

National Law School of India University, Bangalore

MASTER OF PUBLIC POLICY PROGRAMME

POLICY APTITUDE TEST

SUNDAY, 1ST MAY 2016

10 a.m. to 12 noon (2 hours)

Roll No: _____

Total Marks: 150

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

- 1) No duplicate booklet will be issued.
- 2) Enter your Roll no as provided in the admit card carefully on the booklet.
- 3) There are two sections for this Test. First section contains 100 questions. You need to choose one answer from the options provided below each question. You need to mark (x) as demonstrated below for each question.
- 4) Use ball point pen or ink pen to answer your questions (Pencil marking is not allowed; You may use pencil for rough work).
- 5) **There is a negative mark of -0.25 for each incorrect answer.**
- 6) For each question, only one option has to be chosen. More than one choice marked or overwriting done, will not be evaluated.
- 7) Second section will be evaluated for only those candidates who obtain a minimum of 40 marks in the first section.
- 8) Second section requires you to descriptively write on an issue provided there. You are expected to write only in the space provided in legible manner. Please do not use rough sheet to continue your answer for this question. This question carries 50 marks.
- 9) Specific instructions are given at the beginning of each section. Read them carefully before answering.
- 10) For rough work there are three blank pages at the end.
- 11) Total number of pages in this booklet is 30. At the end of examination, you should return the whole booklet (without detaching any portion, including rough work) to the Centre Superintendent.
- 12) Except Calculator, no other electronic gadget is allowed in the examination hall.
- 13) Adoption of any unfair means during the test will disqualify the candidate. The decision of the Centre Superintendent shall be final in this regard.

Demonstration about marking correct answer:

Question: Indian constitution came to effect on the following date:

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) 15 August 1947 | <input type="checkbox"/> | c) 15 August 1950 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) 26 January 1947 | <input type="checkbox"/> | d) 26 January 1950 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Option d is correct answer, and is marked with X

SIGNATURE OF THE CENTRE SUPERINTENDENT

SECTION - 1

General Knowledge (Question 1-20)

1. The fundamental right to education means that all children can get free education up to:

- A) 10th standard C) Till the age of 18
B) Till the age of 14 D) 12th standard

2. The Constitution has imposed an absolute law against:

- A) Child Labour C) Untouchability
B) Communalism D) Polyandry

3. Girl child marriage is prohibited till

- A) Age of puberty C) Completion of schoolin
B) Parents' consent D) Age of 18 years

4. Which of the following is not a Global Monitoring Report?

- A) Teaching and learning: Achieving quality for all
B) Reaching the marginalized
C) The hidden crisis: Armed conflict and education
D) Smart Cities for Smart Growth

5. Which State is known as “Leader in Floriculture”

- A) Tamil Nadu B) Mizoram
C) Nagaland D) Karnataka

6. Choose the odd one out, which is an incorrect match:

- A) Babu Jagjivan Ram has served India as Union Agriculture Minister
B) Dr. B.R.Ambedkar has served India as Union Law Minister
C) Atal Bihari Vajapayi has served India as Minister for External Affairs
D) L.K.Advani has served India as Union Defence Minister

7. What is Pomato ?

- A) A chimera produced by grafting a tomato plant and a potato plant
B) A genetically modified Insect having genes from Potato and Tomato
C) A natural hybrid of Potato and Tomato
D) Clone between Potato and Tomato

8. **Choose the odd one out, which is an incorrect match**

- A) Untouchable: Mulk Raj Anand
- B) Mahad: Anand Teltumbde
- C) Untouchables or Children of India's Ghettos: M.K.Gandhi
- D) All the above

9. **India has different categories of Commercial banks. Which of the following is not one such category?**

- A) Private Banks
- B) Commodity Banks
- C) Nationalised Banks
- D) Co-operative Banks

10. **The first web browser is**

- A) Internet explorer
- B) Netscape
- C) World Wide Web
- D) Firefox

11. **Which one of the following greenhouse gases has the shortest residence time in the atmosphere?**

- A) Chlorofluorocarbon
- B) Carbon Dioxide
- C) Methane
- D) Nitrous Oxide

12. **Education as a subject of legislation figures in the**

- A) Union List
- B) State List
- C) Concurrent List
- D) Residuary Powers

13. **The National Disaster Management Authority functions under the Union Ministry of:**

- A) Environment
- B) Water Resources
- C) Home Affairs
- D) Defence

14. **In terms of total CO₂ emissions from a country , identify the correct sequence:**

- A) USA>China>India>Russia
- B) China>USA>India>Russia
- C) China>USA>Russia>India
- D) USA>China>Russia>India

15. **The interval between two sessions of Parliament must not exceed**

- A) 3 months
- B) 6 months
- C) 4 months
- D) 100 days

16. **The acronym FTP stands for**

- A) File Transfer Protocol
- B) Fast Transfer Protocol
- C) File Tracking Protocol
- D) File Transfer Procedure

17. Pardhi, Handi Jogis, Bairagi, Dunri-Garasiya, Ghisadi – Refers to the list of:

- A) Forest Dwellers of Andhra Pradesh
- B) De Notified Tribes
- C) Slum Dwellers in Telangana
- D) Grain Transporters of South India

18. Right to Privacy as a fundamental right is implied in:

- A) Right to Freedom
- B) Right to Life and Personal Liberty
- C) Right to Equality
- D) Right against Exploitation

19. Which country is hosting Third Asia Ministerial Conference on Tiger Conservation?

- A) China
- B) Myanmar
- C) India
- D) Bangladesh

20. Capital of Vietnam is

- A) Hochi-Minch City
- B) Hanoi
- C) Saigon
- D) All of the above

Numerical Reasoning (Questions 21-40)

Direction for Question numbers 21 - 25: The Table 1 gives the sales of batteries manufactured by a company over the years.

Table 1: Number of Different Types of Batteries Sold by a Company Over the Years (Numbers in Thousands)

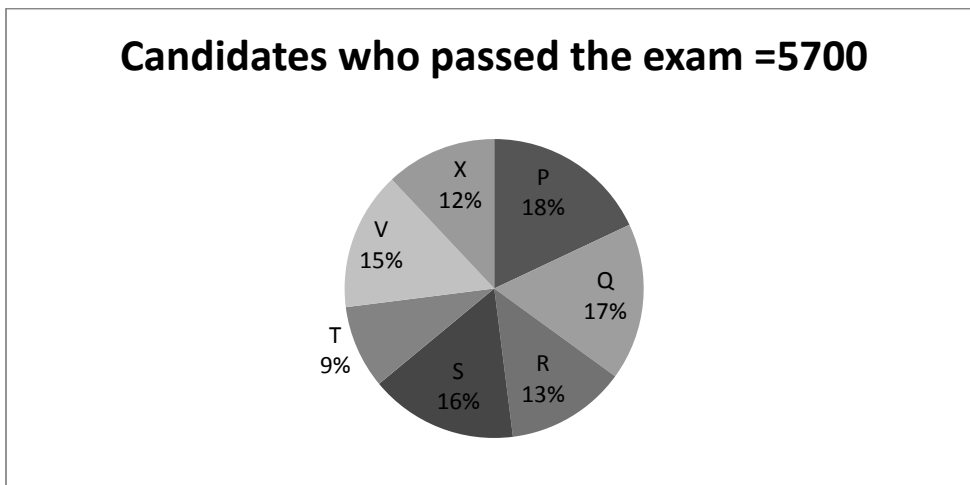
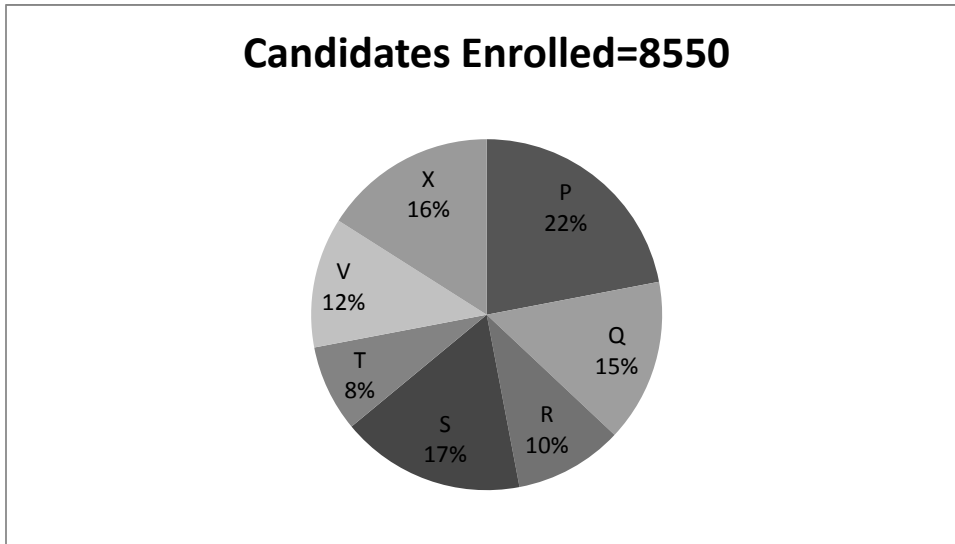
Year	Types of Batteries					Total
	4AH	7AH	32AH	35AH	55AH	
1992	75	144	114	102	108	543
1993	90	126	102	84	126	528
1994	96	114	75	105	135	525
1995	105	90	150	90	75	510
1996	90	75	135	75	90	465
1997	105	60	165	45	120	495
1998	115	85	160	100	145	605

21. What was the approximate percentage increase in the sales of 55AH batteries in 1998 compared to that in 1992?
 A) 28% B) 31% C) 33% D) 34%
22. The total sales of all the seven years is the maximum for which battery?
 A) 4AH B) 7AH C) 32AH D) 35AH
23. What is the difference in the number of 35AH batteries sold in 1993 and 1997?
 A) 24000 B) 28000 C) 35000 D) 39000
24. The percentage of 4AH batteries sold to the total number of batteries sold was maximum in the year?
 A) 1994 B) 1995 C) 1996 D) 1997
25. In case of which battery there was a continuous decrease in sales from 1992 to 1997?
 A) 4AH B) 7AH C) 32AH D) 35AH
26. Two trains are moving in opposite directions at 60 km/hr and 90 km/hr. Their lengths are 1.10 km and 0.9 km respectively. The time taken by the slower train to cross the faster train in seconds is:
 A) 28 sec B) 36 sec C) 48 sec D) 52 sec
27. A man can cover a distance in 1hr 24min by covering $\frac{2}{3}$ of the distance at 4 km/h and the rest at 5km/h. The total distance is
 A) 5km B) 6km C) 7km D) 8km
28. A and B are working on an assignment. A takes 6 hours to type 32 pages on a computer, while B takes 5 hours to type 40 pages. How much time will they take, working together on two different computers to type an assignment of 110 pages?
 A. 5 hours 15 minutes B. 4 hours 30 minutes
 C. 8 hours 15 minutes D. 7 hours 45 minutes
29. Three years ago the average age of A and B was 18 years. If C joins them today, the average becomes 22 years. How old is C now?
 A) 27 B) 24 C) 30 D) 28
30. The ratio of daily wages of two workers is 4: 3 and one gets daily Rs 9 more than the other, what are their daily wages?
 A) Rs 80 and Rs 60 B) Rs 60 and Rs 45
 C) Rs 36 and Rs 27 D) Rs 32 and Rs 24

Directions for questions 31-35:

Study the following graph carefully and answer the questions given below:

Distribution of candidates who were enrolled for MBA entrance exam and the candidates (out of those enrolled) who passed the exam in different institutes:



31. What percentage of candidates passed the Exam from institute T out of the total number of candidates enrolled from the same institute?

- A) 50% B) 62.5% C) 75% D) 80%

32. Which institute has the highest percentage of candidates passed to the candidates enrolled?

- A) Q B) R C) V D) T

33. The number of candidates passed from institutes S and P together exceeds the number of candidates enrolled from institutes T and R together by:

- A) 228 B) 279 C) 399 D) 407

34. What is the percentage of candidates passed to the candidates enrolled for institutes Q and R together?

- A) 68% B) 80% C) 74% D) 65%

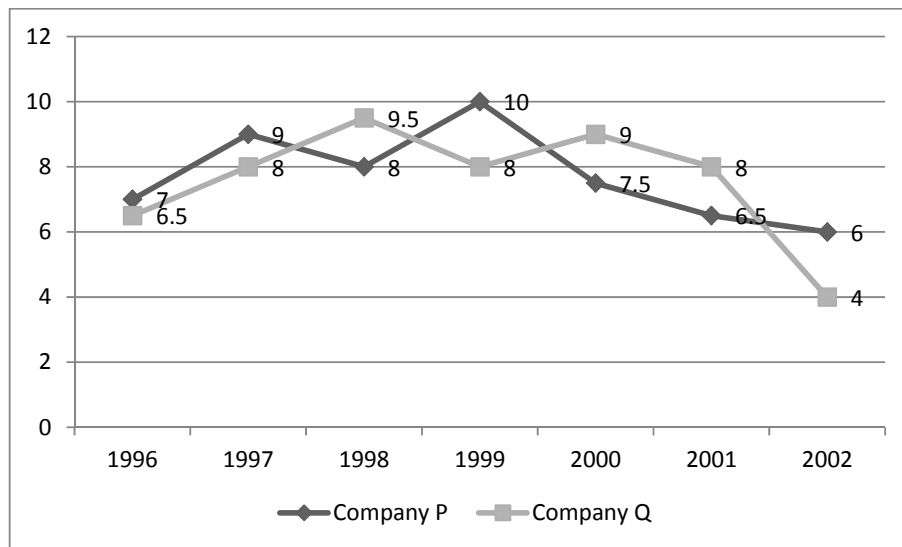
35. What is the ratio of candidates passed to the candidates enrolled from institute P?

- A) 9:11 B) 14:17 C) 6:11 D) 9:17

Direction for Questions 36-40:

Two different finance companies declare fixed annual rate of interest on the amounts invested with them by investors. The rate of interest offered by these companies may differ from year to year depending on the variation in the economy of the country and the bank rate of interest. The annual rate of interest offered by the two Companies P and Q over the years are shown by the line graph provided below.

Annual Rate of Interest Offered by Two Finance Companies Over the Years.



36. A sum of Rs. 4.75 lakhs was invested in Company Q in 1999 for one year. How much more interest would have been earned if the sum was invested in Company P?

- A) Rs. 19,000 B) Rs. 14,250 C) Rs. 11,750 D) Rs. 9,500

37. If two different amounts in the ratio 8:9 are invested in Companies P and Q respectively in 2002, then the amounts received after one year as interests from Companies P and Q are respectively in the ratio?

- A) 2:3 B) 3:4 C) 6:7 D) 4:3

38. In 2000, a part of Rs. 30 lakhs was invested in Company P and the rest was invested in Company Q for one year. The total interest received was Rs. 2.43 lakhs. What was the amount invested in Company P?

- A) Rs. 9 lakhs B) Rs. 11 lakhs C) Rs. 12 lakhs D) Rs. 18 lakhs

39. An investor invested a sum of Rs. 12 lakhs in Company P in 1998. The total amount received after one year was re-invested in the same Company for one more year. The total appreciation received by the investor on his investment was?

- A) Rs. 2,96,200 B) Rs. 2,42,200 C) Rs. 2,25,600
D) Rs. 2,16,000

40. An investor invested Rs. 5 lakhs in Company Q in 1996. After one year, the entire amount along with the interest was transferred as investment to Company P in 1997 for one year. What amount will be received from Company P, by the investor?

- A) Rs. 5,94,550 B) Rs. 5,80,425 C) Rs. 5,77,800
D) Rs. 5,77,500

Policy Aptitude (Questions 41-60)

41. Human Development Reports published by UNDP focus on:

- A) Equality of Income
B) Equality of Expenditure
C) Equality of Opportunity
D) Equality of Resources

42. Rajya Sabha's approval is not necessary if the Bill in question is:

- A) A money bill B) A personal Law Bill
C) A defence related bill D) A national security bill

43. Before the President of India addresses the Joint session of parliament he must abide by:

- A) His Inner conscience C) Public Opinion
B) Council of Ministers D) His oath of office

44. Under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act you can get employment:

- A) When Tehsildar gives work C) When there are no rains
B) For a maximum of 100 days D) When you are below the poverty line

45. The National Food Security Act guarantees:

- A) Food for persons with disability C) Food for all unemployed
B) Mid-day meal for school going children D) Food for migrant labour

46. For the purpose of the allocation of central funds, Indian states are classified into special category and non-special category based on following parameters:

a) Population, b) Per capita income, c) Attraction of foreign investments, d) Fiscal Management

- A) Only a, b, and c. B) All of the above C) Only a and b D) Only a, b and d

47. Role of special rapporteur in UN system is:

- A) To enforce rules of UN on member states.
B) To visit member states and prepare report on situations mandated to them
C) To participate in UN meetings and prepare minutes of those meetings.
D) To defend UN personnel in international court.

48. According to 73rd Constitutional Amendment, India's governance structure is devolved to:

- A) District Level C) Panchayat Level
B) State Level D) Circle Level

Read the scenario here and answer questions 49-51: A city is building a new metro rail project. City administration argues that benefit that incurs from the creation of metro would outweigh the huge costs that is required. For example, traffic congestion in the city would be reduced by 50%. However, in order to construct the metro, land is required where slums are existing. City authorities offered to slum dwellers newly built apartment houses 15 kilometers away from their present residence. People living in the slums are protesting since the newly rehabilitated places would be very far from locations of their jobs and thus loss of livelihoods.

49. What is the predominant normative principle behind the rationale of the city authorities for constructing metro:

- A) Security of the citizens.
B) Liberty to travel in different transport modalities.
C) Efficiency in city traffic
D) Equality among different classes

50. What is the predominant normative principle behind the rationale behind the demand by slum dwellers:

- A) Security of Housing C) Security of employment
B) Equality of income D) Liberty for accumulation

51. What is the predominant normative principle behind the decision of the city government to give newly built apartment for the loss of houses in slums when metro comes:

- A) Pacify people not to engage in protest
B) Right to shelter
C) Participation in civic life by the poor people
D) Efficiency of workforce which is well-housed

52. Expenditure for Education sector during 2000-2010 as per cent of Gross Domestic Product in India is approximately:

- A) 3 per cent B) 11 per cent
C) 17 per cent D) 24 per cent

Directions for Questions 53-56. Draw a line to match the ministry under which respective board operates from the list given on opposite side from A-D. More than one line for each question or illegible lines would be treated as wrong answer.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 53) Coffee Board | A) Ministry of Agriculture |
| 54) Coconut Development Board | B) Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises |
| 55) Coir Board | C) Ministry of Corporate Affairs |
| 56) Company Law Board | D) Ministry of Commerce and Industry |

57. The Ministry of AYUSH is about:

- A) Governing and promoting Indian Seeds
B) Indian Medicinal Systems
C) Indian Legal Systems
D) Governing and promoting Indian languages

Read the scenario here and answer questions 58-60: In a city of 5000 people, where water is scarce, everybody came together to discuss ways to ensure water availability throughout the year through efficient management of water. Three types of alternative solutions came out. First type argued that all are rational people and whoever owns land should be allowed to extract water by any means (bore well or open well) from their land. Second type argued that everybody pay a user charge and using the user charge, one water source will be created in the city and amount of water distributed would be in proportion to user charge but with a maximum limit of 10000 liters per day per house. Third type argued that since water is owned by the State, each household pay a tax for the water to the State and ensure that the State provides water to the houses.

58: First type of suggestion emphasises the principle of:

- A) Water as a commons resource
- B) Water as a private property resource
- C) Water as a no-property resource
- D) Water as a socialist property resource

59: Second type of suggestion emphasises the principle of:

- A) Water as a commons resource
- B) Water as a private property resource
- C) Water as a no-property resource
- D) Water as a socialist property resource

60. Third type of suggestion emphasises the principle of:

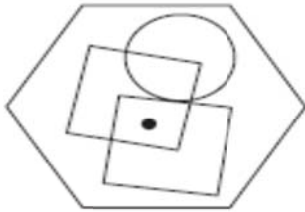
- A) Water as a commons resource
- B) Water as a private property resource
- C) Water as a no-property resource
- D) Water as a socialist property resource

Logical Reasoning (Questions 61-80)

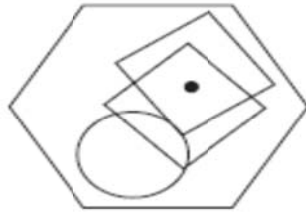
61.



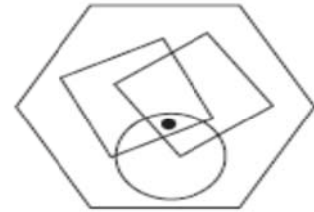
To which hexagon below can a dot be added so that both dots then meet the same conditions as in the hexagon above?



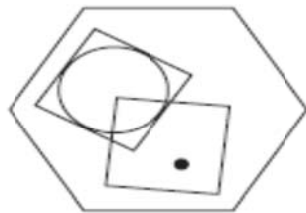
A



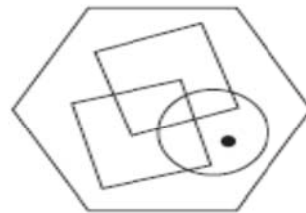
B



C



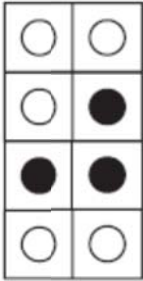
D



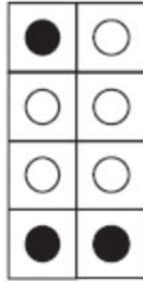
E

Answer: A B C D E

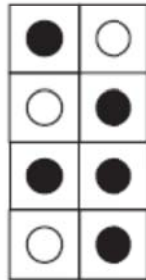
62.



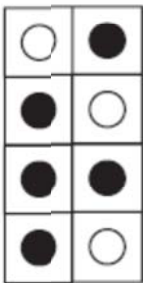
is to:



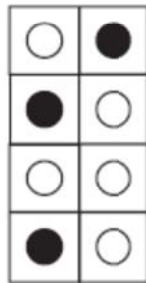
as:



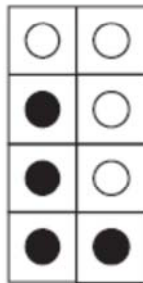
is to:



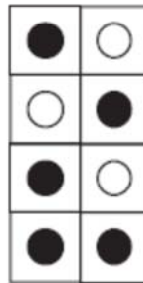
A



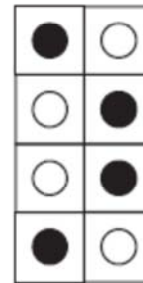
B



C



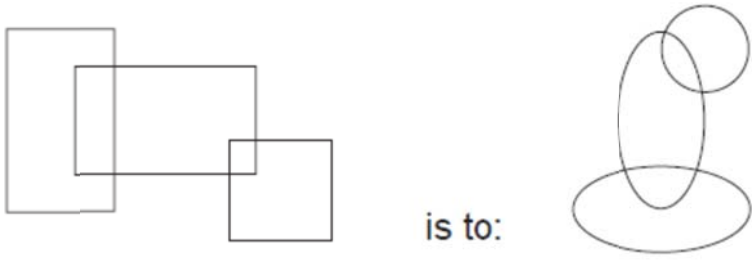
D



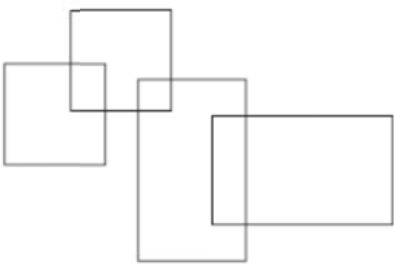
E

Answers: A B C D E

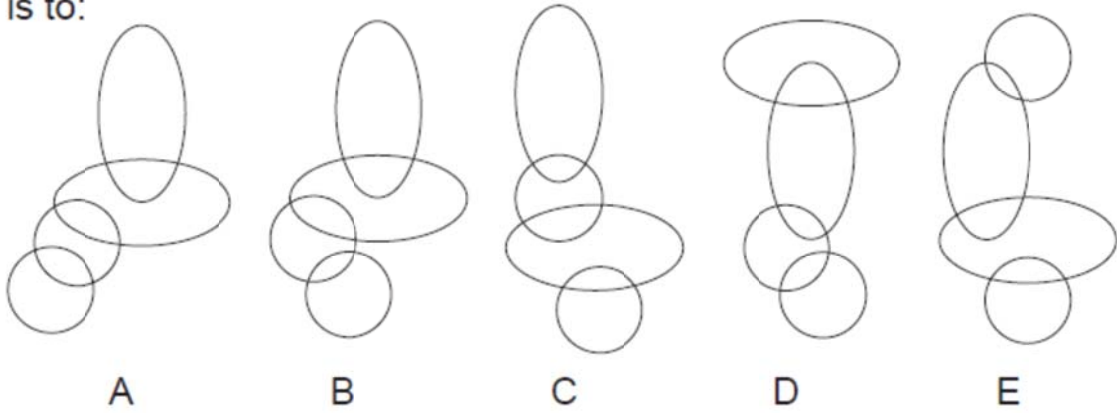
63.



as:



is to:



Answer: A B C D E

64. Translate from an imaginary language into English. Three words in an imaginary language and their English translations are given below. Use that pattern, and then, look for the word elements that appear both on the list and in the answer choices.

malgauper means *peach cobbler*

malgaport means *peach juice*

moggagrop means *apple jelly*

Which word could mean "**apple juice**"?

A) moggaport

B) malgauper

C) gropport

D) moggagrop

65. Based on the first two statements below, the third statement may be true, false, or uncertain.

Joe is younger than Kathy.

Mark was born after Joe.

Kathy is older than Mark.

If the first two statements are true, the third statement is

A) True

B) False

C) Uncertain

Directions (for Questions 66 - 70):

In each question below is given a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement.

66. Statement: Highly brilliant and industrious students do not always excel in the written examination.

Assumptions:

I. The written examination is good mainly for mediocre students.

II. The brilliant and industrious students cannot always write good answers in the exam

A) Only assumption I is implicit

B) Only assumption II is implicit

C) Either I or II is implicit

D) Neither I nor II is implicit

E) Both I and II are implicit

67. Statement: The 'M' Cooperative Housing Society has put up a notice at its gate those sales persons are not allowed inside the society.

Assumptions:

I All the sales persons will stay away from the 'M' Cooperative Housing Society.

II The security guard posted at the gate may be able to stop the sales persons entering the society.

- A) Only assumption I is implicit B) Only assumption II is implicit
C) Either I or II is implicit D) Neither I nor II is implicit
E) Both I and II are implicit

68. Statement: To investigate the murder of the lone resident of a flat, the police interrogated the domestic servant, the watchman of the multi-storeyed buildings and the liftman.

Assumptions:

I. The domestic servant, watchman and the liftman can give a clue about the suspected murder.

II. Generally in such cases the persons known to the resident are directly or indirectly involved in the murder.

- A) Only assumption I is implicit B) Only assumption II is implicit
C) Either I or II is implicit D) Neither I nor II is implicit
E) Both I and II are implicit

69. Statement: Money is the root cause of all the problems in a family.

Assumptions:

I. Every problem is caused by something.

II. There are always some problems in a family.

- A) Only assumption I is implicit B) Only assumption II is implicit
C) Either I or II is implicit D) Neither I nor II is implicit
E) Both I and II are implicit

70. Statement: "Two months ago, it was announced that Central Government pensioners would get dearness relief with immediate effect but till date, banks have not credited the arrears." - A statement from a Pensioners' Forum.

Assumptions:

I. Most of the banks normally take care of the pensioners.

II. Two months' time is sufficient for the government machinery to move and give effect to pensioners.

- A) Only assumption I is implicit B) Only assumption II is implicit
C) Either I or II is implicit D) Neither I nor II is implicit
E) Both I and II are implicit

Directions (for Questions 71 - 75):

In each question below is given a statement followed by two courses of action numbered I and II. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true and on the basis of the information given in the statement, decide which of the suggested courses of action logically follow(s) for pursuing.

71. Statement: Four districts in State A have been experiencing severe drought for the last three years resulting into exodus of people from these districts.

Courses of Action:

I. The government should immediately start food for work programme in the district to put a halt to the exodus.

II. The government should make sincere efforts to provide drinking/potable water to these districts

- A) Only I follows B) Only II follows
C) Either I or II follows D) Neither I nor II follows
E) Both I and II follow

72. Statement: The Government has decided not to provide financial support to voluntary organisations from next Five Year Plan and has communicated that all such organisations should raise funds to meet their financial needs.

Courses of Action:

I. Voluntary organisations should collaborate with foreign agencies.

II. They should explore other sources of financial support.

- A) Only I follows B) Only II follows
C) Either I or II follows D) Neither I nor II follows
E) Both I and II follow

73. Statement: A very large number of students have failed in the final high school examination due to faulty questions in one of the subjects.

Courses of Action:

I. All the students who have failed in the subject should be allowed to take supplementary examination.

II. All those who are responsible for the error should be suspended and an enquiry should be initiated to find out the facts.

- A) Only I follows B) Only II follows
C) Either I or II follows D) Neither I nor II follows
E) Both I and II follow

74. Statement: Most of the development plans develop in papers only.

Courses of Action:

I. The in-charges should be instructed to supervise the field-work regularly.

II. The supply of paper to such departments should be cut short.

- A) Only I follows B) Only II follows
C) Either I or II follows D) Neither I nor II follows
E) Both I and II follow

75. Statement: Lack of coordination between the University, its colleges and various authorities has resulted in students ousted from one college seeking migration to another.

Courses of Action:

I. If a student is ousted from a college, the information should be sent to all the other colleges of the University

II. The admissions to all the colleges of the University should be handled by the University directly.

III. A separate section should be made for taking strict action against students indulging in anti-social activities.

A) Only I follows

B) Only II follows

C) Only III follows

D) Only I and III follow

E) Only II and III follow

Directions for Questions 76-79:

Each question given below consists of a statement, followed by two arguments numbered I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is a 'strong' argument and which is a 'weak' argument.

76. Statement: Should Doordarshan be given autonomous status?

Arguments:

I. Yes. It will help Doordarshan to have fair and impartial coverage of all important events.

II. No. The coverage of events will be decided by a few who may not have healthy outlook.

A) Only argument I is strong

B) Only argument II is strong

C) Either I or II is strong

D) Neither I nor II is strong

E) Both I and II are strong

77. Statement: Should the railways in India be privatized in a phased manner like other public sector enterprises?

Arguments:

I. Yes. This is the only way to bring in competitiveness and provide better services to the public.

II. No. This will pose a threat to the national security of our country as multinationals will enter into the fray.

A) Only argument I is strong

B) Only argument II is strong

C) Either I or II is strong

D) Neither I nor II is strong

E) Both I and II are strong

78. Statement: Should a total ban be put on trapping wild animals?

Arguments:

I. Yes. Trappers are making a lot of money;

II. No. Bans on hunting and trapping are not effective.

A) Only argument I is strong

B) Only argument II is strong

C) Either I or II is strong

D) Neither I nor II is strong

E) Both I and II are strong

79. Statement: Should there be reservation in Government jobs for candidates from single child family?

Arguments:

I. No. This is not advisable as the jobs should be offered to only deserving candidates without any reservation for a particular group.

II. Yes. This will help reduce the growing population in India as the parents will be encouraged to adopt single child norm.

A) Only argument I is strong

B) Only argument II is strong

C) Either I or II is strong

D) Neither I nor II is strong

E) Both I and II are strong

80. Look carefully for the pattern, and then choose which pair of numbers comes next.

4, 8, 22, 12, 16, 22, 20, 24

A) 28, 32

B) 28, 22

C) 22, 28

D) 32, 36

E) 22, 26

English Language (81-100)

81. Antonym for Polemical is _____

A) Controversial

C) Contextual

B) Biannual

D) Noncontroversial

82. Study of meaning refers to _____

A) Epistemology

C) Heuristics

B) Semantics

D) None of the above

83. A _____ is one where increasing or decreasing one variable n times will cause a corresponding increase or decrease of n times in the other variable too. In simpler words, if you double one variable, the other will double as well.

A) Non- linear relationship

C) Linear relationship

B) Asymmetrical relationship

D) Symmetrical relationship

84. Synonym for Clumsy _____

A) Handy

C) Awkward

B) Deft

D) Dexterous

85. Ichthyology is _____

A) Fish science

C) Skin Science

B) Study of Insect shells

D) None of the above

86. _____ is the study of the nature and scope of knowledge and justified belief

A) Eugenics

C) Epistemology

B) Empiricism

D) Metaphysics

87. Radical thinking of Dr. B.R.Ambedkar was _____ of established Hindu social order.

- A) Submissive C) Subversive
B) Cohesive D) Additive

88. The word _____ after all, means meat and the _____ of war is the treating of the whole of humanity like a giant slaughterhouse, and population like animals.

- A) Pilferage , Carnage C) Carnage, Carnage
B) Slaughter, Pilferage D) Demon, Slaughter

89. The flag is the _____, not of sentiment, but of history

- A) Incarnation C) Embodiment
B) Emancipation D) Gesture

Directions for Questions 90 -94 (Read the following passage and answer the questions)

Modern economies do not differentiate between renewable and non-renewable materials, as its method is to measure everything by means of a money price. Thus, taking various alternatives fuels, like coal, oil, wood or water power: the only difference between them recognised by modern economics is relative cost per equivalent unit. The cheapest is automatically the one to be preferred, as to do otherwise would be irrational and 'uneconomic'. From a Buddhist point of view of course this will not do, the essential difference between non-renewable fuels like coal and oil on the one hand and renewable fuels like wood and water power on the other cannot be simply overlooked. Non-renewable goods must be used only if they are indispensable, and then only with the greatest care and the highest concern for conservation. To use them carelessly or extravagantly is an act of violence, and while complete non-violence may not be possible on earth, it is nonetheless the duty of man to aim at deal of non-violence in all he does.

90. Which of the following statements may be assumed to be false from the information in the passage?

- i. The writer finds the attitude of modern economists towards natural resources to be uneconomic.**
- ii. Buddhist economists are in different to the cost of fuels**
- iii. To use oil on non-essentials is contrary to the Buddhist economic philosophy**
- iv. To fell a tree is an act of violence not permitted by Buddhist economists**

Of the above statements

- A) i and ii are false C) i, ii and iv are false
B) iii and iv are false D) All i, ii, iii, and iv are false

91. According to the passage, Buddhist economists are not in favour of:

- A) Measuring everything in terms of money
- B) Using non-renewable sources
- C) Economic development
- D) Applying non-violence to every sphere of life

92. In this passage the author is trying to

- A) Differentiate between renewable and non-renewable materials
- B) Show that the modern economist is only concerned with costs
- C) Underline the need for conserving natural resources
- D) Different between two economic philosophies

93. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate pair of phrases:

The passage suggests that while a modern economist, considers it uneconomic to use form of fuel, a Buddhist economist considers it uneconomic to use form a fuel

- A) a cheap, a renewable
- B) an irrational, an essential
- C) an expensive, an non-renewable
- D) a rational, an unessential

94. The Buddhist economist's attitude implies that fuels like coal and oil must be used only if

- A) There is a plentiful supply
- B) wood and water can be dispensed with
- C) the relative cost of each is than of wood and water
- D) there is no alternative fuel available

Directions for Questions 95-100. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions.

The popular view of towns and cities in developing countries and of urbanisation process is that despite the benefits and comforts it brings, the emergence of such cities connotes environmental degradation, generation of slums and squatters, urban poverty, unemployment, crimes, lawlessness, traffic chaos etc. But what is reality? Given the unprecedented increase in urban population over the last 50 years from 300 million 1950 to 2 billion in 2000 in developing countries, the wonder really is how well the world has coped and not how badly. In general, the urban quality of life has improved in terms of availability of water and sanitation, power, health and education, communication and transport. By way of illustration, a large number of urban residents have been provided with improved water in urban areas in Asia's largest counties such as China, India, Indonesia, and Philippines. Despite that, the access to improved water in terms of percentage of total urban population seems to have declined during the last decade of 20th century, though in absolute numbers, millions of additional urbanites have been provided improved services. These countries have made significant progress in the provision of sanitation services too, together, providing for an additional population of more than 293 million citizens within a decade (1990-2000). These improvements must be viewed against the backdrop of rapidly increasing urban population, fiscal crunch and strained human resources and efficient and quality-oriented public management.

95. The popular view about the process of urbanisation in developing countries is

- A) Positive
- B) Negative
- C) Neutral
- D) Unspecified

96. The average annual increase in the number of urbanites in developing countries, from AD 1950 to 2000 was close to

- A) 30 million
- B) 40 million
- C) 50 million
- D) 60 million

97. The reality of urbanisation is reflected in

- A) How well the situation has been managed
- B) How badly the situation has gone out of control
- C) How fast has been tempo of urbanisation
- D) How fast the environment has degraded

98. Which of the following is not considered as an indicator of urban quality of life?

- A) Tempo of urbanisation
- B) Provision of basic services
- C) Access to social amenities
- D) All of the above

99. Author in this passage tried to focus on

- A) Extension of knowledge
- B) Generation of environmental consciousness
- C) Analytical reasoning
- D) Descriptive statement

100. In the above passage, the author intends to state,

- A) The hazards of the urban life
- B) The sufferings of the urban life
- C) The awareness of human progress
- D) The limits to growth

Section II

Question: Read the following piece. Summarise in 2-3 sentences on the problem at hand. Suggest at least two alternatives as solutions to this problem. What are the strengths and weaknesses of these two alternatives. (Do not exceed 3 sides of pages)

The pendency of cases in India's overburdened and understaffed judiciary is well documented. The emotional appeal made by Chief Justice T.S. Thakur on Sunday in the presence of Prime Minister Narendra Modi has added a sense of poignancy and urgency to the issue. The numbers are startling: against a perceived requirement of about 50,000 judges, the country has a judicial strength of a mere 18,000, while more than three crore cases are pending in various courts. In the Supreme Court, the current pendency is 60,260 for a Bench consisting of 31 judges. As many as 434 posts of High Court judges are vacant, while a docket burden of 38.68 lakh cases is stretching available infrastructure and resources. The problem, however, is not new, and the current crisis has been bearing down on the judiciary for some years now. Occasional observations made by the superior judiciary on the alarming state of affairs, be it as part of court proceedings or at formal functions where Law Ministers

and judges congregate, elicit some sympathetic noises or *ad hoc* responses. But substantive and concrete measures to resolve the twin problems of mounting arrears and chronic shortage of judicial resources are not forthcoming. Thus, the sense of frustration palpable in the appeal by the Chief Justice is entirely understandable.

The litigation over the National Judicial Appointments Commission, which ended with the Supreme Court striking down both a constitutional amendment and legislation to establish the body, may have delayed some appointments. But with no change envisaged in the memorandum of procedure for fresh appointments to the superior courts, neither the government nor the Collegium should be bogged down anymore by differences, if any, over individual recommendations. However, the Chief Justice was not merely drawing attention to delays on the part of the executive in clearing appointments to the higher judiciary; he was also hinting at the absence of any significant initiative to increase the strength of the subordinate judiciary and the lack of empathy for poor litigants and undertrial prisoners, who suffer the most because of judicial delay. The situation demands an ambitious infusion of manpower and financial resources, for which even State governments will have to contribute immensely. It is said that a modern society would ideally need 50 judges per million population. However, the Law Commission, in its 245th report two years ago, had pointed to the impracticability of using the number of judges per million population (the official figure for India in 2013 was 16.8) as a criterion to assess the required judicial strength. Instead, it had suggested a 'rate of disposal' method by which the number of judges required at each level to dispose of a particular number of cases could be computed based on analysis. (*Editorial, The Hindu 26-April-2016*)

(Space for Rough Work)

