

UGC NET JUNE 2019 PAPER 1 (PAPER 1 HELD ON 25TH JUNE 2019)

- Q.1 In research, reliability is that quality of a measurement procedure which provides.
- (a) Repeatability and accuracy
 - (b) punctuality and accuracy
 - (c) Accuracy and speed
 - (d) speed and repeatability
- Q.2 For optimizing self-learning which of the following motivational principles will be most helpful?
- (a) Using reward and punishment
 - (b) Creating scope for fulfilling relatedness need
 - (c) Providing scope for satisfying need for competence
 - (d) Promoting concerns for meeting status needs
- Q.3 Brain storming as a method can be used for
- (a) Out-of-box thinking
 - (b) Coherent thinking
 - (c) Generate new ideas in the area of interest
 - (d) Critical thinking
- Q.4 Which of the following research types has a potential for enhancing teaching competencies?
- (a) Fundamental research
 - (b) Applied research
 - (c) Impact assessment research
 - (d) Action research

Q.5 In experimental research based studies the observations derived from which of the following variables are considered for statistical analysis?

- (a) Independent variable
- (b) Dependent variable
- (c) Moderator variable
- (d) Control variable

Q.6 The fish bowl draw is a method of drawing a/an

- (a) Independent sample
- (b) Structured sample
- (c) Non-random sample
- (d) Random sample

Q.7 Learning objectives mean

- (a) Learning experience
- (b) Concise outcomes
- (c) Academic achievement
- (d) Intended learning outcomes

Q.8 A workshop is meant for

- (a) Hands - on - experience
- (b) Listening to scholarly lectures
- (c) Learning with interaction
- (d) Discussing over one's own work

Q.9 A questionnaire that offers no scope for any respondent's own view is called

- (a) Closed-ended
- (b) Schedule
- (c) Open-ended
- (d) Unstructured

Q.10 A pilot study is also called a

- (a) Descriptive study
- (b) feasibility study
- (c) correlational study
- (d) explanatory study

Comprehension:

Indian organizations have traditionally not considered their human resource as a means of distinct competitive advantage. Rather, people management has been a big challenge for the Indian business head. This situation is undergoing a rapid change today; because as Indian organizations are recognizing the need for professional human resource management, simultaneously there is a growing demand for trained human resource professionals. At most universities, business schools have begun to offer specialized, customized courses to train the human resource professional. Increasingly, organizations are encouraging line managers to handle human resource responsibilities.

Ancient India was known for its occupation based hierarchy. The ancient Indian text, the Arthashastra refers to the job description of a supervisor and performance linked pay for artisans.

It was only after the year 1850 that formal industrial organizations emerged in India. But it was only after India became an independent country in 1947 that significant improvement was witnessed in the personnel management policy of business organizations.

After independence, when a mixed economy was encouraged as the Indian growth model, industrial organizations were broadly classified into public sector and private sector. Since the public sector units were the recipients of large investments and became the biggest employers, their approach towards personnel management received a lot of attention. The goal of a socialistic society enshrined within the constitution of India implied that the protection of

human resource became a significant objective. Many constitutional provisions were created in order to protect workers. Organizations had to appoint welfare officers to take care of all personnel.

The next phase of development saw the rise of the trade unions, and manager unions in the Indian business organization. This further boosted the growth of personnel offices in most organizations.

Sub Question No : 11

Q.11 More and more organizations are encouraging their line managers to handle

- (a) the whole organization
- (b) the responsibilities of human resource
- (c) the offices of juniors
- (d) the public relations

Comprehension:

Indian organizations have traditionally not considered their human resource as a means of distinct competitive advantage. Rather, people management has been a big challenge for the Indian business head. This situation is undergoing a rapid change today; because as Indian organizations are recognizing the need for professional human resource management, simultaneously there is a growing demand for trained human resource professionals. At most universities, business schools have begun to offer specialized, customized courses to train the human resource professional. Increasingly, organizations are encouraging line managers to handle human resource responsibilities.

Ancient India was known for its occupation based hierarchy. The ancient Indian text, the Arthashastra refers to the job description of a supervisor and performance linked pay for artisans.

It was only after the year 1850 that formal industrial organizations emerged in India. But it was only after India became an independent country in 1947 that significant improvement was witnessed in the personnel management policy of business organizations.

After independence, when a mixed economy was encouraged as the Indian growth model, industrial organizations were broadly classified into public sector and private sector. Since the public sector units were the recipients of large investments and became the biggest employers, their approach towards personnel management received a lot of attention. The goal of a socialistic society enshrined within the constitution of India implied that the protection of human resource became a significant objective. Many constitutional provisions were created in

order to protect workers. Organizations had to appoint welfare officers to take care of all personnel.

The next phase of development saw the rise of the trade unions, and manager unions in the Indian business organization. This further boosted the growth of personnel offices in most organizations.

Sub Question No: 12

Q.12 Significant improvement was seen in the personnel management policy of business organizations after

- (a) 1850
- (b) 1857
- (c) 1940
- (d) 1947

Comprehension:

Indian organizations have traditionally not considered their human resource as a means of distinct competitive advantage. Rather, people management has been a big challenge for the Indian business head. This situation is undergoing a rapid change today; because as Indian organizations are recognizing the need for professional human resource management, simultaneously there is a growing demand for trained human resource professionals. At most universities, business schools have begun to offer specialized, customized courses to train the human resource professional. Increasingly, organizations are encouraging line managers to handle human resource responsibilities.

Ancient India was known for its occupation based hierarchy. The ancient Indian text, the Arthashastra refers to the job description of a supervisor and performance linked pay for artisans.

It was only after the year 1850 that formal industrial organizations emerged in India. But it was only after India became an independent country in 1947 that significant improvement was witnessed in the personnel management policy of business organizations.

After independence, when a mixed economy was encouraged as the Indian growth model, industrial organizations were broadly classified into public sector and private sector. Since the public sector units were the recipients of large investments and became the biggest employers, their approach towards personnel management received a lot of attention. The goal of a socialistic society enshrined within the constitution of India implied that the protection of human resource became a significant objective. Many constitutional provisions were created in order to protect workers. Organizations had to appoint welfare officers to take care of all personnel.

The next phase of development saw the rise of the trade unions, and manager unions in the Indian business organization. This further boosted the growth of personnel offices in most organizations.

Sub Question No : 13

Q.13 Personnel offices in many organizations witnessed an increase because of

- (a) Independence of India
- (b) Industrial development
- (c) The rise of unions
- (d) Worker-friendly policies

Comprehension:

Indian organizations have traditionally not considered their human resource as a means of distinct competitive advantage. Rather, people management has been a big challenge for the Indian business head. This situation is undergoing a rapid change today; because as Indian organizations are recognizing the need for professional human resource management, simultaneously there is a growing demand for trained human resource professionals. At most universities, business schools have begun to offer specialized, customized courses to train the human resource professional. Increasingly, organizations are encouraging line managers to handle human resource responsibilities.

Ancient India was known for its occupation based hierarchy. The ancient Indian text, the Arthashastra refers to the job description of a supervisor and performance linked pay for artisans.

It was only after the year 1850 that formal industrial organizations emerged in India. But it was only after India became an independent country in 1947 that significant improvement was witnessed in the personnel management policy of business organizations.

After independence, when a mixed economy was encouraged as the Indian growth model, industrial organizations were broadly classified into public sector and private sector. Since the public sector units were the recipients of large investments and became the biggest employers, their approach towards personnel management received a lot of attention. The goal of a socialistic society enshrined within the constitution of India implied that the protection of human resource became a significant objective. Many constitutional provisions were created in order to protect workers. Organizations had to appoint welfare officers to take care of all personnel.

The next phase of development saw the rise of the trade unions, and manager unions in the Indian business organization. This further boosted the growth of personnel offices in most organizations.

Sub Question No: 14

Q.14 The competitive advantages of human resource has NOT been

- (a) understood in the past
- (b) realized in the present
- (c) ignored in the past
- (d) planned for the future

Comprehension:

Indian organizations have traditionally not considered their human resource as a means of distinct competitive advantage. Rather, people management has been a big challenge for the Indian business head. This situation is undergoing a rapid change today; because as Indian organizations are recognizing the need for professional human resource management, simultaneously there is a growing demand for trained human resource professionals. At most universities, business schools have begun to offer specialized, customized courses to train the human resource professional. Increasingly, organizations are encouraging line managers to handle human resource responsibilities.

Ancient India was known for its occupation based hierarchy. The ancient Indian text, the Arthashastra refers to the job description of a supervisor and performance linked pay for artisans.

It was only after the year 1850 that formal industrial organizations emerged in India. But it was only after India became an independent country in 1947 that significant improvement was witnessed in the personnel management policy of business organizations.

After independence, when a mixed economy was encouraged as the Indian growth model, industrial organizations were broadly classified into public sector and private sector. Since the public sector units were the recipients of large investments and became the biggest employers, their approach towards personnel management received a lot of attention. The goal of a socialistic society enshrined within the constitution of India implied that the protection of human resource became a significant objective. Many constitutional provisions were created in order to protect workers. Organizations had to appoint welfare officers to take care of all personnel.

The next phase of development saw the rise of the trade unions, and manager unions in the Indian business organization. This further boosted the growth of personnel offices in most organizations.

Sub Question No: 15

Q.15 The hierarchy system in ancient India was based on

- (a) the job you did
- (b) the family you belonged to
- (c) the place you lived in
- (d) the year of your birth

Q.16 Gate keeping by media to ensure what audiences consume is indicative of

- (a) The audiences' voice in media programming
- (b) Media's control on society
- (c) Feedback received by the media
- (d) Media's role in creating culture

Q.17 When subject and predicate of both the premises is same but they differ in quality as well as quantity, it is known as

- (a) Superaltern
- (b) Contraries
- (c) Contradictories
- (d) Subaltern

Q.18 If E = 5 and HOTEL = 12, how will you code BALM?

- (a) 28
- (b) 26
- (c) 16
- (d) 7

Q.19 We listen attentively to and favorably interpret messages which boost our self-image, and reject or misinterpret messages which threaten that image. This is called:

- (a) Communication selectivity
- (b) Change resistance
- (c) Image rationalization
- (d) Communication distortion

Q.20 Assertion (A): The 'arts' have grown out of the fundamental desire and need to communicate

Reason (R): Language is inseparable from culture which is its very source of sustenance and fundamental to communication

Choose the correct option:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true

Q.21 At what percentage above the cost price must an article be marked so as to gain after allowing a customer a discount of 10%?

- (a) 18%
- (b) 20%
- (c) 28%
- (d) 10.8%

Q.22 Which of the following is a characteristic of interpersonal communication?

- (a) It is both focused and unfocused
- (b) It is not participation friendly
- (c) It is philosophical
- (d) It is metaphorical

Q.23 Rohan gave three-fifth of the amount he had, to Sahil. Rohan now has 2000 rupees. How much did he give to Sahil?

- (a) 1200 rupees
- (b) 2000 rupees
- (c) 3000 rupees
- (d) 5000 rupees

Q.24 Given below are two premises with four conclusions drawn from them. Which of the following conclusions could be validly drawn from the premises?

Premises:

- (a) Some rings are bells
- (b) No ring is ornament

Conclusions:

- (a) All bells are ornaments
- (b) Some ornaments are not bells
- (c) No ring is bell
- (d) All bells are not ornaments

Q.25 Sameer walks a certain distance and rides back taking a total time of 40 minutes. He could walk both ways in 60 minutes. How long would it take for him to ride both ways?

- (a) 15 min
- (b) 20 min
- (c) 28 min
- (d) 30 min

Q.26 The proposition 'All birds are cows' is equivalent to which of the following propositions?

- (a) Some cows are birds
- (b) Some cows are not non-birds
- (c) Some birds are cows
- (d) Many birds are cows

Select the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (a) only
- (2) (c) and (d)
- (3) (a), (b), (c) and (d)
- (4) (d) only

Q.27 40% of the employees in a factory are workers. All the remaining employees are executives. The annual income of each worker is Rs. 39,000. The annual income of each executive is Rs. 42,000. What is the average annual income of all employees in the factory together?

- (a) Rs. 40,500
- (b) Rs. 40,800
- (c) Rs. 41,000
- (d) Rs. 41,500

Q.28 A teacher while offering feedback in a classroom transaction utters "No, you are incorrect". This will be called which type of feedback?

- (a) Positive
- (b) Negative
- (c) Confirmatory
- (d) Corrective

Q.29 Identify the reasoning in the following argument:

“Method of teaching in the classroom can be compared to architectural plan of a building”.

- (a) Analogical
- (b) Hypothetical
- (c) Inductive
- (d) Deductive

Q.30 If proposition 'Students are serious' is taken to be false then which of the following propositions can be true?

- (a) All students are serious
- (b) All students are not serious
- (c) Some students are not serious
- (d) Some serious ones are not students

Select the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (a) only
- (2) (b) and (d)
- (3) (d) only
- (4) (b) and (c)

Comprehension:

Consider the following table that shows percent profit earned by company ABC and company XYZ during the year 2011-2016.

Answer the questions based on the data contained in the table:

Year	Percent profit earned by company ABC	Percent profit earned by company XYZ
2011	50	55
2012	70	60
2013	50	45
2014	40	50
2015	60	50
2016	80	75

Sub Question No: 31

Q.31 If each of the companies ABC and XYZ invested Rs.20 lakh in 2014, what was the average profit earned by the two companies?

- (a) Rs.8 Lakh
- (b) Rs.10 Lakh
- (c) Rs.9Lakh
- (d) Rs.12 Lakh

Comprehension:

Consider the following table that shows percent profit earned by company ABC and company XYZ during the year 2011-2016.

Answer the questions based on the data contained in the table:

Year	Percent profit earned by company ABC	Percent profit earned by company XYZ
2011	50	55
2012	70	60
2013	50	45
2014	40	50
2015	60	50
2016	80	75

Sub Question No: 32

Q.32 If the amount of profit earned by company XYZ in 2012 was Rs.9 lakh, what was the total investment?

- (a) 12,00,000
- (b) 15,00,000
- (c) 16,00,000
- (d) 18,00,000

Comprehension:

Consider the following table that shows percent profit earned by company ABC and company XYZ during the year 2011-2016.

Answer the questions based on the data contained in the table:

Year	Percent profit earned by company ABC	Percent profit earned by company XYZ
2011	50	55
2012	70	60
2013	50	45

2014	40	50
2015	60	50
2016	80	75

Sub Question No: 33

Q.33 If the income of company ABC in 2013 and that in 2015 were equal and the amount invested in 2013 was Rs.8,00,000 what was the amount invested in 2015?

- (a) 7,50,000
- (b) 9,00,000
- (c) 10,50,000
- (d) 12,00,000

Comprehension:

Consider the following table that shows percent profit earned by company ABC and company XYZ during the year 2011-2016.

Answer the questions based on the data contained in the table:

Year	Percent profit earned by company ABC	Percent profit earned by company XYZ
2011	50	55
2012	70	60
2013	50	45
2014	40	50
2015	60	50
2016	80	75

Sub Question No: 34

Q.34 If the profit earned by company ABC in the year 2015 was Rs.6,60,000, what was the total income of the company in that year?

- (a) 11,000,00
- (b) 14,300,00
- (c) 17,600,00
- (d) 20,900,00

Comprehension:

Consider the following table that shows percent profit earned by company ABC and company XYZ during the year 2011-2016.

Answer the questions based on the data contained in the table:

Year	Percent profit earned by company ABC	Percent profit earned by company XYZ
2011	50	55
2012	70	60
2013	50	45
2014	40	50
2015	60	50
2016	80	75

Sub Question No: 35

Q.35 If the amounts invested by the two companies in 2015 were equal, what was the ratio of the total income of company ABC to that of company XYZ in 2015

- (a) 5:6
- (b) 6:5

- (c) 15:16
- (d) 16:15

Q.36 Which of the following hardware was used by the first generation computers?

- (a) Transistors
- (b) Vacuum tubes
- (c) VLSI
- (d) Integrated circuits

Q.37 Amongst the following, which is better suited for dumping of nuclear waste?

- (a) Salt mines
- (b) Deserts
- (c) Forests
- (d) Oceans

Q.38 What is meant by the term RAM?

- (a) Memory which can only be read
- (b) Memory which can only be written to
- (c) Memory which is used for permanent storage
- (d) Memory which can be both read and written to

Q.39 Which of the following statements explains the concept of gross enrolment ratio?

- (a) Total number of students divided by the total population
- (b) Total number of enrolled students of a particular age group divided by total population of that age group
- (c) Total number of students divided by the total number of children not admitted to the institution

(d) Total number of students not admitted to the institution divided by the total number children of that age-group

Q.40 Which discipline has the highest percentage of enrolment in the higher education of India?

- (a) Arts
- (b) Science
- (c) Commerce
- (d) Technology and Engineering

Q.41 Below are given two columns. Column - A presents the stream of courses and column - B presents the name of courses. Match the two columns

Column- A
(Stream)

Column-B
(Name of courses)

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) Professional | (i) Engineering Architecture |
| (b) Academic | (ii) Carpentering, Sewing |
| (c) Technical | (iii) Medicine, Law |
| (d) Skill Based | (iv) Arts, Commerce |

Choose your answer from the options given below :

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

Q.42 Which of the following is an address that specifies the location of a web page?

- (a) URL
- (b) DNS
- (c) HTML
- (d) HTTP

Q.43 Which of the following mobile payment application is developed by the National Payments Corporation of India based on UPI?

- (a) MYGOV
- (b) BHIM
- (c) UMANG
- (d) PhonePe

Q.44 Which of the following is considered as a Secondary air Pollutant?

- (a) Nitric oxide
- (b) Ozone
- (c) Sulphur dioxide
- (d) Carbon monoxide

Q.45 Which of the following are features of Paris Agreement?

- (a) The agreement focuses on mitigation measures for environmental pollution
- (b) The agreement recognizes the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities
- (c) Paris agreement pertains to 2020 climate actions

Select the correct answer:

- (1) (a) and (b) only

- (2) (a), (b) and (c)
- (3) (b) and (c) only
- (4) (a) and (c) only

Q.46 Computer uses which number system to store data and perform calculations

- (a) Binary
- (b) Octal
- (c) Decimal
- (d) Hexadecimal

Q.47 Which of the following indicate the pillars of learning contained in the UNESCO Report, 1996, "Learning the Treasure Within".

- (a) Learning to know
- (b) Learning to be
- (c) Learning to learn
- (d) Learning to understand
- (e) Learning to live together

Choose your answer from the options given below:

- (1) (a), (b), (c) and (d)
- (2) (a), (c), (d) and (e)
- (3) (b), (c), (d) and (e)
- (4) (a), (b), (c) and (e)

Q.48 Generally who is the visitor of central universities of India?

- (a) Prime Minister of India

- (b) Minister, MHRD
- (c) President of India
- (d) UGC Chairman

Q.49 Indian government's target for share of renewable energy in the total installed capacity of electric power in India by the year 2030 is

- (a) 20%
- (b) 30%
- (c) 40%
- (d) 50%

Q.50 The long term effect of cutting down of trees in large areas of rain forests is

- (a) Increased rain fall in those areas
- (b) Decreased rain fall in those areas
- (c) Increase in wind speeds in those areas
- (d) Increased rate of soil erosion in those areas