(1) सर्व प्रश्नपत्रकेलेचे ८० अंकाचे प्रश्न आहेत. उमेदवारांनी प्रश्नातील उत्तर विनंत्यासमुळे सह्यात सहीत करण्यासाठी व प्रश्नपत्रकेले सर्व प्रश्न आहेत किंवा नाहीत याची ठरणे कसे करावी? अशा तत्साह वातावरणातील उद्योगाची समस्याची काळ्या केलेली बदनामी किंवा काळ्या किंवा काळ्या किंवा काळ्या किंवा किंवा काळ्या कि
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I read the following passages and respond to the questions that follow each passage. Your responses should be based on the passages.

Question number 1 to 5:

"Half a century later, Indians learnt to die for their cause. In this pursuit we were greatly helped by the examples of martyrs from Ireland and Russia. Thus, it will be wrong to search for the causes thereof only within India, right?"
"Of Course, Saifubhai. Whole world is interconnected."

"Shankar, the success of any revolutionary movement is dependent on two things. First, how much inspiration it draws from international conditions and examples. Second, how much of the most revolution prone class participates in it. I have already given some examples of the first. The second source is that of the workers, the farmers, the people. Only those can fight the revolutionary battle who have nothing to lose. How can someone who is afraid of being deprived of Sakina's luscious lips, this bungalow and the hereditary rights over villages be a revolutionary fighter? Therefore I say, only the ordinary people can be the vehicle of the revolution."

"I too agree."

"Fine, you are aware of the public enthusiasm. Now, see how the international conditions can be inspiring. The last world war evoked a lot of fire. It was fought at the instance of imperialism the last ditch effort to have a control over the safe markets for capital and finished goods. Germany wanted new colonies but the world was already divided. So, the war was necessary for grabbing the colonies. As a result, Germany got entangled in a war with England and France, who owned the colonies. It was good that Germany lost the war, however a new enemy to the kicking imperialism was born - Communism awakening imperialism out of its slumber. Goods should be produced for the happiness and prosperity, of all the mankind, not for profit. Machines are improved, industries proliferate, production increases and a large market is required for its sale. However, that requires rolling cash in the hands of the consumer. Consumers should be paid their wages adequately. If there is a decrease in cashflow, sale of goods will decrease. Goods will pile up in godowns. There will be a financial depression. Production will have to be reduced. Factories will close down. People will lose jobs. What can they buy without money? How will factories be run? Communism says, give up the lust for profit. Think of your country and the world as a family and produce only what you need. Let everybody work according to his capacity. Give him the necessities of life as per his needs. All of this can happen if land or factories will not be individually owned. All the means of production should belong to one big family."

1. पुढील विधानांचा उत्तानाचा संदर्भात विचार करा.
   सामयिकानाला
   (a) उदारदायी साधने एकत्र ऑडिश मातळकोची असावीत.
   (b) नम्नायत लोष सोडताय.
   (c) व्यक्तिसारखा गर्ज्युपरिवाराचा जीवनव्यवस्था गोष्टी मिळावावा.
   (1) तिनं वरीय (a) हे (c) करता आवश्यक.
   (2) तिनं वरीय (b) हे (c) करता आवश्यक.
   (3) तिनं वरीय (a) व (b) हे (c) करता आवश्यक.
   (4) (a) व (b) वरीय (c) चूक.

Consider the following statements with reference to the paragraph.
(a) Means of production should be commonly owned.
(b) Profit should not be a motive.
(c) Individuals should get goods only as much as they need.
(1) All three are correct and (a) is necessary for (c)
(2) All three are correct and (b) is necessary for (c)
(3) All three are correct and (a) and (b) are necessary for (c)
(4) (a) and (b) are correct (c) is not
2. According to Saifubhai, what does Communism profess?
(a) Give up the lust for profit.
(b) People should be paid generous wages.
(c) Means of production should be commonly owned.
(d) Everyone should be made to work according to one’s need.

(1) (a), (b), (c) (2) (a), (c), (d) (3) (a), (b), (d) (4) (a), (c)

Which statement is incorrect?
(a) Germany wanted “Capital and finished goods”.
(b) When Communism was born imperialism was fast asleep.

(1) Only (a) (2) Only (b) (3) Both (a) and (b) (4) Neither (a) nor (b)

3. Which of the statements given below is/are correct?
(a) Germany wanted “Capital and finished goods”.
(b) When Communism was born imperialism was fast asleep.

(1) Only (a) (2) Only (b) (3) Both (a) and (b) (4) Neither (a) nor (b)

4. Which statement is incorrect?
(a) Germany wanted “Capital and finished goods”.
(b) When Communism was born imperialism was fast asleep.

(1) Only (a) (2) Only (b) (3) Both (a) and (b) (4) Neither (a) nor (b)

As per Saifubhai:
(a) Previously Indians were not aware how to die.
(b) In Communism the factories may shut down for want of money however in Imperialism factories cannot get closed down on that count.
Saifubhai’s thinking:

(a) Only international inspiration is essential for the success of revolutionary movements.
(b) The rich can not be revolutionary fighters.

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<th>(1) (a) is right (b) is not</th>
<th>(2) (b) is right (a) is not</th>
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<tr>
<td>(3) Both (a) and (b) are right</td>
<td>(4) Neither (a) nor (b) is right</td>
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Question number 6 to 10:

In the simplest sense, evolution means the slow process of change from a simple to a more complex structure. Evolution assumes that all living things are inter-related. Humans are supposed to have developed from some simpler forms. Most of the scientists today accept the basic principle of evolution but they have varying views regarding how evolution has taken place or how would it go. The evolution of life began in the oceans. About four hundred million years ago the first land based creature emerged. Some of these gradually evolved into the reptiles who were later displaced by mammals. Mammals are warm-blooded creatures having greater capacity to learn than other animals and this capacity has reached to its highest development in
the human species. Our closest relatives are Chimpanzee, Gorilla and Orangutan. Similarities between man and other animal forms were identified by Linnaeus who grouped man, the great ape and monkey in a single order, primates. The three main theories of evolution are Lamarckism, Darwinism and Synthetic theory. Lamarck is chiefly remembered for his belief in the inheritability of acquired characters which is disputed. But he is credited in the history of evolutionary thought for recognizing and stating for the first time that evolution is a universal truth covering all forms of life and it is a gradual and an incessant process. The scientific propagation of the theory of evolution was mainly the work of Charles Darwin. He said, that human evolution occurs through the process of natural selection. The main points of this theory are struggle for existence, variation, survival of the fittest and natural selection. Darwin's natural selection serves as the cornerstone of the modern synthesis but the mutation theory, mendelian genetics and the statistics of population dynamics are also very important components of its foundation. The basic postulate of the synthetic theory is that evolution proceeds principally as a result of the interaction between five indispensable processes mutation, change in the chromosome number and structure, genetic recombination, natural selection and reproductive isolation. This is also called Neo Darwinism.

6. अधिकांश शास्त्रज्ञांमध्ये कशावाहक एकताकर्त्ता नाही?  
(1) उत्क्रांतीच्या निर्विवाहिताने  
(2) सिंथेटिक सिद्धांताच्या  
(3) उत्क्रांतीच्या विद्येच्या  
(4) डार्विनाच्या  

Most of the scientists have varying views regarding:  
(1) Certainty of evolution  
(2) Synthetic theory  
(3) Direction of evolution  
(4) Darwinism

7. लामार्काच्या खालीलेल्या कशांचे श्रेणी दिले जाते?  
(1) अनुभवाने मिथ्यास्थिती गुणांमध्ये  
(2) उत्क्रांतीचा सिद्ध बांध्यास  
(3) उत्क्रांती ही सभागातील प्रक्रिया आहे  
(4) उत्क्रांतीमध्ये सर्व सजीवांचा समावेश आहे  

Lamark is credited for:  
(1) Inheritability of acquired characters.  
(2) History of evolutionary thought  
(3) Evolution is a normal process  
(4) All creatures are involved in evolution

8. खाशील कोणते विषय योग्य आहे?  
(a) उर्म रक्त प्राणी सर्वांचा अनुभवाने असतात.  
(b) उत्क्रांतीमध्ये असे गृहीत खरेदी आहे की सर्व सजीव एकत्र रहतात.  
(1) फक्त (a)  
(2) फक्त (b)  
(3) (a) व (b) दोघीही  
(4) (a) व (b) दोघीही नाहीही  

Which of the following statements is correct?  
(a) Warm blooded animals are the most experienced.  
(b) Evolution takes it for granted that all living beings live together.  
(1) Only (a)  
(2) Only (b)  
(3) (a) and (b) both  
(4) Neither (a) nor (b)

कोणत्याही कामाची जगा /SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

P.T.O.
9. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
(a) The Chimpanzee, Gorilla and Orangutan have no less capacity to learn from experiences than that in man.
(b) Lamarck, Darwin and Linnaeus proposed the theory of evolution.

Which of the following statements is correct?
(a) Man acquired his position only after struggling with others.
(b) In evolution the nature is supreme.

10. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
(a) The Chimpanzee, Gorilla and Orangutan have no less capacity to learn from experiences than that in man.
(b) Lamarck, Darwin and Linnaeus proposed the theory of evolution.

Which of the following statements is correct?
(a) Man acquired his position only after struggling with others.
(b) In evolution the nature is supreme.
The Earth’s genes, species and ecosystems are the products of over 300 million years of evolution, and are the basis for the survival of our own species. Biological diversity is invaluable because future practical values are unpredictable. Genetic diversity, which provides the variability to enable species to adapt to changing conditions is important to all species. In addition genetic variability in cultivated and domesticated species has become a significant socio-economic resource. Without the genetic variability the new varieties cannot be developed moreover the global food production would have been far less than it is at present and far less adaptable to the future environmental changes.

Biological resources including genetic resources organisms or parts of organisms, populations or any other biotic component of any ecosystem with actual or potential use to humanity are renewable, and with proper management can certainly support human needs. These resources and the diversity of the systems which support them, are therefore the essential foundation of sustainable development.

The available evidence indicates that human activities are eroding biological resources and greatly reducing the planet’s biodiversity. Estimating precise rate of loss, or adjudging the current status of species is challenging. As there is no systematic monitoring system in place and much of the baseline information is lacking the situation is serious especially in the species rich equatorial region.

The loss of biodiversity is due to economic factors, especially the low values given to biodiversity and to the ecological functions such as watershed protection, nutrient cling, pollution control, soil formation, photosynthesis and evolution upon which human welfare depends. Therefore, virtually all sectors of human society have interest in the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of biological resources. However, no single sector can by-itself, ensure that biological resources are managed to provide sustainable supplies of products, rather, co-operation is required between the various sectors, ranging from research to tourism.

Question number 11 to 15:

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11. पुढील दोन विधानांमध्ये कोणते योग्य आहे?

(a) जैवविविधता राखणार्या एकात्मक माणची गरज आहे.
(b) जैविक संसाधनांचा संचालनात आर्थिक उपरोक्त अन्वेषण नाही.
(1) फक्त (a)  (2) फक्त (b)  (3) (a) व (b) दोंबी  (4) (a) व (b) दोंबीही नाहीत

Which of the following two statements is correct?

(a) For maintaining biodiversity an integrated approach is required.
(b) In conserving biological resources no economic angle is involved.
(1) Only (a)  (2) Only (b)  (3) Both (a) and (b)  (4) Neither (a) nor (b)

कृपया कामासाठी जाणा /SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
12. Which of the following two statements is correct?

(a) There is abundance of life forms in the equatorial region.
(b) No monitoring whatsoever of biological resources is being done.

(1) Only (a) (2) Only (b) (3) Both (a) and (b) (4) Neither (a) nor (b)

13. Which of the following two statements is incorrect?

(a) Our value system of the various entities is definitely incorrect.
(b) Sustainable development of biological resources ensures human welfare.

(1) Only (a) (2) Only (b) (3) Both (a) and (b) (4) Neither (a) nor (b)

14. Which of the following two statements is incorrect?

(a) Man is man's enemy.
(b) Biological resources satisfy human needs.

(1) Only (a) (2) Only (b) (3) Both (a) and (b) (4) Neither (a) nor (b)

कल्याण कामगारोंती जगा /SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
15. खालील विधानांपॅकी कोणते योग्य आहे?
(a) उबाळाळीलिविय एवढी जल-ध्वनीवर उसवती झाली नसती.
(b) अनुवाधक विविधता क्रियाच्या समायोजित वदलासह साहय करते.
(1) केवळ (a) (2) केवळ (b)
(3) (a) व (b) दोघी (4) न (a) योग्य न (b)

Which of the following statements is correct?
(a) Without evolution there would not have been so much food production.
(b) Genetic variability rarely supports adaptations.
(1) Only (a) (2) Only (b)
(3) (a) and (b) both (4) Neither (a) nor (b)

Question number 16 to 20:
A three level Laser, the simplest kind, uses an assembly of atoms (molecules) that have a metastable state, some energy above the ground state and still a higher excited state that decays to the metastable state. More atoms are required in the metastable state than in the ground state. If the same is arranged and light of particular frequency is made to shine on the assembly, there will be more induced emission from atoms in the metastable state than induced absorption by atoms in the ground state. The result will be amplification of original light. This concept constitutes the principle of operation of laser. The term population inversion describes an assembly of atoms in which the majority are in energy levels above the ground state; normally, the ground state is occupied to the greatest extent. Optical pumping is one of the common techniques to produce a population inversion. In a three level laser, more than half the atoms must be in the metastable state for induced emission to predominate. This is not the case for a four level laser. In the same way the laser transition from metastable state ends at an unstable intermediate state rather than a ground state. Because the intermediate state decays rapidly to the ground state, very few atoms are in the intermediate state. Hence even a modest amount of pumping is enough to populate the metastable state.
16. A three level laser, the metastable state is situated:

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<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>below ground state</td>
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<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>above excited state</td>
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<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>in between excited and ground state</td>
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<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>exactly at ground state</td>
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In a three level laser, the metastable state is situated:

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<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>below ground state</td>
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<td>(2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>in between excited and ground state</td>
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<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>exactly at ground state</td>
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17. Lesser amount of pumping is required in:

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>four level laser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>three level laser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>two level laser</td>
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<td>(4)</td>
<td>both (1) and (2) require equal pumping</td>
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18. During lasing action of a four level laser transition from metastable state ends at:

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Higher excited state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>ground state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Intermediate state between metastable and ground state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>None of the above</td>
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19. For induced emission in a three level laser:

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>50% of atoms should be in metastable state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>&lt; (less than) 50% of atoms should be in metastable state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>&gt; (more than) 50% of atoms should be in metastable state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>metastable state must be vacant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
20. During population inversion in three state laser:

(1) Metastable state is most populated.
(2) Ground state is most populated.
(3) Both metastable and ground state are equally populated.
(4) None of the above.

Question number 21 to 23:

There are several products of genetic engineering now available in the market viz. interferon, human growth hormone and human insulin. In 1982, human insulin produced by recombinant bacteria was released for sale in the market. All of these proteins were previously purified from animal tissues. But human forms were available only in very minute quantities.

Before 1982, all insulins which were utilized for diabetics were purified only from bovine of cattle and Porcine of pigs pancreas. These insulins were made available as by-products of meat industry. The insulin supply was, thus a function of supply and demand in the meat market. The commercial production of human insulin in recombinant E. Coli cells eliminated concerns regarding possible shortage of insulin in the future. In addition, this human insulin, was of particular importance to some diabetics who were allergic to bovine and/or porcine insulin.

Recombinant DNA techniques play an essential role in gene therapy which involves the direct manipulation of genetic material.
21. Suggest appropriate title to the paragraph:
(1) Genetic Engineering and Medicines  (2) Genetic Engineering
(3) Human insulin  (4) Insulin and Diabetics

22. Consider the following two statements:
(a) Human insulin was not available until 1982.
(b) Insulin until then was the major product of meat industry.
Now state which of the two above statements is correct?
(1) Only (a)  (2) Only (b)
(3) Both (a) and (b)  (4) Neither (a) nor (b)

23. Which of the following two statements is correct?
(a) Insulin obtained as a product of meat industry could not have been in short supply.
(b) Human insulin from recombinant E.Coli cells is important only because it is useful for some particular diabetics.
(1) Only (a)  (2) Only (b)
(3) (a) and (b) both  (4) Neither (a) nor (b)
Question number 24 to 27:

Chemistry is all around you. The air you breathe, the food you eat, the clothes you wear, chemistry touches virtually every aspect of our lives. More than any other science, it has transformed the world in which we live, bringing us abundant food, better health, stronger materials, softer fabrics, brighter colors, cleaner homes, safer transport, greater energy efficiency etc. Our body is a complex mixture of chemical substances (65% mass is due to the chemical compound, water) and we are kept alive by chemical reactions taking place in our cells. As a society, we use chemicals as medicines when we are sick, whether we use ‘natural remedies or pharmaceutical products, chemical reactions keep us warm, cook our food and power our transport. But chemistry also has its darker side and that has been in discovering and developing substances which are potentially harmful. Bioterrorism and chemical war are curses of the advances in science. Toxicology is a science which studies all such materials which become a threat to the mankind. Now a days, it is almost impossible for an ordinary person to obtain toxic chemicals, and it is almost impossible for a poisoner to escape detection after the use. Poison is a weapon which is usable bothways and by those who wish to kill, may do so in such a way the victim is unaware of it. Such deaths are sometimes shown as natural deaths.
24. Which of the following two statements is correct?

(a) Chemistry is the superior most science.
(b) There can be no life without Chemistry.

(1) Only (a)  (2) Only (b)  (3) Both (a) and (b)  (4) Neither (a) nor (b)

25. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

(a) The chemical reactions in a human body come to an end after death.
(b) Chemistry should look for a medicine/cure for Bioterrorism.

(1) Only (a)  (2) Only (b)  (3) Both (a) and (b)  (4) Neither (a) nor (b)

26. Which of the following statements is correct?

(a) Man made medicines are more useful than the natural medicines/remedies.
(b) The harmful effects of chemistry are controlled by the helpful chemicals.

(1) Only (a)  (2) Only (b)  (3) Both (a) and (b)  (4) Neither (a) nor (b)

27. What is the central theme of toxicology?

(1) Study of pisonous materials
(2) Study of adverse effect of chemicals
(3) Study of therapeutic effects of chemicals
(4) Study of both therapeutic and adverse effects of chemicals.
प्रश्न क्रमांक 28 ते 32:

राष्ट्रीय निर्माण प्रक्रिया के साथ व्यापक रूप से सम्पूर्ण तथा जो रहे हैं, इसके लिए विभिन्न विधानसभाओं, राज्य सरकार और भारतीय सरकार द्वारा लगातार चलाए जा रहे हैं।

भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत

कच्चा कामासाठी जगाव /SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

P.T.O.
Question number 28 to 32:

In studying the Indian Constitution and the process of nation-building a fundamental principle of diversity is noted time and again. As per this principle the different regions and linguistic groups can protect and conserve their own culture. We had decided to live a united social life without losing the distinctiveness of the numerous cultures that constituted India. Indian nationalism has sought to balance the principles of unity and diversity. The nation does not mean negation of a region. In this sense the Indian approach was different from that adopted in some European countries where they saw cultural diversity as a threat to the nation.

India adopted a democratic approach to the question of diversity. Democracy allows the political expression of regional aspirations and does not look upon them as anti-national or anti-democratic. Besides, democratic politics allows parties and groups to represent the people on the basis of their regional identity, aspirations and specific regional problems. Thus, in the course of democratic politics, regional aspirations get strengthened. At the same time, democratic politics also means that regional issues and problems will receive adequate attention and accommodation in the policy making process.

Such an arrangement may sometimes lead to tensions and problems. Sometimes, the concern for national unity may overshadow the regional needs and aspirations. At other times a concern for region alone may blind us to the larger needs of the nation. In the countries where national integration is given top priority political conflicts over the issues of powers of the regions, their rights and their existence often crop up.

After independence our nation had to cope with many difficult issues like partition, displacement, integration of princely states, reorganisation of states and so on. Many observers, both within the country and from outside, had predicted that India as one unified country cannot last long. Soon after independence the issue of Jammu and Kashmir came up. It was not only a conflict between India and Pakistan. The question of the political aspirations of the people of Kashmir valley was associated with it. Similarily, in some parts of north east, there was no consensus about being a part of India. First Nagaland and then Mizoram witnessed strong movements demanding separation from India. In the South, some groups from the Dravid movement briefly toyed with the idea of a separate country.

These events were followed by mass agitation in many parts for the formation of linguistic states. Today's Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujrat were among the regions affected by these agitations. In some parts of Southern India, particularly Tamil Nadu, there were protests against making Hindi the official national language of the country. In the north there were strong pro-Hindi agitations demanding that Hindi be made the official language immediately.

From the late 1950's people speaking Punjabi language started agitating for a separate state for themselves. The demand was finally accepted and the Punjab and Hariyana states were created in 1966. Later, the states of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand a Uttarachal (now Uttarakhand) were created. Thus the challenges of diversity were met with by redrawing boundaries of the states.
28. After independence the reorganisation of states was primarily done on the basis of:
(1) Cultural independence/values
(2) Regional matters and problems
(3) Regional political ambitions
(4) Regional languages

29. Which of the following statements is correct?
(a) All the observers thought that India will not be able to remain as one unified country.
(b) In Jammu and Kashmir the problem of regional aspirations of the people was bigger than that of India - Pakistan conflict.
(1) Only (a)
(2) Only (b)
(3) Both (a) and (b)
(4) Neither (a) nor (b)

30. Which of the following statements is correct?
(a) In India the various states can protect and conserve their cultures.
(b) In India regional chauvinistic tendencies are opposed.
(1) Only (a)
(2) Only (b)
(3) Both (a) and (b)
(4) Neither (a) nor (b)

31. How India faced the challenges of diversity?
(1) Creating awareness about Integration
(2) Accepting the democratic view
(3) Accepting the demands of the people
(4) None of the above
Which of the following statements is incorrect?

(a) In India national integrity is accorded priority but the regional diversities are not overlooked.

(b) In the other countries cultural diversities are considered a threat to the National Integrity.

(1) Both (a) and (b)
(2) Only (a)
(3) Only (b)
(4) Neither (a) nor (b)
The roots of superstition lie in ignorance. If we want to get rid of this menace it will be of no use to blame, ridicule or brand superstitious ignorant. It will only demoralise them. We will have to tell them skilfully in a restrained manner how the superstition takes roots, in which conditions it grows. Through clever and tactful discussions we have to convince them that superstitions if not restrained will bring only misery and disaster, and that therefore we should get rid of it. The task needs consistent efforts and should be carried on with determination and perseverance until such a person does not lose his faith in the superstitions and turns around. Superstitions can be eradicated with the help of rational principles and practical thinking. Legislation will obviously make the efforts stronger. An ordinance has been issued by the Government. It is expected that it will be passed in the coming session.

We live in the age of science. We make use of the most advanced equipments and discuss in the IT age. But in our personal lives we have not become rational yet. Even when science is giving us answers to questions regarding all kinds of happenings from the most common illness to untimely rains, it is difficult to comprehend, why people are still persisting with unscientific answers to the problems. Therefore though we have progressed materially our mental development has not kept pace with it.

It is a scientific truth that, the universe has evolved from five elements called as ‘Pancha mahabhuta’ but some have managed to create myths about it giving it a ritualistic nature.

The resources developed by science and technology are being discreetly as well as blatantly used for spreading superstitions and rituals. The computers are being used to tell the people what will happen in the future. Had there not been advanced scientific resources like telegrams, telephones, fax, e-mail how would the Ganesh idols all over the world have milk on the same day. We should ask this pertinent question to ourselves. These persons who claim that they are so powerful and blessed that they can have a direct dialogue with the God, why should they need such trivial things like mobile and internet?

33. कर्मकांड व विवेकवाद यामध्ये माणसांने योग्य निवळ केल्यास -
(a) त्याच्या विज्ञानाचा वापर अधिक प्रभावीपणे करता वेळेल.
(b) त्याच्या मानवी मानसलक प्रगती सामान्यता वेळेल.
(c) परिस्थितीवर्ती त्याच्या योग्य आकलन होईल.
(d) त्याच्या जीवन संकट मुक्त करता वेळेल.
(1) (a) आणि (c) (2) (b) आणि (a) (3) (c) आणि (d) (4) बरीच सर्व पर्याय

If man is able to make a proper choice between Ritualism and Rationalism -
(a) he will be able to make use of science in a more effective manner.
(b) he can attain his psychological and mental development.
(c) he will be able to understand the situation better.
(d) he can make his life trouble free.
(1) (a) and (c) (2) (b) and (a) (3) (c) and (d) (4) All of the above

कृपया कामासाठी जागा /SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

P.T.O.
34. **Eradication of superstition is a difficult task because:**
(a) People are addicted to it and they are ignorant.
(b) People have faith in it and an attempt to divert them from it will demoralise them.
(c) Its roots have gone deep in the life of common man.
(d) The line between superstition and faith is very thin.

35. **When can disasters occur due to superstitions?**
(a) When they affect the mental state of the ignorant and illiterate.
(b) As the faith of the superstitious people grows day after day.
(c) Superstitions are followed despite the availability of developed resources.
(d) Dependency on superstitions though scientific reasoning says otherwise.

36. **We have not developed mentally. We should:**
(a) bury superstitions.
(b) Popularise science.
(c) Spread education.
(d) None of the above.
37. Society at large still makes use of unscientific methods to solve problems because:

(a) Scientific knowledge acquired is not yet progressive.
(b) It does not have answers to it anywhere else and ritualism gives the answers.
(c) Man’s mental state is not yet ready.
(d) Critical attitude of people has not yet developed.

P.T.O.
38. खालील दोन विधानपाली कोणते योग्य आहेत?
   (a) इतक्यात माणूस स्वतःतः कुठल्यासही घटकाच्या समजतो.
   (b) विकारांबर नियंत्रण देखील सहज रूपात आहेत.
   (1) फक्त (a) (2) फक्त (b)
   (3) (a) व (b) दोन्ही (4) (a) व (b) दोन्हींची नाहीत

39. मानवी संस्कृतीचे असित्व कोणता गोष्टीवर अवलंबून आहे?
   (a) विकारांसह जगण्यात (b) नाती-नीती न पाठवण्यात
   (c) आपल्या विकारांवर नियंत्रण देंतड (d) अनोदिकृती जीवन जगण्यात
   (1) (a) आणि (c) बरोबर (2) (b) आणि (d) बरोबर
   (3) फक्त (c) बरोबर (4) फक्त (d) बरोबर

40. पुढील दोन विधानपाली कोणते अयोग्य आहेत?
   (a) माणसात गुणापेक्षा दुरुस्त अधिक नसतात.
   (b) माणसाला कपहीही कोणाही गुळम होऊ नाही.
   (1) फक्त (a) (2) फक्त (b)
   (3) (a) व (b) दोन्ही (4) (a) व (b) दोन्हींची नाहीत

41. पुढील दोन विधानपाली कोणते अयोग्य आहेत?
   (a) प्राण्यांत विकार नसतात.
   (b) माणूस नेमाची आपल्या मंदू चापतो, असे नाही.
   (1) फक्त (a) (2) फक्त (b)
   (3) (a) व (b) दोन्ही (4) (a) व (b) दोन्हींची नाहीत

42. पुढील दोन विधानपाली कोणते अयोग्य आहेत?
   (a) माणूस शर्मासाधारणपणे विचार करून वागतो.
   (b) कवचित माणूस विकारांसह जगतो, हे कसे विचारला येईल?
   (1) फक्त (a) (2) फक्त (b)
   (3) (a) व (b) दोन्ही (4) (a) व (b) दोन्हींची नाहीत

कृपया कामासाठी जाणा /SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
Question number 43 to 47:

What is life? One of our greatest difficulties in answering a question like this arises from language. We use words, and are inclined to think that a thing must correspond to every noun. Now some nouns stand for things; for example, bricks, water and coal - gas are things. Others are more doubtful. For example, a wave moves over the sea. We say that it is the same wave now as five minutes ago, but the particles of water in it are quite different. A tune has even less claim to be called a thing. It may be being played in several places at once, or nowhere. And some nouns like greenness or cleverness stand for qualities which no one, except a few philosophers, suppose to have any existence of their own.

Where does life belong in a classification of this kind? When a man dies, we may say that he has lost his life, or that life has gone out of him. Is that just a metaphor? Is death the loss of something, or merely a change of state, as when a snowman melts, or a pattern is disarranged? The first people of whose ideas on this subject we know anything thought that life was the same as breath. But we know that breath consists of gas, which can be made into a solid or liquid, and also that many living things do not breathe. Life is certainly not a kind of matter. When a man or an animal dies he does not lose or gain in weight. Nor is there any measurable loss of energy. The heat gradually leaves the body, but is doing so throughout life. A dead body cools because no more heat is being generated inside it, not because anything measurable leaves it at the moment of death.

Our ancestors thought that anything which moved itself was alive. And before the days of machinery that was quite a good definition. But a machine such as a motor - car or a steamship moves itself, and as soon as machines which moved themselves had been made, people asked, “Is man a machine?” the philosopher Descartes thought that both men and animals were machines, but that the human machine was partly controlled by the soul acting on a certain part of the brain, while animals had no souls. And some scientists think that life is just a very complicated mechanism.

43. Choose the correct option.

According to Descartes,
(a) both men and animals are machines.
(b) only human beings have brains, while animals have no brains.
(c) only human beings have souls, while animals have no souls.
(d) life is just a complicated mechanism.

(1) Only (a) and (b)  (2) Only (a) and (c)
(3) Only (a) and (d)  (4) All four

44. Choose the correct option:

A ‘wave’ is a doubtful noun because ...

(1) it moves over the sea.  (2) it is the same as five minutes ago.
(3) the particles of water have changed.  (4) All the above three.

45. Choose the correct option.

Life is NOT a kind of matter because death does NOT lead to:
(a) loss in weight  (b) gain in weight  (c) measurable loss of energy

(1) Only (a) and (b)  (2) Only (b) and (c)
(3) Only (a) and (c)  (4) (a), (b) and (c)
46. Choose the correct option.

   The writer is sure that ...
   (a) death is a change of state.  (b) death is a disarrangement of pattern.
   (c) life is not matter.          (d) breath consists of gas.
   (1) Only (a) and (b)       (2) Only (c) and (d)  (3) Only (d)  (4) All four

47. Choose the correct option.

   The statement closest to the central theme of the passage is:
   (a) Language creates problems about understanding life.
   (b) Human beings are different from animals.
   (c) People have different opinions about what life is.
   (d) Human beings are machines.
   (1) Only (a) (2) Only (b) (3) Only (c) (4) Only (d)

Question number 48 to 50:

Modern psychology teaches everyone to chalk out clear-cut goals and achieving them in the shortest duration. Psychologists, motivational experts and behavioural scientists are forever busy researching on easy and quick paths to Self-realisation. Fast, clear and smooth is the new mantra. But does it work in the longer run? Not really. People go through this achievement exercise, find it exciting for some time and then one fine day become disillusioned.

A client shared that as a child he was told that everything will be fine if he got good marks. As he finished his post-graduation, he believed the socially accepted fantasy that everything will be fine if he got a well-paid job. Then he had similar hopes - from salary hikes, success, marriage, fatherhood, lavish partying, to practising relaxation techniques, buying a fancy car and owning a luxury apartment. He reported that at each stage of achieving something he felt on top of the world, but only for a short while.

Soon, he felt empty and then he chalked another goal thinking that maybe this time he will stay happy for a longer duration. But nothing worked. Now for the last two years, he was struggling with the question ‘who am i?’ People thought that he was depressed and he should distract himself from this futile philosophical question. Ironically, he was advised by many to chalk out yet another goal to get over this psychological crisis or take pills to feel happy.

While ‘who am i?’ appears to be a futile question, it is the door to the greatest good. All of us are born with a true Self that has unique potential; we can realise it if we hear our inner voice. However, we are taught right from day one what is socially valued and what is not. If we follow what is socially accepted, we get love and recognition; other-wise, criticism and rejection await us. As a result, we start doing what the world expects from us - money, fame, lavish lifestyle, designer body, umpteen possessions, pleasure and clear-cut goals. Thus, the question ‘who am i?’ is deliberately suppressed.

This question, if pursued, may get you what you have been searching for all along. Therefore, once you reach a point where you have surety that you can execute your worldly duties, it is time to turn inward. Stop asking people what you should be doing. Do not trust psychological tests that claim to tell you what is good for you. There are no standard answers. Each person has to find his own answer. The real psychology lies in discovering and realising who you are.

Who am I? Think about this question; let it trouble you. Let it shake you up. Let it make you uncertain about your identity. If others try to pull you back into mainstream dramas, refuse politely and persist. Often, others distract you because they find this question scary and want to forget it. In my experience as a psychologist, I often find that the unknown zone looks scary in the beginning but if you stay on and explore, you will be in for a surprise.

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Once you break away from social conditionings in your mind, you will get a taste of real freedom. You will gradually become what you are and not what people want you to be. You will experience happiness and contentment.

48. Hardcore psychologist want you to:
   (1) Chalk out clearcut goals.
   (2) Achieve goals in shortest possible time
   (3) Find easy and quick paths.
   (4) Understand oneself.

49. Initially you must:
   (1) Decide upon the easy and quick paths.
   (2) Start asking yourself “Who am I?”
   (3) Perform ordinary duties.
   (4) Attain self realisation.

50. Give an appropriate title to this passage.
   (1) Reasons for disillusionments.
   (2) Attaining goals one after the other.
   (3) Chalking out our goals.
   (4) Psychological behaviour.

51. विचारों-अवसरों-अंक बांटीए एक शृंखला दिलेगी आहेत.
265 9 8 * P T £ 5 R =&gt; W Y # Q 6 @ V 4 k N @ G 3$D
या शृंखळेच्या आधाराथीत खालील पाच समूहांमध्ये चार समूह विभाजित प्रकारे समान असून ल्याच्या एक गट बनलो. या गटाचे न वसण्याचे समूहाचा पर्याय निवडला.
(a) 265 (b) 9 * P (c) 8 £ T (d) T @ W (e) 5 = R
पर्यायांची उत्तरे:
(1) (b) (2) (c) (3) (d) (4) (e)
A series with symbols-letters-numbers is given.
265 9 8 * P T £ 5 R =&gt; W Y # Q 6 @ V 4 k N @ G 3$D
The four groups out of following five groups, derived from the given series are same in some way and form a group. One does not fit in the group. Select the alternative of the group which does not fit in the group.
(a) 265 (b) 9 * P (c) 8 £ T (d) T @ W (e) 5 = R
Answer options:
(1) (b) (2) (c) (3) (d) (4) (e)
52. The symbols $, %, $, and $ are used as follows:

- $ means, $ is not less than $.
- % means, $ is not greater than $ or not equal to $.
- $ means, $ is not greater than $.
- % means, $ is not greater than $ and not less than $.

On the basis of this, four statements and four inferences derived from them are given. Select the correct alternative about the inferences.

**Statements:**
- F%I
- I@B
- BOM
- M$K

**Inferences:**
- (I) K%B
- (II) K@B
- (III) M*F
- (IV) B*F

Answer options:
- (1) Only (I) and (III) are correct
- (2) Only (I) and (II) are correct
- (3) Only (I) (III) and (IV) are correct
- (4) Only (II) and (III) are correct

53. A set of letters is given. A series of groups of letters, on the basis of it, is given. Select the proper option in place of question mark.

**MTPAHBNWLFCROKEUZSVQ**
- PZH; WOB; ? ; SWC.

(1) OLL (2) OFW (3) RLW (4) KFL
54. Some codes and conditions are given as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letters</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>K</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>U</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>W</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>7%5</td>
<td>@6</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>2@1</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

अटी:

(i) जर पहले अक्षर स्वर आणि शॉकटचे अक्षर व्यंजन असेल तर दोऱ्यांनाही स्वराच्या कोड ने कोडबळ करावचे आहेत.
(ii) जर पहले अक्षर व्यंजन आणि शॉकटचे अक्षर स्वर असेल तर त्यांचे कोड परस्पर बदलावचे आहेत.
(iii) जर पहले आणि शॉकटचे, अशी तोती अक्षर व्यंजन असतील तर, दोऱ्यांनाही शॉकटच्या अक्षराच्या कोडने कोडबळ करावचे आहेत.

उपरोक्त माहितीवर आधारानुसार, दिलेल्या अक्षरमुखाच्या कोडबळ रूपाचा पर्याय निवडा.

अक्षर समूह: RNWDEF

(1) 9@3*8# (2) #@3*8# (3) #@3*89 (4) #3*@8#

Some codes and conditions are given as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letters</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>K</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>U</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>W</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>7%5</td>
<td>@6</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>2@1</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conditions -

(i) If the first letter is a vowel and the last letter is a consonant, then both should be coded by the code of the vowel.
(ii) If the first letter is a consonant and the last letter is a vowel, then their codes are to be interchanged.
(iii) If the first and the last both the letters are consonants, then both are to be coded by the code of the last letter.

On the basis of above information, select an alternative of the coded form of the given group of letters.

Group of letters: RNWDEF

(1) 9@3*8# (2) #@3*8# (3) #@3*89 (4) #3*@8#
Here four statements and two inferences derived from them, are given. Considering the statements true, select the proper alternative about inferences, which is/are exactly correct.

Statements:
P⊙T; T⊙Y; Y≠B; B=D.

Inferences:

(I) T = B
(II) Y⊙D

(1) Only inference (I) is correct  (2) Only inference (II) is correct
(3) Inference (I) or (II) is correct  (4) Inferences (I) and (II) both are not correct
Some mathematical symbols are represented in a new notation by letters as shown in the following table.

Choose the correct expression from the following alternatives.

1. 27G25A7E72C4E16D4  
2. 33B17E8A24C6E3D4  
3. 64C4F19E9A9C3E6D2  
4. 16F4D3A2E8C2E2

A series with two blank spaces is given select correct alternative, in place of blank spaces, in order to continue the series.

1. J2L2M2 ; L2N2O3  
2. J2K2M2 ; K2N2O3  
3. J2K2M2 ; K2N3O3  
4. J2L2M2 ; L2N3O3
58. (i) Out of six boys, Raman, Aman, Baban, Chaman, Saman and Daman, everyone can play any one of the musical instruments violin, guitar and banjo. But one instrument can be played by two boys.

(ii) The birthday of each boy is different in a week and is other than Sunday.

(iii) Aman is not born on Monday and cannot play guitar. One boy playing violin, is born on Friday. Baban can play Banjo. But he is born one day before Aman. Daman is born on Saturday and he cannot play Banjo or Guitar.

(iv) Chaman cannot play that instrument which is played by Raman. Raman is born on Thursday, the second day after the birth day of Aman. Raman plays Guitar.

Then which is the birthday of a person, other than Raman, who plays Guitar?

(1) Friday  (2) Tuesday  
(3) Wednesday  (4) Inadequate Information
Eight employees B, G, H, K, D, F, T and V are working in an organization, in three divisions viz. Engineering, Systems and Marketing, at different places viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Ranchi, Patna, Bhopal, Nagpur and Hyderabad; not necessarily in the sequence. Minimum two and not more than three employees work in a division. out of three.

G, works at Delhi in Engineering division. H works at Ranchi, but not in Systems division. No one is working in Marketing division at Hyderabad. Only one another person of G’s division, works at Kolkata. D is working at Hyderabad and F at Mumbai. V is not working at Kolkata and works in D’s division. B and T both work in marketing division. One who is working in marketing division is not working at Bhopal. T is not working at Nagpur.

Then, which one of the following groups of persons works in Marketing division.

(a) KBT (b) BTF (c) BHD (d) BHT

Answer options :

(1) (d) (2) (c) (3) (b) (4) (a)
60. In a code language COMPUTER is written as LNBVQSFU. How BULKHEAD will be written in that code language?

(1) MVCILEBF  (2) KTAILEBF  (3) MTAGJEBF  (4) KTAGJEBF

61. If $A + B$ means, $A$ is brother of $B$.

$A \times B$ means, $A$ is husband of $B$.

$A ÷ B$ means, $A$ is mother of $B$.

$A - B$ means, $A$ is sister of $B$.

Then which of the following statements insist that $T$ is son of $P$?

(1) $P \times Q + R + S - T$  (2) $P \times Q + R \times T - S$

(3) $P + Q - R - T \times S$  (4) $P \times Q + R - T + S$
A statement and two presumptions from it are given below. Select an alternative about the presumption/presumptions which is/are implied in the given statement.

Statement: A nationalised bank had advertised in a national daily newspaper that qualified candidates should apply for 100 posts of Chartered Accountants.

Preassumptions:
(i) The qualified Chartered Accountants will respond to this advertisement.
(ii) The qualified Chartered Accountants willing to be appointed in a nationalised bank are adequate in number.

Answer options:
(1) Only presumption (i) is implied.
(2) Only presumption (ii) is implied.
(3) Presumption (i) and (ii) both are implied.
(4) Presumptions (i) and (ii) both are not implied.
A number arrangement machine rearranges the input of numbers in each step according to some rule; the example of which is given as follows:

Input
- 38, 28, 3, 7, 30, 5

Step I
- 3, 38, 28, 7, 30, 5

Step II
- 3, 38, 28, 7, 30, 5

Step III
- 3, 28, 5, 38, 7, 30

Step IV
- 3, 28, 5, 30, 38, 7

Step V
- 3, 28, 5, 30, 7, 38

Step V is the last step of this input.

If 11, 56, 45, 17, 20, 38 is the first step of some input then, 11, 45, 38, 20, 58, 17 will be which step of that input?

(1) IV  (2) III  (3) V  (4) II

A series of figures is given. Out of them, the figures having no numbers are correct. One of the figures having numbers is not useful to the series Find it:

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

A series of figures is given. Out of them, the figures having no numbers are correct. One of the figures having numbers is not useful to the series Find it:

(1) (a)  (2) (b)  (3) (c)  (4) (d)
66. एक जागा रिक्त असलेली आकृत्यांची मालिका दिलेली आहे. क्रमाने येणारी पुढील योग्य आकृती दिलेल्या वर्गांमधून निवडा:

A series of figures is given with a blank space, select the next suitable figure from given alternatives, which will continue the sequence?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

67. खालील तीन विधाने आणि स्वाभाविक काहीले चार निष्कर्ष दिलेले आहेत. सर्व विधाने सत्य पाणू, स्वाभाविक तांत्रिक-दृष्टिकोनात नियमानुसार निष्कर्षांच्या वावरात योग्य पर्याय निवडा:

विधाने:
(a) काही दवाहाने जीम आहेत.
(b) काही शेती स्टेडियम आहे.
(c) कोणताही दवाहाना स्टेडियम नाही.

निष्कर्ष:
(i) काही जीम स्टेडियम आहेत (ii) फक्त निष्कर्ष (i) निधाते.
(ii) काही जीम स्टेडियम नाहीत.
(iii) काही शेती दवाहाना आहे (iv) काही शेती दवाहाना नाही.
(1) फक्त निष्कर्ष (ii) निधाते. (2) फक्त निष्कर्ष (i) निधाते.
(3) फक्त निष्कर्ष (ii) आणि (iv) निधाते. (4) फक्त निष्कर्ष (iii) निधाते.

Three statements and four inferences derived from them are given. Considering the statements true, select the correct alternative about the inferences, which is/are logically derived.

Statements:
(a) Some hospitals are gyms.
(b) Some field is stadium.
(c) No hospital is stadium.

Inferences:
(i) Some gyms are stadium (ii) Some gyms are not stadium
(iii) Some field is hospital (iv) Some field is not hospital
(1) Only (ii) is derived (2) Only (i) is derived
(3) Only (ii) and (iv) are derived (4) Only (iii) is derived
A series of figures is given. Select a proper figure from the given alternatives in place of question mark, in order to complete the series:

A series of figures is given. Select a proper figure from the given alternatives in place of question mark, in order to complete the series:

A series of figures is given. Select a proper figure from the given alternatives in place of question mark, in order to complete the series:

A series of figures is given. Select a proper figure from the given alternatives in place of question mark, in order to complete the series:

कम्यु कामासाही जागा /SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
Seven persons A, B, C, D, E, F and G are doing their professions in seven different cities viz. Chennai, Banglore, Hyderabad, Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Jaipur and Bhuvaneshwar, but not necessarily in the sequence. They are Doctor, Engineer, Pharmacist, Lawyer, Counsellor, Professor and Artist, but not necessarily in the sequence.

A is Pharmacist and practises at Bhuvaneshwar. D, practises at Banglore, but he is neither Doctor nor Artist. The person, practising at Hyderabad, is a professor. G is a counsellor and does not practise at Mumbai or Chennai. E is a lawyer and practises at Ahmedabad. F practises at Chennai but is not an Artist. C practises at Mumbai.

Then, which one of the following combinations of profession and place of practise is correct?

Answer options:

(a) Pharmacist - Jaipur
(b) Engineer - Chennai
(c) Doctor - Banglore
(d) Artist - Mumbai

(1) (a) (2) (b) (3) (c) (4) (d)
A series of figures with a blank space shown by question mark is given. Select the correct alternative for the blank space.

There are three circles, with four numbers outside them. In the first two circles, numbers have been filled according to a rule. But in the third circle a question mark (?) is given. Out of the given alternatives one number can occupy the place of (?); according to that rule.

Find it:

(1) STQlTdl
(2) TIT
(3) "SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK"
(4) ?
72. Aman started a business investing Rs. 70,000, Rakhi joined him after six months with an amount of Rs. 1,05,000 and Sagar joined them with Rs. 1.4 lakh after next six months. What should be the ratio of the amount of profit earned which should be distributed among Aman, Rakhi and Sagar after three years?

(1) 7 : 6 : 10  (2) 12 : 15 : 16  (3) 42 : 45 : 36  (4) 42 : 50 : 48

73. A number series is given, with one wrong term. Select the wrong term from the given alternatives:

3, 10, 29, 60, 127, 218, 345

(1) 10  (2) 29  (3) 60  (4) 127

74. Which number will replace the question mark (?)?

3 5 8 13 22 ?

(1) 44  (2) 35  (3) 39  (4) 42
75. Train A has a length of \( x \) meters and speed of \( u \) km/hour. Train B has a length of \( y \) meters and speed of \( v \) km/hour. The two trains take \( t \) minutes to cross each other when they travel parallel in opposite directions, and \( 4t \) minutes to cross each other when they travel in the same direction. If \( u = 50 \) km/hour. What is the value of \( v \) ?

(1) 30 km/hour  (2) 70 km/hour  (3) 40 km/hour  (4) 50 km/hour

There is a garden in your locality with jogging track. But it is occupied by people who keep smoking and drinking. Thus it is almost impossible for children to play there. You would:

(1) stop taking your children there.

(2) go to the police for necessary action.

(3) request those people to vacate the place on behalf of all parents.

(4) form a pressure group for taking action against them.
77. जिल्हाका बच्चा पैकी क्षमता असलेल्या लघुसिंचन प्रक्षेप विकसित करण्यासाठी दोन स्थळे आहेत. सिंचन विभागाचे प्रमुख तथा महूळ शासकाने तुरास योग्य स्थळ सुविधेचे करण्यास सांगितले, जेणेकरून नये आणि सर्वसमावेशक विकसित करण्याचे व्येस साध्य करता वेले.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>स्थळ 1</th>
<th>स्थळ 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) तो श्चरीता नैसर्गिक प्राधान्य असून धरणाकरीता कामी खर्च घेतले.</td>
<td>(a) पाण्याचा पुरस्का स्थळ उपलब्ध असला तरी बांधकाम महागडे होईल व स्थळ क्रमांक 01 पेक्षा 75% जादा खर्च घेतले.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) फायदा मिळणारी बरीचची लोकसंख्या घोषी असलेल्या व्यावसायी सचिन नाथाचे उत्तरदायकता आणि कृपया उपायासाठी तर कडे.</td>
<td>(b) प्रमुख तथा महूळ शासकांनी आदिवासी लोकांना व अतिलांब शेतकऱ्यांना असून सिंचन सुविधेचा वापर करून स्वतःचे आर्थिक परिस्थिती विकसित करण्याची लागतीच प्रभाव उपलब्ध आहे.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| (c) बेंकीमध्ये सध्या सेवकांनी नगदी विकासेचे उपायासाठी भूजलाची प्रवेश वापर केल्याने स्थळ पालकरी खालीलाच्या आहे व या सेवकांना दाती व कड़ून नाहीत. तर या भौगोलिक अंतर धान्याचे गरजात भागून व्यायामाचे आयात करवून लागते. | (c) जरीला लाभ क्षेत्रातल्या जमीन अतिशय सुप्रीम आहे आणि एकत्र पाणी आले त्यात उत्तरदायकता बाबूच्याचे प्रभाव क्षमता असली तरी शेतकरी ल्याच्या गरमीमध्ये आणि तारंगणातील मर्यादावाच्या अभावाच्या धरणाचा पुरस्का वापर करण्यास कादम्बरीत असांग उत्तरील.

योजनेतील सिमट्याचा आर्थिक स्थळ उपलब्धता पाहता केवळ एका धरण तुरूळ सक्य आहे. वरील परिस्थितीत खालीपैकी कोणत्याही पर्यावरण स्वतः योग्य महूळ तुस्की शासनास सिफारिस करून पाठवला.

(1) स्थळ 1 खाळी नमूद (a) व (b) कारणाकरिता स्थळ क्रमांक 1 ची सिफारिस करणार.

(2) स्थळ 1 खाळी नमूद (c) कारणाकरिता स्थळ क्रमांक 1 ची सिफारिस करणार नाही.

(3) स्थळ 2 खाळी नमूद (b), कारणाकरिता स्थळ क्रमांक 2 ची सिफारिस करणार.

(4) स्थळ 2 खाळी नमूद (a) व (c) कारणाकरिता स्थळ क्रमांक 2 ची सिफारिस करणार नाही.

काश्या कामासाठी जाणा /SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

P.T.O.
There are two irrigation dam sites in the district having a robust potential to develop a minor irrigation project. The Government has asked you, being the head of the irrigation department to suggest an appropriate site so that an equitable and inclusive growth objective is achieved.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site I</th>
<th>Site II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Site has natural advantages, and would incur less expenditure for the dam construction.</td>
<td>(a) Though the water source is adequately available, construction will be expensive and may cost at least 75% more than the site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Most of the benefitting population is of big entreprenuerical farmers, which will add to the agri production and S.G.D.P. of the State.</td>
<td>(b) Most of the population is of tribal, small and marginal farmers who have a strong urge to get irrigation facilities to develop their economic condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Water table in the area has depleted because of rampant use of ground water by the rich farmers to grow cash crops who are least interested in growing cereals and pulses. Infact this area is a net importer of food grains.</td>
<td>(c) Though the benefitting land is most fertile and immense potential exists for increasing productivity once the water is made available, the farmers, due to their poverty, lack of technical guidance may be unable to exploit the full potential.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Only one dam is possible as available plan financial resources are limited. Under the above circumstances if you have to give recommendation to the Government which of the following will be your most preferred option.

(1) **Recommend site I for reasons (a) and (b) mentioned below it.**

(2) **Not recommend site I for reason (c) mentioned below it.**

(3) **Recommend site II for reason (b) mentioned below it.**

(4) **Not recommend site II for reasons (a) and (c) mentioned below it.**
The Government prepared a list of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families. Such BPL families are provided 35 kg. of food grains per month at a subsidized rate of Rs. 2 per kg. A collector of a district realized that around 20% families in his district which are genuinely poor as per Government norms were left out of BPL list whereas a large number of families in the existing BPL list not truly BPL are taking undue advantage. The request by the Collector to the State Government to allow him to include genuine BPL families in the list is turned down, however, the Government has directed to delete the names of the families taking undue benefit from the list. Under above circumstances, which of the following recourse would you have adopted had you been in the Collector’s seat?

(1) Take a massive campaign to delete names of the bogus BPL families from the list and recommend Government to allow to add at least equal numbers of genuine BPL families in place of the bogus ones removed from the list.

(2) Organize a strategic campaign by leaking information to press and electronic media with a view to create positive pressure upon the Government to modify the policy in the interest of the genuine BPL families.

(3) Reduce the entitlement of 35 per Kg. of food per family to 20 Kg. and divert 10 Kgs to the genuine BPL families not in the list.

(4) Frankly telling the genuine BPL people that his hands are tied due to Government orders though he sincerely wants to help them.

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(4) Frankly telling the genuine BPL people that his hands are tied due to Government orders though he sincerely wants to help them.
One of the leaders in your area is planning agitation of unorganized labourers. Your experience tells you that during these kind of agitations people damage public and private properties and burn or cut trees that are grown by different agencies for many years for short sighted gains. As a citizen in your area what will you do to stop this type of destruction?

(1) Call a meeting of the people by distributing handbills to people in the locality and form an informal organization of people. Write a request letter to the Collector of the area to make provision for avoiding the damage with the help of this organisation.

(2) Request all educational institutes to make students aware of these destructive activities.

(3) With permission, assist educational institutes in your area to involve learners to take up projects related to these types of problems, problems of the agitators and organise activities that support demand of the agitators and for avoiding the damage.

(4) Form a pressure group, using internet facility and discuss the problem with the concerned leader as a group.

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The President of U.S.A. visited to inspect the last minute preparations for the launch of the first man to the moon at the site of Apollo mission. The President enquired with a sweeper busy in cleaning there, "What are you doing?" The sweeper promptly replied, "I am contributing to the mission to serve the first human being to the moon."

Imagining yourself in the place of the President at that moment, how would you have rated Sweeper’s reply?

(1) He is a person who values his profession howsoever inferior it may seem to the others.

(2) He is taking pride in an epoch making mission his country is launching in spite of his insignificant status in the project.

(3) He astutely brought to the notice of the President the "Dignity of Labour".

(4) The man is trying to take unwarranted credit for a historic mission with which he is in no way concerned.
सूचना — ( पृष्ठ 1 बचन पृष्ठें....)

(8) प्रस्तुतके कथने विहित केलेल्या विशिष्ट जागीच कचै काम (फक वर्क) करते. प्रस्तुतके व्यतिरेकात उत्तरप्रश्नके वा इतर कागदाच कचै काम केल्यास ते कोणी कर्मचार्याचं उद्देशाने केले एहे, असे मानते जाईल व त्यासाठा अमोघाबांकर शासनाला ह्या केलेल्या “परिस्थितीचं होणाऱ्या गैरप्रकारांना प्रतिक्रिया करण्याबाबतचे अधिनियम-८२” यातील तत्त्वातील वाक्यांना करण्यात येईल व दोषाची व्यक्ती कामाल एक वर्णाच्या कार्यालयाच्या आणि/या रूपात एक हजार रकमेच्या दंडावयाच्या शिक्षक्षेत्र पात्र होईल.

(9) सदर प्रश्नप्रश्नके कथने आयोजने विहित केलेल्या वेळा संपत्तीनंतर उमेदवाराला ही प्रस्तुतका स्वतः-वसेच वैशिष्ट्यशास्त्रावर वेळाने जाणाऱ्या प्रवासी आहे. मात्र परिस्थित काहीहाते जाणाऱ्या पुर्णवर्ष उमेदवाराने आपल्या उत्तरप्रश्नके भाग-१ समवेशकाकडे न विस्तार पात करणे आवश्यक आहे.

नमुना प्रश्न

प्र. क्र. 201. सातीची चार नंद कर्मचारी कोणी मूलतः प्रश्न केले?

(1) स्वाभावी दण नंदवरी (2) ईश्वरचंद्र विधासागर

(3) राजा राममोहन राव (4) गोपालकृष्ण गोरखे

हा प्रश्नाचे योग्य उत्तर “(3) राजा राममोहन राव” असे आहे. त्यामुळे आपल्याचे उत्तर “(3)” होईल. यातून मात्र खासीत्रिश्चेत्रे प्रश्न क्र. 201 नंबर उत्तर-क्रमांक “(3)” हे वर्तून मूर्तपणे शाांतिकित करून दाखविले आवश्यक आहे.

प्र. क्र. 201. ① ② ③ ④

अशा पद्धतीने प्रस्तुत प्रश्नप्रश्नकेल्या प्रश्नाचा तुम्हाचं उत्तरकाढून हा तुम्हाला स्वतंत्रताचा पुरितलेल्या उत्तरप्रश्नकेरील त्या त्या प्रश्नक्रमांकमोडेड संबंधित वर्तून मूर्तपणे शाांतिकित करून दाखविले. ह्याकरुन फक्त काउँ माशीचं शामिल बोल्यें वापरावे, पेनसिल त्या शामिलचं वेग वापरत नये.