

bound in agriculture with the difference in the applied level and the bound level not very marked in many lines. In this context, the systemic problem faced by India's small and marginal farmers practicing subsistence agriculture will only get aggravated as a result of the impending tariff cuts that have been agreed upon. The government claims that the right to designate a number of agricultural product lines as special products based upon the considerations of food and livelihood security and to establish a special safeguard mechanism based on import quantity and price triggers, which have been mentioned in the Ministerial Text, adequately addresses the concerns of Indian farmers. The claim is questionable since the nature as well as the extent of protection under the category of special products remains restricted and the special safeguard mechanism, admittedly, is a measure to deal with an emergency and is of 'a temporary nature'. Therefore, seen in the light of the insignificant reductions in domestic farm subsidies by developed countries, tariff reduction commitments by developing countries seem to be totally unjustifiable. Developing countries have also agreed on the Swiss formula for tariff cuts under Non-Agricultural Market Access (NAMA). Although the coefficients will be negotiated later, it is unlikely that developed countries will agree upon sufficiently large coefficients for the formula that would ensure adequate policy space for developing countries in future to facilitate development of different sectors of their industries. The Ministerial Text's ritual references to 'less than full reciprocity' and 'special and differential treatment' fails to conceal the fact that the flexibilities provided by the July framework regarding the nature of the tariff reduction formula, product coverage, the extent of binding and the depth of cuts have been done away with. Moreover, no concrete commitment has been obtained in the Ministerial Text for the removal of the Non-Tariff barriers by developed countries, which is their principal mode of protection, despite developing countries making such major concessions on industrial tariff cuts. The fact of the matter is that developing countries have committed themselves to cuts in both agricultural and industrial tariffs, without getting anything substantial in return from developed countries. And India has facilitated the adoption of this bad deal in the backdrop of an acute crisis faced by Indian agriculture. Unfortunately, developing countries have lost the opportunity to rework fundamentally the iniquitous agreement on Agriculture and protect the domestic policy space vis-a-vis industrial protection by developing countries, which could have been achieved by galvanizing the unity of the G-110.

45. What was/were the flexibility/flexibilities envisaged by the July framework?
- Depth of cuts
  - Product coverage
  - Tariff reduction formula
  - All of the above
46. Which one of the following statements is *not* correct as per the passage?
- Aid which is given for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) by the developed countries in the form of 'developed package' is conditioned upon further opening of their market.
  - Reduction in the domestic farm subsidies by the developed countries is insignificant and the commitment made by the developing countries for tariff reduction is unjustifiable.

- India's main interest in agriculture is to protect its small and marginal farmers from the onslaught or artificially low priced imports or threats of such nature.
  - Developed countries have given commitment to the Ministerial Text on the removal of Non-Tariff barriers.
47. Which claim of the Indian Government is questionable?
- Right to designate agriculture product lines as special products considering food and livelihood security.
  - India has facilitated the adoption of a beneficial deal for agriculture at WTO.
  - Formation of G-110 proves unity among developing countries.
  - Developing countries can negotiate large coefficients on the Swiss formula for tariff cuts.
48. Why is it that the imbalances of the global trading system appear to be catastrophic?
- EU has not moved away from its declared position
  - US refused to give duty free access to exports from LDCs
  - The collective efforts of G-110 failed.
  - All of the above

### PASSAGE-3

It is easy to accept Freud as an applied scientist, and, indeed he is widely regarded as the twentieth century's master clinician. However, in viewing Marx as an applied social scientist the stance needed is that of a Machiavellian operationalism. The objective is neither to bury nor to praise him. The assumption is simply that he is better understood for being understood as an applied sociologist. This is in part the clear implication of Marx's Thesis on Feurbach, which culminate in the resounding 11th thesis: "The philosophers have only interpreted the world in different ways; the point, however, is to change it". This would seem to be the tacit creed of applied scientists everywhere. Marx was no Faustian, concerned solely with understanding society, but a Promethean who sought to understand it well enough to influence and to change it. He was centrally concerned with the social problems of a lay group, the proletariat, and there can be little doubt that his work is motivated by an effort to reduce their suffering, as he saw it. His diagnosis was that their increasing misery and alienation engendered endemic class struggle; his prognosis claimed that this would culminate in revolution; his therapeutic prescription was class consciousness and active struggle. Here, as in assessing Durkheim or Freud, the issue is not whether this analysis is empirically correct or scientifically adequate. Furthermore, whether or not this formulation seems to eviscerate Marx's revolutionary core, as critics on the left may charge, or whether the formulation provides Marx with a new veneer of academic respectability, as critics on the right may allege, is entirely irrelevant from the present standpoint. Insofar as Marx's or any other social scientist's work conforms to a generalized model of applied social science, insofar as it is professionally oriented to the values and social problems of laymen in his society, he may be treated as an applied social scientist. Despite Durkheim's intellectualistic proclivities and rationalistic pathos, he was too much the product of European turbulence to turn his back on the travail of his culture. "Why strive for knowledge of reality, if this knowledge cannot aid us in life," he asked. "Social science," he said, "can provide us with rules of action for the future." Durkheim, like Marx, conceived of science as an agency of social action, and like him was professionally oriented to the values and problems of laymen in his



society. Unless one sees that Durkheim was in some part an applied social scientist, it is impossible to understand why he concludes his monumental study of suicide with a chapter on 'Practical Consequences,' and why, in the Division of Labour, he proposes a specific remedy for anomie. Durkheim is today widely regarded as a model of theoretic and methodologic sophistication, and is thus usually seen only in his capacity as a pure social scientist. Surely this is an incomplete view of the man who regarded the practical effectiveness of a science as its principal justification. To be more fully understood, Durkheim also needs to be seen as an applied sociologist. His interest in religious beliefs and organization, in crime and penology, in educational methods and organization, in suicide and anomie, are not casually chosen problem areas. Nor did he select them only because they provided occasions for the development of his theoretical orientation. These areas were in his time, as they are today, problems of indigenous interest to applied sociologists in Western society, precisely because of their practical significance.

49. Which of the following, best describes the author's conception of an applied social scientist?  
(a) A professional who listens to people's problems  
(b) A student of society  
(c) A professional who seeks social action and change  
(d) A proponent of class struggle
50. According to the author, which of the following did Marx and Durkheim have in common?  
(a) A belief in the importance of class struggle  
(b) An interest in penology  
(c) A desire to create a system of social organization  
(d) Regard for the practical applications of science
51. It may be inferred from the passage that the applied social scientist might be interested in all of the following subjects except :  
(a) the theory of mechanics  
(b) rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents  
(c) how to make workers more efficient  
(d) reduction of social tensions
52. Which of the following best summarizes the author's main point?  
(a) Marx and Durkheim were similar in their ideas.  
(b) Philosophers, among others, who are regarded as theoreticians can also be regarded as empiricists.  
(c) Freud, Marx, and Durkheim were all social scientists.  
(d) Marx and Durkheim were applied social scientists because they were concerned with the solution of social problems.

#### PASSAGE 4

Unemployment is an important index of economic slack and lost output, but it is much more than that. For the unemployed person, it is often a damaging affront to human dignity and sometimes a catastrophic blow to family life. Nor is this cost distributed in proportion to ability to bear it. It falls most heavily on the young, the semiskilled and unskilled, the black person, the older worker, and the underemployed person in a low income rural area who is denied the option of securing more rewarding urban employment.

The concentrated incidence of unemployment among specific groups in the population means far greater costs to society than can be measured simply in hours of involuntary idleness or dollars of income lost. The extra costs include disruption of the careers of young people, increased juvenile delinquency, and perpetuation of

conditions which breed racial discrimination in employment and otherwise deny equality of opportunity. There is another and more subtle cost. The social and economic strains of prolonged underutilization create strong pressures for cost increasing solutions. On the side of labour, prolonged high unemployment leads to 'share-the-work' pressures for shorter hours, intensifies resistance to technological change and to rationalization of work rules, and, in general, increases incentives for restrictive and inefficient measures to protect existing jobs. On the side of business, the weakness of markets leads to attempts to raise prices to cover high average overhead costs and to pressures for protection against foreign and domestic competition. On the side of agriculture, higher prices are necessary to achieve income objectives when urban and industrial demand for foods and fibers is depressed and lack of opportunities for jobs and higher incomes in industry keep people on the farm. In all these cases, the problems are real and the claims understandable. But the solutions suggested raise costs and promote inefficiency. By no means the least of the advantages of full utilization will be a diminution of these pressures. They will be weaker, and they can be more firmly resisted in good conscience, when markets are generally strong and job opportunities are plentiful. The demand for labour is derived from the demand for the goods and services which labour participates in producing. Thus, unemployment will be reduced to 4 per cent of the labour force only when the demand for the myriad of goods and services... automobiles, clothing, food, haircuts, electric generators, highways, and so on ... is sufficiently great in total to require the productive efforts of 96 per cent of the civilian labour force. Although many goods are initially produced as materials or components to meet demands related to the further production of other goods, all goods (and services) are ultimately destined to satisfy demands that can, for convenience, be classified into four categories: consumer demand, business demand for new plants and machinery and for additions to inventories, net export demand of foreign buyers, and demand of government units, federal, state, and local. Thus Gross National Product (GNP), our total output, is the sum of four major components of expenditure; personal consumption expenditures, gross private domestic investment, net exports, and government purchases of goods and services. The primary line of attack on the problem of unemployment must be through measures which will expand one or more of these components of demand. Once a satisfactory level of employment has been achieved in a growing economy, economic stability requires the maintenance of a continuing balance between growing productive capacity and growing demand. Action to expand demand is called for not only when demand actually declines and recession appears but even when the rate of growth of demand falls short of the rate of growth of capacity.

53. According to the passage, unemployment is an index of :  
(a) over-utilization of capacity  
(b) diminished resources  
(c) economic slack and lost output  
(d) the employment rate
54. Serious unemployment leads labour groups to demand :  
(a) more jobs by having everyone work shorter hours  
(b) 'no fire' policies  
(c) higher wages to those employed  
(d) cost-cutting solutions

55. According to the passage, a typical business reaction to a recession is to press for :  
 (a) higher unemployment insurance  
 (b) government action  
 (c) protection against imports  
 (d) restrictive business practices

56. The demand for labour is :  
 (a) a derived demand  
 (b) about 4 per cent of the total work force  
 (c) declining  
 (d) dependent upon technology

**Directions (57-60) :** Pick out the most effective pair of words from the given choices (a), (b), (c) and (d) in each of these questions to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

57. Part of the confusion in our societies ..... from our pursuit of efficiency and economic growth, in the ..... that these are the necessary ingredients of progress.  
 (a) stems .... conviction  
 (b) derives ... evaluation  
 (c) emerges ... consideration  
 (d) extends ... planning
58. The problem of housing shortage ..... with the population explosion has also been ..... by this policy.  
 (a) projected ... discussed  
 (b) dispensed ... acknowledged  
 (c) threatened ... manifested  
 (d) compounded ... addressed
59. The quality of ..... between individuals and the organization for which they work can be ..... to the benefit of both parties.  
 (a) life ... conceptualized  
 (b) interaction ... improved  
 (c) service ... evaluated  
 (d) sophistication .... developed
60. Handicrafts constitute an important ..... of the decentralized sector of India's economy and ..... employment to over six million artisans.  
 (a) factors... aims (b) extension ... plants  
 (b) segment ... provides (d) period ... projects

**Directions (61-64) :** In each of these questions, there are three sentences given as (A), (B) and (C). Find out which two or three sentences convey the same meaning.

61. (A) The Manager would like you to help him locate the fault.  
 (B) If you help him locate the fault, the Manager would like you.  
 (C) The Manager desires that you should provide him the necessary assistance to locate the fault.  
 (a) (A) and (B) (b) (A) and (C)  
 (c) (B) and (C) (d) All of the above
62. (A) Although the strike of transporters continues, I shall come.  
 (B) I shall come if the strike of transporters continues.  
 (C) Even though I come, the strike of transporters is going to continue.  
 (a) (A) and (B) (b) (A) and (C)  
 (c) (B) and (C) (d) None of these
63. (A) Should you need a visa, you must submit an application along with your passport and a copy of income tax returns.  
 (B) Unless you do not submit an application along with your passport and a copy of income tax returns, you will not get visa.

- (C) If you submit your application along with your passport and a copy of income tax returns, you do not need visa.

- (a) (A) and (B) (b) (A) and (C)  
 (c) (B) and (C) (d) None of these

64. (A) The judge remarked that not all the accused were really guilty.  
 (B) The judge remarked that some of the accused were guilty while others were not.  
 (C) The judge remarked that all those who were accused included some who were not really guilty.  
 (a) (A) and (B)  
 (b) (A) and (C)  
 (c) (B) and (C)  
 (d) All of the above

**Directions (65-68) :** In each of these questions, four words are given of which two words are most nearly the same or opposite in meaning. Find the two words which are most nearly the same or opposite in meaning and mark the number of the correct letter combination as your answer.

65. (A) affected (B) desolate  
 (C) anxious (D) lonely  
 (a) B-D (b) A-C  
 (c) B-C (d) A-D
66. (A) disruption (B) largesse  
 (C) affection (D) meanness  
 (a) B-D (b) B-C  
 (c) C-D (d) A-C
67. (A) awful (B) envious  
 (C) pleasant (D) fair  
 (a) A-B (b) A-C  
 (c) B-C (d) B-D
68. (A) serene (B) jealous  
 (C) identical (D) calm  
 (a) A-B (b) A-D  
 (c) A-C (d) B-C

**Directions (69-72) :** In each of the following questions, you are given a sentence. A part of the sentence is underlined. This is followed by four ways of phrasing the underlined part. Select the version that best rephrases the underlined part.

69. Teachers and parents alike should realize that to say a particular child is better than the other is doing a great injustice to both the children.  
 (a) say a particular child is better than the other is doing a great injustice to the former.  
 (b) say a particular child is better than other is doing a great injustice to both of them.  
 (c) say a particular child is better than the other is to do a great injustice to both the children.  
 (d) say a particular child is good than the other is doing a great injustice to both the children.
70. He sailed for New York on Monday, arriving there on Saturday for the much-awaited inauguration of the new hospital.  
 (a) and arrived there on Saturday for the much-awaited inauguration of the new hospital.  
 (b) arriving there on Saturday for the inauguration of the much-awaited new hospital.  
 (c) arriving there for the inauguration of the much awaited new hospital on Saturday.  
 (d) and arrived here on Saturday for the long awaited inauguration of the new hospital.