

READING COMPREHENSION

PASSAGE – 1

Read the following passage and answer the Questions:

Each day at the Shantiniketan School starts with the Saraswati Vandana. When painting competitions are held in the school, images of Hindu gods and goddesses are most common. Sanskrit is a favorite subject of many a student. Nothing new about it except that 1200 old students, studying in the Hindu run school, are Muslims.

In 1983, when Ranchodbhai Kiri started Shantiniketan in the all-Muslim Juhapura area of Ahmedabad in Gujarat, only 20 percent of the students were, Muslims. But when riots involving the Muslims of Juhapura and the Hindus of nearby Jivrajpark - Vejalpur affected the locality, Hindus started migrating. Today, all the students are Muslims and the school is an unparalleled example of harmony. In the 2002, when a section of inflamed Muslims wanted the school closed, the parents of the students stood like a wall behind it.

Shantiniketan's principal says, "We never thought of moving the school out of the area because of the love and affection of the local Muslims. Indeed they value the high standard of education which we have set." Such is the reputation of the school that some of the local Muslim strongmen accused of involvement in communal riots are willing to protect the school during the riots.

The parents of Shantiniketan's students believe that it's the best school when it comes to the quality of the teaching. A large number of students have gone for both graduation and post-graduation studies. Significantly, the only Muslim teacher in the 40-member teaching staff, Husena Mansuri, teaches Sanskrit. In fact, she is so happy at the school that she recently declined the principalship of another Muslim-run school. Some of the students' entries in a recent school painting competition were truly moving. One drew a picture of Bharat Mata with a mosque and temple, while another portrayed a boy tying rakhi to his sister. Truly, Shantiniketan is a beacon of hope that, despite the provocations from both communities, Hindus and Muslims can live side-by-side with mutual respect.

1. Which types of image dominated during painting competition at the Santiniketan School?
 - A. Buddhist god and goddess
 - B. Hindu god and goddess**
 - C. Jain god and goddess
 - D. Muslim paintings

2. In 1983, Ranchor bhai Kiri started Santiniketan in area of-
 - A. Jivikapur
 - B. Gujrat
 - C. Juhapara**
 - D. None of the above

3. The gradual decrease of the Hindu student from this school is due to-
 - A. Communal Harmony
 - B. Communal Riot**
 - C. Due to shortage of livelihood
 - D. All of the above.

4. What are secretes of the success of this school almost defying communal disturbances?
 - A. Predominance of Muslim students
 - B. Proper guidance of parents
 - C. Quality of teaching**
 - D. All of the above

5. Who was the only Muslim teacher in the school having forty members teaching stuff?
 - A. Ranchor Bhai Kiri
 - B. Husena Mansiri**
 - C. Nasifa Khatun
 - D. Huesena Bibi

PASSAGE – 2

Read the following passage and answer the Questions:

Knowledge creation in many cases requires creativity and idea generation. This is especially important in generating alternative decision support solutions. Some people believe that an individual's creative ability stems primarily from personality traits such as inventiveness, independence, individuality, enthusiasm, and flexibility. However, several studies have found that creativity is not so much a function of individual traits as was once believed, and that individual creativity can be learned and improved. This understanding has led innovative companies to recognise that the key to fostering creativity may be the development of an idea-nurturing work environment. Idea-generation methods and techniques, to be used by individuals or in groups, are consequently being developed. Manual methods for supporting idea generation, such as brainstorming in a group can be very successful in-certain situations. However, in other situations, such an approach is either not economically feasible or not possible. For example, manual methods in group creativity sessions will not work or will not be effective when : (1) there is no time to conduct a proper idea-generation session; (2) there is a poor facilitator (or no facilitator at all); (3).it is too expensive to conduct an idea- generation session; (4) the subject matter is too sensitive for a face-to-face session; or (5) there are not enough participants, the mix of participants is not optimal, or there is no climate for idea generation. In such cases, computerised idea- generation methods have been tried, with frequent success.

Idea-generation software is designed to help stimulate a single user or a group to produce new ideas, options and choices. The user does all the work, but the software encourages and pushes, something like a personal trainer. Although idea- generation software is still relatively new, there are several packages on the market. Various approaches are used by idea-generating software to increase the flow of ideas to the user. Idea Fisher, for example, has an associate lexicon of the English language that cross-references words and phrases. These associative links, based on analogies and metaphors make it easy for the user to be fed words related to a given theme. Some software packages use questions to prompt the user towards new, unexplored patterns of thought. This helps users to break out of cyclical thinking patterns, conquer mental blocks, or deal with bouts of procrastination.

1. According to the opinion of many people, knowledge creation demands-
 - A. Individualistic approach
 - B. Creativity and idea generation**

- C. Decision making power
 - D. All of the above
2. Personality traits involved in the development of individual's creative ability
- A. Enthusiasm and flexibility
 - B. Inventiveness
 - C. Independence
 - D. All of the above**
3. Inventiveness can be enhanced by the process of
- A. Idea nurturing**
 - B. Using formal training
 - C. Alternative factor system
 - D. None of the above.
4. "Idea-generation never requires modern technical support"- the statement is
- A. True**
 - B. Partially true
 - C. Not true
 - D. Irrelevant
5. Manual method in group creativity will not be effective when
- 1) There is no time to conduct proper idea-generation
 - 2) There is poor facilitator
 - 3) It is less expensive**
 - 4) The subject matter is too sensitive for face-to-face session.
- Which among the following statements is/are correct?
- A. 1 2 3 4
 - B. 1 2 3
 - C. 1 2 4
 - D. 2 3 4

PASSAGE - 3

Read the following passage and answer the Questions:

The superintendence, direction and control of preparation of electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, elections to Parliament and State Legislatures and elections to the offices of the President and the Vice-President of India are vested in the Election Commission of India. It is an independent constitutional authority.

Independence of the Election Commission and its insulation from executive interference is ensured by a specific provision under Article 324 (5) of the constitution that the chief Election Commissioner shall not be removed from his office except in like manner and on like grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court and conditions of his service shall not be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment.

In C.W.P. No. 4912 of 1998 (Kushra Bharat Vs. Union of India and other), the Delhi High Court directed that information relating to Government dues owed by the candidates to the departments dealing with Government accommodation, electricity, water, telephone and transport etc. and any other dues should be furnished by the candidates and this information should be published by the election authorities under the commission.

1. The text of the passage reflects or raises certain questions:
 - A. The authority of the commission cannot be challenged
 - B. This would help in sopping the criminalization of Indian politics
 - C. This would reduce substantially the number of contesting candidates
 - D. This would ensure fair and free elections**

2. According to the passage, the Election Commission is an independent constitutional authority. This is under Article No:
 - A. 324**
 - B. 356
 - C. 246
 - D. 161

3. Independence of the Commission means :
 - A. Have a constitutional status**
 - B. Have legislative powers
 - C. Have judicial powers
 - D. Have political Powers

4. Fair and free election means:
 - A. Transparency
 - B. To maintain law and order**
 - C. Regional considerations

D. Role for pressure groups

5. The chief Election Commissioner can be removed from his office under Article :
- A. 125
 - B. 352
 - C. 226
 - D. 324**

PASSAGE - 4

Read the following passage and answer the Questions:

After almost three decades of contemplating Swarovski-encrusted navels on increasing Rat abs, the Mumbai film industry is on a discovery of India and itself. With budgets of over 30 crore each, four soon to be released movies by premier directors are exploring the idea of who we are and redefining who the other is it is a fundamental question which the bling-bling, glare-sham and disham-disham tends to avoid. It is also a question which binds an audience when the lights go dim and the projector rolls: as a nation, who are we? As a people, where are we going?

The Germans coined a word for it, Zeitgeist which perhaps Yash Chopra would not care to pronounce. But at 12, he remains the person who can best capture it. After being the first to project am, the diasporic Indian on, screen in Lamhe in 1991, he has returned to his roots in a new movie. Veer Zaara set in 1986, where Pakistan, the traditional other, the part that got away, is the lover and the saviour. In Subhas Ghai's Kisna, set in 1947, the other is the English woman. She is not a memsahib, but a mehbooba. In Ketan Mehta's The Rising, the East India Englishman is not the evil oppressor of, countless cardboard characterisations, which span the spectrum from Jewel in the Crown to Kranti, but an honourable friend.

This is Manoj Kumar's Dash Ki dharti with a difference: there is culture, not contentious politics; balleballe, not bombs: no dooriyan (distance), only nazdeekiyan (closeness).

All four films are heralding a new hero and heroine. The new hero is fallible and vulnerable, committed to his dharma, but also not afraid of failure-less of a boy and more of a man. He even has a grown up name: Veer Pratap Singh in Veer- Zaara and Mahan Bhargav in Swades. The new heroine is not a babe, but often a bebe, dressed in traditional Punjabi clothes, often with the stereotypical body type as well, as in Bride and I Prejudice of Gurinder Chadha.

1. The movie "Desh ki Dharti" was directed by
 - A. Yash Chopra
 - B. Subhas Ghai
 - C. Sakti Samanta
 - D. Monoj Kumar**

2. What is the common feature in those films mentioned in the above text?
 - A. The hero and heroine of those films are not fallible and vulnerable.
 - B. They contain new hero and heroine.**
 - C. They are directed by the same director.
 - D. All of the above.

3. Which among the following statement about the movie "Veer Zaara" is/are true?
 - A. It was set in 1986.
 - B. It was based on Diaspora
 - C. It was directed by Yash Chopra
 - D. All of the above.**

4. The term “Zeitgeist” was coined by
- A. The English
 - B. The German**
 - C. The French
 - D. The Spanish
5. Which is the dress of the heroine in “Veer Zaara”?
- A. Traditional Gujrati dress
 - B. Traditional Bengali dress
 - C. Traditional Punjabi Dress**
 - D. Traditional Madrasi dress

PASSAGE - 5

Read the following passage and answer the Questions:

All political systems need to mediate the relationship between private wealth and public power. Those that fail risk a dysfunctional government captured by wealthy interests. Corruption is one symptom of such failure with private willingness-to-pay trumping public goals. Private individuals and business firms pay to get routine services and to get to the head of the bureaucratic queue. They pay to limit their taxes, avoid costly regulations, obtain contracts at inflated prices and get concessions and privatised firms at low prices. If corruption is endemic, public officials both bureaucrats and elected officials – may redesign programmes and propose public projects with few public benefits and many opportunities for private profit. Of course, corruption, in the sense of bribes, corruption in the sense of bribes, pay –offs and kickbacks, is only one type of government failure. Efforts to promote ‘good governance’ must be broader than anti-corruption campaigns. Governments may be honest but inefficient because no one has an incentive to work productively, and narrow elites may capture the state and exert excess influence on policy. Bribery may induce the lazy to work hard and permit those not in the inner circle of cronies to obtain benefits. However, even in such cases, corruption cannot be confined to ‘functional’ areas. It will be a temptation whenever private benefits are positive. It may be a reasonable response to a harsh reality but, over time, it can facilitate a spiral into an even worse situation.

1. According to the context of passage, an appropriate political system of a country demands
 - A. Amalgamation of feudalism and federalism
 - B. Amalgamation of private wealth and public power**
 - C. Extinction of private firm
 - D. None of the above

2. The greatest drawback of a suitable and responsible government
 - A. High taxes upon citizen
 - B. Corruption**
 - C. Bureaucratic hazards
 - D. Flexible regulations

3. The passage hints at
 - A. Supremacy of good governance over anti-corruption campaign**
 - B. Supremacy of anti-corruption campaign over good governance
 - C. Equal status of both the anti-corruption campaign and good governance
 - D. None of the above.

4. The author of the passage does not prefer
 - A. An honest but inefficient government**
 - B. An honest government
 - C. An inefficient government
 - D. All of the above.

5. Corruption will be a temptation when
- A. Private benefits are minimal
 - B. Private benefits are positive**
 - C. Public benefits are positive
 - D. Public benefits are negative.

PASSAGE-6

Read the following passage and answer the Questions:

Gandhi's overall social and environmental philosophy, is based on what human beings need rather than what they want: His early introduction to the teachings of Jams, Theosophists. Christian

Sermons, Ruskin and 'Tolstoy, and most significantly the Bhagavad Gita, were to have profound impact on the development of Gandhi's holistic thinking on-humanity, nature and their ecological interrelation. His deep concern for the disadvantaged, the poor and rural population created an ambience for an alternative social thinking that was at once far-sighted, local and immediate. For Gandhi was acutely aware that the demands generated by the need to feed and sustain human life, compounded by the growing industrialization of India, far outstripped the finite resources of nature this might now a day appear naïve or commonplace, but such pronouncements were as rare as they were heretical a century ago. Gandhi was also concerned about the destruction, under colonial and modernist designs, of the existing infrastructures which had more potential for keeping a community flourishing, within ecologically - sensitive traditional patterns of subsistence, especially' in the rural areas, than did the incoming. Western alternatives based on nature-blind technology and the enslavement of human spirit and energies.

Perhaps the moral principle for which Gandhi is best known is that of active non-violence, derived from the traditional moral restraint of not injuring ` another being. The most refined expression of this value is in the great epic of the Mahabharata, (c.100 BCE to 200 CE), where moral development proceeds through placing constraints on the liberties. Desires and acquisitiveness endemic to human life. One's action is judged in terms of consequences and the impact it is likely to have on another. Jainas had generalized this principle to include all sentient creatures and bio communities alike. Advanced Jaina monks and nuns will sweep their path to avoid harming insects and even bacteria. Non-injury is a non-negotiable universal Prescription.

1. Gandhiji's holistic thinking on humanity, nature and their ecological interrelation is influenced by
 1. Jain teaching
 2. Ruskin and Tolstoy
 3. Bhagavad Gita
 4. Milton and Plato

A. 1 2 3
B. 2 3 4
C. 3 4 1
D. 2 1 4
2. Gandhiji's social and environmental philosophy is modelled upon
 - A. Longing
 - B. Desires of human being
 - C. Human need**
 - D. None of the above.
3. Who among the following avoided harming insects and bacteria?
 - A. Buddhist monk
 - B. Jain monk**

- C. Hindu monk
- D. All of the above.

4. Moral principle of Gandhiji was based on

- A. Passive non-violence
- B. Passive violence
- C. Active non-violence**
- D. Freedom of action.

5. Gandhiji feared about

- A. Colonial and modernist trend
- B. Blind technology
- C. Both A & B**
- D. None of the above.

PASSAGE-7

Read the following passage and answer the Questions:

The fundamental principle is that Article 14 forbids class legislation but permits reasonable classification for the purpose of legislation which classification must satisfy the twin tests of classification being founded on an intelligible differentia which distinguishes persons or thing that are grouped together from those that are left out of the group and that differentia must have a

rational nexus to the object sought to be achieved by the Statute in question. The thrust of Article 14 is that the citizen is entitled to equality before law and equal protection of laws. In the very nature of things the society being composed of unequals a welfare State will have to strive by both executive and legislative action to help the less fortunate in society to ameliorate their condition so that the social and economic inequality in the society may be bridged. This would necessitate a legislative application to a group of citizens otherwise unequal and amelioration of whose lot is the object of state affirmative action. In the absence of the doctrine of classification such legislation is likely to flounder on the bed rock of equality enshrined in Article 14. The Court realistically appraising the social and economic inequality and keeping in view the guidelines on which the state action must move as constitutionally laid down in Part IV of the Constitution evolved the doctrine of classification. The doctrine was evolved to sustain a legislation or State action designed to help weaker sections of the society or some such segments of the society in need of succour. Legislative and executive action may accordingly be sustained if it satisfies the twin tests of reasonable classification and the rational principle correlated to the object sought, to be achieved.

The concept of equality before the law does not involve the idea of absolute equality among human beings which is a physical impossibility. All that Article 14 guarantees is a similarity of treatment contra-distinguished from identical treatment. Equality before law means that among equals the law should be equal and should be equally administered and that the likes should be treated alike. Equality before the law does not mean that things which are different shall be as though they are the same. It of course means denial of any special privilege by reason of birth, creed or the like. The legislation as well as the executive government, while dealing with diverse problems arising out of an infinite variety of human relations must of necessity have the power of making special laws, to attain any particular object and to achieve that object I must have the power of selection or classification of persons and things upon which such laws are to operate.

1. The idea of equality mentioned in Article-14 of Indian Constitution ensures
 - A. Absolute equality
 - B. Partial equality**
 - C. Class legislation
 - D. Physical impossibility

2. To help the weaker section of the society Constitution of India evolved
 - A. Legislative devolution
 - B. Universal suffrage
 - C. Differential treatment
 - D. Doctrine of classification.**

3. The above mentioned passage said that social and economical inequality can be bridged by
- A. Universal brotherhood
 - B. Class legislation
 - C. Executive and legislative action**
 - D. All of the above.
4. Article -14 of Indian Constitution speaks of
- A. Equal protection of law
 - B. Equality before law
 - C. Both A & B**
 - D. None of the above.
5. While dealing with diverse problems, both the executive and legislation must have
- A. Additional law making power**
 - B. Must not have any power
 - C. Subsidiary law making power
 - D. None of the above.

PASSAGE-8

Read the following passage and answer the Questions:

Radically changing monsoon patterns, reduction in the winter rice harvest and a quantum increase in respiratory diseases all part of the environmental doomsday scenario which is reportedly playing of in South Asia. According to a United Nations Environment Programme report, deadly three kilometer deep blanket of pollution comprising a fearsome, cocktails of ash, acids, aerosols and other particles has enveloped in this region. For India, already struggling to cope with a drought, the implication of this are devastating and further crop failure will amount to a life and death question for many Indians. The increase in premature deaths will have adverse social and economic

consequences and a rise in morbidities will place an unbearable burden on our crumbling health system. And there is no one to blame but ourselves. Both the official and corporate India has always been allergic to any mention of clean technology. Most mechanical two wheelers roll off the assembly line without proper pollution control system, Little effort is made for R & D on simple technologies, which could make a vital difference to people's lives and the environment.

However, while there is no denying that South Asia must clean up its act, sceptics might question the timing of the haze report. The Kyoto meet on climate change is just two weeks away and the stage is set for the usual battle between the developing world and the West, particularly the United States of America. President Mr. Bush has adamantly refused to sign any protocol, which would mean a change in American consumption level. U.N. environment report will likely find a place in the U.S. arsenal as it plants an accusing finger towards countries like India and China. Yet the U.S.A. can hardly deny its own dubious role in the matter of erasing trading quotas.

Richer countries can simply buy up excess credits from poorer countries and continue to pollute. Rather than try to get the better of developing countries, who undoubtedly have taken up environmental shortcuts in their bid to catch up with the West, the USA should take a look at the environmental profligacy, which is going on within. From opening up virgin territories for oil exploration to relaxing the standards for drinking water. Mr. Bush's policies are not exactly beneficial, not even to America's interests. We realize that we are all in this together and that pollution anywhere should be a global concern otherwise there will only be more tunnels at the end of the tunnel.

1. Which of the following is indication of environmental degradation in South Asia?
 - A. Poor health care system
 - B. Adequate pollution management system
 - C. Radically changing monsoon**
 - D. None of the above.

2. India is already struggling to cope up with
 - A. Flood
 - B. Draught**
 - C. Land slide
 - D. Tremor

3. Which organization expressed their deep concern regarding environmental degradation in South Asia?
 - A. UNEP**

- B. UNDP
- C. UNO
- D. All of the above.

4. Assertion-“Mr.Bush refused to sign any protocol.”
Reason-America is producing less pollutant.
- A. Both the reason and assertion are true.
 - B. Reason is true but assertion is false.
 - C. Reason is false and assertion is true.**
 - D. Both the reason and assertion are false.
5. Social and economic consequences are affected by
- A. Premature death**
 - B. Environmental profligacy
 - C. Advanced technology
 - D. None of the above.

PASSAGE - 9

Read the following passage and answer the Questions:

The decisive shift in British Policy really came about under mass pressure in the autumn and winter of 1945 to 46 - the months which Perderel Moon while editing Wavell's Journal has perceptively described as 'The Edge of a Volcano'. Very foolishly, the British initially decided to hold public trials of several hundreds of the 20,000 I.N.A. prisoners (as well as dismissing from service and detaining without trial no less than 7,000). They compounded the folly by holding the first trial in the Red Fort, Delhi in November 1945, and putting on the dock together a Hindu, a Muslim and a Sikh (P.K. Sehgal, Shah Nawaz, Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon). Bhulabhai Desai, Tejbahadur Sapru and Nehru appeared for the defence (the latter putting on his barrister's gown after 25 years), and the Muslim League also joined the countrywide protest. On 20 November, an Intelligence Bureau note

admitted that “there has seldom been a matter which has attracted so much Indian public interest and, it is safe to say, sympathy ... this particular brand of sympathy cuts across communal barriers.’ A journalist (B. Shiva Rao) visiting the Red Fort prisoners on the same day reported that ‘There is not the slightest feeling among them of Hindu and Muslim ... A majority of the men now awaiting trial in the Red Fort is Muslim. Some of these men are bitter that Mr. Jinnah is keeping alive a controversy about Pakistan.’ The British became extremely nervous about the I.N.A. spirit spreading to the Indian Army, and in January the Punjab Governor reported that a Lahore reception for released I.N.A. prisoners had been attended by Indian soldiers in uniform.

1. Which among the following reason brought about decisive change in the British policy in India?
A. Huge mass pressure
B. External pressure
C. Communal violence
D. Lack of British men to rule in India.
2. The I.N.A. Trial shows
A. Communal harmony
B. Threat to the religious persons
B. Reaction of the British against Indians
D. All of the above.
3. The first trial of Indian National Army was held on
A. November, 1945
B. December, 1945
C. November, 1946
D. December, 1946
4. The sympathy dragged by the soldiers of Indian National Army shows
A. Violent nature of Indian people
B. Strong sense of Nationalism and fraternity
C. Love for partition
D. Unwillingness to participate in national issues.
5. Which among the following organization was against INA Trial and also protested against this?
A. Hindu Mahasabha
B. Muslim League
C. Sikh Association
D. None of the above

PASSAGE - 10

Read the following passage and answer the Questions:

The phrase “What is it like?” stands for a fundamental thought process. How does one go about observing and reporting on things and events that occupy segments of earth space? Of all the infinite variety of phenomena on the face of the earth, how does one decide what phenomena to observe? There is no such thing as a complete description of the earth or any part of it, for every microscopic point on the earth’s surface differs from every other such point. Experience shows that the things observed are already familiar, because they are like phenomena that occur at home or because they resemble the abstract images and models developed in the human mind.

How are abstract images formed? Humans alone among the animals possess language; their words symbolize not only specific things but also mental images of classes of things. People can remember what they have seen or experienced because they attach a word symbol to them.

During the long record of our efforts to gain more and more knowledge about the face of the earth as the human habitat, there has been a continuing interplay between things and events. The direct

observation through the senses is described as a percept; the mental image is described as a concept. Percepts are what some people describe as reality, in contrast to mental images, which are theoretical, implying that they are not real.

The relation of Percept to Concept is not as simple as the definition implies. It is now quite clear that people of different cultures or even individuals in the same culture develop different mental images of reality and what they perceive is a reflection of these preconceptions. The direct observation of things and events on the face of the earth is so clearly a function of the mental images of the mind of the observer that the whole idea of reality must be reconsidered.

Concepts determine what the observer perceives, yet concepts are derived from the generalizations of previous percepts. What happens is that the educated observer is taught to accept a set of concepts and then sharpens or changes these concepts during a professional career. In any one field of scholarship, professional opinion at one time determines what concepts and procedures are acceptable, and these form a kind of model of scholarly behaviour.

1. According to the passage, human being has mostly in mind
 - A. Expression of the language
 - B. To gain knowledge
 - C. Observation of things**
 - D. All of these.

2. According to the passage, what is the difference between perception and concept?
 - A. Perception implies mental image while perception expresses direct observation
 - B. Perception implies direct observation while perception exposes mental image**
 - C. Both perception and concept share same idea of realism
 - D. None of the above.

3. The relation between perception and concept is
 - A. Awkward
 - B. Simple and easy going
 - C. Not Simple and easy going**
 - D. Reflective.

4. What help people to remember any event or fact?
 - A. The innate nature of human being compiling the idea with experience
 - B. The power of human being to attach symbol with words**
 - C. The superior memory of human being
 - D. Power of perception

5. The author of the passage provides superior position to
- A. An abstract idea
 - B. Perception over realism
 - C. Direct observation through senses.**
 - D. None of the above

PASSAGE - 11

Read the following passage and answer the Questions:

The famous quote “*Future wars will be fought over water*” leaves little doubt that the world is moving towards an insurmountable water crisis and the effect will be most pronounced in developing countries including India. The crisis of adequate safe drinking-water has gained currency in the recent years and this lack of access to clean and regular drinking water is disproportionately felt by the socially, economically, geographically or demographically disadvantaged ones.

India supports over 16% of the world’s population with only 4% of the world’s freshwater. To make matters worse, more than half of the major rivers in India are highly polluted and unfit for consumption. Challenges will further intensify with rapid climate change contributing to more extreme weather shocks. Increasing population, frequent floods and droughts, delayed monsoons, and rising pollution are some of the key concerns leading to drinking water crisis. While the government has introduced multiple initiatives and awareness towards clean drinking water, the real crisis is more alarming than the reports.

Water disputes have a potential impact on the overall economy, socio-cultural fabric, political stability, and security of not only the regions in which they occur, but also affect the entire country. However, the current solutions treat only the symptoms and not the root cause of the problem.

Inter-State water Disputes Amendment Bill, 2017 has been introduced to speed up the dispute resolution process. As per the bill, Single Permanent Tribunal is to be set up which will have multiple benches.

The quality of drinking-water is a powerful environmental determinant of health. Water pollution has reached an alarming level in India and has contributed to water scarcity by polluting freshwater resources, thereby limiting options.

Despite Namami Gange, water quality of Ganga continues to worsen. The waters of the Yamuna, Ganga and Sabarmati flow the dirtiest with a deadly mix of pollutants both hazardous and organic. India's rivers have high fluoride content and are also contaminated by antibiotics, beyond the permissible limit of 1.5 ppm, which affects 66 million people nationwide. The Ganga river basin that covers 26.3% of India's Geographic area cannot be used for any purpose, including drinking, cooking or bathing. As per the World Water Development Report, 2019, it has been revealed that *coliform bacteria* and biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) have increased significantly in the Ganga River because the rivers are too polluted to drink and the government is unable to deliver freshwater, many urban dwellers are turning to groundwater, leading to its rapid depletion.

India is the largest consumer of groundnut water in the world. As per the Department of *Drinking Water and Sanitation (DDWS)* nearly 90% of the rural water supply is from GW sources. However, high levels of Arsenic and Fluoride are found in the states of UP where around 78% of population lives in rural areas and are dependent on GW for drinking, cooking and irrigation. Government data revealed that over 45 million are affected with groundwater contaminated with fluoride, arsenic, iron, salinity, nitrate and heavy metal. The World Water Development Report has revealed that India extracts almost one fourth of total groundwater extracted globally

1. The passage addresses at the impending problem/problems in India. Find out the correct problem/problems.

- 1) Water crisis in India
- 2) Water pollution in India
- 3) Abundance of groundnut water in India
- 4) Scarcity of drinking water in India

Choose the right option

- A. 1 , 2 , 3 are correct
- B. 1 , 2 , 4 are correct**
- C. 2 , 3 , 4 are correct
- D. 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 are correct

2. The author of the passage expresses his deep concern about the impending scarcity of the drinking water and hints at further deterioration of the situation due to

- A. Climate change contributing more extreme weather shock**

- B. Powerful environmental rejuvenation
- C. Amendment of Inter-State Dispute Act.
- D. All of the above.

3. Which among the following information are true?

- 1) India is the largest consumer of groundnut water in the world.
- 2) India almost extracted one third groundnut water in a year globally.
- 3) India has reached alarming range water pollution.
- 4) India contains almost four percent of global fresh water.

Choose the correct option

- A. 1 , 2 , 3
- B. 2 , 3 , 4
- C. 4 , 3 , 1
- D. 1 , 3 , 4**

4. Pollution in the water of River Ganga leads to increase of

- A. Biological Oxygen Demand
- B. Coliform Bacteria
- C. Both A and B**
- D. None of A and B

5. Amendment of the Water Dispute Act 2017 promotes and recommends

- A. Formation of Single Permanent Tribunal
- B. Probable solution to the symptoms, not going to the root of problem
- C. SPT with multiple benches
- D. All of the above.**

PASSAGE - 12

Read the following passage and answer the Questions:

Boccaccio's *donnée* is of an upper-class milieu where girls and young men can meet socially at ease and move—thanks to wealth—out of plague-stricken Florence. In fact, it daringly reverses the standard form of morality, well summed up nearly contemporaneously by Traini's famous Triumph of Death fresco in the Campo Santo at Pisa. There, an upper-class, amorous, hedonistic group of young people is depicted as doomed to die. Boccaccio's group consists very much of stylish survivors. Almost more scandalous than any of the tales they tell among themselves, is their clear-eyed common sense. Since they can do nothing about the plague, they seize the chance of the general disruption of the normal covenances and the absence—or loss—of parents and guardians, to go off and enjoy themselves, for which they are not punished.

The code of behavior they assume and also promulgate is impressively liberal, civilized and unprudish. Love is a natural bond between them, neither coarse nor etherealized. Seven girls who have met by chance at Mass at Santa Maria Novella plan their adventure and then co-opt three young men who happen to enter the church. The three are already known to them, but it is the girls who take the initiative, in a tactful, well-bred way, making it clear from the start that this is no invitation to rape. One has only to try to imagine Victorian girls—in fiction or in fact—behaving with such a degree of sophistication to see that society by no means advances century by century. Boccaccio is a highly complex personality who, like many another writer, may have felt that his most famous work was not his best. But the *Decameron* became famous early on, and was avidly read and frequently translated throughout Europe.

Today, only scholars settle down to read his more high-flown romances and classical compilations, or even his “life” of Dante, whom he profoundly admired. The Decameron is a thoroughly Florentine book and a thoroughly social one, down to its structure. After the poetry of the Divine Comedy, it is very much prose, in every way. It glories in being undidactic, entertaining and openly—though by no means totally—scabrous. Eventually it shocked and frightened its creator, who thus unwittingly or not recognized the force of its literary power. He repented and turned moralist and academic, leaving Florence for the small Tuscan town of Certaldo where he had probably been born and where in 1375 he died.

Part of his religious repentance was perhaps expressed by commissioning two altarpieces (sadly, not extant) for a local church. Whatever the medievalism enshrined in the Divine Comedy, the Decameron speaks for a robustly changed, relaxed vision, one set firmly upon earth. It is the opposite of lonely and ecstatic. It is a vision closer to that of Canterbury Tales than to the spiritual one of Piers Plowman.

It has female protagonists who seem mundane if not precisely modern compared with the real women mystics and saints of central Italy of a few generations before, women whose fierce, intense, sometimes horrifyingly palpable and semi-erotic visions read like real-life cantos from Dante’s poem. It is Boccaccio who should more correctly have been painted beside Giotto, for in a certain sense they share standards that are *al naturale*. No doubt Boccaccio has idealized a little, but he puts forward a calm, sane case for freedom and humor and good manners between the sexes which, however palely, foreshadows the Shakespearean world of Beatrice and Benedick.

The theme of the stories his group exchange is human behavior—often as it is manifested under the pressure of lust or love. But the group is also shown indulging in chess and music and dancing (even bathing though separated by sex). The ladies frequently laugh and occasionally blush, while never losing their self-possession and their implicit command of the situation. Never could they be mistaken for allegorical nymphs or bloodless abstractions.

That the diversions of the Decameron are set brightly against the gruesome darkness of the Black Death is effective and also realistic. The plague begins the book. It is seen working psychologically as well as physically, horribly corrupting manners and morals, in addition to destroying life. Diversion and escape seem not frivolous but prudent, especially when provided by a pleasantly sited, well-stocked villa outside Florence, with amenities that extend to agreeable pictures in its rooms. In sharing the group’s diversions the reader should be diverted, and Boccaccio says that he is thinking particularly of women, lovelorn women. Their lives are restricted: in love they cannot, unlike men, find relief in sport, travel, and business. It adds another, non-idealistic touch to his

portrait of society, just as the retreat to the country is no literary convention but a reminder of the pleasant villas in the hills around the city.

1. The author chooses to strongly contrast Traini's Triumph of Death fresco in Pisa with the Decameron because:
 - A. They represent a correlation between the content of art and literature in medieval Italy.
 - B. Traini's fresco marks the departure of medieval art from pure religious content.
 - C. The Decameron's subjects depict chastity rather than the wanton behaviour depicted in Traini's fresco.
 - D. Their subjects are so markedly different in representation, despite their roughly contemporary installation.**
2. Which of the following statements best summarizes the author's opinion in the passage regarding Boccaccio's view of his own work?
 - A. Boccaccio held more regard for the Decameron than for his later works.
 - B. Boccaccio was later dismayed but nonetheless convinced by the literary power of the Decameron.**
 - C. Boccaccio felt that Dante was a literary figure worthy of high regard.
 - D. Boccaccio was heartened that the Decameron was avidly read and translated.
3. Some disagree with the author's opinion of the Decameron. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's opinion?
 - A. Boccaccio felt that the Decameron was his best work.
 - B. It was not until the eighteenth century that the Decameron became widely read.
 - C. Boccaccio intended the Decameron to be read ironically.**
 - D. Additional chapters that spell the death of several lead characters have recently been discovered.
4. The contrast of Boccaccio's heroines to Victorian girls is noted in paragraph 2 to support all of the following conclusions EXCEPT:
 - A. An age of liberalism of thought and action went into decline with the Victorian era.
 - B. Society advances in a logical progression from century to century.**
 - C. Boccaccio's heroines display a seemingly anachronistic amount of courage and practicality.
 - D. The Decameron's sophisticated interaction between the sexes foreshadowed that of Shakespeare's plays.
5. According to the author, the Decameron "daringly reverses the standard form of morality" presented in contemporary writing and art. Given that opinion, which of the following conclusions must be true?
 - A. The Decameron was one signal of a new era of humanism.
 - B. The Decameron was a robust, entertaining literary work.
 - C. The Decameron was preceded by didactic, religious themes in medieval literature.**
 - D. The Decameron was not followed in suit by other works of secular humanism.

PASSAGE-13

Read the following passage and answer the Questions:

In a big step towards resolution of bad loans, Indian banks, Reserve Bank of India and the union finance ministry are discussing setting up two special funds to resurrect troubled investments through equity infusion or more debt funds. The two funds proposed are Stressed Assets Equity Fund and Stressed Assets Lending Fund. "Creation of separate funds for resolution of stressed assets is being worked out. Indian Banks' Association (IBA) is finalizing the road map," adding the corpus of these two funds will be fluid and will take case-specific action.

According to RBI data, the stressed assets ratio for the banking sector, which includes gross non-performing assets (NPAs), increased to 14.5% at the end of December 2015 as against 9.8% at the end of March 2012. State-run banks have the highest share in stressed loans. Their gross NPAs or bad loans alone rose from Rs 2.67 lakh crore in March 2015 to Rs 3.61 lakh crore in December. A senior official with IBA said that the stressed assets equity fund (SAEF) will invest in equity of stressed borrower bringing equity to burdened projects. "It may take controlling stake either directly or through strategic debt restructuring scheme (SDR)," he said.

The other fund named stressed assets lending fund (SALF) will provide last mile funding or working capital funding to assets in trouble because of funding constraints. "An oversight committee will be formed to look into cases where these funds will invest. Discussions are on to work out the modalities," said the above quoted government official. Earlier this month, RBI had come out with a scheme for sustainable structuring of stressed assets, also termed as S4A, to strengthen the lenders' ability to deal with stressed assets and provide an avenue for reworking the financial structure of entities facing genuine difficulties. "The S4A envisages determination of the sustainable debt level for a stressed borrower and bifurcation of the outstanding debt into

sustainable debt and equity/quasi-equity instruments which are expected to provide upside to the lenders when the borrower turns around," the RBI had noted in a statement.

1. Which of the following funds is build to resurrect troubled investments through debt funds?
 - A. SAEF
 - B. SEAF
 - C. **SALF**
 - D. SLAF
2. What are Non-Performing Assets (NPAs)?
 - A. Assets of the banks which bring in cash.
 - B. **Assets of the banks which don't bring any return.**
 - C. Movable assets of the bank.
 - D. Immovable assets of the bank.
3. Which of the following statement is incorrect according to the passage?
 - A. Gross NPAs rose from Rs 2.67 lakh crore in March 2015 to Rs 3.61 lakh crore in December 2015.
 - B. Gross non-performing assets (NPAs) were 14.5% in December 2015.
 - C. Gross non-performing assets (NPAs) were 9.8% in March 2012.
 - D. **Gross non-performing assets (NPAs) were 14.5% in March 2012**
4. Stressed Assets Lending Fund (SALF) will provide:
 - A. Equity Capital Fund
 - B. Fixed Capital Fund
 - C. **Working Capital Fund**
 - D. Long-term Capital Fund
5. The objective of the scheme S4A is:
 - A. To strengthen the lenders' ability to deal with stressed assets.
 - B. To provide an avenue for reworking the financial structure of entities facing genuine difficulties.
 - C. Sustainable structuring of stressed assets
 - D. **All of the above**

PASSAGE-14

Read the following passage and answer the Questions:

The average life span of humanity throughout all the history was twenty seven years. In the nineteenth century, however, science and improved technology trebled life expectancy. As technological capabilities improved and life expectancy increased, the number of babies per family went down, demonstrating the fact that nature keeps on balancing the population figure. After major wars, when large numbers of young and healthy men are killed, baby making increases. The birth rate continues to rise for five years or so after the war ends until the score is rectified. All this happens without conscious co-operation or even the knowledge of human beings. When the probabilities of human survival are poor, nature makes many babies. When the chances of man's survival improve, nature reduces the number of babies.

1. As science and technology improves the number of babies-

- A. becomes directly proportional to life expectancy
- B. becomes inversely proportional to life expectancy**
- C. is checked by nature
- D. is encouraged by nature.

2. The word 'probabilities' in the passage implies-

- A. Likelihood**
- B. Chances
- C. Anything having an appearance of truth
- D. Possibilities.

3. The author says that throughout history-

- A. Everyman died on attaining twenty seven years
- B. The average life of the human being is twenty seven**
- C. Some men lived far less than twenty seven years
- D. None of these.

4. The poor chances of human survival are responsible for-

- A. Not making more babies
- B. Restricting the production of life

- C. Making people against having more babies
- D. Making more babies at the instance of nature.**

5. The birth rate continues to rise after the end of the war for-
- A. One year
 - B. Three year
 - C. Five years
 - D. Five years and so on**

PASSAGE - 15

Read the following passage and answer the Questions:

Despite recession elsewhere in the world, if Indian economists are still optimist about the country's affair, there must be reason behind it. The country's central bank predicted that the country's economy is likely to grow in double digit rate during the next 20-30 years. India has the capability with its vast labour and lauded entrepreneurial spirit. But the private sector which is suppose to do the heavy lifting that turns India from the world's tenth largest economy to its third largest by 2030 has become fed up. Business people often carp about India's problems but their irritation this time has a nervous edge. In the first quarter of 2011, GDP grew at an annual rate of 7.8%; in 2005-2007 it managed 9-10 percent. The economy may be slowing naturally as the low interest rate and public spending that got India through global crisis are belatedly withdrawn. At the same time the surge in inflation caused by exorbitant food price has spread more widely, casting doubt over whether India can grow at 8-10% in the medium term without overheating.

In India, as many as in the fast growing nations, the confidence to invest depends on the conviction that the long term trajectory is intact and it is that which is in doubt. Big Indian firms too sometimes seem happier to invest abroad than at home, in deal that is often hailed as symbols of country's growing clout but sometimes speak to its weakness-purchase of natural resources that India has in abundance but struggle to get out of the ground. In fact a further dip in investment could be self-fulfilling: if few roads, ports and factories are built, this will hurt both short term growth figures and reduces the economy's long term capacity.

There is a view that a fair amount of growth is assured the government need to try very hard. The liberalization reforms that began in 1991 freed market for products and gave rise to vibrant competition, at the same time what economist call factor markets, those for basic inputs like land, power, labour etc. remain unreformed and largely under state control which creates difficulty. Clearance today can take three to four years and many employers are keen to replace workers with machine despite an abundance of labour force. This can be attributed to the labour laws which are

inimical to employee creation and an education system that means finding quality manpower a major problem. In fact Planning Commission concluded that even achieving 9 percent growth will need marked policy action in unreformed sectors. Twenty years ago it was said that the yardstick against which India should be measured was potential and clear that remains much to do.

1. Which of the following can be said about the Indian economy at present?

- A. It can easily achieve doubled digit growth rate at present.
- B. Citizens are affluent owing to laxity in regulation.
- C. Private sector's confidence in India's growth potential is high
- D. Unreformed sectors are a drag on economic growth.**

2. Why employers are reluctant to hire Indian labour force?

- A. India's labour force is overqualified for the employment opportunities available
- B. High attrition rate among employees stemming from their entrepreneurial spirit.
- C. Labour law are not conducive to generation employment.**
- D. None of the above.

3. What is the main objective of the author in writing the passage?

- A. Showcasing the potential of India's growth potential to entice foreign investors.
- B. Recommending India's model of development to the other developing nations
- C. Exhorting India to implement measures to live up to its potential.**
- D. All of the above.

4. What measures do experts suggest to be taken to ensure targeted economic growth?

- A. Lowering of interest rates to help industries hit by recession
- B. Prolonged financial for the basic input industries.
- C. Incentives to the Indian companies to invest in the infrastructure development
- D. Formation of policies and their implementation in factor markets.**

5. Which of the following is most similar in meaning to the word 'Clout' in the passage?

- A. Strike
- B. Standing**
- C. Force
- D. Achieve

PASSAGE - 16

Read the following passage and answer the Questions:

It is not new that many countries all over the world has witnessed a mixture of authoritarianism, unemployment and youth leading the way for revolts and uprisings, largely due to disaffection with powerful rulers. Young people in these countries are far better educated than their parents were. In 1990 the average Egyptian had 4.4 years of schooling; by 2018 the figure has raised upto 7.1 years. Could it be that education, by making people less willing to put up with restrictions on freedom and more willing to question authority, promotes democratization. Ideas about the link between education, income and democracy are at the heart of what social scientist have long been studied. Since then plenty of economists and political scientists have looked for statistical evidence of a causal link between education and democratization. Many have pointed out to the strong correlation that exists between levels of education and measures like pluralism of party politics and the existence of civil liberties. The patterns are similar when income and democracy are considered. These are outliers, of course until recently, many Arab countries managed to combine energy based wealth and decent education with undemocratic political systems. But some deduce from overall picture that as China and other authoritarian states get more educated and richer people. They will agitate for greater political freedom, culminating in a shift to modern democratic govt.

This apparently reasonable intuition is shakier than it seems. Critics of the hypothesis point out that correlation is hardly causation. The general trend over the last half-century may have been towards the rising standards, a wide spread of democracy and basic education. But it is possible that this being driven by another variable. Even if the correlations are not spurious, it would be difficult to know which way causation ran. Does more education lead to greater democracy? Or are more democratic countries better at educating their citizen? A recent NBER paper compared a group of Kenyan girls in 69 primary schools whose students are randomly selected for scholarship with similar students in score which receive no such aids. Previous studies have shown that the scholarship programme led to the higher test score and enrolment of girl student in the secondary school. Overall, it significantly increased the amount of education obtained. For the new studies authors tried to show how extra schooling had affected the social and political attitude of the

woman. Findings suggested that education make people more interested in improving their own lives but they do not necessarily see democracy as the way to do it. Poor and often less educated people often vote in large number than their educated compatriots, who often disdain for messiness of democracy.

1. Which of the following most aptly describes the central theme of the passage?
 - A. Democratic nation are richer and have a better track record of educating their citizen
 - B. Education does not necessarily lead to greater enthusiasm for a democratic form of govt.**
 - C. Citizen can fulfil their personal aspiration only under democratic set up
 - D. None of the above.

2. What conclusion can be drawn from the statistic cited about Egypt's education system?
 - A. Job prospective has been on the rise in Egypt recently.
 - B. Egypt is likely to be successful vibrant democracy.
 - C. There has been a rise in the educational scenario in recent Egypt.**
 - D. All of the above.

3. What according to the author has led to uprising in the authoritarian countries?
 - A. Lack of access to the education
 - B. Vast number of uneducated and unemployed youths
 - C. Frustration with the existing system of governance**
 - D. Govt's overambitious plans for development.

4. What does the phrase "messiness of democracy" means?
 - A. Democratic nations are chaotic on account of individual freedom**
 - B. Most of the democratic nations often become violent
 - C. The difference between poor and educated is greater in democratic nations
 - D. None of the above.

5. According to the passage, the function of the education is
 - A. Making people thinking about his personal aspiration rather than democratic thinking**
 - B. Making people thinking about democratic set up rather than personal aspirations
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. Neither of A and B

PASSAGE -17

Read the following passage and answer the Questions:

Financial market in India has acquired greater depth and liquidity over the years. Steady reforms since 1991 have led to the growing linkage and integration of Indian economy and its financial system with global economy. Weak global economic prospects and continuing uncertainties in the international financial market, therefore have had their impact on the emerging market economy. Sovereign risk concern, particularly in the European area, affected financial for the greater part of the year, with the contagion of Greece's sovereign debt problem spreading over India and other countries by the way of higher than normal level of volatility.

The funding constraints in international financial market could impact both the availability and cost of the foreign funding for the banks and corporates. Since the Indian financial system is bank dominated, bank's ability to withstand stress is critical to overall financial stability. Indian banks, however, remain robust, notwithstanding a decline in capital to the risk weighted assets ratio and a rise in the non-performing assets level in the recent past. Capital adequacy levels remain above the regulatory requirements. The financial market infrastructure continues to function without any major disruption. With further globalization, consolidation, deregulation, and diversification of the financial system, the banking business becomes more complex and riskier. Issues like risk and liquidity management and enhancing skill therefore assume greater significance.

1. According to the passage, in the Indian financial system, bank's ability to withstand stress is critical to ensure overall financial stability because Indian financial system is-

- A. Controlled by the GOI
- B. Less integrated with banks
- C. Controlled by RBI
- D. Dominated by banks**

2. Risks and liquidity management assume more importance in the banking system in future due to

- 1) Further globalization
- 2) More consolidation and deregulation of financial system
- 3) Further diversification of the financial system
- 4) More financial inclusion in the country

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- A. 1, 2 and 3**
- B. 2 , 3 and 4
- C. 1 and 2 only
- D. 3 and 4 only

3. Indian financial market is affected by global changes mainly due to the
- A. Increased inflow of remittances from abroad
 - B. Enormous increase in the foreign exchange reserve
 - C. Growing global linkages and integration of the Indian financial market**
 - D. Dominated by banks

4. The financial market including emerging market like India has suffered adverse impact in the recent years due to

- 1) Weak global economic prospect
- 2) Uncertainties in the international financial market
- 3) Sovereign risk concern in Eurozone
- 4) Bad monsoon resulting crop loss

Select the correct options

- A. 1 and 2 only

B. 1 , 2 and 3

- C. 2 and 3 only

- D. 2 , 3 and 4

5. Reformation in the Indian financial system had been done since

- A. 1990

B. 1991

- C. 1992

- D. None of the above.

PASSAGE -18

Read the following passage and answer the Questions:

With computers coming into rural classroom as well as elite public school in India, India is expected to make the technological leap into 21st century. But educationists, planners as well as managers, are sceptical about women being propelled forward along with the young men in the new craze of technology. With three-quarter if the women population of the country steeped in literacy there seems little scope for them jet setting into 21st century. The reason for the women lagging behind is simply that women's education in the last four decades has had an undirected growth. "It has remained status quo and has been marked by a slowing rate of progress. There are quantitative shortfalls and a qualitative lag in the education of woman." says a report of the NIEPA. A laagering 75% of the female population has not been touched by education and two-thirds of the children who do not attend school are girls. Only 11% of the girls receive education that has beneficial to them.

The education that women do receive neither does not fit them for tradition family roles nor does it equip them to participate in the social and economic process as per with men. Because of the low educational participation and poor curriculum diversification, women are inhabited for participating in higher productive sector of economy.

Though we do not hear of women engineers, architects and doctors, the large majority in our country on account of their general and technological illiteracy are hurdled in low-paid occupation both in traditional and modern sectors of our economy. Even in regard to the higher paid occupations, the trend is not all uniform. For instance, while the percentage of women becoming engineers and scientist has been remained static and the number of women doctor even also dropped.

1. An undirected growth in women's education in the last four decade resulted in

- A. violence in women's conduct and behaviour
- B. unimagined boost in the women understands
- C. backwardness of women**
- D. deprecation of women's prestige in the society

2. According to the passage, women's education in the last few decades has been

- A. quantatively better but qualitatively worse
- B. quantitatively worse but qualitatively better
- C. both quantitatively and qualitatively worse**
- D. none of the above

3. Which of the following statement/ statements is/are correct?

- (1) The education which women receive fit them for their traditional role.
- (2) The percentage of women becoming engineers and scientist has been static.
- (3) The role of women in the higher sectors of economy is mush restricted.

Choose the correct option:

- A. 1 and 3
- B. 1 and 2
- C. 2 and 3**
- D. 1 , 2 and 3

4. Which of the following factor seems to be a handicap in the way to get women's status propelled in 21st century?

- A. Because seventy five percent of total women population is still illiterate.
- B. Because most of the women are still culturally backward
- C. Because most of the women are still living in miserable condition.**
- D. Not given in the passage.

5. Which of the following is/are characteristic(s) of the state of women's education in the last four decades?

- (1) It has witnessed fast rate of growth.
- (2) It has witnessed a state as if it was before.

Choose the correct option:

- A. 1 and 2
- B. Only 1
- C. Only 2**
- D. None of 1 and 2

PASSAGE - 19

Read the following passage and answer the Questions:

There is absolutely no point in complaining that over the years, there has been pressure for increased productivity and higher earning for workers in industry. There are several ways of increasing earnings of employees. Employee's earning can be increased by raising the selling price of the firm's product and service, reducing profit or cost price of raw material or augmenting labour's productivity. However, increasing employee's earning by means other than increased labour productivity jeopardizes the firm's competitive strength in the market. Higher price usually means fewer customers, reduced profits means less capital investment and low cost material means poor product quality. But increasing labour productivity by enhancing skills and motivation creates almost unlimited resources. The development of economic resources, human as well as non-human is the product of human effort and the quality of human effort in larger part depends on human motivation.

Enthusiasing employees with workaholic spirit through traditional authority and financial incentives has become increasingly difficult as employee become economically secure and their dependency on any particular organization decreases. According to the expectancy theorists, the motivation to work increases when an employee feels his performance is an instrument of obtaining reward. Nevertheless, in many organizations today employees are entitled to organizational rewards just by being employed. Union, government regulations and the nature of the job itself prevent management from relating financial reward to performance. People may be attracted to join and remain in organization to receive organizational rewards, but being motivated to join an organization is not same as being motivated to exert effort in an organization. The challenge to management is to find and administer alternative forms of incentive which will induce employees to improve work performance. Such alternative forms of reinforcement will require increased understanding of motivational theories and programmes.

1. Organization can derive maximum advantages by
 - A. Providing financial incentives to employee regardless of their performances.
 - B. Enhancing labour productivity by increasing skills and motivation.**
 - C. Encouraging the entire employee to expand their physical energy.
 - D. Strictly adhering to the government regulation.

2. According to the passage, all of the following contribute to an increase of employee's earning except-

- A. Increasing selling price of company's product.
- B. Providing incentives and fringe benefits to employees.
- C. Enhancing labour productivity
- D. Increasing capital investment.**

3. Choose the most similar word in meaning as the word "induced" as used in the passage.

- A. Appreciate
- B. Stimulate**
- C. Exhibit
- D. Inflate

4. Which of the following factors, according to the passage, adversely affects the organization's competitive strength?

- A. Making rewards contingent on performance
- B. Anti-productivity and anti-management activities of labour union
- C. Increasing employee's earning**
- D. None of the above.

5. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true in the context of the passage?

- (1) Human development is the cause of the development of economic resources.
- (2) Management is free to relate financial reward to performance.
- (3) Employees cannot be easily motivated with traditional authority today.

Choose the correct options:

- A. Both 1 and 2
- B. Both 2 and 3**
- C. Only 1
- D. None of these.

Passage 20

For achieving inclusive growth there is a critical need to rethink the role of the state. The early debate among economists about the size of the Government can be misleading. The need of the hour is to have an enabling Government. India is too large and complex a nation for the State to be able to deliver all that is needed. Asking the Government to produce all the essential goods, create all the necessary jobs, and keep a curb on the prices of all goods is to lead to a large cumbersome bureaucracy and widespread corruption.

The aim must be to stay with the objective of inclusive growth that was laid down by the founding fathers of the nation and also to take a more modern view of what the State can realistically deliver. This is what leads to the idea of an enabling State, that is, a Government that does not try to directly deliver to the citizens everything that they need. Instead, it (1) creates an enabling ethos for the market so that individual enterprise can flourish and citizens can, for the most part, provide for the needs of one another, and (2) steps in to help those who do not manage to do well for themselves, for there will always be individuals, no matter what the system, who need support and help. Hence we need a Government that, when it comes to the market, sets effective, incentive-compatible rules and remains on the sidelines with minimal interference, and at the same time, plays an important role in directly helping the poor by ensuring that they get basic education and health services and receive adequate nutrition and food.

1. According to the passage:

1. The objective of inclusive growth was laid down by the founding fathers of the nation
2. Need of the hour is to have an enabling Government
3. The Government should engage in maximum interference in market processes
4. There is a need to change the size of the Government

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

2. According to the passage, the strategy of inclusive growth can be affected by focusing on:
- (a) Meeting all the needs of every citizen in the country.
 - (b) Increasing the regulations over the manufacturing sector.
 - (c) Controlling the distribution of manufactured goods.
 - (d) **Delivery of the basic services to the deprived sections of the society.**
3. What constitutes an enabling Government?
- 1. A large bureaucracy.
 - 2. Implementation of welfare programmes through representatives.
 - 3. Creating an ethos that helps individual enterprise.
 - 4. Providing resources to those who are underprivileged.
 - 5. Offering direct help to the poor regarding basic services.
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) **4 and 5 only**
 - (c) 3, 4 and 5 only (d) 1,2,3,4 and 5
4. Why is the state unable to deliver “all that is needed”?
- 1. It does not have sufficient bureaucracy.
 - 2. It does not promote inclusive growth.
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- (a) 1 only (b) **2 only**
 - (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) neither 1 nor 2
5. What is the essential message being conveyed by the author of the passage?
- (a) The objectives of inclusive growth laid down by the founding fathers of the nation should be remembered.
 - (b) The Government needs to make available more schools and health services.
 - (c) The Government needs to establish markets and industries to meet the needs of the poor strata of the society.
 - (d) **There is a need to rethink the role of the State in achieving inclusive growth.**

