

## CSAT – 2013 Solved Paper – 2

### SET-D

**Directions for the following 2 (two) items:**

**Read the following passage and answer the two items that follow. Your answers to these items should be based on the passage only.**

#### **Passage**

Ecological -research over the last quarter of the century has established the deleterious effects of habitat fragmentation due to mining, highways and such other intrusions on forests. When a large block of forests gets fragmented into smaller bits, the edges of all these bits come into contact with human activities resulting in the degradation of the entire forests. Continuity of forested landscapes and corridors gets disrupted 'affecting several extinction-prone species of wildlife. Habitat fragmentation, is therefore considered as the most serious threat to biodiversity conservation. Ad hoc grants of forest lands to mining companies coupled with rampant, illegal mining is aggravating this threat.

**1. What is the central focus of this passage?**

- (a) Illegal mining in forests
- (b) Extinction of wildlife
- (c) Conservation of nature
- (d) Disruption of habitat

Solution: d)

Try getting the essence of the passage, which is:

“Due to some activities like mining, highways etc, there is disruption in landscapes and corridors. This is affecting several species of wild life.”

Easy to pick.

**2. What is the purpose of maintaining the continuity of forested landscapes and corridors?**

1. Preservation of biodiversity.
2. Management of mineral resources.
3. Grant of forest lands for human activities.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Solution: a)

Pretty straight question.

**3. In a rare coin collection, there is one gold coin for every three non-gold coins. 10 more gold coins are added to the collection and the ratio of gold coins to non-gold coins would be 1: 2. Based on the information; the total number of coins in the collection now becomes**

- (a) 90
- (b) 80
- (c) 60
- (d) 50

Solution: a)

Find the Initial ratio = Gold (G):Non-Gold(N) = 1:3 .....(i)

After adding 10 gold coins, the ratio becomes  $(10+G):N = 1:2$  ..... (ii)

On solving (i) & (ii), you get, G=20 and N=60.

Therefore, now the total number of coins in the collection =  $(10+G)+N = 10+20+60=90$

**4. A gardener has 1000 plants: He wants to plant them in such a way that the number of rows and the number of columns remains the same. What is the minimum number of plants that he needs more for this purpose?**

- (a) 14
- (b) 24
- (c) 32
- (d) 34

Solution: b)

If the number of rows and number of columns are to be equal, then the total number of trees should be a perfect square. As 1000 is not a perfect square, find a perfect square nearest to 1000.

It's 1024, which is square of 32. So he needs to add 24 more trees to get 1024.

**5. A sum of RS. 700 has to be used to give seven cash prizes to the students of a school for their overall academic performance. If each prize is Rs. 20 less than its preceding prize, then what is the least value of the prize?**

- (a) RS. 30
- (b) RS. 40
- (c) RS. 60
- (d) RS. 80

Solution: b)

Let the least value price be X. Then the next value is X+20, and the next value is X+40 and on and on up to 7 values.

It's nothing but an arithmetic Progression with sum 700. You can do it either manually or using the formula of AP.

**Technique 1: (Manually)**

$$X + X+20 + X+40 + \dots + X+120 = 700 \Rightarrow 7X + (20+40+\dots+120) = 700$$

$$\Rightarrow 7X + 20(1+2+3+\dots+6) = 700 \Rightarrow 7X + 20(21) = 700 \Rightarrow 7X = 280 \Rightarrow X = 40$$

**Technique 2: (Using AP Formula)**

Number of prizes = 7 (N).

So sum till nth term will be:  $n/2 (2X + (n-1) \times 20) = 700$ . Put the value of N as 7.

$$7/2 (2X + 120) = 700 \Rightarrow X = 40$$

**6. Out of 120 applications for a post, 70 are male and 80 have a driver's license. What is the ratio between the minimum to maximum number of males having driver's license?**

- (a) 1 to 2
- (b) 2 to 3
- (c) 3 to 7
- (d) 5 to 7

Solution: c)

Number of females =  $120 - 70 = 50$

So, a case where minimum number of males have driving license would mean all females have driving license. All 50 females have driver's license. So, only 30 males with license (minimum number).

Now, where maximum number of males will have license, all 70 should have license (only 10 females would have license then).

Ratio:  $30/70 = 3$  to  $7$

**7. In a garrison, there was food for 1000 soldiers for one month. After 10 days, 1000 more soldiers joined the garrison. How long would the soldiers be able to carry on with the remaining food?**

- (a) 25 days
- (b) 20 days
- (c) 15 days
- (d) 10 days

Solution: d)

After 10 days, the remaining food would be sufficient for the 1000 soldiers for 20 more days

So, if 1000 more soldiers are added, it shall be sufficient for only 10 days (as the no. of soldiers is doubled, the days are halved)

**8. The tank-full petrol in Arun's motor-cycle lasts for 10 days. If he starts using 25% more everyday, how many days will the tank-full petrol last?**

- (a) 5
- (b) 6
- (c) 7
- (d) 8

Solution: d)

Total consumption is say  $N$ . So daily consumption is  $N/10$ . Now if daily increases by 25%, then totally its  $1.25N$ . So, when you divide 10 by  $1.25N$ , it will be  $N/8$ . It will go for 8 days.

**9. A person can walk a certain distance and drive back in six hours. He can also walk both ways in 10 hours. How much time will he take to drive both ways?**

- (a) Two hours
- (b) Two and a half hours
- (c) Five and a half hours
- (d) Four hours

Solution: a)

2-way walk = 10 hrs, therefore 1-way walk = 5 hrs

1-way walk + 1-way Drive = 6 hrs; therefore 1-way drive = 6-5= 1 hr

Hence, 2-way drive = 2 hrs

**Directions for the following 7 (seven) items:**

**Read the following two passages and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.**

**Passage -1**

The law in many parts of the world increasingly restricts the discharge of agricultural slurry into watercourses. The simplest and often the most economically sound practice returns the material to the land as semisolid manure or as sprayed slurry. This dilutes its concentration in the environment to what might have occurred in a more primitive and sustainable type of agriculture and converts pollutant into fertilizer. Soil microorganisms decompose the organic components of sewage and slurry and most of the mineral nutrients become available to be absorbed again by the vegetation.

The excess input of nutrients, both nitrogen and phosphorus - based, from agricultural runoff (and human sewage) has caused many 'healthy' oligotrophic lakes (low nutrient concentrations, low plant productivity with abundant water weeds, and clear water) to change to eutrophic condition where high nutrient inputs lead to high phytoplankton productivity (sometimes dominated by bloom-forming toxic species). This makes the water turbid, eliminates large plants and, in the worst situations, leads to anoxia and fish kills; so called cultural eutrophication. Thus, important ecosystem services are lost, including the provisioning service of wild-caught fish and the cultural services associated with recreation.

The process of cultural eutrophication of lakes has been understood for some time. But only recently did scientists notice huge 'dead zones' in the oceans near river outlets, particularly those draining large catchment areas such as the Mississippi in North America and the Yangtze in China. The nutrient-enriched water flows through streams, rivers and lakes, and eventually to the estuary and ocean where the ecological impact may be huge, killing virtually all invertebrates and fish in areas up to 70,000 km<sup>2</sup> in extent. More than 150 sea areas worldwide are now regularly starved of oxygen as a result of decomposition of algal blooms, fuelled particularly by nitrogen from agricultural runoff of fertilizers and sewage from large cities. Oceanic dead zones are typically associated with

industrialized nations and usually lie off' - 'countries that subsidize their agriculture, encouraging farmers to increase productivity and use more fertilizer.

**10. According to the passage, why should the discharge of agricultural slurry into watercourses be restricted?**

1. Losing nutrients in this way is not a good practice economically.
2. Watercourses do not contain the microorganisms that can decompose organic components of agricultural slurry.
3. The discharge may lead to the eutrophication of water bodies.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

Solution: d)

Consider this: "The law in many parts of the world increasingly restricts the discharge of agricultural slurry in to water courses. The simplest and most economically sound practice returns the material to the land as semisolid manure or as sprayed slurry". So, these sentences from 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph hint that losing the nutrients in this way is not a good economical practice. Hence, option 1 is correct.

Options 2 and 3 are self-evident from 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph.

**11. The passage refers to the conversion of "pollutant to fertilizer". What is pollutant and what is fertilizer in this context?**

- (a) Decomposed organic component of slurry is pollutant and microorganisms in soil constitute fertilizer.
- (b) Discharged agricultural slurry is pollutant and decomposed slurry in soil is fertilizer.
- (c) Sprayed slurry is pollutant and watercourse is fertilizer.
- (d) None of the above expressions is correct in this context.

Solution: b)

No-brainer.

**12. According to the passage, what are the effects of indiscriminate use of fertilizers?**

1. Addition of pollutants to the soil and water.
2. Destruction decomposer of microorganisms in soil.
3. Nutrient enrichment of water bodies.
4. Creation of algal blooms.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

Solution: b)

Again a no-brainer.

**13. What is/are the characteristics of a water body with cultural eutrophication?**

1. Loss of ecosystem services
2. Loss of flora and fauna
3. Loss of mineral nutrients

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

Solution: b)

The implications of Cultural eutrophication have been discussed in the paragraph with clarity. Just underline keywords and key phrases while reading.

**14. What is the central theme of this passage?**

- (a) Appropriate legislation is essential to protect the environment.
- (b) Modern agriculture is responsible for the destruction of environment.
- (c) Improper waste disposal from agriculture can destroy the aquatic ecosystems.
- (d) Use of chemical fertilizers is undesirable in agriculture.

Solution: c)

Just be aware of extreme options like (d). Even though the passage discussed the negative impact of the fertilizers, it never says that they be done away with or they are undesirable. If used and disposed properly, its useful.

**Passage - 2**

The miseries of the world cannot be cured by physical help only. Until man's nature changes, his physical needs will always arise, and miseries will always be felt, and no amount of physical help will remove them completely. The only solution of the problem is to make mankind pure. Ignorance is the mother of evil and of all the misery we see. Let men have light, let them be pure and spiritually

strong and educated; then alone will misery cease in the world. We may convert every house in the country into a charitable asylum, we may fill the land with hospitals, but human misery will continue until man's character changes.

**15. According to the passage, which of the following statements is most likely to be true as the reason for man's miseries?**

- (a) The poor economic and social conditions prevailing in society.
- (b) The refusal on the part of man to change his character.
- (c) The absence of physical and material help from his society.
- (d) Ever increasing physical' needs due to changing social structure.

Solution: b)

Quite clear in the last statement.

**16. With reference to the passage, the following assumptions have been made:**

- 1. The author gives primary importance to physical and material help in eradicating human misery.
- 2. Charitable homes, hospitals, etc. can remove human misery to a great extent.

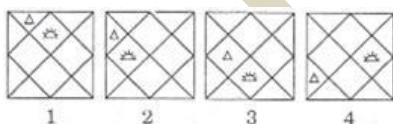
Which of the assumptions is/are valid?

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

Solution: d)

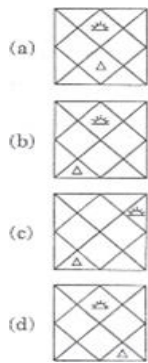
This is a simple passage. Even with one reading, if you have got the essence of the passage, you will not make any mistakes.

**17. Consider the following figures 1, 2, 3 and 4:**



In the figure from 1 to 4 above, two symbols are shown to change their position in a regular direction. Following the same sequence, which one of the following will appear at the fifth stage?





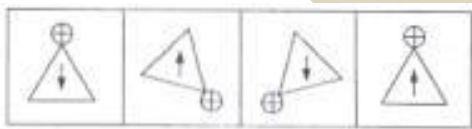
Solution: b)

The 'sun' is following an anti-clockwise rotation in square figure. The triangle is following a zigzag pattern. Pretty simple to grasp.

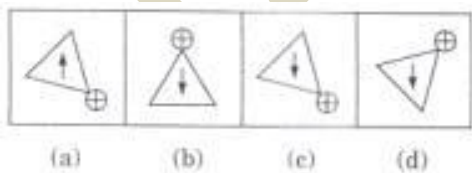
**Directions for the following 2 (two) items:**

In each item, there are two sets of figures; first four figures named Problem figures and next four figures named Answer figures indicated as (a), (b), (c) and (d). The problem figures follow a particular sequence. In accordance with the same, which one of the four answer figures should appear as the fifth figure?

**18. Problem figures:**



**Answer figures:**



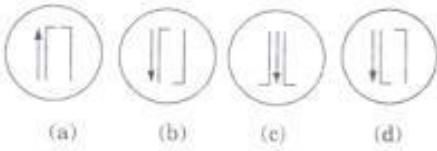
Solution: c)

The triangle is rotating clockwise by an angle of 120 degrees. And, the arrow is following a patten of up-down in subsequent figures.

**19. Problem figures:**



**Answer figures:**



Solution: b)

Little tricky. But after observing for some time, you will be able to see the pattern.

The three segments of each figure ( two Ls and one arrow); are

(i) Moving left

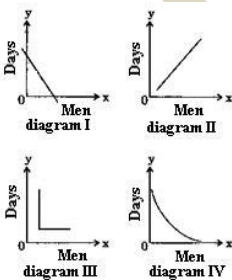
(ii) When they reach the extreme left (first position), they come back again from the other left (but with an inverted image)

So, when the arrow in the first figure moves to second figure, it becomes inverted. And until it goes again to the extreme left and moves, it would not invert.

For such problems, good observation power and practice is needed.

**20. Consider the following diagrams:**

$x$  men, working at constant speed, do a certain job in  $y$  days. Which one of these diagrams shows the relation between  $x$  and  $y$ ?



- (a) diagram I
- (b) diagram II
- (c) diagram III
- (d) diagram IV

Solution: d)

**You can see it diagram wise (Technique 1) or mathematically (Technique 2).**

Diagram I: Even for zero x, there exists some y (i.e. it assumes some value). This means, even if there are no men, there exist some working days, which is wrong.

Diagram II: If x is increased y is also increased. This means if no. of men are increased then the no. of working days increased, which is wrong.

Diagram III: This has two parts in it, a vertical line and a horizontal line. Vertical line suggests infinite working days for some number of workers, which is wrong. Horizontal line suggests, same working days even if the no of men is increased/decreased which is also wrong.

Diagram IV: This shows the correct relation i.e. no. of working days reduces as no. Of men are increased.

**You can see this in terms of a mathematical equation too (Technique 2):**

Here x and y are inversely related. If x, the number of men increases, then, y, the number of days for completing the work decreases. So, mathematically they are inversely proportional.

$$\Rightarrow x \text{ multiplied } (1/y) \Rightarrow xy = \text{constant}$$

This is an equation of a rectangular hyperbola which is shown in diagram IV.

**21. Consider the following matrix:**

3	370	7
2	224	6
1	730	X

**What is the number at 'X' in the above matrix?**

- (a) 5
- (b) 8
- (c) 9
- (d) 11

Solution: c)

If you add all the digits in the central column, you get the addition of the numbers in the first and second column.

For e.g.  $3+7+0=10$ ; which is equal to  $3+7 = 10$

Same in Second row:  $2+2+4 = 8$  which is equal to  $2+6 = 8$

Same should be in third row:  $7+3+0=10$  which should be equal to  $1+x = 10 \Rightarrow X = 9$

**22. Four cars are hired at the rate of Rs. 6 per km plus the cost of diesel at Rs. 40 a litre. In this context, consider the details given in the following table:**

Car	Mileage (km/l)	Hours	Total Payment (Rs.)
A	8	20	2120
B	10	25	1950
C	9	24	2064
D	11	22	1812

Which car maintained the maximum average speed?

- (a) Car A
- (b) Car B
- (c) Car C
- (d) Car D

Solution: a)

You need to find the total distance travelled by and divide it by total time. To find the distance, first form a correct equation that sums up the relation of all variables of each Car – A , B , C , D.

Let the distance be N. So diesel consumed for car A will be  $N/8$  litres.

Cost will be  $(N/8) \times 40 = 5N$

Moreover, 6 Rs. needs to paid per km. So additional cost will be  $6N$

Total cost =  $11N = \text{Rs. } 2120 \Rightarrow N = 192.7 \text{ Km}$

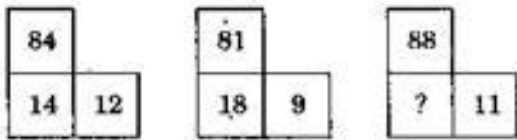
Average speed of Car A =  $192.7/20 = \text{Around } 9.6 \text{ km/hr}$

Now, instead of repeating this process for every car, form a general equation:

Total cost =  $[(\text{Distance/mileage}) \times \text{Fuel Cost}] + \text{Distance} \times \text{per km. Cost}$

Find distance from here and then average speed. You will get the answer as A.

23. Examine the following three figures in which the numbers follow a specific pattern:



The missing number (?) in the third figure above is

- (a) 7
- (b) 16
- (c) 21
- (d) 28

Solution: c)

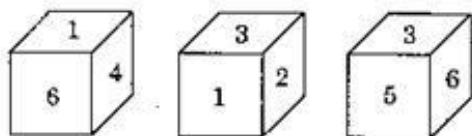
Observe the first two figures carefully. You will see this pattern.

$$2 * (84/12) = 14$$

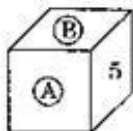
$$2 * (81/9) = 18$$

$$\text{Hence for the third figure, } 2 * (88/11) = X \Rightarrow X = 2 * 8 \Rightarrow X = 16$$

24. A cube has six numbers marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 on its faces. Three views of the cube are shown below:



What possible numbers can exist on the two faces marked (A) and (B), respectively on the cube ?



- (a) 2 and 3
- (b) 6 and 1
- (c) 1 and 4
- (d) 3 and 1

Solution: a)

Technique 1: (Simple drawing)

First you can follow a very simple method. Take a rubber (cuboid or cube shape) with you in the exam hall. Try writing up the numbers as they have been put in the question figure. You have the answer on that rubber in front of you. ☺

### Technique 2: (Logic)

To see logically, If we check the first two cubes, the common number 1 has numbers 4, 6, 2 and 3 on its four adjacent faces. So the remaining number 5 is on the opposite face of 1. ....Statement 1 (S1)

See the 4<sup>th</sup> cube. Here we need to find two adjacent numbers of 5.

### Method I:

Looking at it in other way, (from statement 1) it can be said that, 2,3,4 and 6 are the adjacent numbers of 5. So out of all, only (a) is possible.

### Method II

If you see statement (1) itself, you can eliminate three answer options.

- Number 1 should not be an adjacent number of 5 because it is the opposite number of 5 (from statement (1)).
- So answer options (b),(c) and (d) can be eliminated as each of these options have 1 as one of its two numbers.

### Direction for the following 5 (five) items:

Study the two figures given below and answer the five items that follow:

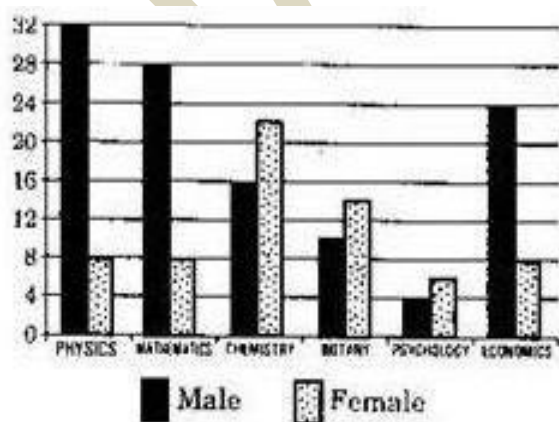
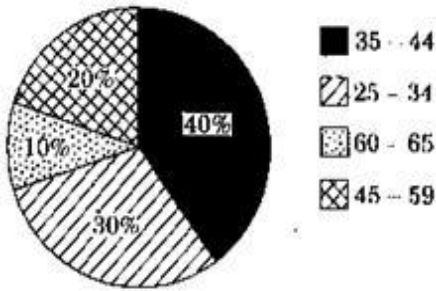


Figure 1 : Number of Professors in selected disciplines in a University by sex



**Figure 2 : Age of Physics Professors**

**25. How many Physics professors belong to the age group 35 - 44?**

- (a) 18
- (b) 16
- (c) 14
- (d) 12

Solution: b)

From figure 2, you can see that 40% of Physics professors belong to the age group 35-44. From figure 1, we can find that there are 32 male and 8 female Physics professors.

Totally there are 40 Physics professors - out of which 40% belong to 35-44 age group.

40% of 40 will be 16 – answer.

**26. Which one of the following disciplines has the highest ratio of males to females?**

- (a) Physics
- (b) Mathematics
- (c) Chemistry
- (d) Economics

Solution: a)

Simple mathematics. Just take the concerned ratios.

**27. What percentage of all Psychology professors are females?**

- (a) 40%
- (b) 50%
- (c) 60%
- (d) 70%

Solution: c)

There are 4 male and 6 female Psychology professors - totally 10 Psychology professors.

There are 6 female professors out of all Psychology professors. So,  $(6/10) \times 100 = 60\%$

**28. If the number of female Physics professors in the age group 25 - 34 equals 25% of all the Physics professors in that age group, then what is the number of male Physics professors in the age group 25 - 34?**

- (a) 9
- (b) 6
- (c) 3
- (d) 2

Solution: a)

Look at figure2 - 30% of Physics professors belong to the age group 25-34. Then from figure1, we know there are 32 male and 8 female Physics professors.

So, totally 40 Physics professors, out of that 30% belong to 25-34 age group.

So there are 12 (30% of 40) Physics professors in the age group 25-34 .....S1

Further its given that the number of female Physics professors in the age group 25 - 34 equals 25% of all the Physics professors in that age group, so, 25% of 12 i.e. 3 are female professors in that age group .....S2

From S1 and S2:  $12-3=9$  male professors belong to 25-34 age group.

**29. If the Psychology professors in the University constitute 2% of all the professors in the University, then what is the number of professors in the University?**

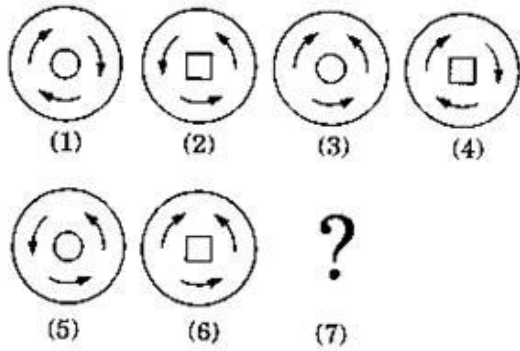
- (a) 400
- (b) 500
- (c) 600
- (d) 700

Solution: b)

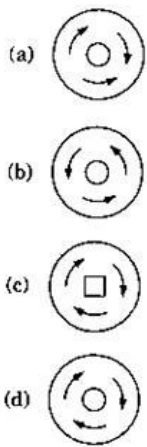
Simple arithmetic.

**30. Consider the following figures:**





Which one of the following figures would logically come in the 7th position indicated above by a question mark?



Solution: d)

The pattern is: Outer arrows - first clockwise, then anti-clock wise, then two facing each other, with the below one in the anti-clockwise direction. Inner circle and square change alternatively. Follow this and you have the answer.

**Directions for the following 8 (eight) items:**

**Read the following four passages and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.**

**Passage -1**

The subject of democracy has become severely muddled because of the way the rhetoric surrounding it has been used in recent years, There is, increasingly, an oddly confused dichotomy between those who want to 'impose' democracy on countries In the non-Western world (in these countries' 'own interest', of course) and those who are opposed to such 'imposition' (because of the respect for the countries' 'own ways'). But the entire language of 'imposition', used by both sides, is extraordinarily inappropriate since it makes the implicit assumption that democracy belongs

exclusively to the West, taking it to be a quintessentially 'Western' idea which has originated and flourished only in the West.

But the thesis and the pessimism it generates about the possibility of democratic practice in the world would be extremely hard to justify. There were several experiments in local democracy in ancient India. Indeed, in understanding the roots of democracy in the world, we have to take an interest in the history of people participation and public reasoning in different parts of the world. We have to look beyond thinking of democracy only in terms of European and American evolution. We would fail to understand the pervasive demands for participatory living, on which Aristotle spoke with far-reaching insight, if we take democracy to be a kind of a specialized cultural product of the West.

It cannot, of course, be doubted that the institutional structure of the contemporary practice of democracy is largely the product of European and American experience over the last few centuries. This is extremely important to recognize since these developments in institutional formats were immensely innovative and ultimately effective. There can be little doubt that there is a major 'Western' achievement here.

**31. Which of the following is closest to the view of democracy as mentioned in the above passage?**

- a) The subject of democracy is a muddle due to a desire to portray it as a Western concept, 'alien' to non-Western countries.
- b) The language or imposition of democracy is inappropriate. There is, however, a need to consider this concept in the backdrop of culture of 'own ways' of non-Western society.
- c) While democracy is not essentially a Western idea belonging exclusively to the West, the institutional structure of current democratic practices has been their contribution.
- d) None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct.

Solution: c)

This is quite clear from the passage.

**32. With reference to the passage, the following assumptions have been made:**

- 1. Many of the non-Western countries are unable to have democracy because they take democracy to be a specialized cultural product of the West.
- 2. Western countries are always trying to impose democracy on non-Western countries.

Which of the above is/are valid assumption/assumptions?

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

Solution: d)

Be a little careful when dealing with such extreme statements. Statement 1 is ofcourse false. But Statement 2: if you had done a superficial reading of the passage, you may make a mistake. If you read carefully that *"those who want to 'impose' democracy on countries In the non-Western world (in*

*these countries' 'own interest', of course"....who are 'those' has not been mentioned? So, it may or may not be the West. Moreover, the word 'Always' : just keep such words in mind while solving passages.*

## Passage - 2

Corporate governance is based on principles such as conducting the business with all integrity and fairness, being transparent with regard to all transactions, making all the necessary disclosures and decisions, complying with all the laws of the land, accountability and responsibility towards the stakeholders and commitment to conducting business in an ethical manner. Another point which is highlighted on corporate governance is the need for those in control to be able to distinguish between what are personal and corporate funds while managing a company.

Fundamentally, there is a level of confidence that is associated with a company that is known to have good corporate governance. The presence of an active group of independent directors on the board contributes a great deal towards ensuring confidence in the market. Corporate governance is known to be one of the criteria that foreign institutional investors are increasingly depending on when deciding on which companies to invest in. It is also known to have a positive influence on the share price of the company. Having a clean image on the corporate governance front could also make it easier for companies to source capital at more reasonable costs. Unfortunately, corporate governance often becomes the centre of discussion only after the exposure of a large scam.

### **33. According to the passage, which of the following should be the practice/practices in good corporate governance?**

1. Companies should always comply with labour and tax laws of the land.
2. Every company in the country should have a government 'representative as one of the independent directors on the board to ensure transparency.
3. The manager of a company should never invest his personal, funds in the company.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Solution: c)

Very clear from the passage.

### **34. According to the passage, which of the following is/are the major benefit/benefits of good corporate governance?**

1. Good corporate governance leads to increase in share price of the company.
2. A company with good corporate governance always increases its business turnover rapidly.
3. Good corporate governance is the main criterion for foreign institutional investors when they decide to buy a company.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Solution: a)

In statement 3, the word “main” is an extreme word and you need to be careful while picking.

### Passage - 3

Malnutrition most commonly occurs between the ages of six months and two years. This happens despite the child's food requirements being less than that of an older child. Malnutrition is often attributed to poverty, but it has been found that even in households where adults eat adequate quantities of food, more than 50 per cent of children-under-five do not consume enough food. The child's dependence on someone else to feed him/her is primarily responsible for the malnutrition. Very often the mother is working and the responsibility of feeding the young child is left to an older sibling. It is therefore crucial to increase awareness regarding the child's food needs and how to satisfy them.

#### 35. According to the passage, malnutrition in children can be reduced

- a) if the children have regular intake of food.
- b) after they cross the age of five.
- c) if the food needs of younger children are known.
- d) if the responsibility of feeding younger children is given to adults.

Solution: c)

There is a catch in option (a) – regular does not mean ‘enough’ and ‘adequate’. So it is not the most appropriate answer.

Option (d) could have been the answer if option (c) was not there, because (c) is more appropriate. The passage talks primarily about raising awareness about child's actual food needs; and then any one can satisfy them.

#### 36. According to the author, poverty is not the main cause of malnutrition, but the fact that

1. taking care of younger ones is not a priority for working mothers.
2. awareness of nutritional needs is not propagated by the Public Health authorities.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 only

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

Solution: d)

Both are extreme statements. You can avoid both.

“Taking care” and “leaving older siblings to feed the child” are two different things. Nowhere its written that the mother does not prioritize child’s health.

Public authorities and their role, limitations etc. are not mentioned in the passage. So avoid this.

#### Passage - 4

A number of empirical studies find that farmers are risk-averse, though only moderately in many cases. There is also evidence to show that farmers' risk aversion results in cropping patterns and input use designed to reduce risk rather than to maximize income. Farmers adopt a number of strategies to manage and cope with agricultural risks. These include practices like crop and field diversification, non-farm employment, storage of stocks and strategic migration of family members. There are also institutions ranging from share tenancy to kinship, extended family and informal credit agencies. One major obstacle to risk sharing by farmers is that the same type of risks can affect a large number of farmers in the region. Empirical studies show that the traditional methods are not adequate. Hence there is a need for policy interventions, especially measures that cut across geographical regions.

Policies may aim at tackling agricultural risks directly or indirectly. Examples of risk-specific policies are crop insurance, price stabilization and the development of varieties resistant to pests and diseases. Policies which affect risk indirectly are irrigation, subsidized credit and access to information. No single risk-specific policy is sufficient to reduce risk and is without side-effects, whereas policies not specific to risk influence the general situation and affect risks only indirectly. Crop insurance, as a policy measure to tackle agricultural risk directly, deserves careful consideration in the Indian context and in many other developing countries because the majority of farmers depend on rain-fed agriculture and in many areas yield variability is the predominant cause of their income instability.

#### **37. The need for policy intervention to mitigate risks in agriculture is because**

- a) farmers are extremely risk-averse.
- b) farmers do not know how to mitigate risks.
- c) the methods adopted by farmers and existing risk sharing institutions are not adequate.
- d) majority of farmers depend on rain-fed agriculture.

Solution: c)

Clear from the last lines of the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph.

**38. Which of the following observations emerges from the above passage?**

- a) One can identify a single policy that can reduce risk without any side-effect.
- b) No single risk-specific policy is sufficient to reduce agricultural risk.
- c) Policies which affect risk indirectly can eliminate it.
- d) Government's policy intervention can mitigate agricultural risk completely.

Solution: b)

Again clear from the passage. Just read it carefully, you will be able to answer.

**39. Consider the following statements:**

- I. A primary group is relatively smaller in size.
- II. Intimacy is an essential characteristic of a primary group.
- III. A family may be an example of a primary group.

In the light of the above statements, which one of the following is true?

- a) All families are primary groups.
- b) All primary groups are families.
- c) A group of smaller size is always a primary group.
- d) Members of a primary group know each other intimately.

Solution: d)

Statement 3 says family may be an example (not necessarily) a primary group. So, (a) is wrong. Similarly by critical reasoning you can eliminate options (b) and (c).

**40. Four friends, A, B, C and D distribute some money among themselves in such a manner that A gets one less than B, C gets 5 more than D, D gets 3 more than B. Who gets the smallest amount?**

- a) A
- b) B
- c) C
- d) D

Solution: a)

$$S1 - A = B - 1$$

$$S2 - C = D + 5$$

$$S3 - D = B + 3$$

So,  $C > D > B > A$

**Directions for the following 4 (four) items:**

Read the following statements and answer the four items that follow:

Five cities P, Q, R, S and T are connected by different modes of transport as follows:

P and Q are connected by boat as well as rail.

S and R are connected by bus and boat.

Q and T are connected by air only.

P and R are connected by boat only.

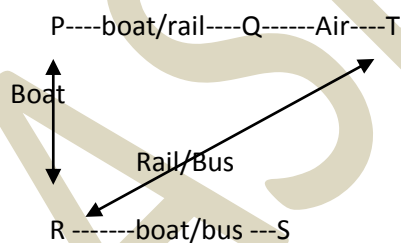
T and R are connected by rail and bus.

**41. Which mode of transport would help one to reach R starting from Q, but without changing the mode of transport?**

- a) Boat
- b) Rail
- c) Bus
- d) Air

Solution: a)

Its a problem which can be solved best using a diagram.



Solution will be boat. Clear from the diagram.

**42. If a person visits each of the places starting from P and gets back to P, which of the following places must he visit twice?**

- a) Q
- b) R
- c) S
- d) T

Solution: b)

Because the node at R leads to S from where there is no other way. So, one has to return to R in any possible way.

**43. Which one of the following pairs of cities is connected by any of the routes directly without going to any other city?**

- a) P and T
- b) T and S
- c) Q and R
- d) None of these

Solution: d)

Clear from the diagram.

**44. Between which two cities among the pairs of cities given below are there maximum travel options available?**

- a) Q and S
- b) P and R
- c) P and T
- d) Q and R

Solution: b)

Clear from the diagram. It will be bus, rail, boat, air – all.

**Directions for the following 3 (three) items:**

**Read the following passage and answer the three items that follow:**

A tennis coach is trying to put together a team of four players for the forthcoming tournament. For this 7 players are available: males A, B and C; and females W, X, Y and Z. All players have equal capability and at least 2 males will be there in the team. For a team of four, all players must be able to play with each other. But, B cannot play with W, C cannot play with Z and W cannot play with Y.

**45. If Y is selected and B is rejected, the team will consist of which one of the following groups?**

- a) A, C, W and Y
- b) A, C, X and Y
- c) A, C, Y and Z
- d) A, W, Y and Z

Solution: b)

If Y is selected, W will not be selected. So, options (a) and (d) are wrong. As C cannot play with Z, option (c) is also wrong.



**46. If B is selected and Y is rejected, the team will consist of which one of the following groups?**

- a) A, B, C and W
- b) A, B, C and Z
- c) A, B, C and X
- d) A, W, Y and Z

Solution: c)

If B is selected, W will not be selected. So options (a) and (d) are wrong. As C cannot play with Z, option (b) is also wrong.

**47. If all the three males' are selected, then how many combinations of four member teams are possible?**

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

Solution: b)

If male A, B, C are selected, then one more person is needed to make up a four member team.

Since B is selected, W cannot be selected and as C is selected, Z cannot be selected. So the either X or Y has to be chosen.

(A,B,C,X) or (A,B,C,Y) . So these two only can be formed.

**48. The music director of a film wants to select four persons to work on "different aspects of the composition of a piece of music. Seven persons are available for this work; they are Rohit, Tanya, Shobha, Kaushal, Kunal, Mukesh and J aswant. Rohit and Tanya will not work together. Kunal and Shobha will not work together. Mukesh and Kunal want to work together.**

Which of the following is the most acceptable group .of people that can be selected by the music director?

- a) Rohit, Shobha, Kunal and Kaushal
- b) Tanya, Kaushal, Shobha and Rohit
- c) Tanya, Mukesh, Kunal and Jaswant
- d) Shobha, Tanya, Rohit and Mukesh

Solution: c)

Option (a) is not possible as Shobha and Kunal will not work together

Option (b) is not possible as Rohit and Tanya will not work together

Option (d) is not possible as Rohit and Tanya will not work together

Hence, option (c)

**49. Five people A, B, C, D and E are, seated about a round table, Every chair is spaced equidistant from adjacent chairs,**

I. C is seated next to A.

II. A is seated two seats from D.

III. B is not seated next to A.

Which of the following must be true?

I. D is seated next to B.

II. E is seated next to A.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

a) I only

b) II only

c) Both I and II

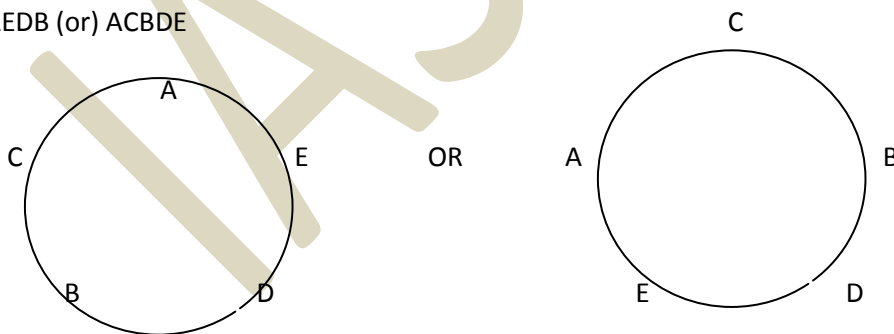
d) Neither I nor II

Solution: c)

Easiest way is to draw a circle.

These are the two possibilities:

CAEDB (or) ACBDE



In both the cases, D is placed next to B. And this is true for A and E.

**Directions for the following 3 (three) items:**

Examine carefully the following statements and answer the three items that follow:

Out of four friends A, B, C and D,  
A and B play football and cricket,  
Band C play cricket and hockey,  
A and D play basketball and football,  
C and D play hockey and basketball.

**50. Who does not play hockey?**

- a) D
- b) C
- c) B
- d) A

Solution: d)

Clear from the statements.

**51. Who plays football, basketball and hockey?**

- a) D
- b) C
- c) B
- d) A

Solution: c)

Simple enough.

**52. Which game do B, C and D play?**

- a) Basketball
- b) Hockey
- c) Cricket
- d) Football

Solution: b)

**53. Geeta is older than her cousin Meena, Meena's brother Bipin is older than Geeta. When Meena and Bipin visit Geeta, they like to play chess. Meena wins the game more often than Geeta. Based on the above information, four conclusions, as given below, have been made. Which one of these logically follows from the information given above?**

- a) While playing chess with Geeta and Meena, Bipin often loses.
- b) Geeta is the oldest among the three.
- c) Geeta hates to 10 the game.
- d) Meena is the youngest of the three.

Solution: d)

Geeta is older than her cousin Meena =>  $G > M$

Meena's brother Bipin is older than Geeta =>  $B > G$

Therefore,  $B > G > M$

**Directions for the following 4 (four) items:**

Read the following passage and answer the four items that follow. YOUR answers to these items should be based on the passage only.

**Passage**

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

The funding constraints in international financial markets could impact both the availability and cost of foreign funding for banks and corporates. Since the Indian financial system is bank dominated, banks' ability to withstand stress is critical to overall financial stability. Indian banks, however, remain robust, notwithstanding a decline in capital to risk-weighted assets ratio and a rise in non-performing asset levels 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 may become more complex and riskier. Issues like risk and liquidity management and enhancing skill therefore assume greater significance.

**54. According to the passage, the financial markets in the emerging market economies including India had the adverse impact in recent years due to**

1. weak global economic prospects.
2. uncertainties in the international financial markets.
3. sovereign risk concerns in the Euro area.
4. bad monsoons and the resultant crop loss.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Solution: b)

Statement 4 is nowhere mentioned in the passage.

**55. The Indian financial markets are affected by global changes mainly due to the**

- a) increased inflow of remittances from abroad.
- b) enormous increase in the foreign exchange reserves.
- c) growing global linkages and integration of the Indian financial markets.
- d) contagion of Greece's sovereign debt problem.

Solution: c)

This is the very theme of the passage.

**56. According to the passage, in the Indian financial system, banks' ability to with stand stress is critical to ensure overall financial stability because Indian financial system is**

- a) controlled by the Government of India.
- b) less integrated with banks.
- c) controlled by Reserve Bank of India.
- d) dominated by banks.

Solution: d)

Very explicitly mentioned in the passage.

**57. Risk and liquidity management assumes more importance in the Indian banking system in future due to**

1. further globalization.
2. more consolidation and deregulation of the financial system.
3. further diversification of the financial system.
4. more financial inclusion in the economy.

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

Solution: a)

Statement 4 is not mentioned in the passage.

**58. There are five hobby clubs in a college viz, photography, yachting, chess, electronics and gardening. The gardening group meets every second day, the electronics group meets every third day, the chess group meets every fourth day, the yachting group meets every fifth day and the photography group meets every sixth day. How many times do all the five groups meet on the same day within 180 days?**

- a) 3
- b) 5
- c) 10
- d) 18

Solution: a)

Take the LCM of 2,3,4,5 and 6. You get 60 i.e. all the groups meet on the same day on every 60<sup>th</sup> day. Hence, only three times.

**59. A, B, C, D and E belong to five different cities P, Q, R, Sand T (not necessarily in that order). Each one of them comes from a different city. Further it is given that:**

1. B and C do not belong to Q.
2. B and E do not belong to P and R.
3. A and C do not belong to R, Sand T.
4. D and E do not belong to Q and T.

Which one of the following statements is not correct?

- a) C belongs to P
- b) D belongs to R
- c) A belongs to Q
- d) B belongs to S

Solution: d)

From the statements you can construct the following and then figure out what belongs to what.

Q – ~~B, C, D, E~~ A

P – ~~B, E~~ C

R – ~~B, E, A, C~~ D

S – ~~A, C~~ E

T – ~~A, C, D, E~~ B

**60. Seven men, A, B, C, D, E, F and G are standing in a queue in that order. Each one is wearing a cap of a different colour like violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red. D is able to see in front of him green and blue, but not violet. E can see violet and yellow, but not red. G can see caps**

of all colours other than orange. If E is wearing an indigo coloured cap, then the colour of the cap worn by F is

- a) Blue
- b) Violet
- c) Red
- d) Orange

Solution: c)

You can construct the following table from the statements.

Person	Cap
A/B/C	green/blue/yellow
D	violet
E	indigo
G	orange

So F is wearing red cap.

**61. There are some balls of red, green and yellow colour lying on a table. There are as many red balls as there are yellow balls. There are twice as many yellow balls as there are green ones. The number of red balls**

- a) is equal to the sum of yellow and green balls.
- b) is double the number of green balls.
- c) is equal to yellow balls minus green balls.
- d) cannot be ascertained.

Solution: b)

Simple arithmetic.  $R=Y= 2G$

**Directions for the following 2 (two) items:**

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

**Passage**

Crude mineral oil comes out of the earth as a thick brown or black liquid with a strong smell. It is a complex mixture of many different substances, each with its own individual qualities. Most of them are combinations of hydrogen and carbon in varying proportions. Such hydrocarbons are also found in other forms such as bitumen, asphalt and natural gas. Mineral oil originates from the carcasses of tiny animals and from plants that live in the sea. Over millions of years, these dead creatures form large deposits under the sea-bed; and ocean currents cover them with a blanket of sand and silt. As this mineral hardens, it becomes sedimentary rock and effectively shuts out the oxygen, so preventing the complete decomposition of the marine deposits underneath. The layers of sedimentary rock become thicker and heavier. Their pressure produces heat, which transforms the tiny carcasses into crude oil in a process that is still going on today.

**62. Mineral oil deposits under the sea do not get completely decomposed because they**

- a) are constantly washed by the ocean currents.
- b) become rock and prevent oxygen from entering them.
- c) contain a mixture of hydrogen and carbon.
- d) are carcasses of organisms lying in saline conditions.

Solution: b)

Clearly mentioned.

**63. Sedimentary rock leads to the formation of oil deposits because**

- a) there are no saline conditions below it.
- b) it allows some dissolved oxygen to enter the dead organic matter below it.
- c) weight of overlying sediment layers causes the production of heat.
- d) it contains the substances that catalyze the chemical reactions required to change dead organisms into oil.

Solution: c)

Very explicit in the passage.

**64. In a class of 45 students, a boy is ranked 20th. When two boys joined, his rank was dropped by one. What is his new rank from the end?**

- a) 25th
- b) 26th
- c) 27th
- d) 28<sup>th</sup>

Solution: c)

Initial Condition = 19 guys – The Boy (20<sup>th</sup> Rank) – 25 other guys

Now = 20 guys – The Boy – 26 other guys (Since his rank has shifted by one, one guy should be ahead and one behind)



So, his rank from end is 27<sup>th</sup>.

**65. A thief running at 8 km/hr is chased by a policeman whose speed is 10 km/hr. If the thief is 100 m ahead of the policeman, then the time required for the policeman to catch the thief will be**

- a) 2 min
- b) 3 min
- c) 4 min
- d) 6 min

Solution:

Use relative speed concept. Relative speed of policeman w.r.t the thief is 2 Km/hr (10-8).

His Speed in m/min will be  $(2 \times 1000)/60 = 100/3$  m/min

He has to cover 100 m. So time needed is 3 mins.

**66. A train travels at a certain average speed for a distance of 63 km and then travels a distance of 72 km at an average speed of 6 km/hr more than its original speed. If it takes 3 hours to complete the total journey, what is the original speed of the train in km/hr?**

- a) 24
- b) 33
- c) 42
- d) 66

Solution: c)

Let the original speed be 'S'.

Total time taken = 3 hr  $\Rightarrow 63/S + 72/S+6 = 3$

You can solve the question easily if you just do an option check. Otherwise the long way is to solve the equation completely. Save time.

As we have 63 in the numerator, we can assume that S may be a multiple of 7. The only option available is 4. So, let us try with that.

$$63/42 + 72/48 = 3/2 + 3/2 = 3$$

You have the answer.

**Directions for the following 8 (eight), items:**

The following eight items (items 67 to 74) are based on three passages in English to test the comprehension of English language and therefore these items do not have Hindi version. Read each passage and answer the items that follow.

**English Passage - 1**

Seven-year-old Jim came home from the park without his new bicycle. "An old man and a little boy borrowed it," he explained. "They are going to bring it back at four o'clock." His parents were upset that he had given his expensive new bicycle, but were secretly proud of his kindness and faith. Came four o'clock, no bicycle. The parents were anxious. But at 4:30, the door bell rang, and there stood a happy man and a boy, with the bicycle and a box of chocolates. Jim suddenly disappeared into his bedroom, and then came running out. "All right," he said, after examining the bicycle. "You can have your watch back!"

**67. When Jim came home without his bicycle, his parents**

- a) were angry with him.
- b) were worried.
- c) did not feel concerned.
- d) were eager to meet the old man and the little boy.

Solution: b)

Anger would be an extreme word. So B, not A.

**68. Jim returned the watch to the old man and the little boy because**

- a) they gave him chocolates.
- b) his father was proud of him.
- c) he was satisfied with the condition of his bicycle.
- d) they were late only by 30 minutes.

Solution: c)

The statement "All right" after examining the bicycle points to option C.

**English Passage - 2**

It was already late when we set out for the next town, which according to the map was about fifteen kilometres away on the other side of the hills. There we felt that we would find a bed for the night. Darkness fell soon after we left the village, but luckily we met no one as we drove swiftly along the narrow winding road that led to the hills. As we climbed higher, it became colder and rain began to fall, making it difficult at times to see the road. I asked John, my companion, to drive more slowly. After we had travelled for about twenty kilometres, there was still no sign of the town which was

marked on the map. We were beginning to get worried. Then without warning, the car stopped and we found we had run out of petrol.

**69. The author asked John to drive more slowly because**

- a) the road led to the hills.
- b) John was an inexperienced driver.
- c) the road was not clearly visible.
- d) they were in wilderness.

Solution: c)

Clear from passage.

**70. The travellers set out for the town although it was getting dark because**

- a) they were in a hurry.
- b) the next town was a short distance away and was a hill-resort.
- c) they were in wilderness.
- d) the next town was a short distance away and promised a good rest for the night.

Solution: d)

Can be inferred easily from the passage.

**71. The travellers were worried after twenty kilo metres because**

- a) it was a lonely countryside.
- b) they probably feared of having lost their way.
- c) the rain began to fall
- d) it was getting colder as they drove.

Solution: b)

Since the place mentioned in the map was not found, they thought they had lost the way.

### English Passage - 3

A stout old lady was walking with her basket down the middle of a street in Petrograd to the great confusion of the traffic and no small peril to herself. It was pointed out to her that the pavement was the place for foot-passengers, but she replied, "I m going to walk where I like. We've got liberty now." It did not occur to the dear lady that if liberty entitled the foot-passenger to walk down the middle of the road it also entitled the taxi-driver to drive on the pavement, and that the end of such liberty would be universal chaos. Everything would be getting in everybody else's way and nobody would get anywhere. Individual liberty would have become social anarchy.

**72. It was pointed out to the lady that she should walk on the pavement because she was**

- a) a pedestrian.
- b) carrying a basket.
- c) stout.
- d) an old lady.

Solution: a)

Implied in the passage. Common sense will give you the answer.

**73. The lady refused to move from the middle of the street because**

- a) she was not afraid of being killed.
- b) she felt that she is entitled to do whatever she liked.
- c) she did not like walking on the pavement.
- d) she was confused.

Solution: b)

**74. The old lady failed to realise that**

- a) she was not really free.
- b) her liberty was not unlimited.
- c) she was an old person.
- d) roads are made for motor vehicles only

Solution: b)

D could have been the answer, but she knew and realized that the roads were for motor vehicles only, yet choose to walk there. So B is the more appropriate response.

**Directions for the following 6 (six) items:**

Given below are six items. Each item describes a situation and is followed by four possible responses. Indicate the response you find most appropriate. Choose only one response for each item. The responses will be evaluated based on the level of appropriateness for the given situation.

Please attempt all the items. There is no penalty for, wrong answers for these six items.

**75. You are the head of your office. There are certain houses reserved for the allotment to the office staff and you have been given the discretion to do so. A set of rules for the allotment of the houses has been laid down by you and has been made public. Your personal secretary, who is very close to you, comes to you and pleads that as his father is seriously ill, he should be given priority in allotment of a house. The office secretariat that examined the request as per the rules turns down the request and recommends the procedure to be followed according to the rules. You do**

**not want to annoy your personal secretary. In such circumstances, what would you do ?**

- a) Call him over to your room and personally explain why the allotment cannot be done.
- b) Allot the house to him to win his loyalty.
- c) Agree with the office note to show that you are not biased and that you do not indulge in favouritism.
- d) Keep the file with you and not pass any orders.

Solution: More preferred (a), less preferred (c)

Option (b) would be abdicating duty, responsibility and decision-making. It gives a very bad signal about your administrative and decision-making acumen.

Option (a) is favouritism and going against the rules. Better avoid this. UPSC traps with such questions of loyalty, nepotism and favouritism.

Options (a) and (c) can be the answer. While (c) is correct, it would be a purely bureaucratic approach to handling situations. We recommend and prefer (a) because you will be able to balance out all things – decision-making; personal relations; organizational health; rules and procedures; integrity and impartiality etc.

**76. While travelling in a Delhi-registered commercial taxi from Delhi to an adjacent city (another State), your taxi driver informs you that as he has no permit for running the taxi in that city, he will stop at its Transport Office and pay the prescribed fee of Rs. forty for a day. While paying the fee at the counter you find that the transport clerk is taking an extra fifty rupees for which no receipt is being given. You are in a hurry for your meeting. In such circumstances, what would you do?**

- a) Go up to the counter and ask the clerk to give back the money which he has illegally taken.
- b) Do not interfere at all as this is a matter between the taxi driver and the tax authorities.
- c) Take note of the incident and subsequently report the matter to the concerned authorities.
- d) Treat it as a normal affair and simply forget about it.

Solution: More preferable (a); less preferable (c)

Even though you are in hurry, you can definitely ask back the money from the clerk and then later go and report the authorities. (c) is less preferable not because of the principle involved, but because (a) is more practical in that situation.

Choosing (a) and (c), you are acting against corruption. This shows uprightness; inclination towards justice; dutiful citizenship and zero tolerance for corruption.

Other options show carelessness; tolerance for corruption and apathy.

You will have to balance ethics with pragmatism. That's all.

**77. A person lives in a far off village which is almost two hours by bus. The villager's neighbour is a very powerful landlord who is trying to occupy the poor villager's land by force. You are the District Magistrate and busy in a meeting called by a local Minister. The villager has come all the way, by bus and on foot, to see you and give an application seeking protection from the powerful landlord. The villager keeps on waiting outside the meeting hall for an hour. You come out of the meeting and are rushing to another meeting. The villager follows you to submit his application. What would you do?**

- a) Tell him to wait for another two hours till you come back from your next meeting.
- b) Tell him that the matter is actually to be dealt by a junior officer and that he should give the application to him.
- c) Call one of your senior subordinate officers and ask him to solve the villager's problem.
- d) Quickly take the application from him, ask him a few relevant questions regarding his problem and then proceed to the meeting.

Solution: More preferable (c); less preferable (d)

While all the options seem reasonable; you have to choose the one that reflects the qualities of a citizen-centric civil servant.

Option (a) is not appropriate; because waiting for 2 hours again for him will not be possible. He is from a far off village and has already waited enough. This would give a wrong signal about the administration and put the villager's morale down.

Option (b) will not be appropriate because a junior officer may not be placed well enough to handle the powerful landlord's issue. Moreover, he has come so far to see you and speak to you about his problem. You should not do file and application pushing with him.

Option (c) is more appropriate because a senior subordinate officer will be better placed to deal with his problem. Moreover, you are personally calling the officer and giving him the application. This will show the villager that you are taking the matter seriously.

Option (d) is less preferable because the villager will not have time to discuss his problem. And it may give him an impression that you are not taking the matter seriously. Still it is better than (a) and (b).

**78. There is a shortage of sugar in your District where you are the District Magistrate. The Government has ordered that only a maximum amount of 30 kg sugar is to be released for wedding celebrations. A son of your close friend is getting married and your friend requests you to release at least 50 kg sugar for his son's wedding. He expresses annoyance when you tell him about the Government's restrictions on this matter. He feels that since you are the District Magistrate you can release any amount. You do not want to spoil your friendship with him. In such**

**circumstances, how would you deal with the situation?**

- a) Release the extra amount of sugar which your friend has requested for
- b) Refuse your friend the extra amount and strictly follow the rules.
- c) Show your friend the copy of the Government instructions and then persuade him to accept the lower amount as prescribed in the rules.
- d) Advise him to directly apply to the allotting authority and inform him that you do not interfere in this matter.

Solution: More preferable (c); less preferable (b)

Option (a) is nepotism and corruption straightaway.

Option (d) will be abdication of duty and shirking responsibility to save your image and friendship.

Option (c) is preferable because you will be following rules; avoiding favouritism; and yet be able to save the friendship.

Option (b) is less preferable as denying the quota rudely may cost your friendship.

This question checks integrity, uprightness and emotional intelligence together.

**79. You are in-charge of implementing the Family Planning programme in an area where there is a strong opposition to the present policy. You want to convince the residents of the need for keeping small families. What would be the best way of communicating this message?**

- a) By logically explaining to the residents the need for family planning to improve the health and living standards.
- b) By encouraging late marriages and proper spacing of children.
- c) By offering incentives for adopting family planning devices.
- d) By asking people who have been sterilized or are using contraceptives to directly talk to the residents.

Solution: More preferable (a); less preferable (c)

Option (b) might not go well with the traditional villagers; hence less pragmatic.

Option (d) might also not go well with the traditional villagers because they will not like to talk about rural taboos like contraception and sterilization.

Options (a) and (c) go with the cultural context.

This question checks your cultural sensitivity and emotional intelligence.

**80. You are a teacher in a University and are setting a question paper on a particular subject. One of your colleagues, whose son is preparing for the examination on that subject, comes to you and informs you that it is his son's last chance to pass that examination and whether you could help him by indicating what questions are going to be in the examination. In the past, your colleague had helped you in another matter. Your colleague informs you that his son will suffer from depression if he fails in this examination. In such circumstances, what would you do?**

- a) In view of the help he had given you, extend your help to him.
- b) Regret that you cannot be of any help to him.
- c) Explain to your colleague that this would be violating the trust of the University authorities and you are not in a position to help him.
- d) Report the conduct of your colleague to the higher authorities

Solution: More preferable (c); less preferable (b)

Option (a) is out of question as it is a violation of conduct rules. Option (d) will be extreme and unnecessary that too with a colleague who had helped you. It will only spoil your personal relation with him.

Option (b) is straightforward, but (c) is better. Explaining a colleague is always better than outright denial.

The qualities that are being checked are uprightness; integrity; honesty and emotionally intelligence.