

Q.1) Consider the following pairs:

Author	Famous Book
1. Adam Smith	An Enquiry into the Nature and Cause of the Wealth of Nations
2. John Maynard Keynes	General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money
3. Abhijit Banerjee	The Economic Consequences of the Peace
4. Amartya Sen	Good Economics for hard times

Which of the above pairs is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 3 and 4 only
- d) 1 and 4 only

Q.1) Solution (a)

Correct pairs:

Author	Famous Books
Adam Smith	An Enquiry into the Nature and Cause of the Wealth of Nations (1776)
John Maynard Keynes	The Economic Consequences of the Peace (1919) General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money (1936)
Amartya Sen	Collective Choice and Social Welfare
Abhijit Banerjee	Good Economics for Hard Times (2019)

Q.2) Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Type of Goods)	List-II (Example)
1. Capital Goods	A. Steel sheets
2. Consumption Goods	B. Machines
3. Intermediate Goods	C. Home Computers

Select the correct code

- a) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C
- b) 1-B, 2-C, 3-A
- c) 1-B, 2-A, 3-C
- d) 1-C, 2-B, 3-A

Q.2) Solution (b)

Types of Good	Example
Consumption goods	food and clothing, and services like recreation
Consumer durables(preserved, maintained and renewed)	Television sets, automobiles or home computers
Intermediate goods	Steel sheets used for making automobiles and copper used for making utensils
Capital goods	Tools, implements and machines.

Q.3) Which among the following activities constitute Secondary sector in an Economy?

- 1. Forestry
- 2. Construction
- 3. Manufacturing

Choose the correct answer using the codes given below

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 3 only
- d) All of the above

Q.3) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

Primary Sector

- Agriculture
- Mining
- Forestry
- Grazing
- Hunting and gathering
- Fishing
- Quarrying

Secondary Sector

- Manufacturing
- Processing
- Construction

Q.4) Consider the following economic elements

1. Entrepreneurship
2. Capital
3. Land
4. Labour

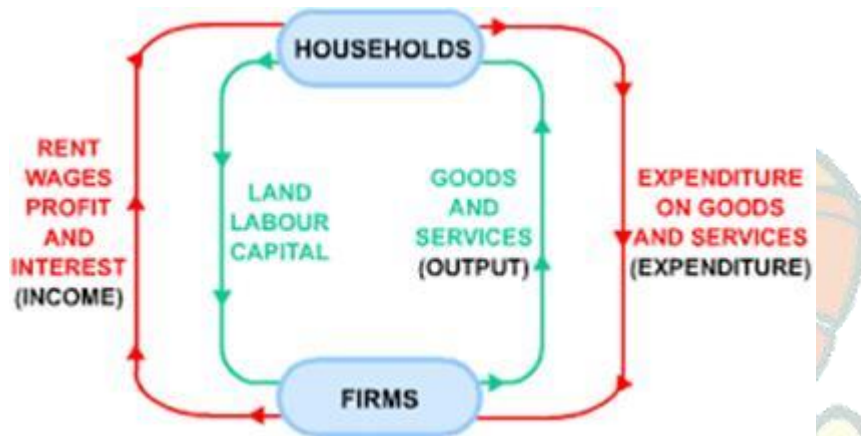
Which of the above elements are considered to be a part of four factors of production?

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

Q.4) Solution (d)

Land, labour, capital and entrepreneurship are called the factors of production.

Production of goods and services is a result of joint efforts of four factors of production. The producers try to produce maximum amount of goods and services by using various combination of factors of production.



Contribution made by human labour, remuneration for which is called wage.

Contribution made by capital, remuneration for which is called interest.

Contribution made by entrepreneurship, remuneration of which is profit.

Contribution made by fixed natural resources (called 'land'), remuneration for which is called rent.

Q.5) With Reference to Expenditure method of GDP (Gross Domestic Product) calculation, Consider the following statements:

1. This method adds up consumer spending, investment, government expenditure only.
2. Both private and public sector expenses incurred within a country's borders will give the total production value of finished goods and services over a time period.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.5) Solution (b)

The expenditure method is a system for calculating gross domestic product (GDP) that combines consumption, investment, government spending, and net exports.

The Formula for Expenditure GDP is:

$$\text{GDP} = \text{C} + \text{I} + \text{G} + (\text{X} - \text{M})$$

Where,

C = Consumer spending on goods and services

I = Investor spending on business capital goods

G = Government spending on public goods and services

X = exports; M = imports

Private and public sector expenses incurred within a country's borders will give the total production value of finished goods and services over a time period.

Q.6) Consider the following statements with respect to Gross value added (GVA):

1. GVA is defined as the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption
2. It measures the contribution to growth made by an individual producer, industry or sector.
3. In India, the base year has also been shifted to 2011-12 from the earlier 2004-05.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.6) Solution (d)

GVA is defined as the value of output **minus** the value of intermediate consumption and is a measure of the contribution to growth made by an individual producer, industry or sector.

Earlier, India had been measuring GVA at '**factor cost**' till the new methodology was adopted in which GVA at 'basic prices' became the primary measure of economic output. The base year has also been shifted to 2011-12 from the earlier 2004-05.

Q.7) Consider the following statements

1. Growth is a quantitative concept; it can either be positive or negative.
2. Development is a qualitative aspect; it is always positive from everybody's perspective.

Choose the correct statement/s using the codes given below

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.7) Solution (a)

Growth is always measurable; it is generally estimated in terms of numbers. Hence is a quantitative concept. It can be either positive growth like increase in GDP or can be negative like reduced growth due to slowdown in the economy.

Development is not measurable, as it is a subjective concept. Some development for a particular group cannot be considered development for the other group. Eg: Mining supports government revenue but negatively impacts tribal population in the mining region.

Q.8) According to economists, the term development means:

1. The level of nutrition
2. Expanded healthcare facilities
3. Improved levels of education

Choose the correct answer using the codes given below

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) All of the above

Q.8) Solution (d)

Economists measure the level of development in terms of the all above measures/variables on which the quality of life depends. Development is a more comprehensive concept when compared to the term growth. Hence all the options given are correct.

Q.9) Identify the incorrect statement mentioned below about various types of Gross Domestic Product (GDP):

- a) Nominal GDP: The total value of all goods and services produced at current market prices.
- b) Real GDP: The sum of all goods and services produced at constant prices.
- c) Actual GDP: Represents market value of goods and services, but rather than capturing the current objective state of a nation's economic activity, it attempts to estimate the highest level of output an economy can sustain over a period of time.
- d) Potential GDP: Ideal economic condition with 100% employment across all sectors, steady currency, and stable product prices.

Q.9) Solution (c)

Nominal GDP – the total value of all goods and services produced at current market prices. This includes all the changes in market prices during the current year due to inflation or deflation.

Real GDP – the sum of all goods and services produced at constant prices. The prices used in determining the Gross Domestic Product are based on a certain base year or the previous year. For India it is 2011-2012 as base year.

Actual GDP – real-time measurement of all outputs at any interval or any given time. It demonstrates the existing state of business of the economy.

Potential GDP – ideal economic condition with 100% employment across all sectors, steady currency, and stable product prices.

Potential GDP represents the market value of goods and services, but rather than capturing the current objective state of a nation's economic activity, potential GDP attempts to estimate the highest level of output an economy can sustain over a period of time.

It assumes that an economy has achieved full employment and that aggregate demand does not exceed aggregate supply.

Potential GDP is important because monetary policymakers use the difference between actual and potential GDP—the output gap—to determine whether the economy needs more or less monetary stimulus.

Q.10) In the context of economic terms, consider the following statements:

1. Factor cost: Factor cost includes only the payment to factors of production, it does not include any tax.
2. Basic Prices: The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service.
3. Market price: Market price is the price at which a product is sold in the market.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.10) Solution (d)

Factor cost: Total cost of all factors of production consumed or used in producing a good or service. Factor cost includes **only the payment to factors of production**, it does not include any tax.

Basic Prices: The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output **minus any tax payable, plus any subsidy receivable**, on that unit as a consequence of its production or sale.

Market price: Market price is the price at which a product is sold in the market. It includes the cost of production in the form of wages, rent, interest, input prices, profit etc. It also includes the taxes imposed by the government and the subsidies provided by the government for the producers would also be reflected in the price.

Q.11) The stock of skill, ability, expertise, education and knowledge of a nation at a given point of time known as

- a) Human Resource
- b) Human Capital
- c) Human Development
- d) None of the above

Q.11) Solution (b)

Human capital is a term popularized by Gary Becker, an economist from the University of Chicago, and Jacob Mincer that refers to the stock of knowledge, habits, social and personality attributes, including creativity, embodied in the ability to perform labor so as to produce economic value.

Human capital is a measure of the economic value of an employee's skill set. This measure builds on the basic production input of labor measure where all labor is thought to be equal. The concept of human capital recognizes that not all labor is equal and that the quality of employees can be improved by investing in them; the education, experience and abilities of employees have economic value for employers and for the economy as a whole.

Alternatively, human capital is a collection of traits – all the knowledge, talents, skills, abilities, experience, intelligence, training, judgment, and wisdom possessed individually and collectively by individuals in a population. These resources are the total capacity of the people that represents a form of wealth which can be directed to accomplish the goals of the nation or state or a portion thereof.

It is an aggregate economic view of the human being acting within economies, which is an attempt to capture the social, biological, cultural and psychological complexity as they interact in explicit and/or economic transactions. Many theories explicitly connect investment in human

capital development to education, and the role of human capital in economic development, productivity growth, and innovation has frequently been cited as a justification for government subsidies for education and job skills training.

Resources are the total means available or an available supply that can be drawn on when needed. Resources, quite simply, can be drawn on until exhausted. Capital, however, is defined as any form of wealth employed or capable of being employed in the production of more wealth. Capital can grow with investment to produce more capital.

Difference between Human Resource and Human Capital:

- Human Resource is simply human potential. Potential with infinite capabilities and capacity with the possibility of beneficial engagement. Potential however, it must be noted does not have to be productive and that an opportunity has to be provided to translate potential into real value.
- Human Capital is a well employed human resource that is actively engaged in meaningful, worthwhile work and delivering some level of desired productivity. Human Capital is a question of factoring knowledge and application to physicality.
- Human Investment is determined by the degree to which the human capital is productive and producing dividends. Human Investment is a question of physicality, knowledge and application channeled towards great returns on investment.

Q.12) Which among the following is not an example of micro economic phenomenon?

1. A family deciding to buy different types of clothes for a festival.
2. A company looking for ways to reduce the operating cost of manufacturing a good.
3. Government taking steps to invest more in skill development programme so as to reduce the unemployment level in the country.

Choose the correct code

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 2 only
- d) 3 only

Q.12) Solution (d)

Microeconomics deals with the individual economic agents and the nature of the motivations that drive them.

For example, consumers choosing their respective optimum combinations of goods to buy, given their tastes and incomes; and producers trying to make maximum profit out of producing their goods keeping their costs as low as possible and selling at a price as high as they could get in the markets. In other words, microeconomics was a study of individual markets of demand and supply and the 'players', or the decision-makers, were also individuals (buyers or sellers, even companies) who were seen as trying to maximise their profits (as producers or sellers) and their personal satisfaction or welfare levels (as consumers).

Macroeconomics tries to **address situations facing the economy as a whole**. In the above example unemployment is a macro economic condition which affects the economy as a whole.

Q.13) Which of the following expression correctly explains depreciation?

- a) Depreciation = gross investment – net investment
- b) Depreciation = net investment – gross investment
- c) Depreciation = gross investment + net investment
- d) None of the above

Q.13) Solution (a)

A part of the capital goods produced in a particular year goes for replacement of existing capital goods and is not an addition to the stock of capital goods already existing and its value needs to be subtracted from gross investment for arriving at the measure for net investment. This deletion, which is made from the value of gross investment in order to accommodate regular wear and tear of capital, is called depreciation. So new addition to capital stock in an economy is measured by net investment or new capital formation, which is expressed as

$$\text{Net Investment} = \text{Gross investment} - \text{Depreciation}$$

Q.14) Which of the following are NOT taken into account while considering the circular flow of income in simple economy?

1. Government

2. Households
3. External sector
4. Savings
5. Firms

Choose the correct code

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- b) 1, 3 and 4 only
- c) 1, 3 and 5 only
- d) 1, 2 and 4 only

Q.14) Solution (b)

Simple economy assumes circular flow of income with households and firms at its core– without a government, external trade or any savings.

The households receive their payments from the firms for productive activities they perform for the latter. There may be four kinds of contributions that can be made during the production of goods and services

- (a) Contribution made by human labour, remuneration for which is called wage
- (b) Contribution made by capital, remuneration for which is called interest
- (c) Contribution made by entrepreneurship, remuneration of which is profit
- (d) Contribution made by fixed natural resources (called 'land'), remuneration for which is called rent

Q.15) What does the term GDP deflator represents?

- a) Ratio between Nominal GDP and Real GDP
- b) Ratio between Nominal GDP and Price Level
- c) Ratio between Real GDP and deflation
- d) Ratio between Nominal GDP and inflation

Q.15) Solution (a)

The GDP deflator, also called implicit price deflator, is a measure of inflation. It is the ratio of the

value of goods and services an economy produces in a particular year at current prices to that of prices that prevailed during the base year.

This ratio helps show the extent to which the increase in gross domestic product has happened on account of higher prices rather than increase in output.

Since the deflator covers the entire range of goods and services produced in the economy — as against the limited commodity baskets for the wholesale or consumer price indices — it is seen as a more comprehensive measure of inflation.

GDP price deflator measures the difference between real GDP and nominal GDP. Nominal GDP differs from real GDP as the former doesn't include inflation, while the latter does.

As a result, nominal GDP will most often be higher than real GDP in an expanding economy.

The formula to find the GDP price deflator: $\text{GDP price deflator} = (\text{nominal GDP} \div \text{real GDP}) \times 100$

Q.16) If the price of an inelastic good is increased, then the total expenditure of the consumer of the good will

- a) Increase
- b) Decrease
- c) Will not effect
- d) Can't say

Q.16) Solution (a)

A situation in which the demand for a product does not increase or decrease correspondingly with a fall or rise in its price is called a condition of inelasticity. From the supplier's viewpoint, this is a highly desirable situation because price and total revenue are directly related; an increase in price increases total revenue despite a fall in the quantity demanded. An example of a product with inelastic demand is Petrol.

Q.17) Which of the following statements are correct regarding 'Derived Demand'?

1. It is a demand of a product created as a result of the demand of another product.
2. Demand for factors of production is a derived demand.

Select the code from following:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.17) Solution (c)

In economics, derived demand is demand for a factor of production or intermediate good that occurs as a result of the demand for another intermediate or final good. In essence, the demand for, say, a factor of production by a firm is dependent on the demand by consumers for the product produced by the firm.

This is similar to the concept of joint demand or complementary goods, the quantity consumed of one of them depending positively on the quantity of the other consumed.

Q.18) Which of the following is not a part of National Income calculation by Income method?

- a) Wages paid to the employees working in a firm
- b) Compensation provided for usage of fixed capital
- c) Land rent paid to the landowner
- d) Cost incurred for purchasing the raw material

Q.18) Solution (d)

Income method of measuring National income could be seen in the following formula

$$\text{National Income} = \text{Total wage} + \text{Total rent} + \text{Total interest} + \text{Total profit}$$

Cost incurred for purchasing the raw material not does not form a part of the income but it is a part of expenditure.

Q.19) Which one of the following in not a part of service sector in India?

- a) Transport

- b) Construction
- c) Hotels and restaurants
- d) Insurance

Q.19) Solution (b)

Secondary activities add value to natural resources by transforming raw materials into valuable products. Secondary activities, therefore, are concerned with manufacturing, processing and construction (infrastructure) industries.

People engaged in secondary activities are called blue collar workers.

Q.20) 'Opportunity Cost Theory' is related to

- a) Fiscal Deficit
- b) Retail Market for domestic goods
- c) Location of Industries
- d) International Trade

Q.20) Solution (d)

The opportunity cost theory analyses pre-trade and post-trade situation under constant, increasing and decreasing opportunity costs whereas the comparative cost theory is based on the constant costs of production within a country and comparative advantage and disadvantage between the two countries.

Q.21) The terms 'Imperial Eagle, Abhyas, Ghatak' sometimes mentioned in the news are related to

- a) Bilateral Military Exercises
- b) Unmanned Aerial Vehicles
- c) Offshore Patrol Vessels of Indian Coast Guard
- d) Anti Tank Guided Missiles

Q.21) Solution (b)

- **Abhyas** is a High-speed Expendable Aerial Target (HEAT) which is designed and developed by Aeronautical Development Establishment under DRDO.
- It is an unmanned aerial vehicle based on microelectromechanical systems (MEMS) navigation system.
- It uses indigenously developed MEMS-based navigation system for its navigation and guidance.
- The **Imperial Eagle** is an Indian light-weight mini-unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV)
- **Ghatak** is an autonomous stealthy unmanned combat air vehicle (UCAV).

Q.22) With reference to Code on Industrial Relations, 2020 consider the following statements:

1. All industrial establishments with 100 workers or more must prepare standing orders.
2. Trade union having more than 51% of the workers as members would be recognised as the sole Negotiating Union.
3. In case no trade union is eligible as sole Negotiating Union, then a Negotiating Council will be formed consisting of representatives of unions that have at least 10% of the workers as members.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.22) Solution (b)

- Code on Industrial Relations, 2020 combines the features of Trade Unions Act 1926, Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 and Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
- It is required for an establishment having at least 300 workers to seek prior permission of the government before closure, lay-off, or retrenchment.

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
All industrial establishments with 300 workers or more must prepare standing orders on the matters relating to classification of workers, manner of informing workers about work hours, holidays, paydays, and wage rates, termination of employment, and grievance redressal mechanisms for workers.	If there are more than one registered trade union of workers functioning in an establishment, the trade union having more than 51% of the workers as members would be recognised as the sole Negotiating Union.	In case no trade union is eligible as sole negotiating union, then a Negotiating Council will be formed consisting of representatives of unions that have at least 20% of the workers as members.

Q.23) Recently NITI Aayog has signed Statement of Intent on 'Decarbonization and Energy Transition Agenda' with which of the following country?

- a) Belgium
- b) Ireland
- c) Germany
- d) Netherlands

Q.23) Solution (d)

NITI Aayog and Embassy of the **Netherlands**, New Delhi, signed a Statement of Intent (Sol) on 28 September 2020 to support the **Decarbonization and Energy Transition Agenda for accommodating cleaner and more energy.**

Under the Sol, the partners will co-create innovative technological solutions. This is to be achieved through exchange of knowledge and collaborative activities.

Q.24) Consider the following statements:

1. Snow Leopard is a Schedule I animal under Wildlife Protection Act of India.
2. Snow Leopard is listed as "Vulnerable" in IUCN Red list.
3. India's first snow leopard conservation centre will be established in Himachal Pradesh.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1 and 3 only

Q.24) Solution (a)

In India, Snow Leopard inhabits the Himalayas at elevations ranging from 3,000 to 4,500 metres across Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, and Arunachal Pradesh.

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
Snow Leopard is a Schedule I animal under Wildlife Protection Act of India.	Snow Leopard is listed as "Vulnerable" by the International Union for Conservation of Nature.	India's first snow leopard conservation centre will be established in Uttarakhand.

Q.25) With reference to Ambedkar Social Innovation and Incubation Mission (ASIIM), consider the following statements:

1. It will be implemented jointly by NITI Aayog and Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.
2. Under the scheme, 1,000 SC youth would be identified with start-up ideas through the Technology Business Incubators (TBIs) in various higher educational institutions.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.25) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment has launched the 'Ambedkar Social Innovation and Incubation Mission (ASIIM)' under Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes (SCs) with a view to promoting innovation and enterprise among SC students studying in higher educational institutions. The ASIIM initiative will be implemented by the Venture Capital Fund for SCs (VCF-SCs) which was set up in 2016 with the Fund size of Rs. 500 Cr.	1,000 SC youth would be identified in the next 4 years with start-up ideas through the Technology Business Incubators (TBIs) in various higher educational institutions. They will be funded @ Rs. 30 lakhs in 3 years as equity (investment) funding so that they can translate their start-up ideas into commercial ventures.

Q.26) Which of the following organisation/institution recently launched Global Initiative on Reducing Land Degradation?

- a) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- b) United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- c) International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
- d) None of the above

Q.26) Solution (d)

- **Global Initiative to Reduce Land Degradation and Coral Reef Program was launched at Environment Ministerial Meeting of the G20 countries.**
- The Global Initiative on Reducing Land Degradation aims to strengthen the implementation of existing frameworks to prevent, halt, and reverse land degradation within G20 member states and globally, taking into account possible implications on the achievement of other SDGs and adhering to the principle of doing no harm.

- The Global Coral Reef R&D Accelerator Platform is an innovative action-oriented initiative aimed at creating a global research and development (R&D) program to advance research, innovation and capacity building in all facets of coral reef conservation, restoration, and adaptation, and strengthen ongoing efforts and commitments made to enhance coral reefs conservation and their further degradation.

Q.27) The 'KRITAGYA' hackathon aims to promote potential technology solutions for which of the following?

- a) SMART Cities
- b) Farm mechanization
- c) Clean and Renewable Energy
- d) Financial Inclusion

Q.27) Solution (b)

- A hackathon named "KRITAGYA" has been planned by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) under National Agricultural Higher Education Project (NAHEP).
- Its objective is **to promote potential technology solutions for enhancing farm mechanization** with special emphasis on women friendly equipment.

Q.28) The Rogan Art is practiced in which of the following State of India?

- a) Rajasthan
- b) Gujarat
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Telangana

Q.28) Solution (b)

- **Rogan art** (hand painting on cloth) which origin in Persia, came to Kutch around 300 years ago. This rare craft is practised by a lone Muslim family, the **Khatri of Nirona Village, Gujarat**.
- Rogan is a form of textile painting which uses a rich, brightly coloured paint made from castor oil and natural colors.
- The intricate motifs – geometric flowers, peacocks, the tree of life, etc. – are drawn from the history and folk culture of the Kutch region. The 'Tree of Life' design is the most famous design in Rogan painting.
- Rogan art (hand painting on cloth) was recently in news because it is facing an unprecedented challenge due to pandemic.

Q.29) Consider the following statements:

1. Djibouti Code of Conduct is an intergovernmental grouping on maritime matters.
2. India recently joined the Djibouti Code of Conduct (DCOC) as a member.
3. Jeddah Amendment to DCOC expanded the scope of maritime security issues.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.29) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
Djibouti Code of Conduct is a grouping on maritime matters comprising 18 member states adjoining the Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, the East Coast of Africa and Island countries in the	Under the code, the signatories agreed to cooperate to the fullest possible extent in the repression of piracy and armed robbery against	Jeddah Amendment to DCOC was made in 2017 to cover other illicit maritime activities, including human trafficking and illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and to build

Indian Ocean Region. The DCOC was established in January 2009. It was established under the International Maritime Organization (IMO).	ships. India joined the Djibouti Code of Conduct (DCOC) as an observer. Japan, Norway, the UK and the US are also the Observers to the DCOC.	national and regional capacity to address wider maritime security issues, as a basis for sustainable development of the maritime sector.
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Q.30) The terms 'Rules of Origin', 'Certificate of Origin' often seen in news in the context of which of the following?

- a) Global warming
- b) Disaster risk reduction
- c) International trade
- d) Cyber threats

Q.30) Solution (c)

- The Department of Revenue has recently notified the 'Customs (Administration of Rules of Origin under Trade Agreements) Rules, 2020'.
- **Rules of Origin** are the criteria prescribed to determine the national origin of an imported product in a country. Their importance is derived from the fact that duties and restrictions in several cases depend upon the source of imports.
- **Certificate of Origin (CO)** is an important international trade document that certifies that goods in a particular export shipment are wholly obtained, produced, manufactured or processed in a particular country.

Q.31) In an arts college, each student studies exactly one language. Three-fifths of the students take Sanskrit, and one-fourth of the remaining students take Hindi. If all of the other take Hindi, what per cent of the students take Hindi?

- a) 10
- b) 15
- c) 25
- d) 30

Q.31) Solution (d)

We know that $\frac{3}{5}$ th can be written as 60% or similarly, $\frac{1}{4}$ th could be written as 25% for any real number.

Number of students studying Sanskrit = 60%

Number of students studying Hindi = 25% of remaining 40% which is nothing but 10% of total

So, number of students studying Hindi is remaining 30%.

Q.32) A boat running downstream covers a distance of 16 km in 2 hours while for covering the same distance upstream, it takes 4 hours. What is the speed of the boat in still water?

- a) 4 km/hr
- b) 6 km/hr
- c) 8 km/hr
- d) 10 km/hr

Q.32) Solution (b)

Rate of downstream = $\frac{16}{2} = 8$ km/hr

Rate of upstream = $\frac{16}{4} = 4$ km/hr

Therefore, speed in still water = $\frac{(8+4)}{2} = 6$ km/hr

Q.33) A wheel that has 6 cogs is meshed with a larger wheel of 12 cogs. If the smaller wheel has made 22 revolutions, then find the number of revolutions made by the larger wheel.

- a) 15
- b) 11
- c) 18
- d) 17

Q.33) Solution (b)

As number of cogs increase, the revolutions made decrease. Hence, this is a problem related to indirect proportion

Let the number of wheels be X.

More cogs, less revolutions

Given: 6 cogs meshed with wheel of 12 cogs and smaller wheel made 22 revolutions

Therefore,

$$12:6 :: 22:X$$

$$12 \times X = 6 \times 22$$

$$X = 11$$

Q.34) A man's speed with the current is 15 km/hr and the speed of the current is 2.5 km/hr. The man's speed against the current is

- a) 8.5 km/hr
- b) 9 km/hr
- c) 10 km/hr
- d) 12 km/hr

Q.34) Solution (c)

Man's rate in still water = $(15 - 2.5)$ km/hr = 12.5 km/hr.

Man's rate against the current = $(12.5 - 2.5)$ km/hr = 10 km/hr.

Q.35) Aryan starts walking from a place at 8 am at a speed of 10 kmph. At 10 am Sanju starts from the same place walking in the same direction at a speed of 15 kmph. When will Sanju meet Aryan?

- a) 11 am
- b) 12 pm

- c) 2 pm
- d) 3 pm

Q.35) Solution (c)

This is a question related to relative speed, since both of them are moving in the same direction the resultant speed will be the difference of the two speeds, i.e. $15-10=5$ kmph

At 10 am Aryan would have travelled 20 km since his speed is 10 kmph

Therefore, Sanju meets Aryan after $20/5=4$ hours i.e. at 2 pm

