

Question Booklet Number:

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Applicant's Name: _____

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Application Number:

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Test Centre: _____

	Section Title	Question Type	No. of Questions	Question Nos.	Total Time *
Part I	1. Reading Comprehension	Multiple choice	25	1-25	2 hours
	2. Reasoning Ability	Multiple choice	10	26-35	
	3. Quantitative Ability	Multiple choice	25	36-60	
	4. General and Social Awareness	Multiple choice	20	61-80	
Part II	Essay Question to be written on a separate booklet.	Answer the question corresponding to your first programme of preference			1 Hour
	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, calculator or calculating devices, scanning devices, communication devices like mobile phone 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 after 2 hours from the commencement of the examination

8) Essay Question booklet / Legal Essay booklet will be distributed after 1 hour from the commencement of the examination.

9) In Part II, M.A. programme aspirants have to write one essay question related to their preferred programme. LL.M. programme aspirants have to write a Legal Essay

10) After writing the Essay, please handover 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: 25

Directions for Questions 1-5:

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

By the time a child is six or seven she has all the essential avoidances well enough by heart to be trusted with the care of a younger child. And she also develops a number of simple techniques. She learns to weave firm square balls from palm leaves, to make pinwheels of palm leaves or frangipani blossoms, to climb a coconut tree by walking up the trunk on flexible little feet, to break open a coconut with one firm well-directed blow of a knife as long as she is tall, to play a number of group games and sing the songs which go with them, to tidy the house by picking up the litter on the stony floor, to bring water from the sea, to spread out the copra to dry and to help gather it in when rain threatens, to roll the pandanus leaves for weaving, to go to a neighboring house and bring back a lighted faggot for the chief's pipe or the cook-house fire, and to exercise tact in begging slight favours from relatives.

But in the case of the little girls all these tasks are merely supplementary to the main business of baby-tending. Very small boys also have some care of the younger children, but at eight or nine years of age they are usually relieved of it. Whatever rough edges have not been smoothed off by this responsibility for younger children are worn off by their contact with older boys. For little boys are admitted to interesting and important activities only so long as their behavior is circumspect and helpful. Where small girls are brusquely pushed aside, small boys will be patiently tolerated and they become adept at making themselves useful. The four or five little boys who all wish to assist at the important, business of helping a grown youth lasso reef eels, organize themselves into a highly efficient working team; one boy holds the bait, another holds an extra lasso, others poke eagerly about in holes in the reef looking for prey, while still another tucks the captured eels into his lavalava. The small girls, burdened with heavy babies or the care of little stagers who are too small to adventure on the reef, discouraged by the hostility of the small boys and the scorn of the older ones, have little opportunity for learning the more adventurous forms of work and play. So while the little boys first undergo the chastening effects of baby-tending and then have many opportunities to learn effective cooperation under the supervision of older boys, the girls' education is less comprehensive. They have a high standard of individual responsibility, but the community provides them with no lessons in cooperation with one another.

This is particularly apparent in the activities of young people: the boys organize quickly; the girls waste hours in bickering, innocent of any technique for quick and efficient cooperation.

[Margaret Mead, *Coming of Age in Samoa*, 1928]

1) The primary purpose of the passage with reference to the society under discussion is to

- A) Explain some differences in the upbringing of girls and boys
- B) Give a comprehensive account of a day in the life of an average young girl
- C) Delineate the role of young girls
- D) Show that young girls are trained to be useful

2) The word 'brusquely' most nearly means

- A) Cautiously
- B) Carefully
- C) Abruptly
- D) Gently

3) It can be reasonably inferred that the 'high standard of individual responsibility' is

- A) Developed mainly through child-care duties
- B) Only present in girls
- C) Weakened as the girl grows older
- D) Present only in boys

4) It can be inferred that in the community under discussion all of the following are important except

- A) Domestic handicrafts
- B) Fishing skills
- C) Division of labour
- D) Formal education

5) Which of the following is the best description of the passage?

- A) It describes and interprets observations
- B) It presents facts without comment
- C) It outlines a theory
- D) None of the above

Directions for Questions 6-10:

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow

Health certainly has the potential to be a source of a number of different traps. For example, workers living in an insalubrious environment may miss many workdays; children may be sick often and unable to do well in school; mothers who give birth there may have sickly babies. Each of these channels is potentially a mechanism for current misfortunes to turn into future poverty. The good news is that if something like this is what is going on, we may only need one push, one generation that gets to grow up and work in a healthy environment, to set the trap loose. This is Jeffrey Sachs's view, for example. As he sees it, a large proportion of the world's poorest people, and indeed entire countries, are stuck in a health-based poverty trap.

Malaria is his favorite example: Countries in which a large fraction of the population is exposed to malaria are much poorer (on average, countries like Côte d'Ivoire or Zambia, where 50 percent or more of the population is exposed to malaria, have per capita incomes that are one-third of those in the countries where no one today gets malaria). And being so much poorer makes it harder for them to take steps to prevent malaria, which in turns keeps them poor. But this also means, according to Sachs, that public health investments aimed at controlling malaria (such as the distribution of bed nets to keep the mosquitoes at bay during the night) in these countries could have very high returns: people would be sick less often and able to work harder, and the resulting income gains would easily cover the costs of these interventions and more.

[A. Banerjee and E. Duflo, *Poor Economics*, 2011]

6) The article advocates which of the following underlying lessons to alleviate poverty?

- A) Increase the per-capita incomes of poor countries
- B) Hand out mosquito nets to poor families
- C) Invest public money to improve public health
- D) Enforce a requirement on poor families to buy mosquito nets.

7) Which of the following best captures the relationship between poverty and malaria, as described in the passage?

- A) Poverty drives higher rates of malaria
- B) Malaria causes poverty
- C) Both of the above
- D) None of the above

8) The main purpose of this passage is which of the following?

- A) To highlight the importance of a good night's sleep to keep malaria at bay
- B) To illustrate how the health-based poverty trap works and how to escape it
- C) To compare per-capita incomes of select countries in Africa with countries from elsewhere
- D) To demonstrate the virtues of hard work by pointing out the resulting income gains

9) Which of the following is an accurate lesson to be drawn from the passage?

- A) The health of a population impacts the labour productivity of that population
- B) The health of a population has a direct impact on the learning outcomes of the children in that population
- C) Maternal health is a crucial determinant of the health of a newborn baby
- D) All of the above

10) Which of the following is not a conclusion offered by the passage?

- A) Poor health is often a situation that leads individuals and families to be trapped in poverty
- B) Encouraging private investment in the health sector is an urgent policy priority
- C) Creating a healthy environment can ultimately enable the reduction of poverty
- D) A public health system is a valuable investment for countries keen to fight poverty

Directions for Questions 11-15:

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow

For Indians, higher education has been, in Stanley Wolpert's evocative words, "the swiftest elevators to the pinnacles of modern Indian power and opportunity." This realization, coupled with the severe limitations of publicly funded higher education institutions and the greater purchasing power of the middle class, means that Indians are prepared to pay rather than be denied. According to NSSO data, the government's share in overall education expenditure has been declining steadily, from 80 percent in 1983 to 67 percent in 1999. For states like Kerala, the decline is steep, from 75 to 48 percent, while for Madhya Pradesh it is from 84 percent to 68 percent. Indeed, while private expenditure on education has risen 10.8 times in the last 16 years, that for the poor rose even faster, by 12.4 times. Many students who formally enroll in publicly funded colleges and universities, barely attend classes there. Instead, they pay considerable sums to the burgeoning private sector vocational IT training firms such as NIIT and the Aptech.

However, the most noticeable trend has been the transformation in the provision of professional education, especially engineering, medicine and business schools. In the case of engineering colleges, the private sector, which accounted for just 15 percent of the seats in 1960, now accounts for 86.4 percent of seats (and 84 percent of all engineering colleges). In the case of medical colleges, the private sector dominance is less stark, but the trend is unambiguous: the proportion of private seats has risen from 6.8 percent in 1960 to 40.9 percent in 2003. While we don't have precise data, the situation in the 1000 odd business schools suggests that 90 percent are private sector. Even as political parties rail [sic] against *de jure* privatization, *de facto* privatization continues unabated. The degree to which states have allowed private higher education institutions varies considerably... Gradually, the state plans to eliminate its annual commitment of Rs. 350 crores on a total of 240 general-degree colleges run by private bodies.

[Devesh Kapur and Pratap Bhanu Mehta, *Indian Higher Education Reform: From Half-Baked Socialism to Half-Baked Capitalism*, 2004]

11) Which of the following captures government's policy towards higher education in India?

- A) The government has been reducing its share of overall expenditure towards higher education
- B) The government is increasing its expenditure on higher education in most Indian states
- C) The government maintains its expenditure on higher education at a constant level
- D) The government is reducing its support to higher education selectively

12) Higher education has been "the swiftest elevators to the pinnacles of modern Indian power and opportunity" What does this mean?

- A) Indians have more power and better opportunities due to state funding of higher education
- B) Higher education has improved the ability of Indians to acquire more power and opportunities
- C) Indians cannot acquire power and utilise opportunities of modern life without higher education
- D) Indians have not enjoyed power and opportunities due to the inferior nature of the country's higher education

13) Which of the following best describes the passage?

- A) The authors argue that education is a public good not a commodity
- B) The authors are reporting a trend in education spending in India over the past few years
- C) The authors are suggesting that political parties are for privatisation
- D) The authors claim that privatisation is essential for higher education

14) What do political parties oppose?

- A) Privatisation in principle
- B) Privatisation in practice
- C) Both of the above
- D) None of the above

15) What is the most noticeable trend in higher education in India reported in the passage?

- A) The Indian middle class prefers publicly funded educational institutions for higher education
- B) The government is playing an important role in regulating higher educational institutions
- C) The number of public engineering, medical and business schools being set up around the country is rapidly increasing
- D) An increased proportion of private educational institutions are providing professional education in engineering, medicine and business

Directions for Questions 16-20:

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

"A thousand newspapers vulgarise knowledge, debase aesthetical appreciation, democratise success and make impossible all that was once unusual and noble. The man of letters has become a panderer to the intellectual appetites of a mob or stands aloof in the narrowness of a coterie. There is plenty of brilliance everywhere, but one searches in vain for a firm foundation, the power or the solidity of knowledge. The select seek paradox in order to distinguish themselves from the herd; a perpetual reiteration of some startling novelty can alone please the crowd...Of all literary forms the novel only has still some genius and even that is perishing because of the modern curse of overproduction."

[Sri Aurobindo, *India's Rebirth*, 1911]

16) 'The man of letters has become a panderer to the intellectual appetites of a mob or stands aloof in the narrowness of a coterie'. This sentence closely approximates which contemporary phenomenon:

- A) Climate Change
- B) Investigative journalism
- C) Facebook selfies
- D) WhatsApp forwards

17) Which of the following best captures the author's basic lament?

- A) Too many opinions, not enough knowledge
- B) Too many geniuses, not enough audience
- C) Too much innovation, not enough stability
- D) Too many newspapers, not enough novels

18) What is the relationship between brilliance and knowledge?

- A) True brilliance is the effect of knowledge
- B) True knowledge is the effect of brilliance
- C) True brilliance must rest on knowledge
- D) True knowledge must rest on brilliance

19) Overproduction of the novel:

- A) Pleases the crowd
- B) Distinguishes the herd
- C) Annoys the brilliant
- D) Stifles genius

20) How do the 'select' maintain their distinction from the 'herd':

- A) By creating unnecessary complexities
- B) By writing too many newspaper columns
- C) By reading too few novels
- D) By refusing to pander to the mob

Directions for Questions 21-25:

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Light pollution is a significant but overlooked driver of the rapid decline of insect populations, according to the most comprehensive review of the scientific evidence to date. Artificial light at night can affect every aspect of insects' lives, the researchers said, from luring moths to their deaths around bulbs, to spotlighting insect prey for rats and toads, to obscuring the mating signals of fireflies....

Insects are important prey for many species, but light pollution can tip the balance in favour of the predator if it traps insects around lights. Spiders, bats, rats, shorebirds, geckos and cane toads have all been found feeding around artificial lights. Such increases in predation risk was likely to cause the rapid extinction of affected species, the researchers said.

The researchers said light pollution is particularly hard for insects to deal with. Most human-caused threats to insects have natural analogues, such as climate change and invasive species, meaning some adaptation may take place. But the daily cycle of light and dark had remained constant for all of evolutionary time, they said.

However, light pollution was the easiest of all the threats to insects to deal with, Seymoure said. "Once you turn off a light, it is gone. You don't have to go and clean up, like you do with most pollutants. I am not saying we need to get rid of light at night, I think we just need to use it wisely."

Simply turning off lights that are not needed is the most obvious action, he said, while making lights motion-activated also cuts light pollution. Shading lights so only the area needed is illuminated is important, as is avoiding blue-white lights, which interfere with daily rhythms. LED lights also offer hope as they can be easily tuned to avoid harmful colours and flicker rates.

"The evidence that light pollution has profound and serious impacts on ecosystems is overwhelmingly strong," said Matt Shardlow, the chief executive of the conservation charity Buglife. "It is imperative that society now takes substantial steps to make the environment safer for insects".

[Damian Carrington, Light pollution is key 'bringer of insect apocalypse', The Guardian]

21) The main theme of the passage is:

- A) Evolution
- B) Climate change
- C) LED lights
- D) Light pollution

22) In the passage, rats, bats, and spiders are:

- A) Primates
- B) Predators
- C) Rodents
- D) Prey

23) The first sentence of the passage mentions that light pollution is an 'overlooked driver'. This means that light pollution:

- A) is taken seriously as a cause for trends in insect population
- B) is irrelevant as a cause for trends in insect population
- C) is the only cause for trends in insect population
- D) is ignored as a cause for trends in insect population

24) In the last sentence of the passage the word 'imperative' means:

- A) Obvious
- B) Rational
- C) Recommended
- D) Necessary

25) Which of the following is **not** recommended in the passage?

- A) Avoiding certain kinds of lights
- B) Changing predator-behaviour
- C) Lights that are activated by movement
- D) Lighting up only needed areas

Section 2 - Reasoning Ability

No. of Questions: 10

26) Complete the series:

4, 3, 12, 9, 2, 18, 3, __, 21

- A) 5
- B) 4
- C) 3
- D) 7

27) Complete analogous pair:

Moon : Satellite : : Earth : ?

- A) Sun
- B) Planet
- C) Solar System
- D) Asteroid

28) Which is the missing section?

A	C	F
E	?	J
J	L	?



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

29) If in a certain language, MADRAS is coded as NBESBT, how is BOMBAY coded in that code?

- A) CPNCBX
- B) CPNCBZ
- C) CPOCBZ
- D) CQOCBZ

30) *Statement:* The essence of one day cricket is the ability to score runs fast and to bowl with a mixture of control and aggression which adroitly handled can tie the opponent hand and foot.

Conclusion I: Kapil Dev who won the World Cup in 1983 had all the above qualities.

Conclusion II: Aggressive bowling as well as fast scoring of runs are equally indispensable to win a one day cricket match.

Which is the correct conclusion(s)?

- A) Only I follows
- B) Only II follows
- C) Both I and II follow
- D) Neither I nor II follow

31) Ravi said to Seeta, "Your mother is the daughter of my grandmother". How are Ravi and Seeta related?

- A) Uncle - Niece
- B) Father - Daughter
- C) Cousin
- D) None of these

32) There are six persons A, B, C, D, E and F in a school. Each of the teachers teaches two subjects, one compulsory subject and one optional. D's optional subject was History while three others have it as a compulsory subject. E and F have Physics as one of their subjects. F's compulsory subject is Mathematics which is an optional subject of both C and E. History and English are A's subjects but in terms of compulsory and optional, they are just reverse of those of D's. Chemistry is an optional subject of only one of them. The only female teacher in the school has English as her compulsory subject.

What is C's compulsory subject?

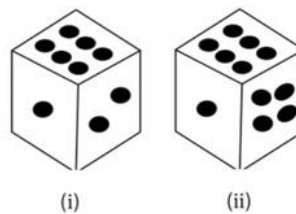
- A) History
- B) Physics
- C) English
- D) Mathematics

33) Prasanna went 15 km to the west from my house, then turned left and walked 20 km. He then turned East and walked 25 km and finally turning left covered 20 km. How far was he from his house?

- A) 10km
- B) 20km
- C) 30km
- D) 40km

34) Two position of a dice are shown below as (i) and (ii).

When six is at the bottom, what number will be at the top?



- A) 1
- B) 2
- C) 4
- D) 5

35) Ram, Mahesh and Mohan play badminton. Mahesh, Ramesh and Pramod play tennis, Mahesh, Ramesh and Ram play chess, who plays chess and badminton but not tennis?

- A) Ram
- B) Ramesh
- C) Pramod
- D) Mahesh

Section 3 - Quantitative Ability

No. of Questions: 25

Directions for Questions 36 - 40:

Below is a table on the usage of cooking fuels in India in the years 2001 and 2011. Answer the questions that follow.

Type of Cooking Fuel	2001		2011	
	Households	Percentage Share	Households	Percentage Share
Total number of Households	19,19,63,935	100	24,66,92,667	100
Kerosene	1,25,28,916	6.5	71,64,589	2.9
Crop residue	1,92,54,851	10	2,18,36,915	8.9
Electricity	3,38,054	0.2	2,35,527	0.1
Coal, Charcoal	39,32,730	2	35,77,035	1.4
Firewood	10,08,42,651	52.5	12,08,34,388	49
LPG	3,35,96,798	17.5	7,04,22,883	28.5
Bio-gas	8,49,098	0.4	10,18,978	0.4
Cow-dung cake	1,87,58,885	9.8	1,96,09,328	7.9
Any other	12,31,727	0.6	11,96,059	0.5
No cooking	6,30,225	0.3	7,96,965	0.3

[Source: Compiled from ANALYTICAL REPORT ON HOUSES, HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES AND ASSETS, Census 2011]

36) Which cooking fuel is used by maximum households in both the years?

- A) LPG
- B) Kerosene
- C) Firewood
- D) Bio-gas

37) Which of the cooking fuels did **not** see a decrease in usage between 2001 and 2011?

- A) Bio-gas
- B) Kerosene
- C) Coal, charcoal
- D) Cow-dung cake

38) Which of the fuels saw the minimum decrease in usage in 2011 as compared to 2001?

- A) Coal, charcoal
- B) Cow-dung cake
- C) Crop residue
- D) Electricity

39) What is the trend in cow-dung fuel usage from 2001 to 2011?

- A) It has increased
- B) It has decreased
- C) It has remained the same
- D) Cannot be determined

40) Based on the table, which of the statements can be true?

- A) There is a move away from LPG, electricity, bio-gas to fuels like firewood, crop residue, cow-dung cake
- B) There is a move towards LPG, electricity, bio-gas and away from firewood, crop residue, cow-dung cake
- C) The usage of LPG, electricity, bio-gas versus the usage of firewood, crop residue, cow-dung cake remains the same
- D) Nothing can be said about the trends in fuel usage

Directions for Questions 41 - 45:

Given below is a table on production of major crops rounded off to the nearest million tonnes. Answer the questions that follow.

Year	(Million Tonnes)				
	Rice	Wheat	Total Pulses	Coarse Cereals	Foodgrains
1999-00	91	77	13	30	210
2000-01	85	70	11	31	197
2001-02	93	73	13	33	213
2002-03	72	66	11	26	175
2003-04	89	72	15	38	213
2004-05	83	69	13	33	198
2005-06	92	69	13	34	209
2006-07	93	76	14	34	217
2007-08	97	79	15	41	231

[Source: Compiled from Agricultural Statistics at a Glance, 2011, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of India]

41) What was the percentage change in food grain production between 1999-00 and 2007-08?

- A) -10%
- B) +8%
- C) +10%
- D) -8%

42) The production of which of the following food grains remained the most stable between 1999-00 and 2007-08?

- A) Rice
- B) Wheat
- C) Total pulses
- D) Coarse cereals

43) What is the average rice production in million tonnes between the years 1999-00 and 2005-06?

- A) 70.5
- B) 80.8
- C) 86.4
- D) 75.5

44) What is the median production of wheat between the years 1999-00 and 2007-08?

- A) 69
- B) 72
- C) 66
- D) 79

45) The median coarse cereals production is what percentage of the average value of coarse cereals production?

- A) 100%
- B) 99%
- C) 101%
- D) 98%

Directions for Questions 46 - 50:

The table below presents data on adult literacy rates for South Asian countries. Answer the questions that follow.

Country	Adult Literacy Rate (% of literate persons in the age group of 15 years and above)			Youth Female Literacy Rate (% of literate women in the age group of 15-24 years)	
	1960	1980	2010	1980	2010
India	28	41	63	40	74
Bangladesh	22	29	57	27	78
Nepal	9	21	60	15	78
Pakistan	15	26	55	24	61
Sri Lanka	75	87	91	90	99

[Source: World Development Report]

46) Which country had the highest adult literacy rate in 1960?

- A) India
- B) Pakistan
- C) Sri Lanka
- D) Bangladesh

47) Which of the following countries has the lowest Youth Female Literacy rate in 2010?

- A) India
- B) Bangladesh
- C) Nepal
- D) Pakistan

48) During 1980, which country had a higher literacy rate for young women as compared to overall adult literacy rate?

- A) India
- B) Sri Lanka
- C) Bangladesh
- D) Nepal

49) Between Bangladesh and Nepal, which country has seen a higher rate of growth in young female literacy?

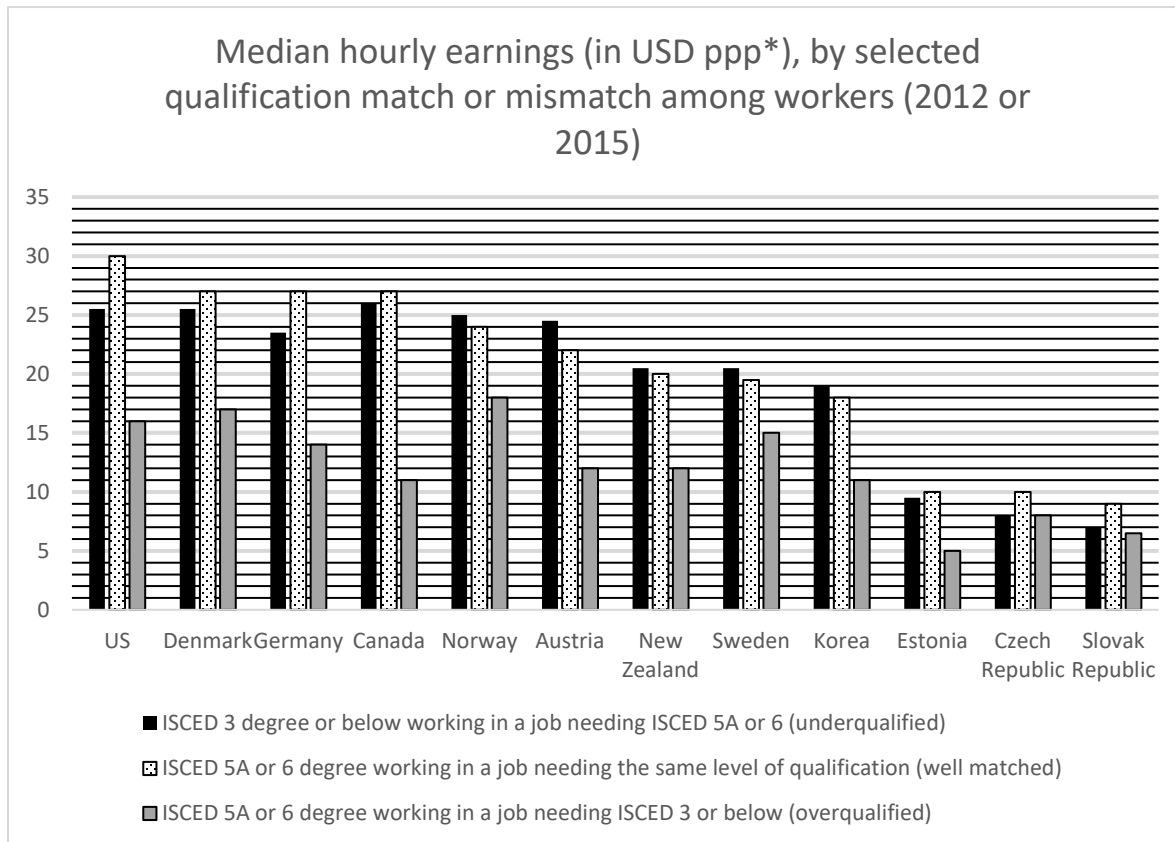
- A) Bangladesh
- B) India
- C) Nepal
- D) Cannot be determined

50) In which of the following periods did Nepal see maximum increase in the adult literacy rate?

- A) 1960-1980
- B) 1980-2010
- C) 1980-2000
- D) None of the above

Directions for Questions 51 - 55:

Study the following graph of median hourly earnings of employed adults by levels of qualification, in the age group 25-64 years. Answer the questions that follow.



(PPP – Purchasing Power Parity; median hourly earnings in equivalent 2012 USD converted using PPPs for private consumption)

[Abridged and recreated from *Education at a Glance 2018: OECD indicators*, 2018]

51) In which country do workers earn the least median hourly earnings across at least two categories (underqualified, well matched, overqualified) of workers?

- A) Norway
- B) Estonia
- C) Czech Republic
- D) Slovak Republic

52) In which of the following countries are underqualified workers' median hourly earnings more than the earnings of the well-matched or overqualified workers?

- A) Austria, New Zealand, Korea, Norway, Sweden
- B) Canada, Austria
- C) Denmark, Germany
- D) Austria, Sweden

53) The highest median hourly earnings for an overqualified worker is

- A) 16 USD ppp/hour
- B) 18 USD ppp/hour
- C) 26 USD ppp/hour
- D) 30 USD ppp/hour

54) In how many countries are overqualified workers **not** likely to get median hourly earnings of at least half the median hourly earnings of well-matched workers in the same country?

- A) 4
- B) 5
- C) 1
- D) 2

55) Which of the following statements is **not** correct about the graph above?

- A) Earnings are more commensurate with the job levels than educational qualification
- B) Across most countries, overqualified workers earn much less than underqualified workers
- C) For most countries, there is very little difference between the median hourly earnings of underqualified and well-matched workers
- D) When countries pay less to their workers, the workers start earning according to their level of qualification

Directions for Questions 56 - 60:

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Not only does education pay off for individuals financially, but the public sector also benefits from having a large proportion of tertiary-educated individuals through, for instance, greater tax revenues and social contributions. Adults who complete tertiary education benefit from substantial returns on investment, because they are more likely to be employed and to earn more than adults without tertiary education. Across OECD countries on average, a man invests around USD 52,500 (direct costs plus foregone earnings) to earn a tertiary degree, while a woman invests around USD 41,700. Because men tend to have higher earnings and employment rates, they also have higher total benefits over their career (roughly 40 years): USD 319,600 for men, compared to USD 234,000 for women.

Private net financial returns for an individual are the difference between the costs and benefits associated with attaining an additional level of education. In this analysis, the costs include direct costs of attaining education and foregone earnings, while the benefits include earnings from employment and unemployment benefits. Total private costs (composed of direct costs and foregone earnings) generally rise with the level of education. On average across OECD countries, the total direct cost for a man or a woman to attain tertiary education is about USD 9,000. However, in most countries, the main costs are foregone earnings, i.e. the earnings an individual could expect to receive if he/she decided not to pursue further education. While further education yields higher earnings over the career of an individual, private benefits from investing in education also depend on countries' tax and social benefits systems.

[Source: Excerpted from *Education at a glance 2017: OECD indicators*, 2017]

56) Based on the definition of private cost as stated in the passage above, if a man spends USD 10,000 as tuition fee for a study programme of three years and loses out USD 1,000 per month, what is the total private cost of the education for him?

- A) USD 22,000
- B) USD 46,000
- C) USD 2,000
- D) USD 36,000

57) If the man after completing the programme, starts earning USD 4,000 per month, with an increment of 10% for the second year, how much would he have earned at the end of 2 years?

- A) USD 8,000
- B) USD 48,000
- C) USD 1,00,800
- D) USD 52,400

58) If the man has to give 10% of his income as tax and give another 5% of the income as social contribution each year, what would be his net income at the end of 2 years?

- A) USD 85,680
 - B) USD 81,160
 - C) USD 75,860
 - D) USD 88,860
-

59) Roughly, what percentage is the net income after 2 years to the total private cost incurred for the programme?

- A) 186%
 - B) 86%
 - C) 95%
 - D) 53%
-

60) If instead of the man, a woman studied the programme and earned USD 3,000 per month, and she paid tax at the rate of 7% and social contribution at the rate of 3% of the gross income per annum, what is her net income at the end of one year?

- A) USD 36,000
- B) USD 33,480
- C) USD 34,920
- D) USD 32,400

Section 4 - General and Social Awareness

No. of Questions: 20

61) How many times can the President of India be re-elected?

- A) Only thrice
- B) Only once
- C) Only twice
- D) Any number of times

62) Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code was amended to decriminalize

- A) Child labour
- B) Migration
- C) Child marriage
- D) Homosexuality

63) Which of the following does the Demographic Dividend refer to?

- A) High proportion of population in the working age group
- B) High economic productivity
- C) Higher proportion of males in the population
- D) Higher than global average rates of population growth

64) Which company was responsible for the Bhopal gas tragedy?

- A) Vedanta Resources Limited
- B) Union Carbide
- C) Hindustan Unilever
- D) Sterlite Copper

65) Which of the following does the Blue Revolution in India refer to?

- A) Fish production
- B) Hydro-power generation
- C) Inter-linking rivers
- D) Packaged drinking water

66) The member countries of BRICS are _____.

- A) Britain, Russia, Ireland, Canada and Sweden
- B) Brazil, Russia, Indonesia, China and South Africa
- C) Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
- D) Britain, Russia, India, Cambodia and Spain

67) This famous tourist destination was recently re-named Swaraj Dweep:

- A) Laccadives
- B) Majuli Island
- C) Havelock Island
- D) Great Nicobar Island

68) Which of the following organisations brings out the Human Development Report?

- A) World Health Organisation
- B) United Nations Development Programme
- C) International Labour Organisation
- D) The World Bank

69) Which country reported the first polio case in 27 years in December 2019?

- A) Malaysia
- B) Maldives
- C) India
- D) Pakistan

70) The function of the Securities and Exchange Board of India is:

- A) Regulation of the stock markets
- B) Regulation of foreign exchange rates
- C) Securing the stability of interest rates
- D) None of the above

71) In which location did the Discovery Channel host an outdoor episode featuring Prime Minister Narendra Modi?

- A) Great Himalayan National Park
- B) Bandhavgarh National Park
- C) Jim Corbett National Park
- D) Rajaji National Park

72) The carbon footprint is a measure of:

- A) Amount of carbon dioxide emitted by each person, event or organisation
- B) Total emissions by a person, event or organisation expressed as carbon dioxide equivalent
- C) Quality of carbon dioxide in a region
- D) Respiratory release of carbon dioxide by a human being during a 24-hour cycle

73) The NITI Aayog is a think tank that was created in 2015 to replace the

- A) Finance Commission
- B) Competition Commission
- C) Central Vigilance Commission
- D) None of the above

74) Hampi, a ruined city in Karnataka was once the capital of which empire?

- A) Vijayanagara
- B) Hoysala
- C) Chola
- D) Maratha

75) Which state government launched the first *Pashu Kisan* credit cards in India?

- A) Karnataka
 - B) Punjab
 - C) Haryana
 - D) Bihar
-

76) Which of the following rivers originates in India?

- A) Brahmaputra
 - B) Sutlej
 - C) Chenab
 - D) None of the above
-

77) Bt cotton is a genetically modified variety of the cotton plant that contains genes from

- A) A Fungus
 - B) An Insect
 - C) A Protozoan
 - D) A Bacterium
-

78) Which word has been named as the 2019 Word of the Year by Oxford Dictionaries?

- A) Youthquake
 - B) Vape
 - C) Climate-emergency
 - D) Post-truth
-

79) The Kothari Commission was constituted in 1964 to examine:

- A) The state of employment opportunities for the youth
 - B) The state of reservation schemes for the SC and ST communities
 - C) The state of education in India
 - D) The Cauvery river water distribution dispute
-

80) The state of Jammu and Kashmir has been bifurcated into the union territories of

- A) Jammu & Kashmir
- B) Jammu & Kashmir, and Ladakh
- C) Ladakh and Siachen
- D) Jammu and Srinagar

Space for Rough Work:

Space for Rough Work: