

**Q.1) Which of following is not part of current account of balance of payments (BOP)?**

- a) Goods
- b) Services
- c) Loans
- d) Transfers

**Q.1) Solution (c)**

**Basic Information:**

**Current Account of balance of payments (BOP):** The current account records the money spent and received on goods and services. Balance of Trade forms the major portion of the Current Account, but it also includes Receipts from income generating assets, such as dividends received on equities and interest on other investments, as well as Cash Transfers made internationally.

**Note:**

- Goods, Services, Income and Transfers are in Current account.
- Investment, Loan and Banking Capital are in Capital Account.

**Q.2) Which of the following statement is incorrect?**

- a) Currently, India is experiencing a deficit in income part of current account in BOP.
- b) Currently, India is experiencing a surplus in services part of current account in BOP.
- c) Currently, India is experiencing a deficit in transfers part of current account in BOP.
- d) None

**Q.2) Solution (c)**

**Basic Information:**

**Transfers** are nothing but remittances and India has the highest remittances in the world followed by China.

The World Bank has released a report on the impact of the COVID-19 on migration and remittances.

As per the report, remittances to India are likely to drop by 23 per cent from \$83 billion last year to \$64 billion this year due to the coronavirus pandemic, which has resulted in a global recession.

### India's remittances

- India is the world's biggest recipient of remittances.
- In 2019, India is estimated to have received \$83.1 billion in remittances from people working overseas, about 12% of the total expected global inflow.
- International remittances in 2018 (2020 report) reached \$689 billion, out of which India received \$78.6 billion from the 17.5 million living abroad.
- Globally remittances are projected to decline sharply by about 20 per cent this year due to the economic crisis induced by the pandemic and shutdowns.
- The projected fall is largely due to a fall in the wages and employment of migrant workers, who tend to be more vulnerable to loss of employment and wages during an economic crisis in a host country.

**Q.3) Official Reserve Transactions will always be zero in which of the following exchange rate regime:**

- a) Fixed exchange rate system
- b) Flexible exchange rate system
- c) Managed Floating exchange rate system
- d) All of the above

**Q.3) Solution (b)**

#### Basic Information:

- In a system of flexible exchange rates (also known as floating exchange rates), the exchange rate is determined by the forces of market demand and supply.
- In a completely flexible system, the central banks follow a simple set of rules – they do nothing to directly affect the level of the exchange rate, in other words they do not intervene in the foreign exchange market (and therefore, there are no official reserve transactions).
- The official reserve assets are assets denominated in foreign currency, readily available to and controlled by monetary authorities for meeting balance of payments financing needs, intervening in exchange markets to affect the currency exchange rate, and for other related purposes (such as maintaining confidence in the currency and the economy, and serving as a basis for foreign borrowing).
- Official reserves transactions are common in Fixed and Managed Floating exchange rate system, where Central Bank like RBI has to make transactions to manage monetary policy.

**Q.4) Indian Currency is fully convertible for which of the following purposes?**

1. Repatriation of remittances.
2. Interest payments of foreign loans.
3. Foreign Direct Investment
4. Trade

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

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

**Q.4) Solution (a)**

**Basic Information:**

- Convertible currencies give freedom to holders of currency to convert them freely into other currencies at a prevailing market rate.
- Rupee is fully convertible in components of current account like: goods and services, interest payment, remittances. Also grants and indirect foreign investment (though it belongs to the capital account).
- No country grants full convertibility; it restricts it for certain purposes.
- As an important part of the economic reforms since 1991, rupee was made convertible since 1992 in phases.
- Rupee was made fully convertible on the trade account in 1993 and it was further extended to current account in 1994.
- India assumed obligation under the Article VIII of IMF, India is committed to adopt current account convertibility.

**Q.5) Which of the following comes under the capital account of Balance of Payments in India?**

1. External Assistance.
2. Non-Resident Deposits.
3. Transfer including remittances.
4. External Commercial Borrowings.

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

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only

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

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

**Basic Information:**

The capital account records all international purchases and sales of assets such as money, stocks, bonds, etc. It consists of:

- External Assistance
- External Commercial Borrowings
- Short term credit
- Banking Capital which includes Non-Resident Deposits
- Foreign Investments which includes FDI and Portfolio Investments.
- Other Flows

The current account consists of visible trade (export and import of goods), invisible trade (export and import of services), unilateral transfers, and investment income (income from factors such as land or foreign shares)

Transfer Payments are part of current account. They are receipts which the residents of a country receive 'for free', without having to make any present or future payments in return. They consist of remittances, gifts and grants. They could be official or private.

**Q.6) Which of the following is true regarding Managed Floating Exchange Rate system?**

1. It is neither fixed nor flexible.
2. Central government intervenes directly or can direct the Central Bank, whenever required.

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

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

**Q.6) Solution (a)**

Exchange rate (foreign exchange rate) is the rate at which domestic currency is traded for a

foreign currency. Similarly, it is the rate that shows the value of domestic currency in terms of other currencies.

**Statement Analysis:**

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
<p>Managed floating exchange rate system is a mixture of a flexible exchange rate system and a fixed rate system.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In this hybrid exchange rate system, the exchange rate is basically determined in the foreign exchange market through the operation of market forces. Market forces mean the selling and buying activities by various individuals and institutions. So far, the managed floating exchange rate system is similar to the flexible exchange rate system.</li> <li>2. But during extreme fluctuations, the central bank under a managed floating exchange rate system (like the RBI) intervenes in the foreign exchange market. Objective of this intervention is to minimize the fluctuation in the exchange rate of rupee.</li> </ol>	<p>In Managed Floating Exchange Rate system, central banks intervene, whenever required, to buy and sell foreign currencies in an attempt to moderate exchange rate movements.</p>

**Q.7) Which of the following are considered as 'invisibles' in Balance of Payments calculation?**

1. Tourism
2. Factor incomes from one country to another
3. Income earned from ownership of overseas assets by Indian companies.

**Select the code from following:**

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



- d) All of the above

**Q.7) Solution (d)**

**Basic Information:**

Invisibles in international trade is synonym to services which can be divided into three parts  
Services

- Income earned (profits, dividends, interests) from ownership of overseas assets by Indian companies
- Transfers (remittances from Indians working abroad)

The balance of payments (BOP) is a statement of all transactions made between entities in one country and the rest of the world over a defined period of time, such as a quarter or a year.

It summarizes all transactions that a country's individuals, companies, and government bodies complete with individuals, companies, and government bodies outside the country. These transactions consist of imports and exports of goods, services, and capital, as well as transfer payments, such as foreign aid and remittances.

**The invisible account of the Balance of Payments**

- All services from one country to another like transportation, tourism etc.
- Transfer payments from one country to another like remittances, Personal transfers etc.
- Factor incomes from one country to another like wages, interest on investment, loans etc.

**Q.8) Consider the following statements -**

1. Trade conducted by the private sector are also accounted for in the Balance of Payment.
2. Balance of Trade is positive for all developed economies.

**Select the correct answer**

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

**Q.8) Solution (a)**

**Statement Analysis:**

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
The balance of payments (BOP) is the method countries use to monitor <b>all international monetary transactions</b> (both public and private) at a specific period of time.	If a country's total exports are greater than the total imports, it has a trade surplus (positive balance). However, if a country's total exports are lower than their total imports, the country has a trade deficit (negative balance). Countries like Germany and China have a trade surplus, while nations like the US, India and Australia have trade deficit.

**Basic Information:**

The Balance of Payments (BOP) records the monetary value of transactions that have occurred between the residents of one country and residents of other countries in a particular period. This is generally reported on a quarterly and yearly basis.

BOP includes all transactions that have taken place in the private and public sectors. Simply put, the money flowing into the economy has a positive impact (credit), while the money flowing out of the economy has a negative impact (debit) on the total Balance of Payments.

**Q.9) Consider the following –**

1. A positive Balance of Payment (BOP) can cause appreciation of rupee which benefits the exporters.
2. A negative BOP can cause rupee depreciation and this may promote RBI to absorb the excess rupee in the market.

**Select the correct answer:**

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

**Q.9) Solution (b)**

**Statement Analysis:**

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
Rupee appreciation is always bad for the exporters.	When BOP is negative it will lead to rupee depreciation and hence excess rupee in the market. RBI will attempt to absorb to maintain balance.

**Q.10) In the context of India, what does the depreciation of Rupee mean?**

- a) Increase in exchange rate where the price of foreign currency (dollar) in terms of domestic currency (rupees) has increased
- b) Increase in exchange rate where the price of Indian currency (rupees) in terms of foreign currency (dollar) has increased
- c) Decrease in exchange rate where the price of Indian currency (rupees) in terms of foreign currency (dollar) has increased
- d) Decrease in exchange rate where the price of foreign currency (dollar) in terms of domestic currency (rupees) has decreased

**Q.10) Solution (a)**

**Basic Information:**

Increase in exchange rate implies that the price of foreign currency (dollar) in terms of domestic currency (rupees) has increased. This is called Depreciation of domestic currency (rupees) in terms of foreign currency (dollars).

Similarly, in a flexible exchange rate regime, when the price of domestic currency (rupees) in terms of foreign currency (dollars) increases, it is called Appreciation of the domestic currency (rupees) in terms of foreign currency (dollars).

**Q.11) Which of the following is/are correct regarding depreciation and devaluation?**



1. Depreciation occurs in pegged exchange rate system while devaluation occurs in a floating exchange rate system.
2. Depreciation favours exports, while devaluation does not favour exports.

**Select the code from following:**

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

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

**Basic Information:**

Devaluation occurs in pegged exchange rate system while Depreciation occurs in a floating exchange rate system.

A devaluation is when a country makes a conscious decision to lower its exchange rate in a fixed or semi-fixed exchange rate. Therefore, technically a devaluation is only possible if a country is a member of some fixed exchange rate policy.

A depreciation is when there is a fall in the value of a currency in a floating exchange rate. This is not due to a government's decision, but due to supply and demand-side factors.

Both depreciation and devaluation have the same effect – a fall in the value of the currency which makes imports more expensive, and exports more competitive.

**Q.12) Consider the following statements**

1. The real exchange rate is often taken as a measure of a country's international competitiveness.
2. If the real exchange rate is equal to one, currencies are at purchasing power parity.

**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.12) Solution (a)**

**Basic Information:**

The real effective exchange rate (REER) is the weighted average of a country's currency in relation to an index or basket of other major currencies. The weights are determined by comparing the relative trade balance of a country's currency against each country within the index.

This exchange rate is used to determine an individual country's currency value relative to the other major currencies in the index.

**Statement Analysis:**

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
The real exchange rate is often taken as a measure of a country's international competitiveness.	It is not necessary that if the real exchange rate is equal to zero, currencies are at purchasing power parity.

**Q.13) If a country has a Capital account deficit, what does it imply?**

- The country is buying assets in other countries.
- Foreigners are buying assets in the country.
- Countries liability to foreigners is increasing.
- Value of import of Invisibles of the country exceeds the value of its exports.

**Q.13) Solution (a)**

**Basic Information:**

- The capital account is a record of the inflows and outflows of capital that directly affect a nation's foreign assets and liabilities.
- It is concerned with all international trade transactions between citizens of one country and those in other countries.
- A surplus in the capital account means there is an inflow of money into the country, while a deficit indicates money moving out of the country.
- Therefore, Capital account deficit means the nation is expanding its assets in other countries.

**Q.14) India's foreign exchange reserves consist of –**

1. Foreign currency assets held by RBI.
2. Foreign currency assets held by individual citizens.
3. Gold stock by RBI.

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

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

**Q.14) Solution (b)**

**Basic Information:**

**Foreign Exchange reserves of a country consists of –**

- Foreign currency assets held by RBI.
- Gold Stock by RBI.
- Special Drawing Rights holdings
- Reverse Tranche

**Q.15) Which of the following factors determines the exchange rate of a currency?**

1. Market sentiment
2. Interest rates
3. Fiscal Policy

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

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

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

**Statement Analysis:**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
During turbulent markets, investors would like to invest in stable currencies.	High-interest rates for government bonds attract more foreign investors. This may lead to currency fluctuations.	The Government borrows money from international institutions such as WB, IMF to cover up expenses. This may lead to currency fluctuations.

**Q.16) In the context of Balance of payment (BoP), what are 'accommodating transaction'?**

- a) Mismatches in Balance of payment records.
- b) Current account transactions.
- c) Transactions that are done to balance the surplus or deficit of Balance of payment.
- d) Transactions that are done with profit maximization motive.

**Q.16) Solution (c)**

**Basic Information:**

**Accommodating Transactions**

Transactions done to balance the surplus or deficit of BoP caused by Current account and autonomous transactions are called accommodating transactions.

These include –

- Foreign exchange reserve
- Borrowing from IMF or foreign monetary authorities

**Q.17) Which of the following can be said to be the likely effect of declining crude oil prices in the international market on Indian Economy?**

1. Widening Current Account Deficit.
2. Increase in Inflation.
3. Depreciation of Rupee

Select the correct answer using the code given below –

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 3 only
- d) None of the above

**Q.17) Solution (d)**

**Basic Information:**

Likely impact of declining crude oil prices in the international market on Indian Economy includes –

- **Narrowing Current Account Deficit (CAD)** – The government will have to spend less on the same quantity of import due to fall in prices of crude oil in international market.
- **Decrease in inflation** – Because of cheap crude oil, its impact will also fall on supply side. A slump in the oil price significantly reduces the prices of goods in the economy due to reduced cost of transportation of goods and services.
- **Appreciation of Rupee** - When CAD is reduced our demand for dollars is reduced in which case the value of rupee is said have appreciated

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

1. Convertibility of rupee means freely converting it only into US dollars and vice versa.
2. India currently has full convertibility of rupee in capital accounts only.

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

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

**Q.18) Solution (d)**

**Basic information: Convertibility**

Any currency may be current account or capital account convertible or both.

**Current account convertibility** implies that the Indian rupee can be converted to any foreign currency at existing market rates for trade purposes for any amount. It allows easy financial transactions for the export and import of goods and services. Any individual involved in trade can get foreign currency converted at designated banks or dealers. In essence, current account



convertibility remains within the trading realms. In the beginning of reforms, the rupee was made partially convertible for goods, services and merchandise only. During mid-1990s, the rupee was made fully convertible for current account for all trading activities, remittances and indivisibles.

However, the rupee continues to remain capital account partially convertible.

**Capital account convertibility** allows freedom to convert local financial assets into foreign financial assets and vice-versa. It includes easy and unrestricted flow of capital for all purposes which may include free movement of investment capital, dividend payments, interest payments, foreign direct investments in domestic projects and businesses, trading of overseas equities by local citizens and domestic equities by foreigners, foreign remittances and the sale/purchase of immovable property globally. As of today, one can still bring in foreign capital or take out local money for these purposes, but there are ceilings imposed by the government that need approvals.

**Q.19) For the purpose of improving the balance of payment situation in country which of the following measures are important?**

1. Investment in the country through the channel of FDI and FPI.
2. Stability of Macroeconomic factors.

**Choose the correct answer using the code given below –**

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

**Q.19) Solution (c)**

Both Investment and stability of macroeconomic factors help in maintaining sufficient foreign exchange and this leads to improvement in the balance of payment situation of the country.

**Q.20) Which of the following is incorrect about Liberalisation and Privatisation?**

- a) There are no sectors currently which are reserved for MSMEs.
- b) Except 5 sectors, a private entrepreneur can start the business by simplifying an Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum with Commerce Ministry

- c) Government interference in CPSEs decreased after LPG, as government signed MoU with CPSEs.
- d) No sector was reserved for public sector after privatisation since 1991.

**Q.20) Solution (d)**

**Explanation –** After privatisation since 1991, only 2 sectors are reserved for public sectors

1. **Atomic Energy**
2. **Railways** (now even there private train operators allowed, but majority of operations are still reserved)

**Basic Information:**

Balance of Payment Crisis forced then Indian government to open-up the economy. With pressure from IMF and external pressure from other countries led to Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation.

- **Liberalisation** - means the withdrawal of controls and regulations by the government on the industries.
  - Government interference in Public sector companies decreased as government signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with CPSEs granting them operational freedom through 'Ratna status'.
  - Licenses required only for a selected number of industries.
  - Namely,
    - 1. Alcoholic drinks
    - 2. Tobacco products
    - 3. Electronic aerospace and Defence Equipment
    - 4. Industrial explosives, gun powder, nitrocellulose and matches;
    - 5. Hazardous chemicals: Hydrocyanic acid, Phosgene, Isocyanates & their derivatives.
  - For remaining sectors, a private entrepreneur can start the business by simplifying an Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum with Commerce Ministry.
  - Reserve sector for MSMEs was reduced to zero by 2015.
- **Privatization** – It means allowing private sector to enter into the sectors which were previously reserved for public sector companies only.
  - Only two sectors i.e. Railway and Atomic Energy were reserved for Public Sector.
  - Trend of Nationalisation was stopped and Policy of Dis-investment started being followed.

**Q.21) Consider the following statements about 'Bamiyan Buddha':**

1. It is situated in the Bamiyan valley of Pakistan.
2. It is representation of Gandhara school of Art.
3. It is included in UNESCO world heritage site.

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

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

**Q.21) Solution (c)**

**Explanation:**

**About Bamiyan Buddha**

- Bamiyan Buddha Date back to the 5th century AD and were once the tallest standing Buddha in the world.
- They were locally known as Salsal meaning "light shines through the universe" and Shamama means "Queen Mother".
- The statues were representation of Gandharan School in Buddhist art in the Central Asian region.
- Draped in roman draperies and with two different mudras, Bamiyan Buddha were great examples of a confluence of Gupta,
- Bamiyan valley is situated along the Bamiyan River in the Hindu Kush Mountains in the central highlands of Afghanistan.
- UNESCO included remains of Bamiyan Valley in the list of world heritage sites in 2003.

**Q.22) Which of the following product are exempted from GST?**

1. All kind of Alcohol
2. Natural Gas
3. Elasticity
4. Aviation Turbine Fuel

Which of the above given statement is/are correct?

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

**Q.22) Solution (d)**

**Explanation:**

There is no GST on alcoholic liquor for human consumption but these goods would be subject to existing State levies.

Ethyl alcohol and other spirits, denatured, of any strength is liable to GST at the rate of 18 per cent. **(So, Statement 1 is incorrect)**

**Excluded categories from GST:** Alcohol for human consumption, Petroleum products like crude oil, petrol, Aviation Turbine Fuel High Speed Diesel and Natural Gas; Electricity.

**Q.23) Consider the following statements about 'Kumbha Mela':**

1. It is organised every 12 years at Prayagraj, Haridwar, Nasik and Ujjain.
2. The dates of the event are determined according to the Shaka Samvat calendar.
3. It is included in UNESCO's Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

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

**Q.23) Solution (b)**

**Explanation:**

**About Kumbh Mela**

- The Kumbh Mela is celebrated every 12 years, at four river-bank pilgrimage sites: the Prayagraj (Allahabad) (Ganges-Yamuna Sarasvati rivers confluence), Haridwar (Ganges), Nashik (Godavari), and Ujjain (Shipra).

- The dates for pilgrimage are determined according to the Vikram Samvat calendar. **(So, Statement 2 is incorrect)**
- It has been inscribed on the UNESCO's Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

**Q.24) Pabbi-Antiterror-2021 is a military exercise of:**

- a) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
- b) India – Uzbekistan
- c) India - Kazakhstan
- d) Shanghai Cooperation Organisation(SCO)

**Q.24) Solution (d)**

**Explanation:**

**"Pabbi-Antiterror-2021"**

The Joint exercise is organised by Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS) (a permanent organ of the SCO which serves to promote cooperation of member states against terrorism, separatism and extremism).

Members who will participate in Joint exercise are: China, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Pakistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

India for the first time jointly participated in military exercise with Pakistan in SCO's 1<sup>st</sup> military exercise in 2018.

**Q.25) Consider the following statements about 'Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Sewa Nidhi':**

1. It is a non-lapsable fund administered by Ministry of Finance.
2. Accruals from the fund will also be used in National Health Mission.
3. It is funded by Health and Education cess under Finance act 2007.

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

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



**Q.25) Solution (c)**

**Explanation:**

**Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Nidhi (PMSSN)**

- PMSSN is created as a special fund for share of Health from proceeds of Health and Education Cess levied under Finance Act, 2007.
- 2018-19 budget replaced 3% Education Cess by 4% Health and Education Cess to raise extra funds for health needs of rural and below poverty line families.

**Salient features of PMSSN**

- It will be a non-lapsable reserve fund in Public Account and will be administered by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.
- Accruals into PMSSN will be utilised for flagship schemes, including Ayushman Bharat, National Health Mission, PM Swasthya Suraksha Yojana etc. schemes.
- Funds will also be used for emergency and disaster preparedness and for any future
- Benefit: Enhanced access to health care through availability of earmarked ensuring amount does not lapse at the end of financial year.

**Q.26) Consider the following statements:**

1. It is one of the modern religions, established in the 19th century and initially developed in Persia and parts of the Middle East.
2. It celebrates first day of the first year of the calendar as 'Náw-Rúz'.
3. Lotus Temple of New Delhi is their house of worship in India.

**Which Faith is here talked about?**

- a) Zoroastrianism
- b) Judaism
- c) Taoism
- d) Baha'ism

**Q.26) Solution (d)**

**Explanation:**

### Baha'ism

- The Baha'i Faith is a new religion teaching the essential worth of all religions and the unity of all people.
- Established by Baha'u'llah in the 19th century, it initially developed in Persia and parts of the Middle East, where it has faced on-going persecution since its inception.
- The religion is estimated to have over five million adherents, known as Baha'is, spread throughout most of the world's countries and territories.
- Baha'ism Philosophy
  - According to the Bahá'í teachings, God is single and all-powerful.
  - Bahá'u'lláh taught that religion is revealed in an orderly and progressive way by Manifestations of God, who are the founders of major world religions throughout history; Buddha, Jesus, and Muhammad are noted as the most recent of these before the Báb and Bahá'u'lláh.
  - Bahá'ís regard the major religions as fundamentally unified in purpose, though varied in social practices and interpretations.
  - The Bahá'í Faith stresses the unity of all people, explicitly rejecting racism and nationalism.
  - At the heart of Bahá'í teachings is the goal of a unified world order that ensures the prosperity of all nations, races, creeds, and classes.
- The Bahá'í New Year corresponds to the traditional Iranian New Year, called Naw Rúz, and occurs on the vernal equinox, near 21 March, at the end of the month of fasting. Bahá'í communities gather at the beginning of each month at a meeting called a Feast for worship, consultation and socializing.
- The largest Bahá'í community in the world is in India, with 2.2 million Bahá'ís.
- The Lotus Temple, located in New Delhi is a Bahá'í House of Worship that was dedicated in December 1986. Like all Bahá'í Houses of Worship, the Lotus Temple is open to all, regardless of religion or any other qualification.

### Q.27) Consider the following dams built on the river basin:

1. Mettur Dam
2. Harangi Dam
3. Amaravati Dam
4. Banasura Sagar Dam

**On which River basin these entire dams have been built?**

- a) Godavari
- b) Cauvery
- c) Pennar
- d) Krishna

**Q.27) Solution (b)**

**Explanation:**

- The Mettur Dam is one of the largest dams in India and also the largest in Tamil Nadu, located across the river Cauvery where it enters the plains. Built in 1934, it took 9 years to complete. It creates Stanley Reservoir.
- The Harangi Reservoir is located in Kodagu district of Karnataka. The reservoir is formed by a masonry dam built across the river Harangi, a tributary of the Kaveri.
- The Amaravathi Dam is a dam constructed across the Amaravathi River. It is located in the Indira Gandhi Wildlife Sanctuary, Tirupur district of Tamil Nadu. The Amaravathi River is the longest tributary of Kaveri River.
- Kabini River, which is one of the tributary of Cauvery. It is the largest earth dam in India and the second largest of its kind in Asia. The dam is made up of massive stacks of stones and boulders.

**Q.28) Consider the following statement about a Tiger Reserve:**

1. It is situated on the Indo-Nepal Border and thus represents Terai Ecosystem.
2. It has the largest number of barasinghas in the country.
3. It was established in 1958 as a wildlife sanctuary for Swamp Deer.

**Which of the following Tiger Reserve is being discussed here?**

- a) Pilibhit Tiger Reserve
- b) Amangarh Tiger Reserve
- c) Valmiki Tiger Reserve
- d) Dudhwa Tiger Reserve

**Q.28) Solution (d)**

### Explanation

The Dudhwa Tiger Reserve is a protected area in Uttar Pradesh that stretches mainly across the Lakhimpur Kheri and Bahraich districts and comprises the Dudhwa National Park, Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary and Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary. It covers an area of 1,284.3 km<sup>2</sup> and includes three large forest fragments amidst the matrix dominated by agriculture. It shares the north-eastern boundary with Nepal and so represent Terai ecosystem, which is defined to a large extent by the Mohana River.

Dudhwa became a tiger reserve in 1979. The area was established in 1958 as a wildlife sanctuary for swamp deer.

**Major attractions of Dudhwa National Park** are the tigers (population 98 in 1995) and swamp deer (population over 1,600).

- Billy Arjan Singh successfully hand-reared and reintroduced zoo-born tigers and leopards into the wilds of Dudhwa.
- Some rare species inhabit the park. Hispid hare, earlier thought to have become extinct, was rediscovered here in 1984. In the mid-1980s, Indian rhinoceros was reintroduced into Dudhwa from Assam and Nepal.
- The other animals to be seen here include swamp deer, sambar deer, barking deer, spotted deer, hog deer, tiger, Indian rhinoceros, sloth bear, ratel, jackal, civets, jungle cat, fishing cat, leopard cat.
- Dudhwa National Park is a stronghold of the barasingha. Around half of the world's barasinghas are present in Dudhwa National Park.

**Q.29) Terms 'Messier 61', 'Sagittarius A\*', 'Messier 32' sometimes seen in news is type of:**

- a) Super Earth
- b) Moon of Jupiter
- c) Dwarf Planets
- d) Black Holes

**Q.29) Solution (d)**

### Explanation

Astronomers have spotted a supermassive black hole (SMBH) moving on its own. That is, the SMBH is moving with a velocity different from that of its surrounding galaxy.

This is surprising because supermassive black holes usually are not expected to move with respect to the galaxies in whose centres they reside, according to what is known about them so far. Supermassive black holes have masses millions of times the solar mass and inhabit the centres of galaxies. The one at the centre of the Milky Way is named **Sagittarius A\***.

**Messier 32** is a black hole in the Andromeda Galaxy, which is the nearest black hole to the earth. Messier 61 is also part of this cluster of galaxy.

**Q.30) Which of the following scheme is part of 'core of core centrally sponsored scheme'?**

1. National Social Assistance Programme
2. MGNREGA
3. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana
4. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
5. Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)

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

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

**Q.30) Solution (a)**

**Explanation:**

**Core of the Core Scheme**

1. **National Social Assistance Programme**
2. **MGNREGA**
3. Umbrella Scheme for Development of Scheduled Castes
4. Umbrella Scheme for Development of Scheduled Tribes
5. Umbrella Programme for Development of Minorities
6. Umbrella Scheme for Development of Backward Classes, Differently Abled and other Vulnerable

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana , Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) are also Centrally sponsored scheme, which comes under core category.



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

Once a group of 500 people were attending a seminar. Suddenly the speaker stopped and decided to do a group activity. He started giving each person a balloon. Each person was then asked to write their name on it using a marker pen. Then all the balloons were collected and put in another room. The people were then let into that room and asked to find the balloon which had their name written on it within 5 minutes. Everyone was frantically searching for their name, colliding with each other, pushing around others and there was utter chaos. At the end of 5 minutes no one could find their own balloon. Then, the speaker asked each person to randomly collect a balloon and give it to the person whose name was written on it. Within minutes everyone had their own balloon.

The speaker then began, "this is happening in our lives. Everyone is frantically looking for happiness all around, not knowing where it is. Our happiness lies in the happiness of other people. Give them their happiness; you will get your own happiness. And this is the purpose of human life...the pursuit of happiness."

**Q.31) Which of the following is the most suited topic for the seminar?**

- a) Life and sustainable happiness
- b) Path to personal prosperity
- c) Personal growth is all that matters
- d) Happiness is a nothing but a myth

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

Author is guiding the reader to understand the concept of social happiness and inclusive growth, which according to him will bring sustainable happiness.

**Q.32) According to the passage, which is the most suitable way of life style?**

1. Living a self-centred life with absolute focus on self-progress and materialistic improvements.
2. Promoting the culture of sustainable happiness and inclusive growth
3. Enhanced focus on social life along with personal monetary gains

**Select the correct answer using the codes below:**

- a) Only 1

- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 3
- d) Both 2 and 3

**Q.32) Solution (b)**

Author is clearly advocating the concept of sustainable happiness, which according to him lies in the bonds we have amongst us.

**Q.33) Find the missing number: - 1, 0, ?, 8, 15**

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

**Q.33) Solution (c)**

The logic is  $0^2-1$ ,  $1^2-1$ ,  $2^2-1$ ,  $3^2-1$ ,  $4^2-1$

So, the answer is  $2^2-1 = 3$ .

Hence, option c is correct.

**Q.34) In the following letter series, some of the letters are missing, which are given below it. Choose the correct alternative.**

**D \_ F \_ DEE \_ D \_ EF \_ DE \_ F**

- a) EFFDED
- b) EFFDDF
- c) EFFDFE
- d) None of the above

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

First 4 alphabets are same in the given options.

By using these alphabets, we get a pattern which is satisfied by option C (DEF, FDE, EFD, DEF, FDE, EF).

**Q.35)** In each question two/three statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II have been given. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follow from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

**Statements:**

1. All winters are summers.
2. Some summers are springs.
3. No spring is an autumn.

**Conclusions:**

- I. At least some winters are springs.
- II. Some autumns being summers is a possibility.

**Choose the correct code**

- a) Either conclusion I or II follows
- b) Both conclusions I and II follow
- c) Only conclusion I follows
- d) Only conclusion II follows

**Q.35) Solution (d)**

