

Question Booklet Number:

--

Applicant's Name: _____

Roll Number:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Application Number:

A	P	U	1	9							
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Date:

				2	0	1	9
--	--	--	--	---	---	---	---

Test Centre: _____

	Section Title	Question Type	No. of Questions	Question Nos.	Total Time *
Part I	1. Reading Comprehension	Multiple choice	20	1-20	2 hours (10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.)
	2. Reasoning Ability	Multiple choice	10	21-30	
	3. Quantitative Ability	Multiple choice	20	31-50	
	4. General and Social Awareness	Multiple choice	30	51-80	
Part II	Statement of Purpose (Only for M.A. Programme) To be written on a separate booklet	Answer the question corresponding to your first programme of preference			1 hour (12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.)
	Legal essay (Only for LL.M. Programme) To be written on a separate booklet	Answer one out of the 2 legal questions			

* Candidates shall be allowed to leave the examination hall only after 1 hour of the commencement of the Examination.

Please read the following instructions carefully:

1) The instructions given by the Examination Administrators and Invigilators must be followed. Violation of instructions will result in disqualification and the candidate will be asked to leave the Examination Hall. Any candidate found guilty of using unfair means of any nature inside the Examination Hall shall be liable to be disqualified.

2) Candidates are not allowed to carry any papers, notes, books, log tables, calculators or calculating devices, scanning devices, communication devices like cellular phones/pagers/docupens, etc. to the Examination Hall.

3) Before answering the questions, write your roll number in the space provided in the Question Booklet. On the OMR Answer Sheet, please fill in the necessary details and sign at the appropriate place.

4) Each multiple choice question carries one mark. There will be no **NEGATIVE MARKING**.

5) Each multiple choice question is followed by four options. Please mark the correct/most appropriate option by darkening the relevant **OVAL** with a **BLUE/BLACK** ball point pen on the OMR Answer Sheet. Darken **ONLY ONE OVAL** for each answer so that the letter inside the **OVAL** is not visible. **USE OF PENCILS IS PROHIBITED**. The **CORRECT** and **INCORRECT** methods of darkening an **OVAL** are shown here.

Correct Method



Wrong Method



6) Please **DO NOT** make any stray marks anywhere on the OMR Answer Sheet. **DO NOT** fold or wrinkle the OMR Answer Sheet. Rough work **MUST NOT** be done on the OMR Answer Sheet. Use your question booklet for this purpose.

7) The Question Booklet and OMR sheet will be collected by the Invigilator at 12.30 p.m.

8) The Statement of Purpose / Legal Essay booklets shall be distributed at 12:30 p.m., after the collection of the Question Booklets and the OMR sheets.

9) In Part II, M.A. programme aspirants have to write one Statement of Purpose related to your preferred programme. LL.M. programme aspirants have to write a Legal essay.

10) After writing the Statement of Purpose / Legal Essay, please hand over the booklet to the Room Invigilator. **DO NOT** carry the question booklet or any part thereof outside the Examination Hall.

Section 1 – Reading Comprehension

No. of Questions: 20

Direction for questions 1-5:

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow on the basis of the information provided in the passage.

The...hero worship of great men is taking a very dangerous turn in India, with its nascent patriotism and powerful foreign rule. We have already produced one great mathematician, Srinivasa Ramanujan, and his name is bandied about with the utmost pride by people here who have not had the energy nor the intelligence to master a single one of Ramanujan's papers. In fact, the history is tragic. Ramanujan's intellect was stifled by the treatment he received here, and he died at the age of thirty-five, of tuberculosis brought on by overwork and by malnutrition in his formative years. The best job that he could get was that of a clerk in the Madras Port Trust. The mathematical training that he received was given in England, where there was one mathematician, G. H. Hardy, intelligent enough to recognize merit; no one in India could claim half as much!...The effect of Ramanujan's work was felt and manifested in the further researches of British workers, but nowhere in India, because it was much easier to worship a hero than to study his works.

-- D. D. Kosambi, *"An Introduction to Lectures on Dialectical Materialism,"* 1943.

1) According to the author, the mathematician Ramanujan was

- A) Treated cruelly by his compatriots even though they appreciated his contributions to mathematics.
- B) Not praised enough by his compatriots, even though they gave him a job.
- C) Not treated for the tuberculosis that he contracted due to overwork and malnutrition.
- D) Unappreciated by his compatriots even though they hailed him as a hero.

2) The author says that the attitude of Indians with respect to Ramanujan's achievements is one of

- A) Boundless patriotism.
- B) Baseless boasting.
- C) Blind prejudice.
- D) Ignorant idol-worship.

3) Most probably, the author regards hero worship in India as being "dangerous" because

- A) It is brought on by anxiety about the lack of real talent in the country.
- B) Combined with ignorance, it is likely to cause communal disturbances in the country.
- C) Combined with ignorance, it is likely to lead to false pride in the country.
- D) It shows up an ugly side of the Indian psyche.

4) The author's attitude towards the people who bandy about Ramanujan's name with utmost pride is one of

- A) Contempt
- B) Concern
- C) Compassion
- D) Caution

5) By 'stifled' is meant

- A) Undermined
- B) Deflated
- C) Confiscated
- D) Suffocated

Direction for questions 6-10:

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow on the basis of the information provided in the passage.

Having stated the facts, let me now state the case for social reform. In doing this, I will follow Mr. Bonnerji as nearly as I can, and ask the politically-minded Hindus, Are you fit for political power even though you do not allow a large number of your own countrymen like the untouchables to use public schools? Are you fit for political power even though you do not allow them the use of public wells? Are you fit for political power even though you do not allow them the use of public streets? Are you fit for political power even though you do not allow them to wear what apparel and ornaments they like? Are you fit for political power even though you do not allow them to eat any food they like? I can ask a string of such questions. But these will suffice... I am sure no sensible man will have the courage to give an affirmative answer. Every Congressman who repeats the dogma of Mill that one country is not fit to rule another country, must admit that one class is not fit to rule another class.

-- Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, *"The Annihilation of Caste,"* 1935.

6) When the author suggests that the politically-minded Hindus of India in 1935 are not fit for political power, he means that

- A) They do not have the capacity to govern the country.
- B) They would not know what to do with the right to govern the country, if indeed they had such a right.
- C) They have no moral right to govern people whom they do not treat as being equal to themselves.
- D) They have no business asking for political power in a country as diverse as India.

7) By “sensible man” the author means

- A) A practical person.
- B) A clever person who knows their way about the world.
- C) A politically astute person.
- D) A rational person with a moral sense.

8) The author’s argument that one class is not fit to rule another class is based on

- A) A parallel that he draws between class and country.
- B) A definition of class proposed by Marxists.
- C) A comparison that he makes between class and country.
- D) A strong line of thought in Mill’s political works.

9) The author means to be “stating the case for social reform.” From the context, it is clear that this means

- A) That social reform is long overdue.
- B) That social reform must precede the attainment of political power.
- C) That politically-minded Hindus have made a mess of social reform.
- D) That political power will grow organically out of a reformed society.

10) The kind of situation prevalent in the society that the author describes is best described as

- A) Social segregation.
- B) Breakdown of the social structure.
- C) Disillusionment amid social disorder.
- D) Exploitation of one social segment by another.

Direction for questions 11-15:

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow on the basis of the information provided in the passage.

Due to the growth of international migration, the question of how Western nations think of arranged marriages bears very serious consequences in terms of how we perceive the emotional lives of migrants and diasporic community members. The prevalent Western perception of arranged marriages as a pre-modern social system is based both on ignorance of arranged marriage and on a lack of insight into Western norms...To varying degrees, each arranged marriage is influenced by filial and social pressures on the agency of the would-be couple. But so are Western marriages, in form. In romantic love too, social class, education, profession, religion (factors that are deeply influenced by family), all mediate and shape attraction and compatibility. The social reality we are raised in shapes our freedom to choose partners, even to feel desire...Couples in arranged marriages often find romance in family-initiated introductions because it speaks to their broader value system. For many, it is a smarter, more spiritual form of love because it prioritises collective will and emotional labour over sexual impulse and selfish individuality... Badiou’s definition of true love as transgressive and disruptive is limiting, idealistic and dismissive of the cultures and experiences of most people in the world. It gets in the way of understanding how love can be expressed and experienced within even the most seemingly ‘traditional’ practices.

--Farhad Mirza, “Love in a Time of Migrants: Rethinking Arranged Marriages.” *Aeon magazine*, November 2018. (Slightly modified from the original.)

11) According to the author, people in Western countries fail to comprehend

- A) How satisfied married people in migrant communities are
- B) The norms of behavior of people in migrant communities
- C) How arranged marriages make possible the expression and experience of love
- D) The fact that arranged marriages and love marriages rest on basically the same value-system

12) Some couples find that arranged marriages provide “a smarter, more spiritual form of love” because

- A) Such marriages lay greater emphasis on what people in the community want, rather than what the couple wants.
- B) Such marriages are not focused exclusively on personal fulfilment in a narrow sense.
- C) Such marriages are grounded in the will of the couples’ families, who make sure that the marriages keep going despite the usual ups and downs.
- D) Such marriages strike a smart balance between pleasure and duties to family.

13) The author thinks that

- A) Westerners do not really appreciate the ways in which practical matters play into romantic couplings.
- B) Westerners fail to understand that romantic love is mediated by hard-nosed calculations of a practical nature.
- C) Westerners cannot understand the similarities between the norms in their cultures and the cultures of the migrants and diasporic people in their communities.
- D) Western people do not appreciate that the kind of family upbringing one has often influences what one finds attractive in a prospective partner.

14) By “diasporic community members” is meant

- A) Refugee community members.
- B) Community members with ties to an original home country.
- C) Immigrants from Eastern nations.
- D) Community members with dual citizenship of the new country and their former home country.

15) According to the author, the kind of view that Westerners’ uncritical views about arranged marriage are dangerous in present times because

- A) They strengthen prejudicial views about community members who subscribe to value-systems different from themselves
- B) They produce twisted ideas about the depravity of migrants and diasporic people
- C) They cause Westerners to think of migrants as being robotic and lacking emotional lives
- D) They give rise to Islamophobia, racism and hate-crimes

Direction for questions 16-20:

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow on the basis of the information provided in the passage.

An earlier survey from the City of Harare reported that fewer than 1 in every 4,000 patients (0.001 per cent) that visited the Outpatients department had depression. “In rural clinics, the numbers diagnosed as depressed are smaller still,” a psychiatrist, Melanie Abas wrote in 1994. But in 1991 and 1992, Abas... and a team of local nurses and social workers visited 200 households in Glen Norah, a low-income, high-density district in southern Harare. They contacted church leaders, housing officials, traditional healers and other local organisations, gaining their trust and their permission to interview a large number of residents. Although there was no equivalent word for depression in Shona, the most common language in Zimbabwe, Abas found that there were local idioms that seemed to describe the same symptoms. Through discussions with traditional healers and local health workers, her team found that *kufungisisa*, or ‘thinking too much’, was the most common descriptor for emotional distress. This is very similar to the English word ‘rumination’ that describes the negative thought patterns that often lie at the core of depression and anxiety... “Although all of the socioeconomic conditions were different from where I had worked earlier, in the U.K.,” Abas says, “I was seeing what I recognised as pretty classical depression.” Using terms such as *kufungisisa* as screening tools, Abas and her team found that depression was nearly twice as common as in a similar community in the U.K. It wasn’t just a case of headaches or pains, either—there was the lack of sleep and loss of appetite. A loss of interest in once enjoyable activities. And, a deep sadness (*kusuwisisa*) that is somehow separate from normal sadness (*suwa*).

--Alex Riley, “How a Wooden Bench in Zimbabwe is Starting a Revolution in Mental Health,” *Mosaic magazine*, October 2018. (Slightly modified from the original.)

Section 2 – Reasoning Ability

No. of Questions: 10

- 16) The passage above talks about
- A) The discovery of Shona words for mental disorders in a low-income urban community in Zimbabwe.
 - B) The lack of mental health care in low-income urban areas in Zimbabwe in 1994.
 - C) The discovery of the existence of a large number of undiagnosed cases of depression in a low-income urban community in Zimbabwe.
 - D) The discovery that people in low-income urban communities in Zimbabwe effectively treated depression using traditional methods.

17) The word 'rumination' best describes the act of

- A) Imagining things
- B) Unhelpful brooding
- C) Planning one's actions
- D) Concentrating

18) The symptoms discovered by Dr. Abas and her team were

- A) Patterns of emotional distress
- B) Negative thought patterns that included emotions
- C) Psychological as well as physiological
- D) Negative emotions accompanying aches

19) Abas and her team found that the close equivalent in Shona of the English 'depression' is a term that translates as 'thinking too much'. They interpreted this fact to imply that

- A) Depression was very uncommon in sunny Harare
- B) Zimbabweans were clearly being benefited by a strong social structure
- C) Complex mental disorders were being mistaken for emotional peculiarities of individuals
- D) Zimbabwean church leaders and traditional healers were providing effective counselling to members of the community

20) The symptom described above as 'deep sadness' probably indicates

- A) A settled tendency towards depression
- B) An unwillingness to get over things that make one sad
- C) An inability to control one's feelings in the normal ways
- D) An inability to enjoy activities that involve social engagement

21) Read each definition and all four choices carefully and find the answer that provides the best example of the given definition.

Seasonal Employment refers to jobs which are available during a particular season or duration of the year.

Which situation below is the best example of Seasonal Employment?

- A) Naresh likes to work only from January to October every year, so that he can spend the remaining two months with his aging parents.
- B) Ram prefers jobs that allow him to work outdoors.
- C) Shanu, a taxi driver, works from 6am to 6pm every day except on Sundays.
- D) A tourist resort hires Tarang as a second receptionist during the busy winter months.

22) Pointing to a photograph of a girl, Rajan said "She has no sister or daughters, but her mother is the only daughter of my mother". How is the girl in the photograph related with Rajan's mother?

- A) Sister-in-law
- B) Grand daughter
- C) Daughter-in-law
- D) Cannot be determined

23) Complete the series:

5, 14, 32, 68, _____

- A) 140
- B) 138
- C) 112
- D) 110

24) Choose the odd one out

- A) Dogri
- B) Tulu
- C) Bodo
- D) Urdu

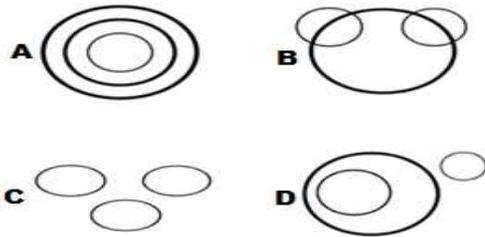
25) I know that my brother's interview is after 2nd August and before 28th August. My mother knows that his interview is after 26th August and before 3rd September. If 2nd August falls on Thursday, on which day will my brother's interview be held?

- A) Tuesday
- B) Friday
- C) Monday
- D) Wednesday

26) There are five friends. They are standing in a row facing south. Jayesh is to the immediate right to Alok. Pramod is between Bhagat and Subodh. Subodh is between Jayesh and Pramod. Who is at the extreme left end?

- A) Jayesh
- B) Subodh
- C) Alok
- D) Bhagat

27) Choose from the following four numbered diagrams, the diagram that depicts the correct relationship among these three groups of things - Dogs, Pets, Cats.



- A) A
- B) B
- C) C
- D) D

28) Here are some words translated from an artificial language.

gorblflur means fan belt
 pixngorbl means ceiling fan
 arthtusl means tile roof

Which word could mean "ceiling tile"?

- A) Gorbtlusl
- B) Flurgorbl
- C) Arthflur
- D) Pixnarth

29) Two motorcyclists P and Q start from the same point. P rides 11 km West, then turns South and rides 16 km, then turns to his right and rides 14 km. Q rides 30 km South, then turns to his right and rides 25 km. Where is Q with respect to P now?

- A) 14 km North
- B) 14 km South
- C) 44 km South
- D) 44 km North

30) Find the statement that **must be** true according to the given information.

Vincent has a paper route. Each morning, he delivers 37 newspapers to customers in his neighborhood. It takes Vincent 50 minutes to deliver all the papers. If Vincent is sick or has other plans, his friend Thomas, who lives close by, will sometimes deliver the papers for him.

- A) Vincent and Thomas live in the same neighborhood.
- B) It takes Thomas more than 50 minutes to deliver the papers.
- C) It is dark outside when Vincent begins his deliveries.
- D) Thomas would like to have his own paper route.

Section 3 – Quantitative Ability

No. of Questions: 20

Direction for questions 31-34:

Read the given information and answer the questions that follow:

The World Health Organisation's (WHO) May 2018 report on the burden of disease revealed that over seven million deaths were due to the joint effects of household and ambient air pollution. The table below presents data on the Population Attributable Fraction (PAF) of death due to the joint effects of HAP and AAP in 2016, by region and disease.

WHO region	ALRI	COPD	Lung cancer	IHD	Stroke
Afr LMIC	64%	55%	39%	38%	36%
Afr HIC	19%	16%	14%	16%	13%
Amr LMIC	25%	23%	16%	18%	14%
Amr HIC	8%	9%	4%	9%	7%
Emr LMIC	54%	46%	30%	28%	26%
Emr HIC	42%	37%	31%	26%	22%
Eur LMIC	22%	22%	15%	15%	12%
Eur HIC	12%	13%	8%	11%	9%
Sear LMIC	61%	57%	50%	38%	33%
Wpr LMIC	52%	50%	45%	29%	27%
Wpr HIC	13%	14%	9%	11%	9%
HICs	12%	12%	7%	11%	9%
LMICs	56%	50%	39%	29%	27%

HAP: Household air pollution;
 AAP: Ambient air pollution;
 Afr: Africa;
 Amr: America;
 Emr: Eastern Mediterranean;
 Eur: Europe;
 Sear: South-East Asia,
 Wpr: Western Pacific;
 LMIC: Low-and middle-income;
 HIC: High-income;
 ALRI: Acute lower respiratory disease;
 COPD: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;
 IHD: Ischaemic heart disease.

(Source - WHO (2018). *Burden of disease from the joint effects of household and ambient Air pollution for 2016. Summary of Results. Retrieved on 8 January 2019, from https://www.who.int/airpollution/data/AP_joint_effect_BoD_results_May2018.pdf*)

31) What does Population Attributable Fraction (PAF) represent in this table?

- A) The number of people who have died from a disease in a WHO region.
- B) The percentage of people in a WHO region who have died from given disease.
- C) The percentage of the world's population from a given region.
- D) None of the above.

32) In the above table what is AAP an abbreviation for?

- A) Aam Aadmi Party
- B) Attribution of Air Pollution
- C) Ambient Air Pollution
- D) None of the above

33) When comparing all WHO regions, the southeast Asian region records the highest proportion for which disease?

- A) Acute lower respiratory disease
- B) Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- C) Ischaemic heart disease
- D) Lung cancer

34) Based on the above table, which of the following statements is most accurate?

- A) Wealthier WHO regions tend to have a higher proportion of deaths attributable to air pollution
- B) Wealthier WHO regions tend to have a lower proportion of deaths attributable to air pollution

- C) On balance, wealthier WHO regions pollute the air less
- D) Air pollution only affects the health of people in poorer WHO regions

Direction for questions 35-38:

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow on the basis of the information provided in the passage.

If Indians had cleaner air to breathe, their average life expectancy would increase by 1.7 years, from the current 69 years to 70.7, a new study has said. Air pollution caused one in every eight deaths and a total of 12,40,000 deaths in India in 2017. More than half these victims were less than 70 years old, according to the air pollution mortality and morbidity estimates by India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative published in The Lancet Planetary Health on December 6, 2018. India's annual average level of fine inhalable particles in the air, commonly referred to as PM (particulate matter) 2.5, was $90 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ --the fourth highest in the world and more than twice the limit of $40 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ recommended by the National Ambient Air Quality Standards in India and nine times the World Health Organization annual limit of $10 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. India has a disproportionately high share of premature deaths due to air pollution--despite being home to 18% of global population, it accounts for 26% premature deaths and disease burden due to air pollution. About 77% of India's population was found to be exposed to ambient air pollution levels above the national safe limit. Worst-hit northern states include less-developed ones--Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar--and affluent ones such as Delhi, Punjab, Haryana and Uttarakhand.

(Excerpted from IndiaSpend.Org)

35) What percent of deaths in India every year can be attributed to air pollution?

- A) 8%
- B) 12.5%
- C) 40%
- D) 26%

36) Over how many people below 70 years, die from air pollution every year?

- A) 620,000
- B) 820,000
- C) 520,000
- D) 720,000

37) India's Ambient Air Quality Standard is how many times higher than the World Health Organization's standard?

- A) Five
- B) Six
- C) Four
- D) Three

38) Which of the following is a conclusion that can be drawn from the above passage?

- A) India accounts for a majority of premature deaths and disease burden due to air pollution globally
- B) Only a few Indians are compromising their health by the simple act of breathing
- C) Wealth of a state has a clear negative association with air pollution levels
- D) A vast majority of Indians compromise their health by the simple act of breathing

Direction for questions 39-42:

Read the given information and answer the questions that follow:

Student Name	Marks
AM	89
SS	85
RA	73
MN	65
MJ	59
PJ	57
VA	50
AA	49
MS	48
VV	40

A group of ten students got the above-mentioned grades in an exam.

39) The average exam score of this group of students is:

- A) 53.8
- B) 57.8
- C) 61.5
- D) 66.8

40) Which of the following statement is not correct?

- A) An equal number of students always score above and below the average score
- B) An equal number of students may possibly score above and below the average
- C) An average score tells us very little about the highest and lowest scores
- D) The average score and the median score capture two different aspects of the data

41) By approximately what percent is the highest score higher than the lowest score in this distribution?

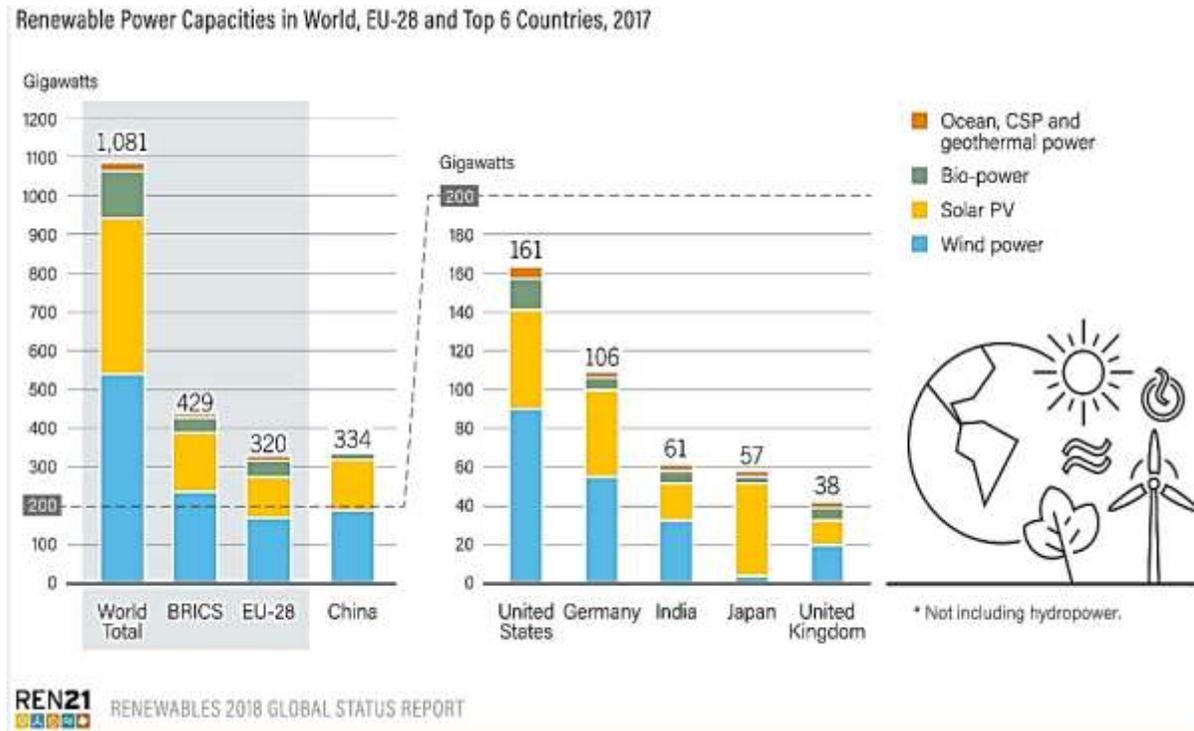
- A) 22%
- B) 122%
- C) 222%
- D) 322%

42) If the score of the lowest scoring student increases by 10%, what will be her new score?

- A) 54
- B) 44
- C) 84
- D) 50

Direction for questions 43-46:

Please read the following chart and answer the questions:



Data Source: Renewables 2018 Global Status Report

43) What was the total renewable power capacity in the world at the end of 2017?

- A) 200 GW
- B) 1081 GW
- C) 61 GW
- D) 429 GW

44) What is India's share of the world's renewable power capacity, in percent?

- A) 2.5%
- B) 5.6%
- C) 10.5%
- D) 53.0%

45) Which country has the highest renewable power capacity?

- A) Germany
- B) United States
- C) India
- D) China

46) Globally, which technology accounts for the highest proportion of renewable power capacity?

- A) Wind power
- B) Solar PV
- C) Bio-power
- D) Ocean, CSP and geothermal power

Direction for questions 47-50:

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow on the basis of the information provided in the passage.

An oft-repeated demand at every farmers' agitation is the implementation of the recommendations of the National Commission on farmers headed by M.S. Swaminathan, known for his pioneering role in India's Green Revolution, which submitted its report in 2006. The key recommendation – which has been the focal point of all farmer agitations, including the present-day gao bandh – was that the minimum support price (MSP) be set at cost plus 50% of the cost. The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), which declares MSP for the 23 eligible crops, has three different definitions of production cost – A2 (actual paid out cost), A2+FL (actual paid out cost plus imputed value of family labour) and C2 (comprehensive cost including imputed rent and interest on owned land and capital). While the Swaminathan Commission recommended that MSP be set at C2 plus 50%, the government had only announced that MSP will be set at A2+FL plus 50%.

(Excerpted from *The Wire*).

Please answer the following questions in sequence.

47) If cost is defined as only the "actual paid out cost" of producing one quintal of wheat, and if it is Rs. 600, what will be the MSP for wheat be at the market?

- A) Rs. 600
- B) Rs. 900
- C) Rs. 300
- D) Rs. 1200

48) In addition to "actual paid out cost" in the above question, the cost of production for a farming family also includes the cost of the labour of the family members. Assume that this "imputed cost of family labour" is Rs. 300 per quintal of wheat. What should be the new MSP for wheat?

- A) Rs. 900
- B) Rs. 1200
- C) Rs. 1350
- D) Rs. 1500

49) In addition to the above costs, the farmer has to pay interest on a loan, and rent on her land of one hectare. Assume she has an outstanding loan of rupees one lakh (at an annual interest rate of 30% from a local money lender), and a rent obligation of Rs. 15,000 per hectare. The farmer produced 30 quintals on one hectare of land in one year. What is the farmer's cost of production per quintal when interest and rent are also included?

- A) Rs. 2000
- B) Rs. 1900
- C) Rs. 2400
- D) Rs. 2500

50) What is the percentage loss in income if MSP is calculated based on A2+FL+50% and not on C2+50%?

- A) -13%
- B) -63%
- C) -32%
- D) -93%

Section 4 – General and Social Awareness

No. of Questions: 30

51) To which of the following UN bodies did India get elected in October 2018?

- A) United Nation's Human Rights Council
- B) UNESCO
- C) International Labour Organisation
- D) The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

52) The Election Commission of India is

- A) A three-member body including the Chief Election Commissioner
- B) A three-member body excluding the Chief Election Commissioner
- C) A two-member body including the Chief Election Commissioner
- D) A nine-member body excluding the Chief Election Commissioner

53) Which of the following pairs of planets are known as gas giants?

- A) Saturn and Mars
- B) Venus and Mercury
- C) Saturn and Jupiter
- D) Venus and Pluto

54) Who among the following Mughal Emperors wrote their memoirs?

- A) Babar and Jahangir
- B) Humayun and Shahjahan
- C) Akbar and Aurangzeb
- D) None of the above

55) The Battle of Talikote or Rakkasathangadi marked the end of

- A) Hoysala Empire
- B) Vijayanagara Empire
- C) Kakatiya Empire
- D) Chalukyan Empire

56) Talanoa Dialogues relate to

- A) Paris Agreement on Climate Change
- B) Sustainable Development Goals
- C) Nuclear Disarmament
- D) Ease of Doing Business

57) Who among the following was reinstated as the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka in 2018?

- A) Arjuna Ranatunga
- B) Ranil Wickremesinghe
- C) Maithripala Sirisena
- D) Mahinda Rajapaksa

58) Which of the following Supreme Court judges gave a dissenting judgement in the Sabarimala case?

- A) Justice Ruma Pal
- B) Justice Indu Malhotra
- C) Justice Manjula Chellur
- D) Justice Indira Banerjee

59) Which of the following is a work of Kalidasa?

- A) *Kumarasambhava*
- B) *Mrichchakatika*
- C) *Swapnavasavadatta*
- D) None of the above

60) What does SDG stand for?

- A) Software Development Goals
- B) Southern Development Goals
- C) Sustainability Development Goals
- D) Sustainable Development Goals

61) In the Indian Constitution, 'local administration' is included in the

- A) State List
- B) Union List
- C) Concurrent List
- D) Schedule 9

62) Rice bran is rich in

- A) Vitamin B
- B) Vitamin C
- C) Vitamin A
- D) Vitamin D

63) Which of the following statements about the 73rd Constitutional Amendment in India is not correct?

- A) It has made a three-tier Panchayati Raj system mandatory for all states
- B) It has made Gram Sabhas mandatory
- C) It has made women's reservation in Panchayats mandatory
- D) It has made a separate Election Commission to conduct Panchayat elections mandatory

64) What is common between Maha Kumbha and Mahamastakabhisheka?

- A) Both are held once in 12 years
- B) Both are held in the same location
- C) Both are recognized as national events
- D) None of the above

65) Which of the following statement is true about the *MeToo* movement?

- A) It is the responsibility of the women to be always careful while interacting with men at their workplace
- B) It highlights how some men in positions of power get away with sexually harassing women
- C) Both 'A' and 'B'
- D) None of the above

66) The slogan *Do or Die* was associated with

- A) Quit India Movement
- B) Sanyasi Rebellion
- C) Non-Cooperation Movement
- D) Salt Satyagraha

67) *Tripitakas* are the sacred books of

- A) Jains
- B) Buddhists
- C) Vaishnavas
- D) Anandamargis

68) The working principle of a washing machine is

- A) Diffusion
- B) Reverse osmosis
- C) Centrifugation
- D) Dialysis

69) The first Jnanpith award was given to

- A) G. Shankara Kurup
- B) T. Shivashankara Pillai
- C) K. Shivarama Karanth
- D) M. Venkatesh Iyengar

70) In recent years what has been causing steep increase in air pollution in Delhi in months of October and November?

- A) Low temperature
- B) Fire-crackers
- C) Burning of farm residue in neighboring states
- D) All of the above

71) Potassium permanganate is used in agriculture

- A) as a fungicide
- B) as a fertilizer
- C) as a colouring agent
- D) None of the above

72) Which of the following is a water-intensive crop?

- A) Tapioca
- B) Paddy
- C) Horse gram
- D) Tobacco

73) Which party won the most seats in the 2018 Legislative Assembly Elections in Mizoram?

- A) Mizo National Party
- B) Indian National Congress
- C) Mizo National Front
- D) Mizo Democratic Party

74) Which of the following is true of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme?

- A) Social Audit is compulsory for all works executed under the Scheme
- B) The Public Works Department is the implementing agency of the Scheme
- C) The Government has discontinued the scheme from October 2, 2018
- D) The Scheme was launched to commemorate the 125th birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi

75) Which of the following taxes ceases to exist after the introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST)?

- A) Sales Tax
- B) Property Tax
- C) Customs Duty
- D) Corporate Income Tax

76) Which of the following Viceroys established the Archeological Survey of India?

- A) Lord Curzon
- B) Lord Ripon
- C) Lord Lytton
- D) None of the above

77) *The World Beneath His Feat* is the biography of which sportsperson?

- A) Sachin Tendulkar
 - B) Pullela Gopichand
 - C) Nawab Pataudi
 - D) Ajit Wadekar
-

78) Which of the following teams won the Gold Medal in Kabaddi Women 2018 Asian Games?

- A) Iran
 - B) India
 - C) South Korea
 - D) Pakistan
-

79) Who among the following has won the 2018 Presidential Election in the Maldives?

- A) Abdul Yameen
 - B) Gasim Ibrahim
 - C) Mohamed Nasheed
 - D) Ibrahim Mohamed Solih
-

80) India has recently taken over the interim operation of the following port.

- A) Gwadar
- B) Chabahar
- C) Colombo
- D) Assumption Island

Space for Rough Work:

Space for Rough Work:

Space for Rough Work: