

## Section I: Caselet

(5X5=25 marks)

### "The City that Ended Hunger"

\*by Frances Moore Lappé\*

A city in Brazil did something many cities in the world have yet to do: end hunger.

Belo, a city of 2.5 million people, once had 11 percent of its population living in absolute poverty, and almost 20 percent of its children going hungry. Then in 1993, a newly elected administration declared food a right of citizenship.

The new mayor, Patrus Ananias began by creating a city agency, which included assembling a 20-member council of citizen, labor, business, and church representatives to advise in the design and implementation of a new food system. The city already involved regular citizens directly in allocating municipal resources through participatory budgeting. During the first six years of Belo's food-as-a-right policy, perhaps in response to the new emphasis on food security, the number of citizens engaging in the city's participatory budgeting process doubled to more than 31,000.

The city of Belo Horizonte puts "Direct From the Country" farmer produce stands throughout busy downtown areas. It offered local family farmers dozens of choice spots of public space on which to sell to urban consumers, essentially redistributing retailer mark-ups on produce—which often reached 100 percent—to consumers and the farmers. Farmers' profits grew, since there was no wholesaler taking a cut. And poor people got access to fresh, healthy food.

In addition to the farmer-run stands, the city makes good food available by offering entrepreneurs the opportunity to bid on the right to use well-trafficked plots of city land for "ABC" markets, where the city determines a set price—about two-thirds of the market price—of about twenty healthy items, mostly from in-state farmers and chosen by store-owners. Everything else they can sell at the market price.

Another product of food-as-a-right thinking is three large, airy "People's Restaurants" (Restaurante Popular), plus a few smaller venues, that daily serve 12,000 or more people using mostly locally grown food for the equivalent of less than 50 cents a meal.

"We're fighting the concept that the state is a terrible, incompetent administrator," Adriana, a city manager explained. "We're showing that the state doesn't have to provide everything, it can facilitate. It can create channels for people to find solutions themselves."

The result of these and other related innovations?

In just a decade Belo Horizonte cut its infant death rate—widely used as evidence of hunger—by more than half, and today these initiatives benefit almost 40 percent of the city's 2.5 million population. One six-month period in 1999 saw infant malnutrition in a sample group reduced by 50 percent. And between 1993 and 2002 Belo Horizonte was the only locality in which consumption of fruits and vegetables went up.

**The cost of these efforts?**

Around \$10 million annually, or less than 2 percent of the city budget. That's about a penny a day per Belo resident.

Behind this dramatic, life-saving change is what Adriana calls a "new social mentality"—the realization that "everyone in our city benefits if all of us have access to good food, so—like health care or education—quality food for all is a public good."

The Belo experience shows that a right to food does not necessarily mean more public handouts (although in emergencies, of course, it does.) It can mean redefining the "free" in "free market" as the freedom of all to participate. It can mean, as in Belo, building citizen-government partnerships driven by values of inclusion and mutual respect.

**Based on the above passage, answer the following questions:**

1. State the main initiatives of the city government to end hunger.

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2. What, according to you are the key factors that brought about this change?

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3. What lessons do you draw from this case?

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4. Do you subscribe to the need of 'redefining free in free market'? Why?

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5. As a person and as a habitat professional, how do you perceive the widespread existence of hunger and poverty in our cities?

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**Section II: Data Interpretation**

(10X1=10 marks)

Answer questions 6 to 9 on the basis of the information provided in the table below.

Age	15-20	21-30	31+
Classical	6	4	17
Pop	7	5	5
Rock	6	12	14
Jazz	1	4	11
Blues	2	3	15
Hip-hop	9	3	4
Ambient	2	2	2
	33	33	68

6. What percentage of respondents under 31 indicated that Blues is their favorite style?

- a. 7.1      b. 7.6      c. 8.3      d. 14.1      e. 7.2

7. What percentage of respondents aged 21-30 indicated a favorite style other than rock music?

- a. 64%      b. 60%      c. 75%      d. 36%      e. 46%

8. What percentage of total sample indicated that jazz is their favorite style of music?

- a. 6%      b. 8%      c. 22%      d. 4%      e. 11%

9. What percentage of total sample were aged 21-30?

- a. 31%      b. 23%      c. 25%      d. 14%      e. 30%

Directions for questions 10 to 15: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given in the following table

Annual financial indicators of a company (Rupees in crore)

Year	Total income	Profit after tax	Gross fixed assets	Net worth	Borrowings
2000	47179.41	782.96	8227.81	4079.39	4155.46
2001	42557.03	834.9	9300.31	3997.38	3845.7
2002	49049.93	1255.41	10028.29	4747.43	3283.16
2003	54575.53	1722.73	11231.91	5849.72	2687.17
2004	65607.19	846.83	12668.84	6388.42	3879.01
2005	85668.04	244.3	17411.75	9139.42	8369.62
2006	108245.54	1927.6	19495.62	10273.53	10814.7
2007	123250.34	1455.89	21518.98	11676.83	15022.49

10. Highest rate of decline for Profit After Tax was reported during the period  
a. 2001-02   b. 2006-07   c. 2004-05   d. 2003-04
11. After 2005, rate of increase was highest for  
a. Total income   b. Profit After Tax   c. Net worth   d. Gross Fixed Assets
12. \_\_\_\_\_ never registered a negative return during 2000-07  
a. Total income   b. Profit After Tax   c. Net worth   d. Total income
13. \_\_\_\_\_ reports negative rate of change for three consecutive years  
a. Borrowing   b. Net worth   c. Profit after Tax   d. Total Income
14. \_\_\_\_\_ report highest rates of change in the same year  
a. Profit After Tax, Total Income and Net Worth  
b. Profit After Tax and Total Income  
c. Profit After Tax, Total Income, Net Worth and Borrowing  
d. Total Income, Gross Fixed Assets, Net Worth and Borrowing
15. \_\_\_\_\_ appears to be strongly correlated  
a. Gross Fixed Assets and Net Worth  
b. Total Income and Profit After Tax  
c. Profit After Tax and Net Worth  
d. Borrowing and Total Income

**Section III: Data Sufficiency**

**(5X1=5 marks)**

**Directions for questions 16 to 20: Each question is followed by two statements, I and II. Answer each question using the following instructions.**

- Choose 1** if the question can be answered by using one of the statements alone but not by using the other statement alone  
**Choose 2** if the question can be answered by using either of the statements alone  
**Choose 3** if the question can be answered by using both statements together but not by either statements alone  
**Choose 4** if the question cannot be answered on the basis of the two statements

**16. What is the cost price of the article**

- I.** After selling the article, a loss of 25% of the cost price incurred  
**II.** The selling price is three-fourths of the cost price

a. 1                      b. 2                      c. 3                      d. 4

**17. What is the selling price of the article?**

- I.** The profit on sales is 20%  
**II.** The profit on each unit is 25% and the Cost Price is Rs 250

a. 1                      b. 2                      c. 3                      d. 4

**18. How old is Sachin in 1997?**

- I)** Sachin is 11 years younger than Anil whose age will be prime number in 1998  
**II)** Anil's age was a prime number in 1996

a. 1                      b. 2                      c. 3                      d. 4

**19. What is the total worth of Lakhiram's assets?**

- I)** Compound interest at 10% on his assets, followed by a tax of 4% on the interest, fetches him Rs 15000 this year  
**II)** The interest is compounded once every four months

a. 1                      b. 2                      c. 3                      d. 4

**20. What is the radius of the inscribed circle of triangle ABC?**

- I)** The area of the triangle is  $20 \text{ cm}^2$   
**II)** The perimeter of the triangle is 20 cm

a. 1                      b. 2                      c. 3                      d. 4

**Section IV: Sectoral Issues**

**(10X1=10 marks)**

21. The term 'FDI' stands for:
- Foreign Directed Investment
  - Floor Development Index
  - Foreign Direct Investment
  - Fundamental Development Index
22. The increase in population of a city includes:
- Natural increase in population
  - In-migration to the city
  - Increase in population due to reconstitution of boundaries
  - All of the above
23. The highest number of SEZ proposals submitted is in the state of
- Maharashtra
  - Gujarat
  - Andhra Pradesh
  - Punjab
24. Trace the commonality in the cities given below and trace the odd one out.
- Ahmedabad
  - Bangalore
  - Bhubaneswar
  - Delhi
25. Which of the following is not a dimension of sustainability?
- Intergenerational
  - Ever increasing productivity and incomes
  - Environmental considerations
  - Social sustainability
26. Which Constitutional Amendments Act (CAA) provided for 33% reservation for women in local bodies?
- 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> CAA
  - 83<sup>rd</sup> CAA
  - 64<sup>th</sup> & 68<sup>th</sup> CAA
  - 91<sup>st</sup> CAA
27. Mumbai accounts for 6.6% of India's GDP in 2006-07. This means –
- Mumbaikars have 6.6% of country's income
  - Mumbai pays 6.6% of country's taxes
  - 6.6% of total production value of Indian goods and services are produced in Mumbai
  - 6.6% of India's General Development Fund is spent on Mumbai

28. The biggest difference in a slum and non-slum area is:
- Poor living environment
  - Poverty
  - Presence of illegal activities
  - Lack of safety
29. The Assembly of all adult residents of the village is:
- Area sabha
  - Gram sabha
  - Election
  - Lok adalat
30. Which of the following is a right accorded by the Indian State?
- Education
  - Housing
  - Health
  - Sanitation

**Section V: Numerical ability**

**(15X1=15 marks)**

31. Calculate the mean for the following data: 21, 41, 56, 78, 99, 72, 13, 15, 19, 20
- 50
  - 46.7
  - 43.4
  - 44
32. What is the median for the following data: 31, 81, 91, 99, 44, 56, 43, 72, 83, 88, 89
- 88
  - 91
  - 81
  - 56
33. Identify the mode for the given data set: 48, 49, 50, 56, 54, 55, 57, 55, 60, 65
- 65
  - 55
  - 48
  - 60

**Instructions for questions 34 and 35: Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow it.**

A watch dealer incurs an expense of Rs 150 for producing every watch. He also incurs an additional expenditure of Rs 30,000 which is independent of the number of watches produced. If he is able to sell a watch during the season, he sells it for Rs 250. If he fails to do so, he has to sell each watch for Rs 100.

34. If he is able to sell only 1200 out of the 1500 watches he has made in the season, then in the season he has made a profit of
- Rs 90,000
  - Rs 75,000
  - Rs 45,000
  - Rs 60,000
35. If he produces 1500 watches, what is the number of watches that he must sell during the sea son in order to break even, given that he is able to sell all the watches produced?
- 500
  - 700
  - 800
  - 1,000



36. In a locality, two-thirds of the people have cable-TV, one-fifth have VCR, and one-tenth have both, what is the fraction of people having either cable TV or VCR?  
 a.  $19/30$                       b.  $3/5$                       c.  $17/30$                       d.  $23/30$
37. I bought 5 pens, 7 pencils and 4 erasers. Rajan bought 6 pens, 8 erasers and 14 pencils for an amount which was half more than what I had paid. What percent is the total amount paid by me was paid for the pens?  
 a. 37.5%                      b. 62.5%                      c. 50%                      d. None of the above
38. Distance between A and B is 72 kms. Two men started walking from A to B at the same time towards each other. The person who started from A traveled uniformly with average speed 4 kmph. While the other man traveled with varying speeds as follows: in first hour, his speed was 2 kmph, in the second hour it was 2.5 kmph, in the third it was 3 kmph, and so on. When will they meet each other?  
 a. 7 hours  
 b. 10 hours  
 c. 35 kms from A  
 d. midway between A and B

**Answer questions 39 and 40 on the basis of the following information**

A salesman enters the quantity sold and the price into the computer. Both the numbers are two-digit numbers. Once, by mistake, both the numbers were entered with their digits interchanged. The total sales value remained the same i.e., Rs 1148, but the inventory reduced by 54.

39. What is the actual price per piece?  
 a. 82                      b. 41                      c. 56                      d. 28
40. What is the actual quantity sold?  
 a. 28                      b. 14                      c. 82                      d. 41
41. Out of two-thirds of the total number of basket ball matches, a team won 17 matches and lost 3 of them. What is the maximum number of matches that the team can lose and still win three-fourths of the total number of matches, if it is true that no match can end in a tie?  
 a. 4                      b. 6                      c. 5                      d. 3
42. Once I had been to the post office to buy stamps of five rupees, two rupees and one rupee. I paid the clerk Rs 20, and since he did not have change, he gave me three more stamps of one rupee. If the number of stamps of each type that I had ordered initially was more than one, what was the total number of stamps that I bought?  
 a. 10                      b. 9                      c. 12                      d. 8
43. The price of a Maruti car rises by 30% while the sales of the car came down by 20%. What is the percent change in the total revenue?  
 a. -4                      b. -2                      c. +4                      d. 0



44. A man travels from A to B at a speed of  $x$  kmph. He then rests at B for  $x$  hours. He then travels from B to C at a speed of  $2x$  and rests at C for  $2x$  hours. He moves further to D at a speed twice as that between B and C. He thus reaches D in 16 hours. If the distances A-B, B-C, C-D are all equal to 12 kms, then the time for which he rested at B could be:
- a. 3 hours      b. 6 hours      c. 2 hours      d. 4 hours
45. The cost of a diamond varies directly as the square of its weight. Once, this diamond broke into four pieces with weights in the ratio 1 : 2 : 3 : 4. When the pieces were sold, the merchant got Rs 70,000 less. Find the original price of the diamond.
- a. Rs 1.4 lakh      b. Rs 2 lakh      c. Rs 1 lakh      d. Rs 2.1 lakh

#### Section VI: Language

(5X1=5 marks)

46. Since the escaping vapors proved to be highly -, measures were at once taken for the - of the experiments.
- a. Volatile – ratification  
b. Observable – insulation  
c. Gaseous – reduction  
d. Noxious – cessation  
e. Incriminating – destruction
47. As man reached the stars, a booming population threatened to destroy the - of life on his home planet and even its chances for -
- a. Quality – survival  
b. Basis – growth  
c. Existence – upliftment  
d. Chances – improvement  
e. Meaning – understanding
48. Until the current warming trend exceeds the range of normal climatic fluctuations, there will be, among scientists, considerable - the possibility that increasing levels of atmosphere  $\text{CO}_2$  can cause long term warming effects
- a. interest in  
b. uncertainty about  
c. experimentation on  
d. enthusiasm for  
e. worry about
49. To meet all \_\_\_\_\_ a source of \_\_\_\_\_ electrical power was added to the train's engine.
- a. Integuments - parallel  
b. possibilities - incidental  
c. amenities - diverse  
d. contingencies - auxiliary  
e. conveniences – automatic
50. Slang is a language that rolls up its sleeves, spits on its hands and -
- a. goes to work  
b. stays cool  
c. embarrasses its user  
d. communicates  
e. puts its foot down