UGC NET Paper-1 - Previous Years Question Papers

In any UGC NET exam, you will find large number of questions appearing from previous papers. So whatever sources/books/websites/coaching you are preparing from, going through previous papers is a MUST.

So, how to make best use of these question papers? Start solving papers one by on. While solving each question, try to understand the "entire concept" not just the given "question". For example, if question is:

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

Now do not just look for the Answer (Option C)? Also find out, what exactly are these terms? What does each term mean and what all is included in its description? Do not just solve the particular question…Learn the Concept…Questions will not repeat in next exam…Concepts will repeat…You should be equipped to handle any question on career, just because you did one question.

Please mind it that, it will take time. May be 8-10 hours for each paper…. But if you attempt all previous years' papers with this approach, no one can stop you from getting very good score in UGC NET.

Human Peritus courses have been designed with this approach only. By doing it over the years, we have reached a stage, where consistently more than 85-90% of questions in the exam, are from our course. Check the website of HUMAN PERITUS, to understand how thousands of students are clearing UGC NET with us.

If you have something else on your mind, you may connect with our team.

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All the Best.

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UGC NET Dec 2020 and June 2021 24th November Morning Shift

1.) Study the given table carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Number (N) of candidates (in lakhs) appearing for a University Entrance examination from four different states (A, B, C, D) and the percentage (P) of candidates clearing the same over the years are provided in the table below:

State	A		B		C		D	
Year	N	P (%)	N	P (%)	N	P (%)	N	P (%)
2016	2.31	32	1.64	42	2.60	46	3.3	29
2017	2.02	44	1.72	41	2.45	36	3.1	32
2018	1.98	39	2.02	37	2.20	33	2.9	31
2019	1.85	28	2.10	43	2.50	42	2.7	34
2020	2.20	33	1.90	46	2.55	30	3.0	35

Question: Find out the total number of students who have cleared the entrance exam from 2016 to 2020 in State A.

(A) 355460

(B) 364420

(C) 360890

(D) 358660

2.) Study the given table carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Number (N) of candidates (in lakhs) appearing for a University Entrance examination from four different states (A, B, C, D) and the percentage (P) of candidates clearing the same over the years are provided in the table below:

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2020	2.20	33	1.90	46	2.55	30	3.0	35

Question: Find out the average number of students who qualified in 2020 (from all states).

(A) 84550

(B) 86770

(C) 85375

(D) 84580

3.) Study the given table carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Number (N) of candidates (in lakhs) appearing for a University Entrance examination from four different states (A, B, C, D) and the percentage (P) of candidates clearing the same over the years are provided in the table below:

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2019	1.85	28	2.10	43	2.50	42	2.7	34
2020	2.20	33	1.90	46	2.55	30	3.0	35

Question: Find out the difference between the total number of students who qualified in 2017 and the total number of students who qualified in 2018 (from all states):
(A) 31750
(B) 31880
(C) 32220
(D) 32340

4.) Study the given table carefully and answer the questions that follow.
Number (N) of candidates (in lakhs) appearing for a University Entrance examination from four different states (A, B, C, D) and the percentage (P) of candidates clearing the same over the years are provided in the table below:

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2018	1.98	39	2.02	37	2.20	33	2.9	31
2019	1.85	28	2.10	43	2.50	42	2.7	34
2020	2.20	33	1.90	46	2.55	30	3.0	35

Question: In which year did the highest number of candidates clear the entrance exam from State B?
(A) 2019
(B) 2020
(C) 2016
(D) 2018

5.) Study the given table carefully and answer the questions that follow.
Number (N) of candidates (in lakhs) appearing for a University Entrance examination from four different states (A, B, C, D) and the percentage (P) of candidates clearing the same over the years are provided in the table below:

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2019	1.85	28	2.10	43	2.50	42	2.7	34
2020	2.20	33	1.90	46	2.55	30	3.0	35

Question: Find out the average number of non-qualified candidates in 2019 (from all states).
(A) 135320
(B) 144025

(C) 137270
(D) 139870

6.) What is the name for the technique which uses images that are often more evocative than words, and more precise and potent in triggering a wide range of associations and thinking?
(A) Brainstorming
(B) Story boarding
(C) Synectics
(D) Mind-mapping

7.) The satellite used for the transmission and telecast of SWAYAMPRABHA is called
(A) EDUSAT Satellite
(B) GSAT-15 Satellite
(C) GSAT-3 Satellite
(D) SP-EDU-15 Satellite

8.) Given below are two statements
Statement I: Personal competencies determine how we manage ourselves
Statement II: Social competencies determine how we handle relationships
In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

9.) Match List I with List II
List I
Thinking Hat System
A. White Hat
B. Red Hat
C. Black Hat
D. Green Hat
List II
 Concepts and Ideas
I. Judgement and caution-the logical negative
II. Data gathering-facts, figures, information needs and gaps
 III. Provocations, alternatives and creativity-proposals
IV. Intuition and
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) A -III , B -II , C -IV , D -I
(B) A -II , B -IV , C -I , D -III
(C) A -IV , B -I , C -III , D -II
(D) A -I , B -III , C -II , D -IV

10.) Which of the following are in the "Six Thinking Hats System", a form of parallel thinking?
A. Brown Hat
B. White Hat
C. Violet Hat
D. Red Hat
E. Black Hat
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) A, B and C only
(B) B, C and D only
(C) C, D and E only
(D) B, D and E only

11.) An extraneous variable is also known as
(A) Artifact
(B) Dependent variable
(C) Intervener
(D) Contiguous factor

12.) Which of the following are advantages of observation as a tool of data collection?
A. Observation takes place only in natural settings
B. Observation methods demand the active participation of subjects in the programme
C. Observations are known for directness
D. Artificiality can be minimised in observational studies
E. Recording devices can be used in observational studies for accuracy
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) A, B and C only
(B) B, C and D only
(C) C, D and E only
(D) A, B and E only

13.) The characteristics of a normal distribution curve are:
A. It reflects an asymmetrical distribution
B. It is bell-shaped
C. It does not show standard deviations
D. The mean, mode and median coincide at the centre of the distribution
E. The curve is based on an infinite number of observations
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) A, B and C only
(B) B, C and D only
(C) C, D and E only
(D) B, D and E only

14.) Given below are two statements
Statement I: A variable measured at the nominal level can be used in higher-level statistics if it is converted into another form.
Statement II: The result of the conversion process is called dummy variable.

In light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

15.) Match List I with List II
List I
Types of Design
A. Solomon Four Group Design
B. Post-test only Control Group Design
C. One-shot Case Study
D. Correlational Design
List II
Characteristics
I. It is a cross-sectional design
II. Contains an additional set of control and experimental groups
III. Omits the pre-tested groups altogether
IV. Observation of a single group at one point of time to observe the change
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) A -I , B -II , C -III , D -IV
(B) A -II , B -III , C -IV , D -I
(C) A -III , B -IV , C -I , D -II
(D) A -IV , B -I , C -II , D -III

16.) The dynamics of classroom interaction can be effectively managed through
(A) Verbosity
(B) Language complexity
(C) Interpreting perceived meanings
(D) Repetitive symbolism

17.) Which of the following are myths about communication?
A. Good communicators are born, not made
B. Stage fright is not a communication apprehension
C. Communication skills have nothing to do with relationships
D. Communication has its own barriers
E. Practice leads to the right habits of communication
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) A, B and C only
(B) B, C and D only
(C) C, D and E only
(D) A, D and E only

18.) Given below are two statements
Statement I: One's perceptions and beliefs are the basis of generalisation in communication
Statement II: Generalisations of the environment develop through experiences.

In light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

19.) According to Robbins et al, the sequence of barriers to effective communication in an organisation is
A. Language
B. Emotions
C. Selective perception
D. Information load
E. Filtering
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) A, B, D, E, C
(B) B, C, D, A, E
(C) D, A, E, C, B
(D) E, C, D, B, A

20.) Match List I with List II
List I
Elements of Effective Communication
A. Common frame of reference
B. Congruence
C. Language relevance
D. Compatible environment
List II
Description
I. Communications with people of similar background
II. Use of understandable language
III. Messages of common interest between encoder and decoder
IV. Compatibility between the receiver and the sender
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) A -III , B -IV , C -I , D -II
(B) A -IV , B -III , C -II , D -I
(C) A -I , B -II , C -III , D -IV
(D) A -II , B -III , C -IV , D -I

21.) What number comes next in this sequence?
6, 4, 2.5, 1.5, ?
(A) 1
(B) 0.5
(C) -0.5
(D) -1

22.) How tall is a tree that is 6 meters shorter than a wall that is seven times higher than the tree?
(A) 7 meters
(B) 2 meters
(C) 1.25 meters
(D) 1 meters

23.) If the selling price of ₹ 24 results in a discount of 20% on the list price, what selling price would result in a 30% discount on list price?
(A) 21
(B) 27
(C) 20
(D) 18

24.) Given below are two statements
Statement I: The number 89325324 is divisible by 66.
Statement II: The set of natural numbers is also called the set of whole numbers.
In light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

25.) Which of the following statements are correct?
A. If A's speed is more than B's speed, then to travel the same distance, A will take more time than B
B. Two speeds, 1500 m/min and 90 km/hr are equal
C. By walking at a speed of 18 km/hr, the distance covered in 2 minutes and 30 seconds is 750 meters
Choose the correct answer from the options given below
(A) A and B only
(B) B and C only
(C) A and C only
(D) C only

26.) Match List I with List II
List I
A. If 'A' is True
B. If 'E' is True
C. If 'T' is False
D. If 'O' is False
List II
I. 'E' is True; 'O' is True
II. 'O' is False; 'E' is False
III. 'A' is False; 'T' is False
IV. 'E' is False; 'T' is True
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) A -IV , B -II , C -III , D -I
(B) A -III , B -I , C -II , D -IV

(C) A -II , B -III , C -I , D -IV
(D) A -I , B -II , C -III , D -IV

27.) Match List I with List II
List I
A. Ashrayāsiddha
B. Svarupāsiddha
C. Vyapyatvasiddha
D. Anupasamhari
List II
I. Sound is eternal because it is visible
II. All real are momentory; sound is real; sound is momentory
III. All objects are eternal because they are knowable
IV. Sky lotus is fragrant because it belongs to the class of lotus
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) A -III , B -II , C -IV , D -I
(B) A -II , B -IV , C -I , D -III
(C) A -IV , B -I , C -II , D -III
(D) A -I , B -III , C -II , D -IV

28.) Name the fallacy committed in the argument below
"All men who understand women are potentially perfect husbands.
All potentially perfect husbands are men of infinite patience.
Therefore, some men of infinite patience are men who understand women."
(A) Illicit major
(B) Undistributed middle
(C) Existential fallacy
(D) Exclusive premises

29.) The middle term of the inference is related to the major term neither as a cause nor as an effect but because they are uniformly related to each other in our experience, is known as:
(A) Purvavat
(B) Sheshavat
(C) Samanyatodrshta
(D) Pakshdharmata

30.) Pick the correct option to represent the given argument
All artists are egoists
Some artists are paupers
Therefore, some paupers are egoists
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) A II - I figure
(B) A II - II figure
(C) A II - III figure
(D) A II - IV figure

31.) What is the World Wide Web (www)?
(A) Collection of webpages stored on websites
(B) Interconnected networks
(C) Hypertext processor
(D) Web browser

32.) What is Ethernet?
(A) A protocol used by many wired LAN's.
(B) A protocol used for address translation
(C) A security protocol
(D) A collision-detection protocol

33.) Match List I with List II
List I
A. System Software
B. Application Software
C. Security Software
D. Embedded Software
List II
 I. Library Management System
 II. Firewall
III. Compiler
IV. Automatic fridge
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) A -I , B -III , C -IV , D -II
(B) A -II , B -IV , C -I , D -III
(C) A -III , B -IV , C -I , D -II
(D) A -III , B -I , C -II , D -IV

34.) Given below are two statements
Statement I: DVDs use a single spiral 'track' to store data working from the centre to the edge.
Statement II: DVDs are Read-only devices
In light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

35.) Which of the following statements are true?
A. Simplex data transmission is in two-directions only
B. Half-duplex data transmission is in both directions but not at the same time
C. Full-duplex data transmission is in both directions simultaneously
D. Serial data transmission is when data is sent, 8 bit at a time, over a single wire
E. Parallel data transmission is when one bit of data is sent down over a single wire
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) A, B and C only

(B) C, D and E only

(C) C and D only

(D) B and C only

36.) In agricultural regions, groundwater can have significant concentrations of which pollutant?

(A) Lead

(B) Cadmium

(C) Selenium

(D) Nitrate

37.) Which of the following types of power plants provide electricity consistently running 24 hrs per day, 7 days a week?

(A) Geothermal

(B) Solar

(C) Wind

(D) Hydro

38.) Which of the following Green House bases were the target gases whose emission was to be covered under the first

commitment period of the Kyoto protocol?

A. SO_2

B. CO_2

C. N_2O

D. NH_3

E. CH_4

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) A, B, C and D only

(B) A, B and C only

(C) B, C, D and E only

(D) B, C and E only

39.) In India, according to Niti Ayog's SDG Index (2019-2020), which is the best performing state on SDG-9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure)

(A) Kerala

(B) Gujrat

(C) Karnataka

(D) Telangana

 and B

40.) Identify the correct sequence of wind energy potential at 100 m above ground level in decreasing order

A. Karnataka

B. Andhra Pradesh

C. Gujarat

D. Tamil Nadu

E. Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) A>B>C>E>D
(B) D>C>A>B>E
(C) C>A>B>D>E
(D) C>E>B>D>A

41.) Match List I with List II
List I
A. Lay down standards of legal education
B. Maintaining the quality of technical education
C. Maintenance of standards in teacher education
D. Access to quality and affordable medical education
List II
I. NCTE
II. AICTE
III. NMC
IV. BCI
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) A -IV , B -II , C -I , D -III
(B) A -I , B -II , C -IV , D -III
(C) A -II , B -III , C -IV , D -I
(D) A -III , B -IV , C -I , D -II

42.) University of the ancient period which has been declared by UNESCO as a heritage site is:
A. Mithila
B. Vallabhi
C. Pushpagiri
D. Takshashila
E. Nalanda
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) A and B only
(B) B and C only
(C) C and D only
(D) D and E only

43.) The first education commission in Independent India is:
(A) Secondary Education Commission
(B) The Education Commission
(C) University Education Commission
(D) National Knowledge Commission

44.) Gender Parity Index in higher education in India is:
(A) 1
(B) 1.1
(C) 0.99
(D) 0.98

ANS. NA

45.) Which of the following are Central Universities?
A. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University
B. Jamia Millia Islamia
C. Panjab University
D. Punjabi University
E. University of Mumbai
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) A and B only
(B) B and C only
(C) C and E only
(D) C and D only
ANS. NA

46.) Read the given passage and answer the following questions.
Despite the fact that social security programmes in India are not responses to structural adjustment but have a long history of their own. Social expenditure in India is nevertheless particularly vulnerable to budget cuts. The social sector is a major spending area of the government, comprising poverty reduction interventions, health, education, nutrition, social assistance and social welfare. Most departments of government are in some way responsible for spending under this broad head.
The sector is highly divisible, thus facilitating incremental and piecemeal reductions in real expenditure. It has a weak political constituency, dominated by technical-expert persons, which the mass of evaluative research that has historically been critical of state interventionism has further weakened. Such work has been put to uses other than those originally intended - not to reform the sector but as justification to abolish major components of it entirely. However, since 1991, social sector expenditure has not declined as much as had been anticipated. Despite, or because of, its departmental pervasiveness, it is an extremely-perhaps uncuttable-low proportion of GNP: 2.4 per cent as compared with 6.5 per cent in Malaysia, 12.2 per cent in Botswana and 15-25 per cent in OECD countries. Even though social sector expenditure is also flawed by spatial patchiness, conflicting time trends in expenditure levels and composition and patterns specific to each component of welfare, cuts have been widely resisted and certain Indian states have increased their current debt in order to protect social expenditure. There is, fortunately, and necessarily, speculative literature predicting, sometimes with illustrations drawn from elsewhere, the likely outcomes of cuts in various types of social expenditure. But it is far too early for these to be evidence of the actual impact on social welfare is a long-term project of several decades.

Question: Social security programmes in India encounter the issue of
(A) Direct implementation
(B) Indirect implementation
(C) Increased government intervention
(D) Structural rearrangement

47.) Read the given passage and answer the following questions.
Despite the fact that social security programmes in India are not responses to structural adjustment but have a long history of their own. Social expenditure in India is nevertheless particularly vulnerable to

budget cuts. The social sector is a major spending area of the government, comprising poverty reduction interventions, health, education, nutrition, social assistance and social welfare. Most departments of government are in some way responsible for spending under this broad head.

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Question: The government spending on poverty reduction programmes suffers from
(A) High demand from prospective beneficiaries
(B) Too many divisible allocations
(C) Down-sized expenditure in real terms
(D) Several social welfare programmes competing for funds

48.) Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

Despite the fact that social security programmes in India are not responses to structural adjustment but have a long history of their own. Social expenditure in India is nevertheless particularly vulnerable to budget cuts. The social sector is a major spending area of the government, comprising poverty reduction interventions, health, education, nutrition, social assistance and social welfare. Most departments of government are in some way responsible for spending under this broad head.

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Question: The expert evaluation reports are used to

(A) Reform the social welfare sector
(B) Support the government spending on social sector
(C) Strengthen the political constituency of social security
(D) Justify banishing the social security system

49.) Read the given passage and answer the following questions.
Despite the fact that social security programmes in India are not responses to structural adjustment but have a long history of their own. Social expenditure in India is nevertheless particularly vulnerable to budget cuts. The social sector is a major spending area of the government, comprising poverty reduction interventions, health, education, nutrition, social assistance and social welfare. Most departments of government are in some way responsible for spending under this broad head.
The sector is highly divisible, thus facilitating incremental and piecemeal reductions in real expenditure. It has a weak political constituency, dominated by technical-expert persons, which the mass of evaluative research that has historically been critical of state interventionism has further weakened. Such work has been put to uses other than those originally intended - not to reform the sector but as justification to abolish major components of it entirely. However, since 1991, social sector expenditure has not declined as much as had been anticipated. Despite, or because of, its departmental pervasiveness, it is an extremely-perhaps uncuttable-low proportion of GNP: 2.4 per cent as compared with 6.5 per cent in Malaysia, 12.2 per cent in Botswana and 15-25 per cent in OECD countries. Even though social sector expenditure is also flawed by spatial patchiness, conflicting time trends in expenditure levels and composition and patterns specific to each component of welfare, cuts have been widely resisted and certain Indian states have increased their current debt in order to protect social expenditure. There is, fortunately, and necessarily, speculative literature predicting, sometimes with illustrations drawn from elsewhere, the likely outcomes of cuts in various types of social expenditure. But it is far too early for these to be evidence of the actual impact on social welfare is a long-term project of several decades.

Question: The social sector in India is experiencing
(A) A vast amount of speculative literature
(B) Upward revision of budget allocations in a few specific areas
(C) Increased current debt account by certain states to protect their social security measures
(D) Change in composition and patterns of social welfare

50.) Read the given passage and answer the following questions.
Despite the fact that social security programmes in India are not responses to structural adjustment but have a long history of their own. Social expenditure in India is nevertheless particularly vulnerable to budget cuts. The social sector is a major spending area of the government, comprising poverty reduction interventions, health, education, nutrition, social assistance and social welfare. Most departments of government are in some way responsible for spending under this broad head.
The sector is highly divisible, thus facilitating incremental and piecemeal reductions in real expenditure. It has a weak political constituency, dominated by technical-expert persons, which the mass of evaluative research that has historically been critical of state interventionism has further weakened. Such work has been put to uses other than those originally intended - not to reform the sector but as justification to abolish major components of it entirely. However, since 1991, social sector expenditure has not declined as much as had been anticipated. Despite, or because of, its departmental pervasiveness, it is an extremely-perhaps uncuttable-low proportion of GNP: 2.4 per cent as compared with 6.5 per cent in Malaysia, 12.2 per cent in Botswana and 15-25 per cent in OECD countries. Even though social sector

expenditure is also flawed by spatial patchiness, conflicting time trends in expenditure levels and composition and patterns specific to each component of welfare, cuts have been widely resisted and certain Indian states have increased their current debt in order to protect social expenditure. There is, fortunately, and necessarily, speculative literature predicting, sometimes with illustrations drawn from elsewhere, the likely outcomes of cuts in various types of social expenditure. But it is far too early for these to be evidence of the actual impact on social welfare is a long-term project of several decades.

Question: The gist of the passage is that
(A) The social security system in India should be strengthened
(B) The social welfare system must be abandoned
(C) In actuality, diversification funds to areas other than social welfare are justifiable
(D) There is no evidence as to the utility of social welfare measures in India