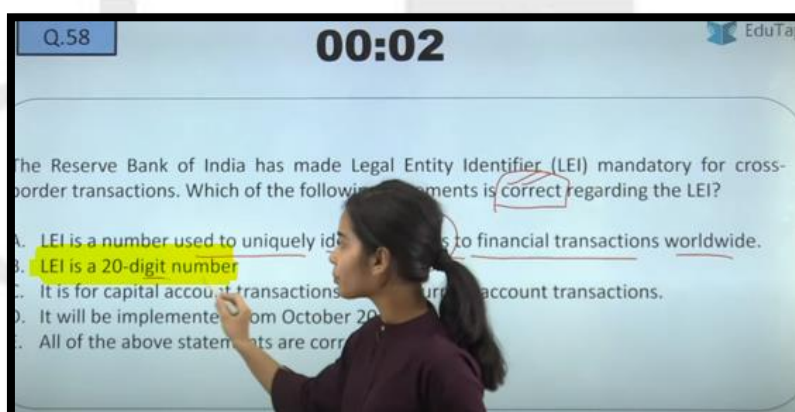
Answer: (a)

Explanation:

The Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) is a 20-character alpha-numeric code used to uniquely identify parties to financial transactions worldwide.

It has been implemented to improve the quality and accuracy of financial data reporting systems for better risk management. It is used to create a global reference data system that uniquely identifies every legal entity in any jurisdiction that is party to a financial transaction.

Screenshot directly taken from our main course/lectures/marathon sessions.



Q.3) Under which method, the communication flows from top to bottom in an Organisation?

Static or Current – **Static**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 marker**

Finance or Management – **Management**

Difficulty Level – **Easy**

Topic – **General Management Part 1 - 14 Principles of Henry Fayol**

Covered in EduTap course – **Yes**

Options:

- (a) Scalar Chain
- (b) Vertical command
- (c) Line of Authority
- (d) Communication line
- (e) None of Above

Answer: (a) Scalar Chain

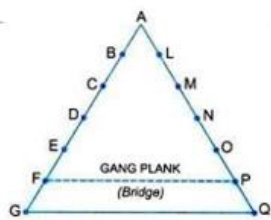
Explanation:

The principle of the scalar chain means a straight line of authority from top-level management to the ground level. At the core of this principle, the information should be strictly communicated in a hierarchy from top to bottom.

Screenshot directly taken from our main course/lectures/marathon sessions.

decentralization or high decentralization which is not desired

9. **Scalar chain:** A chain of authority exists from the highest organizational authority to the lowest ranks. Any communication going up or coming down must follow this chain. However, this system results in delays. Therefore, Fayol suggested **gang plank** which is system of direct communication between two employees not in the same chain but related horizontally



In the above figure there is **scalar chain** from A to G and another **scalar chain** from A to Q. Now if F wants to communicate with P, in absence of gang plank it would have to send message to A via **E,D,C,B** and then it would flow from A to Q via **L,M,N,O,P**. But this is time consuming. So, Fayol suggested a dotted line between F and P which can used for direct communication. The line is dotted so that the original authority within the **scalar chain** is

Q.4) MSME plays a very crucial role in the development of the Indian economy. In the same regard, what is the small-scale Industries Limit investment wise _____ and turnover wise _____ ?

Static or Current – **Current Affairs**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 marker**

Finance or Management – **Finance**

Difficulty Level – **Moderate**

Topic – **NA**

Covered in EduTap Course – **Yes**

Options:

- a) 50 Crore and 10 Crore
- b) 10 Crore and 50 Crore
- c) 1 Crore and 5 Crore
- d) 5 Crore and 1 Crore
- e) None of the above

Answer: b) 10 Crore and 50 Crore

Explanation:

The small-scale Industries Limit investment wise is 10 crore and turnover wise its 50 crores.

Screenshot directly taken from our main course/lectures/marathon sessions.

| Criteria: Investment in Plant and Machinery/Equipment | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| Classification | Micro | Small | Medium |
| Manufacturing Enterprises | Investment not more than INR 25 lakhs | Investment not more than INR 5 crores | Investment not more than INR 10 crores |
| Enterprises rendering Services | Investment not more than INR 10 lakhs | Investment not more than INR 2 crores | Investment not more than INR 5 crores |
| Revised MSME Classification (w.e.f. July 1, 2020) | | | |
| Composite Criteria: Investment in Plant and Machinery/Equipment and Annual Turnover | | | |
| Classification | Micro | Small | Medium |
| Manufacturing Enterprises and Enterprises rendering services | Investment in P&M/Equipment not more than INR 1 crore and Annual Turnover not more than INR 5 crores | Investment in P&M/Equipment not more than INR 10 crores and Annual Turnover not more than INR 50 crores | Investment in P&M/Equipment not more than INR 50 crores & Annual Turnover not more than INR 250 crores |

Q.5) In which stage of the Lewin Change Management Model, we see reinforcement strategies practiced by the management ?

Static or Current – **Static**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 marker**

Finance or Management – **Management**

Difficulty Level – **Moderate**

Topic – **Organisational Change**

Covered in EduTap course – **Yes**

Options:

- a) Change
- b) Un-freezing
- c) Re-Freezing
- d) Dynamic
- e) None of the above

Answer: (c) Re-freezing

1. **Unfreezing:** This stage is about people shed their old mindset or their old behaviour to accept the change. It involves improving the readiness as well as the willingness of people to change by fostering a realization for moving from the existing comfort zone to a transformed situation.
2. **Changing:** In this stage the individuals learn new behaviour. This stage can also be regarded as the stage of Transition or the stage of actual implementation of change.
3. **Refreezing:** **The stage of Refreezing is the ultimate stage in which people accept or internalize the new ways of working or change, accept it as a part of their life and establish new relationship.** Often people have tendency to go back to **old ways if proper reinforcement is not provided.** There reinforcement in terms of rewards/recognition must be provided to keep people motivated towards new way of working.

Screenshot directly taken from our main course/lectures/marathon sessions.

During this stage, careful planning, effective communication and encouraging the involvement of individuals for endorsing the change is necessary.

Stage 3 - Freeze (Refreezing): During this stage, the people move from the stage of transition (change) to a much more stable state which we can regard as the *state of equilibrium*. The stage of Refreezing is the ultimate stage in which *people accept or internalize the new ways of working or change, accept it as a part of their life and establish new relationships. For strengthening and reinforcing the new behavior or changes in the way of working, the employees should be rewarded, recognized, and provided positive reinforcements, supporting policies or structures can help in reinforcing the transformed ways of working.*

Kurt Lewin Change Model

Q.6) In an Organisation, an employee is reliable, dependable, goal-oriented, and cooperative. Which of the following personality of the employee is reflected as per Big Five Personality Model ?

Static or Current – **Static**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 Marker**

Finance or Management – **Management**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **Personality and Perception**

Covered in EduTap course – **Yes**

Options:

- (a) Agreeableness
- (b) Conscientiousness
- (c) Emotional Stability
- (d) Extroversion
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (b) Conscientiousness

Explanation:

The Big Five personality traits are **extraversion (also often spelled extroversion), agreeableness, openness, conscientiousness, and neuroticism.**

Conscientiousness: Standard features of this dimension include **high levels of thoughtfulness, good impulse control, and goal-directed behaviors**

Therefore, if we see and match the key words of the question, then the answer will be **Conscientiousness**.

Screenshot directly taken from our main course/lectures/marathon sessions.

Conscientiousness: Standard features of this dimension include high levels of thoughtfulness, good impulse control, and goal-directed behaviors. Highly conscientious people tend to be organized and mindful of details. They plan ahead, think about how their behavior affects others, and are mindful of deadlines. Research has showed that more conscientious persons tend to be high performers than the less conscientious persons. **Example:** The high degree of conscientiousness of Mark Zuckerberg has led him to the way of success, he is a hardworking, and always willing to put in extra time and effort to accomplish goal to achieve success. His willingness to put in extra time to complete something, such as he uses eight hours to create the Facemash site. So, we can see that when he got an objective that need to be achieved, he will show his high conscientiousness to work on that aim in order to achieve success

Q.7) As per the recent development in the financial markets, what is the FPI limit on the corporate bonds ?

Static or Current – **Current Affairs**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 Marker**

Finance or Management – **Finance**

Difficulty Level – **Moderate**

Topic – **NA**

Covered in EduTap course – **Yes**

Options:

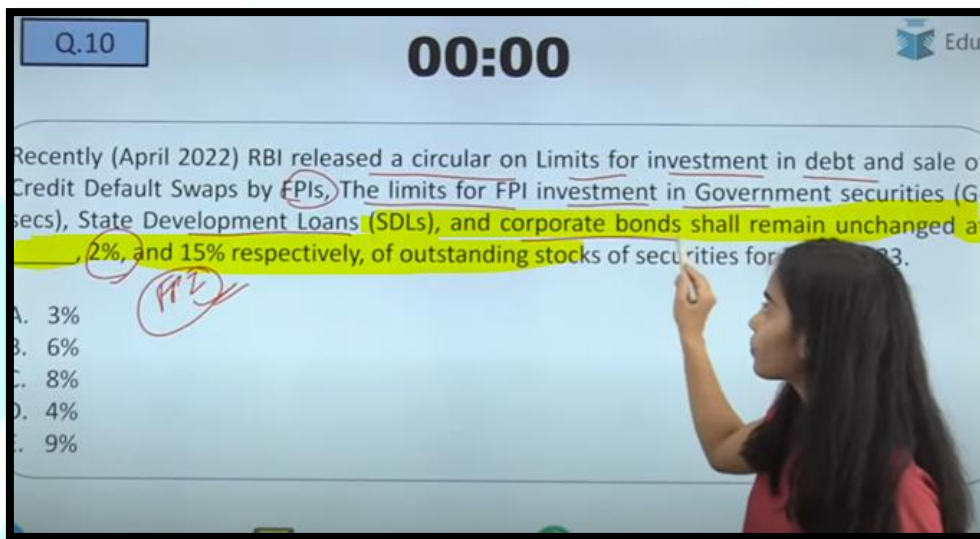
- (a) 10%
- (b) 15%
- (c) 20%
- (d) 25%
- (e) NONE OF THE ABOVE

Answer: (B) 15%

Explanation:

The limit for FPI investment in corporate bonds is increased to 15% of outstanding stock for FY 2020-21.

Screenshot directly taken from our main course/lectures/marathon sessions.



Q.8) In the most general language, blaming of one's un-ethical behaviour on others is called as _____? (1 Mark)

Static or Current – **Static**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 Mark**

Finance or Management – **Management**

Difficulty Level – **Moderate**

Topic – **Ethics**

Covered in EduTap course – **No**

Options:

- (a) Displacement of responsibility
- (b) Euphemistic Labelling
- (c) Diffusion
- (d) Ethical Delusion
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (a)

Explanation: Displacement of responsibility

The diffusion of responsibility is the social psychology phenomenon that individuals are **less likely to take action when a larger number of people are present**. Sometimes referred to as the **bystander effect** and under such circumstances a person blames others for their behavior.

Q.9) Identify the form of communication when messages flow through all level of organization and under such form of communication messages cross all the levels of hierarchy present in the organization.

Static or Current – **Static**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 Marker**

Finance or Management – **Management**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **Communication.**

Covered in EduTap course – **Yes**

Options:

- (a) Vertical Communication
- (b) Downward Communication
- (c) Diagonal Communication
- (d) Horizontal Communication
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (c) Diagonal Communication

Explanation:

Diagonal or crosswise communication takes place when people working at the same level interact with those working at a higher or lower level of **organizational hierarchy** and across the **boundaries of their reporting relationship**.

Screenshot directly taken from our main course/lectures/marathon sessions.

6.4 Diagonal or crosswise communication

Diagonal or crosswise communication takes place when people working at the same level interact with those working at a higher or lower level of organizational hierarchy and across the boundaries of their reporting relationship

Advantages of diagonal communication:

1. **Coordination:** This crosswise communication serves the important purpose of coordination through informal meetings, formal conferences, lunch hour meetings, general notices etc.
2. **Practicable:** As we know not all communication takes place strictly on the lines of organizational hierarchy, i.e., downwards, or upwards.
3. **Morale boosting:** By providing opportunities to lower-level workers to interact with managers in informal meetings it gives their morale a boost and further commitment to the organization. More and more organizations are now encouraging crosswise communication and building up bonhomie

Q.10) Import and Export Code (IEC) is mandatory and applicable to which of the following institutions_____ ?

Static or Current – Current

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 Marker**

Finance or Management – **Finance**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – NA

Covered in Edutap course – **No**

Options:

- (a) HUF
- (b) Sole Proprietor
- (c) LLPs
- (d) Partnerships
- (e) All of the above

Answer: (e) All of the above

Explanation:

Eligibility for getting Import Export Code registration

The IEC code registration is applicable for all business registrations:

- Sole Proprietorship
- Private limited companies
- NGOs/ Trusts (Charitable Organization)
- Partnership
- One-person Company
- Limited Liability Company, etc.

If all the above deals in export and import of goods must register for IEC Registration
However, the IEC Code is not applicable for import & export of goods for personal use that is not linked to trade, manufacture, or agriculture.

Para 1. A passage on Organizational Behavior was given and it was followed by 3 questions i.e Q. 11-13

Organization is the mechanism which determines the relationship of various persons. With the help of a well-defined organization management is able to perform the functions of direction, co-ordination and control. An ill-defined organization plan will not enable the management to make an effective exhibition of its managerial talents to realize business goals.

Proper understanding of organizational behaviour can result in many positive effects on the organization and its employees. It also studies how people behave in and around the workplace, which will be the organization.

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

Q.11) How many Levels are there in organisational behavior? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **Static**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 Marker**

Finance or Management – **Management**

Difficulty Level – **Easy**

Topic – **Fundamentals of organizational behaviour**

Covered in Edutap course – **Yes**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. None of the above

Answer: (C) 3

Explanation:

There are three level of the Organisational Behavior (OB)

1. OB at Individual level
2. OB at Organisational level
3. OB at Team Level

Screenshot directly taken from our main course/lectures/marathon sessions.



Q.12) Identify the level of organisational behaviour, wherein an employee's motivation, personality aspect, and job interest are studied.

Static or Current – **Static**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 Marker**

Finance or Management – **Management**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **Fundamentals of organizational behaviour**

Covered in EduTap course – **Yes**

Options:

- A. Individual Level
- B. Organisational Level
- C. Team Level
- D. Group
- E. None of Above

Answer: (A) Individual level

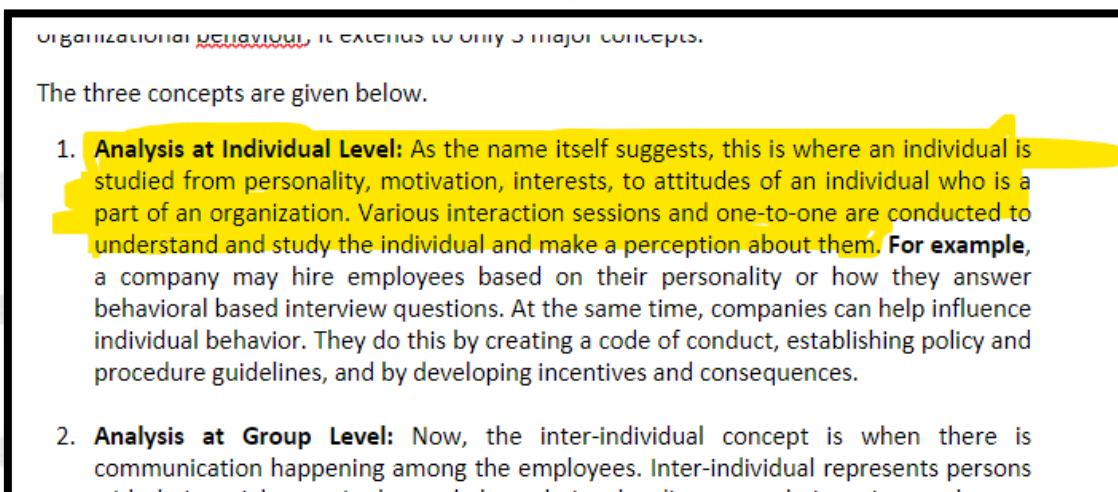
Explanation:

Analysis at Individual Level: As the name itself suggests, this is where an individual is studied from personality, motivation, interests, to attitudes of an individual who is a part of an organization. Various interaction sessions and one-to-one are conducted to understand and study the individual and make a perception about them.

Analysis at Group Level: Now, the inter-individual concept is when there is communication happening among the employees.

Analysis at Organization Level: Here the study of the formation of an organization is done. The areas looked into can be the structure of the organization, effectiveness in the organization, etc.

Screenshot directly taken from our main course/lectures/marathon sessions.



Q.13) With regards to the above-mentioned paragraph, from the following options, identify the concept which explains the heterogeneous composition of employees of an organization in terms of age, gender, language, ethnic origin, education and marital status.

Static or Current – **Static**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 Marker**

Finance or Management – **Management**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **Fundamentals of organizational behaviour**

Covered in Edutap course – **Yes**

Options:

- A. Workplace Diversity
- B. Employee varsity
- C. Organisation dynamics
- D. Organisation teamwork
- E. None of Above

Answer: (A) Work-Place Diversity

Explanation:

Workplace diversity means the heterogeneous composition of employees of an organization in terms of age, gender, language, ethnic origin, education, marital status, etc. **Managing such diversity is really a challenge to HRM professionals.**

According to Moorhead and Griffin – “Workforce diversity is concerned with the similarities and differences in such **characteristics as age, gender, ethnic heritage, physical** abilities and disabilities, race, and sexual orientation, among the employees of organizations.”

Screenshot directly taken from our main course/lectures/marathon sessions.

2.8.4 Managing Workforce Diversity

Workforce diversity means the heterogeneous composition of employees of an organization in terms of age, gender, language, ethnic origin, education, marital status, etc. Managing such diversity is really a challenge to HRM professionals.

According to Moorhead and Griffin – “Workforce diversity is concerned with the similarities and differences in such characteristics as age, gender, ethnic heritage, physical abilities and disabilities, race, and sexual orientation, among the employees of organizations.”

For example, Mastercard consistently makes it into the Top 10 of Diversity Inc's 50 Best

Para 2. A passage on Corporate social responsibility (CSR) was given and it was followed by 4 questions i.e. Q.14 – Q.17

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) is a self-regulating business model that helps a company be socially accountable to itself, its stakeholders, and the public. By practicing corporate social responsibility, also called corporate citizenship, companies can be conscious of the kind of impact they are having on all aspects of society, including economic, social, and environmental.

To engage in CSR means that, in the ordinary course of business, a company is operating in ways that enhance society and the environment instead of contributing negatively to them.

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

Q.14) As per section 135 of the companies Act, every company having net worth of rupees _____ crore or more will be eligible for CSR activities?

Static or Current – **Static**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 marker**

Finance or Management – **Management**

Difficulty Level – **Moderate**

Topic – **Corporate Governance**

Covered in EduTap course – **Yes**

Options:

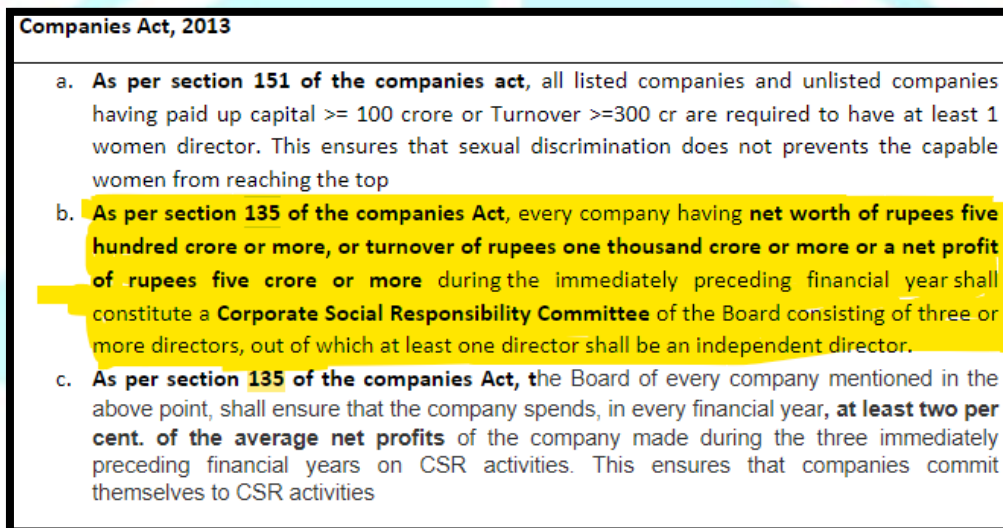
- A. 50 Crore
- B. 500 Crore
- C. 10 Crore
- D. 100 Crore
- E. None of the above

Answer: B) 500 Crore

Explanation:

As per section 135 of the companies Act, **every company having net worth of rupees five hundred crore or more**, or turnover of rupees one thousand crore or more or a net profit of rupees five crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year.

Screenshot directly taken from our main course/lectures/marathon sessions.



Q.15) As per section 135 of the companies Act, every company having net profit of rupees _____ crore or more will be eligible for CSR ? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **Static**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 Marker**

Finance or Management – **Management**

Difficulty Level – **Moderate**

Topic – **Corporate Governance**

Covered in EduTap course – **Yes**

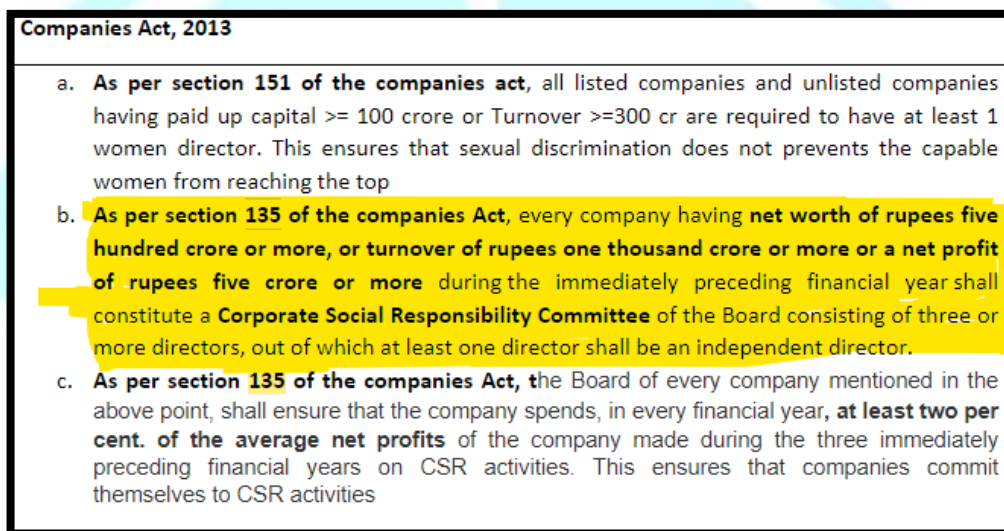
Options:

- A. 5 Crore
- B. 10 Crore
- C. 15 Crore
- D. 20 Crore
- E. None of the above

Answer: (A) 5 Crore

As per section 135 of the companies Act, every company having net worth of rupees five hundred crore or more, or **turnover of rupees one thousand crore or more or a net profit of rupees five crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year** shall constitute a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee of the Board consisting of three or more directors, out of which at least one director shall be an independent director.

Screenshot directly taken from our main course/lectures/marathon sessions.



Q.16) According to SEBI, Companies eligible for CSR shall constitute a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee of the Board consisting of _____ "A" _____ or more directors, out of which at least _____ "B" _____ shall be an independent director. (2 marks)

Identify "A" from the following given options.

Static or Current – **Static**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 Marker**

Finance or Management – **Management**

Difficulty Level – **Moderate**

Topic – **Corporate Governance**

Covered in EduTap course – **Yes**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. None of the above

Answer: (C) 3

Explanation:

As per section 135 of the companies Act, every company having net worth of rupees five hundred crore or more, or **turnover of rupees one thousand crore or more or a net profit of rupees five crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year** shall constitute a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee of the Board consisting of three or more directors, out of which at least one director shall be an independent director.

Screenshot directly taken from our main course/lectures/marathon sessions.

Companies Act, 2013

- a. **As per section 151 of the companies act**, all listed companies and unlisted companies having paid up capital ≥ 100 crore or Turnover ≥ 300 cr are required to have at least 1 women director. This ensures that sexual discrimination does not prevents the capable women from reaching the top
- b. **As per section 135 of the companies Act**, every company having **net worth of rupees five hundred crore or more, or turnover of rupees one thousand crore or more or a net profit of rupees five crore or more** during the immediately preceding financial year shall constitute a **Corporate Social Responsibility Committee** of the Board consisting of three or more directors, out of which at least one director shall be an independent director.
- c. **As per section 135 of the companies Act**, the Board of every company mentioned in the above point, shall ensure that the company spends, in every financial year, **at least two per cent. of the average net profits** of the company made during the three immediately preceding financial years on CSR activities. This ensures that companies commit themselves to CSR activities

Q.17) According to SEBI, Companies eligible for CSR, shall constitute a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee of the Board consisting of _____ "A" _____ or more directors, out of which at least _____ "B" _____ shall be an independent director. (2 marks)

Identify "B" from the following options.

Static or Current – **Static**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 Marker**

Finance or Management – **Management**

Difficulty Level – **Moderate**

Topic – **Corporate Governance**

Covered in EduTap course – **Yes**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. NONE OF THE ABOVE

Answer: (A) 1

As per section 135 of the companies Act, every company having net worth of rupees five hundred crore or more, or **turnover of rupees one thousand crore or more or a net profit of rupees five crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year shall constitute a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee of the Board consisting of three or more directors, out of which at least one director shall be an independent director.**

Screenshot directly taken from our main course/lectures/marathon sessions.

Companies Act, 2013

- a. As per section 151 of the companies act, all listed companies and unlisted companies having paid up capital ≥ 100 crore or Turnover ≥ 300 cr are required to have at least 1 women director. This ensures that sexual discrimination does not prevents the capable women from reaching the top
- b. As per section 135 of the companies Act, every company having net worth of rupees five hundred crore or more, or turnover of rupees one thousand crore or more or a net profit of rupees five crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year shall constitute a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee of the Board consisting of three or more directors, out of which at least one director shall be an independent director.
- c. As per section 135 of the companies Act, the Board of every company mentioned in the above point, shall ensure that the company spends, in every financial year, at least two per cent. of the average net profits of the company made during the three immediately preceding financial years on CSR activities. This ensures that companies commit themselves to CSR activities

Para 3. A passage on Commercial Paper was given and it was followed by 4 questions i.e. Q.18 – Q.21

Commercial paper is an unsecured, short-term loan taken by a corporation, typically for financing accounts receivable and inventories. It is usually issued at a discount, reflecting current market interest rates. It is also called unsecured promissory note since in this issuer makes a promise to pay back the face value after the maturity period, but that promise is unsecured in the sense there is no guarantee that your money will come back.

For the most part, commercial paper is a very safe investment because the financial situation of a company can easily be predicted over a few months. Furthermore, typically only companies with high credit ratings and credit worthiness issue commercial paper.

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

Q.18) Commercial Paper can be issued for a minimum of _____ number of days (2 marks)

Static or Current – **Static**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 Marker**

Finance or Management – **Finance**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **Primary and Secondary Markets (Debt Market)**

Covered in EduTap course – **Yes**

Options:

- A. 2 days
- B. 7 days
- C. 15 Days
- D. 14 Days
- E. NONE OF THE ABOVE

Answer: (B) 7 Days

Explanation:

Commercial Paper (CP) was introduced in India in 1990 to allow highly rated corporate borrowers to diversify their sources of short-term borrowings and to provide an additional instrument to investors. Subsequently, primary dealers and all-India financial institutions were also permitted to issue CP to enable them to meet their short-term funding requirements for their operations.

CP can be issued for **maturities between a minimum of 7 days and a maximum of up to one** year from the date of issue. However, the maturity date of the CP should not go beyond the date up to which the credit rating of the issuer is valid.

CP can be issued in denominations of Rs. 5 lakh or multiples thereof.

Screenshot directly taken from our main course/lectures/marathon sessions.

What is the minimum & maximum period of maturity?

CP can be issued for maturities between a minimum of 7 days and a maximum of up to one year from the date of issue. However, the maturity date of the CP should not go beyond the date up to which the credit rating of the issuer is valid.

What are the rating requirements?

Eligible participants/issuers shall obtain credit rating for issuance of CP from any one of the SEBI registered CRAs. The minimum credit rating shall be 'A3' as per rating symbol and definition prescribed by SEBI. The issuers shall ensure at the time of issuance of the CP that the rating so obtained is current and has not fallen due for review. No approval from RBI is required to issue CP's

In what denominations a CP can be issued?

CP can be issued in denominations of Rs. 5 lakh or multiples thereof.

Q.19) Commercial Paper can be issued for a maximum duration of _____ days?

Static or Current – **Static**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 Marker**

Finance or Management – **Finance**

Difficulty Level – **Easy**

Topic – **Primary and Secondary Markets (Debt Market)**

Covered in EduTap course – **Yes**

Options:

- A. 366 Days
- B. 365 Days
- C. 150 Days
- D. 225 Days
- E. None of the above

Answer: (B) 365 Days

Explanation:

Commercial Paper (CP) was introduced in India in 1990 to allow highly rated corporate borrowers to diversify their sources of short-term borrowings and to provide an additional instrument to investors. Subsequently, primary dealers and all-India financial institutions were also permitted to issue CP to enable them to meet their short-term funding requirements for their operations.

CP can be issued for **maturities between a minimum of 7 days and a maximum of up to one** year from the date of issue. However, the maturity date of the CP should not go beyond the date up to which the credit rating of the issuer is valid.

CP can be issued in denominations of Rs. 5 lakh or multiples thereof.

Screenshot directly taken from our main course/lectures/marathon sessions.

What is the minimum & maximum period of maturity?

CP can be issued for maturities between a minimum of 7 days and a maximum of up to one year from the date of issue. However, the maturity date of the CP should not go beyond the date up to which the credit rating of the issuer is valid.

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In what denominations a CP can be issued?

CP can be issued in denominations of Rs. 5 lakh or multiples thereof.

Q.20) In India commercial paper are issued in denominations of Rs. _____ lakh or multiples.

Static or Current – **Static**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Finance or Management – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **Primary and Secondary Markets (Debt Market)**

Covered in EduTap course – **Yes**

Options:

- (a) 1 Lakh
- (b) 2 Lakh
- (c) 3 Lakh
- (d) 4 Lakh
- (e) 5 Lakh

Answer: (E) 5 Lakh

Explanation:

Commercial Paper (CP) was introduced in India in 1990 to allow highly rated corporate borrowers to diversify their sources of short-term borrowings and to provide an

additional instrument to investors. Subsequently, primary dealers and all-India financial institutions were also permitted to issue **CP to enable them to meet their short-term funding requirements for their operations.**

CP can be issued in denominations of Rs. 5 lakh or multiples thereof.

Screenshot directly taken from our main course/lectures/marathon sessions.

What is the minimum & maximum period of maturity?

CP can be issued for maturities between a minimum of 7 days and a maximum of up to one year from the date of issue. However, the maturity date of the CP should not go beyond the date up to which the credit rating of the issuer is valid.

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In what denominations a CP can be issued?

CP can be issued in denominations of Rs. 5 lakh or multiples thereof.

Q.21) Commercial paper are issued in India in which of the following forms ?

Static or Current – **Static**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 Marker**

Finance or Management – **Finance**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **Primary and Secondary Markets (Debt Market)**

Covered in EduTap course – **Yes**

Options:

- A. Participatory Notes
- B. Promissory Note
- C. Debt bills
- D. Equity Bills
- E. None of the above

Answer: (B) Promissory Note

Explanation:

Commercial Paper (CP) was introduced in India in 1990 to allow highly rated corporate borrowers to diversify their sources of short-term borrowings and to provide an additional instrument to investors. Subsequently, primary dealers and all-India financial institutions were also permitted to issue CP to enable them to meet their short-term funding requirements for their operations.

Commercial paper is an unsecured, short-term loan taken by a corporation, typically for financing accounts receivable and inventories. It is usually issued at a discount, reflecting current market interest rates. It is also called unsecured promissory note since in this issuer makes a promise to pay back the face value after the maturity period, but that promise is unsecured in the sense there is no guarantee that your money will come back

Screenshot directly taken from our main course/lectures/marathon sessions.

5.2.4 Commercial Paper

For many corporations, borrowing short-term money from banks is often a laborious and annoying task. The desire to avoid banks as much as possible has led to the widespread popularity of commercial paper

Commercial paper is an unsecured, short-term loan taken by a corporation, typically for financing accounts receivable and inventories. It is usually issued at a discount, reflecting current market interest rates. It is also called unsecured promissory note since in this issuer makes a promise to pay back the face value after the maturity period, but that promise is unsecured in the sense there is no guarantee that your money will come back

For the most part, commercial paper is a very safe investment because the financial situation of a company can easily be predicted over a few months. Furthermore, typically only companies

Para 4. A passage on Outsourcing of Financial Services by banks was given and it was followed by 3 questions i.e. Q.22 – Q.24

The world over, banks are increasingly using outsourcing, as a means of both reducing cost and accessing specialist expertise, not available internally and achieving strategic aims.

Outsourcing' may be defined as a bank's use of a third party (either an affiliated entity within a corporate group or an entity that is external to the corporate group) to perform activities on a continuing basis that would normally be undertaken by the bank itself, now or in the future.

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

Q.22) Typically outsourced financial services include applications processing, loan origination, credit card and _____ ?

Static or Current – **Static**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 Marker**

Finance or Management – **Finance**

Difficulty Level – **Tough**

Topic – **Banking and Financial System**

Covered in EduTap course – **No**

Options:

- (a) Document processing
- (b) Investment management
- (c) Supervision of loans
- (d) Data processing
- (e) All of the above

Answer: (E) All of the above

Explanation:

Typically outsourced **financial services include applications processing (loan origination, credit card), document processing, investment management**, marketing and research, supervision of loans, data processing and back office related activities etc.

Here is the link to the RBI notification -

<https://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=2655>

Q.23) There are certain activities which cannot be outsourced by bank, some of them are _____ "A" _____ and _____ "B" _____.

Identify A from the following option ?

Static or Current - **Static**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 Marker**

Finance or Management – **Finance**

Difficulty Level – **Tough**

Topic – **Banking and Financial System**

Covered in EduTap course – **No**

Options:

- A. Investment management
- B. Core management functions
- C. Marketing and research
- D. Supervision of loans
- E. None of the above

Answer: (B) Core Management Functions

Explanation:

Banks cannot outsource core management functions like corporate planning, Organisation, management and control and decision-making functions like **determining compliance with KYC norms for opening deposit accounts, according to sanction for loans and management of investment portfolio.**

Banks cannot outsource core management functions like corporate planning, Organisation, management and control and decision-making functions like **determining compliance with KYC norms for opening deposit accounts, according sanction for loans and management of investment portfolio.**

Here is the link to the RBI notification -

<https://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=2655>

Q.24) There are certain activities which cannot be outsourced by bank, some of them are _____ "A" _____ and _____ "B" _____.

Identify B from the following option ?

Static or Current – **Static**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 Marker**

Finance or Management – **Finance**

Difficulty Level – **Tough**

Topic – **Banking and Financial System**

Covered in EduTap course – **No**

Options:

- A. Investment management,
- B. Determining compliance with KYC norms
- C. Data processing
- D. Document processing
- E. None of the above

Answer: Determining compliance with KYC norms

Explanation:

Banks cannot outsource core management functions like corporate planning, Organisation, management and control and decision-making functions like **determining compliance with KYC norms for opening deposit accounts, according to sanction for loans and management of investment portfolio.**

Banks cannot outsource core management functions like corporate planning, Organisation, management and control and decision-making functions like **determining compliance with KYC norms for opening deposit accounts, according sanction for loans and management of investment portfolio.**

Here is the link to the RBI notification -

<https://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=2655>

Para 5. A passage on regarding different needs of an individual and it was followed by 3 questions i.e., Q.25 – Q.27

Ram is currently working in the XYZ company, and he is employed in company for a long period of time. Another company which is very much in the news is ABC company. ABC company is operating on small scale, and it has huge growth potential. Ram got fascinated by the growth prospectus of the ABC company and thereby he decided to join the ABC company.

ABC company offered a high reputed job position to Ram and thereby Ram accepted the job offer.

Soon after joining the ABC company, the colleagues of his ABC company was not happy with Ram, because Ram was directly recruited from outside and straight away, he was promoted to the senior most position.

Moreover, after some time Ram complained about poor working conditions of the Air Conditioner (AC), Desk and chair in the office, but the office authorities didn't pay any attention to the Ram's complain and after getting frustrated Ram decided to leave ABC company and he decided to start his own venture.

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

Q.25) As Ram complained about poor working conditions of the Air conditioners, desk, and chair. As per Clayton Herzberg theory, which of the following need of Ram is not met ?

Static or Current – **Static**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 Marker**

Finance or Management – **Management**

Difficulty Level – **Moderate**

Topic – **Motivation**

Covered in EduTap course – **Yes**

Options:

- (a) Satisfiers needs
- (b) Hygiene needs
- (c) Motivating needs
- (d) Growth needs
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (B) Hygiene needs

Herzberg's Two Factor Theory is also known as the Motivation Hygiene Theory. It states two different facets of motivation, the first being 'hygiene' factors or job context. The second factor is 'satisfiers or job content, i.e., the intrinsic qualities of the job.

It's clearly given that Ram is not happy with the poor performance of ACs, desk and chairs, which means Ram is not happy with the working conditions and **as per Herzberg's Two Factor Theory, working conditions are an example of Hygiene factors.**

Screenshot directly taken from our main course/lectures/marathon sessions.

1. **SATISFACTION (MOTIVATION):** According to Herzberg, the hygiene factors cannot be regarded as motivators. The motivational factors yield positive satisfaction. These factors are inherent to work. These factors motivate the employees for a superior performance. These factors are called satisfiers. These are factors involved in performing the job. Employees find these factors intrinsically rewarding. The motivators symbolized the psychological needs that were perceived as an additional benefit. Motivational factors include:

- Achievement
- Recognition
- Work itself
- Responsibility
- Advancement
- Growth and Promotion

2. **DISSATISFACTION (HYGIENE):** Hygiene factors also known as maintenance factors are not intrinsic part of the job but are related to conditions under which job is performed. Hygiene factors are those factors which when adequate/reasonable in a job, pacify the employees and do not make them dissatisfied but do not motivate them. But if these factors are absent / if these factors are non-existent at workplace, then they lead to dissatisfaction. These factors are extrinsic to work. Hygiene factors are also called as dissatisfiers or maintenance factors as they are required to avoid dissatisfaction. These factors describe the job environment/scenario. The hygiene factors symbolized the physiological needs which the individuals wanted and expected to be fulfilled. Hygiene factors include:

- Company policy
- Administrative policies
- Supervision
- Salary
- Interpersonal relations
- Working conditions
- Job Security

Herzberg also says that it is not only these factors but the personality of the individual also

Q.26) As Ram shifted from XYZ company to the ABC company, this change of job can be explained by which of the following Theory of motivation ?

Static or Current – **Static**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 Marker**

Finance or Management – **Management**

Difficulty Level – **Moderate**

Topic – **Motivation**

Covered in EduTap course – **Yes**

Options:

- A. Existence needs – Alderfer Theory of motivation
- B. Achievement needs – David McClelland Theory of motivation
- C. Belonginess Needs – Maslow Theory of Motivation
- D. Growth Needs - Alderfer Theory of motivation
- E. None of the above

Answer: (D) Growth Needs - Alderfer Theory of motivation

It's clearly given the question that ABC company is having a huge growth potential, which could have attracted Ram and **thereby Growth needs of Alderfer Theory of motivation, clearly explains the movement of Ram from XYZ company to the ABC company.**

Screenshot directly taken from our main course/lectures/marathon sessions.

4.2 Alderfer's Hierarchy of Motivational Needs

Clayton P. Alderfer's believed that the original need hierarchy was not quite accurate in identifying and categorizing human need. As an evolutionary and **criticism to hierarchy theory**, Alderfer proposed **ERG theory** in 1969 which condenses Maslow's five human needs into three categories: **Existence, Relatedness and Growth**.

Maslow's and Alderfer's Needs Theories

| Maslow's Need Hierarchy Categories | Alderfer's Needs Hierarchy Categories |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Self-actualization | Growth |
| Esteem | Relatedness |
| Belongingness | Relatedness |
| Safety | Existence |
| Physiological | Existence |

1. **Existence** refers to our concern with basic material existence requirements; what Maslow called physiological and safety needs.
2. **Relatedness** refers to the desire we have for maintaining interpersonal relationships; like Maslow's social/love need,
3. **Growth** refers to an intrinsic desire for personal development, Maslow's esteem need, and self-actualization

Q.27) As Ram is very talented employee, what could ABC company could have provided to Ram, so that Ram can be retained back in the Organisation ?

Static or Current – **Static**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 Marker**

Finance or Management – **Management**

Difficulty Level – **Moderate**

Topic – **Motivation**

Covered in EduTap course – **Yes**

Options:

- A. Interpersonal relationships
- B. Autonomy
- C. Higher pay
- D. Social Environment
- E. None of the above

Answer: (D)

There is very clear and straight forward mention that present employees of the ABC Ltd, were not happy with Ram, which means that Ram was not able to have good interpersonal relations with the fellow team members, **however the presence of word social environment would be good option to choose, because social environment will include interpersonal relations. Therefore, the correct answer for this question should be option D, which is social environment.**

Please be informed that Autonomy will not be the correct answer because autonomy majorly deals with the freedom to do the task and the key words related to Autonomy are also missing.

Para 6. A passage on regarding communication was given and it was followed by 3 questions i.e. Q.28 – Q.30

Communication is one of the main principles of organization. It has been considered as an effective tool for achieving the goals of an organization. All organizations may be small or big, simple, or complex, general, or technical, have the necessity of communication network. It plays a vital role, as functioning of all other Important principles of the organization depends upon its availability and effectivity. Effective Communication is considered as foundation of sound management. Chester Barnard a famous American executive once remarked “The first executive function is to develop and maintain a system of communication”.

The communication cycle refers to the steps through which communication takes place between the sender and the receiver. This process starts with conceptualizing of an idea or _____ "A" _____ by the sender and then encoding of message takes place, then sender selects the medium of the channel and then sender transmits the message to the receiver.

At the receiver's end the decoding of the message takes place and at last, a loop is formed wherein the receiver shares _____ "B" _____ with the sender.

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

Q.28) The above-mentioned passage indicates which of the following aspect of communication ?

Static or Current – **Static**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 Marker**

Finance or Management – **Management**

Difficulty Level – **Easy**

Topic – **Communication**

Covered in EduTap course – **Yes**

Options:

- A. Communication dynamics
- B. Communication Process
- C. Communication terminology
- D. Communication physiology
- E. None of the above

Answer: (B) Communication Process

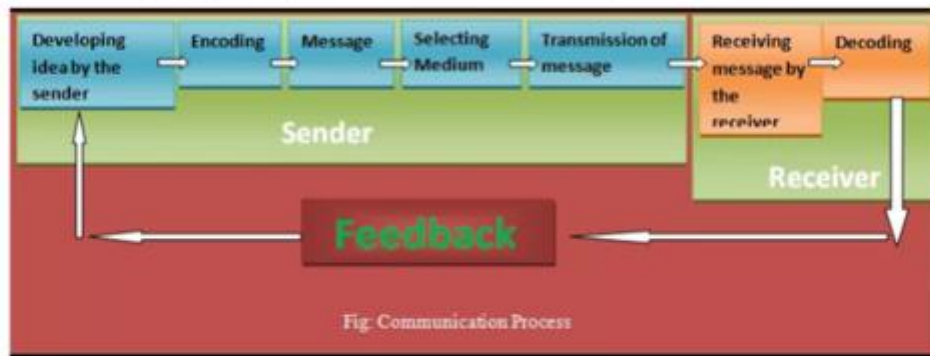
It's clearly evident from the above-mentioned passage that it's about the communication process, **which starts from the sender and ends when receiver gives the feedback to the sender.**

The communication **process refers to the steps through which communication** takes place between the sender and the receiver. This process starts with conceptualizing of an idea or message by the sender and ends with the feedback from the receiver.

Screenshot directly taken from our main course/lectures/marathon sessions.

2 Communication Process

The following diagram represents the communication process



The communication process refers to the steps through which communication takes place between the sender and the receiver. This process starts with conceptualizing an idea or message by the sender and ends with the feedback from the receiver. In details, communication process consists of the following eight steps:

Q.29) Read the above-mentioned passage and identify “_____ A _____” from the following options.

Static or Current – **Static**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 Marker**

Finance or Management – **Management**

Difficulty Level – **Easy**

Topic – **Communication**

Covered in EduTap course – **Yes**

Options:

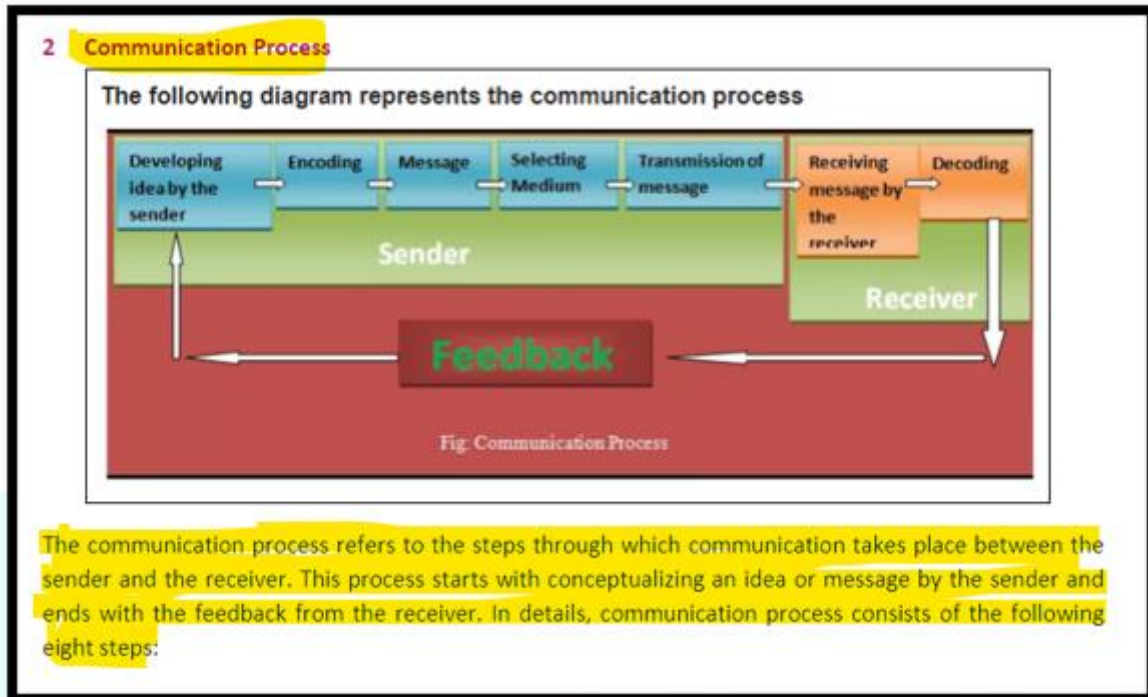
- A. Key element of communication
- B. Message
- C. Encoding
- D. Feedback
- E. None of the above

Answer: (B) Message

It's clearly evident from the above-mentioned passage that it's about the communication process, **which starts from the sender and ends when receiver gives the feedback to the sender.**

The communication **process refers to the steps through which communication** takes place between the sender and the receiver. This process starts with conceptualizing of an idea or message by the sender and ends with the feedback from the receiver.

Screenshot directly taken from our main course/lectures/marathon sessions.



Q.30) Read the above-mentioned passage and identify “_____ B _____” from the following options.

Static or Current – **Static**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 Marker**

Finance or Management – **Management**

Difficulty Level – **Easy**

Topic – **Communication**

Covered in EduTap course – **Yes**

Options:

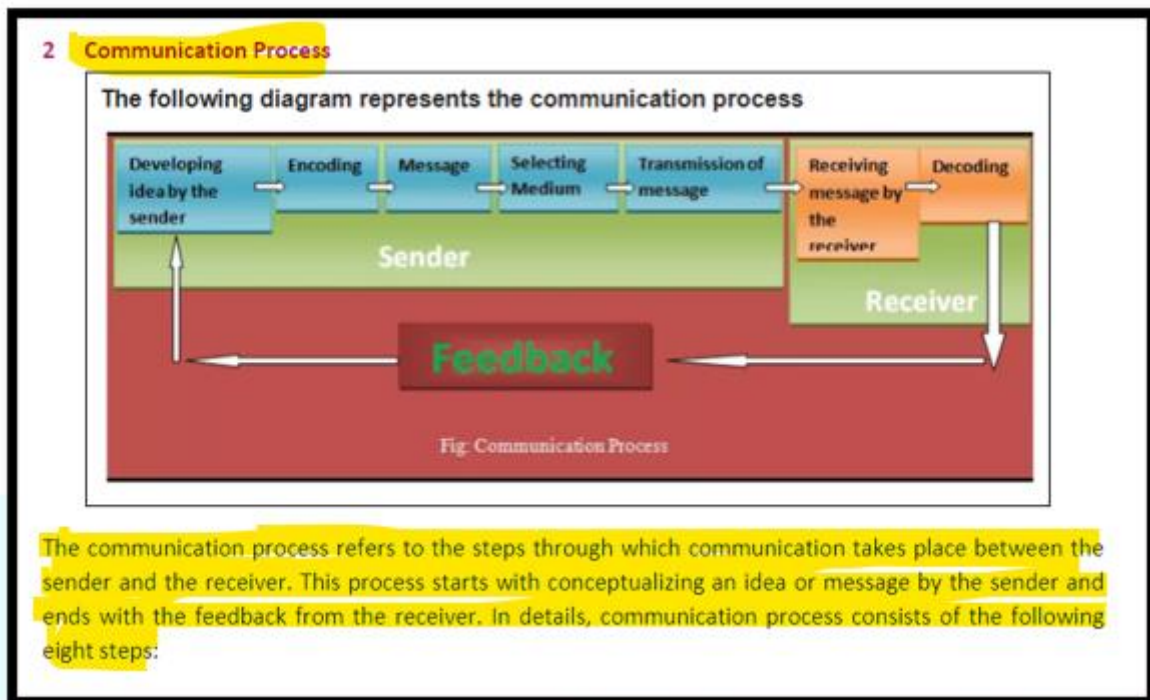
- A. Key element of communication
- B. Message
- C. Encoding
- D. Feedback
- E. None of the above

Answer: (D) Feedback

It's clearly evident from the above-mentioned passage that it's about the communication process, **which starts from the sender and ends when receiver gives the feedback to the sender.**

The communication **process refers to the steps through which communication** takes place between the sender and the receiver. **This process starts with conceptualizing of an idea or message by the sender and ends with the feedback from the receiver.**

Screenshot directly taken from our main course/lectures/marathon sessions.



Question Paper Analysis: OBJECTIVE

TABLE 1

| Question # | Marks | FINANCE & MANAGEMENT | Topic | Static or Current | Difficulty Level |
|------------|-------|----------------------|--|-------------------|------------------|
| 1 | 1 | Finance | NA | Current | Easy |
| 2 | 1 | Finance | NA | Current | EASY |
| 3 | 1 | Management | General Management – part 1 | Static | EASY |
| 4 | 1 | Finance | NA | Current | Moderate |
| 5 | 1 | Management | Organisation Change | Static | Moderate |
| 6 | 1 | Management | Personality and Perception | Static | EASY |
| 7 | 1 | Finance | NA | Current | Moderate |
| 8 | 1 | Management | Ethics | Static | Moderate |
| 9 | 1 | Management | Communication | Static | Easy |
| 10 | 1 | Finance | NA | Current | East |
| 11 | 2 | Management | Fundamentals of organizational behaviour | Static | Easy |
| 12 | 2 | Management | Fundamentals of organizational behaviour | Static | East |
| 13 | 2 | Management | Fundamentals of organizational behaviour | Static | Easy |
| 14 | 2 | Management | Corporate Governance | Static | Moderate |
| 15 | 2 | Management | Corporate Governance | Static | Moderate |
| 16 | 2 | Management | Corporate Governance | Static | Moderate |
| 17 | 2 | Management | Corporate | Static | Moderate |

| | | | Governance | | |
|----|---|------------|-------------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| 18 | 2 | Finance | Primary and Secondary (debt market) | Static | Easy |
| 19 | 2 | Finance | Primary and Secondary (debt market) | Static | Easy |
| 20 | 2 | Finance | Primary and Secondary (debt market) | Static | Easy |
| 21 | 2 | Finance | Primary and Secondary (debt market) | Static | Easy |
| 22 | 2 | Finance | Banking and Financial System | Static | Difficult |
| 23 | 2 | Finance | Banking and Financial System | Static | Difficult |
| 24 | 2 | Finance | Banking and Financial System | Static | Difficult |
| 25 | 2 | Management | Motivation | Static | Moderate |
| 26 | 2 | Management | Motivation | Static | Moderate |
| 27 | 2 | Management | Motivation | Static | Moderate |
| 28 | 2 | Management | Communication | Static | Easy |
| 29 | 2 | Management | Communication | Static | Easy |
| 30 | 2 | Management | Communication | Static | Easy |

TABLE 2

| SUBJECT | TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ASKED | TOTAL MARKS ALLOCATED |
|------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| FINANCE | 12 | 19 |
| MANAGEMENT | 18 | 31 |

ap

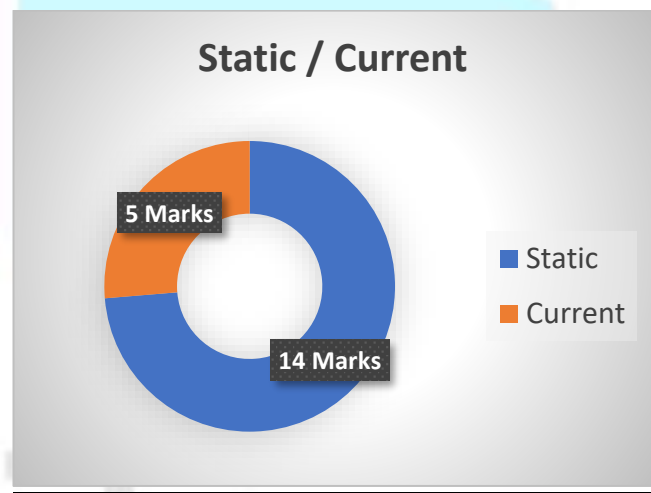
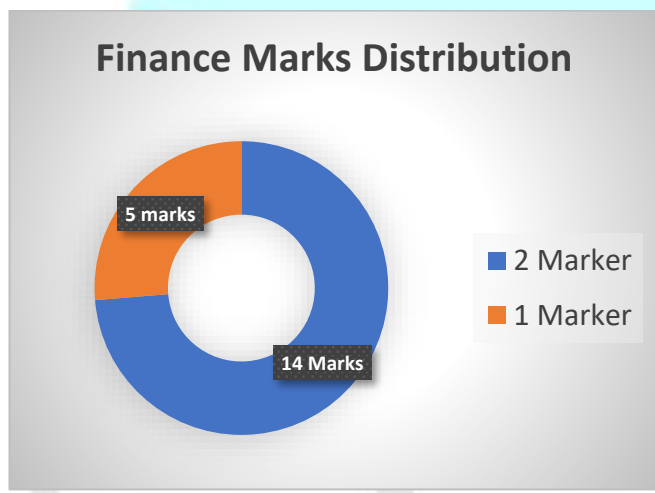
TABLE 3

| DIFFICULTY LEVEL | TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ASKED |
|------------------|---------------------------------|
| EASY | 16 |
| MODERATE | 11 |
| DIFFICULT | 3 |

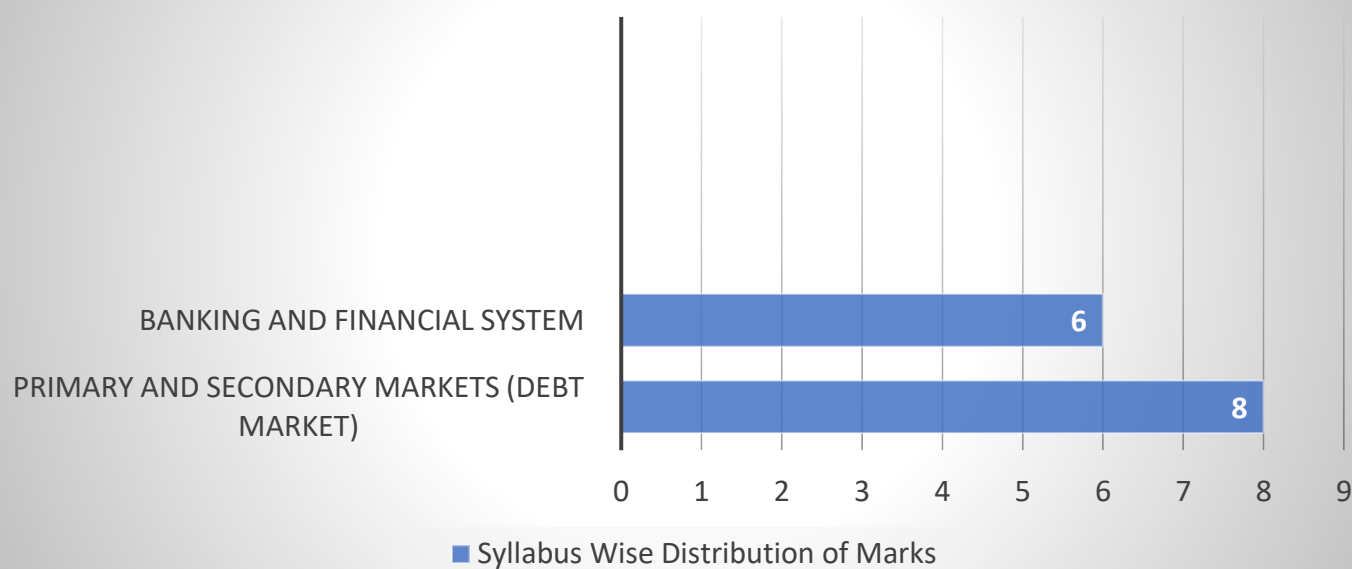
Important take away from Table 1,2 and 3

- ❖ Management was given more weightage (62%) than finance (38%).
- ❖ Overall objective paper was on easy to moderate side.
- ❖ There were many questions, wherein a student could have taken a calculated risk. Like in the questions related to the outsourcing activities of the bank.

Finance Analysis



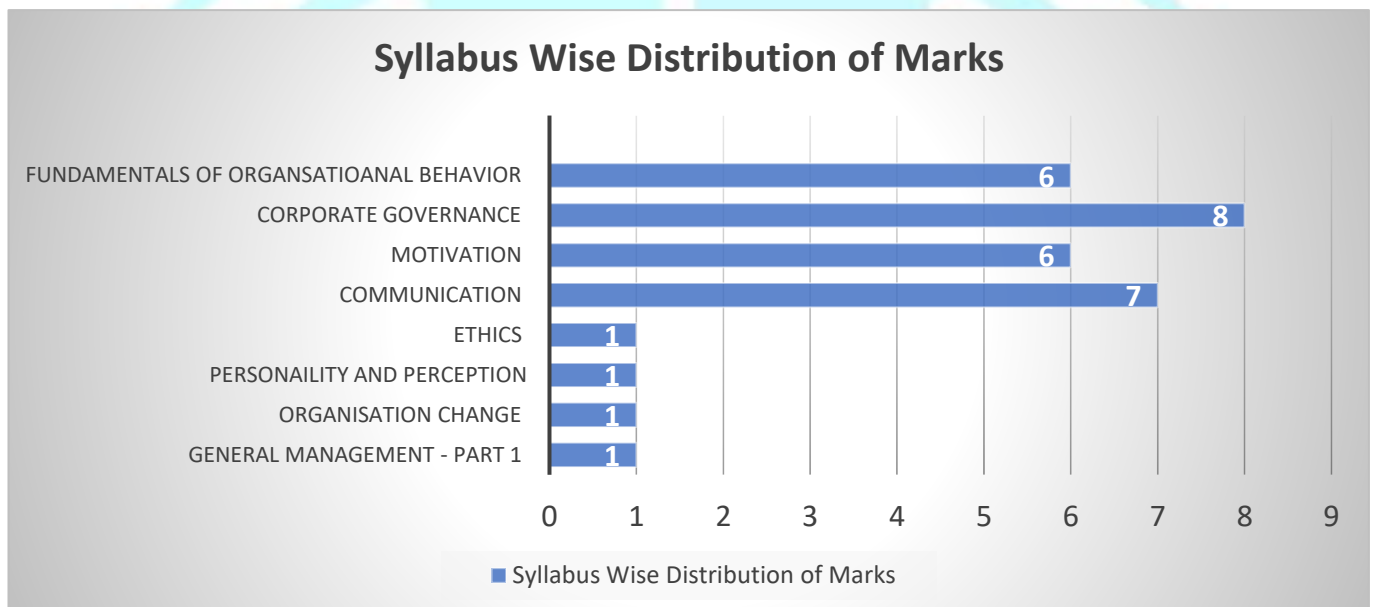
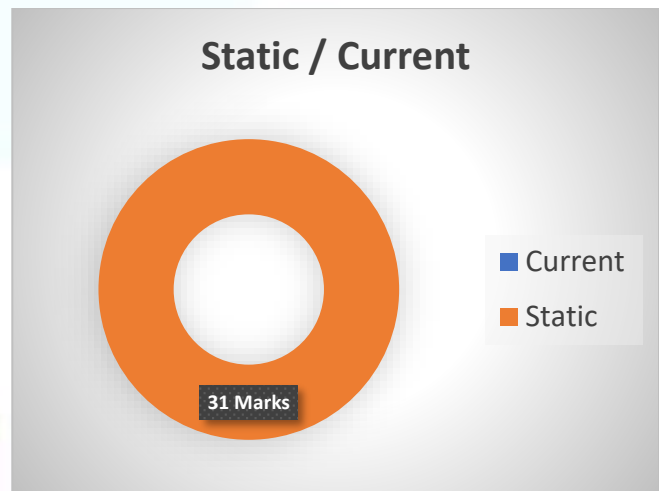
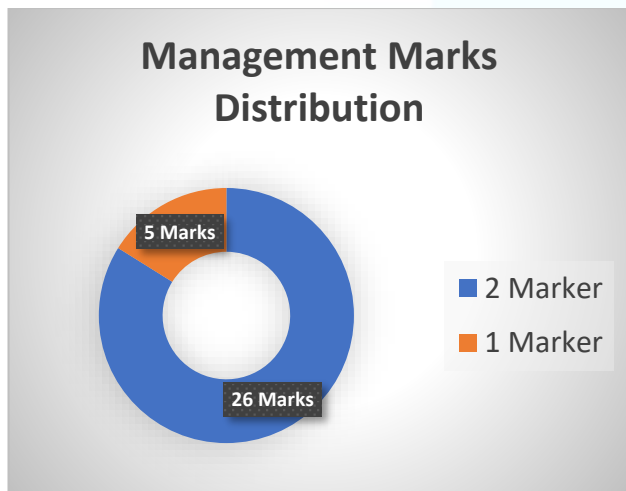
Syllabus Wise Distribution of Marks



Important take away from Finance Analysis.

- ❖ Current Affairs were given less weightage as compared to the previous year.
- ❖ There was no question related to budget and Economic survey.
- ❖ No Numerical asked
- ❖ In objective part, no questions on newly added topics like Global Financial Crisis, Global Financial Markets, and International Banking
- ❖ Most of the static questions were very easy/moderate and direct, however some questions equally tough too.
- ❖ RBI this time concentrated only on some key chapters of finance and they didn't opted for diversification of the topics.
- ❖ RBI in news and RBI notifications contributed a lot to the current affairs part of the objective questions.

Management Analysis



Important take away from Management Analysis.

- ❖ Whole management was completely static in nature
- ❖ Unlike, finance there is a diversification of topics in management.
- ❖ No question have been asked from leadership.
- ❖ Management questions were slightly on the application side and the overall level was easy to moderate.

DESCRIPTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Question-1: What are Long Term Repo Operation ? (400 words, 10 marks)

Static or Current – **Current**

10 marker or 15 marker – **10 Marker**

Finance or Management – **Finance**

Difficulty Level – **Moderate**

Topic – **NA**

Covered in EduTap course – **Yes**

Model Answer –

The LTRO is a tool under which the central bank provides one-year to three-year money to banks at the prevailing repo rate, accepting government securities with matching or higher tenure as collateral. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has decided to introduce long-term repo operations (LTRO) to facilitate the transmission of monetary policy actions and the flow of credit to the economy. The central bank has conducted long-term repos of one- and three-year tenors of appropriate sizes for up to a total amount of Rs 1,00,000 crore at the policy repo rate. It was introduced to fulfil various objectives.

Objectives of LTRO:

1. As banks get long-term funds at lower rates, their cost of funds falls. In turn, they reduce interest rates for borrowers. LTRO helped RBI ensure that banks reduce their marginal cost of funds-based lending rates, without reducing policy rates.
2. LTRO helped RBI ensure that banks reduce their marginal cost of funds-based lending rates, without reducing policy rates.
3. LTRO also showed the market that RBI will not only rely on revising repo rates and conducting open market operations for its monetary policy but also use new tools to achieve its intended objectives.

Mechanism of LTRO operation

1. LTROs conducted under this scheme will be in addition to the existing LAF and MSF operations.
2. LTROs will be conducted on CBS (E-KUBER) platform. The operations would be conducted at a fixed rate. Banks would be required to place their requests for the amount sought under LTRO during the window timing at the prevailing policy repo rate. Bids below or above the policy rate will be rejected.

3. In case of an over-subscription of the notified amount, the allotment will be done on a pro-rata basis.
4. The minimum bid amount would be Rupees one crore and multiples thereof. The allotment would be in multiples of Rupees one crore. There will be no restriction on the maximum amount of bidding by individual bidders.
5. The reversal of these operations would take place at the 'start of day on the day of maturity.
6. The eligible collateral for LTROs and the applicable haircuts will remain the same as applicable for LAF.

LTRO will enhance liquidity in the banking system. Since the interest rate is comparatively low, there will be downward pressure on short-term lending rates but it will result in a slightly easy Monetary Policy. RBI just needs to focus on its implementation so that desired result can be attained.

Coverage in EduTap course –

RBI Annual Report:

In India, the Reserve Bank undertook a bouquet of unconventional liquidity management measures in 2020 to ensure normal flow of finance into the economy, and enable better transmission of monetary policy impulses in the wake of the unprecedented situation created by the COVID-19 pandemic:

- a. The Reserve Bank conducted long-term repo operations (LTROs) of one-year and three-year tenors and allotted a total amount of ₹1,25,117 crore at the policy repo rate. LTRO is a tool in which central bank offers money to banks for a period of one to three years at the prevailing repo rate. The banks in turn offer government securities with same or higher tenure as a collateral to the central bank. Long Term Repo Operation is basically a mechanism to inject liquidity into the banking system as well as to ensure the smooth transmission of monetary policy actions and flow of credit into the economy. After RBI went for repo rate cuts, there was a question about the effective transmission of those rate cuts to the customers. So, by going for LTRO the RBI ensured effective transmission of the monetary policy decisions. Simply speaking, under LTRO the RBI provides longer term loans, ranging from one year to three years, to banks at the prevailing rate. The resultant of this is the reduction in the cost of funds, as banks get long term funds at lower rates
- b. The Reserve Bank introduced another unconventional liquidity management tool - Targeted Long-Term Repo Operations (TLTROs) under which liquidity availed by banks was to be deployed in investment grade corporate bonds, commercial paper and non-convertible debentures. It is just like LTRO as it lets banks borrow one to three-year funds from the central bank at the repo rate, by providing government securities with similar or higher tenure as collateral. But in Targeted LTRO the money borrowed can only be invested in specific sectors as mandated by RBI by purchasing good quality corporate bonds of these companies

Question-2: Describe India's response in 2008 Global Financial Crisis (400 words, 10 marks)

Static or Current – **Static**

10 marker or 15 marker – **10 Marker**

Finance or Management – **Finance**

Difficulty Level – **Moderate**

Topic – **Global Financial Crisis**

Covered in EduTap course – **Yes**

Model Answer -

The failure of Lehman Brothers in mid-September of 2008 was followed in quick succession by several other large financial institutions coming under severe stress. This made financial markets around the world uncertain and unsettled. This later on led to the Global Financial Crisis of 2008. This contagion spread to emerging economies, and to India too. Both the Government and the Reserve Bank of India responded to the challenge in close coordination and consultation. The major policy response to the crisis came in the form of loosening the monetary policy and administering fiscal stimulus packages.

Steps taken by the Reserve Bank of India

The Reserve Bank's policy response was aimed to achieve two main objectives i.e., to maintain a comfortable rupee liquidity position and to augment foreign exchange liquidity. Various steps were taken to achieve stated objectives like -

1. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) acted aggressively from mid-October to ease the situation by a series of rate cutting and liquidity injecting measures till April 2009.

2. Through successive steps, the RBI brought down

- a) Cash reserve ratio (CRR) from 9 to 5 percent,
- b) Statutory liquidity ratio (SLR) from 25 to 24 percent,
- c) The repo rate from 9 to 4.75 percent and
- d) The reverse repo rate from 6 to 3.25 percent.

3. Special steps were taken like:

- a) The RBI opened a special window for banks to lend to mutual funds, non-banking financial companies (NBFCs), and housing finance companies.
- b) The central bank opened refinance facilities for banks, the Small Industrial Development Bank of India (SIDBI), the National Housing Bank (NHB), and the EXIM Bank.

4. The RBI made dollar swap arrangements for branches of Indian banks in the US and Europe facing a shortage of dollar funds with the seizing up of the inter-bank markets there.

After discussing the response of the RBI to the 2008 Global Financial Crisis, it is also necessary to understand the Government's response regarding the same.

Steps taken by the Government of India

Recognizing the depth and extraordinary impact of this crisis, the Central Government invoked the emergency provisions of the Fiscal responsibility and Budget Management Act to seek relaxation from the fiscal targets. The Central Government announced three successive fiscal stimulus packages one in early December 2008, the second one in early 2009, and the last one in early March 2009. The total fiscal burden for these packages amounted to 1.8 percent of GDP. It includes:

- a) Reduction in central excise duty by 4 percentage points.
- b) Additional plan spending of Rs. 200 billion.
- c) Additional borrowing by the State Government of Rs. 300 billion for plan expenditure.
- d) Assistance to certain export industries in the form of Interest subsidy on export finance.

India was insulated from Global Financial crisis in 2008 because India has got limited exposure to the U.S. mortgage market directly or through derivatives and also to the failed and financially-stressed global financial institutions. Economists are free to draw their lessons from financial crises but the world is ultimately shaped by political and business interests, not by economists. Therefore, the regulations must address growth in credit as well as the flow of credit into sectors such as real estate will avoid such Global Crisis in coming year ahead.

Coverage in EduTap course –

Both the Government and the Reserve Bank of India responded to the challenge in close coordination and consultation. The major policy response to the crisis came in the form of **loosening of the monetary policy and administering fiscal stimulus packages.**

1.5.2.1.1 Changes in monetary policy and Liquidity:

The Reserve Bank's policy response was aimed to achieve three main objectives:

- to maintain a comfortable rupee liquidity position.
- to augment foreign exchange liquidity.

3. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) acted aggressively from mid-October to **ease the situation** by a **series of rate cutting and liquidity injecting measures** till April 2009.

4. Through successive steps, the **RBI brought down cash reserve ratio (CRR)** from 9 to 5 per cent, **statutory liquidity ratio (SLR)** from 25 to 24 per cent, the **repo rate from 9 to 4.75** per cent and **reverse repo rate** from 6 to 3.25 per cent.

5. Special steps by RBI:

- a) The RBI opened a **special window for banks to lend to mutual funds, non-banking financial companies (NBFCs) and housing finance companies.**
- b) The central bank opened **refinance facilities for banks, the Small Industrial Development Bank of India (SIDBI), the National Housing Bank (NHB), and the EXIM Bank.**
- c) The RBI also introduced a liquidity facility for NBFCs through a special purpose vehicle (SPV), and increased export credit refinance.

The steps taken to augment foreign exchange liquidity

1. The RBI made **dollar swap arrangements** for branches of Indian banks in the US and Europe facing shortage of dollar funds with the seizing up of the inter-bank markets there.

**Question-3: Describe Manager's role in encouraging ethical behavior in an Organisation
(400 words, 10 marks)**

Static or Current – **Static**

10 marker or 15 marker – **10 Marker**

Finance or Management – **Management**

Difficulty Level – **Easy**

Topic – **Ethics**

Covered in EduTap course – **Yes**

Model Answer –

Ethics in the workplace is defined as the moral code that guides the behavior of employees with respect to what is right and wrong in regard to conduct and decision making. Ethical decision making in the workplace takes into account the individual employee's best interest and also takes into account the best interest of those impacted. Managers play a key role in encouraging ethical behavior in an organization, managers along with other board members are the flagbearers of the ethical principles. Following are some key roles initiated by manager for having an ethical business environment –

A – Managers helps in building the Ethical Culture - managers throughout the organization are the single most influential factor in establishing and maintaining a healthy ethical culture. Managers, by default of their elevated roles, become the most accessible models for how to succeed and advance employee career path within an organization

B – Ethical leadership – Leaders and managers set the tone, shape the climate and define the standards. If managers are trustworthy and trusted, if their motivations are honorable and their expectations crystal clear, and if they're paying attention to ethics as an integral element of every business decision, then ethical problems will be rare.

C – Manager as an Ethics officer – A good manager develops the vision statement, value Statement and he also develops the Organizational code of ethics. A Manager also acts like an ethics officer, who ensures that the ethics systems are in place and functioning. This person monitors the organization to determine if it's making a good faith effort to abide by its stated values, that the code of conduct supports those values and that violations of those values are prevented or detected and addressed.

D – Other roles of manager in creating ethical business environments

1. Establish organizational roles to manage ethics
2. Schedule ongoing assessment of ethics requirements
3. Establish required operating values and behaviors
4. Align organizational behaviors with operating values
5. Develop awareness and sensitivity to ethical issues

6. Integrate ethical guidelines to decision making
7. Structure mechanisms to resolving ethical dilemmas
8. Facilitate ongoing evaluation and updates to the program
9. Training the employees and values and ethics of the organization
10. Rewards and Punishment to be in line with the behavior being ethical or not

Above discussed best practices can prevent the vast majority of ethics violations, large and small, if they're systematically and systemically applied. Nothing has proven effective in preventing the rogue employee from perverting any system. But these practices can ensure that an organization is doing nothing to encourage good people to do bad things. Therefore we can conclude that, managers play a pivotal and an integral role in creating the ethical behaviour in an organization.

Coverage in EduTap main course –

Q.1) What is an Ethics Programme? Discuss the best practices to develop an Ethical programme in an organization.

Structure

Approach

Introduction: Start with explaining what an ethics programme is.

Body: Discuss the best practices in an ethics programme.

Conclusion: Conclude in a forward looking manner and on a positive note highlighting the importance of these practices.

Answer

An ethics program helps communicate your company's business philosophy to employees, vendors, investors and customers. A good ethics program can help strengthen your relationships with employees and customers and improve your company's reputation. Although your employees might be familiar with your company's informal stance on ethics, instituting a program eliminates any confusion and provides everyone with the same information regarding ethical business behavior.

Best practices are the working standards or ethical guidelines that provide the best course(s) of action in a given situation. In order to develop best ethical programme, an organization can follow the following practices:

1. Vision statement: A vision statement defines the long-term, most desirable future state for the organization. An ethical program needs to have a clear vision statement that gives employees and managers a first screening test for decisions. Example: When setting performance goals HR should question whether the goals further the vision.

Q.2) Discuss, how the board of directors of a company can set the tone for an ethical culture in an organization.

Structure

Approach

Introduction: Start with an example and explaining the role of Board of Directors in Corporate culture.

Body: Discuss the different ways by which Board of Directors can set the tone for an ethical culture in an organization.

Conclusion: Conclude with forward looking manner.

Answer:

One defining feature of 2017 has been seeing corporate directors and officers being held personally responsible for illegal behavior at their companies. For example: Oliver Schmidt, the highest-ranking Volkswagen officer residing in the United States, was sentenced to seven years in prison and ordered to pay \$400,000 for his role in the VW diesel emissions scandal.

Question-4: Identify barriers to impersonal or interpersonal communication and how a manager can reduce it? (600 words, 15 marks)

Static or Current – **Static**

10 marker or 15 marker – **15 Marker**

Finance or Management – **Management**

Difficulty Level – **Moderate**

Topic – **Communication**

Model Answer –

Communication is a two-way process which involves transferring of information or messages from one person or group to another. However, Effective communication is about more than just exchanging information. It's about understanding the emotion and intentions behind the information. As well as being able to clearly convey a message, you need to also listen in a way that gains the full meaning of what's being said and makes the other person feel heard and understood.

Effective communication can also be affected by various barriers of the impersonal communication. Some of them are discussed below –

A - **Psychological barriers:** Psychological barriers also known as “emotional barriers”, they emerge because of psychological state of message receiver. For example: the Feud between the Rata Tata and Cyrus Mistry was not only a legal battle which took its own course through legal actions but was also a psychological one. The two have different approach regarding how to manage the Tata group which ultimately created a psychological barrier between the two and ultimately resulted in the ousting of Cyrus Mistry who used to be the blue-eyed boy of Ratan Tata.

B - **Gender barriers-** Most communicators whether aware or not, often have a set agenda. This is very notable among the different genders. For example, many women are found to be more critical in addressing conflict. It has also been noted that men are more than likely to withdraw from conflict when in comparison to women

C - **Halo Effect:** The halo effect is the tendency to use a general impression based on one or a few characteristics to judge other characteristics of that same individual. For example: A manager might identify one trait of an employee, such as an excellent attendance record, and perceive that the employee's productivity and quality of work must also be outstanding.

D - **Stereotyping:** 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 behaviours as a whole. These thoughts or beliefs may or may not accurately reflect reality.

E - **Ideological barriers or Perceptual Errors:** The members of the organization do not share the same ideological perspectives and orientation. Differences in background education and expectation result in different social and political views. People have different perceptions, and they receive information from their own point of view. According to Pfiffner, these are probably the greatest handicaps to effective communication and probably the most difficult to overcome.

The mention mentioned communication barriers can reduce the overall effectiveness of organization, however timely actions taken by manager can again re-ignite the whole organization, following are some measures which can be taken by manager to reduce the present level of communication barriers –

A – **Employee Developmental programmes** - Employee development programs can help staff members build essential communication skills to accomplish their objectives without hindrances.

B – **Formal channels** - Setting up a formal, accounted-for communication channel will inevitably lead to streamlined interactions and engagement among employees.

C – **Proper Feedback** - Establishing proper feedback channels, performance management systems and cyclical modes of communication help teams bond, build rapport and trust.

D – **Partial Surveys** - Organization-wide, anonymous surveys can help management identify where the problem lies and come up with creative solutions to resolve it.

E – **Open Door Policy** - An open-door policy can also help employees feel comfortable with their seniors, without holding back or getting scared to put their ideas on the table.

Striking a balance between informal and formal communication channels is one of the most effective ways to overcome communication barriers. Organizations can take concrete and well-researched steps to create a more cohesive, united workforce. Not unlike technical skill development, communication skill development is a continuous process that requires attention and by doing so, organizations will achieve economies of scale and it will also reap handsome returns in future.

Coverage in EduTap Main course -

Q.1] "Discuss the role of communication in an organization. What are the barriers to effective communication?"

Approach:

Introduction: Explain significance of communication in management of organization.

Body: Can divide answer into 2 parts, first part will contain role of communication in organization and second will contain barriers.

Conclusion: Conclude on the note that how minimizing barriers will improve Corporate Communication.

Answer
According to Paul J Meyer, *Communication- the Human Connection-* is the key to personal and career success and growth of any organization.

9. BARRIERS TO COMMUNICATION
There are certain factors which come in the way of smooth flow of communication process. With the result, the communication becomes ineffective.

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graph TD; A[Barriers to Communication] --> B[Semantic Barrier]; A --> C[Psychological Barrier]; A --> D[Organizational Barrier]; A --> E[Personal Barrier];
```

9.1 Semantic Barriers
Semantics is science of meaning. All communications use words, pictures or actions that suggest certain meanings. These barriers arise from the limitations in symbols with which we communicate.

1. **Symbols with Different Meanings:** Communication symbols usually have different meanings. This happens when the communicators (sender and the receiver) do not attach the same symbolic meanings to their words. For example- Rest room is used for toilets, but somebody might perceive it as a place to rest. Word/book may mean reading a book or booking a ticket.

HOW TO MAKE COMMUNICATION EFFECTIVE?
There is need to overcome some of these limiting factors and make the communications effective. The following **Principles of Communication** are given for the purpose:

Principles of effective communication.

1. **Clarity-** Communication should be clearly and precisely stated
2. **Objective:** The objective of the communication must be clear before we transmit the message
3. **Consistency-** Information in the communication should be consistent with the plans, policies the enterprise. This will increase the credibility of the Communication
4. **Adequacy or Completeness-** Information in the communication should be sufficient, neither too little nor over burdening
5. **Timeliness-** communication should be timely, neither early nor too late
6. **Uniformity-** Communication should not be discriminatory
7. **Flexibility-** Communication should not be rigid, either in form or character
8. **Acceptability-** Communication should stimulate acceptance and positive response in the receiver
9. **Feedback:** Feedback is must and it must be addressed properly

Question-5: People and organisation are resistant to change. Describe measures to eradicate it (600 words, 15 marks)

Static or Current – **Static**

10 marker or 15 marker – **15 Marker**

Finance or Management – **Management**

Difficulty Level – **Moderate**

Topic – **Organisation Change**

Covered in EduTap course – **Yes**

Model Answer –

It is a very old adage that, "People don't resist change, they resist being changed" as cited by Peter Senge

Change is constant and unavoidable. However, human behavior has repeatedly shown a resistance to change in the existing methods and ways of doing work. Organizations for the advancement of business processes, require constant adaptation to changes. However, organizational resistance to change acts as a major hindrance in the path of development and success of an organization. Such resistance to organizational change brings in the need for defined change management. Example: Several BSNL central trade unions observed, All India Protest to oppose the announcement regarding privatization of BSNL.

According to Kotter and Schlesinger (1979) proposed six crucial techniques for overcoming the resistance to change.

A - Education and Communication: One of the easiest techniques to overcome resistance to change is to educate people, train them to adopt change, counsel them, and communicate then the various stages of change. Management can change the attitude of people by training and psychological counselling. This type of effort helps people to visualize the need and logic of the change, they will appreciate it in a much better way and will accept it easily.

B - Participation and Involvement: People who are resisting change may be involved in some aspect of design and implementation of change so that they do not block the change and treat change as their own effort. For Example: TATA motors facing huge losses, decided to bring in organizational changes which needed a lot of restructuring within the organization and in order to prevent the resistance to change, Action Planning Workshops and team-level interventions to enhance engagement with employees was done. Parivartan, an online listening post was created for employees to share their comments, feedback, and suggestions on the existing system as well as the new system to be conceptualized to make them a part of organizational change.

C - Agreement & Negotiation: This technique is effective when it involves exchanging something valuable for reducing the resistance towards the change. This is one of the most convenient techniques

for avoiding any kind of major resistance. For Example: In order to exist in the market, long competitors Vodafone and Idea merged keeping aside their conflict of interest so that they can compete with the telecom giant like Jio and Airtel. Moreover, the transformation was easy as both the entities came into an agreement after a well thought out negotiation even after facing small resistance from a few sections of employee opposed to the merger.

D - Co-optation & Manipulation: This technique involves getting the support, persuading or influencing the employees in favor of the change. Manipulation involves covert attempts from the managers by withholding painful information, twisting or distortion of the information for making it more appealing for the staff members or spreading false rumors across the organization in order to compel the employees to accept the change manipulatively.

E - Coercion (Explicit & Implicit): It is a technique of persuading someone to do something by using force or threats. Example: Thoothukudi Massacre denotes events that took place on 22 and 23 May 2018 in Thoothukudi, Tamil Nadu, India. Sterlite Corporation in Thoothukudi town, was facing a resistance against the proposed expansion of its copper smelter plant due to environmental concerns. In order to overcome the resistance, Police opened fire on the protesters, killed 13 people and left 102 injured. Thus, coercion should be avoided in all the possible situation and if required must be used only as the last possible resort.

F - Leadership: It is the process of influencing and supporting others to work willingly to bring the intended results. After being named CEO of Microsoft in February 2014, Satya Nadella undertook a major restructuring of the tech giant to eliminate its destructive internal competition. He regularly sent genuine and emotional email to employees that gained him trust and aroused commitment from employees. Nadella started holding a monthly "ask me anything" session with employees where he transparently discusses issues, answers their questions, and eases their concerns. All this helped Nadella in making Microsoft a Trillion dollar company.

Resistance to change is normal within any organization. Resistance may occur at every stage of the organization. People oppose change due to the worries about security and safety. Various internal and external forces affect each organization in different ways. Organizations can use various models, such as Kotter and Lewin to help implement change. Organizational development can help start the transition between implementing change and managing resistance from the employees.

Coverage in the EduTap Course

Q.3) Suggest measures that can be used to overcome resistance to change in an organization? (400 words, 10 Marks)

Approach

Introduction: Start with a quote and then define change with an example.

Body: Discuss the techniques for overcoming the resistance to change.

Conclusion: Conclude it by highlighting the importance of change.

Answer

"People don't resist change, they resist being changed" - Peter Senge

Change is constant and unavoidable. However, human behavior has repeatedly shown a resistance to change in the existing methods and ways of doing work. Organizations for the advancement of business processes, require constant adaptation to changes. However, organizational resistance to change acts as a major hindrance in the path of development and success of an organization. Such resistance to organizational change brings in the need for defined change management. **Example:** Several BSNL central trade unions observed, All India Protest to oppose the announcement regarding privatization of BSNL.

Question-6: Will block-chain disrupt banking ? (600 words, 15 marks)

Static or Current – **Static**

10 marker or 15 marker – **15 Marker**

Finance or Management – **Finance**

Difficulty Level – **Easy**

Topic – **FinTech**

Covered in EduTap course – **Yes**

Model Answer –

By 2027, at least 10 percent of the GDP will be blockchain-related, according to the World Economic Forum. A blockchain is an electronic ledger that maintains a record of all the transactions from the time the first unit of the cryptocurrency – the seed - was mined. Blockchain can validate the integrity of all the units of currency at any given point in time. As a protocol, each new block contains the hash of the preceding blocks, and this phenomenon links the previous blocks to the new block, thus forming a chain of blocks. Blockchain may have taken birth as a means to support cryptocurrency but the technology has its applications spread out far and wide today.

Blockchain technology is reshaping the lending ecosystem by allowing the lender and borrower to establish a direct deal through decentralized financing. Blockchain technology and DLT have a massive opportunity to disrupt the \$5T+ banking industry by disintermediating the key services that banks provide, as discussed below.

A - Ease of Payments: By establishing a decentralized ledger for payments (e.g., Bitcoin), blockchain technology could facilitate faster payments at lower fees than banks.

B - Reduce Cost of Clearance and Settlement: Distributed ledgers can reduce operational costs and bring us closer to real-time transactions between financial institutions.

C - Timesaving, secure and cost-effective: People often wait for a long time for financial institutions to approve loans and transactions. Other than charging a huge fee for the same, institutions have the ultimate authority to approve or reject transactions between a sender and a receiver. However, with blockchain technology in place, the role of an intermediary is eliminated which makes the approval time reduced to less than a day. Therefore, the technology is economic, secure, and fast when compared to banks. Blockchain also reduces the dependency on physical documentation which can often invite fraudulent activities while smart contracts cut service and administration costs.

D - Traditional vs Modern lending: The traditional lending scenario involves an intermediary i.e., if a borrower wants money, he will approach a bank and receive a loan in exchange for jewellery or property, etc. On the other hand, a bank would earn interest.

Blockchain has made financial management bank less with digital wallets, lending, and payments. Supported by blockchain, digital wallets are fully secure as they come integrated with private keys while their unique public address lets them make transactions efficient. While in a traditional scenario, banks have the responsibility of securing money, under blockchain technology, wallet holders with private keys can fully own, manage, and control their assets.

E - Ease in trade finance: Many trade finance activities, even in today's disruptive age of technology, still include a lot of paperwork. Every middleman in international trade prepares all documents on their own to keep their ledger up to date.

A single ledger may be maintained and viewed by all parties engaged in a transaction, and it can be updated in real-time. By eliminating time-consuming paperwork and bureaucracy, blockchain-based trade finance can streamline the entire trading process.

F - Preventing Risks and Frauds: In the last 24 months, 46% of surveyed organizations reported experiencing fraud, corruption, or other economic crimes, according to the PWC's Global Economic Crime and Fraud Survey 2022. Financial organizations usually save their data in a central database, making themselves extremely prone to cyberattacks. But blockchain being a decentralized ledger, allows real-time fraud analysis and prevention.

This is because every block comes with a timestamp, securing blocks of distinct transactions while possessing a link to a previous block. This makes the system foolproof from cybercrime. Thus, the lending industry needs full implementation of blockchain technology to make it secure, efficient, and transparent.

As we step into the future, there is a strong need to innovate and upgrade the centralized banking ecosystem and pave way for a futuristic, secure, reliable, transparent, and efficient way of taking and receiving credit. It is also time to upgrade the rules which are in tune with the current technology and trends which have the potential to bring about a change in the current credit industry. Also, blockchain can be well implemented in the banking process which in turn may facilitates erosion of banking frauds.

Coverage in EduTap course -

1.6.3 Blockchain and Cryptocurrency

Running parallel to fintech is the birth of **cryptocurrency and blockchain**. Though both are different technologies considered outside the realm of fintech, there are **complimentary applications** in which all three can work together to deliver new kinds of financial services.

- Blockchain is currently actively used in many areas of the financial sector like **forex**.
 - Blockchain can help in ranges of work from **easy verification of identities**, to **speeding up regular everyday transactions**, to **enabling customers to use their mobile phones** more comfortably as part of the purchasing process.
 - Blockchain has the potential to be **highly transformative to any company that processes payments**. It can **eliminate the need for intermediaries** that are common in payment processing today.
 - A blockchain powered crowdfunding campaign seeks to **secure investment for a new project from an interested community**. But in this instance, funding is most likely to come in the form of bitcoin or other cryptocurrencies.
 - Blockchain can also simplify document attestation and verification.
 - FinTech companies also uses Blockchain to build smart contracts.
 - In the area of **financial record keeping**, blockchain and distributed ledger technology (DLT) are **creating new ways to record, track, and store transactions for financial assets**.



Blockchain Technology

A Blockchain is a **digitized, decentralized, public ledger**. It is an **incorruptible digital ledger of transactions** that can be programmed to record **virtually everything of value**.

- Each **list of record** in a blockchain is called **block**. So a blockchain is a **continuously growing list of records** called **blocks**, which are **linked and secured**.
- Blockchain Technology was invented by **Satoshi Nakamoto** in **2008** for use in the **cryptocurrency bitcoin**, as its public transaction ledger.
- Blockchain technology **discards the need of any third-party or Central authority** for peer-to-peer transactions.

Cryptocurrency

A cryptocurrency is a **tradable digital asset** or digital form of money, built on blockchain technology that **only exists online**. Cryptocurrencies use **cryptography** to verify and secure transactions.

- Cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin use codes to encrypt transactions and stack them up in blocks, creating Blockchains. It is the use of codes that differentiates cryptocurrencies from other virtual currencies.
- These digital currencies are **not issued or regulated** by a central authority.
- The commonly used cryptocurrencies are **Bitcoin, Gridcoin, Litecoin, Ripple, Next, Dash** etc.
- Facebook has announced a **digital currency called Libra** that will roll out for use in 2020 and allow the platform's billions of users across the globe to make financial transactions online.

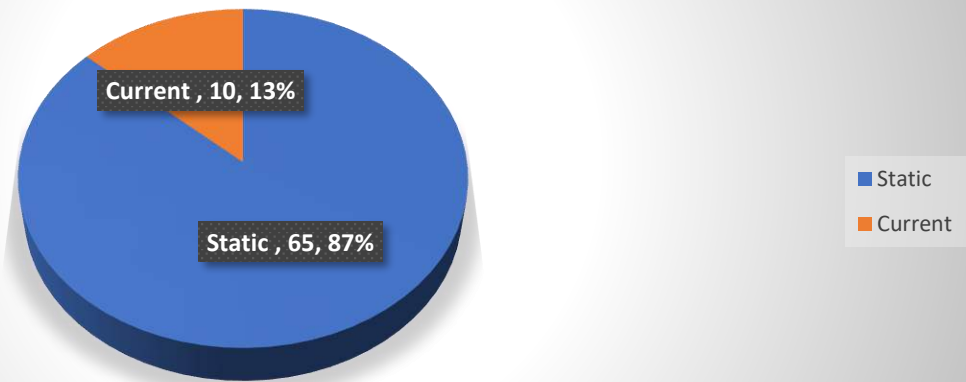
Cryptocurrencies and India:

- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had barred banks and financial institutions from dealing with cryptocurrencies.
- **Inter-Ministerial Committee on Virtual Currencies (2019)** headed by finance secretary **Subhash Chandra Garg** has submitted its report to the government recommending ban on all forms of Cryptocurrencies.
- It noted that the **RBI Act of 1934** has the enabling provisions to permit the Central government to approve a **"Central Bank Digital Currency"** (CBDC) as legal tender in India.

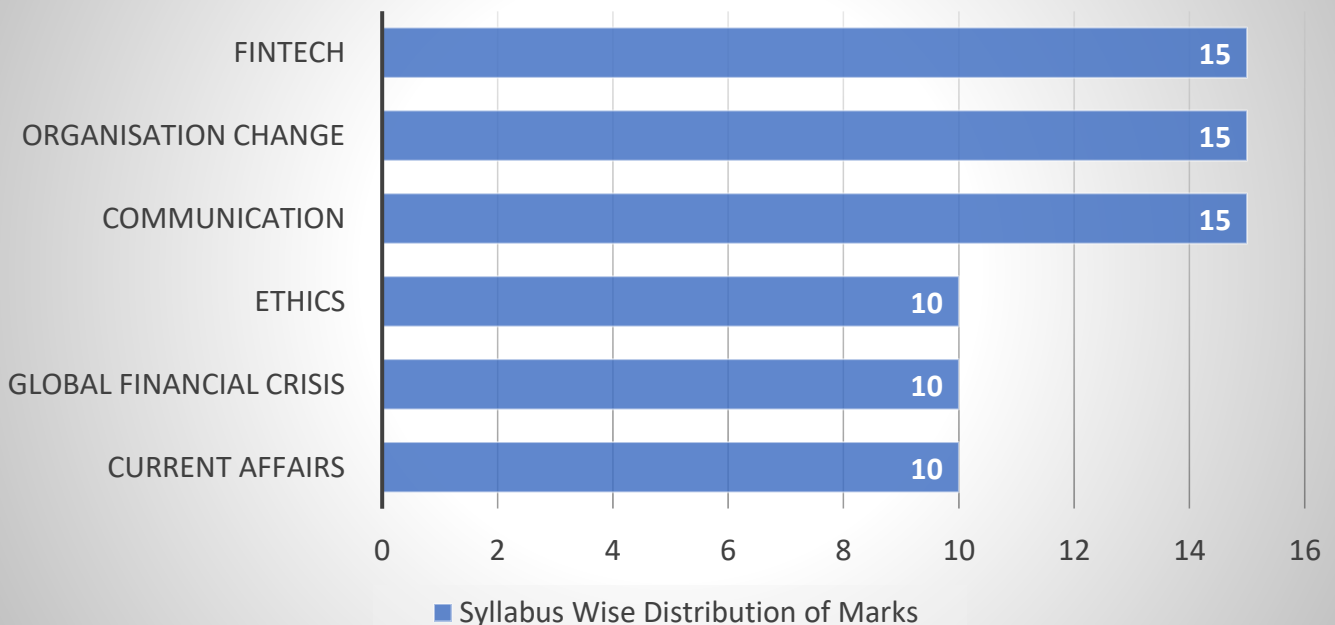
Descriptive Type Question Paper Analysis

| Question Type | Management | Finance |
|-----------------------|------------|---------|
| 15 Marker (600 words) | 2 | 1 |
| 10 Marker (400 Words) | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 3 | 3 |

Marks Distribution, total 75 marks**



Syllabus Wise Distribution of Marks



****Please be informed that, for holistic coverage, the above-mentioned analysis is done for whole descriptive component (75 marks), by which we mean that all the 15 markers (15*3=45 marks) and all the 10 markers (10*3=30 marks) are considered for the analysis.**

However, a student only have to attempt the descriptive component of worth 50 marks only.

Important take Away

- ❖ **Question asked in the descriptive section were direct and easy.**
- ❖ For example, the first direct questions which a student can pick first is the Manager role in the creating ethical behavior. Writing general points and by complementing the answer with appropriate example, would have fetch good marks to the student.
- ❖ Moreover, among the 10 markers, a question TLTRO and a question of GFC, could have been attempted accordingly. TLTRO was very much in the news and by reading RBI annual report, a student could have completed the answer within required word limit.
- ❖ Among the 15 markers, student could have opted to write on blockchain, using general points and by giving example of neo banks and CBDC and writing as per the required word limit, could have fetch good marks.
- ❖ In the same manner, other 2 questions of the 15 markers are completely based on the management static part and it's been very clear that, the question based on the chapter organization change has been clearly given in the Model Question and Answer, as provided by us. Thereby, a sincere reading of the course, could have provided a major boost to your preparations.
- ❖ Overall, the descriptive paper was easy to moderate, and it was scoring too.

RBI GRADE B 2022

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 2022 – 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 in not only to practice answering questions but also helps you understand the reasoning and logic behind each correct answer. Through explanations, you will be able to reinforce your understanding, clarify any doubts, and develop a deeper grasp of the subject matter.

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

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

EduTap

Prelude: This paper is memory based, so the language of questions might not be exact as in the exam, but utmost care has been taken and a lot of research has been done to ensure that the essence and the theme of every question is included in this paper.

Summary Analysis: Overall the paper was on moderate to tough level. Around 38 marks worth of objective paper and around 4 descriptive questions in the subjective paper were covered in the EduTap course.

Anybody who had gone through our course religiously would have been able to score 26-30 marks in the objective paper if he has covered the Monthly Current Affairs Magazine, Monthly SchemesTap and Main Schemes Document and would have been able to attempt 4 descriptive questions easily. The detailed analysis is given further in the document.

Assuming that marking is not strict in the descriptive part, **a score to give you max chance of final selection (not just interview call) will be around 55-60 in the Economic and Social Issues (ESI) paper.**

EduTap

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

PASSAGE on "One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC)"

Passage: The One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) was started initially in 4 States in August 2019. Since then, progressively in a phase-wise manner, the ONORC plan is presently covering nearly 77 Crore beneficiaries (almost 96.8% of NFSA population) in the country.

During the last two years of COVID-19 pandemic, ONORC plan has significantly contributed in ensuring subsidized foodgrains to NFSA (National Food Security Act) beneficiaries, especially migrant beneficiaries. This is one-of-its-kind Citizen Centric initiative in the country, which is swiftly implemented in a short-span of time covering about 80 Crore beneficiaries, after being initiated in August 2019.

Q.1) The scheme mentioned in the passage has been awarded with Prime Minister's Award for Excellence in Public Administration, 2020 on which of the following day? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **SOCIAL ISSUES**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **SOCIAL SECTOR – HEALTH/POVERTY ELIVATION**

Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

Options:

- (a) 75th Independence Day
- (b) International Women's Day
- (c) 73rd Republic Day
- (d) 15th Civil Services Day
- (e) Good Governance Day

Answer: (d) 15th Civil Services Day

Explanation:

Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course – "Schemes Tap (April 2022)"

1.83 One Nation One Ration Card scheme (ONROC)

What's in News?

- Department of Food and Public Distribution (DFPD) has received **Prime Minister's Award for Excellence in Public Administration, 2020** for the 'One Nation One Ration Card' scheme.
- ONROC plan is currently enabled in **35 States/UTs** (as on Feb 2022) covering nearly **77 Crore beneficiaries** (almost **96.8% of NFSA** population).
- More than **65 Crore portability transactions** have been recorded in the States/UTs, delivering nearly **121 LMT food-grains**, equivalent to **Rs. 36,000 Crore in food subsidy**.

Q.2) The scheme mentioned in the passage has been implemented for the nation-wide portability of ration cards under which of the following Act? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **SOCIAL ISSUES**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **SOCIAL SECTOR – HEALTH/POVERTY ELIVATION**

Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

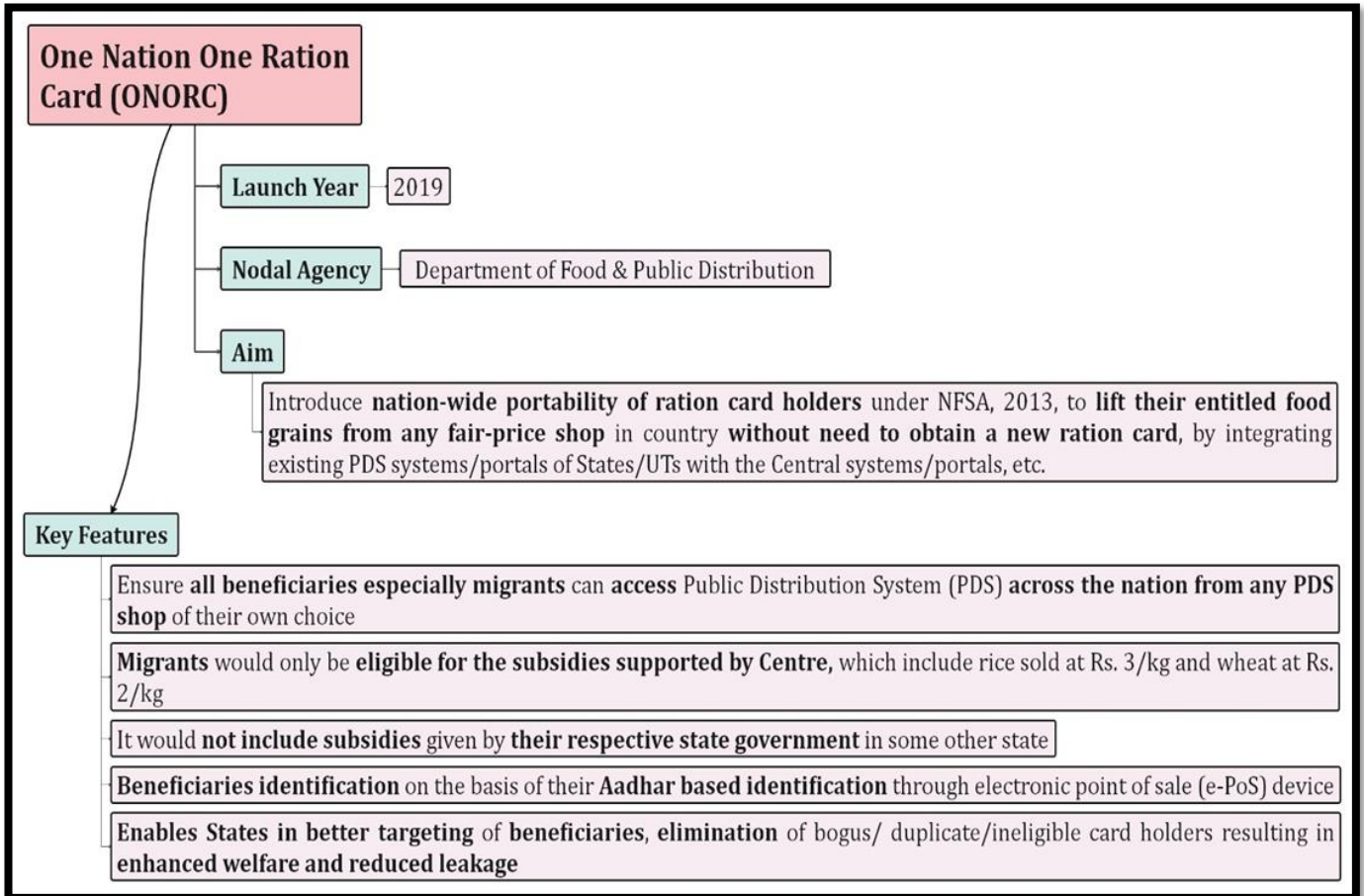
Options:

- (a) National Food Security Act 2013
- (b) Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006
- (c) Food Corporations Act, 1964
- (d) National Institute of Food Technology Bill, 2019
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (a) National Food Security Act 2013

Explanation:

Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course – “SchemesTap (February 2022)”



Q.3) In case of non-supply of the entitled quantities of foodgrains or meals to entitled persons under the scheme mentioned in the passage, such persons shall be entitled to receive such food security allowance from the concerned State Government to be paid to each person, within such time and manner as may be prescribed by the Central Government. These allowances are governed with which among the following act? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **SOCIAL ISSUES**

Difficulty Level – **TOUGH**

Topic – **SOCIAL SECTOR – HEALTH/POVERTY ELIVATION**

Covered in EduTap Course - **No**

Options:

- (a) Food Security Act 2013
- (b) Right to Food Act 2010
- (c) Food Incorporations Act, 1955
- (d) Food Security Allowance Rules, 2015
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (d) Food Security Allowance Rules, 2015

Explanation:

Link for reference –

In case of non-supply of the entitled quantities of foodgrains or meals to entitled persons under NFSA, such persons shall be entitled to receive such food security allowance from the concerned State Government to be paid to each person, within such time and manner as may be prescribed by the Central Government. These provisions are governed through the **Food Security Allowance Rules, 2015**.

<https://nfsa.gov.in/portal/NFSA->

[Act#:~:text=In%20case%20of%20non%2Dsupply,prescribed%20by%20the%20Central%20Government.](https://nfsa.gov.in/portal/NFSA-Act#:~:text=In%20case%20of%20non%2Dsupply,prescribed%20by%20the%20Central%20Government.)

Q.4) As on February 2022, the scheme mentioned in the passage has been implemented in how many Indian states and UTs? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **SOCIAL ISSUES**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **SOCIAL SECTOR – HEALTH/POVERTY ELIVATION**

Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

Options:

- (a) 35
- (b) 28
- (c) 27
- (d) 33
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (a) 35

Explanation:

Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course – SchemesTap (February 2022)”

1.83 One Nation One Ration Card scheme (ONROC)

What's in News?

- Department of Food and Public Distribution (DFPD) has received **Prime Minister's Award for Excellence in Public Administration, 2020** for the 'One Nation One Ration Card' scheme.
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- More than **65 Crore portability transactions** have been recorded in the States/UTs, delivering nearly **121 LMT food-grains**, equivalent to **Rs. 36,000 Crore in food subsidy**.

PASSAGE ON SMILE SCHEME

The Department of Social Justice & Empowerment is launching the Central Sector scheme, is designed to provide welfare measures to the Transgender community and the people engaged in the act of begging. Under this includes two sub-schemes, which strengthens and expands the reach of the Rights that give the targeted group the necessary legal protection and a promise to a secured life. It keeps in mind the social security that is needed through multiple dimensions of identity, medical care, education, occupational opportunities and shelter.

Q.5) Under the scheme, Shelter Homes where food, clothing, recreational facilities, skill development opportunities, recreational activities, medical support etc. will be provided under _____. (2 marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **SOCIAL ISSUES**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **SOCIAL JUSTICE**

Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

Options:

- (a) Shanti Nivas
- (b) Nirmaya Nivas
- (c) Garima Greh
- (d) Paropkar Greh
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (c) Garima Greh

Explanation:

Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course – “SchemesTap (February 2022)”

The screenshot displays a list of sub-schemes under the heading 'Sub - Schemes'. The first sub-scheme is 'Central Sector Scheme for Comprehensive Rehabilitation of persons engaged in the act of Begging', with a focus on survey, mobilisation, rescue, shelter, and resettlement. The second sub-scheme is 'Central Sector Scheme for Comprehensive Rehabilitation for Welfare of Transgender Persons', which includes several provisions: scholarships for students from Class IX to post-graduation; skill development under PM-DAKSH; composite medical health services including gender-reaffirmation surgeries; housing facilities like 'Garima Greh' for food, clothing, and recreation; and Transgender Protection Cells in each state to monitor and prosecute offences.

Q.6) Which among the following statement is/are correct:

Statements:

1. Skill Development and Livelihood is provided under PM-DAKSH scheme of the Department
2. Setting up of Beggar Protection Cell.
3. It provides scholarships for students studying in IX and till post-graduation to enable them to complete their education

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **SOCIAL ISSUES**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **SOCIAL JUSTICE**

Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

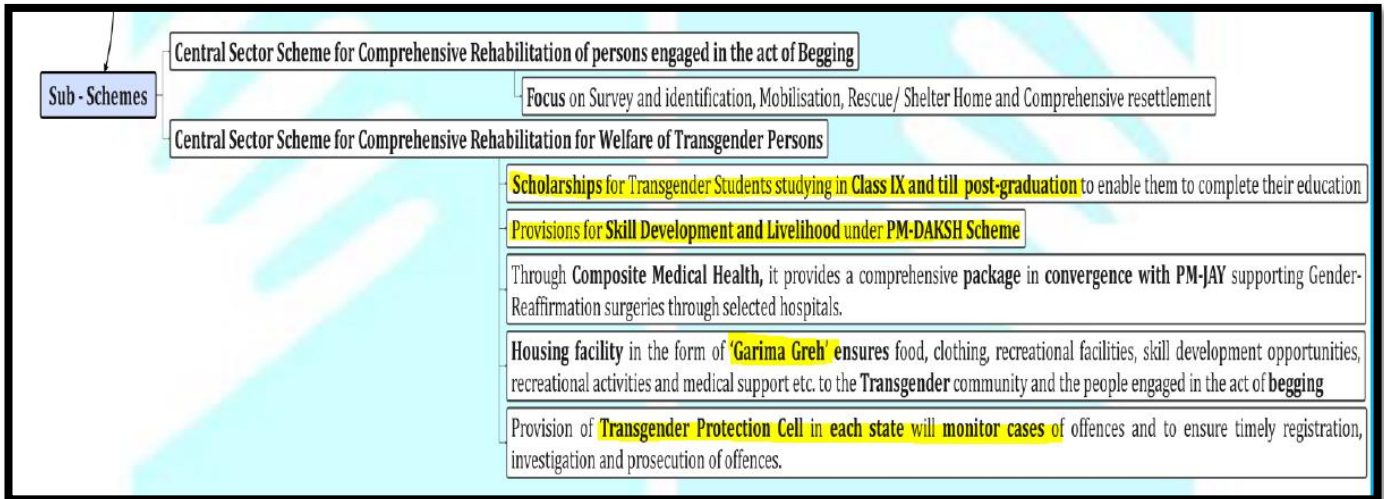
Options:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Both 2 & 3
- (c) Only 3
- (d) All 1, 2 & 3
- (e) Both 1 & 3

Answer: (e) Both 1 and 3

Explanation:

Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course – “SchemesTap (February 2022)”



Q.7) The ministry has allocated Rs. _____ Crore for the scheme from 2021-22 to _____ . (2 marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT**
 1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
 Economics or Social Issues – **SOCIAL ISSUES**
 Difficulty Level – **EASY**
 Topic – **SOCIAL JUSTICE**
 Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

Options:

- (a) Rs. 275 Crore, 2025-26
- (b) Rs. 225 Crore, 2024-25
- (c) Rs. 405 Crore, 2023-24
- (d) Rs. 365 Crore, 2024-25
- (e) Rs. 365 Crore, 2025-26

Answer: (e) Rs. 365 Crore, 2025-26

Explanation:

Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course – “SchemesTap (February 2022)”

1.50 SMILE: Support for Marginalised Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise

What’s in News?

- Ministry for Social Justice & Empowerment has allocated Rs. 365 Crore for the scheme from 2021-22 to 2025-26.

PASSAGE ON RAISINA DIALOGUE

The __X__ is India's flagship conference on geopolitics and geoeconomics, held annually since 2016. It is organized by the Ministry of External Affairs. The 2022 Edition will have over 100 sessions with over 210 speakers from more than 90 countries and multilateral organisations. A large audience is also likely to join the Dialogue across various social media platforms. The theme for the year is "Terra Nova: Impassioned, Impatient, and Imperiled"

In the past seven years, the __X__ has grown in stature and profile to emerge as a leading global conference on international affairs. It attracts prominent thought leaders from the global strategic and policy-making community to discuss key geopolitical developments and strategic issues facing the world.

Q.8) Which of the following refers to (X) in the mentioned passage? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATIONS**

Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

Options:

- (a) Raisina Dialogue
- (b) UN Ocean Conference
- (c) G-7 Summit
- (d) ASEAN Summit
- (e) BRICS Summit

Answer: (a) Raisina Dialogue

Explanation:

Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course –

“Current Affairs Magazine (April 2022)

2.165 PM Modi inaugurates 7th edition of Raisina Dialogue

- Recently, the Prime Minister of India has inaugurated the **Raisina Dialogue 2022 (7th annual edition)** at **New Delhi**.
- **Theme:** "Terra Nova: Impassioned, Impatient, and Imperilled".
- **Six thematic pillars of panel discussions/ conversations:**

212 | Page WWW.EDUTAP.CO.IN QUERY? HELLO@EDUTAP.CO.IN / 8146207241

- Rethinking Democracy: Trade, Tech and Ideology;
- End of Multilateralism: A Networked Global Order?
- Water Caucuses: Turbulent Tides in the Indo-Pacific
- Communities Inc.: First Responders to Health, Development, and Planet
- Achieving Green Transitions: Common Imperative, Diverging Realities
- Samson vs Goliath: The Persistent and Relentless Tech Wars
- The **side events of Raisina Dialogue** will be hosted at **Berlin, Germany** and **Washington D.C, USA**.
- On the sidelines of the dialogue, **Raisina Young Fellows programme** was also conducted.
 - Also known as **Asian Forum on Global Governance (AFGG)**.
 - An **annual ten-day policy workshop**
 - **Organized by:** Observer Research Foundation (ORF), India and ZEIT-Stiftung Ebelin und Gerd Bucerius, Germany
 - **Aim:** to foster leadership qualities among the selected fellows, and to serve as a networking platform that helps them establish lasting international relationships.

Q.9) The side events for (X) has taken place in which among the following places: (2 marks)

1. Los Angeles
2. Berlin
3. Washington DC

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATIONS**

Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

Options:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Both 2 & 3

- (c) Only 3
- (d) All 1, 2 & 3
- (e) Both 1 & 3

Answer: (b) Both 2 & 3

Explanation:

Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course –

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Q.10) Which of the following statements are true about the X? (2 marks)

Statements:

1. President of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, joined the Inaugural Session of event as Chief Guest.
2. One of the six thematic pillar is Rethinking Democracy: Trade, Tech and Ideology.
3. This event is exclusively attended by Quad group.

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATIONS**

Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

Options:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Both 1 & 2
- (c) Only 3
- (d) All 1, 2 & 3
- (e) Both 1 & 3

Answer: (b) Both 1 & 2

Explanation:

Explanation:

Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course –

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PASSAGE ON India-Australia Economic Co-operation and Trade Agreement (ECTA)

India has recently signed the Economic Co-operation and Trade Agreement (ECTA) with a developed country. *The Agreement encompasses cooperation across the entire gamut of bilateral economic and commercial relations between the two friendly countries, and covers areas like Trade in Goods, Rules of Origin, Trade in Services, Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures, Dispute Settlement, Movement of Natural Persons, Telecom, Customs Procedures, Pharmaceutical products, and Cooperation in other Areas. Eight subject specific side letters covering various aspects of bilateral economic cooperation were also concluded as part of the Agreement.*

ECTA provides for an institutional mechanism to encourage and improve trade between the two countries. The ECTA covers almost all the tariff lines dealt in by the two countries respectively.

Q.11) The above-mentioned passage is discussing about which among the following agreements? (2 mark)

Static or Current – **CURRENT**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**
Difficulty Level – **EASY**
Topic – **GLOBALIZATION**
Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

Options:

- (a) India-UAE Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement
- (b) India-UK Free Trade Agreement
- (c) India-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement
- (d) India-Australia Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (d) India-Australia Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement

Explanation:

Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap YouTube Session –

India

MoU

Australia



India-Australia Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement

IndAus ECTA

Indian goods and services exports to Australia are expected to reach:

\$10.5 billion in 2021

\$20 billion in FY2027



\$35 billion in FY2035



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Q.12) After the signing of the trade agreement mentioned in the paragraph, so far how many Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) have been signed by India? (2 mark)

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **TOUGH**

Topic – **GLOBALIZATION**

Covered in EduTap Course - **No**

Options:

- (a) 19
- (b) 13
- (c) 21
- (d) 28
- (e) 16

Answer: (b) 13

Explanation:

Link for reference – <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1814151>



FTAs

Posted On: 06 APR 2022 5:28PM by PIB Delhi

So far, India has signed 13 Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with its trading partners, including the 3 agreements, namely India-Mauritius Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement (CECPA), India-UAE Comprehensive Partnership Agreement (CEPA) and India-Australia Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement (IndAus ECTA) signed during the last five years. The list of FTAs signed by India is as under:

Q.13) Consider the following statements on the signed agreement, and identify the correct statements: (2 mark)

Statements

1. It will enhance the economic cooperation between the two countries.
2. It is the first trade agreement of India with a developed country after more than a decade.
3. Both the countries are part of the Supply Chain Resilience Initiative (SCRI).

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **GLOBALIZATION**

Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

Options:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Both 2 & 3
- (c) Only 3
- (d) All 1, 2 & 3
- (e) Both 1 & 3

Answer: (d) All 1, 2 & 3

Explanation:



PM witnesses signing of The India-Australia Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement-“IndAus ECTA”

Thanks Prime Minister Morrison and former Prime Minister Tony Abbott for their leadership

“Signing of IndAus ECTA in such a short span of time reflects the depth of mutual confidence between the two countries”

“On the basis of this agreement we will be able to increase the resilience of supply chains, and also contribute to the stability of the Indo-Pacific region.”

“This agreement will facilitate the exchange of students, professionals, and tourists between us, which will further strengthen people to people relations”

Conveys his wishes to the women cricket team of Australia for upcoming World Cup final

Posted On: 02 APR 2022 11:07AM by PIB Delhi



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Q.14) Under the agreement mentioned in the paragraph, India will be offering preferential access on over 70% of its tariff lines which will be provided under which of the following Act? (2 marks)

Statements:

1. Customs Tariff Act
2. IGST
3. Custom and Excise Act

Static or Current – **STATIC**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **TOUGH**

Topic – **DIRECT OR INDIRECT TAXES**

Covered in EduTap Course - **No**

Options:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Both 1 & 2
- (c) Only 3

(d) All 1, 2 & 3

(e) Both 1 & 3

Answer: (b) Only 1



सत्यमेव जयते

Imports in **GST** Regime (Goods & Services Tax)

Introduction

Under the GST regime, Article 269A constitutionally mandates that supply of goods, or of services, or both in the course of import into the territory of India shall be deemed to be supply of goods, or of services, or both in the course of inter-State trade or commerce. So import of goods or services will be treated as deemed inter-State supplies and would be subject to Integrated tax. While IGST on import of services would be leviable under the IGST Act, the levy of the IGST on import of goods would be levied under the Customs Act, 1962 read with the Custom Tariff Act, 1975. The importer of services will have to pay tax on reverse charge basis. However, in respect of import of online information and database access or retrieval services (OIDAR) by unregistered, non-taxable recipients, the supplier located outside India shall be responsible for payment of taxes (IGST). Either the supplier will have to take registration or will have to appoint a person in India for payment of taxes.



PASSAGE ON World Bank's Human Capital Index

Human capital—the knowledge, skills, and health that people accumulate over their lives—is a central driver of sustainable growth and poverty reduction. More human capital is associated with higher earnings for people, higher income for countries, and stronger cohesion in societies.

The __X__ is an international metric that benchmarks the key components of human capital across economies. It was launched in 2018 as part of the Human Capital Project, a global effort to accelerate progress toward a world where all children can achieve their full potential. The new data—collected before the global onset of COVID-19—can act as a baseline to track its effects on health and education outcomes.

World Bank President David Malpass said that the coronavirus has deepened inequality globally, in addition to increasing poverty and distress. “We’re working with countries to try to protect people during the crisis and also invest in them so that we can see the recovery and lay a foundation for future inclusive growth,” he said.

Q.15) India has been ranked at the __1__ position in the latest edition of the World Bank's (X) report, after increase in score to __2__ from 0.44 in 2018.

What will come in the blank 1 and 2 respectively? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**
Difficulty Level – **TOUGH**
Topic – **HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**
Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

Options:

- (a) 116th, 0.49
- (b) 115th, 0.52
- (c) 109th, 0.51
- (d) 136th, 0.46
- (e) 86th, 0.49

Answer: (a) 116th, 0.49

Explanation:

2.96 World Bank's Human Capital Index 2020

[Human Development]

- Recently, **the World Bank has released Human Capital Index (HCI) Report 2020.**
- **Aim – HCI benchmarks key components of human capital across countries.**

Key highlights of the HCI Report 2020 –

- **The 2020 Human Capital Index update includes health and education data for 174 countries covering 98 percent of the world's population up to March 2020.**
- The 2020 edition provides a pre-pandemic baseline on the health and education of children, with the biggest strides made in low-income countries.

India Specific Findings –

- This year India finds itself **at 116th from among 174 countries.**
- **India's score has increased to 0.49 from 0.44 in 2018.**
- Last year, India has **raised "serious reservations" over the Human Capital Index, wherein India was ranked 115 out of 157 countries.**

Q.16) The (X) includes which of the following data for 174 countries — covering 98 per cent of the world's population, up to March 2020 to assess the countries? (2 marks)

Statements:

1. Survival
2. Health
3. Education

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **TOUGH**

Topic – **HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**

Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

Options:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Both 2 & 3
- (c) Only 3
- (d) All 1, 2 & 3
- (e) Both 1 & 3

Answer: (b) Both 2 & 3

Explanation:

2.96 World Bank's Human Capital Index 2020

[Human Development]

- Recently, **the World Bank has released Human Capital Index (HCI) Report 2020.**
- **Aim – HCI benchmarks key components of human capital across countries.**

Key highlights of the HCI Report 2020 –

- **The 2020 Human Capital Index update includes health and education data for 174 countries covering 98 percent of the world's population up to March 2020.**
- The 2020 edition provides a pre-pandemic baseline on the health and education of children, with the biggest strides made in low-income countries.

Q.17) As of February 2022, how many countries have joined the World Bank's Human Capital Project, participating and taking action in three distinct areas? (2 marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **TOUGH**

Topic – **HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**

Covered in EduTap Course - No

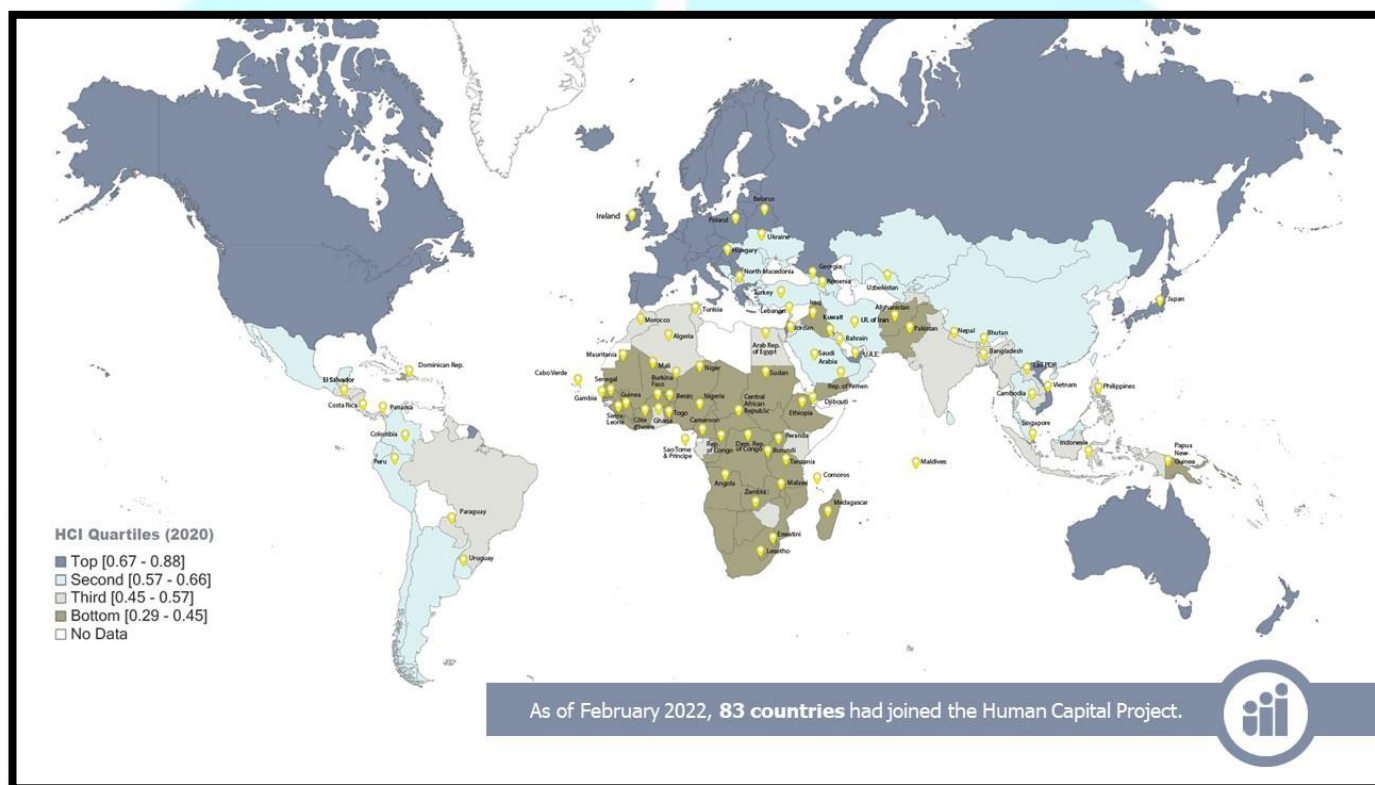
Options:

- (a) 76
- (b) 63
- (c) 83
- (d) 89
- (e) 71

Answer: (c) 83

Explanation:

Link for reference – <https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/human-capital>



PASSAGE on Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana

The centrally sponsored scheme of Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) is being implemented *since 2009-10 for integrated development of Scheduled Castes (SCs) majority villages. Since 2018-19, the scheme implementation guidelines were comprehensively revised. During 2021-22, this scheme has been merged with two other existing schemes of this Department to be known as Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY), for which an amount of Rs.1800.00 cr. has been allocated for the financial year 2021-22.*

The principal objective of the 'Adarsh Gram' component of the merged scheme of PM-AJAY is integrated development of SC majority villages through convergent implementation of the relevant Central and State Schemes. The scheme was started on pilot basis wherein 1000 such villages were selected. In 2014-15, the scheme was further expanded to 1500 more villages.

Q.18 Which among the following states was not included in the initial pilot phase of the scheme? (2 Marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT**
1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**
Economics or Social Issues – **SOCIAL ISSUES**
Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**
Topic – **SOCIAL JUSTICE**
Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

Options:

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Assam
- (c) Bihar
- (d) Andhra Pradesh
- (e) Tamil Nadu

Answer: (d) Andhra Pradesh

Explanation:

Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course – “SchemesTap (September 2021)”

1.17 Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY)

What's in News?

- Recently, the Minister of Tribal Affairs (MoTA), Arjun Munda, has informed that MoTA will start covering 36,000 villages across the country under Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY).
 - The villages with 50% tribal population will be given priority under the rural development programme.

Scheme Summary

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Launch | 2009-10 |
| Nodal Ministry | Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment |
| Aim | To develop villages that have a higher ratio (over 50%) of people belonging to the scheduled castes. |

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| | |
|--------------|--|
| Objective | <p>To ensure integrated development of all villages having total population ≥ 500 and with more than 50% persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes into “model villages” (by 2024- 25) so that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• They have all requisite physical and social infrastructure for their socioeconomic development.• Disparity between SC and non-SC population in terms of common socioeconomic indicators (<u>e.g.</u> literacy rate, completion rate of elementary education, IMR/MMR, ownership of productive assets, etc.) is eliminated.• Untouchability, discrimination, segregation, and atrocities against SCs are eliminated, as are other social evils like discrimination against girls/women, alcoholism and substance (drugs) abuse, etc. |
| Key Features | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The scheme was implemented on a pilot basis in 2009-10, covering a total of 1000 villages from 5 States including 225 each from Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and 100 from Assam.<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ All these 1000 villages have been declared as ‘Adarsh Gram’ by their respective State Governments.• PMAGY Phase I in 2014-15, another 1500 villages were covered from 11 States. |

Q.19 As per the Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana, to capture the Gaps in critical socio-economic ‘Monitorable Indicators’ as part of various sectors/domains, how many socio-economic monitorable indicators have been identified for saturation in selected villages?

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **SOCIAL ISSUES**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **SOCIAL JUSTICE**

Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

Options:

- (a) 60
- (b) 50
- (c) 40
- (d) 30
- (e) 20

Answer: (b) 50

Explanation:

Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course – “Ministry wise Mains Schemes Doc-Part-1”

313 Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana

Launch Year: 2009-10 (Pilot Basis)

Objectives

- To ensure integrated development of the selected villages **having population > 500** and with more than **50% SC population** so that, inter alia, there is:
 - **Adequate Infrastructure:** All requisite infrastructure necessary for the socio-economic development needs are to be provided under the Scheme.
 - **Improvement in Socio-Economic Indicators:** The identified socio-economic indicators, known as Monitorable Indicators, are to be improved so that the disparity between SC and non-SC population is eliminated and the level of indicators is raised to at least that of

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- It is a **Centrally Sponsored scheme**.
- At the **National level**, the National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR), Hyderabad, will **provide technical resource support** for the Scheme.
- Similarly, at the **State and District levels**, the **State Institute of Rural Development(SIRD)/Extension Training Centers (ETCs)** of NIRD&PR or **any other reputed Institutions** as identified and selected by the States/UTs, will provide **technical resource support** for the implementation of the Scheme.
- **The particulars of the 50 Monitorable Indicators under 10 domains are:**
 - Drinking water and Sanitation
 - Education
 - Health and Nutrition
 - Social Security
 - Rural Roads and Housing
 - Electricity and Clean Fuel
 - Agricultural Practices etc.
 - Financial Inclusion
 - Digitization
 - Livelihood and Skill Development

Q.20 Which of the following districts won the “best district award” for the implementation of PM Adarsh Gram Yojana? (2 Marks)

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **SOCIAL ISSUES**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **SOCIAL JUSTICE**

Covered in EduTap Course - **No**

Options:

- (a) Raipur, Chhattisgarh
- (b) Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh
- (c) Churu, Rajasthan
- (d) Yadgir, Karnataka
- (e) Cachar, Assam

Answer: (b) Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh

Explanation:

Link for reference – <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/guwahati/cachar-wins-2nd-rank-in-pmagy-implementation-in-country/articleshow/90617163.cms>

Cachar wins 2nd rank in PMAGY implementation in country

BB Goswami / Apr 3, 2022, 03:46 IST



ARTICLES

(1)

Cachar wins 2nd rank in PMAGY implementation in country

(1)

Why stick to standard health insurance policies when you can...

(1)

CPM: Reduce cost of commodities

(1)

Cabinet nod to modification of guidelines for caste certs



Silchar: Assam's [Cachar](#) district administration has been adjudged as second in the implementation of [Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana \(PMAGY\)](#).

It needs to mentioned here that last year, Cachar bagged the first position in the implementation of PMAGY. However, this year, [Hamirpur district in Himachal Pradesh](#) secured the first position. Cachar district administration sources on Saturday said on Friday, the results of implementation of Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana for this year was informed through the website of the ministry of

Q.21) In Sovereign Gold Bond Scheme, there is pre-redemption period after 5 years from issuance. After this, there is a 20 day window to apply for redemption. Following 3 persons applied for the pre-redemption in 2022, whose application will be accepted? (1 mark)

Statements:

1. Lady from HUF who has invested 12 kg in SGB in “2017 Series 1.”
2. Lady who has bought bonds in the name of her minor daughter in “2017 Series 2.”
3. Lady who has bought 50 gram in “2016 Series 2.”

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **2 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **MONETARY AND FISCAL POLICY**

Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

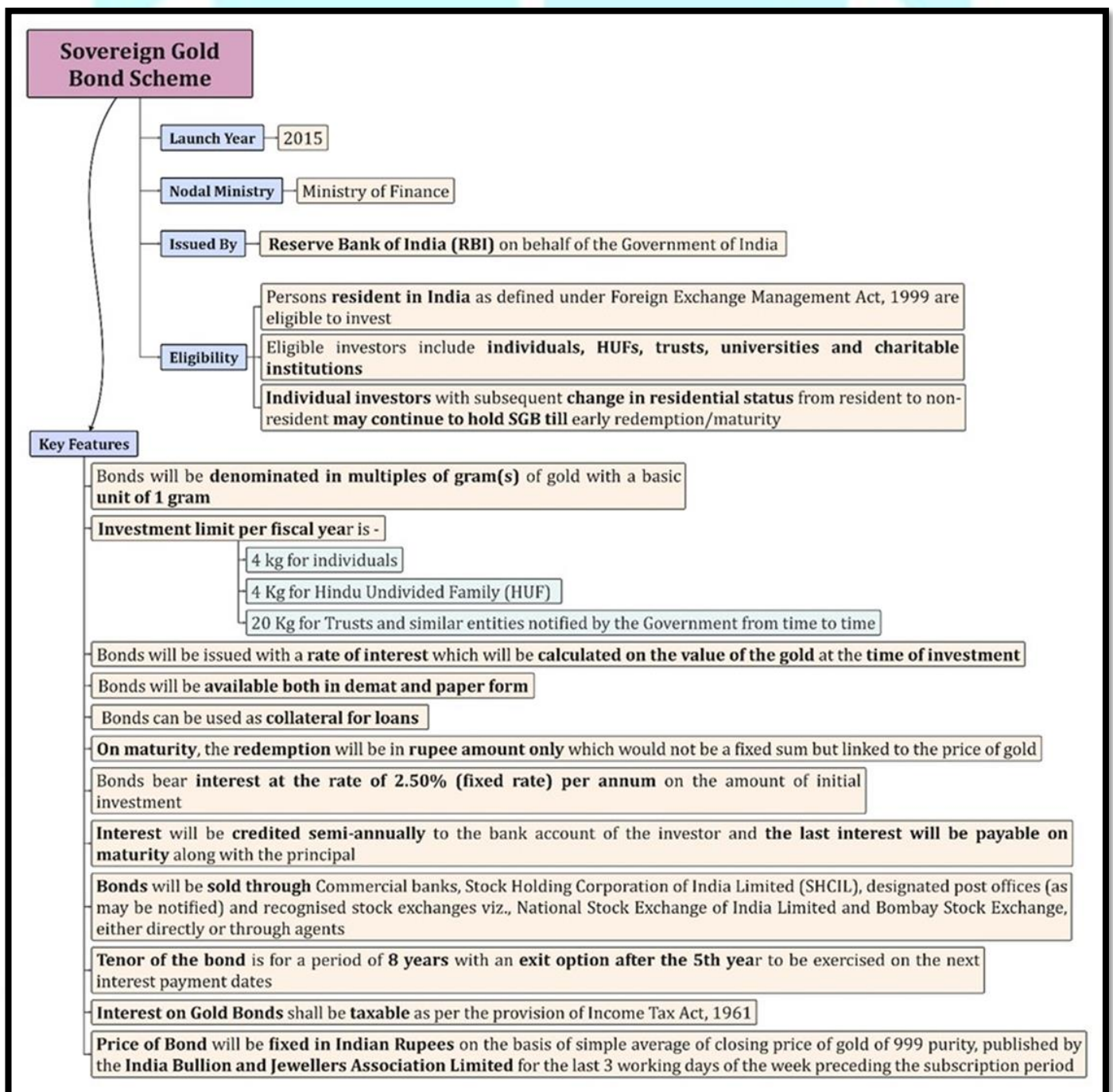
Options:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Both 2 & 3
- (c) Only 3
- (d) All 1, 2 & 3
- (e) Both 1 & 3

Answer: (b) Both 2 & 3

Explanation:

Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course – “SchemesTap (February 2022)”



Q.22) Who among the following is/are eligible to receive the benefits under the 'Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maandhan Yojana'? (1 mark)

Statements:

1. Anil is 46 years old, having 5-hectares of cultivable land and has recently applied under the scheme.
2. Harsh is 35 year old, applies for the scheme with an expectation of receiving a minimum assured pension of Rs 3000/- per month after attaining the age of 60 years.
3. Sahil is 36 year old and smart, enrolled himself in NPS.

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **SOCIAL ISSUES**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **INDIAN AGRICULTURE**

Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

Options:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Both 2 & 3
- (c) Only 3
- (d) All 1, 2 & 3
- (e) Only 2

Answer: (e) Only 2

Explanation:

Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course – “Ministry Wise Main Schemes Document Part-1”

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11 Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana

Launch Year: 2019

Objectives

Scheme meant for old age protection and social security of Small and Marginal Farmers

Eligibility Criteria

- Only for **Small and Marginal Farmers (SMFs)**
- Entry age between **18 to 40 years**
- **Cultivable land up to 2 hectares** as per land records of the concerned State/UT

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- **Additional Requirement:** Aadhaar card, Savings Bank Account / PM- KISAN Account
- Farmers who are **not eligible** for the scheme
 - **SMFs covered under any other statutory social security schemes** such as Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-SYM), National Pension Scheme (NPS), Employees' State Insurance Corporation scheme, Employees' Fund Organization Scheme etc.
 - Further, the **following categories of beneficiaries of higher economic status** shall not be eligible for benefits under the scheme:
- All Institutional Land holders; Former and present holders of constitutional posts like Ministers, Parliamentarians; All serving or retired officers; Income Tax payee; Professionals like Doctors, Engineers, Lawyers, Chartered Accountants etc.

Q.23) Match the following, and find the correct pairs: (1 mark)

Pairs:

| | |
|--|----------------------------|
| A. Ram wants to increase the breed of his milch cattle | D. One Stop Centre |
| B. She is the member from SC community and wants to set up greenfield project | E. Rashtriya Gokul Mission |
| C. A married woman, recently shifted to city with husband & they both need shelter | F. Stand Up India |

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **SOCIAL ISSUES**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **SOCIAL JUSTICE, INDIAN AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT**

GENERATION IN INDIA

Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

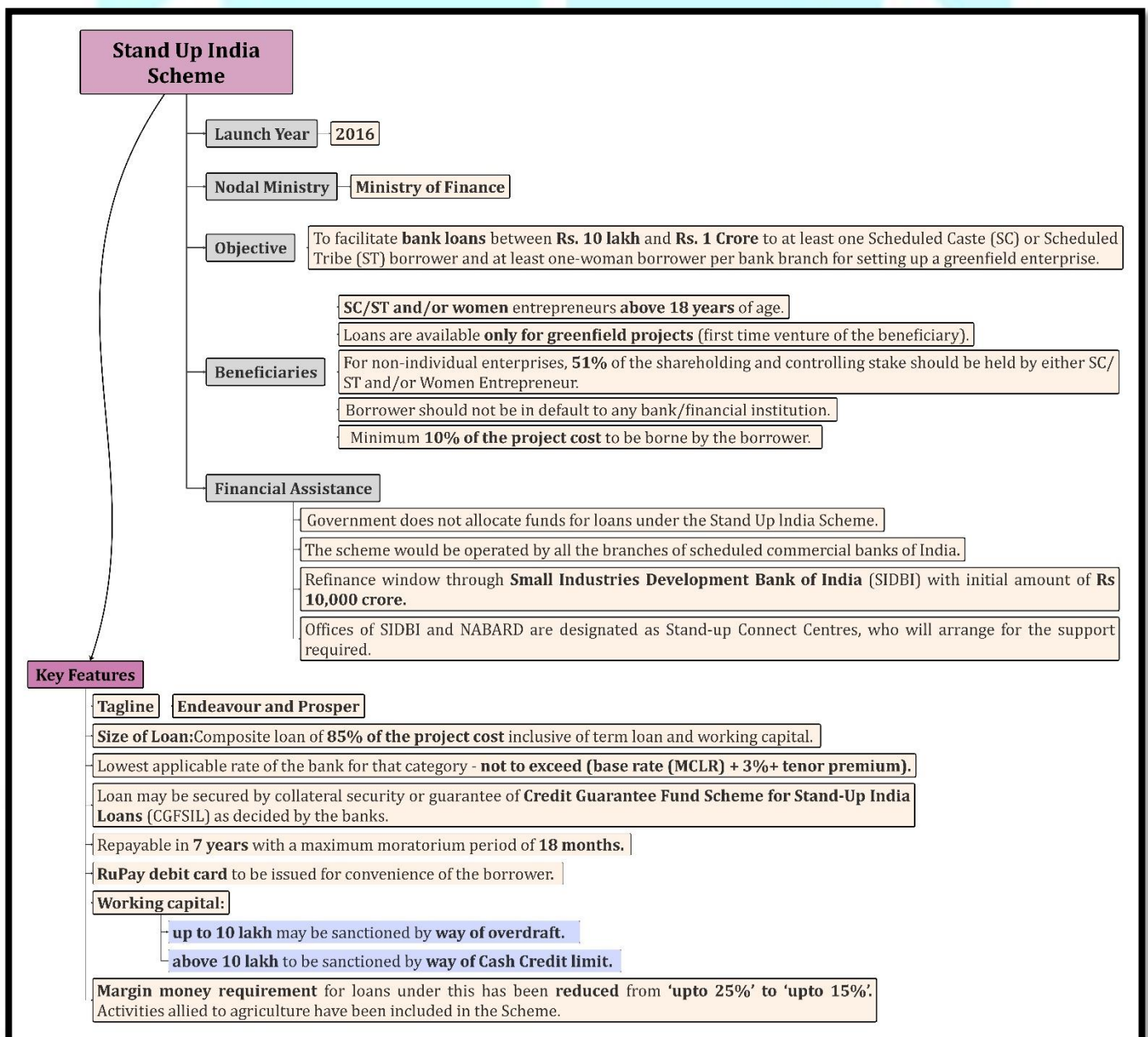
Options:

- (a) A-F, B-E
- (b) B-E, A-D
- (c) A-E, C-F
- (d) A-E, B-F
- (e) A-F, C-E

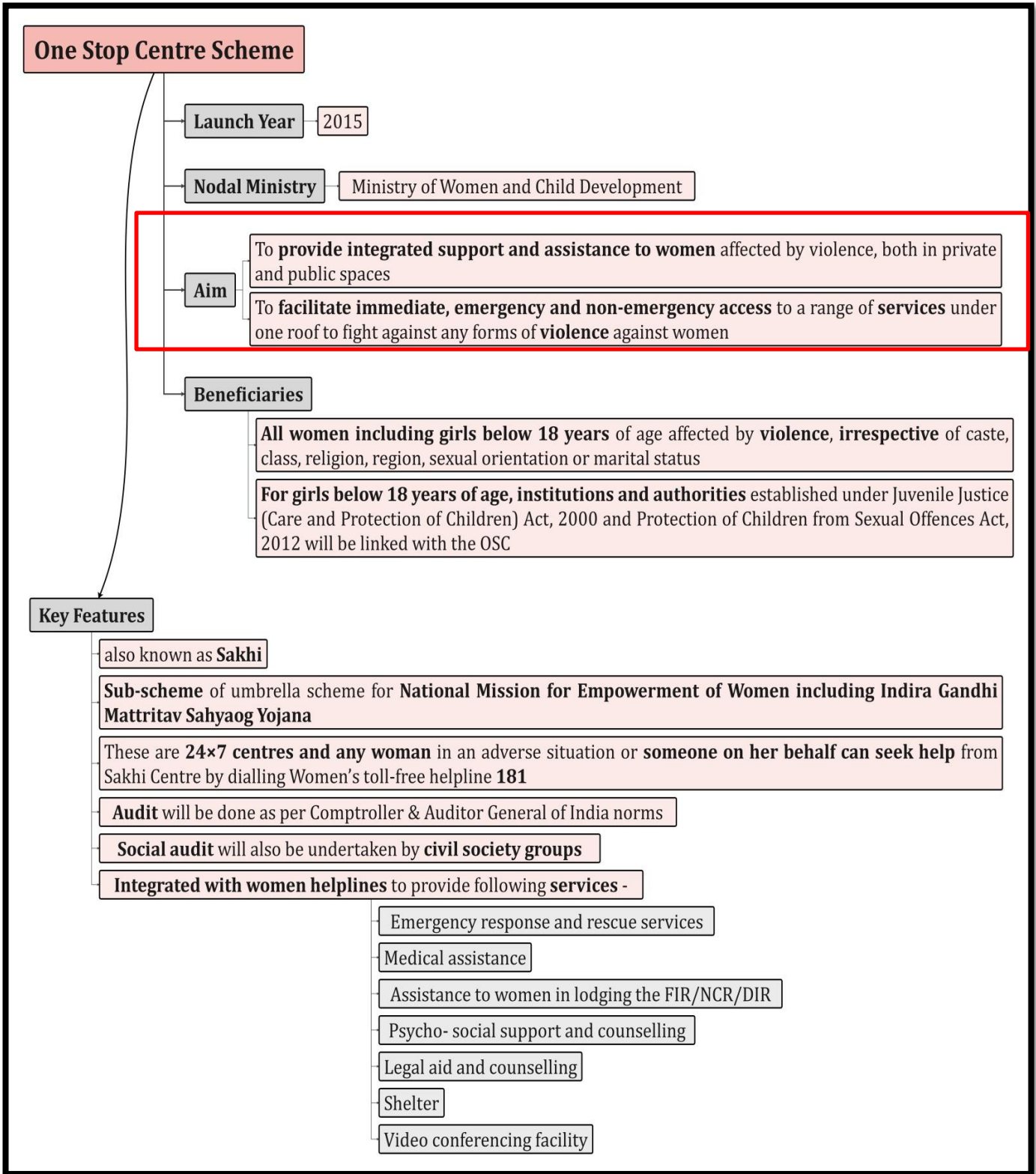
Answer: (d) A-E, B-F.

Explanation:

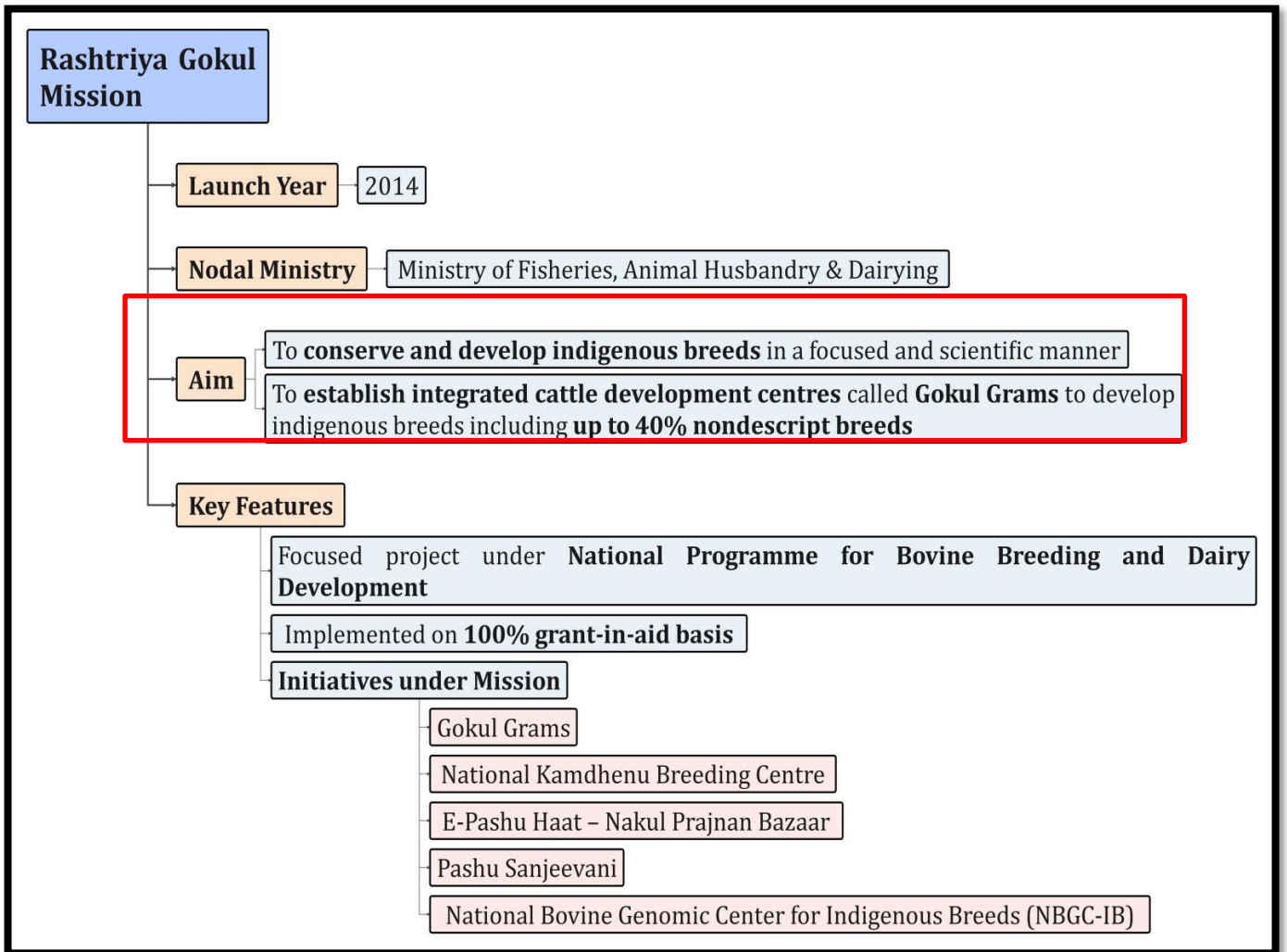
Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course – “SchemesTap (April 2022 - Part 2)”



Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course – “SchemesTap (March 2022 – Part 2)”



Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course – “SchemesTap (March 2022 – Part 2)”



Q.24) Which of the following statements is/are correct with respect to the 'Bhoomi Rashi Portal'? (1 mark)

Statements:

1. Government has started transferring compensation directly to the beneficiary accounts.
2. It is now integrated with the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) platform.
3. The Portal has been made mandatory for all the Project Implementing Agencies.

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **SOCIAL ISSUES**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **URBANIZATION AND MIGRATION**

Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

Options:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Both 2 & 3
- (c) Only 3
- (d) All 1, 2 & 3
- (e) Only 2

Answer: (d) All 1, 2 & 3

Explanation:

Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course – “Ministry wise Main Schemes Document Part-1”

| |
|--|
| 268 Bhoomi Rashi Portal |
| Launch Year: 2018 |
| Aim Expediting pre-construction processes related to land acquisition |
| Key Features <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Developed By: Ministry of Road Transports & Highways and National Informatics Centre (NIC)• It has fully digitized and automated the entire process of land acquisition.• It comprises entire revenue data of country, right down to 6.4 lakh villages.• It will be utilized for issuing notification.• It will play instrumental role in reducing time taken for approval and publication of notifications pertaining to land acquisition.• The portal has been integrated with the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) for depositing the compensation in the account of affected/ interested persons on real-time basis.• This portal model is replicable and can be used by state governments as well as by Ministries which directly acquire land under their relevant legal provisions. |

Q.25) Rahul has recently completed his graduation with a professional degree. He is interested in doing an internship, and has been sent to the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) for the same. Under which one of the following schemes, Rahul will be enrolled to gain experience of working in the field to be self-reliant? (1 mark)

Static or Current – **CURRENT**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
Economics or Social Issues – **SOCIAL ISSUES**
Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**
Topic – **EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN INDIA**
Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

Options:

- (a) Sahakar Mitra: Scheme on Internship Programme
- (b) YUVA Sahakar Scheme
- (c) Ayushman Sahakar Scheme
- (d) All of the above
- (e) None of the above

Answer: (a) Sahakar Mitra: Scheme on Internship Programme

Explanation:

Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course – “Ministry wise Main Schemes Document Part-1”

4 Sahakar Mitra – Scheme on Internship Programme

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Launch Year: 2020

Aim
To assist cooperative institutions to access the new and innovative ideas of young professionals while in return the interns will gain experience of working in the field and will be provided with the confidence to be self-reliant.

Objectives

- To provide a deep immersion opportunity to professional graduates on the role, contribution and impact of NCDC and also cooperatives.
- To enable the professional graduates, learn the context and practical working of NCDC and cooperatives.
- To orient professional graduates to the cooperative business model and engage themselves in start-up cooperatives.

Q.26) Which one of the following is not the objective of the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)? (1 mark)

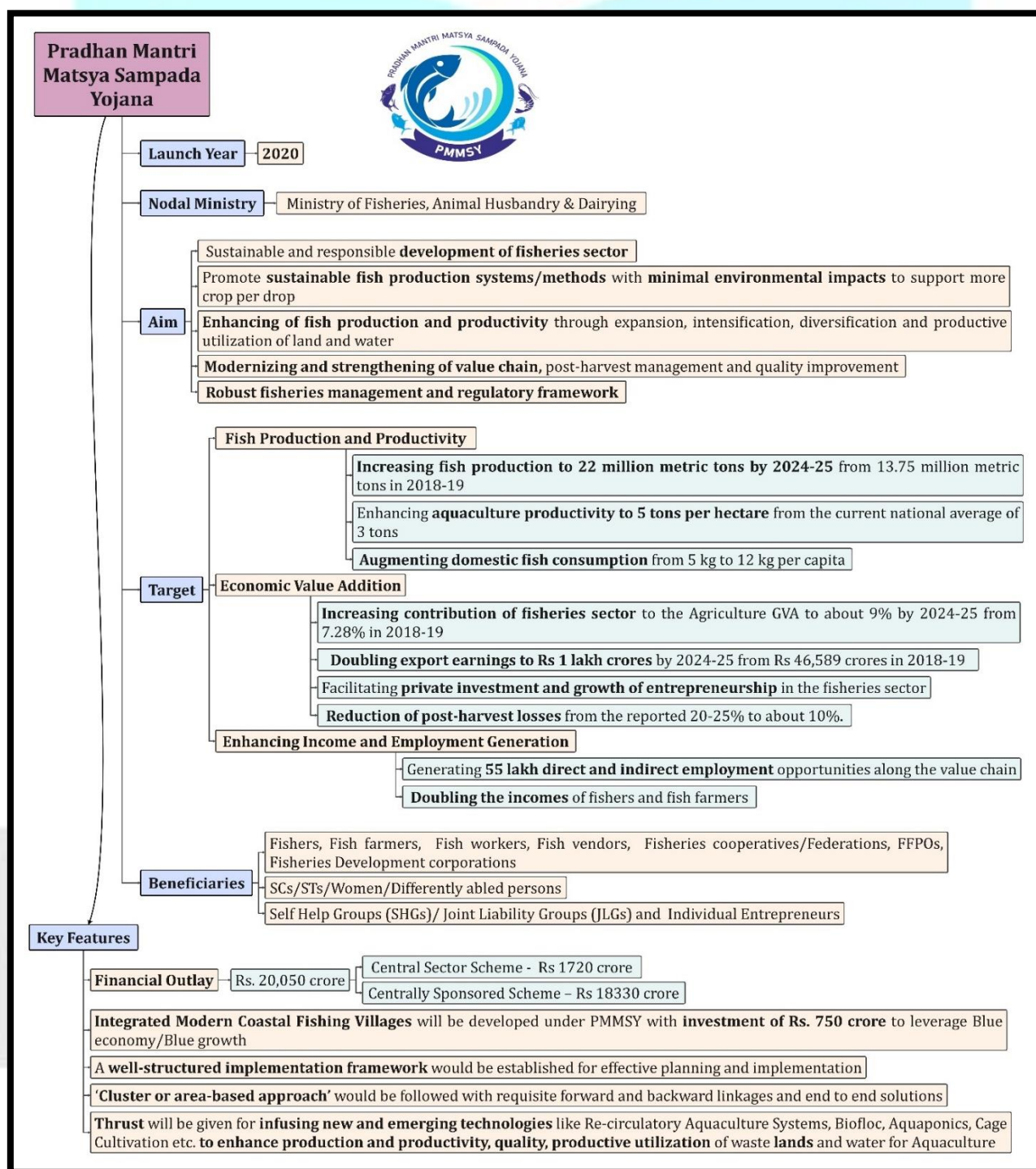
Static or Current – **CURRENT**
1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**
Economics or Social Issues – **SOCIAL ISSUES**
Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**
Topic – **INDIAN AGRICULTURE**
Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

Options:

- (a) Enhancement of Production and Productivity
- (b) Doubling of incomes of fishers and fish farmers
- (c) Strengthen the infrastructure and Post-Harvest Management
- (d) Free education to the children of fishers under PMMSY
- (e) Providing social, physical and economic security to fishers and fish farmers

Answer: (e) Free education to the children of fishers under PMMSY

Explanation: Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course – “SchemesTap (March 2022 – Part 1)”



Q.27) Consider the following statements on PM Vaya Vandana Yojana, and identify the correct statements as per scheme: (1 mark)

Statements:

1. The tenure of policy is set at 10 years.
2. One can invest a maximum amount of Rs. 70,000 under PMVVY scheme.
3. Pension will be payable as per the frequency of monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, yearly as per the preference given by the pensioner at the time of purchase.

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **GENDER ISSUES**

Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

Options:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Both 1 & 3
- (c) Only 3
- (d) All 1, 2 & 3
- (e) Both 2 & 3

Answer: (b) Both 1 & 3

Explanation:

Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course – “Ministry wise Main Schemes Document Part-1”

218 Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY)

Launch Year: 2017

Aim

- To protect elderly persons aged 60 years and above against a future fall in their interest income due to the uncertain market conditions.
- To provide social security during old age.

Eligibility Criteria Policy term

- Minimum Entry Age: 60 years (completed)
- Maximum Entry Age: No limit

Key Features

- The scheme is exempted from Service Tax/ GST.
- Pension is payable at the end of each period, during the policy term of 10 years, as per the frequency of monthly/ quarterly/ half-yearly/ yearly as chosen by the pensioner at the time of purchase.

Policy Term and other Conditions

- **Policy Term:** 10 years
- **Investment limit:** Rs 15 lakh per senior citizen (Note: Originally the investment limit is Rs 7.5 lakh which was doubled in 2018)
- The **minimum investment** has been revised to **Rs.1,56,658 for pension of Rs.12,000/- per annum** and **Rs.1,62,162/- for getting a minimum pension amount of Rs.1000/- per month** under the scheme.
- **Aadhar has been made mandatory to avail the benefit of the scheme.**

Scheme Validity

- The scheme is now extended up to 31st March, 2023 for a further period of three years beyond 31st March, 2020.

Implementing Agency: Life Insurance Corporation

Q.28) Consider the following statements on PM e-VIDYA, and identify the correct statements: (1 mark)

Statements:

1. It will enable digital/online/on-air access to education.
2. It includes extensive use of Radio, Community radio and Podcasts.
3. Special e-content for Children with Special Needs especially for the Visually and Hearing impaired learners.

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **SOCIAL ISSUES**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **SOCIAL SECTORS – EDUCATION**

Covered in EduTap Course – **Yes**

Options:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Both 1 & 3
- (c) Only 3
- (d) All 1, 2 & 3
- (e) Both 2 & 3

Answer: (d) All 1, 2 & 3

Explanation:

Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course – “SchemesTap (March 2022-Part-1)”

PM e-VIDYA



Launch Year 2020

Nodal Ministry Ministry of Education

Aim To help in **facilitating access to digital/online learning** as well as **teaching materials** of various types among students and teachers

Objective To **educate students through digital platforms** so that the education of students does not suffer due to nationwide lockdown

Target

- All school students
- College students
- University students

Key Features

Benefit nearly **25 crore school going children**

In 2020, the **top 100 universities were permitted** to automatically start online courses

12 eVidya TV Channels based on the line of **One Class-One Channel for class 1 to 12** to air educational content related to the respective classes

These channels **telecast curriculum based educational contents** developed by **NCERT and other agencies** such as CBSE, KVS, NIOS, Rotary, etc.

Video contents have been developed in both **Hindi and English medium**

Video contents are **superimposed with QR codes**, which, if scanned using DIKSHA mobile app will take the users to the same content on DIKSHA portal.

It **unifies all efforts related to digital/online/on-air education** to enable multi-mode access to education.

The initiative includes -

DIKSHA (one nation, one digital platform) is the nation's **digital infrastructure** for providing quality e-content for school education in states/UTs and QR coded Energized Textbooks for all grades are available on it

One earmarked **Swayam Prabha TV channel per class** from 1 to 12 (one class, one channel)

Extensive use of Radio, Community radio and CBSE Podcast- **Shiksha Vani**

Special e-content for visually and hearing impaired developed on Digitally Accessible Information System (DAISY) and in sign language on NIOS website/ YouTube

Q.29) Consider the following statements on Stand-Up India Scheme, and identify the correct statements: (1 mark)

Statements:

1. It facilitates bank loans between Rs 10 lakh and Rs 1 crore to at least 1 SC or ST borrower and at least one woman borrower per bank branch.
2. The loan shall be repayable in up to 7 years with a moratorium period of up to 36-months.
3. The rate of interest applicable on the loan would be the lowest applicable rate of bank for that category not exceeding MCLR+ 4%+ tenor premium.

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN INDIA**

Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

Options:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Both 1 & 3
- (c) Only 3
- (d) All 1, 2 & 3
- (e) Both 2 & 3

Answer: (a) Only 1

Explanation:

Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course – “Schemes Tap (April 2022 Part - 2)”

EduTap

Stand Up India Scheme

Launch Year: 2016

Nodal Ministry: Ministry of Finance

Objective: To facilitate bank loans between Rs. 10 lakh and Rs. 1 Crore to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower and at least one-woman borrower per bank branch for setting up a greenfield enterprise.

Beneficiaries: SC/ST and/or women entrepreneurs above 18 years of age.
Loans are available only for greenfield projects (first time venture of the beneficiary).
For non-individual enterprises, 51% of the shareholding and controlling stake should be held by either SC/ST and/or Women Entrepreneur.
Borrower should not be in default to any bank/financial institution.
Minimum 10% of the project cost to be borne by the borrower.

Financial Assistance

Government does not allocate funds for loans under the Stand Up India Scheme.
The scheme would be operated by all the branches of scheduled commercial banks of India.
Refinance window through Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) with initial amount of Rs 10,000 crore.
Offices of SIDBI and NABARD are designated as Stand-up Connect Centres, who will arrange for the support required.

Key Features

Tagline: Endeavour and Prosper

Size of Loan: Composite loan of 85% of the project cost inclusive of term loan and working capital.

Lowest applicable rate of the bank for that category - not to exceed (base rate (MCLR) + 3%+ tenor premium).

Loan may be secured by collateral security or guarantee of Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Stand-Up India Loans (CGFSIL) as decided by the banks.

Repayable in 7 years with a maximum moratorium period of 18 months.

RuPay debit card to be issued for convenience of the borrower.

Working capital:

up to 10 lakh may be sanctioned by way of overdraft.

above 10 lakh to be sanctioned by way of Cash Credit limit.

Margin money requirement for loans under this has been reduced from 'upto 25%' to 'upto 15%'.
Activities allied to agriculture have been included in the Scheme.

Q.30) The benefits under the PM CARES for Children Scheme have been announced recently. Identify the correct statements about the scheme: (1 mark)

Statements:

1. Children who have lost both the parents or legal guardian or adoptive parents or surviving parent to COVID-19 Pandemic are eligible to apply for the scheme.
2. A portal has been launched to register the children under the scheme and also facilitates approval process and all other assistance for children.
3. All eligible children will be added as a beneficiary under Ayushman Bharat Scheme with a health insurance cover of Rs. 1 lakh.

Static or Current – **CURRENT**

1 marker or 2 marker – **1 MARKER**

Economics or Social Issues – **SOCIAL ISSUES**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **GENDER ISSUES**

Covered in EduTap Course - **Yes**

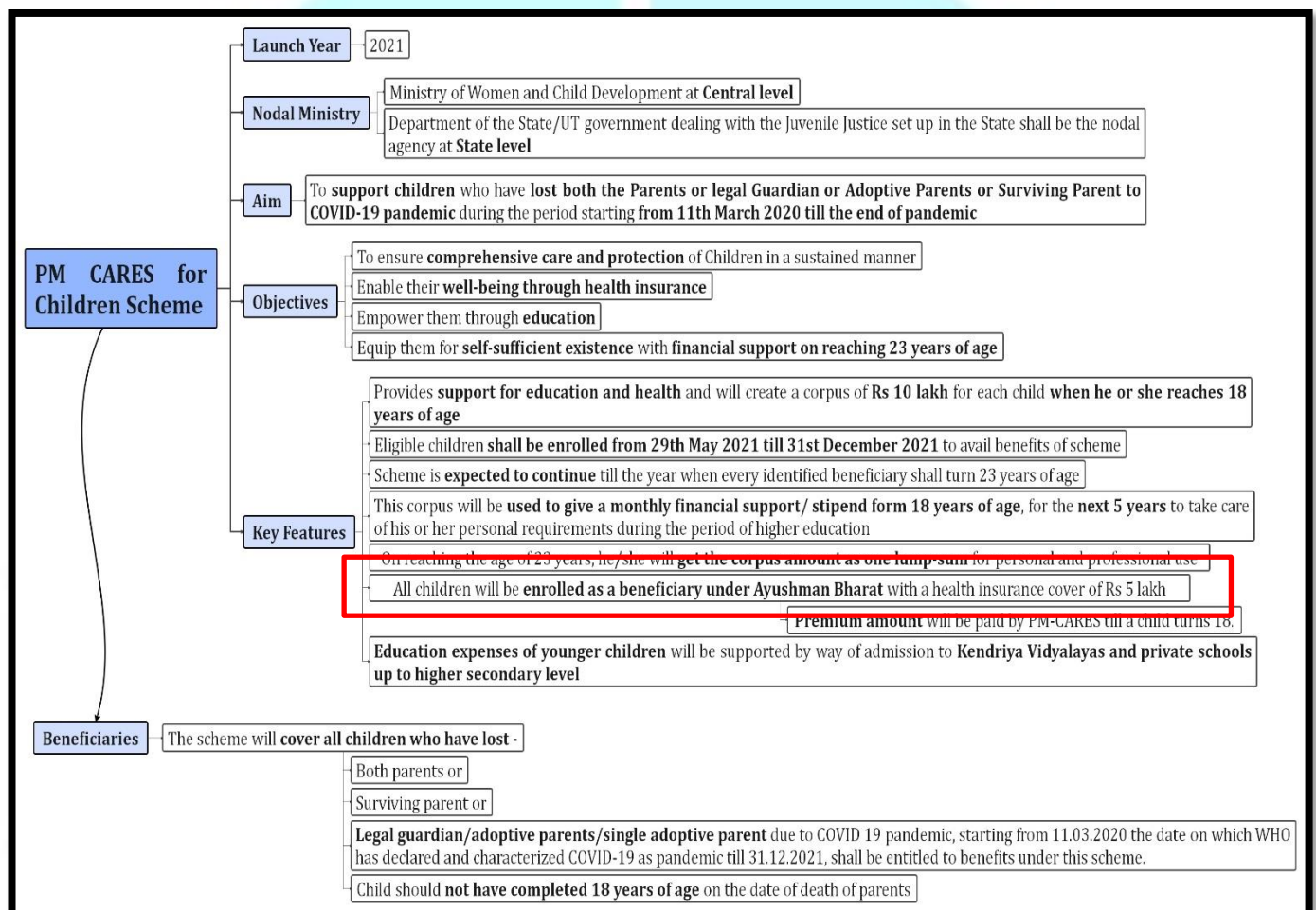
Options:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Both 1 & 2
- (c) Only 3
- (d) All 1, 2 & 3
- (e) Both 2 & 3

Answer: (b) Both 1 & 2

Explanation:

Screenshot directly taken from the EduTap Course – “Schemes Tap (April 2022 Part - 2)”



Objective Type Question Paper Analysis:

TABLE 1

| Question # | Marks | Economics or Social Issues | Topic | Static or Current | Difficulty Level |
|------------|-------|----------------------------|---|-------------------|------------------|
| 1 | 2 | SOCIAL ISSUES | SOCIAL SECTORS – HEALTH/POVERTY ALLEVIATION | CURRENT | MODERATE |
| 2 | 2 | SOCIAL ISSUES | SOCIAL SECTORS – HEALTH/POVERTY ALLEVIATION | CURRENT | EASY |
| 3 | 2 | SOCIAL ISSUES | SOCIAL SECTORS – HEALTH/POVERTY ALLEVIATION | CURRENT | TOUGH |
| 4 | 2 | SOCIAL ISSUES | SOCIAL SECTORS – HEALTH/POVERTY ALLEVIATION | CURRENT | EASY |
| 5 | 2 | SOCIAL ISSUES | SOCIAL JUSTICE | CURRENT | EASY |
| 6 | 2 | SOCIAL ISSUES | SOCIAL JUSTICE | CURRENT | MODERATE |
| 7 | 2 | SOCIAL ISSUES | SOCIAL JUSTICE | CURRENT | EASY |
| 8 | 2 | ECONOMICS | REGIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION | CURRENT | MODERATE |
| 9 | 2 | ECONOMICS | REGIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION | CURRENT | MODERATE |
| 10 | 2 | ECONOMICS | REGIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION | CURRENT | MODERATE |
| 11 | 2 | ECONOMICS | GLOBALIZATION | CURRENT | EASY |
| 12 | 2 | ECONOMICS | GLOBALIZATION | CURRENT | TOUGH |
| 13 | 2 | ECONOMICS | GLOBALIZATION | CURRENT | MODERATE |
| 14 | 2 | ECONOMICS | DIRECT AND INDIRECT TAX | STATIC | TOUGH |
| 15 | 2 | ECONOMICS | HUMAN DEVELOPMENT | CURRENT | TOUGH |
| 16 | 2 | ECONOMICS | HUMAN DEVELOPMENT | CURRENT | TOUGH |
| 17 | 2 | ECONOMICS | HUMAN DEVELOPMENT | CURRENT | TOUGH |
| 18 | 2 | SOCIAL ISSUES | SOCIAL JUSTICE | CURRENT | MODERATE |
| 19 | 2 | SOCIAL ISSUES | SOCIAL JUSTICE | CURRENT | MODERATE |
| 20 | 2 | SOCIAL ISSUES | SOCIAL JUSTICE | CURRENT | MODERATE |
| 21 | 1 | ECONOMICS | MONETARY AND FISCAL POLICY | CURRENT | MODERATE |

| | | | | | |
|----|---|---------------|--|---------|----------|
| 22 | 1 | SOCIAL ISSUES | INDIAN AGRICULTURE | CURRENT | MODERATE |
| 23 | 1 | SOCIAL ISSUES | SOCIAL JUSTICE, INDIAN AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN INDIA | CURRENT | EASY |
| 24 | 1 | SOCIAL ISSUES | URBANIZATION AND MIGRATION | CURRENT | MODERATE |
| 25 | 1 | SOCIAL ISSUES | EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN INDIA | CURRENT | MODERATE |
| 26 | 1 | SOCIAL ISSUES | INDIAN AGRICULTURE | CURRENT | MODERATE |
| 27 | 1 | SOCIAL ISSUES | GENDER ISSUES | CURRENT | EASY |
| 28 | 1 | SOCIAL ISSUES | SOCIAL SECTORS - EDUCATION | CURRENT | EASY |
| 29 | 1 | SOCIAL ISSUES | EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN INDIA | CURRENT | EASY |
| 30 | 1 | SOCIAL ISSUES | GENDER ISSUES | CURRENT | EASY |

Analysis:

- A lot of inference-based statement-based questions were asked in the one marker questions in the exam, which is a break from the trend followed so far. Students should be prepared to handle such tricky questions going ahead in the future examination.

TABLE 2

| SUBJECT | TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ASKED | TOTAL MARKS ALLOCATED |
|---------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| ECONOMICS | 11 | 19 |
| SOCIAL ISSUES | 19 | 29 |

Analysis:

- There was a balance between the questions asked in economics and social issues. This is likely to continue going ahead as well. Students are advised to give due importance to Economics over Social Issues in their overall preparation.

TABLE 3

| DIFFICULTY LEVEL | TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ASKED | TOTAL NUMBER OF MARKS |
|------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| EASY | 9 | 13 |
| MODERATE | 14 | 23 |
| TOUGH | 7 | 14 |

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 | 29 | 48 |
| STATIC | 1 | 2 |

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.
- 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

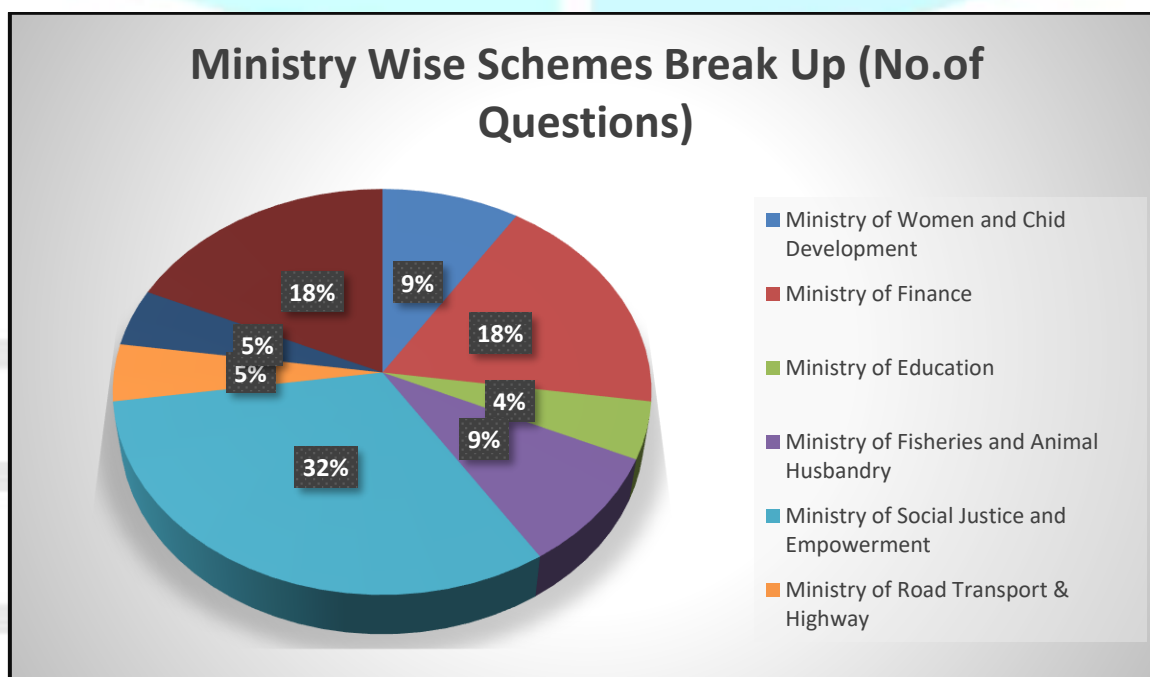
| No. OF QUESTION | Months before the examination | TOTAL NUMBER OF MARKS |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|

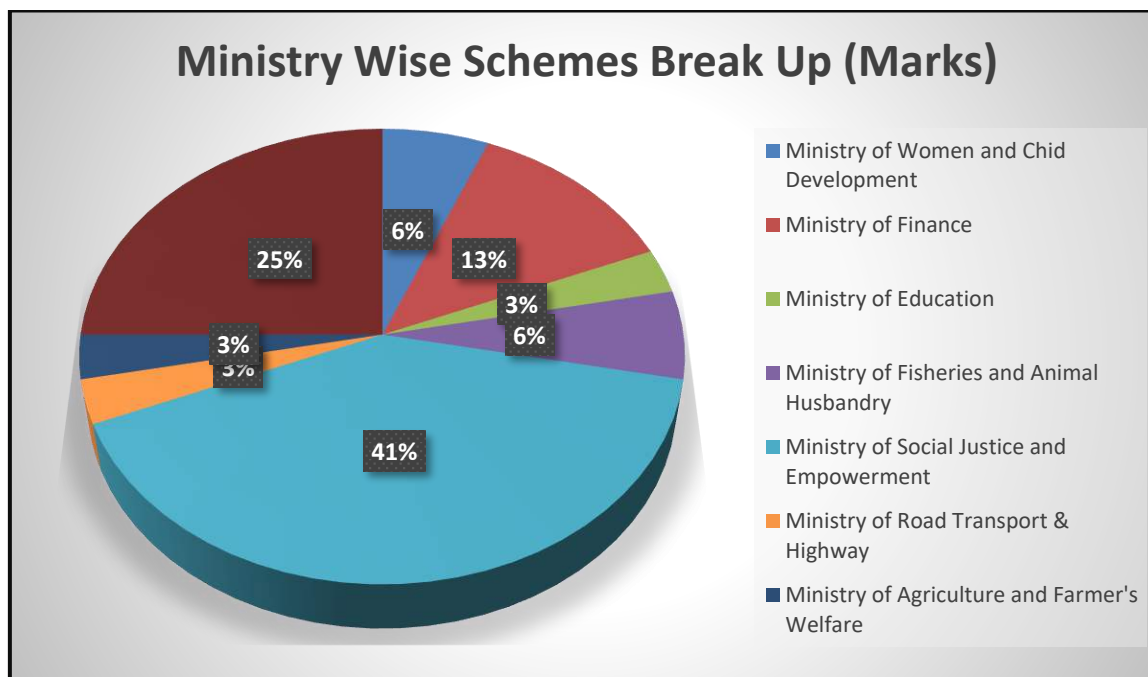
| | | |
|----|------------|----|
| 1 | June | 1 |
| 1 | May | 1 |
| 11 | April | 21 |
| 2 | March | 2 |
| 5 | February | 8 |
| 2 | January | 4 |
| 8 | Before Jan | 13 |

- Current Affairs covering a period of 6 months before the examination should be prepared very thoroughly from EduTap’s current affairs magazine. Note that current affairs comprise of three important pillars: General current affairs, Government Schemes and Programmes and Reports.

TABLE 6

| TYPE OF QUESTION | TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ASKED | TOTAL NUMBER OF MARKS |
|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| QUESTIONS BASED ON OLD SCHEMES (LAUNCHED MORE THAN AN YEAR BEFORE THE EXAM) | 16 | 23 |
| QUESTIONS BASED ON NEW SCHEMES (LAUNCHED WITHIN THE ONE YEAR PERIOD BEFORE THE EXAM) | 04 | 07 |
| QUESTIONS BASED ON OLD AND NEW SCHEMES | 20 | 30 |





Analysis:

- EduTap's innovative 'Schemes Tap' document has served students well given that over 40% of the objective paper (20 marks to be precise) was covered only from schemes of Government of India and if the student has covered the Main Schemes Document along with SchemesTap he can score 26 marks in the paper.
- As the above table shows, students are advised to cover both old and new schemes well.
- Given that a lot of statement based, moderate to tough level questions were asked from various schemes, students are advised to give due importance to the 'Schemes Tap' document.

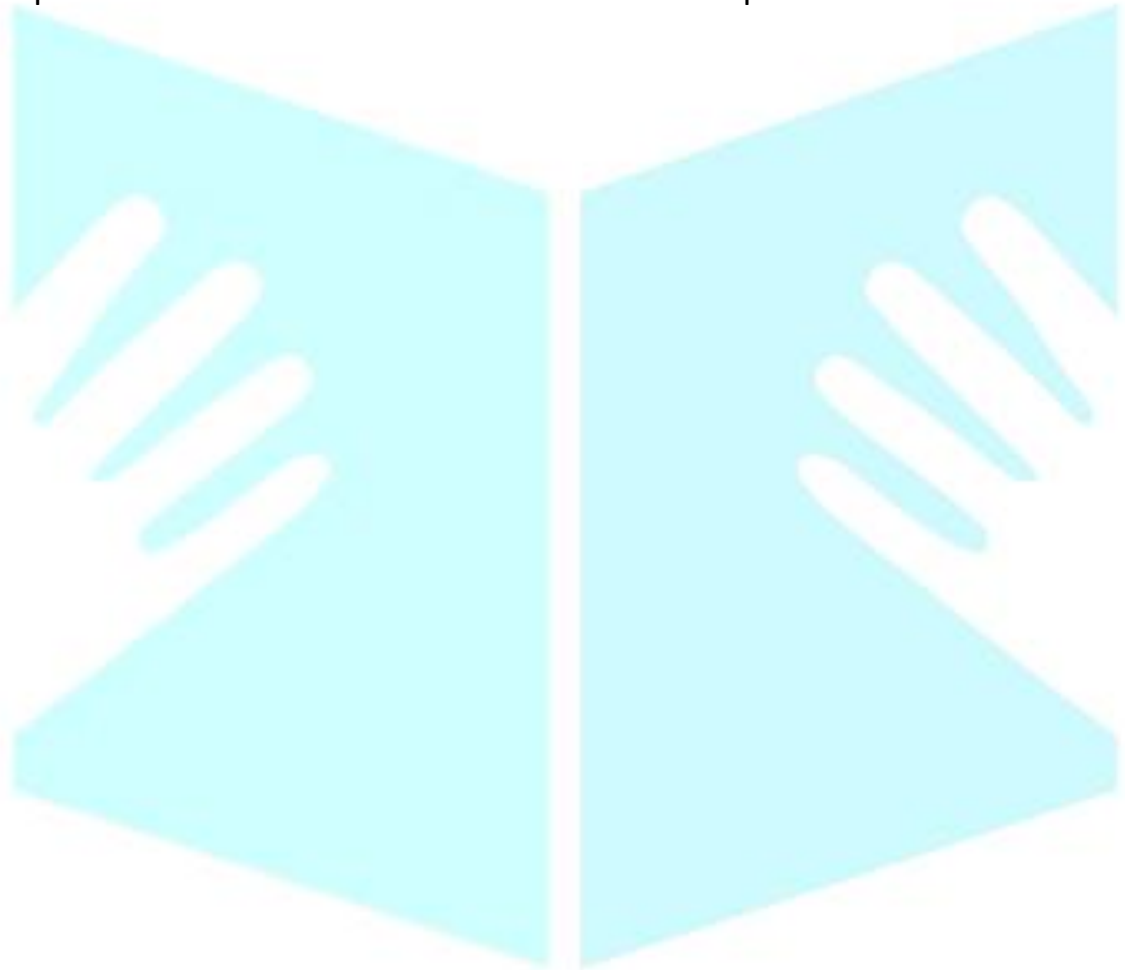
Note: Flagship schemes asked in the question were seen in the news in the past one year so students are advised to give due importance to the 'Schemes Tap' document from the past one year

TABLE 7

| TYPE OF QUESTION | TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ASKED | TOTAL NUMBER OF MARKS |
|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| QUESTIONS BASED ON INTERNATIONAL REPORTS | 03 | 06 |
| QUESTIONS BASED ON NATIONAL REPORTS | 00 | 00 |
| QUESTIONS BASED ON NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL REPORTS | 03 | 06 |

Analysis:

- Trend of reports playing an important role in the exam has continued, with a respectable 12% weightage for this component.
- Although in this exam all the weightage has been given to an international report, national reports continue to be of importance and students should cover them well.
- Students are advised to cover the biennial reports of international organizations also as the reports are relevant till the next release of the report.



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DESCRIPTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Question-1: Although Urbanization has been spreading to the hinterlands, Caste, and gender discrimination is rampant. In this opinion, how will you justify the protective discriminatory policy? (600 words, 15 Marks)

Static or Current – **Current**

10 marker or 15 marker – **15 Marker**

Economics or Social Issues – **Social Issues**

Difficulty Level – **Difficult**

Topic – **Urbanization and Migration / Social Justice**

Covered in EduTap course – **Yes**

Answer:

Urbanization is defined as the Increase in the “proportion” of people living in the cities and towns. India’s population stood at 1210 million in 2011, with an urbanisation level of 31.1% as per the Census of India 2011. The United Nations in 2019 estimated that India will surpass China as the world’s most populous country by 2027. Also, India’s urbanisation is poised to accelerate in the coming decades. During 2011–36, urban growth will be responsible for 73% of the rise in the total population. Earlier estimations indicate that about 416 million people will be added as urban dwellers in India between 2018 and 2050 (United Nations 2018); and that India will be 50% urban by 2050 (UN-Habitat, 2017).

Urbanization is a transformative force that is usually associated with the dilution of all forms of discrimination that exist in rural places. Urban places contribute a whopping 60% of India’s GDP and the caste phenomenon that exists in rural places gets converted to class. Although urbanization should lead to dilution of all discrimination, it is not happening at the pace expected thereby leading to rampant caste and gender discrimination as seen below.

- 1. National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)** - The data shows that Crimes against Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) saw an increase of 9.4 percent and 9.3 percent respectively in 2020 compared to the previous year.
- 2. Rampant Gender discrimination:** Land ownership still majorly remains with men. Women are engaged in household chores and their empowerment is limited. As per **Global Gender Gap Report 2021** - The data show that it will take 135.6 years to bridge

the gender gap worldwide and the pandemic has impacted women more severely than men. The gap is the widest on the political empowerment dimension with economic participation and opportunity being next in line.

There are various reasons behind such a phenomenon which can be:

1. **Lack of intermingling:** Though the urban facilities are being provided in rural areas, there is a lack of intermingling unlike in cities. The settlements are caste oriented in rural areas and the amenities have improved but the identities are still rigid.
2. **Lack of behavioral change:** Infrastructure is improving in the hinterlands, but the behavior has not changed. Government has to think of policies where it can improve cohesion among people by discarding various identities.
3. **Low pattern of participation of women in various sectors:** Women entrepreneurs in India are mostly concentrated in low-paying industries. This gender concentration in low-wage industries has increased over time.
4. **Problems associated with feminization of agriculture in rural places:** Challenges Faced by women farmers are lack of ownership of land, lack of access to financial credit, lack of access to resources and modern inputs (most farm machinery is difficult for women to operate), Increased work burden (on-farm and off-farm productive activities) with lower compensation, etc.
5. **Caste identities assume new forms:**
 - a) **Political:** In contrast to the older structure, various caste communities have asserted themselves by forming political parties based on caste identities. For example- Bahujan Samaj Party, Political mobilization based on caste has been rising.
 - b) **Economic:** Development policies targeting the backward castes and scheduled have benefitted only a section of the population. These sections have emerged as the elite and this has created a division within the backward castes.
 - Also, the welfare policies have led to social stigma among the castes which are not included. These policies have strengthened caste-based mobilization. For example, Dominant castes like Marathas, kapus, and patidars have been demanding reservations.

Against this backdrop, the government has come up with a protective discrimination policy to curb such phenomena and eradicate gender and caste-based discrimination.

1. **Constitutional Provisions for Women Representation in PRIs:** The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 mandates 33.3% reservation for women in PRIs across the country. The 73rd Amendment envisages the Gram Sabha as the foundation of the

Panchayat Raj System to perform functions and powers entrusted to it by the State Legislatures.

- 2. Constitutional Provisions for Caste Representation in PRIs:** Reservation of seats for SC and STs in panchayats at all levels
- 3. Policy Level:** Urban policies need to be sensitive to the existing disparities and take proactive measures to improve their status as can be seen below. The government wants to increase the share of land ownership among rural women through the 'Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Gramin', its rural housing scheme.

Unlocking the potential of all the stakeholders requires protective discrimination policy. As the country commends itself on world-leading economic growth and aspires towards a \$5 trillion economy, it becomes necessary to take all stakeholders along to make this goal a reality. Societal change will be the largest needle mover, but a constant push through the government, organizations, and individuals is critical to bend societal norms for the better.

Question-2: What is meant by economic reforms? Explain all the types of reform in economic policies in India from the 1990s till now. (600 words, 15 Marks)

Static or Current – **Static**

10 marker or 15 marker – **15 Marker**

Economics or Social Issues – **Economics**

Difficulty Level – **Easy**

Topic – **Economic History of India**

Covered in EduTap course – **Yes**

Answer:

Economic reforms denote the process in which a government prescribes the declining role of the state and expanding role of the private sector in an economy. Economic reforms are seen as policy shifts in an economy from one to another or alternative development strategies. India has taken various reforms in economic policies from the 1990s till now.

Reform measures

The economic reform program, that India launched in 1991 consisted of two categories of measures.

1. Macro-economic Stabilization Measures: These include all those economic policies which intend to boost the aggregate demand in the economy – be it domestic or external.

- For the enhanced domestic demand, the focus has to be on increasing the purchasing power of the masses, which entails an emphasis on the creation of gainful and quality employment opportunities.

2. Structural Reform Measures: These include all the policy reforms which have been initiated by the government to boost the aggregate supply of goods and services in the economy. It entails unshackling the economy so that it may search for its potential for enhanced productivity.

The process of reforms in India has to be completed via three other processes namely, liberalization, privatization, and globalization. Liberalization shows the **direction** of the reform, privatization shows the **path** of reform and globalization shows the ultimate **goal** of the reform as explained below.

Liberalization: Liberalization was done in various sectors in the following ways:

1. Deregulation of industrial sectors: Industrial licensing was abolished for all but product categories - alcohol, cigarettes, hazardous chemicals, drugs, explosives, etc.

- Many goods produced by small-scale industries had been de-reserved.
- As a corollary of supply deregulation, markets were allowed to determine the prices of commodities through free-market dynamics.
- The MRTP Act paved the way for a more liberal Competition Law in 2002.

2. Financial sector reforms: The role of RBI was reduced from regulator to facilitator of the financial sector. Thus, paving the way for the establishment of private banks and increased foreign investment in the sector.

1. **Tax Reforms:** Corporate tax rate was gradually reduced. Also, tax procedures were simplified with the number of tax slabs being reduced to 3 instead of 11 earlier.

Privatization:

1. Expanding the 'dereserved' list: Many industries which were reserved for the public sector had been "dereserved". Only railways, defense equipment, and atomic power generation had been reserved with the public sector.

2. Disinvestment: The reforms recognized the importance of the policy of disinvestment in transitioning from a controlled and planned economy to a market-driven economy.

Globalization:

- 1. Trade and Investment Policy Reforms:** Following restrictions were removed to encourage foreign trade and investment-
 - Dismantling of quantitative restrictions on imports alongside the reduction of tariff rates (taxes on imports).
 - Removal of licensing procedures for imports except in case of hazardous and environmentally sensitive products.
 - Export duties were progressively decreased to promote exports.
- 2. Foreign Exchange Reforms:** The rupee was devalued against foreign currencies which led to an increase in the inflow of foreign exchange. Also, the market has been allowed to determine foreign exchange rates.
 - The restrictive FERA, 1973 was replaced with a more accommodating Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999.

The year 1991 is a milestone in the history of independent India. The economic reforms initiated in 1991, followed by further successive governments, have helped our country emerge as one of the fastest-growing economies in the world. While India has continued to reform its policies since the early 1990s, including recent tax reforms, the pace of reform is disquietingly slow, red tape continues to stifle the economy and insufficient attention has been paid to the pressing problem of disease control, pollution, rural poverty, and inadequate social services, such as education and health care.

Furthermore, the Covid pandemic that battered the economy has reset the reform debate. It is therefore time to outline a credible new reform agenda that will not just support the revival of the economy but also ensure growth rates are higher than they had when it entered the pandemic.

EduTap

Coverage in Edutap course

11 Economic Reforms in India

In 1991, India met with an economic crisis relating to its external debt — the **government was not able to make repayments on its borrowings from abroad; foreign exchange reserves**, which we generally maintain to import petrol and other important items, **dropped** to levels that were not sufficient for even a fortnight. The crisis was further compounded by **rising prices of essential goods**. All these led the government to introduce a new set of policy measures which changed the direction of our developmental strategies.

11.1 Background

The **origin of the financial crisis** can be traced from the **inefficient management of the Indian economy in the 1980s**. We know that for implementing various policies and its general administration, the government generates funds from various sources such as taxation, running of public sector enterprises etc. When expenditure is more than income, the government borrows to finance the deficit from banks and also from people within the country and from international financial institutions. When we import goods like petroleum, we pay in dollars which we earn from our exports.

11.4 Liberalisation

Liberalisation means to **unshackle the economy from bureaucratic cobweb to make it more competitive**.

Following are its chief features:

- To **do away with the necessity of having a license** for most of the industries
 - Industrial licensing was abolished for almost all but product categories — alcohol, cigarettes, hazardous chemicals, industrial explosives, electronics, aerospace and drugs and pharmaceuticals.
- **Freedom** in determining the **scale of business activities**
 - Many goods produced by small-scale industries have now been de-reserved.
- **Removing restrictions** for the **movement of goods and services** from one place to another
- **Freedom to fix the prices** of goods and services
 - In many industries, the **market has been allowed to determine the prices**.
- **Reduction in the rate of taxes**
 - Since 1991, there has been a **continuous reduction in the taxes on individual incomes** as it was felt that high rates of income tax were an important reason for tax evasion. It is now widely accepted that **moderate rates of income tax encourage savings and voluntary disclosure of income**.
 - The **rate of corporation tax**, which was very high earlier, has been **gradually reduced**.
- **Freedom from unnecessary control** over economy
- **Simplifying import-export procedure**

11.5 Privatization

- In brief, **privatisation** means such an economic process through which **some public sector undertaking** is brought **either partially or completely under private ownership**.
- Broadly speaking, **establishing a new enterprise in private sector** instead of public sector is also **privatisation**. Not only this, **depriving public sector of the job of production which was earlier** Click to view suggestions transferring its production, without depriving it, to the private sector also amounts to **privatisation**.

- **Privatisation** of the public sector enterprises by **selling off part of the equity of PSEs to the public** is known as **disinvestment**. The purpose of the sale, according to the government, was mainly to **improve financial discipline** and facilitate **modernisation**. It was also envisaged that **private capital and managerial capabilities** could be effectively **utilised to improve the performance of the PSUs**. The government envisaged that **privatisation** could provide **strong impetus to the inflow of FDI**.
- The government has also made attempts to **improve the efficiency of PSUs** by giving them **autonomy** in taking **managerial decisions**. For instance, some PSUs have been granted **special status as maharatnas, navratnas and miniratnas**.

11.6 Globalization

Globalization means integrating the economy with the rest of the world.

Following are its chief features:

- Free flow of goods and services in all the countries
- Free flow of capital in all the countries
- Free flow of information and technology in all the countries
- Free movement of people in all the countries
- The same conflict-solving technique in all the countries.

✎

Question-3: Financial resilience is essential to any financial institution / Business. Discuss in light of a) Financial Stability Report by RBI December 2021 b) Challenges faced by the Indian economy and Economic Reforms taken in view of the outbreak of Covid-19 in India. (600 words, 15 Marks)

Static or Current – **Current**

10 marker or 15 marker – **15 Marker**

Economics or Social Issues – **Economics**

Difficulty Level – **Difficult**

Topic – **RBI Annual Report**

Covered in EduTap course – **Yes**

Answer:

Financial resilience is the ability of an institution/ Business to recover from difficulty, adapt to change, and persevere with the occurrence of unexpected disruption. Making an enterprise resilient is an ongoing journey of continuous improvement. This is very essential for business as it helps in:

- a) Understanding the vulnerabilities that may occur in future
- b) Building strengths of the business to overcome adversities
- c) Bringing flexibility in operation and
- d) Proper management of human resources

This can be further discussed below as

A) Financial Stability Report 2021 examines the resilience of financial intermediaries against macroeconomic shocks through stress tests and sensitivity analysis.

The major findings of the report are discussed below.

1. On the domestic front, progress in vaccination has enabled the recovery to regain traction after the debilitating second wave of the pandemic, notwithstanding signs of slowing pace more recently; the corporate sector is gaining strength and bank credit growth is improving.
2. The capital to risk-weighted assets ratio (CRAR) of scheduled commercial banks (SCBs) rose to a new peak of 16.6 percent and their provisioning coverage ratio (PCR) stood at 68.1 percent in September 2021.

B) As the Indian economy has been through the pandemic-induced lockdown phase, policymakers need to understand the current challenges which the Indian economy is facing to take remedial measures.

The current challenges facing the Indian economy are -

1. Two years' worth of GDP growth has been lost

- In 2019-20, India's GDP was Rs 146 trillion. In other words, India produced goods and services worth Rs 146 trillion that year.
- Then, in the covid struck financial year - that is, in 2020-21 - it fell to Rs 135 trillion.

2. Both retail and wholesale inflation is trending up

- Headline retail inflation stayed above the RBI's comfort zone (2% to 6%) between November 2019 and November 2020. But, after a brief period of relief, it has again crossed the 7.04 %-mark in May this year.
- In May, WPI inflation was nearly 15.88%. In other words, even the wholesale prices were rising at the rate of 16%.

3. Poor credit offtake in the commercial sector

- The Covid pandemic has made the consumption trend worse with people either losing jobs or salaries being reduced amid increased health expenses.
- In the absence of consumer spending, the country's businessmen - both big and small - are holding back new investments and refusing to seek new loans.

4. Inadequate spending by the government

- After being forced to spend more in 2020-21, the government has pulled back (as a proportion of GDP) in 2021-22. It is for this reason that its deficit will fall in FY22 as against FY21.

To revive the business, Government took various Initiatives for Financial Support to MSMEs under the Atmanirbhar Bharat package as mentioned below:

- **Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS):** Under the Scheme, 100% guarantee coverage is to be provided by National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Limited (NCGTC) for Collateral Free Automatic Loans up to Rs. 3 lakh crores to eligible MSMEs and interested MUDRA borrowers, in the form of a Guaranteed Emergency Credit Line (GECL) facility.
- **Fund of Funds:** It was created to infuse equity worth Rs.50,000 crore in the MSME Sector to help potential MSMEs in expansion.

- **Credit Guarantee Scheme for Sub-ordinate Debt (CGSSD):** Guarantee cover worth Rs. 20,000 crores will be provided to the promoters who can take debt from the banks to further invest in their stressed MSMEs as equity.
- **Global tenders: It was to be disallowed for Government tenders up to Rs.200 crore** to enable MSMEs to participate in the Government procurement process.
- **ICT-based system 'CHAMPIONS' portal:** has been launched by the Ministry of MSME. The portal will help in handholding MSMEs, providing guidance to grab new business opportunities and in the long run, become national and international Champions.

India as the fifth largest economy in the world has to focus on growth recovery that is more sustainable and drawing satisfaction from just the growth numbers would not do much. India is slowly but surely on the path to economic recovery and investment is the way to sustain this growth momentum.

Coverage in Edutap Course

Topic – 2- Important Financial Soundness Indicator

The Important Financial Soundness Indicators are discussed below:

1. Capital Adequacy

The capital to risk-weighted assets ratio (CRAR) of SCBs has improved sequentially every quarter from end March 2020 to reach 16.6% at end-September 2021.

- This was essentially driven by a rise in core capital across bank groups, attributable to higher retained earnings, recapitalisation of PSBs by the government and raising of capital from the market.

2. Leverage and Liquidity

The leverage ratio (LR), calculated as the ratio of tier-1 capital to total exposures, constrains the build-up of leverage by banks. Despite regulatory moderation in October 2019 requiring banks to maintain 4 and 3.5 per cent ratios for domestic systemically important banks and other banks, respectively as compared to 4.5 per cent earlier, the LR of SCBs rose for the second consecutive year during 2020-21.

- While the improvement was spread across all bank groups, it was led by a sharp improvement in the tier-1 capital of PVBs

3. Non-Performing Assets

The moderation in GNPA ratios of banks that began in 2019-20, continued during the period under review to reach 7.3% by end-March 2021. Provisional supervisory data suggest a further moderation in the ratio to 6.9% by end-September 2021.

- During 2020-21, this improvement was driven by lower slippages, partly due to the asset classification standstill. With the decline in delinquent assets, their provision

4. Recoveries

o During 2020-21, all the recovery channels, most notably Lok Adalats, witnessed a sizeable decline in the cases referred for resolution. Even though initiation of fresh insolvency proceedings under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) of India was suspended for a year till March 2021 and COVID-19 related debt was excluded from the definition of default, it constituted one of the major modes of recoveries in terms of amount recovered.

- Allowing pre-pack resolution window as was made available for MSMEs is expected to assuage the mounting pressure of pending cases before NCLTs, reduce haircuts and improve declining recovery rates.

5. Frauds in the Banking Sector

During 2020-21, the reported number of cases of frauds declined. In terms of amount involved, a bulk of these cases occurred earlier but were reported during the year 2020-21.

- Bank fraud is a big business in today's world. With more educational qualifications, banking becoming impersonal and increase in banking sector have given rise to this white-collar crime. Apart from eroding customer confidence, frauds present multiple challenges for the financial system in the form of reputational risk, operational risk, and business risk.

6. Enforcement Actions

During 2020-21, the number of instances of imposition of penalty reduced, with enforcement action being undertaken against 11 SCBs. Monetary penalties were imposed for non-compliance with provisions or contravention of certain directions issued by the Reserve Bank, including frauds classification and reporting, exposure norms and IRAC norms, interest rate on deposits and lending to MSMEs

- In order to separate enforcement action from the supervisory process and in accordance with international best practices, the Enforcement Department was created in the Reserve Bank in 2017. The reduced instances in terms of numbers and amounts shows effectiveness of enforcement department.

Question-4: Rural entrepreneurship: How the hinterland's young enterprises can solve India's social challenges? (400 words, 10 Marks)

Static or Current – **Current**

10 marker or 15 marker – **10 Marker**

Economics or Social Issues – **Social Issues**

Difficulty Level – **Moderate**

Topic – **Current Affairs Based**

Covered in EduTap course – **No**

Answer:

Entrepreneurship is the marshalling of resources to build something innovative – incremental or paradigm-shifting. In rural India, entrepreneurship is usually tougher due to the lack of a supportive ecosystem of resources and mindsets. People are chained down due to both financial weaknesses as well as restrictive thought processes.

India's social challenges are multi-faceted. In the rural sector, this becomes entwined deeply in caste and caste-related occupations. The challenges are as follows.

- 1. Social challenges facing India:** They range from corruption, illiteracy, and broken education and healthcare systems, to women's safety and empowerment, and incomplete inclusion of the whole of India in the Indian dream.
- 2. Infrastructural challenge:** Rural people in search of livelihood migrate to urban centers leading to social and infrastructural challenges.
- 3. Findings of World Economic Forum 2019 report:** India's critical issues would lie in three primary areas —
 - a) Skill development and being future employment-ready;
 - b) Socio-economic inclusion of rural India; and
 - c) A healthy and sustainable future.
- 4. Socio-Economic inclusion of Rural India:** Three important "access" gates currently limit the aspirations of rural Indians.
 - a) Limited physical connectivity (for example access to pucca roads and electricity);
 - b) Lack of digital connectivity (for example, access to the internet); and
 - c) Nil or limited financial inclusion (for example access to commercial banks and bank accounts).

Though there are many social challenges, they can be overcome by boosting rural entrepreneurship as mentioned below.

- **Balanced development - the call of the hour:** The growth of rural entrepreneurship may help avoid the growth of poverty, slums, and pollution in cities. Rural entrepreneurship could help in uplifting the standard of living and literacy rate of rural people. The real solution to India's problems lies in "production by masses" rather than "mass production".
- **Rural entrepreneurship - envisioned around rural industrialization.** These industries include the traditional sector (khadi and village industries, handloom, sericulture, handicraft, and coir) and the modern sector (power looms and small-scale industries).
- **Rural entrepreneurship – solution to social challenges:** Rural entrepreneurship will lead to the formation of capital, balanced regional development, general employment growth, improved standard of life, increase in per capita income, equitable distribution of economic power, and reduction of population migration, thereby solving India's social challenges.

These positive changes emerging from rural entrepreneurial activities in a bottom-up manner might just be able to offset the limited impact of top-down percolation of economic and social equality as assumed under the planned development agendas of successive governments. So, rural entrepreneurship can be a game-changer for India.

Question-5: Write a short note on the current monetary policy framework in India. (400 words, 10 Marks)

Static or Current – **Static**

10 marker or 15 marker – **10 Marker**

Economics or Social Issues – **Economics**

Difficulty Level – **Easy**

Topic – **Monetary Policy since reforms of 1991**

Covered in EduTap course – **Yes**

Answer:

The genesis of monetary policy goes back to 1985 when monetary targeting with feedback was adopted from 1985-1998, wherein the operating target was the monetary base(M0). The framework was changed to a multiple indicator framework from 1998-2016 where the operating targets were rate variables (interest rate in money, government securities, etc), Quantity Variables (Fiscal deficit, Money, Credit, etc), and Forward indicators (Relevant variables from industrial outlook survey, Capacity Utilization survey, etc.)

In May 2016, the RBI Act, 1934 was amended to provide a statutory basis for the implementation of the flexible inflation targeting framework in alignment with major emerging and developed market economies. Therefore, this is the current monetary policy framework that exists in India. Now the question is what is inflation targeting?

Inflation Target: Under Section 45ZA, the Central Government, in consultation with the RBI, determines the inflation target in terms of the Consumer Price Index (CPI), once in five years.

- Accordingly, the Central Government notified that 4 percent Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation was the target for the period from August 5, 2016, to March 31, 2021, with the upper tolerance limit of 6 percent and the lower tolerance limit of 2 percent.
- On March 31, 2021, the Central Government retained the inflation target and the tolerance band for the next 5-year period – April 1, 2021, to March 31, 2026.
- Section 45ZB of the RBI Act provides for the constitution of a six-member Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) to determine the policy rate required to achieve the inflation target.

But what would be the scenario if the target is not achieved by the RBI as well as in which of the cases it will be considered a failure to achieve the target?

Failure to Maintain Inflation Target: The Central Government has notified the following as the factors that constitute a failure to achieve the inflation target:

- a) The average inflation is more than the upper tolerance level of the inflation target for any three consecutive quarters, or
- b) The average inflation is less than the lower tolerance level for any three consecutive quarters.

Where the Bank fails to meet the inflation target, it shall set out in a report to the Central Government the reasons for failure to achieve the inflation target, remedial actions proposed to be taken by the Bank; and an estimate of the period within which the inflation target shall be achieved pursuant to the timely implementation of proposed remedial actions.

The operating framework of monetary policy aims at aligning the operating target – the weighted average call rate (WACR) – with the policy repo rate through proactive liquidity management to facilitate the transmission of repo rate changes through the entire financial system, which, in turn, influences aggregate demand – a key determinant of inflation and growth.

Coverage in Edutap Course

2.3 Inflation Targeting Framework in India

In the preceding section, we got an overview of all the roles RBI plays in the Indian economy. In the present section, we will focus the discussion on price stability. We will be deep diving into the principle of 'inflation targeting' and explore how this has become the mainstay of India's monetary policy.

- Inflation targeting is a **monetary policy strategy** used by Central Banks for **maintaining price level** at a certain level or **within a range**. It indicates the primacy of **price stability as the key objective of monetary policy**.
- The argument for price stability stems from the fact that **rising prices create uncertainties in decision making**, adversely affecting savings and encouraging speculative investments. **Inflation targeting** brings in **more predictability and transparency** in deciding monetary policy. If the central banks could ensure price stability, **households and companies can plan ahead**, negotiating wages on the basis of expecting low and stable inflation.
- Various **advanced economies** including **United States, Canada and Australia** have been using **inflation targeting** as a strategy in their monetary policy framework. The case for inflation targeting has been made in **India** as the country has been experiencing a **high level of inflation** till recently.
- The **primary objective** of RBI's monetary policy is to **maintain price stability** while keeping in mind the **objective of growth**. **Price stability** is a necessary precondition to **sustainable growth**.
- In May 2016, the **Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934** was **amended** to provide a **statutory basis** for the implementation of the **flexible inflation targeting** framework.
- The **amended RBI Act** also provides for the **inflation target** to be set by the **Government of India**, in consultation with the Reserve Bank, **once in every five years**. Accordingly, the Central Government has notified in the Official Gazette **4 per cent Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation as the target** for the period from **August 5, 2016 to March 31, 2021** with the **upper tolerance limit of 6 per cent** and

- The **amended RBI Act** also provides for the **inflation target** to be set by the **Government of India**, in consultation with the Reserve Bank, **once in every five years**. Accordingly, the Central Government has notified in the Official Gazette **4 per cent Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation as the target** for the period from **August 5, 2016 to March 31, 2021** with the **upper tolerance limit of 6 per cent** and the **lower tolerance limit of 2 per cent**.
- The Central Government notified the **following as factors that constitute failure to achieve the inflation target**:
 1. the **average inflation is more than the upper tolerance level** of the inflation target for any **three consecutive quarters**; or
 2. the **average inflation is less than the lower tolerance level** for any **three consecutive quarters**.
- **Management of monetary policy** and the **express objective of inflation targeting** has been enshrined as the **responsibility of RBI** by amending the **preamble of the RBI Act, 1934** through the Finance Act 2016 (Chapter XII). Thus, **ensuring price stability through inflation targeting** is a **legal responsibility of RBI since 2016**. A new Chapter (Chapter IIIF, Section 45Z) was introduced in the RBI Act, through this Finance Bill, 2016, for detailing the operation of a **Monetary Policy Committee (MPC)**, which would be the **institutional arrangement at the disposal of RBI for targeting inflation**.
- Under Section 45ZA (1) of the **RBI Act, 1934**, the **Central Government determines the inflation target** in terms of the **Consumer Price Index**, once in **every five years** in consultation with the RBI. This target would be notified in the Official Gazette. Amongst other measures, **RBI targets inflation primarily by changing the "Policy Rate"** which means the **rate for repo-transactions** as defined under sub-section (12AB) of section 17 of the RBI Act.

Question-6: What is NBFC? How is it different from a bank? Mention five types of NBFCs registered with RBI. (400 words, 10 Marks)

Static or Current – **Static**

10 marker or 15 marker – **10 Marker**

Economics or Social Issues – **Economics**

Difficulty Level – **Moderate**

Topic – **Functions of RBI (Finance)**

Covered in EduTap course – **Yes**

Answer:

A Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) is a company registered under the Companies Act, 1956 engaged in the business of loans and advances, acquisition of shares/stocks/bonds/debentures/securities issued by Government or local authority or other marketable securities of a like nature, leasing, hire-purchase, insurance business, chit business but does not include any institution whose principal business is that of agriculture activity, industrial activity, purchase or sale of any goods (other than securities) or providing any services and sale/purchase/construction of the immovable property.

NBFCs lend and make investments and hence their activities are akin to that of banks; however, there are a few differences as given below:

1. NBFC cannot accept demand deposits;
2. NBFCs do not form part of the payment and settlement system and cannot issue cheques drawn on themselves;
3. Deposit insurance facility of Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation is not available to depositors of NBFCs, unlike in the case of banks.

Various types of NBFCs are registered with the RBI. These are as follows:

- 1. Asset Finance Company (AFC):** An AFC is a company that is a financial institution carrying on as its principal business the financing of physical assets supporting productive/economic activity, such as automobiles, tractors, lathe machines, generator sets, earth moving and material handling equipment's, moving on own power and general purpose industrial machines. Principal business for this purpose is defined as the aggregate of financing real/physical assets supporting economic activity and income arising therefrom is not less than 60% of its total assets and total income respectively.
- 2. Investment Company (IC):** IC means any company which is a financial institution carrying on as its principal business the acquisition of securities.
- 3. Loan Company (LC):** LC means any company which is a financial institution carrying on as its principal business the providing of finance whether by making loans or advances or otherwise for any activity other than its own but does not include an Asset Finance Company.
- 4. Infrastructure Finance Company (IFC):** IFC is a non-banking finance company that deploys at least 75 percent of its total assets in infrastructure loans, having a minimum Net Owned Funds of ₹ 300 crores, having a minimum credit rating of 'A' or equivalent and CRAR of 15%.

5. Systemically Important Core Investment Company (CIC-ND-SI): CIC-ND-SI is an NBFC carrying on the business of acquisition of shares and securities which satisfies the following conditions: -

- a) it holds not less than 90% of its Total Assets in the form of investment in equity shares, preference shares, debt, or loans in group companies;
- b) its investments in the equity shares (including instruments compulsorily convertible into equity shares within a period not exceeding 10 years from the date of issue) in group companies constitute not less than 60% of its Total Assets;
- c) it does not trade in its investments in shares, debt, or loans in group companies except through block sale for dilution or disinvestment;
- d) it does not carry on any other financial activity referred to in Section 45I(c) and 45I(f) of the RBI act, 1934 except investment in bank deposits, money market instruments, government securities, loans to, and investments in debt issuances of group companies or guarantees issued on behalf of group companies.
- e) Its asset size is ₹ 100 crore or above and
- f) It accepts public funds

The NBFC segment has grown over the years. However, it is also under scrutiny, the world over, for possible excesses in credit. This is especially because of the leniency in NBFC regulation, compared to banks' regulation. The segment has been facing many stresses in the recent past and addressing these earlier would reduce the associated costs.

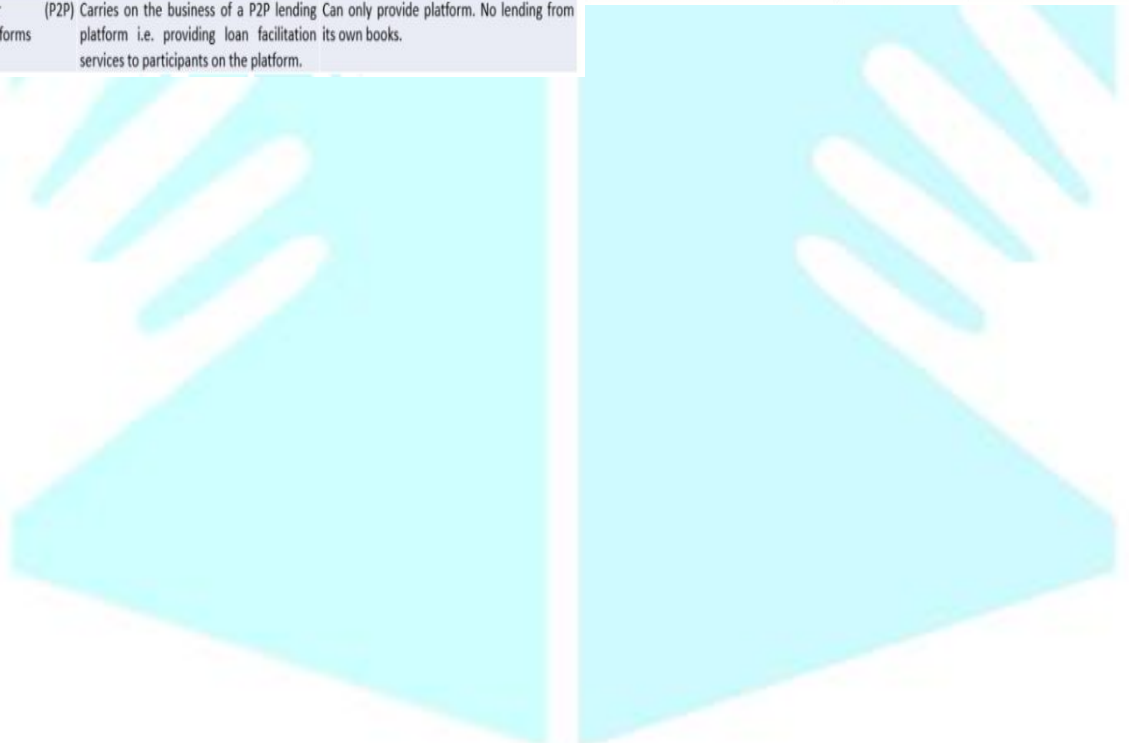
Coverage in Edutap Course.

| Sl. No. | Type of NBFC | Nature of activity / Principal Business | Key Qualifying Criteria |
|---------|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. | Investment and Credit Company (ICC) | i) Lending (erstwhile Loan companies) ii) Financing of physical assets including automobiles, tractors and generators (erstwhile Asset Finance Companies) iii) Acquisition of securities (erstwhile Investment Companies) Includes Gold Loan companies which are NBFCs primarily engaged (i.e. 50 percent or more of financial assets in lending against gold jewellery. | Does not qualify (or has not registered) to be in any other category |
| 2. | Infrastructure Finance Company (IFC) | Providing long term loans for Infrastructure development | (i) Infrastructure loans should be at least 75 per cent of total assets. (ii) Minimum NOF of ₹ 300 crore. (iii) Minimum credit rating of 'A'. (iv) CRAR of 15 per cent with min. Tier 1 of 10 per cent. |
| 3. | Core Investment Company (CIC) | Investing in / lending to group companies | (i) 90 per cent of total assets to be investments in group companies and 60 per cent of investments in group companies to be in equity shares of group companies (ii) Does not trade in its investments in shares, bonds, debentures, debt/loans of group companies except through block sale for dilution/disinvestment. |

| Sl. No. | Type of NBFC | Nature of activity / Principal Business | Key Qualifying Criteria |
|---------|----------------------------------|---|---|
| 4. | Infrastructure Debt Fund (IDF) | Refinancing existing debt of infrastructure companies | (i) Minimum NOF of ₹ 300 crore. (ii) Invests only in Public Private Partnerships (PPP) and post commencement of operations date (COD) in infrastructure projects which have completed at least one year of satisfactory commercial operation and become a party to tripartite agreement. |
| 5. | Micro Finance Institutions (MFI) | Collateral free loans to small borrowers | (i) Minimum NOF of ₹ 5 crore (for North East: ₹ 2 crore). (ii) Invests only in Public 85 per cent of assets to be in qualifying assets criteria. |

| Sl. No. | Type of NBFC | Nature of activity / Principal Business | Key Qualifying Criteria |
|---------|---|---|--|
| 6. | NBFC – Factors | Factoring business i.e. financing of receivables. Registered under section 3 of the Factoring Act | (i) Minimum NOF of ₹5 crore. (ii) Financial assets in factoring business at least 50 per cent of total assets and income derived there from not less than 50 per cent of total income. |
| 7. | Mortgage Guarantee Companies (MGC) | Providing mortgage guarantees for loans | 90 per cent of business turnover in principal business and 90 per cent of gross income from this business. |
| 8. | Non-Operative Financial Holding Company (NOFHC) | For setting up new banks in private sector through its promoter/promoter groups | Should have first received an in-principle approval for setting up a commercial bank from RBI. |
| Sl. No. | Type of NBFC | Nature of activity / Principal Business | Key Qualifying Criteria |
| 9. | Account Aggregators (AA) | Providing under contract the service of retrieving, consolidating, organising and presenting financial information to its customer. | Can only provide account aggregation services. Only those financial assets that are under the regulatory ambit of financial sector regulators can be aggregated. These aggregators cannot support the transactions of customers and cannot take services of third-party service providers. |
| 10. | Peer-to-Peer Lending Platforms (P2P) | Carries on the business of a P2P lending platform i.e. providing loan facilitation services to participants on the platform. | Can only provide platform. No lending from its own books. |

| Sl. No. | Type of NBFC | Nature of activity / Principal Business | Key Qualifying Criteria |
|---------|--------------------------|--|--|
| 11. | Housing Company (HFC) | Finance Registered under section 29A the NHB Act to carry on the business of providing finance for housing and housing projects. | Minimum NOF 20 crores |
| 12. | Standalone Dealers (SPD) | Primary Primary Dealers are expected to play an active role in the G-Sec market, both in its core activities and through various obligations like participating in Primary auction, market making in G-Secs, predominance of investment in G-Secs, achieving minimum secondary market turnover ratio, etc. | Minimum NOF of ₹150 crore for undertaking primary and secondary market segments and ₹250 crore for undertaking diversified activities. |

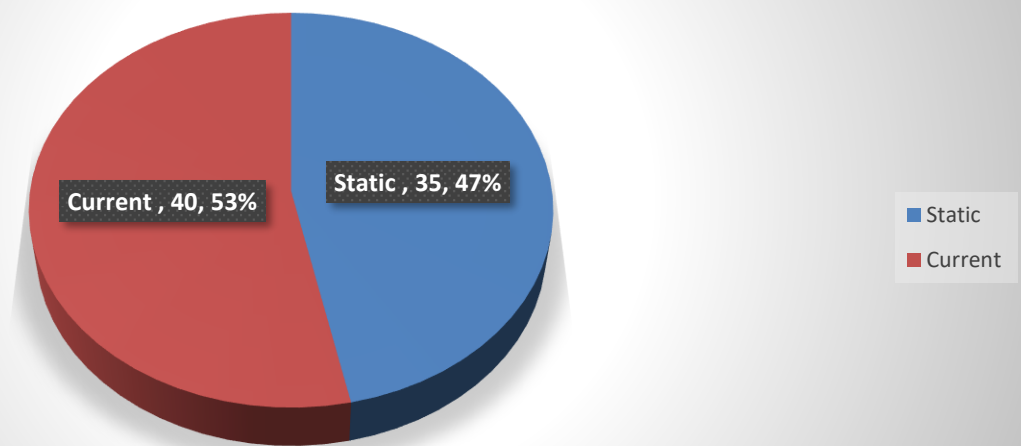


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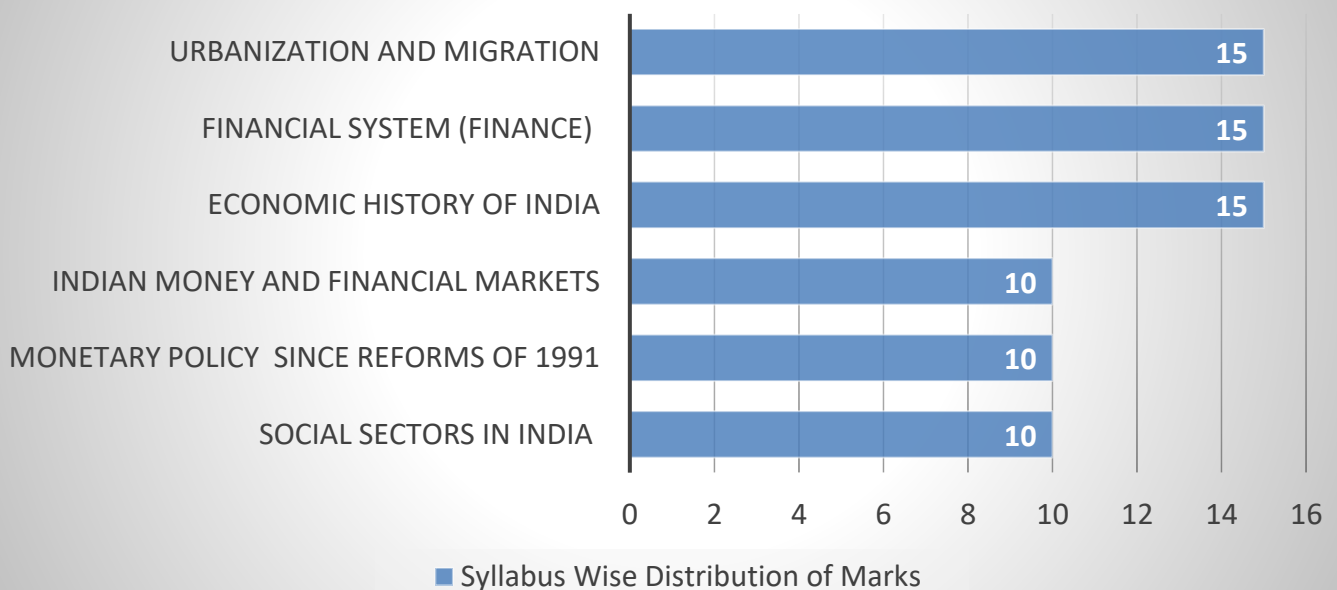
Descriptive Type Question Paper Analysis

| Question Type | Economics | Social Issues |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------------|
| 15 Marker (600 words) | 2 | 1 |
| 10 Marker (400 Words) | 2 | 1 |
| Total | 4 | 2 |

Marks Distribution, total 75 marks**



Syllabus Wise Distribution of Marks



****Please be informed that, for holistic coverage, the above-mentioned analysis is done for the whole descriptive component (75 marks), by which we mean that all the 15 markers (15*3=45 marks) and all the 10 markers (10*3=30 marks) are considered for the analysis.**

However, a student only has to attempt the descriptive component worth 50 marks.

Important take-Away

- ❖ **Questions asked in the descriptive section were mostly application based and few were direct.**
- ❖ For example, the question on urbanization required a holistic understanding of the social justice and the trends of prevailing discrimination to answer the question.
- ❖ Moreover, among the 10 markers, questions on NBFC, and the current monetary policy framework could have been easily answered. The question on rural entrepreneurship was application-based.
- ❖ Among the 15 markers, one could have written the economic reforms very well as it was in news. The question of financial resilience also could have been answered, as the financial stability report was in news. The question was application-based and required a thorough understanding of the events that took place post covid.
- ❖ Overall, the descriptive paper was moderate to difficult.

EduTap

RBI Grade B 2022

PHASE 2 PAPER

SOLUTION

English



Dear Students,

It is with great pleasure that we present to you this question paper document with detailed explanations for the **RBI Grade B 2022 – 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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(Maximum Marks—**100**)

[Duration: **90 Minutes**]

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.**

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1) Write an essay of about 600 words on any one of the following: — (40 Marks)

1. Advantages & Disadvantages of Renewable Sources of Energy. Discuss how Green Grid Initiative under OSOWOG initiative will solve these disadvantages.

According to the draft plan prepared by the MNRE, the ambitious OSOWOG will connect 140 countries through a common grid that will be used to transfer solar power. “The vision behind the OSOWOG mantra is “the Sun never sets” and is a constant at some geographical location, globally, at any given point of time. With India at the fulcrum, the solar spectrum can easily be divided into two broad zones viz. far East which would include countries like Myanmar, Vietnam, Thailand, Lao, Cambodia and far West which would cover the Middle East and the Africa Region,” said in the terms of reference in the RfP published to hire consultants for OSOWOG.

The plan is divided into three phases: the first phase will connect the Indian grid with the Middle East, South Asia and South-East Asian grids to share solar and other renewable energy resources. The second phase will connect the first phase nations with the African pool of renewable sources. The third phase will be the concluding step of global interconnection.

Having international associations is not a new trend for the energy sector which already has a strong geopolitical organisation such as OPEC. Officially announced during UN Climate Change Conference in Paris in 2015, the ISA is a partnership of solar-resource rich countries. Currently, there are 121 countries that have agreed to be members for ISA. Most of these are countries with large participation from Africa, South-east Asia and Europe. Pakistan and China are not a part of ISA.

Additionally, India has power trade with Bhutan and hydropower project development pact with Nepal. Last year, the Central Electricity Regulatory Authority gave its nod to new regulations of ‘Cross-border electricity trade’, thereby making the trade of electricity to neighbouring countries more seamless. This included setting up of nodal agency for bilateral trade of electricity, monitoring and planning by central agencies, and similar technology interface at both ends.

Renewable Energy, solar, wind, clean, greenSeveral policy experts cited it as part of India’s answer to China’s One Belt One Road infrastructure initiative which entails investment in close to 70 countries.

However, to have an inter-continent power infrastructure is a fairly new idea. Australia based Sun Cable is developing the Australia-ASEAN Power Link (AAPL), under which it will supply renewable electricity from Australia to Singapore and later to Indonesia. According

to the website of Sun Cable, “the project will integrate three technology groups - the world’s largest battery, the world’s largest solar farm, and a 4,500km high voltage direct current (HVDC) transmission system from the solar / storage facility to Darwin (Australia), Singapore and eventually Indonesia.”

Several countries including China have initiated infrastructure projects in other countries, which is seen as a sign of asserting supremacy by several policy experts. While India is a partner nation with most trade associations, with ISA and OSOWOG, it is planning to take a leadership position.

"It is obviously a very grand and ambitious project. But it is also clear that a new energy sector paradigm is needed as we are facing a huge inflexion point in electricity generation and consumption. Potential benefits include widespread scale up in energy access, abatement in carbon emissions, lower cost and improved livelihoods. India will need a strong coalition of international partners to realise this vision. It will be interesting to see a practical outline and how the government intends to go about actual execution," said Vinay Rustagi, managing director, Bridge to India, a research agency tracking renewable sector in India.

PM Modi in his Independence Day speech even mentioned an increased partnership with the ASEAN nations. “For India, neighbours are not only ones we share a border, but also those with whom we share emotions and values. Today, India has close relations in the greater neighbourhood. We are working together and have a lot of mutual respect for each other. ASEAN nations not just have a great partnership with us today, but have shared values and cultures for centuries,” Modi said.

Geo-politically, this is being touted as a clever strategy however technology-wise, this is yet to make sense. With battery and storage technology becoming cheaper, electricity consumption at source end is a more feasible idea for solar power. However, a shortage of land banks and limited hours of sunshine tip the balance towards expanding the sourcing of solar energy to other nations.

Several African nations are devoid of reliable electricity supply and that makes them a ready market for electricity infrastructure and in recent times, for renewable energy development. Off-grid solar systems have found large acceptability in Kenya where it was also a means to address poverty and illiteracy.

Chinese companies are already active in several African markets. While India has taken baby steps with ISA, a major investment drive is still missing. This is planned to be achieved through OSOWOG.

In July, the MNRE put on hold the RFP to hire a consultant for OSOWOG until further notice. Officials said Covid was one of the reasons for delaying the process. Given the scale and size of this ambitious project, the sooner it commences, the better.

2. Role of Women Entrepreneurship in Economic Growth in India.

Women entrepreneurs have the potential to be the biggest force in India's economic growth story. The country's economy could grow much faster if women were part of its workforce. As per McKinsey, the country could add up to \$770 billion—more than 18%—to its GDP by 2025, simply by giving equal opportunities to women. Women can contribute to the economy not just as job seekers but also job creators such as via entrepreneurship, which is a space women are rapidly taking to across India. One big growth factor for this has been the power of women in small businesses who are leveraging the internet and using digital media to reach millions of customers.

India stands at the cusp of transformation, being the fifth largest economy in the world while proudly recording the highest GDP growth, amounting to annual growth of approximately 6-7%. According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the country's nominal GDP has seen a 700% jump since 1995. The IMF also projects India's GDP growth at 7.2% by FY 2025-26, despite the 7.3% contraction of the country's GDP in FY 2020-2021 (NSSO Survey).

India's growth story lies in its macroeconomic policies pertaining to reforms to bring stability, resilience, and a conducive environment for disruptions, as well as safeguards from shocks. A new inflation-targeting framework, energy subsidy reforms, fiscal consolidation, higher quality of public expenditure and a stable balance of payment situation has increased the share of investments, exports and consumption, brought productivity gains, and diversified the economy.

Moreover, the country has witnessed various reiterations of the government's commitment towards achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). NITI Aayog released an SDG Index 2020-21 to bring together the economic, social, and environmental pillars in the country, with a focus on their partnerships and collaborations. The commitment of the government, specifically in respect of SDG 5 i.e., Gender Equality, is a significant step towards achieving gender equality by ending all forms of discrimination, and calls for valuing women's unpaid care and domestic work amongst other things. Additionally, SDG 5 is interlinked to other SDGs such as End Poverty, Zero Hunger, Health for All, Quality Education, etc. With a score of 60 in the SDG Index 2021, India's success in bringing about inclusive and sustainable growth is well underway. To achieve Gender Equality through the socio-economic empowerment lens, the Government has introduced large-scale programmes such as Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao campaign, Sukanya Samridhi Yojana, MUDRA Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana to bring about equality at the workplace in respect of gaining access to employment and entrepreneurship for women.

Despite the economic contribution of women increasing considerably in the last decade, the female labour force participation has been recorded at only 32% of the entire population. In terms of employment, 52% of the workforce is self-employed as own-account workers or helpers, 30% as casual workers, while only around 18% have regular

jobs. Within the 52% self-employed workforce, women constitute only a dismissal portion i.e., 13.78%. As a result, the potential of women entrepreneurship as a tool to achieve socio-economic empowerment and equity remains underutilised.

To ascertain the challenges in respect of women's access and opportunities to resources for enterprise development and sustenance, EdelGive Foundation conducted the "Landscape Study on Women Entrepreneurship" with a sample size of 1,235 women from 13 states in India. According to the study, despite the availability of government schemes and benefits for women entrepreneurs, 84% of the women still relied on their husbands, family members or sold their assets for financial support towards setting up and sustaining an enterprise. Moreover, only 11% of the women reported that they were aware of the available benefits, even though less than a third from the 11% availed of the benefits due to the worry that they would not be able to pay back the loans, which would result in further distress for their families. According to a study conducted by OECD in 2019, relatively more male entrepreneurs made use of bank loans to start their enterprises, irrespective of collaterals, as opposed to women. Further, the World Bank report on "Measuring Financial Inclusion: The Global Findex Database" revealed that only 27% of women benefit from formal lending institutions.

Due to deep-rooted socio-economic challenges, India's women are unable to gain access to employment and a stable income to support their families. The bouquet of barriers to accessing finance, raw materials, marketing facilities and technology often limit women entrepreneurs in realising their dreams of attaining agency and empowerment.

However, through concerted efforts from NGOs, civil society organisations, government institutions and because of revolutionary reforms in financial institutions through Self Help Groups, women are emerging as resilient powerhouses that can further the Indian economy. It is pertinent to note that women entrepreneurship does not only advance a woman's economic standing but also enables her children to gain access to better quality education, better health and nutrition, clean water and sanitation and higher overall economic indicators that help break the cycle of poverty.

The government of Odisha also aligns with the need to create policies that, in turn, advance the creation of a conducive and enabling entrepreneurship ecosystem through infrastructure, capacity building and advancing knowledge and learning. As a result of the government-led prioritisation of women's entrepreneurship, Odisha's commitment towards the cause has been realised through the grassroots movement of Self-Help Groups and civil society organizations. With provisions for financial linkages, awareness initiatives around government schemes and capacity building through entrepreneurship and soft skills training, SHGs and CSOs have inculcated the spirit of a woman entrepreneur, now deeply embedded in self-reliance even in tribal areas of the state. In this light, Odisha's "Start-Up-Policy" is uniquely designed to place inclusion at the centre of its advancement of the entrepreneurial ecosystem. Through a plethora of schemes and benefits such as Mission Shakti, Start-Up Odisha and Skilled-In Odisha along with connected enabling

regulations, the state has championed the cause of women entrepreneurship, with a vision of creating a level playing field, in partnership with all the relevant stakeholders.

India's commitment to SDG 5 for Gender Equality positions is itself a prerequisite to achieving the \$5 trillion-dollar-economy-dream. Overall impetus through prioritisation of awareness at the grassroots, sensitization of family members and further reforms within financial institutions can create a conducive environment for women entrepreneurs to flourish and become independent. State-level prioritisation through proper implementation, with inter-departmental coordination (such as in Odisha) could also help to advance India's commitment towards an inclusive, just and equitable society. With interlinkages to other SDG indicators of better standards of living, decent work, affordable and clean energy, and peace and justice, achieving Gender Equality can leverage India's standing globally and stand true to the expectation of it being the fastest growing, most inclusive and progressive economy in the world.

3. "Peace cannot be kept by force; it can only be achieved by understanding." – Albert Einstein. Elaborate.

If two people (or two countries – this saying seems to scale fairly well) don't understand one another, there cannot be a peace. There will be misunderstandings leading to friction, which leads to heated arguments which will eventually lead to conflict.

If they don't understand each other's values, motivations, likes and dislikes, there is little chance for effective communication. Without effective communication, there is no way to de-escalate the eventual problems, and ineffective communication is likely to only exasperate the problems.

Enforcement of one's will by force of arms might suppress resistance of the other for a short period, but there will always be a return to conflict. The cycle will continue until an understanding is reached.

Please realize that understanding does not mean agreement. You can understand someone, their comments and their motivations and still disagree with both their comments and their motivation. As an example, most would find the basics of Hitler's comments and motivations fairly clear and understandable, and most people would disagree with them.

The trick with this quote is that the understanding must be bidirectional for there to be peace. Hitler wasn't interested in understanding other people, his interests appeared to be that he simply wanted to beating them, take their resources, and repeat the process with the next country.

If you can understand the other person, you can start to understand their motivations, how and why they do the things they do. You can put yourself in their shoes and understand how they interpret your actions. Then, hopefully, you can explain yourself in a manner

that they can better understand. They can then start to understand you a bit better and eventually (in an ideal world) start to understand you.

However, understanding has always been a two edged sword. There are, and probably always will be, evil people in the world. People who will take their understanding of you and use it to their advantage and your disadvantage. This is what Hitler did to Chamberlain in the 30's, where the desires and motivations of England and it's leaders were played like a Stradivarius by Hitler and his team.

That said, I would still argue that more good can be done by being honest and open, and dealing with the deceivers and evil people as they appear. Some of that is my years of experience with these types of people, and some of it is my intimidating size and my potentially (and fortunately, very rarely) ferocious nature. Your mileage may vary.

Well, where do you have conflict in your life? Is it someone who you don't understand, or someone you understand too well? Or is it vice versa?

If you don't understand them (or they don't understand you), it is easy to misinterpret an action. For a very famous example, consider the beginning of the final battle in the Arthurian legend, where a sword was drawn to kill a snake and save a life, but instead it resulted a terrible battle and many deaths.

Why would you want to understand them? They're wrong, you're right, they should take the first move! Ever used that argument on yourself? I know I have. And I bet it worked as well for you as it did for me. It makes you feel better, it allows you to heap even more blame and motives on the other party and takes all responsibility off your shoulders and places it firmly on theirs. And the underlying problem remains unsolved.

It may take two to finish the process, but it only takes one to start it. Obviously the other person is either unwilling or unable to take that first step, so in an effort to promote understanding, you will have to take the first step. If it helps, like a salve for your ego, many say that it takes a better person to take that first step.

You don't have to approach them immediately, you can spend some time doing research. If you can find out (either through recollection or through information gathered by others) what their values and motivations are, and what they think the problem is, you can get started on your opening gambit.

Probably the first thing I would do is try to explain, using words, meanings and values that they understand, what you believe to have happened. This, hopefully, will give them some level of understanding of what some of your values are and how things might have gone off the tracks. As always, in life there are no guarantees. Your good intentions may fall on deaf ears, or you may have found someone who is actively being mean to you. Good luck with that!

In any case, you have started to open the lines of communication and shown good faith by trying to understand the other person. Hopefully, that will help change the direction and tenor of the conversation, and lead to a better understanding, and eventually, to peace between you.

What if they understand you too well, and are doing what they are doing specifically to get under your skin, to irritate you? That's a much tougher nut to crack. I can't help much with this one, as I have only had a few instances of this in my life, and in each case had to end the relationship to resolve the problem.

If we do ever achieve peace in our time, it will only be temporary if it is forced at the barrel of a gun, or the threat of a missile.

4. India has become Medical destination of the world. Comment.

India's medical travel industry started gaining momentum at the beginning of the last decade, as more private hospitals started reaching out to neighbouring countries to serve their patients. Pioneers such as Dr Reddy of Apollo, Dr Shetty of Narayana Healthcare led by example in serving patients from neighbouring Bangladesh and then expanding their service to Nepal. They were followed by Fortis, Medanta and Dr Rela establishing deep inroads into CIS, Middle East and Africa. To complement the effort of these hospitals, an industry of Medical Travel Facilitators came into force, marketing these hospitals and setting up offices in these regions to market Indian Healthcare.

Today, almost 2 million patients visit India each year from these regions, generating \$4 billion in annual forex each year. But the future is looking much brighter.

India's health minister Dr Mansukh Madaviya, under the guidance of Prime Minister Modi, has designated Medical Tourism as a champion sector giving it an unprecedented push. The government is pulling out all stops to make India the No.1 Destination for Medical Tourism in the world, tripling it to \$12 billion within 4 years, creating a new industry that generates millions of jobs across states. Never before has any Indian government given the sector such a consistent and comprehensive focus. But the Modi government fully appreciates its potential as a forex earner, job generator and brand ambassador of India's soft power. Today, there are thousands of politicians & government officials from Africa & Asia, who would owe to Indian healthcare for saving the life of a dear one. This is a valuable asset for us in the ever-changing geo-politics.

However, to become the No.1 medical travel destination a lot needs to change. Significant investment has already gone into making Indian hospitals at par with global excellence in equipment & talent. However, almost no effort has gone into building the ecosystem to attract international patients. Patients spend 80-85% of their time in guesthouses around the hospitals, and that is where they get a bad experience and high chance of infection. Such guesthouses need to be standardised and hospitality players need to build patient specific hotels near hospitals. 80-90% of the international patients come to India through

a Medical Travel Facilitator who acts like a travel agent and health advisor to the patient. Significant investment is required in these companies who are marketing Indian healthcare across 70+ countries through their offices, digital marketing and regular events. Standardisation needs to be brought into this segment of service providers urgently.

Insurance is another very large opportunity. Indian insurers should actively pursue the opportunity for selling Indian health insurance to foreigners. This could potentially generate additional \$9 billion in premium and patient inflow to India.

Another opportunity in cross border telemedicine. India has already become the call centre for the world given its advantage in skill and cost. It could similarly become the Telehealth center of the world, healing people in India and through India.

Our unique knowledge and position in traditional medicine of Ayurveda is another advantage that needs to be adequately marketed to the world. While we're already well known for Yoga, patients still don't know the therapeutic potential of Ayurveda in treating diseases such as kidney failure, infertility, eye disorders etc. Under the leadership of India's current health minister, Dr Mansukh Mandaviya, a unique blend of integrated medicine is getting created where patients benefit from standardised traditional and modern medicine treatments, across pre, during and post surgery.

These initiatives, under the governments' guidance is sure to make India the No.1 destination for Medical Tourism, saving millions of lives, generating valuable jobs and over \$13 billion in forex.

EduTap

2) Make a precis of the following passage reducing it to about 180 words, and also, give it a suitable title. (30 Marks)

We human beings have been venturing into space since October 4, 1957, when the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.) launched Sputnik, the first artificial satellite to orbit Earth. This happened during the period of political hostility between the Soviet Union and the United States known as the Cold War. For several years, the two superpowers had been competing to develop missiles, called intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs), to carry nuclear weapons between continents. In the U.S.S.R., the rocket designer Sergei Korolev had developed the first ICBM, a rocket called the R7, which would begin the space race.

This competition came to a head with the launch of Sputnik. Carried atop an R7 rocket, the Sputnik satellite was able to send out beeps from a radio transmitter. After reaching space, Sputnik orbited Earth once every 96 minutes. The radio beeps could be detected on the ground as the satellite passed overhead, so people all around the world knew that it was really in orbit. Realizing that the U.S.S.R. had capabilities that exceeded U.S. technologies that could endanger Americans, the United States grew worried. Then, a month later, on November 3, 1957, the Soviets achieved an even more impressive space venture. This was SputnikII, a satellite that carried a living creature, a dog named Laika.

Prior to the launch of Sputnik, the United States had been working on its own capability to launch a satellite. The United States made two failed attempts to launch a satellite into space before succeeding with a rocket that carried a satellite called Explorer on January 31, 1958. The team that achieved this first U.S. satellite launch consisted largely of German rocket engineers who had once developed ballistic missiles for Nazi Germany. Working for the U.S. Army at the Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Alabama, the German rocket engineers were led by Wernher von Braun and had developed the German V2 rocket into a more powerful rocket, called the Jupiter C, or Juno. Explorer carried several instruments into space for conducting science experiments. One instrument was a Geiger counter for detecting cosmic rays. This was for an experiment operated by researcher James Van Allen, which, together with measurements from later satellites, proved the existence of what are now called the Van Allen radiation belts around Earth.

In 1958, space exploration activities in the United States were consolidated into a new government agency, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). When it began operations in October of 1958, NASA absorbed what had been called the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA), and several other research and military facilities, including the Army Ballistic Missile Agency (the Redstone Arsenal) in Huntsville.

The first human in space was the Soviet cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin, who made one orbit around Earth on April 12, 1961, on a flight that lasted 108 minutes. A little more than three weeks later, NASA launched astronaut Alan Shepard into space, not on an orbital flight, but on a

suborbital trajectory—a flight that goes into space but does not go all the way around Earth. Shepard's suborbital flight lasted just over 15 minutes. Three weeks later, on May 25, President John F. Kennedy challenged the United States to an ambitious goal, declaring: "I believe that this nation should commit itself to achieving the goal, before the decade is out, of landing a man on the moon and returning him safely to Earth."

In addition to launching the first artificial satellite, the first dog in space, and the first human in space, the Soviet Union achieved other space milestones ahead of the United States. These milestones included Luna 2, which became the first human-made object to hit the Moon in 1959. Soon after that, the U.S.S.R. launched Luna 3. Less than four months after Gagarin's flight in 1961, a second Soviet human mission orbited a cosmonaut around Earth for a full day. The U.S.S.R. also achieved the first spacewalk and launched the Vostok 6 mission, which made Valentina Tereshkova the first woman to travel to space.

During the 1960s, NASA made progress toward President Kennedy's goal of landing a human on the moon with a program called Project Gemini, in which astronauts tested technology needed for future flights to the moon, and tested their own ability to endure many days in spaceflight. Project Gemini was followed by Project Apollo, which took astronauts into orbit around the moon and to the lunar surface between 1968 and 1972. In 1969, on Apollo 11, the United States sent the first astronauts to the Moon, and Neil Armstrong became the first human to set foot on its surface. During the landed missions, astronauts collected samples of rocks and lunar dust that scientists still study to learn about the moon. During the 1960s and 1970s, NASA also launched a series of space probes called Mariner, which studied Venus, Mars, and Mercury.

Space stations marked the next phase of space exploration. The first space station in Earth orbit was the Soviet Salyut 1 station, which was launched in 1971. This was followed by NASA's Skylab space station, the first orbital laboratory in which astronauts and scientists studied Earth and the effects of spaceflight on the human body. During the 1970s, NASA also carried out Project Viking in which two probes landed on Mars, took numerous photographs, examined the chemistry of the Martian surface environment, and tested the Martian dirt (called regolith) for the presence of microorganisms.

Since the Apollo lunar program ended in 1972, human space exploration has been limited to low-Earth orbit, where many countries participate and conduct research on the International Space Station. However, unpiloted probes have traveled throughout our solar system. In recent years, probes have made a range of discoveries, including that a moon of Jupiter, called Europa, and a moon of Saturn, called Enceladus, have oceans under their surface ice that scientists think may harbor life. Meanwhile, instruments in space, such as the Kepler Space Telescope, and instruments on the ground have discovered thousands of exoplanets, planets orbiting other stars. This era of exoplanet discovery began in 1995, and advanced technology now allows instruments in space to characterize the atmospheres of some of these exoplanets.

Solution –

Title – A leap of Faith

Although the possibility of exploring space has long excited people in many walks of life, for most of the latter 20th century and into the early 21st century, only national governments could afford the very high costs of launching people and machines into space. This reality meant that space exploration had to serve very broad interests, and it indeed has done so in a variety of ways. Government space programs have increased knowledge, served as indicators of national prestige and power, enhanced national security and military strength, and provided significant benefits to the general public. In areas where the private sector could profit from activities in space, most notably the use of satellites as telecommunication relays, commercial space activity has flourished without government funding. In the early 21st century, entrepreneurs believed that there were several other areas of commercial potential in space, most notably privately funded space travel.

Q.3 Read the passage given below and answer the following questions on the basis of the passage in your own words.

The merger of the Forward Markets Commission(FMC) with Securities and Exchange Board of India(SEBI) is a major milestone for the commodity futures market in India. This idea is not new; it was floated seriously at least 12 years back when the commodity market was revived and three national-level exchanges were in the field. At that time it was felt the FMC should remain a separate entity, given the unique nature of this market.

The commodity market came under the regulation of the FMC and was guided by the FCRA of 1952 with the FMC being a division of the ministry of consumer affairs (MCA). The argument put forward was that the market was young and needed attention and expertise. It could not be treated as a financial instrument since it involved the physical delivery of goods, which in turn had a bearing on spot markets and prices. Therefore, the MCA would have regulated by the APMC Acts, which fall within the jurisdiction of State governments.

Over the years, the market has matured. In between there was a dent to the credibility of commodity markets with the NSEL failure, but the futures markets have carried on through this turmoil and emerged more resilient.

There have also been controversies regarding their links with inflation, which has led to the banning of futures trading in specific commodities. Conditions have stabilized since, and there is evidently a need to take this market to a different level.

On way of looking at commodity derivatives is like is like any other financial instrument as is the case in several markets, including the US. Since India has separate regulatory structures- the FCRA and SCRA Acts dealing with commodities and securities – integration would be required. The first step taken earlier was to bring the commodity futures market under the Ministry of Finance and, as an extension, merge the FMC with SEBI.

What would this mean for the market? Commodity derivatives can now be looked upon as a financial instrument analogous to equity or debt. This will bring all derivatives under a single regulator just like in the US, where the CFTC controls and regulates them.

This will be good news for brokers if there is integration of the two trading platforms. There will be some housekeeping to be done as all brokers need to register with SEBI. Exchanges too have to comply with the net-worth norms.

It is not known if the stock exchanges will be allowed to deal with commodities and vice versa for commodity exchanges. If permitted, there would be further competition in both markets, leading to consolidation at some point of time, which is always the case for financial infrastructure. The major consideration is to ensure that risk from one market does not spill into the other. This was the primary reason for commodities being separated from securities.

The consequence, however, was that the same broker firm would open a commodity outfit and then trade from the same office space under two banners. With a single regulator now for both the markets, and hence also for the exchanges, this need to need separate companies trading in two segments with separate risk capital.

The existing exchanges will definitely see a shakeout as stock exchanges venture into this space. It is unlikely, however, that in the absence of consolidation they can make a useful dent in the business of existing players. This is so because historically it has been observed that exchanges tend to get specialized in specific products and generate liquidity to the extent that it is difficult to wean away business. Hence MCX retains primacy in bullion and energy while NCDEX dominates the agricultural spectrum. New exchanges have come and barely survived, and more often than not been marginalized by market forces.

**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. Why was the commodity market put under the regulation of the Forward Market Commission (FMC)?

The commodity market came under the regulation of the FMC and was guided by the FCRA of 1952 with the FMC being a division of the ministry of consumer affairs(MCA). The argument put forward was that the market was young and needed attention and expertise. It could not be treated as a financial instrument since it involved the physical delivery of goods, which in turn had a bearing on spot markets and prices. Therefore, the MCA would have regulated by the APMC Acts, which fall within the jurisdiction of State governments.

2. What will be the impact of the merger of FMC with SEBI?

The first step taken earlier was to bring the commodity futures market under the Ministry of Finance and, as an extension, merge the FMC with SEBI.

Commodity derivatives can now be looked upon as a financial instrument analogous to equity or debt. This will bring all derivatives under a single regulator just like in the US, where the CFTC controls and regulates them. This will be good news for brokers if there is integration of the two trading platforms. There will be some housekeeping to be done as all brokers need to register with SEBI. Exchanges too have to comply with the net-worth norms. It is not known if the stock exchanges will be allowed to deal with commodities and vice versa for commodity exchanges. If permitted, there would be further competition in both markets, leading to consolidation at some point of time, which is always the case for financial infrastructure.

3. Why was decision for separating commodities from securities taken?

It is not known if the stock exchanges will be allowed to deal with commodities and vice versa for commodity exchanges. If permitted, there would be further competition in both markets, leading to consolidation at some point of time, which is always the case for financial infrastructure. The major consideration is to ensure that risk from one market does not spill into the other. This was the primary reason for commodities being separated from securities.

4. What was/were the consequences of separating commodities from securities?

There will be some housekeeping to be done as all brokers need to register with SEBI. Exchanges too have to comply with the net-worth norms.

The consequence, however, was that the same broker firm would open a commodity outfit and then trade from the same office space under two banners. With a single regulator now for both the markets, and hence also for the exchanges, this need to need separate companies trading in two segments with separate risk capital.

5. What will be the impact of existing changes on stock exchanges?

The existing exchanges will definitely see a shakeout as stock exchanges venture into this space. It is unlikely, however, that in the absence of consolidation they can make a useful dent in the business of existing players. This is so because historically it has been observed that exchanges tend to get specialized in specific products and generate liquidity to the extent that it is difficult to wean away business. Hence MCX retains primacy in bullion and energy while NCDEX dominates the agricultural spectrum. New exchanges have come and barely survived, and more often than not been marginalized by market forces.