

Question Booklet

Applicant's Name: _____	
Roll Number: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Application Number: <input type="text"/> A <input type="text"/> P <input type="text"/> U <input type="text"/> 1 <input type="text"/> 7 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Date: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Test Centre: _____

	Section Title	Question Type	No. of Questions	Question Nos.	Total Time *
Part I	1. Reading Comprehension	Multiple choice	20	1-20	2 hours (10.30 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.)
	2. Reasoning	Multiple choice	20	21-40	
	3. General and Social Awareness	Multiple choice	50	41-90	
Part II	Statement of Purpose (To be written on a separate booklet which, will be distributed at 12.40 p.m.)				45 minutes (12.45 p.m. – 1.30 p.m.)
Part III	Essay (To be answered ONLY by candidates applying for the LL.M. programme)				1 hour (1.45 p.m. – 2.45 p.m.)

* Candidates shall not be allowed to leave the Examination Hall before the conclusion of the examination.

Please read the following instructions carefully:

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

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

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

4) All questions are COMPULSORY. Each multiple choice question carries one mark. There will be no NEGATIVE MARKING.

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

CORRECT and INCORRECT methods of darkening an OVAL are shown here.

Correct Method



Wrong Method



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

7) The Question Booklet and OMR sheet will be collected by the Invigilator at 12.30 p.m. The Statement of Purpose booklets shall be distributed at 12:40 p.m., after the collection of the Question Booklets and the OMR sheets.

8) In Part II, you are expected to write a Statement of Purpose by responding to questions related to your preferred programme. The Statement of Purpose will be reviewed at the time of interview.

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

Section 1 – Reading Comprehension

No. of Questions: 20

Direction for questions 1-5:

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

Education is one of the blessings of life and one of its necessities. That has been my experience during the 17 years life. In my home in Swat Valley, in the north of Pakistan, I always loved school and learning new things. I remember when my friends and I would decorate our hands with henna for special occasions. Instead of drawing flowers and patterns we would paint our hands with mathematical formulas and equations.

We had a thirst for education because our future was right there in that classroom. We would sit and read and learn together. We loved to wear neat and tidy school uniforms and we would sit there with big dreams in our eyes. We wanted to make our parents proud and prove that we could excel in our studies and achieve things, which some people think only boys can.

Things did not remain the same. When I was ten, Swat, which was a place of beauty and tourism, suddenly changed into a place of terrorism. More than 400 schools were destroyed. Girls were stopped from going to school. Women were flogged. Innocent people were killed. We all suffered. And our beautiful dreams turned into nightmares.

Education went from being a right to being a crime. But when my world suddenly changed, my priorities changed too.

I had two options, one was to remain silent and wait to be killed. And the second was to speak up and then be killed. I chose the second one. I decided to speak up.

The terrorists tried to stop us and attacked me and my friends on 9th October 2012, but their bullets could not win.

We survived. And since that day, our voices have only grown louder. I tell my story, not because it is unique, but because it is not. It is the story of many girls.

People like to ask me why education is important especially for girls. My answer is always the same.

What I have learnt from the first two chapters of the Holy Quran, is the word Iqra, which means "read", and the word, nun wal-qalam which means "by the pen"?

And therefore as I said last year at the United Nations, "One child, one teacher, one pen and one book can change the world."

Today, in half of the world, we see rapid progress, modernisation and development. However, there are countries where millions still suffer from the very old problems of hunger, poverty, injustice and conflicts.

Dear brothers and sisters, the so-called world of adults may understand it, but we children don't. Why is it that countries which we call "strong" are so powerful in creating wars but so weak in bringing peace? Why is it that giving guns is so easy but giving books is so hard? Why is it that making tanks is so easy, but building schools is so difficult?

So let us bring equality, justice and peace for all. Not just the politicians and the world leaders, we all need to contribute. Me. You. It is our duty. So we must work ... and not wait.

(Source: Nobel Lecture by Malala Yousafzai, Oslo, 10 December 2014.)

1) When Malala was 10 years old what happened in the Swat valley?

- A) Terrorists tried to shut down schools
- B) Individuals were threatened with dire action if they didn't stop going to school
- C) Neither A nor B
- D) Both A and B

2) This speech emphasises the importance of which of the following:

- A) Education for girls in developing countries
- B) Education as a right for all
- C) Both A and B
- D) Counteraction against terrorists

3) Whose responsibility is it to change society for the better according to Malala?

- A) Governments
- B) Politicians
- C) Individual citizens
- D) All of these

4) Malala's story cannot serve as an example for others because it's unique.

- A) Agree
- B) Disagree

5) Malala and her friends survived because they gave in to the terrorists.

- A) True
- B) False

Direction for Questions 6 - 10:

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

Indian banks' pile of bad loans is a huge drag on the economy. It's a drain on banks' profits. Because profits are eroded, public sector banks (PSBs), where the bulk of the bad loans reside, cannot raise enough capital to fund credit growth. Lack of credit growth, in turn, comes in the way of the economy's return to an 8 per cent growth trajectory. Clearly, the bad loan problem requires effective resolution. Once an asset is recognised as a non-performing asset (NPA), banks must decide what to do with it. They have several options. One, they can try to seize the assets pledged by the borrower and sell these. This typically involves large losses on loans as the assets have to be sold at steep discounts to their book value.

Two, under the RBI's Strategic Debt Restructuring (SDR) scheme, they can convert their loans into equity, acquire a majority stake in the firm, dislodge the promoters or management and bring in new promoters and management. While this happens in advanced economies all the time, the SDR scheme has not taken off in India. Indian banks do not have experience in running businesses till such time as new promoters are found. Nor do they have experience in locating promoters and management who can take over the stressed assets. Option three, banks can restructure the loans so that borrowers are able to service them. This involves stretching out the period of payment, or waiving a portion of the loans, or reducing the interest rate on loans, or some combination of these. In any restructuring, banks incur losses on the loans they have made. At PSBs, managers are open to the charge that they have favoured borrowers in a restructuring scheme and can invite action from the investigative agencies. In today's environment, this has resulted in virtual paralysis at PSBs. A fourth option for banks is to sell the NPA at a discount to an Asset Restructuring Company. This again involves a significant loss on loans when the transaction is made. But it has the effect of getting an NPA off the books of the bank or 'cleaning up the balance sheet'. The bank's capital is eroded to the extent of the loss.

(Source: Adapted from "Why a Bad Bank is Tricky," The Hindu, Oct 10, 2016).

6) Under which scheme do borrowers get more time to repay loans?

- A) SDR
- B) Asset recovery scheme
- C) Permission from the RBI
- D) Bank restructuring of loans

7) "Cleaning up the Balance Sheet" means

- A) removing all bad debts from the books of account
- B) accounting fraud
- C) selling off bad assets to another company
- D) converting debts into shares

8) Bad loans

- A) affect bank's ability to generate funds
- B) affect the government's functioning
- C) reduce tax liability
- D) affect public trust

9) RBI's Strategic Debt Restructuring means

- A) selling a non-performing asset to another bank
- B) selling a non-performing asset to the public
- C) selling a non-performing asset to the government
- D) none of A, B, or C

10) When pledged assets are sold by the bank to recover bad debts,

- A) It results in a profit to the bank
- B) It results in a loss to the bank
- C) It results in a loss to the public
- D) It results in full recovery of the loan

Direction for Questions 11 - 15:

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

This is a description of how the day started at a primary school. At 9 a.m. children of the primary school stood loosely in rows near their school building at one side of the school compound. Not all children were on time and as they came in they joined their class by standing at the end of the row. Boys and girls stood in separate rows. There was a lot of noise and bustle as children kept jostling and talking to each other. Some of the very young children came with a parent or other caretaker and these adults too continued their conversation. In the general hubbub it was difficult to hear what was being said by the head mistress who stood on the school verandah facing the rows of jostling children. Then one student went to the head of the assembly and a newspaper was pushed into his hand by one of the teachers.

The boy read out some news articles from the paper, but it was difficult to hear what was said. Then there was a loud command from one of the teachers and the children stood to attention, said "Jai Bharat, jai Karnataka" and shuffled off towards their classrooms. As the children went into their classrooms, the teachers moved into the headmistress' office and sat down on the benches placed along the wall of the room. They spent a few minutes talking about various daily issues and then picked up their bags and went on to the classes they were to teach. In one of the classes, the teacher upon entering the class declared that the classroom had not been swept and ordered that it should be swept. One or two girls jumped up to find a broom and swept the floor at the front of the class where no one was seated and then gathered the dust and bits of paper in a corner behind the door. By and large the classroom floors were kept fairly, but not spotlessly, clean.

Children sat down on the floor, cross legged, boys to one side and girls to the other, their satchels beside them. Footwear was left outside the classroom in a row along the wall.

Teachers however, did not bother to remove their footwear before entering the class.

By 9:40 a.m. children were seated in their classrooms and teachers took their places in the classrooms and began teaching the lesson.

11) Based on the description above, which of the following is correct?

- A) Children went straight into the classrooms on entering the school compound
- B) The day started with a school assembly
- C) Children said a prayer at assembly
- D) Parents were not allowed into the school compound

12) In the school described in the paragraph

- A) Classrooms had desks and chairs
- B) Children did not carry any books to the school
- C) Children sat on the floor
- D) The teacher swept the classroom

13) During the morning assembly

- A) There was no disturbance or noise
- B) The teacher read a story about Gandhiji
- C) There was a lot of noise and it was difficult to hear clearly
- D) The Headmistress made an important announcement

14) Inside the classroom

- A) Boys and girls were allowed to sit together
- B) Boys sat in the verandah while girls sat inside the classroom
- C) Boys and girls sat separately
- D) Girls were made to sit while boys had to stand

15) Which of the following inference is correct about the school

- A) The school gave a lot of importance to discipline
- B) Everything was maintained very well
- C) Children were treated with a lot of care
- D) Children were expected to obey teachers and do as they were ordered

Direction for Questions 16 - 20:

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

Women often get into teaching because it seems to be a career option that is compatible with their other roles and responsibilities. Of course, this is not the only reason why women choose teaching and cite other reasons such as the possibility of going deeper into a subject, the opportunity to interact with children and the nobility of the teaching profession. Although many women mention their liking for working with children or youngsters as sources of satisfaction in their work, it doesn't seem to be the main reason for choosing a teaching career. A widely held notion among teachers in all school types is that the work of teaching is especially suited for women because it allows them to perform their socially approved role as homemakers and caregivers while also doing a 'respectable job' that placed limited demands in terms of time spent outside the home.

Career minded women often face family pressures to choose a job that is seen as suitable or respectable for women and also one that is compatible with their responsibilities as mother, wife and homemaker. Men do not face similar pressures in their choice of career and don't have to think of domestic chores and care of family members while choosing a career. Even without overt family pressure, women themselves think of teaching as a job that will allow them to earn an income and at the same time be devoted to the family. As Arati who taught biology said:

"I did my M.Sc. and B.Ed. and worked for one year teaching (before getting married). I had no idea that I could work in agro-based company. If we have to do night shift far away from the house, or work in some lab far away then how to manage? Food, health and education of my children are most important to me in the world."

Arati's case illustrates the element of constraint in the decisions of many women who come in to teaching for its compatibility with marriage and child rearing. The reasons she articulated, represented the reasons that account for the fact that many women who could have opted for alternate career choices end up in teaching. This appears to be especially true for women teachers in secondary schools, as they are graduates and could have taken further studies or other careers.

16) From what you read in the paragraph, would you say that

- A) Men and women face the same problems when it comes to career choice
- B) Society expects different things from men and women
- C) Men should not join teaching
- D) Women should not join teaching

17) According to the paragraph more career options are open for teachers in secondary schools because

- A) They already have a degree
- B) They don't develop strong affection towards children
- C) They develop management skills by teaching
- D) Teaching helps them improve their knowledge

18) Why do women take up teaching jobs?

- A) They are naturally suited for the job
- B) They feel it will allow them to manage both job and home responsibilities
- C) They don't like other jobs
- D) They don't like to work with male colleagues

19) The paragraph above discusses reasons for people choosing teaching as a career. Which of the following factors have been discussed in the paragraph?

- A) Age related considerations
- B) Gender roles in society
- C) School Culture
- D) Religious beliefs

20) What is the common perception about teaching?

- A) It is a respectable job
- B) It does not require much effort
- C) It is highly lucrative
- D) Men are unsuitable for this work

Section 2 – Reasoning

No. of Questions: 20

21) The sum of two numbers is 30. The difference between the two numbers is 20. What is the product of the two numbers?

- A) 125
- B) 100
- C) 150
- D) 175

22) If the diameter of a circle is $2d$, its radius is:

- A) $d/2$
- B) d^2
- C) $4d$
- D) d

23) If all the trees in the park are flowering, and some of the trees are Gulmohars, then which of the following is true?

- A) All the flowering trees are Gulmohars
- B) Some of the flowering trees are Ashoka
- C) All the Gulmohars are flowering
- D) None of A, B, or C is true

24) If 5 metres of cloth cost Rs.48, then 23 metres of cloth would cost _____.

- A) Rs. 220.80
- B) Rs. 220.10
- C) Rs. 221.80
- D) Rs. 220

25) Village Chimur is 20 km to the North of village Rewa. Village Mahate is 18 km to the East of village Rewa. Village Angne is 12 km to the West of Chimur. If Sanjay starts from village Mahate and goes to village Angne, in which direction does he have to go from his starting point?

- A) North
- B) North-West
- C) South
- D) South-East

26) Mara runs faster than Gail.
Lily runs faster than Mara.
Gail runs faster than Lily.

If the first two statements are true, the third statement is

- A) True
- B) False
- C) Uncertain

27) Look at the series of numbers:

23, 25, 28, 32, 37,.....

What number should come next?

- A) 40
- B) 42
- C) 44
- D) None of A, B, or C

28) 3 pencils cost the same as 2 erasers. 4 erasers cost the same as 1 ruler. Then which of the following is true?

- A) 1 pencil costs more than 1 eraser
- B) 2 pencils cost less than 1 eraser
- C) 3 erasers cost the same as 4 pencils
- D) 6 pencils cost the same as 1 ruler

29) FAG, GAF, HAI, IAH, _____

- A) JAK
- B) HAL
- C) HAK
- D) JAI

30) $(-1/2) - (-1/2) = ?$

- A) 0
- B) $-1/4$
- C) -1
- D) 1

31) A train is running at a speed of 60 km/hr. It takes 9 seconds to cross a pole. What is the length of the train?

- A) 180 metres
- B) 150 metres
- C) 320 metres
- D) 100 metres

32) If 2 workers can dig a well in 6 days, 3 workers will take how many days to do the same task?

- A) 4 days
- B) 5 days
- C) 6 days
- D) 10 days

33) If 'CLUSTER' is written as 'DMVTUFS' in a language, how would 'INSPIRE' be written?

- A) JOTQJSE
- B) JOTQJSF
- C) JOTQKSF
- D) JOTRJSF

34) 'Bank' is related to 'Money' in the same way as 'Transport' is related to

- A) Road
- B) Goods
- C) Traffic
- D) None of these

35) On a map 0.8 cm represents 8.8 km. If the distance between two points of the map is 8 cm, what is the actual distance on the ground between the two places?

- A) 180 km
- B) 160 km
- C) 88 km
- D) None of A, B, or C

36) Look at this series:

22, 21, 23, 22, 24, 23, . . .

What number should come next?

- A) 22
- B) 24
- C) 25
- D) 26

37) If Yadgir is north of Bengaluru, and Bengaluru is west of Chennai, then which of the following is true?

- A) Chennai is northeast of Yadgir
- B) Chennai is southeast of Yadgir
- C) Chennai is southwest of Yadgir
- D) Chennai is northwest of Yadgir

38) $\frac{3}{13} ? \frac{9}{38}$

- A) $>$
- B) $<$
- C) $=$
- D) $> <$

39) If on a running track, A is behind B, and B is ahead of C, then which of the following is true?

- A) Cannot say from the given information
- B) C is behind A
- C) C is ahead of A
- D) A is ahead of C

40) In a row of trees, one tree is fifth from either end of the row. How many trees are there in the row?

- A) 8
- B) 9
- C) 10
- D) 11

Section 3 – General and Social Awareness

No. of Questions: 50

41) Which of the following regions of Pakistan finds a mention in the Prime Minister's Address 2016?

- A) Balochistan
- B) Abbottabad
- C) Chitral
- D) Rawalpindi

42) The Hippocratic Oath pertains to which of the following fields?

- A) Engineering
- B) Medicine
- C) Mafia
- D) Teaching

43) Mandal Commission report recommended

- A) Reservation for OBCs
- B) Reservation for SC/STs
- C) Enhancement of reservation for SC/STs and OBCs
- D) Reservation for physically challenged individuals

44) Anti-Terrorism Day is observed in India on 21st May to commemorate the Death Anniversary of which Prime Minister?

- A) Indira Gandhi
- B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- C) Rajiv Gandhi
- D) Lal Bahadur Shastri

- 45) Who is recognized for formation 565 princely states into India?
- A) Bhagat Singh
B) Jawaharlal Nehru
C) Lal Bahadur Shastri
D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
-
- 46) 'Annihilation of Caste' was written by
- A) B. R. Ambedkar
B) Mahatma Gandhi
C) Kancha Ilaiah
D) None of these
-
- 47) Which scheme was launched by the Union Government for online booking of LPG cylinders?
- A) Sulabh Scheme
B) Sahaj Scheme
C) Unnati Scheme
D) Easy to Book Scheme
-
- 48) Kailash Satyarthi, the Nobel Peace Laureate is associated with:
- A) Bachpan Bachao Andolan
B) Chipko Movement
C) Green peace
D) Campaign against corruption
-
- 49) The present Lok Sabha is the:
- A) 16th Lok Sabha
B) 17th Lok Sabha
C) 15th Lok Sabha
D) 14th Lok Sabha
-
- 50) The Reserve Bank of India offers loans to:
- A) Public sector companies
B) Private sector companies
C) Mutual funds
D) None of these
-
- 51) The conflict over mining in Niyamgiri (Odisha) relates to which mineral
- A) Bauxite
B) Iron ore
C) Coal
D) None of these
-
- 52) Which of the following countries has not joined India in boycotting SAARC Summit 2016?
- A) Bangladesh
B) Bhutan
C) Maldives
D) Nepal
- 53) Which of the following ancient Indian poets wrote, 'Meghadootam'?
- A) Varahamihira
B) Bhavabhuti
C) Bhasa
D) Kalidasa
-
- 54) What are Nand Lal Bose, Manjit Bawa, Tyeb Mehta renown for?
- A) Classical Singers
B) English Poets
C) Photographers
D) Painters
-
- 55) Which of the following Academis is responsible for fostering the development of dance, drama and music in India?
- A) Chitrakala Akademi
B) Sangeet Natak Akademi
C) Sahitya Akademi
D) Lalit Kala Akademi
-
- 56) Who replaced Smriti Irani as Human Resource Development Minister?
- A) Prakash Javadekar
B) Mani Shankar Aiyer
C) Raj Nath Singh
D) Sushma Swaraj
-
- 57) Name the Indian wrestler who qualified for Rio Olympics but failed in dope test conducted by the National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA) recently?
- A) Yogendra Singh
B) Narsingh Yadav
C) Amit Singh
D) Sushil Kumar
-
- 58) What is the main objective of the scheme named UJALA?
- A) Promote education for the underprivileged
B) Promote women empowerment
C) Promote efficient lighting
D) Enhance the quality of education
-
- 59) Vinoba Bhave is associated closely with:
- A) Salt March
B) The Constituent Assembly of India
C) Bhoodan Movement
D) Navnirman Movement

60) The British Government appointed the Hunter Commission to inquire into

- A) Jallianwala Bagh Firing
- B) Chauri-Chaura violence
- C) Communal violence of 1945
- D) None of these

61) Which of the following taxes is collected by gram panchayats and municipalities in India?

- A) Property Tax
- B) Excise Tax
- C) Land Tax
- D) Luxury Tax

62) Great Britain's constitution is called

- A) Magna Carta
- B) English Articles of Union
- C) Anglo Imperium
- D) No name because it is an unwritten constitution

63) Name the eminent writer and social activist who also was the recipient of the Sahitya Akademi award (1979), the Padma Shri (1986), the Jnanpith (1997) and passed away recently at Kolkata at the age of 90.

- A) Arundhati Roy
- B) Ismat Chughtai
- C) Amrita Pritam
- D) Mahasweta Devi

64) Which state has boundaries with the largest number of neighboring states?

- A) Madhya Pradesh
- B) Telangana
- C) Uttar Pradesh
- D) Assam

65) Who said about Gandhi "Generations to come will scarce believe that such a one as this walked the earth in flesh and blood?"

- A) Winston Churchill
- B) Lord Mountbatten
- C) Albert Einstein
- D) Jawaharlal Nehru

66) 'Madhubani', a style of folk paintings, is popular in which of the following states in India?

- A) Bihar
- B) Madhya Pradesh
- C) Gujarat
- D) Assam

67) Which of the following is true of the Lok Sabha in India?

- A) It has two Anglo Indian nominated members
- B) It has two Anglo Indian elected members
- C) It has 12 nominated members from among the artistes, social workers and writers
- D) It has two nominated members from among the Tribals

68) Who replaced Raghuram Rajan as the RBI governor?

- A) Urjit Patel
- B) Arundhati Bhattacharya
- C) Subir Gokarn
- D) Rakesh Mohan

69) Name the lady, also known as Iron Lady of Manipur, who ended her 16 year long hunger strike outside the Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Medical Sciences in Imphal, Manipur on 09 August 2016.

- A) MC Mary Kom
- B) Sarita Devi
- C) Irom Chanu Sharmila
- D) Bombayala Devi

70) Who administers the oath of office to the State Governors in India?

- A) President of India
- B) Chief Justice of India
- C) Prime Minister
- D) Chief Justice of the State High Court

71) Which is the first country in the world to ban disposable plastic cups and plates?

- A) Germany
- B) Norway
- C) Japan
- D) France

72) During the Rio 2016 Olympic games, Usain Bolt completed a major feat, winning gold in three separate events, in three successive Olympic games in a row. Which of these events did he win?

- A) 100 metre, 200 metre and 4 x 100 metre relay
- B) 100 metre, 200 metre and 400 metre
- C) 100 metre, 200 metre and 800 metre
- D) 100 metre, 4 x 100 metre relay and 4 x 200 metre relay

73) Who is the current chairperson of the Niti Ayog?

- A) Aravind Panagaria
- B) Arun Jaitley
- C) Narendra Modi
- D) Nirmala Sitaraman

74) Gobar gas is primarily

- A) Carbon dioxide
- B) Methane
- C) Hydrogen sulfide
- D) None of these

75) Which European country voted to withdraw from the European union in a referendum?

- A) Germany
- B) France
- C) Finland
- D) United Kingdom

76) 2015 marked the 100th anniversary of

- A) Mahatma Gandhi's return to India from South Africa
- B) Quit India Movement
- C) Salt Satyagraha
- D) Surat Split

77) Ela Bhatt is associated with which of the following:

- A) Naya Taleem
- B) Goonj
- C) SEWA (Self-Employed Women's Association)
- D) Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan

78) Whose signature do you find on the currency notes of Rs 100 denomination in India?

- A) Governor of the Reserve Bank of India
- B) Union Finance Minister
- C) Union Finance Secretary
- D) Union Banking Secretary

79) Heat from the sun reaches the earth through which of the following processes?

- A) Conduction
- B) Convection
- C) Radiation
- D) None of these

80) Dronacharya Award is given in recognition of excellence in sports coaching in India. The award is named after

- A) The inventor of drone
- B) A character in the Mahabharat
- C) A character in the Ramayana
- D) India's first sports minister

81) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is an alliance formed for:

- A) Military
- B) Economic
- C) Scientific
- D) Cultural

82) The Chief Election Commissioner of India derives his/her powers from which of the following?

- A) Parliament
- B) Judiciary
- C) Executive
- D) Constitution

83) Which of the following is true for "Sound"?

- A) Sound cannot travel through a vacuum
- B) Sound cannot travel through gases
- C) Sound cannot travel through liquids
- D) Sound cannot travel through solids

84) Who won the Nobel Prize in literature 2015?

- A) Alice Munro
- B) Patrick Modiano
- C) Svetlana Alexievich
- D) Angus Deaton

85) The logo of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan features

- A) Spectacle of Mahatma Gandhi
- B) Spectacle of Narendra Modi
- C) Spectacle of Baba Saheb Ambedkar
- D) Spectacle of Balagangadhar Tilak

86) Which of these converts chemical energy into electrical energy?

- A) Motor
- B) Generator
- C) Electric Heater
- D) Battery

87) Which of the following is NOT a renewable energy resource?

- A) Geothermal
- B) Biomass
- C) Solar
- D) Nuclear

88) The year 2015 marked an important stage in the evolution of global climate governance with the signing of a landmark climate change agreement. Which city was the agreement signed in?

- A) Kyoto
- B) Paris
- C) Montreal
- D) Copenhagen

89) Which of the following is the most water-intensive crop?

- A) Rice
- B) Toor dal
- C) Masoor dal
- D) Wheat

90) Which railway station will be the first one to get Wi-Fi services as part of a partnership between Google and RailTel that aims at providing the services at 400 railway stations across the country?

- A) Mumbai Central
- B) Chennai Central
- C) New Delhi
- D) Bengaluru

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