

Critical Reasoning Practice

presented by LawMania

ANSWERS & EXPLANATION

Question -1) The passage suggests that the usual response to violence against healthcare workers in India is:

- A) Adequate and well-thought-out.
- B) Reactionary and simplistic.
- C) Focused on addressing the root causes.
- D) Directed primarily towards punishing perpetrators.

Answer: (B) Reactionary and simplistic.

Explanation: The passage criticizes the responses as "knee jerk" and "reflexive and simplistic," indicating that they are not adequately addressing the underlying issues.

Question -2) Which of the following best represents the author's view on the correlation between corruption and health crises?

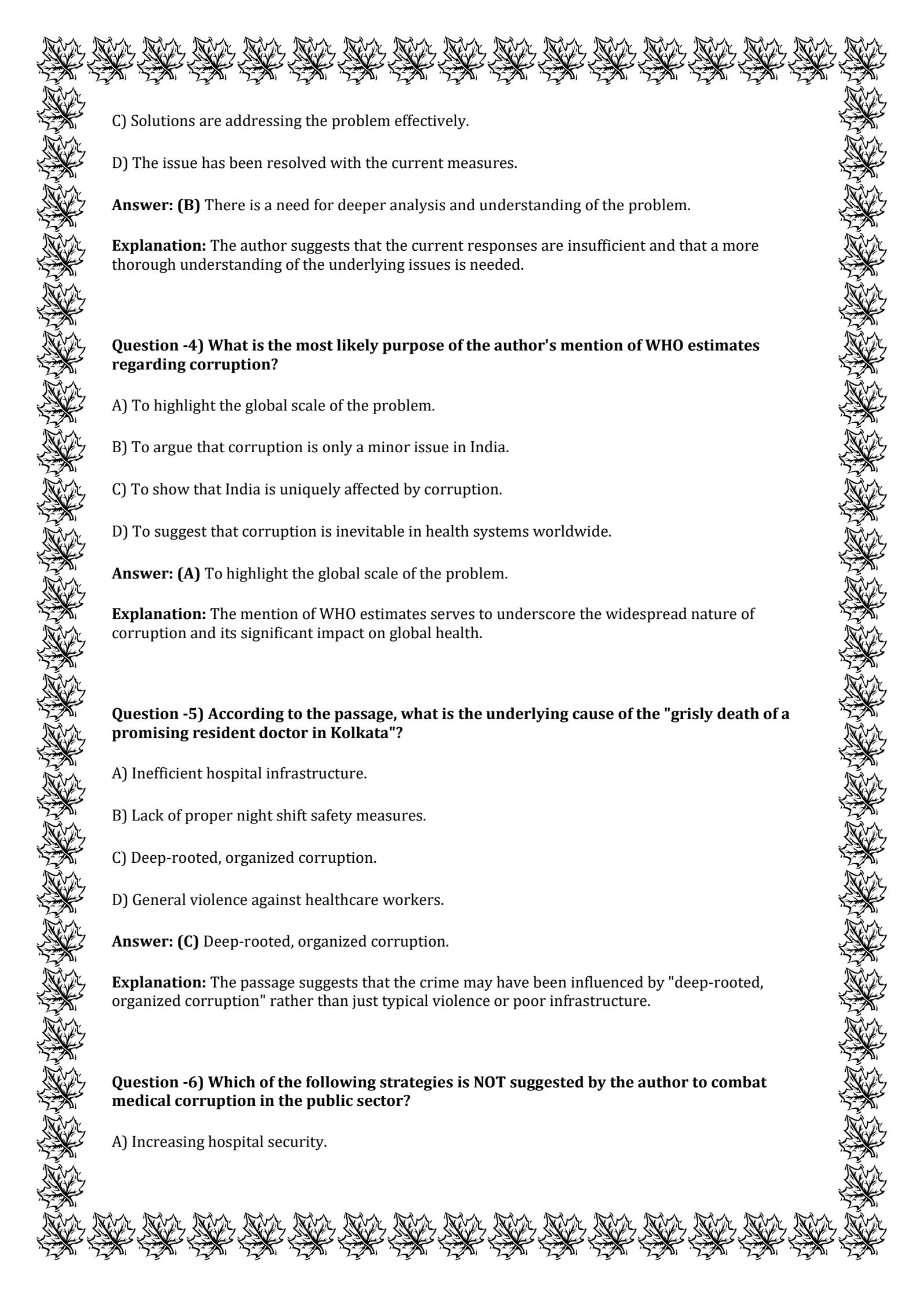
- A) Corruption is a minor factor compared to underfunding.
- B) Corruption is as significant as underfunding in causing health crises.
- C) Underfunding is the sole reason for health crises, not corruption.
- D) Corruption has been exaggerated in its impact on health systems.

Answer: (B) Corruption is as significant as underfunding in causing health crises.

Explanation: The author states that "corruption rather than a lack of funds is what majorly contributes to health-care crises," indicating that corruption plays a significant role.

Question -3) What does the author imply by stating that "emerging answers to the issue continue to remain reflexive and simplistic"?

- A) Proposed solutions are well-considered but challenging to implement.
- B) There is a need for deeper analysis and understanding of the problem.



C) Solutions are addressing the problem effectively.

D) The issue has been resolved with the current measures.

Answer: (B) There is a need for deeper analysis and understanding of the problem.

Explanation: The author suggests that the current responses are insufficient and that a more thorough understanding of the underlying issues is needed.

Question -4) What is the most likely purpose of the author's mention of WHO estimates regarding corruption?

A) To highlight the global scale of the problem.

B) To argue that corruption is only a minor issue in India.

C) To show that India is uniquely affected by corruption.

D) To suggest that corruption is inevitable in health systems worldwide.

Answer: (A) To highlight the global scale of the problem.

Explanation: The mention of WHO estimates serves to underscore the widespread nature of corruption and its significant impact on global health.

Question -5) According to the passage, what is the underlying cause of the "grisly death of a promising resident doctor in Kolkata"?

A) Inefficient hospital infrastructure.

B) Lack of proper night shift safety measures.

C) Deep-rooted, organized corruption.

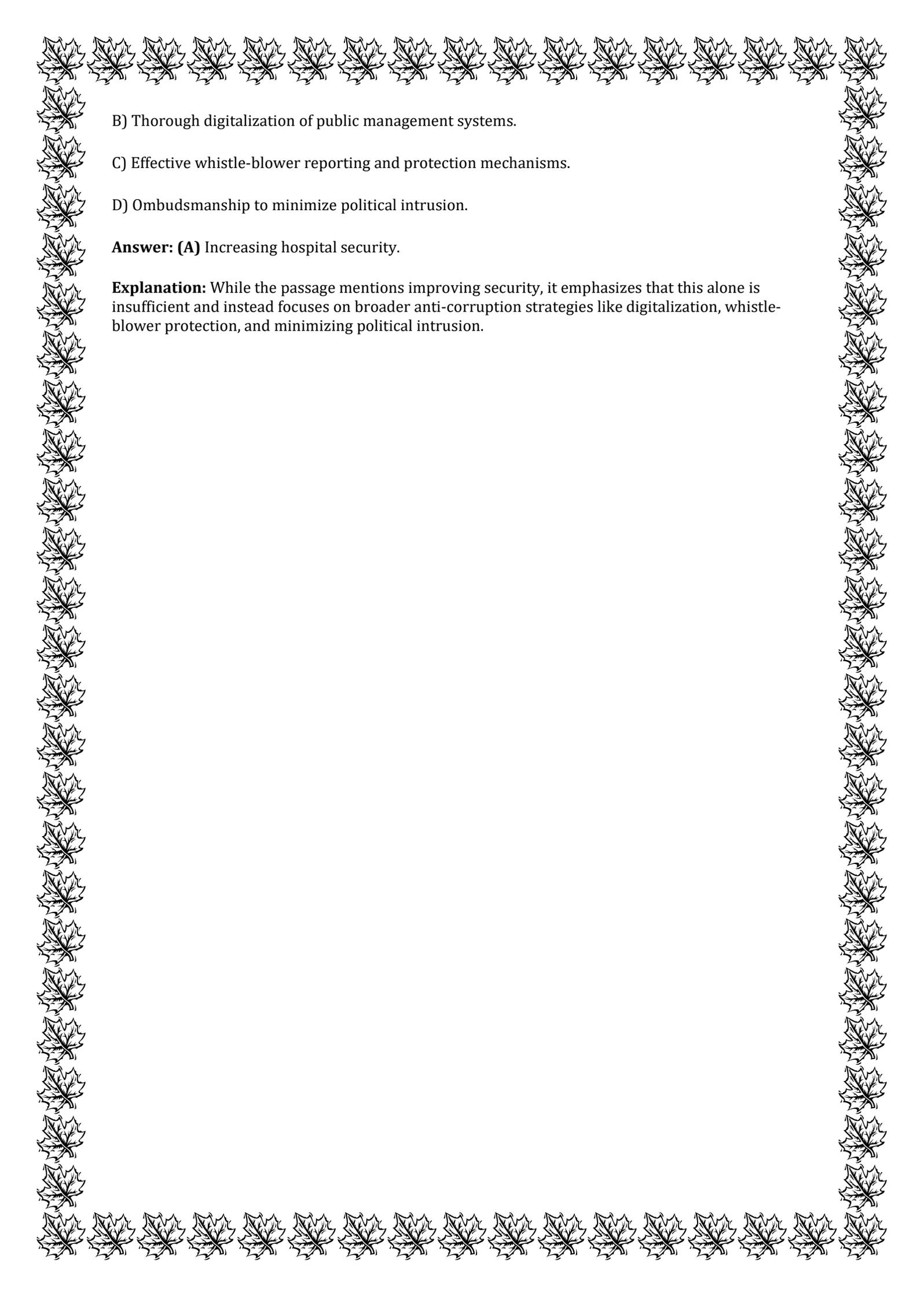
D) General violence against healthcare workers.

Answer: (C) Deep-rooted, organized corruption.

Explanation: The passage suggests that the crime may have been influenced by "deep-rooted, organized corruption" rather than just typical violence or poor infrastructure.

Question -6) Which of the following strategies is NOT suggested by the author to combat medical corruption in the public sector?

A) Increasing hospital security.



B) Thorough digitalization of public management systems.

C) Effective whistle-blower reporting and protection mechanisms.

D) Ombudsmanship to minimize political intrusion.

Answer: (A) Increasing hospital security.

Explanation: While the passage mentions improving security, it emphasizes that this alone is insufficient and instead focuses on broader anti-corruption strategies like digitalization, whistle-blower protection, and minimizing political intrusion.