

Vidya Bhawan

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BASED ON NCERT

A passage is given with five questions following it. Read the passage carefully and select the best answer to each question out of the given four alternatives.

Corruption is not a new phenomenon in India. It has been prevalent in society since ancient times. History reveals that it was present even in the Mauryan period. Great scholar, Kautilya, mentions the pressure of forty types of corruption in his contemporary society. It was practised even in Mughal and Sultanate period. When the East India Company took control of the country, corruption reached new height. Corruption in India has become so common that people now are averse to thinking of public life with it. Corruption has been defined variously by scholars. But the simple meaning of it is that corruption implies perversion of morality, integrity, character or duty out of mercenary motives, i.e. bribery, without

any regard to honour, right and justice. In other words, undue favour for any one for some monetary or other gains is corruption.

Simultaneously, depriving the genuinely deserving from their right or privilege is also a corrupt practice. Shrinking from one's duty or dereliction of duty are also forms of corruption. Besides, thefts, wastage of public property constitute varieties of corruption. Dishonesty, exploitation, malpractices, scams and scandals are various manifestations of corruption.

1. According to the passage, corruption is  
(a) new phenomenon in India  
(b) insignificant to Indian society  
(c) prevalent since ancient times  
(d) prevalent only in middle east countries

2. Kautilya mentions the pressure of how many types of corruption in his contemporary society?

- (a) 20
- (b) 30
- (c) 40
- (d) 50

3 Perversion of what is not mentioned in the passage?

- (a) Character
- (c) Morality
- (b) Attitude
- (d) Integrity

4 According to the passage, what all are the manifestation of corruption?

- (a) Malpractices
- (c) Scams and scandals
- (b) Dishonesty
- (d) All of these

5 What people are averse to due to corruption in India?

- (a) Thinking of stardom
- (b) Thinking of public life
- (c) Thinking of monetary gains
- (d) Thinking of undue favours