

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding IMF –

1. All member countries of the IMF are members of the United Nations
2. The value of Special Drawing Right (SDR) is determined by the basket of six currencies.
3. Indian has 2nd largest share in IMF quota system among the BRICS nations.

Select the correct option –

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

Q.1) Solution (c)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
<p>All member countries of the IMF are not sovereign states therefore all "member countries" of the IMF are not members of the United Nations.</p> <p>E.g. KOSOVO (IMF member but not UN member state). It is a partially-recognised state and disputed territory in Southeastern Europe. On 17 February 2008, Kosovo unilaterally declared its independence from Serbia. It has since gained diplomatic recognition as a sovereign state by 98 UN member states.</p> <p>Countries must join the IMF to be eligible for World Bank</p>	<p>IMF uses a quota formula to help assess a member's relative position. The current quota formula is a weighted average of GDP (weight of 50 percent), openness (30 percent), economic variability (15 percent), and international reserves (5 percent) The value of SDR is determined by the basket of 5 currencies i.e. Euro, US Dollar, Yen, Chinese Yuan, Pound Sterling. Chinese Yuan was introduced as the 5th currency in the SDR basket in Oct. 2016.</p>	<p>The SDR quota determines a member's voting power in IMF's decisions. Currently India's quota in the IMF is 2.76% (vote share). USA has biggest quota of 17.46% followed by the Japan (6.48%), China (6.41%), Germany (5.6%), France (4.24%), UK (4.24), Italy (3.17) , India (2.76), Russia (2.71), Brazil (2.32)</p>

membership”

Q.2) Which of the following report is/are published by World Bank?

1. World Development Report
2. Global Economic Prospect
3. World Economic Outlook
4. Global Financial Stability Report

Select the correct option –

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

Q.2) Solution (a)

Name of Report	Publisher
World Development Report	World Bank
Global Economic Prospect	World Bank
World Economic Outlook	International Monetary Fund (IMF)
Global Financial Stability Report	International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Q.3) The Instrument in Support of Trade Exchanges (INSTEX) is associated with:

- a) A bilateral trade mechanism established to resolve trade tensions between USA and China
- b) A bilateral currency swap agreement between India and Japan.
- c) A payment facility established under joint efforts of India and Iran
- d) A payment mechanism being setup by the European Union to secure trade with Iran

Q.3) Solution (d)

Basic Information:

- On January 31, 2019, the foreign ministers of France, Germany and the UK announced the creation of the Instrument for Supporting Trade Exchanges (Instex) to facilitate legitimate trade with Iran without breaching US trade sanctions. The explicit purpose of the mechanism is to help salvage the Iran nuclear deal.
- Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden sign up to INSTEX mechanism that sidesteps US sanctions.
- The Paris-based Instex functions as a clearing house that allows Iran to continue to sell oil and import other products or services in exchange.

Q.4) Trade Policy Review (TPR), which is often seen in news, is an important mechanism under which of the following organizations?

- a) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- b) World Economic Forum (WEF)
- c) Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)
- d) World Trade Organization (WTO)

Q.4) Solution (d)

The second and final Session of India's seventh Trade Policy Review (TPR) was concluded recently at the World Trade Organization in Geneva. The TPR is an important mechanism under the WTO's monitoring function in which member countries' trade and related policies are examined by the WTO with an aim to contribute towards improved adherence to WTO rules, while providing constructive feedback to the Member under review.

Q.5) The producer support estimate (PSE), an indicator of the annual monetary value of gross transfers from consumers and taxpayers to agricultural producers, are updated and published annually by –

- a) Food and Agriculture Organization
- b) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
- c) NITI Aayog
- d) Department of Economic Affairs

Q.5) Solution (a)

The producer support estimate (PSE) is an indicator of the annual monetary value of gross transfers from consumers and taxpayers to agricultural producers, measured at the farm gate level, arising from policy measures that support agriculture, regardless of their nature,

objectives or impacts on farm production or income. Examples include market price support, and payments based on output, area planted, animal numbers, inputs, or farm income.

PSEs, which are updated and published annually by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, can be expressed in monetary terms: as a ratio to the value of gross farm receipts valued at farm gate prices, including budgetary support (percentage PSE); or, as a ratio to the value of gross farm receipts valued at world market prices, without budgetary support.

OECD's Producer Support Estimate (PSE) is the only available source of internationally comparable information on support levels in agriculture.

Q.6) Logistics Performance Index is released by

- a) World Economic Forum
- b) World Bank
- c) United Nations Development Programme
- d) World Trade Organisation

Q.6) Solution (b)

The Logistics Performance Index is an interactive benchmarking tool created to help countries identify the challenges and opportunities they face in their performance on trade logistics and what they can do to improve their performance. The LPI is based on a worldwide survey of operators on the ground (global freight forwarders and express carriers), providing feedback on the logistics "friendliness" of the countries in which they operate and those with which they trade. It is published by World Bank.

Q.7) With reference to International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) consider on the following statements:

1. It is a subsidiary organization of United Nations (UNO) and thus works under it.
2. Its primary objective is to provide international safeguards against any kind of nuclear use.
3. Signature and ratification of NPT is one of pre conditions for membership in the IAEA.

Select the correct option from given below:

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

d) None of the above

Q.7) Solution (d)

IAEA is an international organization that seeks to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy, and to inhibit its use for any military purpose, including nuclear weapons. It was established as an autonomous organization in 1957 through its own international treaty, the IAEA Statute.

The IAEA has its headquarters in Vienna, Austria. It is independent of the United Nations but reports to both the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) and Security Council (UNSC).

Statement (3) is also incorrect as there are no such pre conditions for membership in the IAEA.

Q.8) India had recently acceded to the Hong Kong International Convention (HKC), which is associated with -

- a) global standards for safe and environmentally-sound ship recycling
- b) equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all civil and political rights
- c) governing actions to combat climate change through adaptation and mitigation efforts directed at control of emission of GreenHouse Gases (GHGs)
- d) elimination of racial discrimination and the promotion of understanding among all races

Q.8) Solution (a)

The Hong Kong International Convention for the safe and environmentally sound recycling of ships, or Hong Kong Convention is a multilateral convention adopted in 2009. The conference that created the convention was attended by 63 countries, and overseen by the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

The Hong Kong Convention recognised that ship recycling is the most environmentally sound way to dispose of a ship at the end of its life, as most of the ship's materials can be reused. However, it sees current methods as unacceptable.

Q.9) Consider the following statement regarding 'India – Mauritius bilateral relation' –

1. The India-Mauritius Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement (CECPA) will be the first trade Agreement to be signed by India with a country in Africa.
2. India is the 1st largest import trading partner of Mauritius.

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.9) Solution (a)

Basics

India – Mauritius Trade relation

The India-Mauritius CECPA will be the first trade Agreement to be signed by India with a country in Africa. The Agreement is a limited agreement, which will cover Trade in Goods, Rules of Origin, Trade in Services, Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures, Dispute Settlement, Movement of Natural Persons, Telecom, Financial services, Customs Procedures and Cooperation in other Areas.

Mauritius is an important development partner of India. India had extended a 'Special Economic Package' of USD 353 million to Mauritius in 2016. The new Supreme Court building project is one of the five projects being implemented under this package and was jointly inaugurated by Prime Minister Narendra Modi.

Statement Analysis

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
The India-Mauritius CECPA will be the first trade Agreement to be signed by India with a country in Africa.	India is 2 nd largest import trading partner with Mauritius with 13.85% share, while China with 16.69% share is largest trading partner.

Q.10) Consider the following statements with respect to World Customs Organisation (WCO)

1. It is an United Nations body to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of Customs administrations
2. It is headquartered in Brussels, Belgium

3. It is the only international organization with competence in Customs matters

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.10) Solution (b)

The World Customs Organization (WCO), established in 1952 as the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC) is an independent intergovernmental body whose mission is to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of Customs administrations.

As the global centre of Customs expertise, the WCO is the only international organization with competence in Customs matters and can rightly call itself the voice of the international Customs community.

The WCO has divided its Membership into six Regions. Each of the six Regions is represented by a regionally elected Vice-Chairperson to the WCO Council.

Q.11) Consider the following institutions:

- 1. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- 2. World Trade Organisation
- 3. International Monetary Fund
- 4. Asian Development Bank
- 5. Asian Infrastructure and Investment Bank

Which of the above are considered as the 'Bretton Woods Twins'?

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

Q.11) Solution (c)

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) was set up along with the World Bank (IBRD) after the Second World War to assist in the reconstruction of war-ravaged countries. Leaders felt that financial stability was best achieved when countries worked in an environment of interdependence.

The two organisations – IMF and IBRD – were agreed to be set up at a conference in Bretton Woods in the US. Hence, they are known as the Bretton Woods twins.

Q.12) Consider the following statements about International Monetary Fund (IMF):

1. It provides technical assistance and expert advice to members in need.
2. It is involved in surveillance of monetary policies of member nations.
3. It directly intervenes in the monetary systems of members, if they are found to tinker with global financial stability.

Choose the correct statements using the codes given below

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

Q.12) Solution (d)

International Monetary Fund aims to reducing global poverty, encouraging international trade, and promoting financial stability and economic growth.

IMF has three main functions:

1. overseeing economic development,
2. lending, and
3. capacity development.

Through economic surveillance, the IMF monitors developments that affect member economies as well as the global economy as a whole.

IMF lends to its member nations with balance of payment problems so they can strengthen their economies.

The group also provides assistance, policy advice, and training through its various technical assistance programs.

IMF does not directly intervene in the monetary system of members. Any suggestion or conditioning is done only when the member asks for monetary and technical assistance.

Q.13) Consider the following statements regarding Special Drawing Rights (SDR):

1. SDRs are the reserve currency units of the IMF.
2. The value of one SDR is based on the currency values of US dollar, Euro, Japanese yen, British pound and Renminbi.
3. SDR basket is reviewed every five years so as to reflect the current status of currencies.
4. SDR is also the official currency of IMF and can be traded in the forex market.

Choose the correct statements using the codes given below

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

Q.13) Solution (b)

Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) is the IMF's unit of account and not a currency.

- The currency value of the SDR is determined by summing the values in U.S. dollars, based on market exchange rates, of a SDR basket of currencies.
- SDR basket of currencies includes the U.S. dollar, Euro, Japanese yen, pound sterling and the Chinese renminbi (included in 2016).
- The SDR currency value is calculated daily (except on IMF holidays or whenever the IMF is closed for business) and the valuation basket is reviewed and adjusted every five years.

Q.14) International Monetary Fund (IMF) seeks certain conditions when providing financial resources. Which of the following are those conditions?

1. Austerity measures
2. Privatisation
3. Currency convertibility
4. Trade restriction

Choose the correct answer using the codes given below

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

Q.14) Solution (c)

Some of the conditions for structural adjustment can include:

- Cutting expenditures or raising revenues, also known as austerity.
- Focusing economic output on direct export and resource extraction,
- Devaluation of currencies,
- Trade liberalisation, or lifting import and export restrictions (not trade restrictions)
- Increasing the stability of investment (by supplementing foreign direct investment with the opening of domestic stock markets),
- Balancing budgets and not overspending,
- Removing price controls and state subsidies,
- Privatization, or divestiture of all or part of state-owned enterprises,
- Enhancing the rights of foreign investors vis-a-vis national laws,
- Improving governance and fighting corruption.

These conditions are known as the Washington Consensus.

Q.15) Which of the following has announced to introduce 'Central Bank Digital Currencies' framework (CBDC) for policymakers?

- a) World Bank
- b) World Economic Forum
- c) Asian Development Bank
- d) G-20

Q.15) Solution (b)

The World Economic Forum (WEF) is introducing a toolkit for policymakers looking to implement central bank digital currencies (CBDCs). This was announced during the ongoing WEF conference in Davos, Switzerland.

Q.16) Consider the following statements about Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD):

1. The Paris based institution (OECD) was established to run the US-financed Marshall Plan post WW-II.
2. Most of OECD countries are high-income and high-human development countries.
3. India was admitted into OECD post 1991 financial reforms.

Choose the correct statement/s using the codes given below

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

Q.16) Solution (d)

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

- The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is a group of 34 member countries that discuss and develop economic and social policy.
- OECD members are democratic countries that support free-market economies.
- In 1948, in the aftermath of World War II, the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) was established to administer the predominantly U.S.-funded Marshall Plan for post-war reconstruction on the continent. Its successor OECD established on Dec. 14, 1960, by 18 European nations plus the United States and Canada carried on the same work forward. It has expanded over time to include members from South America and the Asia-Pacific region. It includes most of the highly developed economies.
- India is one of the many non-member economies with which the OECD has working relationships in addition to its member countries. The OECD has been co-operating with India since 1995. Note that India is not admitted to OECD yet. Hence third statement is incorrect.

Q.17) Consider the following 'Rounds of Talk':

1. Havana Round
2. Dillon Round
3. Kennedy Round
4. Uruguay Round

Above 'rounds of talk' are associated with which of the following entities?

- a) World Trade Organisation
- b) International Monetary Fund

- c) General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
- d) Latin American Free Trade Zone

Q.17) Solution (c)

During the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) years, eight rounds of tariff negotiations were held between 1947 and 1994:

Geneva (1947), Annecy (1949), Torquay (1950-51), Geneva (1956), Geneva (1960-61) - also known as the Dillon Round, the Kennedy Round (1964-67), the Tokyo Round (1973-79) and the Uruguay Round (1986-94). Finally, the Uruguay round of talks helped establish WTO in 1995.

Q.18) Which of the following differences between General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and World Trade Organization (WTO) are correct?

1. While GATT rules are confined to trade, rules of WTO include services and aspects of intellectual property along with the goods.
2. Both are International Organizations based in Geneva.

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 (a)

GATT can be described as a set of rules, multilateral trade agreement, that came into force, to encourage international trade and remove cross-country trade barriers. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) is a legal agreement between many countries. It's not an organization.

WTO is an international organization, that came into existence to oversee and liberalize trade between countries.

Q.19) Consider the following principles of World Trade Organization (WTO):

1. Most Favoured Nation: countries cannot normally discriminate between their trading partners.

2. National Treatment: Imported and locally-produced goods should be treated equally.

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.19) Solution (c)

Most-favoured-nation (MFN): treating other people equally

- Under the WTO agreements, countries cannot normally discriminate between their trading partners. Grant someone a special favour (such as a lower customs duty rate for one of their products) and you have to do the same for all other WTO members.
- This principle is known as most-favoured-nation (MFN) treatment National treatment: Treating foreigners and locals equally

National treatment: Treating foreigners and locals equally

- Imported and locally-produced goods should be treated equally — at least after the foreign goods have entered the market. The same should apply to foreign and domestic services, and to foreign and local trademarks, copyrights and patents. This principle of “national treatment” (giving others the same treatment as one’s own nationals) is also found in all the three main WTO agreements (Article 3 of GATT, Article 17 of GATS and Article 3 of TRIPS), although once again the principle is handled slightly differently in each of these.

Q.20) Which of the following mechanisms under the WTO framework is/are considered legal and fair?

- 1. Special Safeguard Mechanism
- 2. Anti-dumping duties
- 3. Countervailing duties
- 4. Public stockholding of food

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.20) Solution (d)

A Special Safeguard Mechanism (SSM) is a protectionist tool under WTO that will allow developing countries to increase tariffs temporarily to suppress import surges or price falls. It is especially used for agricultural imports that cause damages to the country's farmers.

An anti-dumping duty is a protectionist tariff that a domestic government imposes on foreign imports that it believes are priced below fair market value. It is legal under WTO framework.

Countervailing Duties (CVDs) are tariffs levied on imported goods to offset subsidies made to producers of these goods in the exporting country. CVDs are meant to level the playing field between domestic producers of a product and foreign producers of the same product who can afford to sell it at a lower price because of the subsidy they receive from their government. As export subsidies are considered to be an unfair trade practice, the World Trade Organization (WTO), CVDs are legal under WTO.

Since 2013, WTO members have agreed to negotiate and find a permanent solution to the issue of public stockholding programmes for food security purposes. Under these programmes, developing countries purchase and stockpile food, and distribute it to people in need.

Q.21) Consider the following statement about 'Initiatives towards equality of disabled persons':

1. UDID portal have been notified under Right of Person with Disability Act, 2016.
2. UDID portal will ensure complete digitisation of Certificates of disability.
3. India has signed United Nation Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.21) Solution (d)

About UDID (Unique Disability ID) Portal

- "Unique ID for Persons with Disabilities" project is being implemented with a view of creating a National Database for PwDs, and to issue a Unique Disability Identity Card to each person with disabilities.
- The project will also help in stream-lining the tracking of physical and financial progress of beneficiary at all levels of hierarchy of implementation.
- It **will ensure complete digitization of certification of disability to achieve pan-India validity** to ensure access to govt schemes.
- It is in line with Incheon Strategy for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and Pacific.
- A **notification under Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPWD) Act, 2016 has made mandatory for all States/UTs to grant certificate of disability through online mode only using UDID (Unique Disability ID).**

India is a signatory to

- **United Nations Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD).**
- Declaration on the Full Participation and Equality of People with Disabilities Asia-Pacific Region.
- Biwako Millennium working towards an inclusive, barrier free and rights-based society,

Q.22) Millisecond Pulsars often seen in news is related to:

- a) Neutron Stars
- b) Arteries related to Lower Body Circulation
- c) Newly found insects
- d) Type of invasive weed

Q.22) Solution (b)

Explanation:

Millisecond Pulsars

A group of astronomers has discovered 8 millisecond pulsars located within dense clusters of stars, known as "globular clusters". Millisecond pulsars remain the most rapidly rotating neutron star (refer to the infographics) presently known to man.

Q.23) Consider the following statements about 'Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD)':

1. It is caused by bacteria which affect cattle.
2. Human will not be affected by this disease.
3. There is no treatment available for this disease.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.23) Solution (c)

Explanation:

Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD)

- LSD is caused by the pox virus which affects cattle and buffalo and is spreading through blood transmission by mosquitoes, houseflies, and lice. (So, Statement 1 is incorrect)
- Humans are not at risk of developing LSD.
- The disease has various implications like decreased milk production causing significant economic loss to farmers.
- The disease, currently, has no treatment. Hence, prevention by vaccination is the only effective means to control the spread.
- The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) has declared it as a notifiable disease.

Q.24) Consider the following statement about 'Hoolock Gibbon':

1. This is the only ape found in India.
2. In India, they are found in Western Ghats.
3. Eastern Hoolock Gibbon is listed as Endangered under IUCN Red List.

Which of the above given statement is/are incorrect?

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

Q.24) Solution (d)

Explanation

About Hoolock Gibbon

- The tailless Hoolock Gibbon is the only ape found in India. **(So, Statement 1 is correct)**
- The primate is native to eastern Bangladesh, Northeast India and Southwest China.
- The Hoolock Gibbon is categorised into two types:
- Western Hoolock Gibbon:
 - It inhabits in all the **states of the north-east, restricted between the south of the Brahmaputra River and east of the Dibang River**. And outside India, it is found in eastern Bangladesh and north-west Myanmar.
 - It is listed as Endangered under the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List.
- Eastern Hoolock Gibbon:
 - It inhabits **specific pockets of Arunachal Pradesh and Assam in India**, and in southern China and north-east Myanmar outside India. **(So, Statement 2 is incorrect)**
 - It is listed as **Vulnerable under the IUCN Redlist**. **(So, Statement 3 is incorrect)**
 - In India, both the species are listed on Schedule 1 of the Indian (Wildlife) Protection Act 1972.

Q.25) Consider the following statement about “Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)”:

1. It is a central sector scheme focused on holistic growth of horticulture.
2. National Horticulture Mission is part of this Mission.
3. APEDA is implementing schemes under this mission.

Which of the above given statement is/are correct?

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

Q.25) Solution (b)

Explanation:

About Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)

- Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) is a **Centrally Sponsored Scheme** for the holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, root & tuber crops, mushrooms, etc. **(So, Statement 1 is incorrect)**
- Funding pattern: Centre (60%) States (40%); for North Eastern States and Himalayan States: centre(90%) states 10%).
- Schemes under MIDH: **National Horticulture Mission (NHM)**; Horticulture Mission for North East & Himalayan States (HMNEH) etc. **(So, Statement 2 is correct)**
- **National Horticulture Board (NHB)** is implementing various schemes under MIDH. **(So, Statement 3 is incorrect)**
- Recent Initiative under MIDH: cluster development programme, credit push through Agri Infra Fund, formation and promotion of FPOS.

Q.26) Consider the following statement regarding 'H1-B visa' –

1. Person having degree below Bachelor's degree can't be given H1-B visa.
2. Maximum period allowed to work under this Visa in US is 6 years.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) All of the Above
- d) None of the Above

Q.26) Solution (c)

Explanation:

About H1-B Visa

- The US H-1B visa is a **non-immigrant visa** that allows US companies to employ graduate level workers in specialty occupations.
- Specialty occupations requires
 - Theoretical or technical expertise in specialized fields such as in IT, finance, accounting, architecture, engineering, mathematics, science, medicine, etc.

- Any professional level job that usually requires you to have a bachelor's degree or higher can come under the H-1B visa for specialty occupations. (So, Statement 1 is correct)
- H-1B visa holders can bring their spouse and children less than 21 years of age to the US under the H-4 Visa category as dependents.
- H1-B Visa workers can work in United States for a maximum period of 6 years. (Hence, Statement 2 is correct)

Q.27) Consider the following statements about 'Startup India Seed Fund Scheme':

1. It has been launched by SIDBI.
2. The major focus of the scheme is on Tier 1 cities.
3. Grant upto Rs 5 Crore will be provided to the eligible incubators.

Which of the following statement is/are incorrect?

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

Q.27) Solution (c)

Explanation:

About Startup India Seed Fund Scheme

- Ministry of Commerce & Industry launched -by DPIIT (Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade) **(Hence, Statement 1 is incorrect)**
- Objective: To provide financial assistance to start-ups for proof of concept, prototype development, product trials, market entry, and commercialization.
- Scheme will create a robust start-up ecosystem in Tier 2 and Tier 3 regions of India. **(Hence, Statement 2 is incorrect)**
- Novel feature: Grants of up to Rs 5 crore shall be provided to the eligible incubators. **(Hence, Statement 3 is correct)**

Q.28) Global Report on Food Crises is released by:

- a) Food and Agriculture Organisation
- b) Global Network Against Food Crises
- c) World Health Organization
- d) United Nations World Food Programme

Q.28) Solution (b)

Explanation

About Global Report on Food Crises

- Report by: Global Network Against Food Crises (GNAFC)
- Purpose: Zero Hunger goals of the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030.
- They share analysis and knowledge on tackling hunger issues.
- It is associated with UN but indirectly. It is alliance of the UN, the EU, governmental and non-governmental agencies

Q.29) Consider the following statements about 'Used Oil':

1. Expression of Interest (EIO) Scheme aims for financial inclusion of Biofuel generator.
2. National Policy of Biofuel 2018 supports production of Biofuel from Used Oils.
3. Use of repeated fried Oil can lead to Alzheimer disease.

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.29) Solution (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Expressions of Interest (EOI) Scheme -- scheme for Procurement of Biodiesel produced from UCO was initiated in 2019, with objective to create an ecosystem for collection and conversion of UCO into Biodiesel and developing entrepreneurship opportunities. **(So, Statement 1 is incorrect)**

Statement 2: National Policy on Biofuels 2018 envisages production of biofuel from UCO. FSSAI's Repurpose Used Cooking Oil (RUCO) project also aims collection of used cooking oil from vendors and food industry to produce biodiesel.

Statement 3: During frying, several properties of oil are altered; total polar compounds are formed on repeated frying. The toxicity of these compounds is associated with several diseases such as hypertension, atherosclerosis, **Alzheimer's disease**, liver diseases.

Q.30) Consider the following statements about 'Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization':

1. It is an inter-governmental organisation comprising of all countries.
2. GAVI has observer status at World Health Assembly.
3. It contrasts with the approach typified by the Alma Ata Declaration, which focuses on the effects of political, social, and cultural systems on health.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.30) Solution (d)

Explanation:

About Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI)

- Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) is a public-private global health partnership with the goal of increasing access to immunisation in poor countries.
- GAVI brings together developing country and donor governments, the World Health Organization, UNICEF, the World Bank, the vaccine industry in both industrialised and developing countries, research and technical agencies, civil society, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and other private philanthropists. (It doesn't include developed countries and all countries are not its member.) (Hence, Statement 1 is incorrect)
- GAVI has observer status at the World Health Assembly. (Hence, Statement 2 is correct)
- It currently supports the immunization of almost half the world's children, giving it power to negotiate better prices for the world's poorest countries and remove the commercial risks that manufacturers faced in serving this market.
- GAVI's approach to public health has been described as business-oriented and

technology-focused, using market-oriented measures, and seeking quantifiable results. This model, termed the "Gates approach" or US-type approach, GAVI is taken to exemplify.

- It contrasts with the approach typified by the Alma Ata Declaration, which focuses on the effects of political, social, and cultural systems on health. (Hence, Statement 3 is correct)

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

Terrorism is the deliberate use or threat of violence against civilians by a non-state entity (individual or group) in pursuit of a political or religious goal. Terrorism—or, more precisely, Salafi-Takfiri terrorism of the type perpetrated by ISIS—is now perceived by people around the globe as the leading danger to their national security. A Pew study published in August 2017 found shares of national publics ranging from 62 percent in Ghana to 88 percent in France—and including 74 percent of U.S. respondents as well as 77 percent of Germans, 74 percent of Indonesians, and 66 percent of Indians—saying that ISIS is the top security threat facing their country.

These concerns have large implications. Even among the world's most advanced democracies, fear of terrorism often intertwined with worries about immigration, particularly from Muslim-majority countries—is a driver of populist nationalism, support for illiberal alternatives, and heightened danger that civil liberties and the rule of law will be eroded. If liberal democracies in Europe, North America, and parts of Asia are especially vulnerable to terrorism, moreover, is that not a warning to other countries pondering liberalization that strengthening rights, freedoms, and legal guarantees could be too risky? Will not a more closed society—one that rejects or curtails such liberal-democratic niceties—be better able to defend itself against the terrorist scourge? At the very least, the relationship between regime types and contemporary trends in terrorism ought to be clearly understood in order to promote better risk analysis and counter-terrorism policy both at home and abroad.

Q.31) According to the passage, what is the driver of popular nationalism?

1. Fear of terrorism.
2. Threat of immigration from Muslim majority countries.

Choose the correct code

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

d) None of the above

Q.31) Solution (c)

The second paragraph of the passage states "Even among the world's most advanced democracies, fear of terrorism—often intertwined with worries about immigration, particularly from Muslim-majority countries—is a driver of populist nationalism....."

Hence option c is the correct answer

Q.32) What is the closest meaning in the dictionary to the word 'scourge'?

- a) Threat
- b) Dispatch
- c) Slain
- d) Binge

Q.32) Solution (a)

Scourge means threat, terror, to punish severely.

Q.33) At what time between 7 and 8 o'clock will the hands of a clock be in the same straight line but, not together?

- a) 5 min past 8
- b) 5(5/11) min past 7
- c) 5(3/11) min past 7
- d) 5(6/11) min past 7

Q.33) Solution (b)

When the hands of the clock are in the same straight line but not together, they are 30-minute spaces apart.

At 7 o'clock, they are 25 min spaces apart.

The minute hand will have to gain only 5 min spaces.

55 min spaces are gained in 60 min

5 min spaces are gained in $(60/55)*5 \text{ min} = 5(5/11) \text{ min}$

Therefore, the required time = $5(5/11) \text{ min past } 7$

Q.34) Anchan and Ananya are two colleagues working in ABC Communications, and each of them earned an investible surplus of Rs 1,50,000 during a certain period. While Ananya is a risk-averse person, Anchan prefers to go for higher return opportunities. Ananya uses her entire savings in Public Provident Fund (PPF) and National Saving Certificates (NSC). It is observed that one-third of the savings made by Ananya in PPF is equal to one-half of her savings in NSC. On the other hand, Anchan distributes his investible funds in share market, NSC and PPF. It is observed that his investment in share market exceeds his savings in NSC and PPF by Rs 20,000 and Rs 40,000 respectively. The difference between the amount invested in NSC by Ananya and Anchan is

- a) 10, 000 Rs
- b) 12, 000 Rs
- c) 18, 000 Rs
- d) 25, 000 Rs

Q.34) Solution (a)

Let 'x' be the amount invested by Anchan in share market. Therefore, the amount invested by him in NSC and PPF will be ' $x - 20,000$ ' and ' $x - 40,000$ ' respectively.

It is given that, $x + (x - 20,000) + (x - 40,000) = 1,50,000$

$x = 70,000$.

Hence, the amount invested by Anchan in NSC = $x - 20,000 = 50,000$.

It is given that one-third of the savings made by Ananya in PPF is equal to one-half of her savings in NSC.

Let 'y' be the amount invested by Ananya in NSC. Then we can say that she invested $(1,50,000 - y)$ in PPF.

$$(1,50,000 - y)/3 = y/2$$

$$\Rightarrow 3,00,000 - 2y = 3y$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 60,000$$

Therefore, the difference between the amount invested in NSC by Ananya and Anchan = $60,000 - 50,000 = \text{Rs } 10,000$.

Hence, option a is correct.

Q.35) Find the missing alphabet:

H	C	?
B	F	E
P	R	T

Select the correct answer:

- a) D
- b) G
- c) S
- d) K

Q.35) Solution (a)

If we assign the each letters their place value in alphabetical order

H=8	C=3	$20/5=4=D$
B=2	F=6	E=5
$P=8 \times 2=16$	$R=3 \times 6=18$	$T=4 \times 5=20$