↓ ↑
Challenges
└ Regularity

No-fear
└ attitude

PERFECTION

Miscellaneous Reading Comprehensions -1

Passage
Inference
Understanding
True/Not true

finance
based
RC

Environment
Diseases
Government

Technology

Motivational
Articles

Reading Comprehensions

Directions (1-3): **Read the following passage to answer the given questions.**

After a dismal second quarter, when the country's economy grew at a paltry 5.4%, the third quarter is expected to be better as most agencies tracking the Indian economy estimate the GDP to grow at anywhere in the 6-6.5% range. Most analysts expect consumption to improve amid enhanced government spending, and stable investments. The Q3 GDP numbers will be published by the government on Friday, February 28. Rating agency ICRA has projected the GDP to grow at 6.4% in the Q3 while India Ratings pegs the growth at 6.5%. SBI Research predicts economy to grow at 6.2-6.3% driven by rural economy, consistent wage growth, and strong agricultural performance.

As per Aditi Nayar, chief economist, Head-Research & Outreach, ICRA, India's economic performance in Q3 FY25 benefitted from a ramp-up in aggregate government spending (Centre + state) on capital and revenue expenditure, high growth in services exports, a

turnaround in merchandise exports, healthy output of major kharif crops etc. She noted that some consumer - focussed sectors saw a pick-up during the festive season, even as urban consumer sentiment fell slightly, and other sectors like mining and electricity saw an improvement after weather-related challenges in the previous quarter On private investment, Paras Jasrai, senior analyst, India Ratings & Research, says that investment demand is also expected to improve to 6.5% in 3QFY25 from a six-month low of 5.4% in the previous quarter lifted up by improved government capex. "The capital goods output firmed up to a year's high of 7.3% yoy in 3QFY25. This along with a pickup in government spending would help in lifting up the GDP growth to 6.5% in 3QFY25," he says.Projecting a GDP growth of 6.2-6.3% for the December quarter, SBI Research says for the full fiscal ending March, the economy is likely to grow at 6.3%, which is among the lowest and 30 bps lower than the RBI projection. Nomura expects the GDP growth to disappoint in Q3 FY25 at 5.8% with GVA growth likely to rise to 6.0% from 5.6%.

Q1. **Based on the passage, which of the following can be said about the economic outlook for India in Q3 FY25?**

(I) The projected GDP growth rates for Q3 FY25 suggest a rebound from the previous quarter's slowdown, primarily driven by increased government spending and improved rural economic conditions.
(II) Despite the positive projections, concerns persist about the sustainability of growth, particularly given the slight decline in urban consumer sentiment and sectoral fluctuations.
(III) The same GDP growth estimates among different agencies implies inherent uncertainties in economic forecasting, possibly due to variations in data interpretation and underlying economic assumptions.

(a) Only (I) is correct

(b) Both (I) and (II) are correct

(c) Both (I) and (III) are correct

(d) All (I), (II), and (III) are correct

(e) None of the above

Q2. **Which of the following can be inferred about the reliability of GDP projections for Q3 FY25?**

(I) The differing GDP growth estimates from agencies like ICRA, India Ratings, and Nomura indicate that economic forecasts are subject to significant variations based on the choice of economic models and assumptions.

(II) The passage suggests that all forecasting agencies have consistently overestimated GDP growth in previous quarters, raising concerns about their reliability.

(III) The mismatches in GDP estimates suggests that external shocks or domestic policy changes could still influence the final growth figure beyond current predictions.

(a) Only (I) is correct

(b) Both (I) and (III) are correct

(c) Both (II) and (III) are correct

(d) Only (III) is correct

(e) None of the above

Inference — Passage + Understanding

Q3. **Based on the passage, which of the following inferences regarding private investment trends in India's Q3 FY25 growth is most invalid?**

(I) The passage suggests that private investment in India has already rebounded significantly, contributing to the increase in GDP growth projections. ✗

(II) The increase in capital goods output indicates that investment demand has improved, but it has not yet reached a level where it is the primary driver of growth.

(III) The passage implies that government capital expenditure has played a larger role than private investment in driving Q3 growth, though private investment is expected to pick up in the near future.

(a) Only (I) Ⓐ

(b) Both (I) and (III)

(c) Both (II) and (III)

(d) Only (III)

(e) None of the above

Govt Spending ↑ Present Perfect Completed

↑↑↑↑ increase

Directions (4-8): **Read the following passage to answer the given questions.**

In response to the escalating prevalence of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and their deleterious ramifications on public health, the Ministry of Health has inaugurated an intensified screening initiative aimed at achieving comprehensive medical surveillance of individuals aged 30 years and above. This proactive endeavor, spanning from February 20 to March 30, seeks to facilitate early detection, strategic intervention, and amelioration of morbidity rates associated with NCDs, particularly diabetes, hypertension, and three prevalent malignancies—oral, breast, and cervical cancer.The overarching objective of the campaign is to preemptively mitigate healthcare burdens, curtail long-term medical expenditures, and augment the quality of life nationwide. It is being deployed expansively across more than 1.6 lakh Ayushman Arogya Mandirs (AAMs) and other healthcare facilities under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (NP-NCD).

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), NCDs accounted for 63% of all deaths in India in 2018, with cardiovascular ailments leading the mortality chart at 27%, trailed by chronic respiratory disorders (11%), neoplastic diseases (9%), diabetes (3%), and miscellaneous conditions (13%). The spectrum of NCD-related afflictions encompasses chronic renal impairment, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease (NAFLD), and cerebrovascular disorders. Alarmingly, on a global scale, NCDs are implicated in over 74% of fatalities, underscoring the paramount necessity of systematic intervention and rigorous monitoring. A salient feature of the campaign is its meticulously structured execution involving multi-tiered coordination mechanisms. Trained

Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs), Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs), and frontline healthcare workers will undertake door-to-door outreach, ensuring maximal screening penetration.

State and Union Territory administrations are mandated to maintain an uninterrupted supply chain of essential diagnostic apparatus, including BP monitors, glucometers, and requisite pharmaceuticals.

To uphold operational transparency, the campaign integrates a real-time data management system wherein medical screenings, subsequent interventions, and patient follow-ups will be digitized on the NP-NCD portal daily. Nodal officers, appointed at facility, block, district, and state levels, will synchronize interdepartmental workflows, ensuring a seamless campaign execution. Additionally, continuous monitoring mechanisms will be in place, with daily updates submitted to the ministry by 6 pm for technical oversight and contingency planning.

Ultimately, the campaign aspires to fortify healthcare linkages, enhance structured treatment frameworks, and circumscribe disease-associated complications, thereby contributing to an empirically-driven, resilient public health infrastructure.

Q4. Based on the passage, which of the following can be inferred about the government's approach to tackling NCDs?

(I) The campaign emphasizes **preventive healthcare** over curative interventions by focusing on early screening and real-time tracking of patient data.
(II) The multi-tiered execution strategy, including door-to-door visits, indicates a **top-down bureaucratic approach** with minimal grassroots involvement.
(III) The reliance on technological integration for real-time monitoring implies that **data-driven governance** is being leveraged to enhance efficiency in healthcare delivery.

(a) Only (I) is correct

(b) Both (I) and (III) are correct

(c) Both (II) and (III) are correct

(d) Only (III) is correct

(e) None of the above

Q5. **What does the passage imply about the economic impact of the screening campaign?**

(I) By enhancing structured treatment linkages, the campaign could **increase short-term government healthcare expenditure**, but yield cost savings in the long run.

(II) The campaign is likely to **reduce long-term healthcare costs** by facilitating early diagnosis, thereby minimizing expensive, late-stage medical interventions.

(III) The inclusion of **non-communicable diseases like diabetes, cardiovascular ailments, and chronic respiratory illnesses** suggests that the government is **prioritizing high-cost disease management over acute infection control programs**.
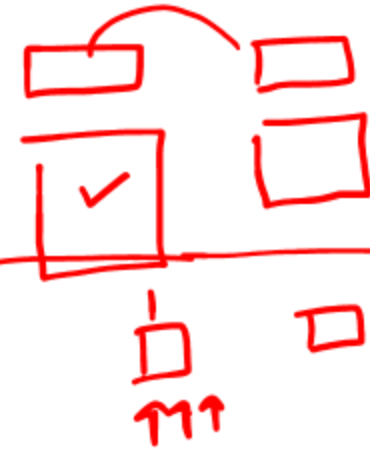
(a) Only (I) is correct

(b) Both (I) and (II) are correct

(c) Both (II) and (III) are correct

(d) All (I), (II), and (III) are correct

(e) None of the above

Q6. Can the following inference be determined from the passage?

Inference: *The government's screening campaign is primarily designed to address the financial burden of treating late-stage communicable diseases rather than to improve overall public health outcomes.*

[handwritten annotations: testing, mainly, non-communicable, non-communicable diseases]

(a) Definitely true

(b) Probably true

(c) Cannot be determined

(d) Probably false

(e) None of the above

[handwritten: e, e]

Q7. Can the following inference be determined from the passage?

Inference: *The campaign's focus on early detection of NCDs suggests that the government considers non-communicable diseases a more pressing issue than infectious diseases.*

(a) Definitely true

(b) Probably true

(c) Cannot be determined

(d) Probably false

(e) None of the above

③ Ramesh' parents are richer than Suresh — Can't be determined

Ramesh scored 28 marks.
Suresh scored 20 marks.

① — Ramesh scored more than Suresh

② Ramesh is more intelligent than Suresh

④ Suresh is more intelligent than Ramesh

Q8.**Evaluate the accuracy of the following statements based on the passage.**

(I) The government's intensified NCD screening campaign aims to achieve 100% screening of individuals aged 30 and above for diabetes, hypertension, and common cancers.
(II) The campaign will primarily focus on urban *True* centers, where the prevalence of non-communicable diseases is significantly higher than in rural areas.
(III) The initiative is designed to include daily data *Not mentioned* monitoring through the NP-NCD portal, ensuring transparency in screening and follow-ups.

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True

(a) Only (I) is true

(b) Both (II) and (III) are true

Ⓒ

(c) Both (I) and (III) are true

(d) Only (III) is true

(e) None of the above