

Union Bank of India -PO 2011

English Language

Directions (Qs. 1 to 13) : Read the following interview and answer the given questions based on that. Some words have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

A pioneering new book, **Gender and Green Governance**, explores a central question : If women had adequate representation in forestry institutions, would it make a difference to them, their communities and forests as a national resource ? Interview with the author.

Why has access to forests been such a conflict-ridden issue ?

This is not surprising. Forests constitute not just community and national wealth, but global wealth. But for millions, forests are also critical for livelihoods and their daily lives.

Your first book, Cold Hearths and Barren Slopes (1986), Was about forests. Is there an evolution of argument here ?

Yes indeed. In Cold Hearths and Barren Slopes, I had argued that social forestry, with its top-down implementation and focus on commercial species, was neither 'social' nor 'forestry', and would protect neither forests nor village livelihoods. The answer, I argued, lay in allowing forest communities to manage local forests. Finally, in 1990, India launched the joint forest management programme and Nepal also started community forestry. So I decided to see for myself how community forestry was actually doing.

Between 1995 and 1999, I travelled extensively across India and Nepal and found a **paradox** : Forests were indeed becoming greener but women's problem of firewood shortages persisted and in many cases had become more **acute**. Also, despite their high stakes in forests, women continued to be largely excluded from forest management. I coined the term "participatory exclusions" to describe this. However, the current book is less about women's exclusion. I ask : What if women were present in forest governance ? What difference would that make ?

But has this question not been raised before?

Economists researching environmental collective action have paid little attention to gender. Scholars from other disciplines focussing on gender and governance have been concerned mainly with women's near absence from governance institutions. The presumption is that once women are present all good things will follow. But can we assume this? No. Rural women's relationship with forests is complex.

On the one hand, their everyday dependence on forests for firewood, fodder etc., creates a strong stake in conservation. On the other, the same dependence can compel them to extract heavily from forests. As one landless woman told me : 'Of course, it hurts me to cut a **green** branch but what do I do if my children are hungry?' Taking an agnostic position, I decided to test varied propositions, **controlling** for other factors.

What did you find ?

First, women's greater presence enhances their effective voice in decision-making. And there is a critical mass effect. If forest management groups have 25-33 percent female members in their executive committees it significantly increases the likelihood of women attending meetings, speaking up and holding office. However, the inclusion of landless women makes a particular difference. When present in sufficient numbers they are more likely to attend meetings and voice their concerns than landed women. So what matters is not just including more women, but more poor women.

Second, and unexpectedly, groups with more women typically make stricter forest use rules. Why is this the case ? Mainly because they receive poorer forests from the forest department. To regenerate these they have to sacrifice their immediate needs. Women from households with some land have some fallback. But remarkably even in groups with more landless women, although extraction is higher, they still balance self-interest with conservation goals, when placed in decision-making positions.

Third, groups with more women outperform other groups in improving forest conditions, despite getting poorer forests. Involving women substantially improves protection and conflict resolution, helps the use of their knowledge of local biodiversity, and raises children's awareness about conservation.

1. What was author's view on "Social Forestry Scheme" ?
 - (a) A great success
 - (b) Beneficial for villagers
 - (c) Neither good nor bad
 - (d) Should have been implemented as 'top-down'
 - (e) None of these
2. Which of the following is one of the reasons of forests being a conflict-ridden issue ?
 - (a) Some countries have larger forest cover
 - (b) There is less awareness about global warming
 - (c) High dependence of many on forests
 - (d) Less representation of women
 - (e) Less representation of local women
3. The author is advocating inclusion of
 - (a) More landless women
 - (b) More landed women
 - (c) More women irrespective of their financial status
 - (d) Local people
 - (e) Younger women in the age group of 25-33 years
4. Which of the following best describes "participatory exclusion", as used in the interview?
 - (a) Outside support
 - (b) Overdependence
 - (c) Benefitting without self interest
 - (d) Contributing with profits
 - (e) None of these
5. In the second question, the interviewer asked- 'Is there an evolution of argument here ?' Which of the following best describes that ?
 - (a) From Barren to Greener slopes
 - (b) From local groups to local groups with more women
 - (c) A fine balance between conservation and commercial forestry
 - (d) Top-down approach to Community forestry
 - (e) Participatory exclusion to Greener slopes recommended by the author
6. What percent of female members in the Executive Committee for Forest Management is being recommended by the author ?
 - (a) Less than 25%
 - (b) More than 50%
 - (c) 100%
 - (d) About 75%
 - (e) None of these
7. Why does author say, 'Rural women's relationship with forests is complex' ?
 - (a) Dependence forces them to extract and also have concern for conservation
 - (b) If they protect forests, their livelihood is severely affected
 - (c) Poor women have been excluded from forest management
 - (d) They cannot be asked to restore forests which are critical for them
 - (e) Greener forests do not meet the requirement of firewood
8. Landless women, when in decision making role
 - (a) Extract much more from forest
 - (b) Improve their own financial status
 - (c) Do not care for forest
 - (d) Are able to meet conservation objectives as well as their own interest

- (e) Fulfill their own interest at the cost of conservation goals
9. When more women are involved, which of the following also happens ?
- (a) They get poorer forests
 (b) They come to know about conservation needs
 (c) Children become more aware about conservation
 (d) They are able to devote more time to conservation
 (e) They get a more comprehensive understanding of local biodiversity

Directions (Qs. 10 to 13) : Choose the word/group of words which is most nearly the same in meaning of the word/group of words printed in bold.

10. **Controlling**
 (a) Holding in check (b) Increasing
 (c) Decreasing (d) Passing
 (e) Ignoring
11. **Paradox**
 (a) Similarity (b) Position
 (c) Anomaly (d) Difference
 (e) Excuse
12. **Acute**
 (a) Accurate (b) Severe
 (c) Dull (d) Focussed
 (e) Refined
13. **Green**
 (a) Colour (b) Dried
 (c) Old (d) Live
 (e) Big

Directions (Qs. 14 to 18) : Which of the phrases (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below each sentence should replace the word/phrase printed in bold in the sentence to make it grammatically correct ? If the sentence is correct as it is given and no correction is required, mark (e) as the answer.

14. The abduction and return of the local leader within twenty-four hours on Wednesday has **left some lose end** that have been intriguing investigators probing the case.
 (a) Left some loosened endings
 (b) Been leaving some loosening ends
 (c) Leave some lose ends
 (d) Left some loose ends
 (e) No correction required
15. According to the investigators, the hammer used in the crime **was the one who** is used by security guards to sound the hourly bell on a metal plate while on duty.
 (a) Are those ones which
 (b) Was the one that (c) Which one
 (d) Is ones that
 (e) No correction required
16. The fraud comes at a time when the unregulated microfinance industry is facing a crisis **on its way of** high interest rates and low repayment of loans.
 (a) Because manner of
 (b) Since ways are (c) By way of
 (d) In the way of
 (e) No correction required
17. Preliminary investigation revealed that the woman had committed suicide **on account of her** failed attempt to enter the country.
 (a) In place of

- (b) Being depressed of
 (c) In Belief of (d) Reason being
 (e) No correction required
18. Frustrated families of the missing people have sought access to all documents and data concerning the search, and the inclusion of international experts in the inquiry.
- (a) Have sought accessing
 (b) Is seeking access
 (c) Are seeking accessed
 (d) Has sought accesses
 (e) No correction required

Directions (Qs. 19 to 30) : In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

With the announcement that he would donate Rs. 8,846 crore of his equity in the company to the philanthropic trust he controls, the Founder and Chairman of Infotech giant Wipro Ltd. , Azim Premji has set the(19)..... very high for other mega rich businessmen of the country. The 28th richest man in the world, and India's third richest, could not have made a better and more sound(20)... choice than this. His Azim Premji Foundation is already working in the rural areas of the country to improve the quality of education and is now in the process of setting up a university for the poor. This(21)..... will be a welcome addition to the kitty of a sector that has the capability to transform India but is badly handicapped due to the lack of adequate funding. Other IT majors Infosys, MindTree, TCS and HCL also support programmes that support social equity.

At a time when India's economic footprint on the global stage is rising, the(22).... between the different strata of society has also been increasing. This is not a positive development and the underprivileged sections need to be equipped with life skills so that they too can be a part of the growth story. A very basic requirement of this life skills development is to educate them and make them employable. The fact that most of the heads of these IT majors are(23)..... first-generation entrepreneurs(24)..... that education, more than anything else, is a great leveler. At the same time, the improved economic conditions will also push up people into the middle-class bracket and make India a much more attractive market.

According to Forbes, which keeps a tab on the(25).... of the rich and famous, India has 69 billionaires. Yet how many consider(26).... as a priority when it comes to spending ? Industry reports indicate that Indians spend about Rs. 30,000 crore a year on charitable(27).... and this includes the money spent by companies on their corporate social responsibility programmes. This is not(28).... and Indians, especially the corporate czars, have much more ability to give. In a foreword to Corporate Social Responsibility in India, MS Swaminathan correctly says : "Just as good ecology is good business, good philanthropy will also be good business in the(29).... term". Should the country institutionalise CSR interventions to deal(30)... malnutrition, education, health, unemployment and poverty ? The government would welcome a helping hand, wouldn't it ?

19. (a) Expectations (b) Parameters
 (c) Status (d) Bar
 (e) Task
20. (a) Investment (b) Profit
 (c) Decision (d) Significant
 (e) Basic
21. (a) Take (b) Interest
 (c) Step (d) Cause
 (e) Endowment
22. (a) Status (b) Income
 (c) Growth (d) System
 (e) Gap

23. (a) Seldom (b) Consider
 (c) Not
 (d) Themselves
 (e) Promoting
24. (a) Promotes (b) Places
 (c) Proves (d) Defy
 (e) Steps
25. (a) Business (b) Areas
 (c) Activities (d) Pursues
 (e) Life
26. (a) Philanthropy (b) Donations
 (c) Philosophy (d) Spirituality
 (e) Helping
27. (a) Types (b) Causes
 (c) Trusts
 (d) Donations
 (e) Costs
28. (a) Enough
 (b) Expected
 (c) Correct (d) Less
 (e) Required
29. (a) Financial (b) Social
 (c) Long
 (d) Final
 (e) Short
30. (a) Against (b) With
 (c) In (d) Of
 (e) Off

Directions (Qs. 31 to 35) : Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

- (A) While the reference point for the former is the state, for the latter it's society.
 (B) India's 'strategic community' comprises two distinct circles with little overlap.
 (C) Consequently, mainstream strategists have an external orientation to their discourse, concentrating on high politics; the latter is more internal oriented.
 (D) Their prescriptions too are understandably poles apart and thus, the state, to which both their commentary is directed, has to play balancer, and ends up being at the receiving end of criticism from both cities.
 (E) Out of the two, one can be termed the 'mainstream' and the other 'alternate'.
 (F) To further elaborate on the external and internal concept while one is enamoured of India's rise and place in the global order, the other is more sensitive to its vulnerabilities and inadequacies.

31. Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement ?
 (a) E (b) D
 (c) C (d) B
 (e) A
32. Which of the following should be the SIXTH sentence after rearrangement ?
 (a) A (b) B
 (c) C (d) D
 (e) E
33. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement ?

- (a) E (b) D
 (c) C (d) B
 (e) A
34. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement ?
 (a) A (b) B
 (c) C (d) D
 (e) E
35. Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement ?
 (a) A (b) B
 (c) C (d) D
 (e) F

Directions (Qs. 36 to 40) : Each question below has two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Choose the set of words for each blank which best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

36. After pursuing it for nearly twenty-one months, the city police the case of the triple murder of a professor and his family.
 (a) Relentless – solved
 (b) Doggedly – cracked
 (c) Constantly – handed
 (d) Persistently – found
 (e) Tirelessly – generated
37. It's not just the reggae and dancehall music that sets their party experience apart, the group has a Disc Jockey who the crowd to dance, interacts with them and also raps to the music.
 (a) Regular – extols
 (b) Groovy – exhorts
 (c) Morose – compels
 (d) Urbeat – beats
 (e) Remarkable – makes
38. The injured security guard was first to a small private hospital from where he was shifted to a bigger civil hospital as his deteriorated.
 (a) Rushed – condition
 (b) Hurried – status
 (c) Taken – life
 (d) Admitted – form
 (e) Hastened – Health
39. The French government has said it will conduct a fourth search for the flight recorders of an Air France jetliner that into the Atlantic Ocean while flying from Rio de Janeiro to Paris 18 months
 (a) Crashed – ago
 (b) Plunged – later
 (c) Dove – before (d) Fell – prior
 (e) Drowned – back
40. Four officials of a rural cooperative bank the institution of Rs. 1.56 crore, by of loans through fake Self Help Groups (SHGs).
 (a) Swindled – Availing
 (b) Arrested – seeking
 (c) Cheated – taking
 (d) duped – recommending
 (e) Shut – borrowing

Directions (Qs. 41 to 50) : Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (e). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any).

41. The dense fog on Friday morning (a)/ forced the Airport authority of India to divert (b)/ eight flights, includes two international flights, (c)/ out of the International Airport. (d)/ No error (e).
42. The civic authorities had scrapped the trade license (a)/ of a well known restaurant after investigation proved that (b)/ it had chopped down a full grown tree simple because (c)/ the tree was blocking the view of the restaurant. (d)/ No error (e).
43. Investigating officers have found (a)/ a lot of gaps between (b)/ the information they gather on their own (c)/ and the version of events narrated by the accused. (d)/ No error (e).
44. The minister told reporters that (a)/ although reservations for the backward classes already existed (b)/. based on social aspects, there was no quota for them (c)/ based on political backwardness. (d)/No error (e).
45. The death of the man has brought (a)/ to the fore the plight of thousands of migrants (b)/ languishing behind bars in India after (c)/ being apprehended in the border.(d)/ No error (e).
46. Only recently (a)/ did the manager realised that the (b)/ information provided to him (c)/ by the employees was fabricated. (d)/ No error (e).
47. The high court on Friday refused to (a)/ grant bail to the suspended IPS officer, who has been (b)/ in jail since May this year (c)/in connection of the fake encounter case (d)/ No error.(e)
48. The indomitable India team dished out (a)/ a brilliant performance right from the start (b)/ as they outwitted their opponents (c)/to take a convincing lead. (d)/ No error. (e)
49. Sanitation does not only mean (a)/ using toilets; it also include efficient solid waste management, (b)/ underground drainage network, and (c)/ keeping our cities and towns clean. (d)/ No error (e).
50. The case was (a)/ particular challenging as the assailants (b)/ halfled to an unknown destination, (c)/ leaving up very few clues. (d)/ No Error.(e)

ANSWERS

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|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. | (e) | 2. | (b) | 3. | (a) | 4. | (b) |
| 5. | (c) | 6. | (e) | 7. | (a) | 8. | (d) |
| 9. | (a) | 10. | (a) | 11. | (c) | 12. | (b) |
| 13. | (d) | 14. | (d) | 15. | (b) | 16. | (d) |
| 17. | (e) | 18. | (e) | 19. | (d) | 20. | (d) |
| 21. | (c) | 22. | (e) | 23. | (d) | 24. | (c) |
| 25. | (a) | 26. | (a) | 27. | (d) | 28. | (a) |
| 29. | (c) | 30. | (b) | 31. | (c) | 32. | (d) |
| 33. | (e) | 34. | (b) | 35. | (e) | 36. | (b) |
| 37. | (b) | 38. | (a) | 39. | (e) | 40. | (a) |
| 41. | (c) | 42. | (c) | 43. | (c) | 44. | (e) |
| 45. | (d) | 46. | (b) | 47. | (d) | 48. | (a) |
| 49. | (e) | 50. | (d) | | | | |