

# All India MAHA Mock IBPS SO : Rajbhasha Adhikari and Law Officer

**Directions (1-5) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:**

Ten persons sit in two parallel rows containing five persons each in such a way that there is an equal distance between adjacent persons. In first row P, Q, R, S and T are sitting and all of them are facing south direction. In the second row A, B, C, D and E are sitting and all of them are facing north direction. Each person sitting on a row faces another person of the other row, all information not necessarily in the same order.

P sits third to the left of T. The one who faces P sits immediate right of D. No one sits between D and B. Only one person sits between B and C. Q sits second to the left of S. C is not an immediate neighbor of D. A is not an immediate neighbor of B.

**Q1. Who among the following faces S?**

- (a) C
- (b) E
- (c) B
- (d) A
- (e) None of these.

**Q2. How many persons sit between C and the one who faces P?**

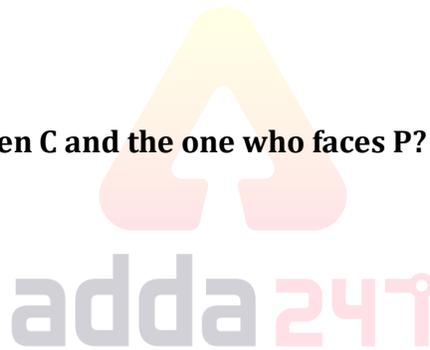
- (a) One
- (b) Three
- (c) Two
- (d) None
- (e) More than three.

**Q3. Who among the following sits third to the right of R?**

- (a) Q
- (b) T
- (c) S
- (d) P
- (e) None of these.

**Q4. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence form a group, Which of the following does not belong to that group?**

- (a) T
- (b) R
- (c) A
- (d) B
- (e) D



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**Q5. Who among the following sits immediate left of the one who faces A?**

- (a) R
- (b) T
- (c) S
- (d) no one
- (e) Q

**Directions (6-10) :** In each of the questions given below, a group of digits is given followed by four combinations of symbols and alphabets (a) , (b) , (c) and (d) . You have to find out which of the four combinations correctly represents the group of digits/letters based on the symbol codes and the conditions given below. If none of the four combinations represents the group of digits correctly, give (e) 'None of these' as the answer.

<b>Digit</b>	6	9	0	5	3	8	1	2	4	7
<b>Symbol/Alphabets</b>	P	O	@	M	N	#	\$	K	B	A

**Conditions for coding**

- (1) if the first digit is odd number and last digit is even number then both are coded as the code of the first digit.
- (2) if first as well as last digit is divisible by '2' then both are coded by code of last digit.
- (3) if first as well as last digit is odd number then code of first and last digit are to be Interchanged.
- (4) if first digit is even number and last digit is odd number then both are coded to be &.
- (5) if first as well as last digit is perfect square then both are coded to be %

**Q6. What is the code for 89047?**

- (a) &O@&B
- (b) &O@B&
- (c) O#B&@
- (d) &@OB&
- (e) None of these.

**Q7. What is the code for 58136?**

- (a) M#\$NM
- (b) NM#\$M
- (c) MN\$#M
- (d) # \$MNM
- (e) None of these.

**Q8. What is the code for 95827?**

- (a) MKAO#
- (b) MA#KO
- (c) OK#MA
- (d) AM#KO
- (e) None of these.

**Q9. What is the code for 87634?**

- (a) BPANB
- (b) PBANB
- (c) BAPNB
- (d) NAPBB
- (e) None of these.

**Q10. What is the code for 65104?**

- (a) BM\$B@
- (b) BM\$@B
- (c) B\$M@B
- (d) BM@\$B
- (e) None of these.

**Directions (11-13) :** In each of the questions below are given some statements followed by two conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

**Q11. Statements: Only a few A is B**

All B is C

Some C is D

**Conclusion:**

**I.** Some C is A

**II.** Some D is B

- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow.



**Q12.**

**Statements:**

Only a few pens are pencil

Some Pencil are eraser

All sharpener is eraser

**Conclusion:**

**I.** Some pens are not pencil

**II.** All pencil can be eraser

- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

**Q13.**

**Statements:**

- Only mobile is laptop
- Some mobile is printer
- Some printer is CPU

**Conclusion:**

- I.** All laptop can be printer
- II.** All CPU can be mobile
- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

**Directions (14-16) :** In each of the questions below are given some statements followed by two conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

**Q14.**

**Statements:**  $A \leq B$ ,  $B < C$ ,  $C > D$ ,  $D \leq E$ ,

**Conclusion**

**I:**  $A < C$  **II:**  $D < B$

- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

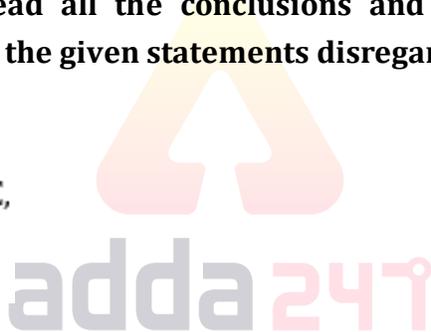
**Q15.**

**Statements:**  $J < K \leq L$ ;  $M < N > L$ ;  $O < M$ ,

**Conclusion**

**I:**  $J < M$  **II:**  $M < N$

- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow.



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**Q16.**

**Statements:**  $Z < B \leq C$ ;  $C \geq D = E$ ;  $E \leq M < S$ ,

**Conclusion**

I:  $Z \leq D$  II:  $D > Z$

- (a) If only conclusion I follows.
- (b) If only conclusion II follows.
- (c) If either conclusion I or II follows.
- (d) If neither conclusion I nor II follows.
- (e) If both conclusions I and II follow.

**Directions (17-21) :** Study the following information carefully and answer the questions below:

Eight persons P, Q, R, S, J, K, L, M lives on ten storey building. ground floor is number one and just above the floor is number 2 and so on till the topmost floor which is number as 10. There are two floors which are vacant. There is a gap of two floor between L and Q who lives immediately below vacant floor. P does not live adjacent to vacant floor. There are three floor gap between R and S. K lives on floor number seven. One person lives between L and K. L lives below M but not immediately below. M lives immediately above S and only one person lives between S and K. Both even number floors are vacant.

**Q17. How many persons lives between S and J?**

- (a) One
- (b) Two
- (c) Three
- (d) None
- (e) Four



**Q18. Who among the following lives just above vacant floor?**

- (a) S
- (b) M
- (c) J
- (d) Both J&K
- (e) K

**Q19. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence they form a group. Which one of the following does not belongs to that group?**

- (a) MS
- (b) PK
- (c) RL
- (d) LJ
- (e) QJ

**Q20. Who among the following lives immediately above R?**

- (a) L
- (b) J
- (c) No one
- (d) M
- (e) P

**Q21. How many persons lives between both vacant floors?**

- (a) One
- (b) Two
- (c) Three
- (d) Four
- (e) None

**Directions (22-26) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:**

Eight persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, are sitting around a circular table facing the center but not necessarily in the same order. They all likes different colors i.e. Pink, blue, black, grey, violet, purple, orange, yellow, but again, not necessarily in the same order.

D sits second to the right of E who likes Pink color. Two persons sits between E and the one who likes violet color. C does not like violet color. The one who likes purple color does not sits opposite to the one who likes violet color. Only three person sits between B and C. B likes purple color. C is not an immediate neighbor of D. D does not like grey color. F and G are immediate neighbor of each other. G and F does not like violet color and G does not sits immediate right of C. The one who likes orange color sits third right of the one who likes grey color. H does not like Grey color. A is not an immediate neighbor of C. The one who likes Black color sits opposite to the one who like orange color.

**Q22. Who among the following likes Yellow color?**

- (a) A
- (b) H
- (c) C
- (d) cannot be determine
- (e) E

**Q23. How many persons sits between the one likes violet color and the one who likes grey color?**

- (a) Three
- (b) None
- (c) One
- (d) More than Three
- (e) None of these.

**Q24. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence they form a group. Which one of the following does not belong to that group?**

- (a) E-Pink
- (b) B-purple
- (c) F-Black
- (d) G-grey
- (e) C-yellow

**Q25. The number of persons sits between H and E is same as the number of persons sits between G and \_\_\_\_?**

- (a) E
- (b) B
- (c) H
- (d) D
- (e) None of these

**Q26. Who among the following sits third to the right of the one who likes Black color?**

- (a) O
- (b) B
- (c) The one who likes purple color
- (d) Either b & c
- (e) None of these

**Directions (27-31) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:**

Eight persons A, B, C, D, P, Q, R, S, are sits around a square table, the one who sits at the corner of the table faces inside and the one who sits at the middle of the table faces outside of the table, but not necessarily in the same order.

P sits third to the right of D. Only one person sits between P and S. One person sits between S and Q. Q does not face inside the table. B sits second to the left of R. R is not an immediate neighbor of P. C and A are immediate neighbor of each other. C does not sit opposite to the one who sits second to the right of Q.

**Q27. How many persons sits between D and B?**

- (a) One
- (b) Two
- (c) Three
- (d) None
- (e) More than three

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**Q28. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence they form a group. Which one of the following does not belongs to that group?**

- (a) A
- (b) P
- (c) S
- (d) R
- (e) Q

**Q29. Who among the following sits third to the left of Q?**

- (a) B
- (b) P
- (c) C
- (d) A
- (e) None of these

**Q30. If S and A interchanged their position then who among the following sits third to the left of S?**

- (a) R
- (b) P
- (c) B
- (d) Q
- (e) None of these.

**Q31. Who among the following sits immediate right of the one who sits opposite to B?**

- (a) Q
- (b) A
- (c) C
- (d) R
- (e) None of these.

**Directions (32-34) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:**

Seven members i.e. A, B, C, D, E, F and G are in a family, C is sister in law of E. G is brother of F. D is son in law of A, F is grandson of B. D and E are siblings of different gender. B is mother of C.

**Q32. What is the relation of G with respect to A ?**

- (a) Grandson
- (b) Granddaughter
- (c) Mother
- (d) Father
- (e) None of these

**Q33. Who is mother of F?**

- (a) A
- (b) C
- (c) B
- (d) E
- (e) None of these

**Q34. What is the relation of G with respect to D ?**

- (a) Son in law
- (b) Son
- (c) Father
- (d) Mother
- (e) None of these

**Directions (35-39) : Study the following information carefully to answer the questions given below.**

A word arrangement machine when given an input line of words rearranges them following a particular rule in each step. The following is an illustration of input and rearrangement.

**Input: Kerala based sentence fillers pattern ratio**

Step I. 18 19 14 12 20 20

Step II. 7 8 3 1 2 2

Step III. 49 64 9 1 4 4

Step IV. 59 74 19 11 14 14

Step V. 4 3 8 0 3 3

And step V is the last step of this arrangement.

As per the rules followed in the above steps, find out in each of the following questions the appropriate step for the given input.

**Input: column Thursday series blood square month**

**Q35. What will be the sum of the numbers which is second from the right end in step II and third from the right end in step IV?**

- (a) 30
- (b) 29
- (c) 28
- (d) 27
- (e) None of these

**Q36. What will be the difference of the numbers which is fourth from right end in step III and sixth from left end in Step V?**

- (a) 65
- (b) 58
- (c) 80
- (d) 41
- (e) None of these

**Q37. Which of the following number will be third from the left end in step III?**

- (a) 16
- (b) 49
- (c) 0
- (d) 9
- (e) None of these

**Q38. Which of the following element will be third from the right end in step II?**

- (a) 4
- (b) 6
- (c) 5
- (d) 8
- (e) None of these

**Q39. What will be the difference of the numbers which is sixth from right end in step II and fifth from right end in Step V?**

- (a) 3
- (b) 6
- (c) 1
- (d) 2
- (e) None of these

**Directions (40-41) :** Each of the questions below consists of a question and two statements numbered I, and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both statements and Give answer:

**Q40.** F, T, Y, I, and U have different height, who among them is the tallest?

I.F is taller than I. T is taller than Y. Y is shorter than F. I is shorter than U.

II.F is taller than Y. I is shorter than F,Y is shorter than T

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- (a) If the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question
- (b) If the data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question
- (c) If the data either in I or II alone are sufficient to answer the question
- (d) If the data in both the statements together are needed.
- (e) If the data in neither I nor II is sufficient.

**Q41. How is “error” coded in the given code language?**

I. “There are lots error” is coded as “re ae st ro” and ‘we will have error’ is coded as “ro mt yu er”

II. ‘are these error’ is coded as “ae th ro” and “these are best” is coded as ‘th ae st’

- (a) If the data in statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question
- (b) If the data in statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question
- (c) If the data either in I or II alone are sufficient to answer the question
- (d) If the data in both the statements together are needed.
- (e) If the data in neither I nor II is sufficient.

**Directions (42-46) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:**

Eight persons M, N, O, P, S, U, T and R were born on four different months i.e January, March, April and July on two different dates i.e. 4<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> of these months and they like different places i.e. Jaipur, Delhi, manali, Mumbai, Goa, Kerala, Leh and Assam but not necessarily in the same order. P does not like Mumbai. Both O and R were born after N. M was born before T. M like Manali, two persons were born between the one who like Delhi and the one who like Leh, No one was born between the one who like Assam and the one who like Mumbai but they were born on two different months. The one who like Goa was born after the one who like Jaipur but before the one who like Kerala. The one who like Assam and the one Delhi were not born in the same month. R does not like Assam. The one who like Leh was born on 4<sup>th</sup> of April. One person was born between the one who like Leh and P. One person was born between P and U . Two persons were born between N and S, N was not born on an odd number date. S was not born on 9<sup>th</sup> of April. One person was born between O and R.

**Q42. Who among the following person like Kerala?**

- (a) O
- (b) N
- (c) S
- (d) U
- (e) None of these

**Q43. Who among the following person was born on 9<sup>th</sup> of March?**

- (a) S
- (b) R
- (c) T
- (d) M
- (e) None of these

**Q44. How many persons were born between M and T?**

- (a) None
- (b) Four
- (c) Three
- (d) One
- (e) None of these

**Q45. Who among the following person like Goa?**

- (a) O
- (b) U
- (c) P
- (d) S
- (e) None of these

**Q46. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence form a group find the one which does not belong to that group?**

- (a) M
- (b) N
- (c) P
- (d) U
- (e) T

**Directions (47-49) : Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:**

M is 3m to the North West of P. T is 5m to the north of K. C is 5m to the west of T. F is 4m to the north east of K. P is 3m to the south of C.

**Q47. What is the direction of M with respect to K?**

- (a) South
- (b) North
- (c) North west
- (d) North east
- (e) East

**Q48. What is the shortest distance between C and K?**

- (a)  $5\sqrt{2}$ m
- (b)  $5\sqrt{5}$ m
- (c) 4m
- (d) 4.5m
- (e) None of these

**Q49. What is the direction of T with respect to P?**

- (a) North
- (b) North east
- (c) East
- (d) South
- (e) None of these

**Q50. In the word 'Argument', how many pairs of the letters have the same number of letters between them in the word as in alphabet (from forward and backward both direction)**

- (a) Four
- (b) Two
- (c) None
- (d) Three
- (e) More than four

**Directions (51-60) : Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions. Some words are given in bold to help you answer the questions.**

The economic slowdown has pushed many people to demand more structural reforms from the government. But what exactly counts as a structural reform? Former Finance Minister P. Chidambaram stated that the government does not understand what structural reforms mean. He also said that only a handful of reforms in the last few decades can really be classified as major structural reforms. Few critics of the government, however, care to elaborate on what they mean by structural reforms and why such reforms are so important. At best, they spell out land and labour reforms without offering a broader framework for a structural reform programme. This has led not only to the portrayal of incremental reforms as radical structural reforms that will improve growth, but also to the adoption of bad reforms that only benefit special interest groups at the cost of the overall economy as actual structural reforms.

When economists talk about structural reforms, what they mean are reforms that free the economy from the control of the government and allow markets to **allocate** resources. The classical liberal economists of the 19th century believed that a minimalist 'night-watchman' state that limited its role strictly to the efficient provision of police, and courts that protected people's property rights and enforced contracts, could bring economic prosperity. Some even argued that the marketplace, in which multiple businesses compete to provide goods and services to consumers, can also offer better policing and legal services than an inefficient monopoly like the government. When Prime Minister Narendra Modi promised "minimum government, maximum governance" before he assumed power in 2014, the expectation was that he would turn India into a free market paradise. But in the last five and a half years, the role of the government in the economy has only increased significantly with measures such as demonetisation and GST severely undermining people's economic right to own what they earn.

A minimalist or limited government, in the classical sense, however, would allow private individuals to own and exploit all economic resources. No sector of the economy would be shielded from private

ownership and there would be an active attempt to disinvest almost all the assets that are under the control of the government. It would allow individuals to freely buy and sell anything they wish at whatever price they deem fit through voluntary trade. People will also be allowed to keep almost all of what they earn from such free trade, and private contracts rather than **onerous** government regulations would be allowed to regulate commerce. Such **unfettered** free trade, while it benefits consumers, will likely create winners and losers among producers. A minimalist government, however, will have no legal powers to save any business, whether small or large, from failure. People will be allowed to freely enter or exit a market as they wish and compete against anyone they want. Such genuine free market competition would ensure that the production of goods and services rises, prices fall, and the standard of living of the masses increases many-fold as a result. It was through such a drastic cut-down in the role of the government in the economy that countries such as Hong Kong, Singapore, New Zealand and China managed to achieve great economic prosperity.

The government has **flaunted** its performance in the World Bank's 'Ease of Doing Business' ranking to prove its commitment to reforming the economy. But India's performance in the 'Index of Economic Freedom' ranking (129 out of 180 countries) , which cannot be easily influenced by **cosmetic changes** to a few laws, should be of concern. The ranking, which measures the degree to which an economy is market-oriented, also classifies India as a "mostly unfree" economy. If genuine structural reforms are to be expected, economic freedom should become the guiding principle of policymaking.

**Q51. What are the results of land and labour reforms without a proper and comprehensive agenda?**

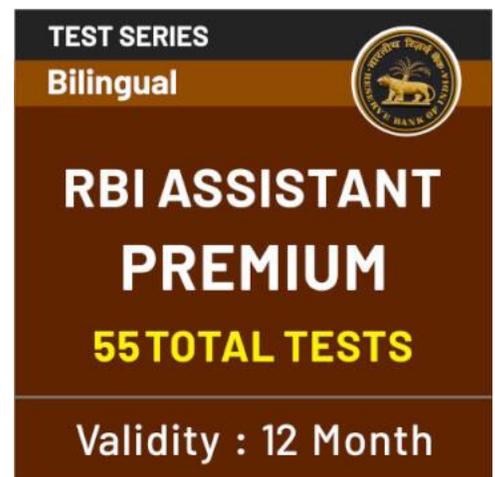
- (a) Development of policies which cosmetically appear to be radically progress oriented.
- (b) Benefitting certain interest groups putting the entire economy at stake.
- (c) Advanced structural reforms to promote all over growth.
- (d) Both (a) and (b)
- (e) None of these

**Q52. What are the markers of economic prosperity according to classical liberal economists?**

- (a) Efficacy in provisioning of policing
- (b) Courts giving a protection to every individual's property right.
- (c) Proper implementation of contracts
- (d) High intervention by the state.
- (e) All (a) , (b) , and (c)

**Q53. How has the government increased its role in the economy since past few years?**

- (a) Demonetisation
- (b) Introduction of GST
- (c) Undermining right of people to own their earnings
- (d) Both (a) and (b)
- (e) None of these



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**Q54. What are the traits of a minimalist government?**

- (a) Allowance of using economic resources
- (b) Disinvestment from the assets which are government controlled
- (c) Not using legal powers for protecting failures of businesses
- (d) Permitting people to own most of the part of their earnings.
- (e) All of the above

**Q55. Which of the following statements can summarize the given passage?**

- (a) Ranking of World Bank's 'Ease of Doing Business'
- (b) Better policymaking with minimalist form of government.
- (c) In pursuit of structural reforms, economic freedom should become the guiding principle of policymaking.
- (d) Role of a minimalist government for nation building
- (e) None of these

**Q56. Which of the following statements best describe the cosmetic changes highlighted in the passage?**

- (a) India cannot improve its performance in the 'Index of Economic Freedom' ranking, merely by changing the appearance of few laws and not working on their basic needs.
- (b) India can improve its performance in performance in the 'Index of Economic Freedom' ranking, by giving a touch up to some of the laws.
- (c) India's ranking in the 'Index of Economic Freedom' is of huge concern therefore; it should begin to consider some changes in the outer appearance of the law and order.
- (d) India's ranking in the 'Index of Economic Freedom' is great therefore; it should start taking cosmetic surgeries for better rankings.
- (e) None of these

**Directions (57-58) : Choose the word among the options which is most similar in meaning with the given word.**

**Q57. Allocate**

- (a) Determine
- (b) Measuring
- (c) Designate
- (d) Misconduct
- (e) None of these

**Q58. Onerous**

- (a) Opponent
- (b) Oppressive
- (c) Punished
- (d) Effortless
- (e) None of these

**Directions (59-60) : Choose the word among the options which is most opposite in meaning with the given word.**

**Q59. Unfettered**

- (a) Benign
- (b) Frivolous
- (c) Unchecked
- (d) Restricted
- (e) None of these

**Q60. Flaunted**

- (a) Hiding
- (b) Flourished
- (c) Branded
- (d) Paraded
- (e) None of these

**Directions (61-65) : Read the following passage and answer the following questions.**

The Union Cabinet recently approved a proposal to end the constitutional provisions that guarantee the reservation of two seats for the Anglo-Indian community in the Lok Sabha and in State Assemblies. The decision not to renew this provision was based on the view that the community is doing well and does not need these political reservations. Our view is that this premise is inaccurate. While Census data are not available (as Anglo-Indians are no longer identified as a separate category in the Census survey) , those working on the ground with members of the community have experience and evidence that tell a different story. And this is supported by the government-commissioned Ministry of Minority Affairs report (2013) on the situation of Anglo-Indians.

Based on surveys conducted among people belonging to the community in a number of cities, the report documented poor economic and social conditions for too many. Among the major challenges and problems faced by people of the community, the report observed, the most significant ones related to identity crisis, lack of employment, educational backwardness, lack of proper facilities and cultural erosion. The document also **implicit** commended the assistance Anglo-Indians receive from their nominated MPs and MLAs, stating that “representatives of the Anglo-Indian community in the State Assemblies and local leaders of the community are working hard for the welfare and progress of the community”.

Nomination of seats for Anglo-Indians in the Lok Sabha was a testament to the fair-minded and forward-looking vision of the founding fathers of the Republic, whose understanding of how to build a successful democracy has rather uniquely stood the test of

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time. Frank Anthony made the case for special representation on behalf of the community following which Mahatma Gandhi agreed to his request for three seats in the Constituent Assembly, thereby giving Anglo-Indians a voice in the creation of India's Constitution.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel as Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas was the person most directly responsible for the granting of these special concessions to this community, scattered across the country. Representing an All-India community, Anthony and his successors in the Lok Sabha used that voice to provide an independent, national view of the interests of India as a whole. Even when supporting their own community's causes, particularly in areas like education, they advanced the national interest and greatly benefited the country. The presence of Anglo-Indian MLAs in many State legislatures similarly provided a constructive pro-national voice, less tied to parochialism or provincialism, and emphatically against linguistic and religious separatism and similar narrowly communal interests. Unfortunately, the present Lok Sabha has no representation from this community.

In recent years, under its current president-in-chief, Barry O'Brien, the All-India Anglo-Indian Association has continued to expand, creating and promoting positive political engagement. Other community organisations have also been engaged in such work. It would be a great loss to the nation if these voices were to be further marginalised by hasty decisions premised on short-term political considerations.

**Q61. On what basis was the non-renewal of constitutional provisions of reservation for Anglo-Indians decided?**

- (a) The community is against getting jobs on the basis of reservations.
- (b) The Anglo-Indian community has its own reservations policy.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) The Anglo-Indian community is doing well and doesn't require any special attention.
- (e) None of these

**Q62. What were the findings of surveys conducted among Anglo-India community?**

- (a) Deprived conditions at economic and social level
- (b) Identity issues and unemployment
- (c) Backwardness in education and destruction of culture
- (d) None of these
- (e) All (a) , (b) , and (c)

**Q63. Why were the constitutional provisions made for Anglo-Indians?**

- (a) To have a more inclusive society, where Anglo Indians could voice their opinions further promoting a more democratic India.
- (b) The founding members of the constitution took the decision with a far-sighted vision.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) The Anglo-Indians were given seats in the Constituent Assembly to improve their conditions.
- (e) None of these

**Q64. Which of the following is the most suitable title for the given passage?**

- (a) Issues of Anglo-Indian community
- (b) Anglo-Indian community and its role in the constitution
- (c) Reservations need to continue for Anglo-Indians
- (d) Weak political will for the Anglo-Indian community
- (e) None of these

**Q65. Which of the following words can replace the word implicit as highlighted in the passage?**

- (a) Encouraging
- (b) Explicitly
- (c) Enhanced
- (d) Estranged
- (e) None of these

**Directions (66-70) : Read the following passage and answer the following questions.**

The NITI Aayog was formed to bring fresh ideas to the government. Its first mandate is to act as a think tank. It can be visualised as a funnel through which new and innovative ideas come from all possible sources — industry, academia, civil society or foreign specialists — and flow into the government system for implementation.

We have regular brainstorming sessions with stakeholders from various industries and sectors. Initiatives like Ayushman Bharat, our approach towards artificial intelligence and water conservation measures, and the draft bill to establish the National Medical Commission to replace the Medical Council of India have all been conceptualised in NITI Aayog, and are being taken forward by the respective Ministries.

In that sense, I think of NITI Aayog as an action tank rather than just a think tank. By collecting fresh ideas and sharing them with the Central and State governments, it pushes frontiers and ensures that there is no inertia, which is quite natural in any organisation or institution. If it succeeds, NITI Aayog could emerge as an agent of change over time and contribute to the Prime Minister's agenda of improving governance and implementing innovative measures for better delivery of public services.

We also work to cut across the silos within the government. For example, India still has the largest number of malnourished children in the world. We want to reduce this number vastly, but this requires a huge degree of convergence across a number of Ministries, and between Central and State governments. NITI Aayog is best placed to achieve this convergence and push the agenda forward.

NITI Aayog is also bringing about a greater level of accountability in the system. Earlier, we had 12 Five-Year Plans, but they were mostly evaluated long after the plan period had ended. Hence, there was no real accountability. NITI Aayog has established a Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office which collects data on the performance of various Ministries on a real-time basis. The data are then used at the highest policymaking levels to establish accountability and improve performance. This performance- and outcome-based real-time monitoring and evaluation of government work can have a significant impact on improving the efficiency of governance. Using such data, we also come up with performance-based rankings of States across various verticals to foster a spirit of competitive federalism. That is another big

mandate of NITI Aayog. We identify the best practices in different States in various sectors and then try to replicate them in other States. We also play an important role of being the States' representative in Delhi, and facilitate direct interactions with the line ministries, which can address issues in a relatively shorter time.

The Atal Innovation Mission, which is also established under NITI Aayog, has already done commendable work in improving the innovation ecosystem in India. It has established more than 1,500 Atal Tinkering Labs in schools across the country and this number is expected to go up to 5,000 by March 2019. It has also set up 20 Atal Incubation Centres for encouraging young innovators and start-ups. With its current mandate that is spread across a range of sectors and activities, and with its unique and vibrant work culture, NITI Aayog remains an integral and relevant component of the government's plans to put in place an efficient, transparent, innovative and accountable governance system in the country.

**Q66. What are the functions of the NITI Aayog?**

- (a) Bring new and innovative ideas from various fields such as academia, industry, and civil society
- (b) Flowing the ideas into the system of the government for implementation
- (c) Generating ideas to sustain country's growth
- (d) Both (a) and (b)
- (e) None of these

**Q67. What are the outcomes if the NITI Aayog succeeds in its efforts?**

- (a) Emerge as an agent bringing change with time
- (b) Contribute in improvement of governance
- (c) All (a) , (b) , and (d)
- (d) Implementation of innovative measures
- (e) None of these

**Q68. What can be done to reduce the number of malnourished children?**

- (a) Motivate governments for launching relevant schemes.
- (b) Bringing together the Ministries and the State and Central government as well.
- (c) Taking steps to supervise the schemes
- (d) both (a) and (c)
- (e) None of these

**Q69. How NITI Aayog has brought accountability in the system?**

- (a) Establishment of Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office
- (b) Collection of the data regarding various Ministries' performance
- (c) Bringing about the changes in working of Ministries
- (d) Both (a) and (b)
- (e) None of these

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**Q70. What are the contributions of the NITI Aayog through Atal Innovation Mission?**

- (a) Bringing forward people who are now integral part of the governance
- (b) Establishing around 1500 Atal Tinkering Labs
- (c) Setting up 20 Atal Incubation Centers to encourage start-ups and youth innovators
- (d) Creating a unique working culture
- (e) Both (b) and (c)

**Directions (71-75) :** In each of the question given below, a statement has been given with a blank. Five words have been given in the options following the statement. Choose the most appropriate word that could fit in the statement to make it contextually meaningful and grammatically correct.

**Q71. While economic textbooks have long relied on a utility-maximization model of economic decision-making, Robert J. Shiller and other behavioral economists continue to \_\_\_\_\_ that human behavior is not so simple.**

- (a) barged
- (b) bigot
- (c) exaggeration
- (d) demonstrate
- (e) vindicate

**Q72. Even as the International Monetary Fund warns of a synchronized global slowdown, the wealth of the very rich continues to grow \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) placid
- (b) unabated
- (c) plaintiff
- (d) philanthropic
- (e) none of these

**Q73. Unless Germany can rediscover its tradition of innovation and \_\_\_\_\_ contributions to the arts and sciences, it could end up falling ever further behind in the twenty-first century.**

- (a) apartheid
- (b) racist
- (c) disposable
- (d) groundbreaking
- (e) none of these

**Q74. Given the transformational effects of digitization, it may seem \_\_\_\_\_ to think through the risks before allowing new technologies to take hold.**

- (a) pirate
- (b) hawkish
- (c) inundated
- (d) platonic
- (e) prudent

**Q75. The world is just beginning to recognize the potential of digitally \_\_\_\_\_ data to improve health.**

- (a) undesirable
- (b) compliance
- (c) enhanced
- (d) thwarts
- (e) miraculous

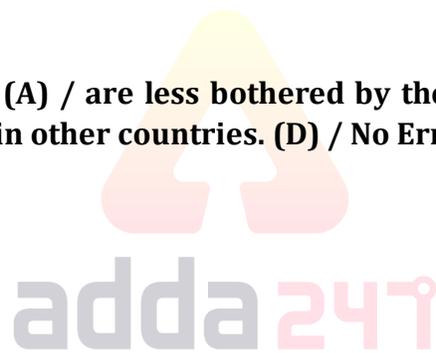
**Directions (76-80) :** In each of the question given below, a sentence is divided in four parts. One of the parts of the sentence may or may not contain a grammatical error. Identify the part of the sentence which contains error. If the given sentence has no error, mark option 'e', as your answer.

**Q76. A Rajya Sabha committee has (A) / objected the overuse of the Central (B) / Armed Police Force (CAPF) for rigorous internal (C) / security and election-related duties. (D) / No Error (E)**

- (a) B
- (b) A
- (c) D
- (d) C
- (e) no error

**Q77. In general, Chinese citizens (A) / are less bothered by the growing (B) / pervasive of facial recognition technology(C) / than in other countries. (D) / No Error (E)**

- (a) D
- (b) C
- (c) B
- (d) A
- (e) no error



**Q78. Real average hourly earnings for nonsupervisory (A) / workers have raised less than 7% over the (B) / decade, while the Dow Jones Industrial (C) / Average has nearly tripled in the same period. (D) / No Error (E)**

- (a) B
- (b) C
- (c) D
- (d) A
- (e) no error

**Q79. We cannot postpone our (A) / protest and united resistance (B) / against this assault on (C) / secularism and democracy. (D) / No Error (E)**

- (a) C
- (b) A
- (c) B
- (d) D
- (e) no error

**Q80. All major investigative stories draw their (A) / strength not only from the relentless (B) / work of reporters but draw their strength also (C) / from conscientious sources. (D) / No Error (E)**

- (a) A
- (b) C
- (c) D
- (d) B
- (e) no error

**Directions (81-85) : Rearrange the following sentences in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below.**

**(A)** As per the information given by fishermen associations in Tamil Nadu and Kerala, over 120 fishermen are dead and about 900 are still missing.

**(B)** When a disaster causes death and destruction, it becomes a calamity beyond human endurance.

**(C)** They were, however, unable to bring several of these bodies back to the shore.

**(D)** Further, fishermen who ventured out into the sea to help in rescue operations reportedly saw bloated bodies floating.

**(E)** In spite of these evidences, the Tamil Nadu government continues to be in denial mode as far as the number of deaths is concerned, although there is some consensus on the number of people missing.

**(F)** This is what happened when cyclone Ockhi struck Kanniyakumari district in Tamil Nadu and parts of Kerala on November 29th night and 30th morning.

**Q81. Which of the following should be the first sentence after rearrangement?**

- (a) B
- (b) D
- (c) A
- (d) F
- (e) C

**Q82. Which of the following should be the third sentence after rearrangement?**

- (a) A
- (b) D
- (c) F
- (d) E
- (e) C

**Q83. Which of the following should be the fourth sentence after rearrangement?**

- (a) B
- (b) E
- (c) F
- (d) C
- (e) D

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**Q84. Which of the following should be the last sentence after rearrangement?**

- (a) F
- (b) E
- (c) A
- (d) D
- (e) C

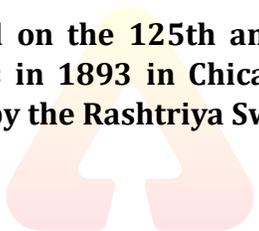
**Q85. Which of the following should be the second sentence after rearrangement?**

- (a) C
- (b) F
- (c) B
- (d) D
- (e) E

**Directions (86-90) :** In the sentences given below, five words have been highlighted and may be placed incorrectly in a sentence. Choose among the options having the correct interchange of the words. If all the words are placed correctly, mark your answer as option (e) ; No interchange required.

**Q86. At a recent students' (A) revered on the 125th anniversary of Swami Vivekananda's (B) address to the Parliament of Religions in 1893 in Chicago, Prime Minister Narendra Modi (C) spoke of the man much (D) convention by the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh as a (E) Hindu icon.**

- (a) B-D
- (b) A-C & B-E
- (c) D-E & C-B
- (d) A-D
- (e) no interchange required

  
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**Q87. Tamil Nadu is (A) power to fully realise its (B) corridor energy potential once the Raigarh-Pugalur green (C) expected transmission (D) renewable, with a capacity of 6,000 MW, is (E) completed by May 2019.**

- (a) B-E & A-C
- (b) D-E & A-C
- (c) A-C & B-D
- (d) C-E
- (e) no interchange required

**Q88. The research is (A) expected to be published in a (B) anticipation international (C) journal in a month or so, and is (D) awaited by the scientific community around the world with a kind of (E) leading that is rarely witnessed.**

- (a) A-D & B-C
- (b) A-D
- (c) B-E
- (d) C-E & B-D
- (e) no interchange required

**Q89. The recent incident of a (A) trial train rolling back and (B) crashing into the wall of the Kalindi Kunj depot notwithstanding, the DMRC (C) assured that all trains are safe and (D) ensure care has been taken to (E) additional passenger safety inside the trains and on the platforms.**

- (a) A-D & B-E
- (b) C-D & A-B
- (c) B-C
- (d) D-E
- (e) no interchange required

**Q90. After the (A) advent of swanky sports (B) utility vehicles, the (C) typical India police jeeps, an (D) adaptation of the Willys Jeeps used in World War II, have mostly been (E) pulled out of service.**

- (a) B-D
- (b) C-D
- (c) A-E
- (d) C-E
- (e) no interchange required

**Directions (91-100) : In the given passage several blanks are given and for each blank four alternatives are provided. Choose the option from which can fill in the blanks to make a grammatically correct and contextually meaningful sentence. If none of the given options can fit the blank then choose option (e) 'None of these' as your answer.**

**Q91.** The huge fire that engulfed a residential-cum-production unit in a congested part of Delhi in the early hours of December 8, killing over 40 people, has exposed the \_\_\_\_\_ (91) of the every-day life of workers in this country. Their unfortunate deaths have merely caused the authorities responsible to indulge in a blame game, without shame, while conveniently \_\_\_\_\_ (92) the larger question of systemic labour rights violation.

It is evident that numerous industrial clusters have mushroomed in the bylanes of residential localities and slums in our big cities, not merely due to a handful of \_\_\_\_\_ (93) officials of civic agencies but also due to the wider structure of episodic or literally, non-existent regulation of labour conditions in micro-, small- and medium-sized industrial and commercial establishments. In these scores of smaller establishments, the workers are mostly migrants, and tend to work long hours for \_\_\_\_\_ (94) wages. Often, they are crowded into living quarters inside the production unit itself. Such pervasive informality stems from the limited coverage of labour laws, indicating that the hapless victims of the recent fire were victims of a much greater \_\_\_\_\_ (95) — the lack of state regulation of several kinds of work relations and workplaces.

Indeed, key labour laws in India consistently \_\_\_\_\_ (96) a large section of workers who are denied rights and benefits on the pretext of less regular work contracts, length of employment, nature of establishment (seasonal or perennial) , size of the workforce, etc. It is only a \_\_\_\_\_ (97) section of organised workers who have actually been granted the same. Nevertheless, the present \_\_\_\_\_ (98) is characterised by a new and more offensive attack on labour by capital. A dominant discourse on the “ease of business” aggressively projects India’s labour laws as a fetter on the development of the free market. Utilising the image of protection extended by the law to organised workers of mostly large

industrial establishments, employers' lobbies have successfully projected India's labour laws as \_\_\_\_\_ (99) , a hindrance to employment generation, and, thus, intrinsically "anti-labour". Any regulation or \_\_\_\_\_ (100) approaches to industrial relations have increasingly become a thing of the past.

- (a) Delimitation
- (b) Solemnity
- (c) Precarity
- (d) Perversion
- (e) Lawsuit

**Q92.** The huge fire that engulfed a residential-cum-production unit in a congested part of Delhi in the early hours of December 8, killing over 40 people, has exposed the \_\_\_\_\_ (91) of the every-day life of workers in this country. Their unfortunate deaths have merely caused the authorities responsible to indulge in a blame game, without shame, while conveniently \_\_\_\_\_ (92) the larger question of systemic labour rights violation.

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- (a) Sidestepping
- (b) Liberty
- (c) Acceptance
- (d) Persist
- (e) Seriousness

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- (a) Permission
- (b) Argument
- (c) Blunder
- (d) Erring
- (e) Distortion

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- (a) Brazen
- (b) Meagre
- (c) Timid
- (d) Discrimination
- (e) Partiality

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- (a) Consensual
- (b) Concord
- (c) Beginning
- (d) Liability
- (e) Catastrophe

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- (a) Culminate
- (b) Elude
- (c) Illicit
- (d) Intrinsic
- (e) Redemption

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**Q97.** The huge fire that engulfed a residential-cum-production unit in a congested part of Delhi in the early hours of December 8, killing over 40 people, has exposed the \_\_\_\_\_ (91) of the every-day life of workers in this country. Their unfortunate deaths have merely caused the authorities responsible to indulge in a blame game, without shame, while conveniently \_\_\_\_\_ (92) the larger question of systemic labour rights violation.

It is evident that numerous industrial clusters have mushroomed in the bylanes of residential localities and slums in our big cities, not merely due to a handful of \_\_\_\_\_ (93) officials of civic agencies but also due to the wider structure of episodic or literally, non-existent regulation of labour conditions in micro-, small- and medium-sized industrial and commercial establishments. In these scores of smaller establishments, the workers are mostly migrants, and tend to work long hours for \_\_\_\_\_ (94) wages. Often, they are crowded into living quarters inside the production unit itself. Such pervasive informality stems from the limited coverage of labour laws, indicating that the hapless victims of the recent fire were victims of a much greater \_\_\_\_\_ (95) — the lack of state regulation of several kinds of work relations and workplaces.

Indeed, key labour laws in India consistently \_\_\_\_\_ (96) a large section of workers who are denied rights and benefits on the pretext of less regular work contracts, length of employment, nature of establishment (seasonal or perennial) , size of the workforce, etc. It is only a \_\_\_\_\_ (97) section of organised workers who have actually been granted the same. Nevertheless, the present \_\_\_\_\_ (98) is characterised by a new and more offensive attack on labour by capital. A dominant discourse on the “ease of business” aggressively projects India’s labour laws as a fetter on the development of the free market. Utilising the image of protection extended by the law to organised workers of mostly large industrial establishments, employers’ lobbies have successfully projected India’s labour laws as \_\_\_\_\_ (99) , a hindrance to employment generation, and, thus, intrinsically “anti-labour”. Any regulation or \_\_\_\_\_ (100) approaches to industrial relations have increasingly become a thing of the past.

- (a) Consequential
- (b) Unrelated
- (c) Directness
- (d) Miniscule
- (e) Uncertainty

**Q98.** The huge fire that engulfed a residential-cum-production unit in a congested part of Delhi in the early hours of December 8, killing over 40 people, has exposed the \_\_\_\_\_ (91) of the every-day life of workers in this country. Their unfortunate deaths have merely caused the authorities responsible to indulge in a blame game, without shame, while conveniently \_\_\_\_\_ (92) the larger question of systemic labour rights violation.

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- (a) Equivocation
- (b) Purge
- (c) Slaughter
- (d) Ethnic
- (e) Conjunction

**Q99.** The huge fire that engulfed a residential-cum-production unit in a congested part of Delhi in the early hours of December 8, killing over 40 people, has exposed the \_\_\_\_\_ (91) of the every-day life of workers in this country. Their unfortunate deaths have merely caused the authorities responsible to indulge in a blame game, without shame, while conveniently \_\_\_\_\_ (92) the larger question of systemic labour rights violation.

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- (a) Lapse
- (b) Cumbersome
- (c) Decisive
- (d) Clear
- (e) Suspicious

**Q100.** The huge fire that engulfed a residential-cum-production unit in a congested part of Delhi in the early hours of December 8, killing over 40 people, has exposed the \_\_\_\_\_ (91) of the every-day life of workers in this country. Their unfortunate deaths have merely caused the authorities responsible to indulge in a blame game, without shame, while conveniently \_\_\_\_\_ (92) the larger question of systemic labour rights violation.

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- (a) Defection
- (b) Inevitable
- (c) Interventionist
- (d) Frivolous
- (e) Unscrupulous



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**Q101. An account for which a bank acts as an uninterested third party is termed as?**

- (a) Savings Account
- (b) Current Account
- (c) Reserve Account
- (d) Escrow Account
- (e) Fixed Account

**Q102. At which place India-Japan Defense Ministerial meeting took place?**

- (a) Tokyo
- (b) Osaka
- (c) Mumbai
- (d) New Delhi
- (e) None of these

**Q103. A signed undertaking from one party containing a promise to pay a stated sum to a specified person or a company is known as \_\_\_\_\_**

- (a) Power of Attorney
- (b) Promissory Note
- (c) Purchasing Power Parity
- (d) Plastic Notes
- (e) None of the given options is true

**Q104. Name the second largest fish Producer Country in the world with 13.70 million tonnes production in 2018-19?**

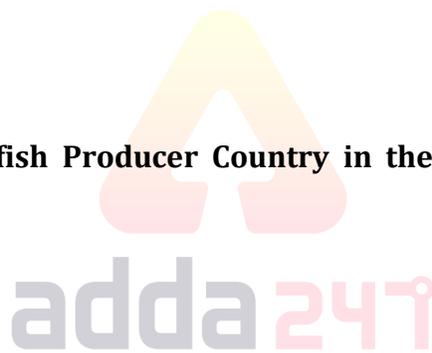
- (a) Singapore
- (b) Japan
- (c) Indonesia
- (d) India
- (e) None of these

**Q105. Which of the following is defined as the difference between current assets and current liabilities?**

- (a) Venture Capital
- (b) Working Capital
- (c) Equitable Mortgage
- (d) Loss Assets
- (e) Profit and Loss Account

**Q106. Who has won women's single title in US open 2019 and has become youngest and first ever from Canada to win this title?**

- (a) Bianca Andreescu
- (b) Svetlana Kuznetsova
- (c) Elise Mertens
- (d) Belinda Bencic
- (e) None of these



**Q107. A debt which is irrecoverable and is therefore written off as loss in the accounts of an institution or bank is known as \_\_\_\_\_**

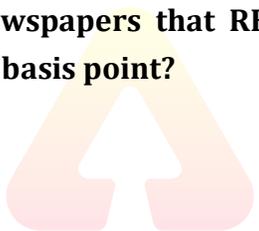
- (a) external debt
- (b) good debt
- (c) bad debt
- (d) internal debt
- (e) None of the given options is true

**Q108. Which film won the “Golden Lion for Best Film” in the 76th edition of the annual Venice International Film Festival Awards for 2019?**

- (a) Lion King
- (b) Avengers: Endgame
- (c) Joker
- (d) J'accuse
- (e) None of these

**Q109. Many a time we read in the newspapers that RBI has changed or revised a particular ratio/rate by a few basis points. What is basis point?**

- (a) Ten percent of one-hundredth point
- (b) One hundredth of 1%
- (c) One hundredth of 10%
- (d) Ten per cent of 1000
- (e) None of the given options is true

  
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**Q110. Financial Literacy Week 2019 has been observed from 03rd to 07th June on the theme of \_\_\_\_\_ and how they benefit by being a part of the formal banking system.**

- (a) Farmers
- (b) Students
- (c) Leaders
- (d) Education
- (e) Care

**Q111. What is the Rank of India in Nomura’s Food Vulnerability Index (NFVI) ?**

- (a) 44
- (b) 55
- (c) 33
- (d) 58
- (e) 67

**Q112. Recently, which state government launched a citizen helpline number meant to enable people to complain about graft in government departments?**

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Tamil Nadu
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Karnataka
- (e) Delhi

**Q113. Recently, Which Bank has approved 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche of USD 150 million for West Bengal to boost capital investment and infrastructure in state?**

- (a) New Development Bank
- (b) World Bank
- (c) Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
- (d) Asian Development Bank
- (e) International Monetary Fund

**Q114. Where was DRDO Industry Synergy summit 2019 organised?**

- (a) Bengaluru
- (b) New Delhi
- (c) Mumbai
- (d) Hyderabad
- (e) Chennai

**Q115. Who has won the Men's single title at Scottish open held at Glasgow, Scotland?**

- (a) Kidambi Srikanth
- (b) Saina Nehwal
- (c) Ygor Coelho
- (d) Lakshya Sen
- (e) None of these

**Q116. Who has developed a mobile application that will enable the pollution watchdog to inspect industries through live streaming videos?**

- (a) National Green Tribunal
- (b) Ministry of Environment and Climate
- (c) Central Pollution Control Board
- (d) National Air Quality Index
- (e) None of these

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**Q117. Who has become first Indian man to win gold at Wushu World Championships?**

- (a) Vikrant Baliyan
- (b) Praveen Kumar
- (c) Russel Diaz
- (d) Sanathoi Devi
- (e) None of these

**Q118. Which entity was recently decided to merge with Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) ?**

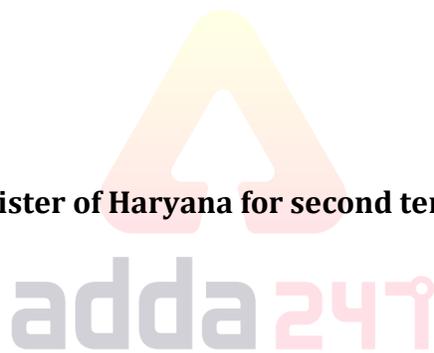
- (a) Vodafone
- (b) Airtel
- (c) Jio Reliance
- (d) MTNL
- (e) None of these

**Q119. Abhishek Nayar is associated to which sports ?**

- (a) Football
- (b) Cricket
- (c) Volleyball
- (d) Wrestling
- (e) None of these

**Q120. Who took oath as Chief Minister of Haryana for second term ?**

- (a) Dushyant Chautala
- (b) Manohar Lal Khattar
- (c) Satyadev Narayan Arya
- (d) Manohar Sharma
- (e) None of these



**Q121. Name the person, who has officially been elected as the new President of Indonesia.**

- (a) Prabowo Subianto
- (b) Sandiaga Uno
- (c) Basuki Tjahaja Purnama
- (d) Joko Widodo
- (e) None of these

**Q122. Which institution provides long run finance to industries?**

- (a) UTI
- (b) LIC
- (c) GIC
- (d) IDBI
- (e) All of the above

**Q123. \_\_\_\_\_ is the rate at which commercial bank needs to maintain in the form of cash, or gold or government approved securities (Bonds) before providing credit to its customers.**

- (a) Reverse Repo Rate
- (b) Repo Rate
- (c) CRR Rate
- (d) SLR Rate
- (e) Bank Rate

**Q124. Name the country, which has launched the permanent residency system "Golden Card".**

- (a) Saudi Arabia
- (b) Oman
- (c) Nepal
- (d) UAE
- (e) None of these

**Q125. Which among the following is a qualitative tool of monetary policy?**

- (a) Credit Ceiling
- (b) Credit Rationing
- (c) Cash Reserve Ratio
- (d) Bank Rate
- (e) None of the given options is true

**Q126. In India, the Chit funds are governed regulated by \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Local Bodies
- (b) RBI
- (c) Central Government
- (d) State Government
- (e) None of the given options is true



**Q127. Which organization has released the draft guidelines to modify the loan system for delivery of bank credit, making the rules stricter to regulate larger borrowers enjoying working capital facility from the banking system?**

- (a) RBI
- (b) SEBI
- (c) NABARD
- (d) SBI
- (e) Finance Ministry

**Q128. CAG of India is an authority, established by Article 148 of the Constitution of India. CAG Stands for \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Comptroller and Auditor General of India
- (b) Constant and Author General of India
- (c) Constant Auditor General of India
- (d) Central Auditor General of India
- (e) None of the given options is true

**Q129. SEBI is a \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Non-Advisory body
- (b) Statutory body
- (c) Advisory body
- (d) Constitutional body
- (e) Non- Statutory body

**Q130. Name the bank, which has announced a strategic partnership with the FMCG arm of The Art of Living – Sri Sri Tattva.**

- (a) ICICI Bank
- (b) BoB
- (c) SBI
- (d) NABARD
- (e) None of these

**Q131. The purpose of MUDRA is to provide funding to the non-corporate small business sector through various Last Mile Financial Institutions like-**

- (a) Banks
- (b) NBFCs
- (c) MFIs
- (d) All of the above
- (e) None of the above

**Q132. IIFCL is a wholly owned Government of India company set up to provide**

- (a) short-term financial assistance
- (b) medium-term financial assistance
- (c) Short- medium-term financial assistance
- (d) long-term financial assistance
- (e) None of these

**Q133. Under which act National Housing Bank was set up as an apex institute of housing finance in the country?**

- (a) National Housing Bank Act, 1986
- (b) National Housing Bank Act, 1987
- (c) National Housing Bank Act, 1988
- (d) National Housing Bank Act, 1989
- (e) None of these

**Q134. Name the telecom operator, who has signed a five-year multi-million-dollar IT outsourcing deal with tech giant IBM.**

- (a) Airtel
- (b) BSNL
- (c) Jio
- (d) Vodafone Idea
- (e) None of these

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**Q135. Who is the largest shareholder of National Housing Bank?**

- (a) RBI
- (b) NABRAD
- (c) SEBI
- (d) GoI
- (e) None of these

**Q136. Who has been appointed as the Executive Director for India at International Monetary Fund (IMF) ?**

- (a) Urjit Patel
- (b) SubirGokarn
- (c) Surjit S Bhalla
- (d) Rakesh Mohanty
- (e) None of these

**Q137. Scheduled commercial bank can take equity stake in a payments bank to the extent permitted under Section 19 (2) of the-**

- (a) Indian Societies Registration Act, 1860
- (b) Banking Regulation Act, 1949
- (c) Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934
- (d) Companies Act, 1956
- (e) Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992

**Q138. Where was the 14th edition of the Indo - Mongolian joint military training exercise Nomadic Elephant-XIV for the year 2019 held ?**

- (a) Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia
- (b) Mumbai, India
- (c) Bakloh, India
- (d) Erdenet, Mongolia
- (e) None of these

**Q139. Senior Citizen Saving Scheme (SCSS) is exclusively meant for people over the age of 60 years. They shall come into force on-**

- (a) August 2004
- (b) August 2002
- (c) August 2010
- (d) August 2008
- (e) August 2006

**Q140. Prakash Portal has been launched for monitoring the supply of :-**

- (a) Oil & Petroleum
- (b) Natural Gas
- (c) Coal
- (d) Electricity
- (e) None of these

**Q141. Name the former Olympic boxing gold medalist and four weight World champion who passed away recently.**

- (a) Fidel LaBarba
- (b) Frankie Genaro
- (c) George Finnegan
- (d) Pernell Whitaker
- (e) None of these

**Q142. What is the capital of Laos?**

- (a) Dili
- (b) Vientiane
- (c) Phnom Penh
- (d) Hanoi
- (e) Bandar Seri Begawan

**Q143. Telangana Formation Day is celebrated on the formation of Telangana State on which date every year since 2014.**

- (a) 21 August
- (b) 2 June
- (c) 13 September
- (d) 15 July
- (e) None of these

**Q144. What is the currency of Vietnam?**

- (a) Vietnamese ruble
- (b) Vietnamese dinar
- (c) Vietnamese euro
- (d) Vietnamese won
- (e) Vietnamese dong

**Q145. Karwar is a city in Karnataka, situated on which river?**

- (a) Panchaganga River
- (b) Kali River
- (c) Minachil River
- (d) Savitri river
- (e) None of these

**Q146. The greatest dam Bisalpur, located in Tonk District of which state?**

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Tamil Nadu
- (d) Gujarat
- (e) Haryana



**Q147. Bihu dance is famous in which state?**

- (a) Odisha
- (b) Assam
- (c) West Bengal
- (d) Manipur
- (e) None of these

**Q148. Name the First Indian bank to open branch outside India in London in 1946.**

- (a) Union Bank of India
- (b) State Bank of India
- (c) Central Bank of India
- (d) Bank of India
- (e) None of these

**Q149. Where is the headquarter of DBS Bank?**

- (a) Singapore
- (b) Canada
- (c) Switzerland
- (d) Japan
- (e) South Africa

**Q150. Periyar National Park is located in which state?**

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Tamil Nadu
- (c) Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Telangana
- (e) None of these

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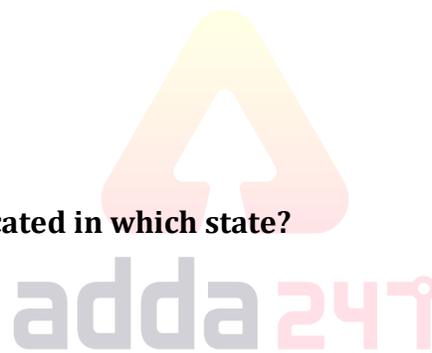
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