

SAMPLE PAPER FOR PhD

Q1: Who received the Wisden Award for the Indian Cricketer of the 20th Century?

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| a) Sachin Tendulkar | c) Sehwag |
| b) Kapil Dev | d) None of these |

Q2: Who is the Chairman of the Second Administrative Reform Commission?

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| a) M. Veerappa Moily | c) Kapil Sibal |
| b) Dr. B. S. Anand | d) None of these |

Q3: Jamia Millia Islamia is –

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| a) A University | c) A Rural Project |
| b) An Employment Plan | d) None of these |

Q4: Which is not a type of University?

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| a) Central University | c) Crown University |
| b) State University | d) Deemed University |

Q5: Which is not a Statistical tool?

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Economic order Quenting | c) Mean, Mode & Average |
| b) T Test | d) Correlation |

Q6: Which is the highest academic qualification?

- | | |
|-----------|------------------------|
| a) M. Com | c) P.G diploma in Mgmt |
| b) M. A. | d) Ph.D. |

Q7: Which of the following rivers flows between Vindhya Mountains range and Satpura mountains range?

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a) Narmada | c) Son |
| b) Tapi | d) Chambal |

Q8: Up till which year is the National Afforestation Programme targeted to cover 33% of Indian land with forest?

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a) 2008 | c) 2016 |
| b) 2012 | d) 2020 |

Q9: Which of the following countries is not a member of OPEC?

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| a) Algeria | c) Malaysia |
| b) Indonesia | d) Nigeria |

Q10: Who is the author of the book 'Conquest of Self'?

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| a) Aravind Ghose | c) Mahatma Gandhi |
| b) Rabindranath Tagore | d) S. Radhakrishnan |

Q11: In which of the following cities, there is a branch of IIT?

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| a) Agra | c) Ajmer |
| b) New Delhi | d) Chandigarh |

Q12: Which of the following is the higher education commission in India?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Technical University | c) Central University |
| b) University Grants Commission | d) Home Ministry |

Q13: Research report is prepared –

- a) Before carrying out research
- b) After carrying out research
- c) In the mid of research
- d) All of the above

Q14: Object of T-test in research is –

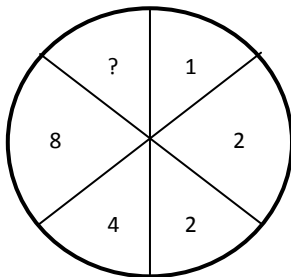
- a) To collect the information
- b) To test the hypothesis
- c) To prepare the table
- d) To calculate

Q15: Which of the following letters will replace the question – mark (?) in the given series –

B, F, J, N, R, V, Z, D, H, L, ?

- a) M
- b) O
- c) P
- d) T

Q16: Which of the following numbers will replace the question-mark (?) in the figure?



- a) 32
- b) 16
- c) 12
- d) 6

Q17: The study in which the investigators attempt to trace an effect is known as –

- a) Survey Research
- b) 'Ex-post Facto' Research
- c) Historical Research
- d) Summative Research

Directions - (Q18 – 22) Read the following passage and answer the questions –

All political systems need to mediate the relationship between private wealth and public power. Those that fail risk a dysfunctional government captured by wealthy interests. Corruption is one symptom of such failure with private willingness-to-pay trumping public goals. Private individuals and business firms pay to get routine services and to get to the head of the bureaucratic queue. They pay to limit their taxes, avoid costly regulations, obtain contracts at inflated prices and get concessions and privatized firms at low prices. If corruption is endemic, public officials – both bureaucrats and elected officials may redesign programmes and propose public projects with few public benefits and many opportunities for private profit. Ofcourse, corruption, in the sense of bribes, pay-offs and kickbacks, is only one type of government failure. Efforts to promote 'good governance' must be broader than anti-corruption campaigns. Governments may be honest but inefficient because no one has an incentive to work productivity, and narrow elites may capture the state and exert excess influence on policy. Bribery may induce the lazy to work hard and permit those not in the inner circle of cronies to obtain benefits. However, even in such cases, corruption cannot be confined to 'functional' areas. It will be a temptation whenever private benefits are positive. It may be a reasonable response to a harsh reality but, over time, it can facilitate a spiral into an even worse situation.

Q18: Productivity linked incentives to public/ private officials is one of the indicatives for –

- a) Efficient government
- c) Inefficient government

Q29: When a child imitating elderly behavior through role modeling, then it is called -

- a) Constructive play
- b) Mock play
- c) Emotional play
- d) Intellectual play

Q30: Which one of the following is the main factor influencing child's development?

- a) Heredity
- b) School
- c) Parents
- d) Friends

Q31: 'The adolescence is that state when a child is moving towards maturity'

This statement is given by -

- a) Stanely
- b) Jersild
- c) Hurlock
- d) None of the above

Q32: 'Adolescence is the stage of struggle, storm and strain'.

This statement is propounded by the famous psychologist named -

- a) Brevur
- b) Jersild
- c) Stanley Hall
- d) Skinner

Q33: The nature of communication can be expressed as a process of

- a) Establishing mutual relationship
- b) Exchange of ideas between two persons
- c) Discussion
- d) All of the above

Q34: Which one of the following is not a function of communication?

- a) Promotes healthy interactions between teacher and students
- b) Eliminate mutual biases and prejudices
- c) Promotes career prospects
- d) Promotes mental readiness

Q35: Communication is possible -

- a) Between two animals of the same species
- b) Between a living organism and machines
- c) Between an individual and a group
- d) In all the above situations

Q36: Which of the following is not matched with the nature of communication?

- a) A directional process
- b) A feed-back process
- c) A dynamic process
- d) A passive process

Q37: The simple process of communication consists of the following elements -

- a) Message source - Medium - Message Receiver
- b) Message Source - Encoding - Decoding - Message Receiver
- c) Message Source - Message Receiver
- d) Message Source - Feed -back

Q38: The way through which message passes, is called -

- a) Channel
- b) Transmission medium
- c) Transmission channel
- d) Transmission system

Q39: The Receiver should follow the inevitable condition in order to receive the messages –

- a) He has the ability to transmit a message
- b) He has the ability to decoding the message
- c) He has the ability to interpret the message
- d) He has all the above abilities

Q40: Which of the following process has been incorporated for the decoding of the messages?

- a) The messages are changed into signs
- b) The interpretation of the secret messages has been carried out
- c) The obstacles are created in messaging service
- d) The messages are changed through encoding

Q41: The barrier of the communication can be categorized as –

- a) Physical barriers
- b) Language barriers
- c) Psychological barriers
- d) All of the above

Q42: If you are interested in communicating democratic tendencies among your students, which of the following system will enabled them with this objective?

- a) You discuss and debate on the issue of advantages of Democratic system with students and indoctrinate them about it by changing their beliefs.
- b) You conduct the election for students' Assembly and give them responsibilities to share.
- c) You give priority to democratic values in your day-today practice of working and engage whole class in its adequate management and give them suitable duties.
- d) You call excellent speakers and dignitaries in school and divert the attention of students towards their speech about the great persons of the world.

Q43: If the following series is written in reverse order and then all the vowels are deleted, which will be the 8th letter from the right in the new series?

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

- a) L
- b) H
- c) K
- d) J

Q44: If the following series all the letters at the even places are deleted and the order of deleting begins from B, then which will be the third letter to the left of 5th letter from your right?

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

- a) I
- b) W
- c) M
- d) None of these

Q45: If in the following series the letters at the even places are denoted by lower letters as b for B, d for D and so on then how will the next month of November be written?

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

- a) DECeMbEr
- b) deCeMber
- c) dEcEMbER
- d) dECeMbEr

Q46: Which is the 17th letter to the left of 10th letter from your left in the following series?

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

- a) A
- b) S
- c) B
- d) None of these

Q47: Which is the 8th letter to the right of 6th letter from your right in the following series?

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

- a) O
- b) D
- c) C
- d) None of these

Q48: If the first and sixth letters of the word 'CREDENTIALS' were interchanged, also the second and seventh letters and so on, which of the following would be 8th letter from your right?

- a) A
- b) T
- c) D
- d) None of these

Q49: If the first and 11th letters of the word 'DISTURBANCE' were interchanged, also the second and 10th letters and so on, which would be the 7th letter from your right?

- a) R
- b) B
- c) A
- d) None of these

Q50: If with the first, third, fifth and 9th letters of the word 'IGNORANCE' a meaningful word can be formed, which would be the third letter of that word? If no meaningful word is possible then X is the answer and if more than one, words are possible then M is the answer

- a) I
- b) E
- c) M
- d) None of these

Q51: If with the first, sixth, seventh, eighth and 10th letters of the word 'SYMPATHETIC' a meaningful word can be formed which would be the middle letter of that word? If no meaningful word can be formed then 'X' is the answer and if more than one words are possible, then the answer is 'M'.

- a) X
- b) M
- c) I
- d) None of these

Q52: Two letters of the word 'YESTERDAY' have as many letters between them in the word as in the alphabet. The letter which comes earlier in the alphabet. The letter which comes earlier in the alphabet is your answer. If no such pair is there, then your answer will be 'X'.

- a) R
- b) S
- c) X
- d) M

Q53: Which of the following pairs of students stays one each at hostel and at home?

- a) US
- b) SR
- c) QR
- d) Data inadequate

Q54: Who studies English?

- a) S
- b) T
- c) U
- d) None of these

Q55: Which of the following pairs of students stay at home?

- a) PQ
- b) QR
- c) RS
- d) ST

Directions - (Q56 - 62) Study the following information to answer the given question:

- (i) A, B, C, D, E, F and G are seven members of a family.
- (ii) There are two doctors, two teachers, two professors and one lawyer.
- (iii) No lady is either teacher or lawyer.

- (iv) Teacher's wife is a professor and lawyer's wife is also a professor.
- (v) C is daughter - in - law of F and mother E.
- (vi) B a doctor, is son of G and E who is not a professor, is the daughter of lawyer.
- (vii) A's husband is a teacher and A is mother-in-law of C and grandmother of B.
- (viii) F is grandfather of B and D.

Q56: Which of the following is the profession of G?

- a) Teacher
- b) Lawyer
- c) Professor
- d) Cannot be determined

Q57: Which of the following is one of the married couples?

- a) GC
- b) FC
- c) GA
- d) Cannot be determined

Q58: How many female members are there in the family?

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three
- d) Cannot be determined

Q59: These family members belong to how many generations?

- a) Four
- b) None of these
- c) Cannot be determined
- d) Either two or three

Q60: What is D to C?

- a) Daughter-in-law
- b) Son-in-law
- c) Daughter
- d) None of these

Q61: Which of the following is the profession of D?

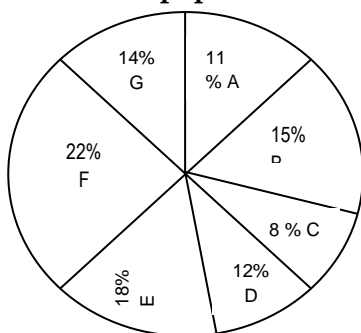
- a) Doctor
- b) Professor
- c) Lawyer
- d) None of these

Q62: How D is related to A?

- a) Grand-Daughter
- b) Son
- c) Grandson
- d) None of these

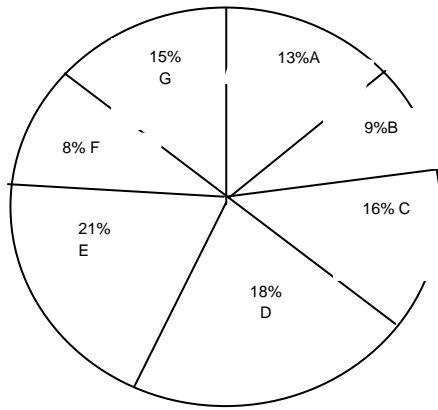
Directions - (Q63 - 67) Study the following given graphs and answer the questions.

Distribution of male population Statewise



Total male population = 39 lakhs

Distribution of female population Statewise



Total female population = 32 lakhs

Q63: What is the ratio between male population and female population respectively of the states A and B jointly?

- a) 704 : 507
- b) 507 : 204
- c) 352 : 507
- d) 507 : 352

Q64: What is the ratio between the female population of state G and the male population of state E respectively?

- a) 39 : 40
- b) 40 : 39
- c) 17 : 18
- d) None of these

Q65: What is the population of state 'F' in lakhs?

- a) 11 · 14
- b) 8 · 58
- c) 6 · 52
- d) 14 · 11

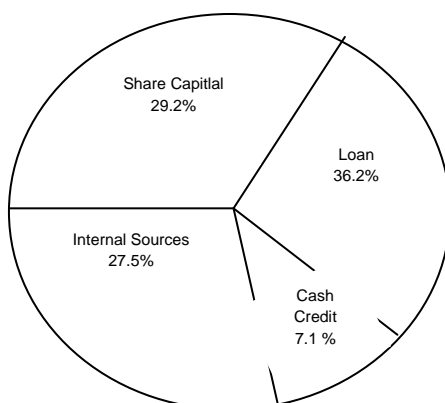
Q66: How much per cent is the female population of the state 'C' of the total population of the same state? (To the nearest integer)

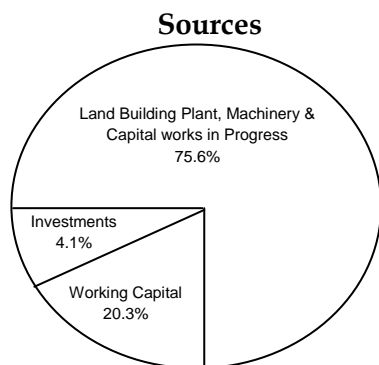
- a) 48
- b) 56
- c) 62
- d) 59

Q67: What is the average population approximately of the given states (in lakhs)?

- a) 6 · 5
- b) 8
- c) 5 · 6
- d) None of these

Directions - (Q68 - 72) The diagram below depicts the sources and uses of funds in a Public Sector Enterprise. The total outlay is Rs. 4000 crores -





Q68: If working capital has to be managed out of loan funds, what percentage (approximately) of loan funds should be set apart for this purpose?

- a) 25% c) 55%
- b) 40% d) 70%

Q69: The total amount which has been used for buying land, machinery, setting plants and capital works is approximately -

- a) 2000 crores c) 3500 crores
b) 3000 crores d) 3800 crores

Q70: The total cash credits acquired by the company are approximately –

- a) 200 crores c) 270 crores
b) 240 crores d) 285 crores

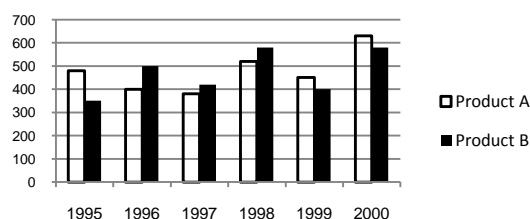
Q71: The company is in need of more working capital. How much capital it can acquire by redeeming its investments?

- a) 144 crores c) 164 crores
b) 152 crores d) 184 crores

Q72: If the company were to manage its total working capital from internal resources alone, how much fund from this resource will still be left for other use?

- a) 288 crores c) 344 crores
b) 312 crores d) 422 crores

Directions - (Q73 - 77) Study the following graph carefully to answer these questions (in lakh tones):
Production of two products over the given years by Company ABC Ltd.



YEARS

Q73: What is the respective ratio between total production of product A during the years 1995, 1996 and 1997 and the total production of product B during these three years?

- a) 13 : 12 c) 25 : 24

- b) 12 : 13 d) 24 : 25

Q74: Total production of products A and B together for years 1995, 1997 and 1999 is what percentage of the total production of the two products together for years 1996, 1998 and 2000? (rounded off to two digits after decimal)

- a) $77 \cdot 42$
b) $78 \cdot 41$
- c) $83 \cdot 64$
d) None of these

Q75: What is the percentage increase in production of the two products together from year 1999 to 2000?
(rounded off to the nearest integer)

- a) 29 c) 35
b) 32 d) None of these

Q76: What is the average production of product 'A' (in lakh tons) for the given years?

- a) 456 (2/3) c) 469 (2/3)
b) 458 (1/3) d) None of these

Q77: Which of the following combination of percentage and year indicates the lowest percentage rise/ fall from the previous year in the production of product 'B'?

- a) 1996 - 20% rise
b) 1999 - 27.27% fall
c) 1997 - 20% fall
d) 1997 - 25% fall

Q78: The first general purpose digital computer was called -

- ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator)
- UNIVAC - 1
- Mark - 1
- None of the above

Q79: Which one of the following is NOT advantage of a computer?

- a) High speed and unfatiguable
- b) Large storage and Retrieval capacity
- c) Versatility in application
- d) Requires rigorous training on the part of user

Q80: The function of information and Communication Technology is –

- Collection and storage of the informations
- Communication of informations
- Processing of informations
- All of the above

Q81: The first step of preparing multimedia kit is –

- To determine the content and its objectives
- To select the appropriate communication techniques
- To follow the instructions to apply the above techniques
- All of the above

Q82: Who is called the grand father of computer among the following?

- a) Blaize Pascal c) Herman Holirath
b) Charles Babbage d) Joseph Jaequard

Q83: The advantage of using the computer is –

- a) The computer calculates with fast pace and more and more data can be stored in it.
- b) If your input may be wrong but output is correct
- c) Computer is an unfatiguable machine
- d) All of the above.

Q84: The best economic method of Data processing is –

- a) Batch processing
- b) Transaction processing
- c) Distributed processed
- d) Real time processing

Q85: The computer monitor is appeared like a TV set but cannot perform the function of –

- a) Receiving of TV signals
- b) An immediate picture
- c) Display graphics
- d) Clear picture

Q86: The meaning of the term Programme is –

- a) List of information
- b) Internal design of computer
- c) Informations collected in Memory
- d) Informations processed by computer

Q87: Who among the following is known as “father of ecology in India”?

- a) P. Maheshwari
- b) S.K. Kashyap
- c) B. P. Pal
- d) Ramdeo Mishra

Q88: In which of the following plants are *Rhizobium* bacteria involved in fixing atmospheric nitrogen?

- a) Tomato
- b) Rice
- c) Bean
- d) Potato

Q89: Exponential growth limits within which a population exists is its

- a) Sexual reproduction only
- b) No inhibition from crowding
- c) A sexual reproduction only
- d) A fixed carrying capacity

Q90: Most interacting populations are –

- a) Coevolved
- b) Mutualistic
- c) Parasitic
- d) Symbiotic

Q91: The habitat of a population is the –

- a) Geographic area it covers
- b) Set of conditions and resources it uses
- c) Set of interactions it has with other populations
- d) Places where it lives

Q92: About how much of the chemical energy within producer tissues becomes chemical energy within herbivore tissues?

- a) 10%
- b) 1%
- c) 30%
- d) 50%

Q93: Which of the following is a true statement?

- a) Since gases not derived from fossil fuel combustion are involved, reduction in fossil fuel burning will not help the green house effect.

- b) Global warming is so imminent that nothing can be done
- c) Global warming is of no immediate concern
- d) Reduction in fossil fuel burning will lessen the greenhouse effect

Q94: Water is a renewable resource, and –

- a) It is still subject to pollution
- b) There will always be a plentiful supply
- c) Primary sewage treatment plants assure clean drinking water
- d) The oceans can never become polluted

Q95: The population growth rate 'r' is inversely related to –

- a) Generation time
- b) Age structure
- c) Clutch size
- d) No. of clutches per life time

Q96: Humans interfere with the natural phosphorus cycle by –

- a) Causing erosion of land
- b) Adding phosphate fertilizers to agricultural soils
- c) Dumping sewage into rivers and lakes
- d) All of the above

Q97: Educational process can be considered in relation to –

- a) Political system
- b) Social system
- c) Economic system
- d) All the above

Q98: Which one of the following alternative has judicious co-ordination with education policy?

- a) Human Resource Management
- b) State's own Policies
- c) Economic Ideologies of the state
- d) Social pressures

Q99: The individual differences are promoted in Democratic system because –

- a) It provides all sorts of guarantee to an individual as per Constitutional provisions
- b) All individuals think and work uniformly after a certain period of life
- c) They make diverse beneficial contributions to a common cause
- d) It fulfils the vested interests of politicians

Q100: If you are interested in the progress of University Education which one of the following measures would you like to employ?

- a) Students for university education should be selected through intellectual tests
- b) University education should be integrated with industrial and vocational development.
- c) State policies must be implemented in effective manner
- d) a) & b)

Q101: What is your opinion about modern popular system of education?

- a) It imparts education according to social status (Strata)
- b) It imparts common education to all strata of society
- c) It sponsors the general nature of teaching
- d) A number of stratification are available in education system in vogue

Q102: Still the Higher education is under the influence of –

- a) Mother tongue
- b) English
- c) Hindi
- d) All the above

Q103: The New Education Policy 1986 envisages major reforms in the existing education system. It comprises of –

- a) Existing Education System is not consistent with National objectives and needs
- b) Existing Education System requires a great change
- c) Existing Education System is outdated
- d) a) and b) only

Q104: Which one of the following problems generally occur in the rural areas for continuing secondary education of girls?

- a) Generally parents have the aversion to send their daughters in co-educational institutions
- b) Generally poverty of parents is the major factor
- c) The help of girls in household works and their contribution in agriculture
- d) All the above

Q105: The existing system of education has the following defects. Which one of them appears to be most significant?

- a) The inability to access the informations given to the children, whether those are correct
- b) Emphasis on Essay type examination of long duration
- c) Improper assessment of the students
- d) Emphasis on fulfilling the students, brain with the informations like a store house.

Q106: The main point of distinction between open learning and the formal education is –

- a) The former offers more courses than the later
- b) The former offers more flexibility in choice of courses
- c) The later implements more flexible evaluation pattern
- d) The teaching process is given more importance than the learning by open learning institutions.

Q107: The XIth Five Year Plan outlay for Higher Education is –

- a) 85,000 crores
- b) 86,000 crores
- c) 87,000 crores
- d) 88,000 crores

Q108: The total number of Ph.D.'s awarded during 2005-06 throughout the country was –

- a) 18,730
- b) 11,400
- c) 10,450
- d) 10,150

Q109: The aim of U.G.C.'s standing Committee of Vocational Education is

- a) To identify such institution where vocational courses can be implemented
- b) To impart training to the teachers for vocational education
- c) To prepare study material for Vocational courses
- d) All the above

Q110: The total number of Central Universities in India till date are –

- a) 25
- b) 14
- c) 16
- d) 30

Q111: When an university has its separate campus for Teaching purposes and there are many autonomous and constituent colleges affiliated to it, then this organizational pattern is called –

- a) A Federal University
- b) A Decentralized University
- c) An Unitary University
- d) None of the above

Q112: The meaning of Affiliating University is –

- a) The universities which are not having Central Campus for teaching but it is going on in Affiliating Colleges
- b) The universities which implement Curriculum only and Co-ordinating Examinations
- c) The Universities which work as distribution of Degrees
- d) All the above are true

Q113: When an university runs some courses in its Central Campus and some courses in its affiliating colleges, such University is called as-

- a) Residential – Affiliating University
- b) Affiliating University
- c) Unitary Teaching University
- d) None of the above

Q114: ‘Complex of colleges’ is called –

- a) Federal University
- b) Unitary University
- c) Central University
- d) State University

Q115: In 1969 the U.G.C had appointed –

- a) Administration of Universities
- b) Administration of Colleges
- c) Administrative Legislation for both of the above
- d) None of the above

Q116: The suggestion given by Dr. Gajendragadkar was –

- a) To review the organisation structures of universities on regular basis
- b) To bring timely change in the University’s organisation
- c) To bring change in Administrative wings of Universities
- d) All of the above.

The old idea in Europe as elsewhere, in Christianity as in other religions, was that sin and unhappiness were the common and inevitable lot of man. Religion seemed to give a permanent and even a honoured place to poverty and misery in this world. The promises and rewards of religion were all for some other world; here we were told to bear our lot with resignation and not to seek any fundamental change. Charity was encouraged, the giving of crumbs to the poor, but there was no idea of doing away with poverty, or with a system which resulted in poverty. The very ideas of liberty and equality were opposed to the authoritarian outlook of the Church and society.

Democracy did not, of course, say that all men were in fact equal. It could not say this because it is obvious enough that there are inequalities which result in some being stronger than others, mental inequalities which are seen in some people being abler or wiser than others and moral inequalities which make some unselfish and others not so. It is quite possible that many of these inequalities are due to different kinds of upbringing and education or want of education. Of two boys or girls who are similar in ability, give one a good education and the other no education, and after some years there will be a vast difference between the two. Or give one of them healthy food and the other bad and insufficient food, and the former will grow properly, while the latter will be weak and ailing and underdeveloped. So one’s upbringing and surroundings and training and education make a vast deal of difference.

Q117: What was the old idea about sin and unhappiness in all religion?

- a) That these can be removed by religionists.
- b) That these were the common and inevitable lot of man.

- c) That these were common only to the uncommon people.
- d) That these were created by the people themselves.

Q118: How have poverty and misery been treated in religion?

- a) These have been given a permanent and honoured place
- b) These have been discarded
- c) These have not enjoy any place
- d) These have been abhorred in religion

Q119: What does religion tell us?

- (I) It tells us to be wise
- (II) It tells us to be submissive
- (III) It exhorts us to bear our lot with resignation and not to seek any fundamental change
- a) I only is correct
- b) II only is correct
- c) III only is correct
- d) I and III only are correct

Q120: What was encouraged by religion?

- a) Charity
- b) Poverty
- c) Worship of God
- d) Worship of work

Q121: What was opposed by the church and society?

- a) God-worship
- b) Idea of liberty and equality
- c) Belief in the next world
- d) Poverty and oppression

Q122: What does democracy say about equality?

- a) That all men are equal
- b) That all men cannot be equal
- c) That people should have equality in the sharing of money
- d) That people should ensure equitable distribution of money

Q123: According to the author the inequalities existing among people are –

- (I) Only physical and economic
- (II) Physics, mental & moral
- (III) Economic, racial and political
- a) I only is true
- b) II only is true
- c) I and II are true
- d) II and III are true

Q124: These inequalities exist because of –

- a) Upbringing
- b) Surroundings
- c) Education
- d) All the above

Q125: Why is a man more healthy than others?

- a) Because he is more intelligent
- b) Because he gets better food
- c) Because he is more educated
- d) Because he more cultured

Unhappiness and discontent spring not only from poverty. Man is a strange creature, fundamentally different from other animals. He has far horizons, invincible hopes, creative energies, spiritual powers. If they are left undeveloped and unsatisfied, he may have all the comforts which wealth can give, but will still feel that life is not worthwhile. The great humanist writers, Shaw and Wells, Arnold Bennett and Galsworthy, who are regarded as the prophets of the dawn, expose the foibles, inconsistencies and weaknesses of modern life, but they ignore the deeper currents and sometimes misrepresent them. At any rate, they give nothing in their place. In the void left by the removal of tradition, morality and religion,

others are putting in vague sentiments of race and power. The modern mind is shaped by Rousseau's Social Contract, Marx's Capital, Darwin's On the Origin of Species and Spengler's The decline of the West. The outward chaos and confusion of our life reflect the confusion of our hearts and minds. Constitutions, says Plato, "are but the reflections in the outside world of the values which prevail in men's minds." There must be a change in the ideals we cherish, in the values we adopt, before we can give social expression to them. We help to secure the future only to the extent to which we ourselves are changed. What is missing in our age is the soul; there is nothing wrong with the body. We suffer from sickness of spirit. We must discover our roots in the eternal and regain faith in the transcendent truth which will order life, discipline discordant elements, and bring unity and purpose into it. If not, when the floods come and the winds blow and beat upon our house, it will fall.

Q126: Unhappiness and discontent spring from –

- a) Poverty alone
- b) Ignorance
- c) Pragmatism
- d) Poverty and moral and spiritual degradation

Q127: According to the author in what respects is man different from other animals?

- a) In power of speech
- b) In hopes, creative energies and spiritual powers
- c) In the instinct of gregariousness
- d) In money and material

Q128: Despite enjoying all comforts provided by wealth, man still feels that life is not worth while, if –

- a) He is prevented from mixing in society
- b) He fails to satisfy his sexual urges
- c) He is deserted by his kith and kin
- d) His hopes, creative energies and spiritual powers are not allowed to be developed and satisfied

Q129: Who are regarded as the prophets of the dawn?

- a) Shakespeare and Johnson
- b) Milton and Kalidas
- c) Shaw, Wells, Arnold Bennett and Galsworthy
- d) Hamlet and Othello

Q130: The author implies that the humanist writers have ignored –

- a) The spiritual side of life
- b) Religion
- c) Material welfare
- d) Commerce and trade

Q131: Religion & morality according to author are being replaced by

- (I) Trade and commerce
- (II) Vague sentiments of race and power
- (III) Art and Literature
- a) I only is correct
- b) II only is correct
- c) III only is correct
- d) I and III are correct

Q132: The most famous book of Rousseau is –

- a) Capital
- b) The Decline of the West
- c) Social Contract
- d) The origin of Species

Q133: What do the chaos and confusion of our life reflect?

- a) The spiritual downfall of man
- b) The moral turpitude of man
- c) The abnormality of modern man
- d) The confusions of our hearts and minds

Q134: What is missing in our age?

- a) Money
- b) Poverty
- c) Intellectual development
- d) Spiritual elevation

Q135: The author implies that if the soul is not regained –

- a) The world will be flooded
- b) The earth will overturn
- c) Even our material progress will be in jeopardy
- d) Society will be ruined

The main danger in the international situation today is the unending, almost ruinous arms race between the great powers which unless it is controlled and eventually stopped by positive acts of statesmanship might lead to war and untold destruction. As Bertrand Russell said recently in addressing words to ordinary men and women Americans, Western Europeans, Russians and Africans. "We are all in peril, in deadly peril, ourselves, our children, unless we are successful; for if we fail, we shall have none. In comparison with this peril all other questions are insignificant. What will it matter who was wrong when no human beings survived?" There is hardly any sensible person in any part of the world who does not realize the disastrous consequences of a nuclear war. But it is tragic that when there is such unanimity about the imperative necessity of eliminating war and resolving disputes by peaceful means a wide gulf divides the powers and prevents a meeting of minds. The result is that neither side is prepared to make any agreement which would in its view, substantially alter the balance of power based on nuclear weapons and missiles and military bases. This wide chasm is due to distrust that should be reduced, this acerbity that has to be diminished if the risks of a nuclear holocaust are to be eliminated. For, under the impetus of this mutual distrust and fear which cause and are both caused by the arms race, the objectives of diplomatic negotiations and differences between nations are lost sight of while bombs, war heads, rockets and missiles tend to become ends in themselves.

Q136: The main danger in the international situation today is –

- a) The division of society into 'haves' and 'have-nots'
- b) Neo-colonialism
- c) The unending competitions between great powers for manufacturing arms
- d) The acquisitive tendency not only of individuals, but also of nations

Q137: According to the author the arms race can be stopped –

- (I) By the United Nations
 - (II) By positive acts of statesmanship
 - (III) By boycotting the great powers by the remaining members of the international community
- a) I only is correct
 - b) II only is correct
 - c) I and II are correct
 - d) II and III are correct

Q138: Which philosopher is mentioned in the passage as having felt great concern about the future of human race if this arms race goes on

- a) Albert Einstein
- b) Winston Churchill
- c) Bertrand Russell
- d) Mahatma Gandhi

Q139: According to the author's implication if the present arms race leads to destructive war, the beneficiary/ beneficiaries will be –

- a) The Russians
- b) The Americans
- c) Non-aligned nations
- d) None

Q140: There is hardly any sensible person in any part of the world who

- a) Does not condemn this arms race
- b) Does not feel insecure in the present atmosphere of distrust, suspicion and fear
- c) Does not realize the grave consequences of a nuclear war
- d) Favours the continuance of the steep differences in the economic conditions of the people of the world

Q141: Despite the fact that the people by and large agree on the necessity of eliminating war and settling disputes –

- a) They fail to decide upon the methods
- b) Sharp differences divide the powers and prevent a meeting of minds
- c) The bellicosity of certain powers sabotages efforts made in this direction
- d) The vested interests come in the way of any fruitful attempt being made

Q142: The wide chasm between the great powers possessing destructive weapons is due to–

- a) Ideological reasons
- b) Reasons which everybody fails comprehend
- c) Their unequal economic advancement
- d) The superiority of one power over the other in respect of their spheres of influence

Q143: The dangers of nuclear holocaust can be eliminated –

- a) If there is sizable reduction in stock piles of nuclear weapons
- b) By reducing the mutual distrust and acerbity between the great powers
- c) By establishing a world government armed with the power to punish the trigger happy nations
- d) By maintaining an effective system of balance of power

Q144: The most appropriate title for the passage is –

- a) Mutual Distrust, Suspicion and Fear between Great Powers
- b) Perils of Unending Arms Race
- c) The Wide Chasm Between Great Powers
- d) Arms-race and Diplomacy

Q145: In the event of a nuclear war which part of the world will be most affected –

- a) The U.S.A.
- b) The European continent
- c) Africa
- d) The entire world

I must say that, beyond occasionally exposing me to laughter, my constitutional shyness has been no disadvantage whatever. In fact I can see that, on the contrary, it has been all to my advantage. My hesitancy in speech, which was once an annoyance, is now a pleasure. Its greatest benefit has been that it has taught me the economy of words. I have naturally formed the habit of restraining my thoughts. And I can now give myself the certificate that a thoughtless word hardly ever escapes my tongue or pen. I do not recollect ever having had to regret anything in my speech or writing. I have thus been spared many a mishap and waste of time. Experience has taught me that silence is part of the spiritual discipline of a votary of truth. Proneness to exaggerate, to suppress or modify the truth, wittingly or unwittingly, is a natural weakness of

man, and silence is necessary in order to surmount it. A man of few words will rarely be thoughtless in his speech; he will measure every word. We find so many people impatient to talk. There is no chairman of a meeting who is not pestered with notes for permission to speak. And whenever the permission is given the speaker generally exceeds the time limit, asks for more time, and keeps on talking without permission. All this talking can hardly be said to be of any benefit to the world, but is so much waste of time. My shyness has been in reality my shield and buckler. It has allowed me to grow. It has helped me in my discernment of truth.

Q146: The title that best expresses the ideas of the passage is –

- a) The value of Silence
- b) The Important of Shyness
- c) The Discernment of Truth
- d) Silence and Truth

Q147: In the beginning the author felt his hesitancy in speech as –

- a) A shield
- b) A buckler
- c) His weakness
- d) An annoyance to him

Q148: How does the author feel about his hesitancy in speech now?

- a) It is a pleasure
- b) It is of no advantage
- c) it is an annoyance
- d) it is a sensational experience

Q149: What has his hesitancy of speech taught him?

- (I) Careful use of tongue
 - (II) Economy of words
 - (III) Correct pronunciation
- a) I only correct
 - b) II only correct
 - c) III only correct
 - d) I and II are correct

Q150: What sort of habit has the author formed?

- a) The habit of speaking too much
- b) The habit of speaking aloud
- c) The habit of restraining his thoughts
- d) The habit of using choice words

Q151: How has the author been spared many a mishap and waste of time?

- a) By sticking to his guns
- b) By speaking too much
- c) By speaking aloud
- d) By restraining his thoughts

Q152: What is the value of silence for a votary of truth?

- a) It is a part of devotion
- b) It is a part of philosophical truth
- c) It is a mental discipline
- d) It is a part of spiritual discipline

Q153: What is the natural weakness of man?

- a) His love to tell lies
- b) His proneness to speak truth
- c) His proneness to exaggerate or suppress modify the truth

- d) His desires to expose others

Q154: Who will be rarely thoughtless in a speech?

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| a) A man of few words | c) An extempore debater |
| b) A man of no words | d) A man of high thoughts |

Q155: What do the speakers generally do?

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) They speak too little | c) They exceed time-limit |
| b) They speak too loudly | d) They speak extempore |

What is to be my message to the young students with whom I am brought in touch today? Could I wish for you anything less than that you should attain the highest manhood or womanhood? May you realize the great privilege of being born at a time when your country needs you most! The civilization we have inherited has lasted through many millenniums; you will certainly not allow it to be destroyed through weakness or passivity. You will answer this call that has been echoing through the ages, call which compels men and women to choose a life of unending struggle for the alleviation of human suffering. The removal of suffering and the cause of suffering is the Dharma of a Kshatriya. Be each of you a true Kshatriya!

It was action and not weak passivity that was glorified in India of the heroic past and the greatest illumination came even in the field of battle. There can be no happiness for us, unless it has been won for all. In this I would urge on you the doctrine of strength and of undying hope. Realize that there is something in Indian culture which is possessed of extraordinary latent strength by which it has resisted the ravages of time and the destructive changes that have swept over the earth. And a capacity to endure must be innate in that mighty civilization which has seen the intellectual culture of the Nile valley or Assyria and Babylonia, wax, wane and disappear, and which today gazes on the future with the same invincible faith with which it met the past.

Q156: Whom does the author address in his speech?

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) The young graduates | c) The ladies |
| b) The children | d) The foreign delegates |

Q157: What does he wish for them?

- | |
|----------------------------------|
| a) Happiness and prosperity |
| b) Highest manhood and womanhood |
| c) Good health and prosperity |
| d) Security and safety |

Q158: What is the privilege of the young graduates?

- | |
|--|
| a) That they have been born rich |
| b) That they are young |
| c) That they have been born at a time when their country needs them most |
| d) That they are normally sound |

Q159: How many years has our civilization lasted?

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) Four hundred years | c) Through many millenniums |
| b) For a decade | d) From time immemorial |

Q160: How will the civilization be lost?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) Through deadly wars | c) Through crazy fashion |
| b) Through weakness of citizens | d) Through aggressive policy |

Q161: Why do people choose a life of unending struggle?

- a) For the alleviation of human woes
- b) To uplift their society
- c) To hold their morals
- d) To safeguard the interests of their country

Q162: What is the Dharma of Kshatriya?

- a) Alleviation of the human suffering and the cause thereof
- b) To define the weak
- c) To kill the strong
- d) To die in the battle field

Q163: What was glorified in India in the past?

- a) Money
- b) Action
- c) Philosophy
- d) Religion

Q164: Why has Indian culture survived?

- a) Because of its long experience
- b) Because of its flexibility
- c) Because of its rigidity
- d) Because of its extra-ordinary latent strength

Q165: Which cultures of the world have disappeared since then?

- a) The culture of Greece
- b) The culture of Ceylon
- c) The cultures of Egypt, Assyria, and Babylonia
- d) The culture of Europe

Q166. Which one of the following is the main objective of teaching?

- a) To give information related to the syllabus.
- b) To develop thinking power of students.
- c) To dictate notes to students.
- d) To prepare students to pass the examination.

Q167. Which one of the following is a good method of teaching?

- a) Lecture and Dictation
- b) Seminar and Project
- c) Seminar and Dictation
- d) Dictation and Assignment

Q168. Teacher uses teaching aids for

- a) Making teaching interesting
- b) Making teaching within understanding level of students
- c) Making students attentive.
- d) The sake of its use.

Q169. Effectiveness of teaching depends on

- a) Qualification of teacher
- b) Personality of teacher

- c) Handwriting of teacher
- d) Subject understanding of teacher

Q170. Which of the following is not characteristic of a good question paper?

- a) Objectivity
- b) Subjectivity
- c) No use of vague words
- d) Reliable.

Q171. A researcher is generally expected to:

- a) Study the existing literature in a field
- b) Generate new principles and theories
- c) Synthesize the idea given by others
- d) Evaluate the findings of a study

Q172. One of the essential characteristics of research is:

- a) Replicability
- b) Generalizability
- c) Usability
- d) Objectivity

Q173. The Government of India conducts Census after every 10 years. The method of research used in this process is:

- a) Case Study
- b) Developmental
- c) Survey
- d) Experimental

Q174. An academic association assembled at one place to discuss the progress of its work and future plans. Such an assembly is known as a

- a) Conference
- b) Seminar
- c) Workshop
- d) Symposium

Q175. An investigator studied the census data for a given area and prepared a write-up based on them. Such a write-up is called

- a) Research paper
- b) Article
- c) Thesis
- d) Research report

Read the following passage and answer the **Question Nos. 176 to 180**

The constitution guarantees every citizen the fundamental right to equality. Yet after 50 years of independence, just one perusal of the female infant mortality figures, the literacy rates and the employment opportunities for women is sufficient evidence that discrimination exists. Almost predictably, this gender bias is evident in our political system as well. In the 13th Lok Sabha, there were only 43 women MPs out of total of 543; it is not a surprising figure, for never has women's representation in Parliament been more than 10 per cent.

Historically, the manifestos of major political have always encouraged women's participation. It has been merely a charade. So, women's organizations, denied a place on merit, opted for the last resort; a reservation of seats for women in parliament and State Assemblies. Parties, which look at everything with a vote bank in mind, seemed to endorse this. Alas, this too was a mirage.

But there is another aspect also. At a time when caste is the trump card, some politicians want the bill to include further quotas for women from among minorities and backward castes. There is more to it. A survey shows that there is a general antipathy towards the bill. It is actually a classic case of doublespeak: in public, politicians were endorsing women's reservation but in the backrooms of Parliament, they were busy sabotaging it. The reasons are clear: Men just don't want to vacate their seats of power.

Q176. The problem raised in the passage reflects badly on our

- a) Political system
- b) Social behaviour
- c) Individual behaviour
- d) Behaviour of a group of people

Q177. According to the passage, political parties have mostly in mind

- a) Economic prosperity
- b) Vote bank
- c) People's welfare
- d) Patriotism

Q178. "Trump Card" means

- a) Trying to move a dead horse
- b) Playing the card cautiously
- c) Sabotaging all the moves by others
- d) Making the final jolt for success

Q179. The sentence "Men just don't want to vacate their seats of power" implies

- a) Lust for power
- b) Desire to serve the nation
- c) Conviction in one's own political abilities
- d) Political corruption

Q180. What is the percentage of women in the Lok Sabha

- a) 10
- b) 7.91
- c) 43
- d) 9.1

Q181. Informal communication network within the organization is known as

- a) Interpersonal communication
- b) Intrapersonal Communication
- c) Mass Communication
- d) Grapevine Communication

Q182. TV Channel launched for covering only Engineering and Technology subject is known as

- a) Gyan Darshan
- b) Vyas
- c) Eklavya
- d) Kisan

Q183. In which state the maximum number of periodicals are brought out for public information:

- a) Uttar Pradesh
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Kerala
- d) Punjab

Q184. The main objective of public broadcasting system i.e Prasar Bharti is

- a) Inform, Entertainment & Education
- b) Entertain, Information & Interaction
- c) Educate, Interact & entertain
- d) Entertainment only

Q185. The competency of an effective communicator can be judged on the basis of:

- a) Personality of communicator
- b) Experience in the field
- c) Interactivity with target audience
- d) Meeting the needs of target audience.

Q186. Which one of the following belongs to the category of homogeneous data:

- a) Multi-storied houses in a colony
- b) Trees in a garden
- c) Vehicular traffic on a highway
- d) Student population in a class

Q187. In which of the following ways a theory is not different from a belief?

- a) Antecedent - consequent
- b) Acceptability
- c) Verifiability
- d) Demonstrability

Q188. The state - "Honesty is the best policy" is

- a) A fact
- b) An value
- c) An opinion
- d) A value judgement

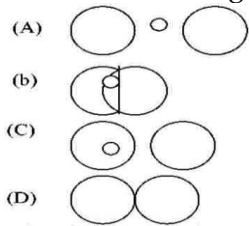
Q189. Which one is like pillar, pole and standard?

- a) Beam
- b) Plank
- c) Shaft
- d) Timber

Q190. Following incomplete series is presented. Find out the number which should come at the place of question mark which will complete the series: 4, 16, 36, 64, ?

- a) 300
- b) 200
- c) 100
- d) 150

Q191. The following question is based on the diagram given below. If the two big circles represent animals living on soil and those living in water, and the small circle stands for the animals who both live on soil and in water, which figure represents the relationships among them.



Q192. Of the following statement, there are two statements both of which cannot be true but both can be false. Which are these two statements?

- (i) All machines make noise
 - (ii) Some machines are noisy
 - (iii) No machine makes noise
 - (iv) Some machines are not noisy
- a) (i) and (ii)
 - b) (iii) and (iv)
 - c) (i) and (iii)
 - d) (ii) and (iv)

Q193. In the following question a statement is followed by two assumptions.

(i) and (ii) . An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted.

Consider the statement and the following assumptions and decide which of the following assumptions is implicit in the statement.

Statement: We need not worry about errors but must try to learn from our errors.

Assumptions:

- (i) Errors may take place when we are carrying out certain work.
 - (ii) We are capable of benefiting from the past and improve our chances of error-free work.
- a) Only assumption (i) is implicit
 - b) Only assumption (ii) is implicit
 - c) Either assumption (i) or (ii) is implicit
 - d) Both the assumptions are implicit

Q194. The question below is followed by two arguments numbered (i) and (ii) Decide which of the arguments is 'strong' and which is 'weak'. Choose the correct answer from the given below Should the press exercise some self-restraint?

- (i) Yes, they should not publish new items which may incite the readers to indulge in wrong practices.
 - (ii) No. it is the responsibility of the press to present the truth irrespective of the consequences.
- a) Only the argument (i) is strong
 - b) Only the argument (ii) is strong
 - c) Neither argument (i) nor (ii) is strong
 - d) Both the arguments (i) and (ii) are strong

Q195. Study the argument and the inference drawn from that argument. Given below carefully.

Argument: Anything that goes up definitely falls down. Helicopter goes up. Inference: So the helicopter will definitely fall down.

What in your opinion is the inference drawn from the argument?

- a) Valid

- b) Invalid
- c) Doubtful
- d) Long drawn one

Four students W, X, Y, Z appeared in four papers, I, II, III and IV in a test. Their scores out of 100 are given below.

Students	Papers			
	I	II	III	IV
W	60	81	45	55
X	59	43	51	A
Y	74	A	71	65
Z	72	76	A	68
Where 'A' stands for absent				

Where 'A' stands for absent

Read the above table and answer below mentioned **Questions 196 to 200**

Q196. Which candidate has secured between 60-65% marks in aggregate

- a) W
- b) X
- c) Y
- d) Z

Q197. Who has obtained the lowest average in aggregate.

- a) W
- b) X
- c) Y
- d) Z

Q198. Who has obtained the highest average

- a) W
- b) X
- c) Y
- d) Z

Q199. In which paper the lowest marks were obtained by the candidates

- a) I
- b) II
- c) III
- d) IV

Q200. Which candidate has secured the highest percentage in the papers appeared

- a) W
- b) X
- c) Y
- d) Z

Q201. ICT stands for

- a) Information common technology

- b) Information & communication technology
- c) Information and computer technology
- d) Inter connected technology

Q202. Computer Can

- a) Process both quantitative and qualitative information
- b) Store huge information
- c) Process information and fast accurately
- d) All the above.

Q203. Satellite Communication works through

- a) Rader
- b) Transponder
- c) Receptor
- d) Transmitter

Q204. A Computer is that machine which works more like a human brain. This definition of computer is

- a) Correct
- b) Incorrect
- c) Partially correct
- d) None of the above.

Q205. Information and communication technology includes

- a) E-mail
- b) Internet
- c) Education television
- d) All the above.

Q206. It is believed that our globe is warming progressively. This global warming will eventually result in.

- a) Increase in availability of usable land.
- b) Uniformity of climate at equator and poles.
- c) Fall in the sea level
- d) Melting of polar ice.

Q207. In which parts of India ground water is affected with arsenic contamination?

- a) Haryana
- b) Andhra Pradesh
- c) Sikkim
- d) West Bengal

Q208. Sunderban in Hooghly delta is known for

- a) Grasslands
- b) Conifers
- c) Mangroves
- d) Arid forests

Q209. Sardar Sarover dam is located on the river

- a) Ganga
- b) Godavari
- c) Mahanadi
- d) Narmada

Q210. Which one of the following trees has medicinal value?

- a) Pine
- b) Teak
- c) Neem
- d) Oak

Q211. Which one of the following is not considered a part of technical education in India?

- a) Medical
- b) Management
- c) Pharmaceutical
- d) Aeronautical

Q212. Which of the following is a Central University?

- a) Mumbai University
- b) Calcutta University
- c) Delhi University
- d) Madras University

Q213. Identify the main Principle on which the Parliamentary System Operates

- a) Responsibility of Executive to Legislature
- b) Supremacy of Parliament
- c) Supremacy of Judiciary
- d) Theory of Separation of Power

Q214. The reservation of seats for women in the Panchayat Raj Institutions is:

- a) 30 % of the total seats
- b) 33 % of the total seat
- c) 33% of the total population
- d) In Proportion to their population

Q215. Match list I with list II and select the correct answer from the code given below:

LIST (Institutions)

LIST II (Locations)

1. Indian Veterinary Research Institute

(i) Pune

2. Institute of Armament Technology

(ii) Izat Nagar

3. Indian Institute of Science

(iii) Delhi

4. National Institute for Educational Pannesi

(iv) Bangalore and Administrators

- a) 1(ii), 2(i), 3(iv), 4(iii)
- b) 1(ii), 2(iv), 3(ii), 4(iii)
- c) 1(ii), 2(iii), 3(i), 4(iv)
- d) 1(iv), 2(iii), 3(ii), 4(i)