

**Q.1) What best describes the policy of “Pump Priming”?**

- a) Policy of increasing tax and increasing government expenditure
- b) Policy of lowering tax and increasing government expenditure
- c) Policy of increasing tax and lowering government expenditure
- d) Policy of lowering tax and lowering government expenditure

**Q.1) Solution (b)**

**Explanation:**

When economy is in recession or slows down, government to increase expenditure by consumer, increase money supply in economy. So government take route of Expansionary fiscal policy, where **government lower tax rate and increase government spending**. This policy of pumping money in economy is known as **Pump Priming**.

**Q.2) Consider the following medium of money supply:**

1. Currency with public
2. Demand deposits with Commercial banks
3. Time deposits with Commercial banks
4. Demand deposits with Post Office Saving Bank
5. Time deposits with Post Office Saving Bank

**Which of the given medium is included in M3 indicator, usually known as Aggregate Money Supply?**

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

**Q.2) Solution (b)**

M3 is the most commonly used for measuring money supply, aka “Aggregate Monetary Resources / Aggregate Money Supply”.

Measure	Coin & Currency with Public	Commercial Banks		Post Office	
		Demand Deposits (CASA)	Time Deposits (FDRD)	Demand Deposits (SA)	Time Deposits
Narrow Money	M1	✓	✓	X	X
	M2	✓	✓	X	✓
Broad Money	M3	✓	✓	✓	X
	M4	✓	✓	✓	✓

So option (a) represents M1; Option b) → M3; Option c) → M2; and Option d) → M4

Liquidity of money → M1 > M2 > M3 > M4 (Increasing Order)

**Q.3) Which of the following is likely to happen, when RBI will increase Statutory Liquidity Ratio by 50 basis point?**

- It may drastically increase the liquidity to the banking system.
- India's GDP growth rate falls drastically.
- Foreign Institutional Investor may take more capital out from country.
- Scheduled Commercial Banks may increase their Lending rates.

**Q.3) Solution (d)**

Statutory Liquidity Ratio is reserve ratio to total assets that Banks must keep that deposits in liquid assets such as cash, gold, G-Sec, T-Bills, State Development Loan Bonds and other securities notified by RBI.

So if RBI increases such ratio, banks total deposit kept in form of SLR will increase and it will also reduce the lending capacity. To maintain revenue and banking operation, **Bank may increase lending rates.**

Statement a	With increased interest rate (due to increase in SLR), liquidity in the economy
-------------	---

	will be at reduced level.
Statement b	Increased interest rate might affect investment, but as other factor such as business expectation, marginal efficiency of capital affects it, interest rate alone will not lower GDP growth drastically.
Statement c	Increased SLR ratio does not always lead to increased interest rate due to poor monetary transmission in developing countries like India. Even if interest rate increases, it will increase profitability of foreign investment and there are higher chances that FII will increase.

**Q.4) 'Financial Stability Report', which outlines the risks to financial stability as well as the resilience of the financial system in the contemporary context, is released by –**

- a) Ministry of Finance
- b) Ministry of Commerce
- c) Reserve Bank of India
- d) None of the above

**Q.4) Solution (c)**

**Financial Stability Report:**

Recently, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) released the 22nd issue of its biannual Financial Stability Report outlining the risks to financial stability as well as the resilience of the financial system in the contemporary context.

**Significance of Financial Stability report**

- The FSR is a hugely useful publication as it receives contributions from all the financial sector regulators in the country.
- As such, it provides a rather comprehensive picture of the so-called macro-financial risks facing the economy.
- The FSR released by the RBI is the biannual alert of such risks in the Indian economy.

**Q.5) Consider the following pairs:**

*(Committee) : : (Associated with)*

1. Arvind Mayaram Committee : : FDI liberalizations

2. Tarapore committee : : Capital account convertibility
3. N K Singh committee : : Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) review

**Which of the pairs given above is/are correct?**

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

**Q.5) Solution (d)**

Arvind Mayaram committee is related to FDI liberalizations. Constituted in 2013, it recommended increasing the FDI limits in 12 sectors.

Tarapore committee – Capital account convertibility

Urijit Patel committee – Inflation Targeting

N K Singh committee – Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) review

**Q.6) Consider the following statements**

1. Monetary policy deals with supply of money in the market and it is handled by Finance ministry at the centre.
2. Fiscal policy deals with financing the needs of the nation, it is carried out by central Bank i.e., RBI.

**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.6) Solution (d)**

Monetary policy is the macroeconomic policy laid down by the central bank. It involves management of money supply and interest rate and is the demand side economic policy used by the government of a country to achieve macroeconomic objectives like inflation, consumption, growth and liquidity.

Fiscal policy is the means by which a government adjusts its spending levels and tax rates to monitor and influence a nation's economy. It is the sister strategy to monetary policy through which a central bank influences a nation's money supply. These two policies are used in various combinations to direct a country's economic goals. Here's a look at how fiscal policy works, how it must be monitored, and how its implementation may affect different people in an economy.

**Q.7) In which of the following situation would a contractionary fiscal policy be adopted?**

1. Hyper-inflation
2. Galloping inflation
3. Recession
4. Economic boom

**Choose the correct answer using the codes given below**

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

**Q.7) Solution (c)**

**Explanation**

Contractionary policy is a monetary measure referring either to a reduction in government spending—particularly deficit spending—or a reduction in the rate of monetary expansion by a central bank.

It is a type of macroeconomic tool designed to combat rising inflation or other economic distortions created by central banks or government interventions. Contractionary policy is the polar opposite of expansionary policy.

**Q.8) Match the following statements with the related terms given below:**

Description	Monetary Policy tool
1. It is rate at which scheduled banks can borrow funds overnight from RBI against government securities.	A. Reverse Repo Rate

2. It is the amount that banks have to maintain a stipulated proportion of their net demand and time liabilities (NDTL) in form of liquid assets.	B. Repo Rate
3. It is amount of funds that banks have to keep with RBI.	C. Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) Rate
4. It is rate at which banks lend funds to RBI.	D. Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)
	E. Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR)

Select the correct answer using the following codes:

- a) 1-E; 2-C; 3-B; 4-A
- b) 1-E; 2-C; 3-A; 4-B
- c) 1-C; 2-E; 3-D; 4-A
- d) 1-C; 2-E; 3-D; 4-B

**Q.8) Solution (c)**

**Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) Rate:** It is rate at which scheduled banks can borrow funds overnight from RBI against government securities. It is very short-term borrowing scheme for scheduled banks.

**Bank Rate:** It is rate charged by central bank for lending funds to commercial banks. It influences lending rates of commercial banks. Higher bank rate will translate to higher lending rates by banks.

**Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR):** It is amount of funds that banks have to keep with RBI. The RBI uses CRR to drain out excessive money from system.

**Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR):** It is amount that banks have to maintain a stipulated proportion of their net demand and time liabilities (NDTL) in form of liquid assets like cash, gold and unencumbered securities, treasury bills, dated securities etc.

**Repo rate:** It is rate at which RBI lends to its clients generally against government securities.  
**Reverse Repo Rate:** It is rate at which banks lend funds to RBI.

**Q.9) Which of the following measures would result in an increase in the money supply in the economy?**

- 1. Purchase of government securities by the Central Bank

2. Deposit of currency in the commercial bank
3. Increasing reverse repo rate by the central bank
4. Sale of government securities to the public by the Central Bank

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**Q.9) Solution (a)**

Any money that flows out of RBI leads to increase in the money supply. When the RBI purchases government securities from Public, the money flows out of RBI, this will increase the money supply. So statement 1 is correct.

When currency is deposited by public in commercial banks, its mere transfer of money from public to commercial banks. The net effect on the money supply is nil. So, statement 2 is incorrect.

Increasing reverse repo rate by the central bank: Money flow with the bank will come down.

Sale of government securities to the public by the Central Bank: Here Government is taking money from the Bank so money supply will come down.

**Q.10) Consider the following statements with respect to Core Inflation:**

1. Core inflation excludes food and fuel components while calculating inflation.
2. Food and energy prices are exempt from this calculation because their prices can be too volatile or fluctuate wildly.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

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

**Q.10) Solution (c)**

Core inflation is the change in the costs of goods and services but does not include those from

the food and energy sectors. Food and energy prices are exempt from this calculation because their prices can be too volatile or fluctuate wildly.

**Q.11) Consider the following statements with reference to their definition:**

1. Deflation: is a situation in which the rate of inflation falls over a period of time.
2. Disinflation: is when the overall price level in the economy falls for a period of time.
3. Headline inflation: it demonstrates overall inflation in the economy

**Which of the above statement is/are correct?**

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

**Q.11) Solution (d)**

**Deflation:** Deflation is when the overall price level in the economy falls for a period of time.

**Disinflation:** Disinflation is a situation in which the rate of inflation falls over a period of time.

**Headline inflation** measure demonstrates overall inflation in the economy.

**Q.12) Consider the following statements about Open Market Operations of Reserve Bank of India:**

1. RBI buying Government Security means money supply will decrease in the market.
2. RBI selling Government Security means money supply will increase in the market.

**Choose the correct answer from given options below:**

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

**Q.12) Solution (d)**

Explanation – Both the statements are incorrect, as it is opposite to their effect.



Open Market Operations à RBI buys and sells Union & State Government's securities to control money supply.

When RBI buys Govt's securities from Public, it pays in liquidity/cash, which increases the total cash flow in the economy. It is usually done when economy is recession. As with increased money supply, people will opt for buying goods.

When RBI sells Govt's securities to public, it is paid in form of liquidity/cash, which reduce the overall supply of money in economy. It is usually done in case of demand pull inflation. With decreased money supply, condition of "too many money chasing too less goods" ends and demand of product slows down.

**Q.13) Consider the following statements regarding the Long-Term Repo Operation (LTRO):**

1. LTRO offers lower interest rate as compared to Bank rate.
2. Only government securities are accepted as collateral.
3. Corporate bond market will get boost from LTRO operations.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**Q.13) Solution (d)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
Long Term Repo Operation (LTRO) is carried out at repo rate. Generally, the repo rate is lower than the bank rate. Current repo rate is 4.40% while the Bank rate is 4.65%.	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 the collateral.	LTRO is expected to bring down short-term rates and boost investment in corporate bonds.

**Q.14) When inflation or 'inflation expectation' in the economy is high, RBI tries to keep the policy rate at a higher level to:**

1. Lower the money circulation in the economy.
2. Lower the economic activity in economy.
3. Lower the purchasing power parity.
4. Lower the purchasing power of money.

**Select the correct option:**

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

**Q.14) Solution (d)**

Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect	Incorrect
When inflation or 'inflation expectation' in the economy is high RBI tries to keep the policy rate at a higher level to lower the money circulation in the economy. This decrease demand and ease the inflationary pressure.	RBI does not intend to lower the economic activity, but just the demand.	Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is a measurement of prices in different countries that uses the prices of specific goods to compare the absolute purchasing power of the countries' currencies. Repo rate is not directly related to or aimed at PPP.	Purchasing power of money is lowered by inflation. Reducing repo rate will reduce inflation. So, it is aimed at increasing purchasing power of money.

**Q.15) Which of the following is/are the implication of inflation?**

1. Money loses value
2. Consumer's purchasing power gets eroded
3. Exports price more and imports cost less

**Select the correct option:**

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

**Q.15) Solution (d)**

Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
When a country faces inflation, we require more money to purchase a given quantity of goods and services and the money loses value.	Inflation is a measure of the rate of price increases in an economy for a basket of selected goods and services. Inflation can erode a consumer's purchasing power if wages haven't increased enough or kept up with rising prices. Suppose the inflation in the economy is 5% in a particular year with the wages remaining constant, then it will be a burden for the consumer since the value of money he possesses will decrease.	As you know, inflation makes your money less valuable. Higher inflation will cause our exports to price more and imports to cost less. Hence, there will be lesser exports and more imports worsening the Balance of payment.

**Q.16) Consider the following statements about Price Index:**

1. Consumer Price Index (All India) is released by National Statistical Office.
2. Weight of Household goods & Services is less than weight of food and beverages.
3. Core CPI is Headline CPI minus inflation in food & energy.

**Which of the above statements is/are correct?**

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

**Q.16) Solution (d)**

**Basics –**

Consumer Price Index (All India)

Released by – National Statistical Office

Base Year – 2012

Monthly CPI	Wt.
Food & Beverages	45.86
Services: (Transport & communication > Health > Education > Recreation)	20.62
Housing	10.07
Fuel & Light	6.84
Clothing / footwear	6.53
Misc. Personal care (soap etc)	3.89
Household goods & Services	3.80
Pan Masala, Tobacco, Intoxicants	2.38
Total Weight	100

For Individual CPI for Urban and Rural areas, these weights are assigned differently. E.g. CPI rural has zero weight to housing & 54.18 weight to food and beverages

**Headline CPI** → The inflation figure arrived based on all of the above components of CPI (All India).

**Core CPI** → Headline CPI minus inflation in food & energy (Hence, statement 3 is correct)

Also as weight of Food & Beverages is 45.86% which is more than 3.80% weight of Household goods & Services. (So, Statement 2 is correct)

**Q.17) Which of the following will cause cost push inflation?**

1. Increase in the price of oil
2. Lockdown during COVID-19 and shutting of factories.
3. Locust attack and large-scale damage to the crops.
4. Implementation of 7th pay commission.

Select the correct option:

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

**Q.17) Solution (b)**

Cost-push inflation is a form of inflation which arises from increase in the cost of production or decrease in the volume of production. In cost-push inflation, the aggregate supply curve shifts leftwards thereby pushing the prices up, and hence, the cost-push. Cost-push inflation most commonly arises due to supply shocks.

- An increase in the price of oil increases the cost of production for almost all goods and services and results in immediate increase in inflation. Such inflation is cost-push inflation. Similarly, labor strikes, wars, floods, etc. reduce supply and increase prices.
- In 2012, severe floods hit the Punjab and Sind provinces of Pakistan wiping away crops, shutting down refineries, killing cattle and creating widespread disruption in supplies. Increase in general level of prices ensued. What sort of inflation is this?
- Increase in price due to drop in aggregate supply is cost-push inflation.
- Natural disasters cause inflation by disrupting supply. A good example is right after Japan's earthquake in 2011. It disrupted the supply of auto parts. It also occurred after Hurricane Katrina. When the storm destroyed oil refineries, gas prices soared.

**Q.18) Consider the following statements:**

1. Lending institutions raise the interest rate during inflation.
2. Inflation is advantageous to borrowers and loss to lenders.

Choose the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None of the above

**Q.18) Solution (c)**

During Inflation, the lending institutions being Creditors lose money and to cover that they charge interest.

When a person holds physical asset, whose price is denoted in Rupee then he benefits from price increase or inflation. But a person who holds financial assets (like Rs 100 note) or any financial instrument which guarantees fix return of cash payments in future then he loses from price rise. This is because the purchasing power of rupee decreases due to inflation. Hence inflation is advantageous to borrowers and loss to lenders.

**Q.19) Which of the following are fiscal measures to combat inflation?**

1. Credit control
2. Increase in Taxes
3. Public debt
4. Demonetization of currency

**Choose the correct answer using the codes given below:**

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

**Q.19) Solution (b)**

**Fiscal Measures to Combat Inflation**

- Increase in Taxes
- Reduction in unnecessary expenditure
- Increase in savings
- Surplus Budget
- Public debt

**Monetary Measures to Combat Inflation**

- Credit control
- Demonetization of currency
- Issue of new Currency.

**Other measures**

- Increase production
- Rational wage policy
- Price control

- Rationing.

**Q.20) Consider the following statements:**

1. The GDP deflator measures the prices of all goods and services produced, unlike the CPI which measures the prices of only the goods and services bought by consumers.
2. The GDP deflator includes only domestically produced goods.

**Choose the correct answer using the codes given below:**

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None of the above

**Q.20) Solution (c)**

The GDP deflator measures the prices of all goods and services produced, whereas the CPI or RPI measures the prices of only the goods and services bought by consumers. Thus, an increase in the price of goods bought by firms or the government will show up in the GDP deflator but not in the CPI or RPI.

The CPI or RPI assigns fixed weights to the prices of different goods, whereas the GDP deflator assigns changing weights. In other words, the CPI or RPI is computed using a fixed basket of goods, whereas the GDP deflator allows the basket of goods to change over time as the composition of GDP changes.

The GDP deflator includes only those goods produced domestically. Imported goods are not part of GDP and do not show up in the GDP deflator. For example, an increase in the price of Toyota made in Japan and sold in the U.K. affects the CPI or RPI, because the Toyota is bought by consumers in the U.K., but it does not affect the GDP deflator.

**Q.21) With reference to G20, consider the following statements:**

1. Its members account for more than 80% of world GDP.
2. One of its objectives is to create a new international financial architecture.
3. Its permanent secretariat located in Geneva, Switzerland.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**Q.21) Solution (b)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
The G20 is the international forum that brings together the world's major economies. It is an informal group of 19 countries and the European Union. <b>Its members account for more than 80% of world GDP, 75% of global trade and 60% of the population.</b>	The <b>objectives of the G20</b> are: a) Policy coordination between its members in order to achieve global economic stability, sustainable growth; b) to promote financial regulations that reduce risks and prevent future financial crises; and c) <b>to create a new international financial architecture.</b>	<b>The G20 does not have a permanent secretariat:</b> its agenda and activities are established by the rotating Presidencies, in cooperation with the membership. A "Troika", represented by the country that holds the Presidency, its predecessor and its successor, works to ensure continuity within the G20.

**Q.22) The Great Barrington Declaration often seen in news is related to which of the following?**

- a) Implementation of Paris Agreement on Climate Change
- b) An alternative approach to the COVID-19 pandemic
- c) Establish rule based global governance
- d) Prevent and reduce plastic pollution to protect marine biodiversity

**Q.22) Solution (b)**

**The Great Barrington Declaration is a statement that advocates an alternative approach to the COVID-19 pandemic that involves "Focused Protection" of those most at risk and seeks to avoid or minimize the societal harm of the COVID-19 pandemic lockdowns.**



- It is authored by three public health experts from Harvard, Stanford, and Oxford.
- It encourages governments to lift lockdown restrictions on young and healthy people while focusing protection measures on the elderly.
- The approach balances the risks and benefits of reaching herd immunity and to allow those who are at minimal risk of death to live their lives normally to build up immunity to the virus through natural infection, while better protecting those who are at highest risk. This is called Focused Protection.

**Q.23) The technology of desalination plant has been experimented in which of the following States of India?**

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

**Select the correct answer using the code given below:**

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

**Q.23) Solution (c)**

- Recently, Maharashtra announced the setting up of a desalination plant in Mumbai.
- The plant will process 200 million liters of water daily (MLD), and will help in overcoming the water shortage faced by Mumbai in the months of May and June.
- **Maharashtra will be the fourth state to experiment with Desalination Plants.** In India, **Tamil Nadu** has been the pioneer in using this technology, setting up two desalination plants near Chennai in 2010 and then 2013. The other states that have proposed these plants are **Gujarat** and **Andhra Pradesh**.

**Q.24) Consider the following pairs:**

<b>Marine Protected Area</b>	<b>Ocean associated</b>
1. Ross sea	Southern Ocean
2. Phoenix Islands	Pacific Ocean
3. Tristan da Cunha	Indian Ocean

**Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?**

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

**Q.24) Solution (a)**

- Recently **Tristan da Cunha** was declared the largest fully protected marine reserves in the Atlantic Ocean.
- The **Ross Sea** region is a deep bay of the **Southern Ocean** in Antarctica contains the world's largest marine protected area (MPA).
- The **Phoenix Islands Protected Area (PIPA)** is located in the Republic of Kiribati, an ocean nation in the central Pacific approximately midway between Australia and Hawaii. PIPA is one of the largest marine protected areas (MPA), and one of the largest protected areas of any type (land or sea) on Earth.

**Q.25) Which of the following sectors are included in Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for enhancing India's manufacturing capabilities?**

- 1. Telecom and Networking Products
- 2. Automobiles Components
- 3. Food products
- 4. Speciality Steel

**Select the correct answer using the code given below:**

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

**Q.25) Solution (d)**

The Union Cabinet has given its approval to introduce the Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme in the following 10 key sectors for Enhancing India's Manufacturing Capabilities and Enhancing Exports.

Sectors and Implementing Ministry/Department are as follows

1. Advance Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery: NITI Aayog and Department of Heavy Industries
2. Electronic/Technology Products: Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
3. **Automobiles & Auto Components:** Department of Heavy Industries
4. Pharmaceuticals drugs: Department of Pharmaceuticals
5. **Telecom & Networking Products:** Department of Telecom
6. Textile Products (MMF segment and technical textiles): Ministry of Textiles
7. **Food Products:** Ministry of Food Processing Industries.
8. High Efficiency Solar PV Modules: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.
9. White Goods (ACs & LED): Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade.
10. **Speciality Steel:** Ministry of Steel.

Notified PLI schemes are already available in the following sectors:

1. Mobile Manufacturing and Specified Electronic Components: MEITY.
2. Critical Key Starting materials/Drug Intermediaries and Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients: Department of Pharmaceuticals.
3. Manufacturing of Medical Devices: Department of Pharmaceuticals

**Q.26) Match the following technologies in Drinking Water and Sanitation which were recommended recently by the Technical Committee:**

<b>Methods</b>	<b>Technology</b>
1. A solar energy based water treatment plant based on ultra-filtration	A. Johkasou technology

2. An inbuilt sewage and Kitchen and bath water treatment system	B. FBTec
3. An Internet of things (IoT) based electric vehicle	C. GrundfosAQpure
4. A decentralised sewage treatment system using fixed filter media	D. Janajal Water on Wheel

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 – A; 2 – C; 3 – D; 4 – B
- b) 1 – A; 2 – C; 3 – B; 4 – D
- c) 1 – C; 2 – A; 3 – D; 4 – B
- d) 1 – C; 2 – A; 3 – B; 4 – D

**Q.26) Solution (c)**

The Ministry of Jal Shakti gives importance to the infusion and deployment of innovative technological solutions to realize the objective of the Jal Jeevan Mission to provide Functional Household Tap Connection to every rural home by 2024.

A multi-disciplinary Technical Committee in the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti has recommended five technologies in Drinking Water and Sanitation to provide Field Level Solutions to the States.

1. **GrundfosAQpure**, a solar energy based water treatment plant based on ultra-filtration.
2. **Janajal Water on Wheel**, an IoT based electric vehicle based on GPS location to enable delivery of safe water to the doorstep of households.
3. **Presto Online Chlorinator**, a non-electricity dependent online chlorinator for disinfection of water for removal of bacterial contamination.
4. **Johkasou technology** recommended is an inbuilt sewage and Kitchen and bath water treatment system having advanced anaerobic-aerobic configuration that can be installed underground.
5. The last innovative technology is **FBTec**, a site assembled in a decentralised sewage treatment system using fixed filter media.

**Q.27) Which of the following State government passed a resolution to recognise Sarna religion and include it as a separate code in the Census of 2021?**

- a) Orissa
- b) Chhattisgarh
- c) Rajasthan
- d) Jharkhand

**Q.27) Solution (d)**

**The Jharkhand government has passed a resolution to send the Centre a letter to recognise Sarna religion and include it as a separate code in the Census of 2021.**

- The followers of Sarna faith believe in praying to nature. The motto of the faith is "Jal, Jungle, Zameen".
- Its followers pray to the trees and hills while believing in protecting the forest areas.
- It is believed that 50 lakhs tribals in the entire country put their religion as 'Sarna' in the 2011 census, although it was not a code.

**Q.28) With reference to M dwarfs consider the following statements:**

1. These are the stars that have masses more than 50 percent of the Sun's mass.
2. More than 70 percent of all stars in our Galaxy are M dwarfs.
3. These are often referred to as "failed stars".

**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.28) Solution (b)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect

M dwarfs, also known as Red Dwarfs, are the tiniest of the stars that have masses ranging from about 8 percent to about 50 percent of the Sun's mass.	More than 70% of all stars in our Galaxy are M dwarfs, dominating the stellar populations by number.	Brown dwarfs are far less luminous than even red dwarfs. They are considered "substellar objects" whereas red dwarfs are full stars. Brown dwarfs, often referred to as "failed stars" because they do not sustain hydrogen fusion in their cores.
---	--	--

**Q.29) Which of the following is the first country in the world to make period products free for all?**

- a) Ireland
- b) Costa Rica
- c) Scotland
- d) Norway

**Q.29) Solution (c)**

- The Scottish Parliament unanimously passed **The Period Products (Free Provision) (Scotland) Act** which makes it legally mandatory for all public institutions to provide period products, including tampons and pads to all those who need them.
- It is the first law of its kind in the world to make access to menstrual products a right.

**Q.30) The Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM) replaces which of the following organisation?**

- a) National Green Tribunal (NGT),
- b) Environment Pollution Prevention and Control Authority (EPCA)
- c) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)
- d) Centre for Science and Environment (CSE)

**Q.30) Solution (b)**

- The central government has notified an Ordinance to constitute a Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM) in the National Capital Region (NCR) and Adjoining Areas.
- CAQM will supersede all existing bodies, including the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), as well as state governments in matters of air pollution mitigation
- The **CAQM replaces 22 year old Environment Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority (EPCA)** and envisages to streamline the public participation, the inter-State cooperation, the expert involvement and persistent research and innovation.
- Only the National Green Tribunal (NGT), and not civil courts, is authorised to hear cases where the Commission is involved.

**Directions for the following 3 (three) questions:**

**Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Your answer to these questions should be based on passage only.**

Ani Di, our Manav Sadhna family member from UK, had been mentoring and guiding our lovely Paryavaran Mitra sisters on the values of life such as kindness, gratitude etc.

Last two Saturday Specials, she planted the seeds of 'Joy of giving' within the sisters. The experiment was very simple. Rs.50 was gifted to each sister and they were humbly asked to spend it in a thoughtful manner trying to bring smile on the faces around us. Idea was to make ourselves aware of the feeling we go through when we do something for someone with selfless intention. It could simply be spending time with someone, sharing something with someone. Sisters were given a week time to implement this experiment.

One of our sisters Laxmiben fed cows buying fresh grass from this amount while Muriben got 50 toffees and treated every kid coming her way. Ratanben made shira/halwa(Indian sweet which is luxury for our sisters) for feeding the street dog while Mogiben got another sweets for the kids of our pre-school. All were excited and proud to share their joyful experience.

The underlying learning we all had was that practicing the Joy of giving makes our soul happier and healthier.

**Q.31) According to the passage, what is the only thing needed to practice 'Joy of Giving'?**

- a) Intention
- b) Money
- c) Time
- d) None of these

**Q.31) Solution (a)**

Correct answer option is (a)

It is clearly discussed that giving can be time, emotional help, anything gift. So, only thing we need to practice this joy is the intention.

**Q.32) What is the underlying learning from the experiment of 'Joy of Giving'?**

1. It makes the person at the receiving end happy and satisfied.
2. The soul of the person practicing these acts is happier and healthier.
3. Everyone loves the act of giving and feel happy about it.

**Which of the following options is/are correct?**

- a) Only 1
- b) Both 1 and 2
- c) Both 2 and 3
- d) All of these

**Q.32) Solution (d)**

All persons mentioned in the passage were happy for their kind work done. It is clearly mentioned in last paragraph 'The underlying learning we all had was that practicing the Joy of giving makes our soul happier and healthier'

**Q.33) Is it important to practice the Joy of Giving with a selfless intention?**

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Not sure
- d) None of these

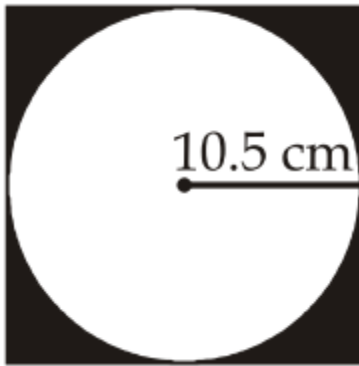
**Q.33) Solution (a)**

Correct answer option is (a)

It is important to practice only for our own good and happiness. Joy of giving makes our soul happier and healthier.



**Q.34) What is the area of the shaded portion if each side of the square measures 21 cm?**



- a)  $86.5 \text{ cm}^2$
- b)  $102 \text{ cm}^2$
- c)  $94.5 \text{ cm}^2$
- d)  $81.5 \text{ cm}^2$

**Q.34) Solution (c)**

Area of the shaded portion

= (Area of the square - Area of the circle)

=  $(21 * 21 - \pi * 10.5 * 10.5)$

=  $(21 * 21 - 22/7 * (10.5)^2) \text{ cm}^2 = 94.5 \text{ cm}^2$

**Q.35) The price of sugar is increased by 20%. By what percentage must one cut down on the consumption of sugar, so that no extra amount has to be incurred on sugar?**

- a)  $14(1/3)\%$
- b)  $16(2/3)\%$
- c) 18%
- d)  $19(1/3)\%$

**Q.35) Solution (b)**

It is given that the price of sugar is increased by 20%.

Therefore, Percentage decrement in the consumption of sugar =  $[\text{rate}/(100+\text{rate})]*100$

$$[20/(100+20)]*100 = 16(2/3)\%$$

