

## Probationary Officer

### REASONING ABILITY

## EVALUATING INFERENCES

In this chapter, let us learn how to decide the validity of inferences, which are followed by a given passage. Here a passage is given which is a part of a report or an economic essay or any other thought provoking subject and some inferences are given below it. The candidate has to consider each inference in context of the given passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity. A typical question of evaluating inference is given below.

**Directions:** Read the following passage and examine each inference given below it in the context of this passage. Mark answer (1) if the inference is definitely true; (2) if the inference is probably true; (3) if the data is inadequate; (4) if the inference is probably false and (5) if the inference is definitely false.

### PASSAGE

Years of international experience and debates on the question of the long-term viability of large dam projects have by now yielded enough evidence for us to unhesitatingly conclude that all such projects are counterproductive, anti-environment and especially, anti-poor. As such, given the body of information available on the subject, the advocacy of such a project on the part of those who ought to know better must be seen as an irresponsible act.

### INFERENCES

1. The proposed project is a replica of large dam in some other country.
2. Most of the international organisations support the idea of large dam projects.
3. Some people are in favour of construction of large dams.
4. People advocating large dam projects are not aware of its ill-effects.
5. The construction of large dams is not a recent idea.

How to answer such questions ? To get an idea for this, we should begin by having an insight into the passage. Now analyse each inference and find whether this inference is a direct consequence of something already stated in the passage. If not, check whether the inference can be derived from the facts mentioned in the passage. If this also fails, finally check whether some key words justify the given inference. Let us study each of these cases one by one.

### CASE I

If the given inference is more or less a re-statement of something already stated in the passage. Then the inference will be "definitely true". But if the given inference is just the opposite of something clearly mentioned in the passage, then the given inference is 'definitely false'. See the following examples

### PASSAGE :

Though the state cultivates only 3.2 lakh tonnes of mangoes, they are of premium quality and with mangoes becoming second most consumed fruit in the world after grapes, the government has been trying exporting it through sea route which is cheaper. An experiment which was done in this regard last year has proved successful.

### INFERENCES :

1. Quality of mangoes is an important factor in exports.
2. The state has been exporting mangoes through sea route for a long time.

### EXPLANATIONS :

1. The passage tells that the state cultivates premium quality of mangoes and the government is trying to export them. This implies the given fact. So the given inference is "definitely true".

2. This inference says that the state has been exporting mangoes through sea route for a long time. This is exactly opposite of the statement made in the true passage that an experiment which was done in this regard last year has proved successful. So the inference is "definitely false".

## CASE II

In the first case, we see the inferences which are very direct from the passage. In this case, let us have a detailed study of the inferences which are not so direct. To test these inferences, you will have to make certain assumptions and using these assumptions together with a fact mentioned in the passage, the inference may be evaluated. Below is given some standard assumptions.

- (i) If an action is being undertaken with a particular type of motive, then
- (a) such a motive must exist if such an action is always taken with the same motive,
  - (b) such a motive must not exist if such action is never taken with the same motive.
  - (c) existence of such a motive is probably true if such an action is usually taken with the same motive and
  - (d) existence of such a motive is probably false if such an action is not usually taken with the same motive.

### eg: Passage:

In order to reduce the size of bureaucracy, the Government is planning to introduce a golden handshake scheme for its employees

### Inference 1 :

Employees will be attracted by the golden handshake scheme.

The action is that the Government is trying to introduce a golden handshake scheme in order to reduce the size of bureaucracy. Obviously, for such a scheme by the Government, the only possible motive could be a keenness to develop an attraction towards the scheme and hence by reduce unemployment. Therefore, assuming this, the given inference is definitely true.

### Inference 2 :

The Government wants to increase unemployment

We may safely assume that no Government 'wants' to increase unemployment. This makes the inference definitely false.

- (ii) If an action is being undertaken and if such an action
- (a) always leads to a particular type of effect, then it is definitely true that such an effect would take place.
  - (b) never leads to a particular type of effect, it is definitely false that such an effect would occur.
  - (c) usually leads to a particular type of effect, it is probably true that such an effect would occur.
  - (d) Usually does not lead to a particular type of effect, then it is probably false that such an effect would occur.

### eg: Passage :

The overall availability of rice may go down by than four million tonnes. There may be worst news ahead.

**Inference 1 :** The procurement price of rice will increase this year.

It is mentioned in the passage that the rice production has gone down. This may lead to a rise in procurement price of rice.

**Inference 2 :** It is likely that production of rice will be maintained to the normal level in the next year.

It is said in the passage, "There may be worst news ahead". So it may be much difficult to maintain the normal level of rice production. But it is not definitely false in the light of the given facts. Hence the inference is probably false.

- (iii) If a group of objects or persons shows some kind of property and if another group is similar to the former group in all relevant aspects, then
- (a) it is definitely true that the second group will also show the same property.
  - (b) it is definitely false that the second group will now show that property.

If a group of objects or persons shows some kind of property and if another group is similar to this group in some (not all) aspects, then

- (a) it is probably true that the same property is exhibited by the second group.
- (b) it is probably false that the second group does not exhibit that property.

**eg: Passage :**

Economic relations of communist countries remained chiefly confined within the four walls of communism. However, it crossed over to some third world countries as well.

**Inference :** Soviet Union had economic relations with the USA.

The passage clearly indicates that a communist country used to have economic relations only with another communist country or a third-world country. USA belongs to neither of these categories. So the given inference is definitely false.

III. With a proper understanding of some words, which are called key words plays the most important aspects of evaluating a given inference. Key words may alter, emphasize or substantiate the meaning of a sentence. Some standard key words are : all, some, none, never, always, sometimes, must be, may be, might be, will be, would be, although, nevertheless, despite, in spite of, because of etc.

**eg: Passage :**

Even mild and moderate degrees of malnutrition could impair muscular efficiency and intellectual development of children.

**Inference :** Severe malnutrition does not impair muscular efficiency and intellectual development.

It is given in the passage that muscular efficiency and intellectual development of children could be impaired *even* because of mild and moderate degrees of malnutrition. This sentence implies that *severe* malnutrition will definitely impair muscular efficiency and intellectual development. So the given inference is definitely false.

**eg: Passage :**

The known reserves of gold mines in India are placed at only 81000 kg. of gold content.

**Inference :** India does not have more than 81000 kg. of gold reserves.

According to the passage, the known reserves of gold in India is 81000 kg. Perhaps, the country has more reserves also which are not known. So the inference is probably false. In this passage *known reserves* serves as the key word.

To avoid confusion between the choices "definitely true" and "probably true", you should check if the extra assumption you have made to evaluate the inference is universally true. The same strategy can be employed to avoid a confusion between the choices "definitely false" and "probably false".

To avoid confusion between the choices "probably true" and "data inadequate", check if it is possible to make an extra assumption to take the inference as "probably true". If you can make a reasonable extra assumption, the answer would be "probably true". The same strategy could be used to avoid confusion between the choices "probably false" and "data inadequate".

### PRACTICE TEST

**Directions: Below are given passages followed by several possible inferences which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity. Mark answer**

- 1) if the inference is 'definitely true', i.e. it properly follows from the statement of facts given.
- 2) if the inference is 'probably true' though not 'definitely true' in the light of the facts given.
- 3) if the 'data are inadequate', i.e. from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false.
- 4) if the inference is 'probably false' though not 'definitely false' in the light of the facts given.
- 5) if the inference is 'definitely false', i.e. it cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given for it contradicts the given facts.

### Passage - 1

The XYZ Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation of India Limited has targeted a sales turnover of Rs. 10,000 crore by the year 2010. As a part of its projections for the next five years, the federation had envisaged Rs. 100 crore worth of exports per year as against its present exports of Rs. 30 crore per year.

As per the federation's plan, the future network will include 100 offices dealing with about 7500 stockists, who in turn would be covering every taluk headquarters and servicing about 10 lakh odd outlets. Its immediate strategy would be to cater to India's next-door neighbours for exports of milk products.

The main players in this business in the world are India, United States, Europe, New Zealand and Australia, out of which Europe and United States are forced to go for subsidising due to rising labour cost while Australia and New Zealand are far away from India.

1. By 2010, more than 90 per cent of product of X Y Z will be used for domestic market.
2. The federation's emphasis appears to be more on exports than on domestic consumption of its products.
3. By 2010, India will be the largest player in the milk industry.
4. India does not have an immediate competitor in exporting milk and its product to neighbouring countries.
5. The XYZ Federation may have to train additional manpower to enable it to reach all corners of India and its neighbouring countries.

### Passage - 2

There is some controversy about the percentage of population below the poverty line in India. The criteria for the poverty line are based on a person's nutritional requirements in terms of calories. It is assumed that the minimum nutritional requirement per person per day in rural areas is 2400 calories, whereas it is 2200 calories in urban areas. If the household is unable to bear the expenditure for this level of nutrition, it is categor-

ised as below the poverty line. There is also a view that along with calories the amount of protein intake be treated as a criterion as it is related to the physical energy, mental alertness and resistance to infections.

6. Many Indians who are below the poverty line get necessary amount of proteins.
7. People well above the poverty line are less likely to suffer from infections.
8. India's poverty alleviation programmes can only succeed after reaching agreement about the poverty line.
9. People in urban area do less physical work compared to people in rural area.
10. In other countries, there is no controversy about defining the poverty line.

### Passage - 3

'Holidays on Instalment Payment (HIP)' plans are being introduced. According to an Indian Market Research Bureau (IMRB) Study, at least 12,000 families in Mumbai alone will opt for such deferred payment plans for their holidays in the next three years.

11. In Mumbai 'Holidays on Instalment Payment (HIP)' seems to be fulfilling need of people.
12. Compared to the total number of membership of HIP in India, the number of HIP from Mumbai appears to be a 'Tip of Iceberg'.

### Passage - 4

The process of developmental planning in India is greatly dominated by the experts and the technocrats. But it was not always so. Among the initial stalwarts in the Indian planning process there were only a handful of economists. It was their political conviction and their preconceived political pattern of creating an economy and a society which gave them the specific stability in the path of development. Under the leadership of Indira Gandhi there was some change in the scenario and the reflection of electoral manifesto of the Congress Party was continually enhanced in the plans.

13. In the planning procedure the common man is primary.

14. After the independence, our leaders understood the need for framing development-oriented planning and made their desired participation.
15. Initially, the Indian planning was free of the influence of ideology of the ruling party.
16. Five-year plans in India were not great successes because they were not framed by the economists.
17. If an economic system is to be enriched then it must be given shape only by the politicians because they understand the thoughts and aspirations of the people.

#### **Passage - 5**

There is a clear link between degraded forests and poverty. It is estimated that one billion of the world's poorest people in about 30 heavily deforested countries would be alleviated from poverty if they are given government support for managing neighbouring public forest land and sharing benefits within their communities.

The forests face even shakier future with the global population expected to grow by 50 per cent in the next 50 years. To accommodate a growing population's need of more land for food production we should be making better use of the degraded land through 'Evergreen Revolution'.

18. The growth of population is positively linked with growth of forests.
19. The developed countries have faster rate of growth of forests compared to the developing countries.
20. Evergreen revolution is possible only after controlling rate of growth of population of developing country.
21. It is possible to protect and develop forests with the efforts of only the government agencies.
22. If a country has thick forest cover it is likely to have lower level of poverty.

#### **Passage - 6**

The Noon Meal Scheme (NMS) in Tamil Nadu has grown to gigantic proportions today covering

students from pre-school to school children upto 15 years of age. Recent studies have seen positive impact in the nutritional status of the children due to the NMS. Sample surveys in the high-literacy districts have concluded that NMS has a definite impact on school attendance and dropout rate.

On the employment front, the NMS is claimed as the single largest employment programme for the rural areas with more than 1.6 lakh of people, mostly women, employed as organisers, cooks and helpers.

23. The NMS is applicable to all the children in Tamil Nadu up to age of 15 years.
24. The NMS is run by only women and children.
25. In the high-literacy districts of Tamil Nadu, school attendance seems to have improved after introduction of NMS.
26. The NMS is also being run in big cities and towns of Tamil Nadu.
27. The food items supplied under NMS are very cost-effective.

#### **Passage - 7**

India suffers from five major problems in dealing with the disabled persons who account for 10 per cent of the country's total population.

One may not be aware that one in every six persons in the world is an individual with disability, that more severely disabled people live in developing countries, that daily 2300 persons are added to the global population of persons with disabilities due to trauma and injury; and that between 1992 and 2025 the number of persons with disabilities in the world is expected to double. It is predicted that developed nations will record a 14 per cent decrease while developing countries will show 47 per cent increase by the end of 2025 A.D.

28. India has developed perspective plan to reduce by 10% the number of cases of disabled persons.
29. The number of disabled persons in developing countries is going to increase at an alarming rate.

30. Developed countries seem to be taking good preventive measures to control its number of disabled persons.
31. By the end of 2025 the developed nations may not have even one per cent of its population suffering from disabilities.
32. The number of cases of disabilities because of trauma and injury is quite negligible.

#### **Passage - 8**

Not only the smoker, but individuals surrounding him/ her can be harmed by tobacco smoke. Children are put further at risk since they are three times more likely to smoke if their parents do.

As far as smokers are concerned one out of every two smokers, who start at a young age and continue smoking throughout their lives, will ultimately be killed by a tobacco related illness. With prolonged smoking, smokers have death rate about three times higher than non-smokers at all ages.

Stopping smoking decreases health risks associated with tobacco use. It can decrease the burden of diseases such as heart or respiratory diseases. There are clear health benefits including longer life, even for those who quit smoking at the age of 60 and above.

33. Those smokers who start smoking regularly at a young age are less likely to stop it.
34. Non-smoking adults who surround smokers constant are less likely to be harmed.
35. Non-smokers who are victims of passive smoking have one-third death rate as compared to smokers.
36. Stopping smoking at an old age does not reduce the chances of health risks.
37. If parents stop smoking when their children are young, then the children are less likely to give up smoking.

#### **Passage - 9**

During the decade of 70's the growth rate of population in India was 2.22 per cent per annum. From mid 80s through 90s there is a change in the growth rate and for 1996-2001 it is expected at 1.62 percent. This is expected to reach 1.50

percent during 2006-2011. Similarly, the expectation of life, which at present is about 65 for female and 62 for male population, will grow to 68 for female and 66 for male. In absolute terms, the population of India will cross a billion mark by the turn of the century and will increase to 1179 million by year 2011.

38. The economic activities in India will grow and the income will rise in future decades.
39. The rate of growth of the population in India has already become negative.
40. From 2001 to next 10 years the population will continue to grow at the rate 1.79% per year.
41. The proportion of older people in the population of India will increase in the coming years.
42. The growth rate of female population in India is expected to continue to decline till 2011.

#### **Passage- 10**

In India the asbestos industry is growing and employs more than 15,000 people in 75 units which are spread over several states like Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh etc. Surprisingly, advanced countries are banning cancer-causing asbestos products, but multinational companies are from those countries which are setting up units in developing countries like India. One reason is lack of awareness in the society and indifference of the government machinery of these countries. Prolonged exposure to asbestos dust and fibres can cause lung cancer but most workers in India are too afraid to protest for fear of losing jobs. Some of these factories are operating in Mumbai. Quite a few of the factories in India are not known to take adequate precautions to protect workers from asbestos dust. The Government is taking several steps to provide medical inspection of workers. In fact it has amended Factories Act to extend the provision to even those factories employing less than 10 workers.

43. The asbestos industry is one of the largest industries in India.
44. The asbestos industries in India are located in a few metropolitan pockets only.

45. The advanced countries are concerned and careful to protect health hazards of their people.
46. The demand for asbestos products appears to be growing in India.
47. The Governments of developing countries appear to be not taking appropriate measures while granting permission to set up production units of multinational companies in their countries.
48. The asbestos industry offers better salaries in India as compared to other hazardous industries.
49. The regular medical inspection and treatment of asbestos workers has improved the health status in advanced countries.
50. The workers from asbestos industries do not protest against the health hazards and lack of medical facilities as most of them do not suffer from asbestos dust.

#### **Passage - 11**

Low vision is a lesser known but widely prevalent eye problem in India. While more than 28 million people in India suffer from low vision in our country, many people do not realize that they have this problem.

Low vision people are neither blind nor do they have full vision. Technically speaking, they score less than 6/18 on visual acuity, and their field of vision is restricted to 10 degrees or less. The people who cannot see very well but whose vision is not helped by the normal glasses are often those suffering from low vision.

51. It is possible to detect cases of low vision by using scientific techniques.
52. Regular and free check-up of eyes for visual acuity can help to reduce cases of low vision among poor people in India.
53. The actual number of cases of low vision in India is likely to be more than 28 million.
54. The number of cases of low vision in other countries of Asia is quite high compared to India.
55. It is possible to produce special glasses in India.

#### **Passage -12**

In a recently published report on the condition of health of women in India, it is reported that while sanitation in urban houses has improved by 70 percentage, in rural areas it is still as low as 25 percentage. Actually, lack of sanitation and insanitary habits contribute greatly towards malnutrition which has retarded the growth of 50 million children in our country. 70 percentage of the health-related problems faced by the children of primary schools are due to insufficient sanitation. Polluted air and insanitary habits result in disease through which approximately 4 lakh children die every year.

56. India's poverty is solely responsible for the spreading of disease.
57. If we adopt sanitary habits in small-children families, we can save a lot of children.
58. Many students who do not go the school are better off regarding health than those who go to school.
59. The condition of health of urban women in India is better than urban women of other developing countries.
60. In India child malnutrition is prevalent both in urban as well as in rural areas.

#### **Passage-13**

The latest researches of Information Technology in India reveal that 97 per cent of the manpower employed in this sector are below 39 years in age, among whom the age of women employees is less than that of their male counterparts. Among them 66.9 per cent are less than 25, whereas the percentage of male employees is 38.5 in their comparison. In addition to it, the female employees are as efficient as the male ones. In reality several industries believe that there is not much difference between the functioning of male and female workers.

In comparison with their male counterparts, efficiency rating of female workers is higher. Besides, majority of women have sense of security and job satisfaction. Nearly 63 per cent of women feel that their creative works do not come in the way of their household responsibilities.

61. Information technology enterprise is one of the latest industries of India.
62. The male workforce of lesser age in India is not suitable for information technology industry.
63. Women workers have started joining the IT industry in recent past.
64. A large number of women employees probably continue to contribute well to information technology industry even after their marriage.
65. No other industry provides such security and work satisfaction to its women employees.

#### **Passage-14**

In metros/cities about 50 to 60 per cent people suffer from diseases related to digestion. Symptoms of most of these diseases are related to life-style, consumption of tobacco or alcohol, hypertension and contaminated water.

Wrong eating habits and life-styles may give rise to ulcer. Non-vegetarians, who don't have roughage in adequate quantities, may fall prey to intestinal contractions and diarrhoea. Tobacco can cause oesophagus and stomach cancer and excessive consumption of alcohol can be a reason of high tension and diseases of pancreas. In medical science if you know the causes of diseases it becomes possible to cure or control them.

66. Vegetarians do not suffer from common diseases of digestive system.
67. The change in life-styles and eating habits may cure most of the diseases of digestive system in initial stage.
68. The patients of digestive system can be seen generally in big cities.
69. Rural life-styles helps to live a disease-free life.
70. We need to strengthen the qualities of urban hospitals and healthcare services.

#### **Passage -15**

One of the greatest advantages a company has over its competitors is system of distribution and product support, i.e. the dealer network. Dealers play a vital role in helping a company build

and maintain close relationships with customers and gain insights into how they can improve their products and services to fulfil customer needs. And a company can achieve customer loyalty through dealer loyalty. Therefore, it must make efforts to build their competence for more effective performance. Dealers who are long established members of a company can get close to customers, but to tap the full potential of such dealers, a company must forge extremely close ties with them and integrate them into its critical business systems. When treated this way dealers can serve as a source of market intelligence, as proxies for customers, and as consultants. Although these investments take the usual form of money, it also includes softer aspects such as training and development.

71. The customers are more forthright in giving their feedback about a product or a service to the dealers than to the staff of the company or a surveyor.
72. Trusted and loyal dealers are to be made an integral part of the chain of product launching.
73. A company which has a good chain of loyal dealers need not spend money on advertising.
74. The company should insist dealer loyalty to the extent that the dealer will not sell similar products of any other company.
75. Trusted dealers are the direct link between the company and the customers.
76. Developing a network of dealers is more useful while launching a new product or service.

#### **Passage- 16**

Construction industry in India has always enjoyed a special position. We have proved that India is in tune with the times and has not left any stone untouched to compete against the best in international market. Yet, it is the time when other powers are paying attention to developing this sector internationally status. Foundation of an economy lies on its infrastructure. Construction industry has to play a vital role in power, port, road,

house construction, railways and industry. Labour-intensive Indian construction industry has to pass through acute changes although it is a bit late. It has to face challenges like advanced designing, odd decision and a growth of demand of work in time, greater mechanisation and intensive construction prevalent in developed countries. The emphasis is laid on modern techniques adopted in construction and high quality in less time.

77. Indian companies can put their gain to maximum by adopting modern equipment and by reducing the time of project. .
78. The policy-makers of India have failed to understand the importance of construction industry.
79. The Indian construction companies have to establish themselves in international market.
80. Construction industry in India has been labour-oriented for years.
81. The construction industry of developed nations is of better quality compared to India.

#### **Passage- 17**

Pollution amounts to slow murder. Regular exposure to industrial and vehicular pollution leads to life-threatening diseases like asthma, heart problems, cancer and various other disorders. Therefore, nobody has the right to pollute, rich or poor. Industrial and vehicular pollution are growing rapidly across the country. It is not just metropolitan centres that are heavily polluted today but also small and medium towns. Pollution is growing faster than the economy. This is because the western technological model, built on heavy use of energy and materials, is an inherently highly toxic model. It produces huge amounts of toxic pollutants, which can be controlled only if there is careful choice of technology and there is considerable discipline in its use.

82. The spread of pollution has gathered momentum in the recent past.
83. The pollution level in the western world is considerably more than that in India.
84. Proper planning in use of modern technology leads to less pollution in the environment.

85. The industries which use higher level of energy create more pollution.
86. The smaller industrial units contribute proportionately to higher pollution.

#### **Passage - 18**

There has been considerable improvement in the economy for the last ten years. Indian economy has witnessed far-reaching changes, e.g. emergence of India as an IT superpower; there has been wide increase in the global employment for the Indian managers and so have the maximum salaries and so on.

However, there happened great upheaval in corporations, closure of firms and reduction in the size of institutions. There also occurred infiltration of the "Hire & Fire" culture into the corporations. Employment opportunities have also declined.

87. There are certain positive results of reform in economy but there are also some unfavourable effects.
88. Before reform in the economy in our country, there was no "Hire and Fire" culture in the world as a whole.
89. India can compete with US as it has emerged as an IT; Superpower.
90. There are ample employment opportunities for the Indian specialists world over following the closure of some Indian firms.
91. The living standard of Indian managers will really prove when they seek jobs in foreign countries.

#### **Passage - 19**

According to the latest numbers, the core sector saw terrific (5.5 per cent) growth recently. This could be a statistical aberration or a flash in the pan. But steel prices are rising and this could be the sign of genuine core sector demand. It will be interesting to see if steel prices do maintain an upward trend. That would be a confirmation of sustainability. If steel is indeed in a situation of high demand, it is a given that downstream manufacturing will be doing well. Core sector industries

such as heavy construction, mining, steel, etc. are classified as cyclicals. However, the down trend has lasted so long that one was afraid that these industries were in permanent decline. One doesn't know whether the apparent *improvement* will translate into rising stock prices over the *long term*.

92. The downstream manufacturing units are expected to have a slowdown in near future.
93. For the last few years the core sector has projected a modest growth.
94. The growth in core sector in the recent past was much below 4 per cent.
95. The steel prices will show continuous increase during next few months.
96. The price of steel depends on the activities in the core sector.

#### Passage - 20

Logically these are rules of conduct. Every country has laid down comprehensive series of

practical rules for citizens for resolving mutual contradictory rights and interests. Most of these rules have been laid down to sustain social activities. For instance, many countries have laid down rules to protest against such unsocial activities as theft, attack and murder. These rules are backed by judicial system and executory institutions, which look after the people who obey the rules and also who violate the rules. Wherever the human behaviour is involved such rules are not only for namesake there but are necessary also.

97. There is no need to have any machinery to ensure strict adherence to the rules by citizens.
98. There is no need of any rules if individuals do not have to interact with each other.
99. Human beings are susceptible to violate rules.
100. Without rules, human behaviour degenerates into anarchy.
101. There are no rules in countries where citizens' interests and rights do not contradict.

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. 1; From the first two sentences it is clear that target sale for domestic market is (10,000-100 =) Rs 9900 crore, which is clearly more than 90 per cent of Rs 10,000 cr.
- 2.4; From the data given in the passage it is clear that domestic consumption is very large than foreign consumption. But as the present data of domestic consumption is not known, hence probably false.
3. 2; From the last para it is clear that India has competition only with US and Europe. But as they have labour problem, we may infer that by 2010, India will be largest player in this industry. But as there is no data available about their production, it is only probably true.
- 4.4; A large player does not necessarily mean large exporter, however.
5. 1; Such a possibility exists with expanding network.
6. 4; It *appears* to be true because the tone of the passage suggests that calories are the minimum requirement and protein intake additional. So, it is difficult to accept that those who don't get the minimum requirement of calories, i.e. people below the poverty line, would get the necessary amount of proteins.
7. 1; People *well above* the poverty line must be those beyond the controversy of the definition. That is, they get sufficient calories as well as proteins. And proteins are related to resistance to infections.
- 8.3; Poverty alleviation programmes are nowhere in the picture.
- 9.2; Probably true because of the difference in their nutritional requirements.
- 10.3; The passage talks only about India.
- 11.2; The word 'seems to' clears the meaning that it is not definitely true.

12. 3; Here we have no information about the membership of 'HIP' in India.
- 13.5
- 14.3; We are not told if planning started before or after independence.
15. 4; We are told about the "political conviction" of the "initial stalwarts", who, one presumes, carried the ideology of the ruling party, though one can't be sure.
- 16.3; The term 'five year plan' is nowhere mentioned in the passage.
17. 3; It is not indicated whether our politicians were grass root politicians who could understand the thoughts and aspirations of the people.
18. 1; *Positively* here means 'definitely'. Now, such a link between population and forests certainly exists. Why else would the forests face "shakier future" if population grew?
- 19.2; Poverty is found in developing countries.
- 20.5 21.3 22. 1
23. 1; From the first line of the passage it can be inferred.
- 24.5; From the last line of the passage it can be derived. The term *mostly* used in that line confirms this.
25. 1; From the last line of the first para it can be inferred.
26. 3; Since the passage talks of employment being provided by NMS in rural areas, we know that NMS is being run in villages. But the passage says nothing about towns.
27. 3; The cost of these food items is nowhere mentioned in the passage.
28. 3; The passage simply depicts the disability scenario. Remedy plans are not suggested.
29. 1; 47 per cent increase must be an alarming rate!
30. 1; That is why the projected rate of decrease.
- 31.3; We don't know what percentage of the population of developed countries in 1992 was disabled.
- 32.4; We are not aware of absolute number of the total persons disabled. Yet, one assumes, an addition of 2300 persons a day from this particular group should not be negligible.
33. 3; We have no information regarding the likelihood of stopping smoking by those who start early.
- 34.3; The comparison is not clear.
- 35.4; True, we can't categorically refute the statement. But, according to the passage, the "one-third" criterion applies to non-smokers in general. Here we are asked to pass our verdict in the case of "non-smokers *who are victims of passive smoking.*" Now, passive smoking is also expected to contribute to death rate.
36. 5; The passage says "there are clean health benefits.
- 37.4; The passage talks only about the chances of starting smoking being proportional to the fact that parents smoke. One can't say with conviction whether a similar relationship holds good in the case of *giving up* smoking. But a general idea of the passage suggests that such a relationship should hold good.
38. 2; The passage does not mention this explicitly. But a decline in the rate of growth of population and an increase in life expectation is usually accompanied by growth in economic activities and income.
39. 5; Though declining, the rate is still Positive.
40. 5; Note that population in 2000 is estimated at a billion and that In 20 11 at 1179 million.
41. 1; Since life expectancy is increasing.
42. 3; The passage is silent on sex ratio.
- 43.3; As nothing is given about other industries, hence comparison of asbestos industries with others can't be established.
44. 5; It is clearly given in the very first line of the passage that these industries are located in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh,....

45. 1; It can be inferred from the second line of the passage.
46. 2; As it is given in the first line that asbestos industry is growing, we may infer that its demand too is growing in India. But it is possible that India is exporting this asbestos to those countries where its manufacturing is banned or others. Hence probably true.
47. 1; From the second line of para 1 it can be inferred.
- 48.3; Nothing is given about the salaries to these employees.
- 49.3
- 50.5; From the clause *afraid to protest for fear of losing job* the given reason can be nullified.
51. 1; The passage clearly says what it means in technical terms. Such measurements can be arrived at only by using scientific techniques.
52. 3; Nothing is given about the treatment in the passage.
- 53.1; From the second line of the passage.
- 54.3 55. 3
56. 5; There may be other reasons as illiteracy, wrong planning, large population and many more for the spreading of disease. One of them - lack of sanitation is clearly mentioned in the passage. Hence because of the term 'solely', we can categorise it as Definitely False.
57. 1; From the last sentence, it can be inferred.
- 58.3; 59.3
- 60.2; No direct information is given. But since lack of sanitation is said to "contribute greatly towards malnutrition" and lack of sanitation is prevent in both the areas, the inference is Probably True.
- 61.2; This is not mentioned explicitly in the passage. But one may conclude so if one bears in mind the age composition. Younger employees point to the newness of the industry.
62. 5; It is clearly given in the passage that most of the employees employed in IT industry are youngsters and all are efficient in their work.
63. 1; Otherwise the average age of women would not have been so low.
64. 1; From the last sentence of the passage.
65. 3; About women's safety and their work satisfaction in other industries, nothing is given in the passage. Hence it can't be inferred.
66. 4; From the second sentence we may infer that diseases of digestive system depends on several factors. Hence I may be false.
67. 1; With the help of second sentence and the last sentence this can be inferred.
68. 1; From the first sentence it can be inferred. 50 to 60 per cent of population in big cities are suffering from these diseases, means such patients can be seen randomly.
- 69.3; It can't be inferred from the given passage. We are not told about diseases other than indigestion.
- 70.3
71. 3; We have no such data on the basis of which such a comparison can be made.
72. 1; From the fifth sentence it can be inferred.
73. 2; As loyal dealers can be used as good agents to improve their product sale and consultants, it may be inferred. But as nothing is given about the benefits of advertising, we have categorised it as Probably True.
- 74.3; What the criteria to choose a loyal dealer are can't be inferred from the given passage.
75. 1; From the second sentence it can be inferred.
76. 1; From the given passage it can be directly inferred.
77. 1; From the third and second last sentence it can be inferred.
78. 5; It contradicts the first two sentences of the passage. Hence it is definitely false.
79. 5; The Indian construction companies have already established themselves in international market.
80. 1; The passage talks of "labour-intensive Indian construction industry".
- 81.3; It can't be compared from the information given in the passage.
82. 2; From the fourth sentence it may be inferred. But we can't say it is definitely true.

- 83.3; It is possible that Western countries practise discipline in the use of technology and choose it carefully. So nothing can be inferred about the pollution level in the western world on the basis of the given passage.
84. 1; From the last sentence it can be inferred.
85. 1; From the second last sentence it can be inferred.
86. 3; Pollution depends upon use of energy and materials and also on the technology used.
87. 1; The first para talks of positive results” and the second of ‘unfavourable effects’.
- 88.4
89. 3; Situation of US economy, especially about IT, is not given.
- 90.3
- 91.2; Fetching maximum salary by Indian managers is likely to promote living standards. Hence probably true.
- 92.4; See the sentence “If steel is indeed in will be doing well”. Since price of steel and its demand are rising therefore, it is likely that downstream manufacturing units will do well in near future. Hence, inference is false. But we are not sure about it, hence probably false.
- 93.2; Since the growth in core sector has been termed as ‘terrific’ growth, the possibility is that the last few years the core sector has projected modest growth. Hence, the inference is likely to be true, ie probably true. [Note that ‘downtrend’ does not necessarily mean negative growth]
94. 1; The word “terrific” used in the passage makes the inference definitely true.
- 95.3; Rising steel prices at present does not necessarily mean that the trend will continue during next few months.
- 96.1
97. 4; The passage says that the rules are backed by a machinery - “judicial system and executive institutions”. So it appears such a machinery is necessary.
98. 2; Rules are necessary if there is interaction. So, it appears, from the tenor of the passage, they are not necessary if there is no interaction.
99. 1; Why is there a need for rules of conduct for human beings? The assumption is that human beings are susceptible to violate rules. Hence, the inference is definitely true.
100. 1; Why is there a need for rules? The objective is to ensure smooth and proper functioning of social life. What will happen in the absence of rule? A state of disorder due to lack of control. Hence, definitely true.
101. 3