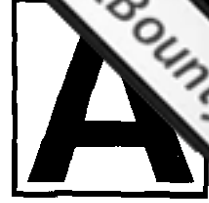


प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक 2014 Code : Q04
 प्रश्नपुस्तिका - चौकळी परीक्षा 2014



चाळणी परीक्षा दि. 29 जुन, 2014 एकूण प्रश्न : 100
 वेळ : 1 (एक) तास एकूण गुण : 200

सूचना

- (1) सदर प्रश्नपुस्तिकेत 100 अनिवार्य प्रश्न आहेत. उमेदवारांनी प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहिण्यास सुरुवात करण्यापूर्वी या प्रश्नपुस्तिकेत सर्व प्रश्न आहेत किंवा नाहीत याची खात्री करून घ्यावी. असा तसेच अन्य काही दोष आढळल्यास ही प्रश्नपुस्तिका समवेक्षकांकडून लगेच बदलून घ्यावी.
- (2) आपला परीक्षा-क्रमांक ह्या चौकोनात न विसरता बॉलपेनने लिहावा.
- (3) वर छापलेला प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक तुमच्या उत्तरपत्रिकेवर विशिष्ट जागी उत्तरपत्रिकेवरील सूचनेप्रमाणे न विसरता नमूद करावा.
- (4) (अ) या प्रश्नपुस्तिकेतील प्रत्येक प्रश्नाला 4 पर्यायी उत्तरे सुचविली असून त्यांना 1, 2, 3 आणि 4 असे क्रमांक दिलेले आहेत. त्या चार उत्तरांपैकी सर्वात योग्य उत्तराचा क्रमांक उत्तरपत्रिकेवरील सूचनेप्रमाणे तुमच्या उत्तरपत्रिकेवर नमूद करावा. अशा प्रकारे उत्तरपत्रिकेवर उत्तरक्रमांक नमूद करताना तो संबंधित प्रश्नक्रमांकासमोर छायांकित करून दर्शविला जाईल याची काळजी घ्यावी. ह्याकरिता फक्त काळ्या शाईचे बॉलपेन वापरावे, पेन्सिल वा शाईचे पेन वापरू नये.
- (ब) आयोगाने ज्या विषयासाठी मराठी बरोबर इंग्रजी माध्यम विहित केलेले आहे. त्या विषयाचा प्रत्येक प्रश्न मराठी बरोबर इंग्रजी भाषेत देखील छापण्यात आला आहे. त्यामधील इंग्रजीतील किंवा मराठीतील प्रश्नामध्ये मुद्रणदोषांमुळे अथवा अन्य कारणांमुळे विसंगती निर्माण झाल्याची शंका आल्यास, उमेदवाराने संबंधित प्रश्न पर्यायी भाषेतील प्रश्नाशी ताडून पहावा.
- (5) सर्व प्रश्नांना समान गुण आहेत. यास्तव सर्व प्रश्नांची उत्तरे द्यावीत. घाईमुळे चुका होणार नाहीत याची दक्षता घेऊनच शक्य तितक्या वेगाने प्रश्न सोडवावेत. क्रमाने प्रश्न सोडविणे श्रेयस्कर आहे पण एखादा प्रश्न कठीण वाटल्यास त्यावर वेळ न घालविता पुढील प्रश्नाकडे वळावे. अशा प्रकारे शेवटच्या प्रश्नापर्यंत पोहोचल्यानंतर वेळ शिल्लक राहिल्यास कठीण म्हणून वगळलेल्या प्रश्नांकडे परतणे सोईस्कर ठरेल.
- (6) उत्तरपत्रिकेत एकदा नमूद केलेले उत्तर खोडता येणार नाही. नमूद केलेले उत्तर खोडून नव्याने उत्तर दिल्यास ते तपासले जाणार नाही.
- (7) प्रस्तुत परीक्षेच्या उत्तरपत्रिकांचे मूल्यांकन करताना उमेदवारांच्या उत्तरपत्रिकेतील योग्य उत्तरांचा गुण दिले जातील. तसेच “उमेदवाराने वस्तुनिष्ठ बहुपर्यायी स्वरूपाच्या प्रश्नांची दिलेल्या चार उत्तरांपैकी सर्वात योग्य उत्तरेच उत्तरपत्रिकेत नमूद करावीत. अन्यथा त्यांच्या उत्तरपत्रिकेत सोडविलेल्या प्रत्येक चार चुकीच्या उत्तरांसाठी एका प्रश्नाचे गुण वजा करण्यात येतील”.

ताकीद

ह्या प्रश्नपत्रिकेसाठी आयोगाने विहित केलेली वेळ संपेपर्यंत ही प्रश्नपुस्तिका आयोगाची मालमत्ता असून ती परीक्षाकक्षात उमेदवाराला परीक्षेसाठी वापरण्यास देण्यात येत आहे. ही वेळ संपेपर्यंत सदर प्रश्नपुस्तिकेची प्रत/प्रती, किंवा सदर प्रश्नपुस्तिकेतील काही आशय कोणत्याही स्वरूपात प्रत्यक्ष वा अप्रत्यक्षपणे कोणत्याही व्यक्तीस पुरविणे, तसेच प्रसिद्ध करणे हा गुन्हा असून अशी कृती करणाऱ्या व्यक्तीवर शासनाने जारी केलेल्या “परीक्षांमध्ये होणाऱ्या गैरप्रकारांना प्रतिबंध करण्याबाबतचा अधिनियम-82” यातील तरतुदीनुसार तसेच प्रचलित कायद्याच्या तरतुदीनुसार कारवाई करण्यात येईल व दोषी व्यक्ती कमाल एक वर्षाच्या कारावासाच्या आणि/किंवा रुपये एक हजार रकमेच्या दंडाच्या शिक्षेस पात्र होईल.

तसेच ह्या प्रश्नपत्रिकेसाठी विहित केलेली वेळ संपण्याआधी ही प्रश्नपुस्तिका अनधिकृतपणे बाळगणे हा सुद्धा गुन्हा असून तसे करणारी व्यक्ती आयोगाच्या कर्मचारीवृंदापैकी, तसेच परीक्षेच्या पर्यवेक्षकीयवृंदापैकी असली तरीही अशा व्यक्तीविरुद्ध उक्त अधिनियमानुसार कारवाई करण्यात येईल व दोषी व्यक्ती शिक्षेस पात्र होईल.

पुढील सूचना प्रश्नपुस्तिकेच्या अंतिम पृष्ठावर पहा.

पर्यवेक्षकांच्या सूचनेनुसार

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कच्च्या कामासाठी जागा / SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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1. नाशिकचे कलेक्टर जॅक्सन यांच्या खुनात खालीलपैकी कोणत्या क्रांतिकारकांना फाशी देण्यात आली ?

- अ. अनंत कान्हेरे
- ब. विनायक देशपांडे
- क. कृष्णाजी कर्वे
- ड. विनायक आपटे

पर्याय :

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| (1) फक्त अ | (2) फक्त अ आणि ब |
| (3) फक्त अ, ब आणि क | (4) फक्त अ, ब, क आणि ड |

Who from amongst the following revolutionaries were hanged for the murder of Jackson, the Collector of Nasik ?

- a. Anant Kanhere
- b. Vinayak Deshpande
- c. Krishnaji Karve
- d. Vinayak Apte

Options :

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

2. सतीच्या चालीचे वर्णन “शास्त्राच्या समतीने केलेला खून”, असे कोणी केले आहे ?

- (1) विल्यम बेंटिंक
- (2) महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले
- (3) राजा राममोहन रॉय
- (4) पंडित ईश्वरचंद्र विद्यासागर

Who described the custom of ‘Sati’ as “murder approved by shastras” ?

- (1) William Bentinck
- (2) Mahatma Jyotiba Phule
- (3) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (4) Pandit Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar

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3. जोड़्या लावा :

राज्य

व्याघ्र प्रकल्प

अ. कर्नाटक

I. कान्हा

ब. छत्तीसगड

II. दूदवा

क. उत्तर प्रदेश

III. इंद्रावती

ड. मध्य प्रदेश

IV. बंदीपूर

अ ब क ड

(1) IV III II I

(2) III IV II I

(3) I II III IV

(4) II I IV III

Match the following :

*State**Tiger Reserve*

A. Karnataka

I. Kanha

B. Chhattisgarh

II. Dudwa

C. Uttar Pradesh

III. Indravati

D. Madhya Pradesh

IV. Bandipur

A B C D

(1) IV III II I

(2) III IV II I

(3) I II III IV

(4) II I IV III

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4. जोड़या लावा :

जनगणना वर्ष

भारतातील स्त्री-पुरुष प्रमाण
(स्त्रिया प्रति 1000 पुरुष)

अ. 1901	I. 934
ब. 1951	II. 972
क. 1981	III. 946
ड. 2001	IV. 933

	अ	ब	क	ड
(1)	II	III	I	IV
(2)	IV	I	III	II
(3)	II	I	III	IV
(4)	I	II	III	IV

Match the following :

Census year	Sex ratio in India (females per 1000 males)
A. 1901	I. 934
B. 1951	II. 972
C. 1981	III. 946
D. 2001	IV. 933

	A	B	C	D
(1)	II	III	I	IV
(2)	IV	I	III	II
(3)	II	I	III	IV
(4)	I	II	III	IV

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5. खालील जोड्या जुळवा :

अ

(घटनादुरुस्ती)

- अ. 42 वी घटनादुरुस्ती
 ब. 44 वी घटनादुरुस्ती
 क. 73 वी घटनादुरुस्ती
 ड. 92 वी घटनादुरुस्ती

ब

(तरतुदी)

- I. बोडो, मैथिली भाषेचा सामावेश
 II. पंचायत राज
 III. मूलभूत कर्तव्ये
 IV. मालमत्तेचा हक्क निष्कासीत

अ ब क ड

- (1) I II III IV
 (2) II III IV I
 (3) III IV II I
 (4) IV I III II

Match the following pairs :

A

(Amendment)

- A. 42nd Amendment
 B. 44th Amendment
 C. 73rd Amendment
 D. 92nd Amendment

B

(Provision)

- I. Inclusion of Bodo, Maithili language
 II. Panchayat Raj
 III. Fundamental Duties
 IV. Right to Property abolished

A B C D

- (1) I II III IV
 (2) II III IV I
 (3) III IV II I
 (4) IV I III II

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6. दारिद्र्य रेषेखालील महिलांची आरोग्य तपासणी करण्यासाठी खालीलपैकी कोणती योजना सुरु करण्यात आली ?

- (1) आशा योजना
- (2) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आरोग्य मिशन
- (3) जननी सुरक्षा योजना
- (4) स्वशक्ती योजना

Which of the following schemes was started for the medical check-up of the women below poverty line ?

- (1) Asha Scheme
- (2) National Rural Health Mission
- (3) Janani Security Scheme
- (4) Self-power Scheme

7. खालील विधाने पहा :

- अ. भारत हे लोकशाही गणराज्य आहे कारण राज्याचा सर्वोच्च प्रमुख लोकांकडून निवडला जातो.
- ब. भारत हे लोकशाही गणराज्य आहे कारण येथे संसद सर्वश्रेष्ठ आहे.

वरीलपैकी कोणते/ती विधान/ने बरोबर आहे/त ?

- (1) फक्त अ
- (2) फक्त ब
- (3) अ आणि ब
- (4) यापैकी नाही

Consider the following statements :

- a. India is a democratic republic, because the head of the state is elected by the people.
- b. India is a democratic republic, because there is a parliamentary supremacy.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (1) Only a
- (2) Only b
- (3) a and b
- (4) None of these

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8. खालील जोड्या जुळवा :

अ

ब

(घटनात्मक वैशिष्ट्ये)

(स्रोत)

- अ. कायद्याचे राज्य
 ब. मार्गदर्शक तत्त्वे
 क. समवर्ती सूची
 ड. मूलभूत कर्तव्ये

- I. रशियाची राज्यघटना
 II. इंग्लंडची राज्यघटना
 III. आयरिश राज्यघटना
 IV. ऑस्ट्रेलियाची राज्यघटना

अ ब क ड

- (1) I II III IV
 (2) II III IV I
 (3) III IV I II
 (4) IV I II III

Match the following pairs :

A

B

(Constitutional features)

(Sources)

- A. Rule of law
 B. Directive Principles
 C. Concurrent List
 D. Fundamental Duties

- I. Russian Constitution
 II. British Constitution
 III. Irish Constitution
 IV. Australian Constitution

A B C D

- (1) I II III IV
 (2) II III IV I
 (3) III IV I II
 (4) IV I II III

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9. खालील जोड्या जुळवा :

अ		ब	
अ.	सिक्कीम	I.	22 वे राज्य
ब.	मिझोरम	II.	23 वे राज्य
क.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	III.	24 वे राज्य
ड.	गोवा	IV.	25 वे राज्य

	अ	ब	क	ड
(1)	I	II	III	IV
(2)	II	I	IV	III
(3)	III	IV	II	I
(4)	IV	III	I	II

Match the following pairs :

A		B	
A.	Sikkim	I.	22 nd State
B.	Mizoram	II.	23 rd State
C.	Arunachal Pradesh	III.	24 th State
D.	Goa	IV.	25 th State

	A	B	C	D
(1)	I	II	III	IV
(2)	II	I	IV	III
(3)	III	IV	II	I
(4)	IV	III	I	II

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10. भारतातील भांडवली खात्यावरील रुपयाचा पूर्ण परिवर्तनीयतेचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी खालीलपैकी कोणती समिती नेमण्यात आली ?

- (1) तारापोर समिती (2) केळकर समिती
(3) नरसिंहम् समिती (4) साळवे समिती

Which of the following committees has been set up to study full convertibility of Rupee on Capital Account in India ?

- (1) Tarapore Committee (2) Kelkar Committee
(3) Narasimham Committee (4) Salve Committee

11. अंदाजपत्रकातील प्राथमिक तूट याचा अर्थ खालीलपैकी कोणता आहे ?

- अ. एकूण उत्पन्न वजा एकूण खर्च
ब. महसूली उत्पन्न वजा महसूली खर्च
क. वित्तीय तूट वजा कर्जावरील व्याज
ड. वरीलपैकी सर्व

वरीलपैकी कोणते/ती विधान/ने बरोबर आहे/त ?

- (1) फक्त अ (2) फक्त अ आणि ब
(3) फक्त ड (4) फक्त क

What is the meaning of the term Primary Deficit of the budget ?

- a. Total income less total expenditure
b. Revenue income less revenue expenditure
c. Fiscal deficit minus interest on debts
d. All of the above

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

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

12. मधुमेह, कुपोषण (उपासमार) व दीर्घकालीन दारूच्या व्यसनाने मज्जातंतुवर परिणाम होतो. तो खालीलपैकी कोणत्या विटामिन मुळे नियंत्रणात येऊ शकतो ?

- (1) विटॅमिन B₆ (2) विटॅमिन B₉ (फौलिक आम्ल)
(3) विटॅमिन B₁₂ (4) विटॅमिन C

Diabetes, malnutrition and chronic alcoholism can cause nervous disorders. It can be controlled by which of the following vitamins ?

- (1) Vitamin B₆ (2) Vitamin B₉ (Folic Acid)
(3) Vitamin B₁₂ (4) Vitamin C

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13. बदल अ :- अवायुजिवी जिवाणू प्राण्यांच्या शेणाचे जैववायूत रूपांतर करतात.

बदल ब :- आपण जैववायू इंधन म्हणून जाळतो.

खालीलपैकी कोणते वाक्य बरोबर आहे ?

- (1) बदल अ, हा रासायनिक बदल आहे.
- (2) बदल अ, हा रासायनिक व बदल ब हा भौतिक बदल आहे.
- (3) दोन्ही बदल रासायनिक बदल आहेत.
- (4) दोन्ही बदल भौतिक बदल आहेत.

Change A :- Anaerobic bacteria digest animal waste and produce biogas.

Change B :- The biogas is burnt as fuel.

Which of the following statements is true ?

- (1) Change A is chemical change.
- (2) Change A is chemical change and Change B is physical change.
- (3) Both, A and B are chemical changes.
- (4) Both, A and B are physical changes.

14. साहित्य अकादमी पुरस्कारांच्या संदर्भात सूची "अ" व सूची "ब" मधील जोड्या जुळवा :

अ (व्यक्ती)		ब (पुरस्कार वर्ष)	
अ.	श्याम मनोहर	I.	2011
ब.	वसंत डहाके	II.	2009
क.	अशोक केळकर	III.	2010
ड.	माणिक गोडघाटे (ग्रेस)	IV.	2008

- | | अ | ब | क | ड |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| (1) | I | II | III | IV |
| (2) | IV | II | III | I |
| (3) | III | I | II | IV |
| (4) | II | III | IV | I |

Match the List "A" with List "B" with reference to Sahitya Academy Awards :

A (Person)		B (Award Year)	
A.	Shyam Manohar	I.	2011
B.	Vasant Dahake	II.	2009
C.	Ashok Kelkar	III.	2010
D.	Manik Godghate (Grace)	IV.	2008

- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| (1) | I | II | III | IV |
| (2) | IV | II | III | I |
| (3) | III | I | II | IV |
| (4) | II | III | IV | I |

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15. भारतामध्ये 'पाणीवाले बाबा' म्हणून कोणाला ओळखले जाते ?

- (1) डॉ. करण सिंह
- (2) डॉ. राजेंद्र सिंह
- (3) मिल्खा सिंह
- (4) तोमर सिंह

Who is known as 'Paniwale Baba' in India ?

- (1) Dr. Karan Singh
- (2) Dr. Rajendra Singh
- (3) Milkha Singh
- (4) Tomar Singh

16. सोनाली व मोनाली या दोघी बहिणी आहेत. सोनाली ही मोनाली पेक्षा 4 वर्षांनी मोठी आहे. दोन्हीच्या जन्म तारखा व महिने एकसारखे आहेत. मोनालीचा जन्म सोमवार 1 जुलै 1996 रोजीचा असल्यास सोनालीचा जन्मवार कोणता ?

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (1) शुक्रवार | (2) मंगळवार |
| (3) बुधवार | (4) गुरुवार |

Sonali and Monali are two sisters. Sonali is senior to Monali by four years. Both have the same date and month of birth. Monali was born on Monday, the first of July 1996. On which week-day was Sonali born ?

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (1) Friday | (2) Tuesday |
| (3) Wednesday | (4) Thursday |

17. घटक चाचणीमध्ये सोनाक्षीला गणितामध्ये मिळालेले गुण इतिहासापेक्षा जास्त आहे पण भूगोलापेक्षा नाहीत. विज्ञानामध्ये मिळालेले गुण इतिहासापेक्षा जास्त पण गणितापेक्षा कमी आहेत आणि इंग्रजीचे गुण भूगोलापेक्षा कमी आहेत. तर सर्वात कमी गुण कोणत्या विषयाला आहेत ?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| (1) इतिहास | (2) इंग्रजी |
| (3) विज्ञान | (4) माहिती अपूर्ण |

In a unit test, Sonakshi's marks in Mathematics are more than her marks in History but not more than her marks in Geography. Her marks in Science are more than her marks in History but less than in Mathematics and her marks in English are less than in Geography. In which subject did she score the lowest ?

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| (1) History | (2) English |
| (3) Science | (4) Data Inadequate |

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18. प्रश्नचिन्हांच्या जागी येणारा योग्य पर्याय निवडा.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 3 \text{ (242) } 2 \\ 5 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 4 \text{ (338) } 3 \\ 1 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 2 \text{ (?) } 2 \\ 2 \end{array} \end{array}$$

- (1) 164 (2) 150 (3) 250 (4) 162

Choose the correct alternative in place of question mark.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 3 \text{ (242) } 2 \\ 5 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 4 \text{ (338) } 3 \\ 1 \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 2 \text{ (?) } 2 \\ 2 \end{array} \end{array}$$

- (1) 164 (2) 150 (3) 250 (4) 162

19. प्रश्नचिन्हांच्या जागी कोणती संख्या येईल ?

$$926 : 24$$

$$799 : 72$$

$$956 : ?$$

- (1) 51 (2) 42 (3) 24 (4) 52

What number should replace the question mark ?

$$926 : 24$$

$$799 : 72$$

$$956 : ?$$

- (1) 51 (2) 42 (3) 24 (4) 52

20. पहिल्या दोन पदांमध्ये जो संबंध आहे, तोच संबंध तिसऱ्या आणि चौथ्या पदांमध्ये आहे. प्रश्नार्थक चिन्हाच्या ठिकाणी योग्य पर्याय निवडा.

$$4 : 80 :: 5 : ?$$

- (1) 120 (2) 160
(3) 150 (4) 140

The relation between the 3rd and 4th terms is the same as in between the first two terms. Select proper alternative in place of question mark.

$$4 : 80 :: 5 : ?$$

- (1) 120 (2) 160
(3) 150 (4) 140

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21. सोबतच्या आकृतीमधील लपलेला भाग कोणता ? योग्य पर्याय निवडा.

11	10	4	23	17
18	12	6	5	24
25	19	13	7	1
2	21			8
9	3			15

16	14
22	20

(1)

20	14
16	22

(2)

20	22
14	16

(3)

20	14
22	16

(4)

Which is the missing section in the given figure ? Select proper alternative.

11	10	4	23	17
18	12	6	5	24
25	19	13	7	1
2	21			8
9	3			15

16	14
22	20

(1)

20	14
16	22

(2)

20	22
14	16

(3)

20	14
22	16

(4)

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22. दिलेल्या संख्यामालेत प्रश्नचिन्हाच्या ठिकाणी येणारे पद दिलेल्या पर्यायांमधून निवडा.

1, 3, 10, 2, 5, 29, 3, 7, ?

- (1) 74 (2) 48 (3) 61 (4) 63

Find the next term in the following series from the given alternatives.

1, 3, 10, 2, 5, 29, 3, 7, ?

- (1) 74 (2) 48 (3) 61 (4) 63

23. पहिल्या दोन पदांमध्ये जो संबंध आहे, तोच संबंध तिसऱ्या आणि चौथ्या पदांमध्ये सुद्धा आहे. तर प्रश्नचिन्हांच्या ठिकाणी येणारे पद योग्य पर्याय निवडून लिहा.

25 : 37 :: 49 : ?

- (1) 41 (2) 56 (3) 65 (4) 60

The relation between the 3rd and 4th terms is the same as in the first two terms. Choose the correct alternative out of the given alternatives, in place of the question mark.

25 : 37 :: 49 : ?

- (1) 41 (2) 56 (3) 65 (4) 60

24. एका सांकेतिक भाषेत,

'MILK ●●●●◆◆◆◆' चा अर्थ आहे 'excellent creation'

'□□X%X◆◆◆◆' चा अर्थ आहे 'original creation'

'X□□□◆◆◆◆' चा अर्थ आहे 'formality'

तर त्याच सांकेतिक भाषेत कोणत्या पर्यायाचा अर्थ 'originality' असेल ?

- (1) □□X%X◆◆◆◆ (2) □□X%X◆◆◆◆
 (3) □□X%X◆◆◆◆ (4) □□X%X◆◆◆◆

In a code language

'MILK ●●●●◆◆◆◆' means 'excellent creation'

'□□X%X◆◆◆◆' means 'original creation'

'X□□□◆◆◆◆' means 'formality'

Which of the following options means 'originality' in that code language ?

- (1) □□X%X◆◆◆◆ (2) □□X%X◆◆◆◆
 (3) □□X%X◆◆◆◆ (4) □□X%X◆◆◆◆

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25. पुढील आकृति मालिकेचे निरीक्षण करा व प्रश्नार्थक चिन्हाच्या ठिकाणी दिलेल्या पर्यायांमधून योग्य आकृति निवडा.



A



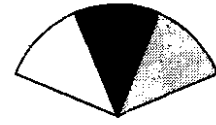
B



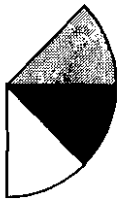
C

?

D



E



(1)



(2)

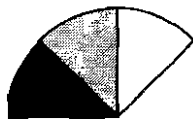


(3)



(4)

Observe the following sequence of figures and choose the correct figure from the given alternatives in place of question mark.



A



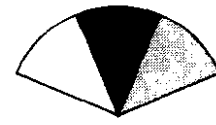
B



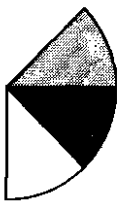
C

?

D



E



(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)

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26. What is a study based on complete enumeration known as ?

- (1) Sample survey (2) Pilot survey
(3) Census survey (4) None of the above

27. What is data collected from the R.B.I. Bulletin considered as ?

- (1) Primary data
(2) Secondary data
(3) Primary and Secondary data
(4) Neither Primary nor Secondary data

28. If the estimated value of an item is 50 and its actual value is 60, then the relative error is

- (1) -10 (2) 0.16
(3) 1.2 (4) 0.2

29. For the mid-values of class intervals given below

25, 34, 43, 52, 61, 70

the first class of the distribution is

- (1) 24.5 - 34.5 (2) 25 - 34
(3) 20 - 30 (4) 20.5 - 29.5

30. The heights of rectangles in a histogram having class intervals of equal size are proportional to

- (1) the total frequency (2) the class frequency
(3) width of class interval (4) None of the above

31. The series

Year : 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992

Production (kg) : 160 170 185 196 212 235

is categorized as

- (1) Individual series (2) Continuous series
(3) Discrete series (4) Time series

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32. Ogives for the more than type and less than type distribution intersect at

- (1) mean (2) median
(3) mode (4) origin
-

33. The arithmetic mean of two numbers is 6.5 and their geometric mean is 6. The two numbers are

- (1) 9, 6 (2) 9, 5
(3) 7, 6 (4) 4, 9
-

34. In a class of 100 students, the arithmetic mean of amount of pocket money is ₹ 35 per student per day. If the arithmetic mean is ₹ 25 for girls and ₹ 50 for boys, then number of girls in the class is

- (1) 20 (2) 30
(3) 40 (4) 60
-

35. The middle value of an ordered series is called

- (1) Second quartile
(2) Fifth decile
(3) 50th percentile
(4) All of the above
-

36. Assuming that the variance of three numbers a, b and c is 9 then the variance of numbers 5a, 5b and 5c is

- (1) 45 (2) 5/9
(3) 9/5 (4) 225
-

37. Three horses A, B and C are in a race. A is twice as likely to win as B and B is twice as likely to win as C. Probability that either B or C wins is

- (1) $\frac{1}{7}$ (2) $\frac{2}{7}$
(3) $\frac{3}{7}$ (4) $\frac{4}{7}$
-

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38. Box A contains 5 red marbles and 3 blue marbles and box B contains 3 red and 2 blue marbles. A marble is drawn at random from each box. Probability that one is red and one is blue is

- (1) $\frac{9}{40}$ (2) $\frac{19}{40}$
 (3) $\frac{1}{4}$ (4) $\frac{1}{2}$

39. If A and B are two independent events, then $P(\bar{A} \cap \bar{B})$ is equal to

- (1) $P(\bar{A})P(\bar{B})$ (2) $1 - P(A \cup B)$
 (3) $[1 - P(A)][1 - P(B)]$ (4) All of the above

40. Given that $P(A) = \frac{1}{3}$; $P(B) = \frac{1}{4}$ and $P(A/B) = \frac{1}{6}$, then the probability $P(B/A)$ is equal to

- (1) $\frac{1}{4}$ (2) $\frac{3}{4}$
 (3) $\frac{1}{8}$ (4) None of the above

41. The probability that a leap year will have 53 Sundays is

- (1) $\frac{1}{7}$ (2) $\frac{2}{7}$
 (3) $\frac{2}{53}$ (4) $\frac{52}{53}$

42. An industrial unit has three machines 1, 2 and 3 which produce the same item. Machines 1 and 2 each produces 30% of total output and machine 3 remaining 40%. Machines 1, 2 and 3 produce 2%, 3% and 3% defectives respectively. If one item is selected from the total output, given that it is defective, the probability that it is produced by machine 1 is

- (1) $\frac{1}{9}$ (2) $\frac{2}{9}$
 (3) $\frac{3}{9}$ (4) $\frac{4}{9}$

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43. Suppose mean and variance of a binomial distribution are 6 and 2 respectively. The value of probability of success is
- (1) 0 (2) 1
(3) $\frac{1}{3}$ (4) $\frac{2}{3}$
-
44. If an estimator T_n of population parameter θ converges in probability to θ as 'n' tends to infinity then T_n is said to be
- (1) Sufficient (2) Efficient
(3) Consistent (4) Unbiased
-
45. If the expected value of an estimator is not equal to its parametric function $\tau(\theta)$ then it is said to be
- (1) An unbiased estimator
(2) A consistent estimator
(3) Biased estimator
(4) None of the above
-
46. If X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n be a random sample from an infinite population, where
- $$S^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n},$$
- the unbiased estimator for the population variance is
- (1) $S^2/(n-1)$ (2) S^2/n
(3) $(n-1)S^2/n$ (4) $nS^2/(n-1)$
-
47. Let $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$ be a random sample from a Bernoulli population $p^x(1-p)^{1-x}$. A sufficient statistic for 'p' is
- (1) $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i$
(2) $\prod_{i=1}^n x_i$
(3) maximum (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)
(4) minimum (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)

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48. If the variance of an estimator attains the Cramer-Rao lower bound, then the estimator is
- (1) Sufficient (2) Most efficient
(3) Consistent (4) Admissible
-
49. A box contains 10 switches out of which θ are non-defective. To test $H_0 : \theta = 5$ v/s $H_1 : \theta = 4$, a random sample of 2 switches is drawn at random with replacement. H_0 is rejected, if both are defective. The size of the test is
- (1) $1/5$ (2) $4/5$
(3) $1/4$ (4) $3/4$
-
50. Maximum probability of type I error which an experimenter would be willing to risk is called
- (1) Significance level (2) Power of the test
(3) Confidence coefficient (4) None of the above
-
51. Neyman – Pearson lemma provides
- (1) An unbiased test
(2) A most powerful test
(3) An admissible test
(4) A minimax test
-
52. Test of hypothesis $H_0 : \mu = 70$ v/s $H_1 : \mu > 70$ leads to
- (1) One-sided lower tailed test
(2) One-sided upper tailed test
(3) Two-tailed test
(4) All of the above
-
53. In a 6×6 contingency table, the maximum value of coefficient of contingency is
- (1) $\sqrt{3}$ (2) $\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$
(3) $\sqrt{\frac{5}{6}}$ (4) $\sqrt{\frac{7}{8}}$

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54. In a regression line of Y on X, the variable X is known as
- (1) Independent variable (2) Regressor
(3) Explanatory variable (4) All of the above
-
55. For a bivariate data the regression line of Y on X is $Y = 4X + 5$ and the regression line of X on Y is $16X = Y + 128$. The correlation coefficient between X and Y is
- (1) 0.2 (2) 0.5
(3) 0.25 (4) 0.4
-
56. Multiple correlation coefficient $R_{y.12 \dots, k}$ lies in the interval.
- (1) (0, 1) (2) (-1, 1)
(3) $(-\infty, \infty)$ (4) (0, ∞)
-
57. If ρ is the simple correlation coefficient, the quantity ρ^2 is known as
- (1) Coefficient of determination
(2) Coefficient of non-determination
(3) Coefficient of alienation
(4) None of the above
-
58. The multiple correlation coefficient $R_{1.23}$ as compared to any simple correlation coefficient between the variables X_1, X_2 and X_3 is
- (1) Less than any r_{12}, r_{13}, r_{23}
(2) Not less than any r_{12}, r_{13}, r_{23}
(3) Always equal to sum of r_{12}, r_{13}, r_{23}
(4) Always equal to product of r_{12}, r_{13}, r_{23}
-
59. Sampling is inevitable in the following situation(s) :
- (1) Blood test of a person
(2) When the population is infinite
(3) Testing of life of tubelights
(4) All of the above
-

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60. In simple random sampling without replacement, the probability of selecting specified sample of size n from a population of size N is

- (1) $\frac{n}{N}$ (2) $\frac{1}{N^n}$
 (3) $\frac{n!(N-n)!}{N!}$ (4) None of the above

61. In stratified random sampling, which one of the following statements is true ?

- (1) Sample mean is always an unbiased estimator of the population mean.
 (2) Sample mean is an unbiased estimator of the population mean, if the sample is drawn using proportional allocation.
 (3) Sample mean is always a biased estimator of the population mean.
 (4) Sample mean is an unbiased estimator of the population mean, if the sample is drawn using optimum allocation.

62. If we have sample of size n from a population of N units, then match the following :

- A. Inflation factor I. $\frac{n}{N}$
 B. Sampling fraction II. $\frac{N-n}{N}$
 C. Finite population correction III. $\frac{N}{n}$

- | | A | B | C |
|-----|-----|----|-----|
| (1) | I | II | III |
| (2) | II | I | III |
| (3) | III | II | I |
| (4) | III | I | II |

63. If sample size increases, then

- a. sampling error increases.
 b. sampling error decreases.
 c. non-sampling error increases.
 d. non-sampling error decreases.

Which of the above statements are correct ?

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

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64. In cluster sampling with varying cluster sizes, if mean of unit means is taken as an estimator of the population mean, then such an estimator will be an unbiased estimator of the population mean, if
- (1) the size of a cluster and the cluster mean are uncorrelated
 - (2) the size of a cluster and the cluster total are uncorrelated
 - (3) the cluster mean is proportional to its size
 - (4) the product of cluster mean and its size is constant
-

65. A sampling technique in which only the first unit is selected with the help of random numbers and the rest get selected automatically according to some pre-designed pattern is known as
- (1) Simple random sampling
 - (2) Systematic random sampling
 - (3) Stratified random sampling
 - (4) None of these
-

66. If a sample X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n from a dichotomous population has ' n_1 ' items of type C_1 with proportion ' p ' and ' n_2 ' items of type C_2 with proportion ' q ', then which of the given four relations does **not** hold ?
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) $\bar{x} = p$ | (2) $q = 1 - p$ |
| (3) $q = \frac{n_2}{n}$ | (4) $p = \frac{n}{n_1}$ |
-

67. If Laspeyres' price index number is 196 and Paasche's price index number is 144, then
- I : Dorbish and Bowley's price index number is 170.
- II : Fisher's ideal price index number is 168.
- Which of the statements given above is/are true ?
- (1) Only I is true
 - (2) Only II is true
 - (3) Both I and II are true
 - (4) Both I and II are false
-

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68. Fisher's index number

- (1) satisfies factor reversal test but does not satisfy time reversal test.
- (2) satisfies time reversal test but does not satisfy factor reversal test.
- (3) satisfies both; time reversal test and factor reversal test.
- (4) neither satisfies factor reversal test nor satisfies time reversal test.

69. The unweighted price index number formula based on 'n' items with p_{0i} and p_{1i} being the prices of i^{th} commodity in base year and current year respectively is

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>(1) $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{P_{1i}}{P_{0i}}$</p> | <p>(2) $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{P_{1i}}{P_{0i}} \times 100$</p> |
| <p>(3) $\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n P_{1i}}{\sum_{i=1}^n P_{0i}} \times 100$</p> | <p>(4) None of the above</p> |

70. Match the following :

- | <i>Price index number</i> | <i>Bias</i> |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| A. Laspeyres' index number | I. downward bias |
| B. Paasche's index number | II. upward bias |
| C. Fisher's ideal index number | III. free from bias |
-
- | A | B | C |
|---------|-----|-----|
| (1) I | II | III |
| (2) I | III | II |
| (3) II | I | III |
| (4) III | I | II |

71. For the consumer price index number, price quotations are collected from

- (1) Retailers
- (2) Wholesale dealers
- (3) Fair price shops
- (4) Government depots

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72. If the index number for 1990 with base year 1980 is 250, the index number for 1980 with base year 1990 is

- (1) 4 (2) 40
(3) 400 (4) None of the above

73. In case of a multiplicative model for explaining a time series, the sum of seasonal indices is

- (1) 100 times the number of seasons
(2) zero
(3) 100
(4) Any of the above

74. If time series data contains 50 values and, if 5-yearly moving average method is used to estimate trend, then we cannot estimate trend

- (1) only for first year and second year in the data
(2) for first five years in the data
(3) only for last two years in the data
(4) for first two years and for last two years in the data

75. Match the following :

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Secular Trend | I. Random movement |
| B. Seasonal Variation | II. Long term movement |
| C. Cyclical Variation | III. Period of less than one year |
| D. Irregular Variation | IV. Period of more than one year |

- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|----|-----|-----|----|
| (1) | I | II | III | IV |
| (2) | II | III | I | IV |
| (3) | IV | II | III | I |
| (4) | II | III | IV | I |

76. In May 1951, the CSO was created for the purpose of promoting statistical standards and coordinating all statistical activities in the country. CSO stands for

- (1) Central Security Office (2) Central Safety Organisation
(3) Central Statistical Organisation (4) Chief Statistical Officer

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77. Match the following :

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| A. Governor of Reserve Bank of India | I. Dr. Raghuram Rajan |
| B. Secretary and Chief Statistician of India | II. Dr. T.C.A. Anant |
| C. Director General, Central Statistics Office | III. Mr. S.K. Das |
| D. Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India | IV. Dr. C. Chandramouli |

- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) | I | II | III | IV |
| (2) | II | III | IV | I |
| (3) | IV | I | II | III |
| (4) | I | III | IV | II |

78. The Central Statistical Office (CSO) is responsible for

- (1) co-ordinating statistical activities in the country
- (2) conducting large scale sample surveys
- (3) evolving statistical techniques for analysis of statistical data
- (4) deciding topics to be covered in a particular survey round

79. Who was appointed Honorary Statistical Adviser to the Central Cabinet in 1949 ?

- (1) Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis
- (2) Dr. Amartya Sen
- (3) Prof. C.R. Rao
- (4) Dr. P.V. Sukhatme

80. In which district of Maharashtra is the sex ratio, Females to Males, in the total population, the highest as per population census 2011 ?

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (1) Sindhudurg | (2) Ratnagiri |
| (3) Parbhani | (4) Gondiya |

81. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is

- (1) Issuer of Currency
- (2) Manager of Foreign Exchange
- (3) Formulator of Monetary Policy of Government
- (4) All of the above

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82. The Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR), Repo Rate and Reverse Repo Rate are controlled by

- (1) Reserve Bank of India
- (2) State Bank of India
- (3) Department of Economics and Statistics
- (4) C.S.O.

83. Which one of the following methods is *not* used in India for collecting vital statistics by the office of Registrar General ?

- (1) Sample registration system
- (2) Civil registration system
- (3) Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD)
- (4) Online registration system

84. The female sex ratio (females per 1000 males) in India as per census 2011 (provisional) is

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (1) 929 | (2) 943 |
| (3) 933 | (4) 954 |

85. Vital statistics is a branch of biometry which deals with data and laws of human

- a. mortality.
- b. morbidity.
- c. demography.

Which of the above are correct ?

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

86. The crude death rates of two different localities in a given period are not identical even if age-specific death rates are correspondingly equal in all age-groups because

- (1) the population sizes of two localities are not identical
- (2) the total number of deaths in two localities are not identical
- (3) the total number of deaths are equal but population sizes of two localities are different
- (4) the age-distributions of two localities are not identical

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87. If GRR and NRR stand respectively for Gross Reproduction Rate and Net Reproduction Rate then

- (1) $GRR < NRR$ (2) $GRR = NRR$
 (3) $GRR \geq NRR$ (4) None of the above

88. If l_x denotes number of persons living at age x years, then probability that a person aged x will die between ages $x + m$ and $x + m + n$ years is given by

- (1) $\frac{l_x - l_{x+m+n}}{l_x}$ (2) $\frac{l_{x+m} - l_{x+m+n}}{l_x}$
 (3) $\frac{l_{x+m} - l_{x+m+n}}{l_{x+m}}$ (4) $\frac{l_x - l_{x+m+n}}{l_{x+m}}$

89. Total Fertility Rates accounts for

- (1) Total number of births and total female population in a given locality in a given time period.
 (2) Total number of female births and total female population in a given locality in a given time period.
 (3) Number of births (male as well as female) age-groupwise to female population and the corresponding female population in child-bearing age-groups in a given locality in a given time period.
 (4) Number of female births age-groupwise to female population in child-bearing age-groups in a given locality in a given time period.

90. The Crude Birth Rate can be calculated by the formula, given A = Total population at mid-year,

- (1) $\frac{\text{No. of births in year}}{A} \times 1000$
 (2) $\frac{\text{No. of male births in year}}{A} \times 1000$
 (3) $\frac{\text{No. of female births in year}}{A} \times 1000$
 (4) None of the above

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91. If the select period of a mortality table is three years, then probability that a person aged 25 years, who was selected one year ago, will survive for two more years is given by

(1) $\frac{l_{[25]+2}}{l_{[25]}}$	(2) $\frac{l_{[27]}}{l_{[24]+1}}$
(3) $\frac{l_{[27]}}{l_{[24]}}$	(4) $\frac{l_{[27]}}{l_{[25]}}$

92. The number of persons dying at age 75 years is 476 and complete expectation of life at ages 75 years and 76 years are 3.00 and 2.50 years respectively. Therefore the number of persons living at age 76 years is equal to

(1) 2380	(2) 2830
(3) 2856	(4) 1904

93. When calculating G.D.P. using the expenditure approach, we consider

- (1) Government and consumer spending
- (2) Investment by businesses to acquire goods and services
- (3) Excess of exports over imports
- (4) All of the above

94. Gross National Product (GNP)

- (1) includes income that foreigners earn from our country
- (2) includes only factor incomes earned from abroad by residents of our country
- (3) includes both, income earned by foreigners from our country and income earned from abroad by residents of our country
- (4) includes factor incomes earned from abroad by residents of our country but excludes income that foreigners earn from our country

95. Which one of the following is *not* a case of 'Transfer Payments' ?

- (1) Income tax paid by the households to the government
- (2) Bonuses given to employees
- (3) Unemployment allowance
- (4) Subsidies given by the government

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96. Gross National Product (GNP), where

A = income transactions from foreign sources to domestic firms, and

B = income transactions from domestic sources to foreign firms,

is given by

(1) $GNP = GDP + A - B$

(2) $GNP = NDP + A$

(3) $GNP = GDP - B$

(4) $GNP = NDP + A - B$

97. If economy is closed then

(1) $GDP > GNP$

(2) $GDP < GNP$

(3) $GDP = GNP$

(4) None of the above

98. Which one of the following statements is true with respect to estimating National Income through 'Income Method' ?

(1) Illegal money earned should be included.

(2) Windfall gains such as lotteries should be included.

(3) Receipts from sale of financial assets should be included.

(4) Transfer of payments such as gifts, donations, scholarships should be excluded.

99. The National Income estimation is subjected to erroneous calculation due to

a. self-consumed production.

b. price level changes.

c. exclusion of 'Transfer Payments'.

d. risk of double counting.

(1) a, b and d are true, but c is not true

(2) all options a, b, c and d are true

(3) a and b are true, but c and d are not true

(4) only c is true

100. If GDP is ₹ 90,000 Crores and the depreciation is 2% of GDP, then Net Domestic Product (NDP) is

(1) ₹ 91,800 Crores

(2) ₹ 90,200 Crores

(3) ₹ 1,800 Crores

(4) ₹ 88,200 Crores

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सूचना - (पृष्ठ 1 वरून पुढे.....)

- (8) प्रश्नपुस्तिकेमध्ये विहित केलेल्या विशिष्ट जागीच कच्चे काम (रफ वर्क) करावे. प्रश्नपुस्तिकेव्यतिरिक्त उत्तरपत्रिकेवर वा इतर कागदावर कच्चे काम केल्यास ते कॉपी करण्याच्या उद्देशाने केले आहे, असे मानले जाईल व त्यानुसार उमेदवारावर शासनाने जारी केलेल्या “परीक्षांमध्ये होणाऱ्या गैरप्रकारांना प्रतिबंध करण्याबाबतचे अधिनियम-82” यातील तरतुदीनुसार कारवाई करण्यात येईल व दोषी व्यक्ती कमाल एक वर्षाच्या कारावासाच्या आणि/किंवा रुपये एक हजार रकमेच्या दंडाच्या शिक्षेस पात्र होईल.
- (9) सदर प्रश्नपत्रिकेसाठी आयोगाने विहित केलेली वेळ संपल्यानंतर उमेदवाराला ही प्रश्नपुस्तिका स्वतःबरोबर परीक्षाकक्षाबाहेर घेऊन जाण्यास परवानगी आहे. मात्र परीक्षाकक्षाबाहेर जाण्यापूर्वी उमेदवाराने आपल्या उत्तरपत्रिकेचा भाग-1 समवेक्षकाकडे न विसरता परत करणे आवश्यक आहे.

नमुना प्रश्न

प्र. क्र. 201. सतीची चाल नष्ट करण्यासाठी कोणी मूलतः प्रयत्न केले ?

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) स्वामी दयानंद सरस्वती | (2) ईश्वरचंद्र विद्यासागर |
| (3) राजा राममोहन रॉय | (4) गोपाळकृष्ण गोखले |

ह्या प्रश्नाचे योग्य उत्तर “(3) राजा राममोहन रॉय” असे आहे. त्यामुळे या प्रश्नाचे उत्तर “(3)” होईल. यास्तव खालीलप्रमाणे प्र.क्र. 201 समोरील उत्तर-क्रमांक “③” हे वर्तुळ पूर्णपणे छायांकित करून दाखविणे आवश्यक आहे.

प्र.क्र. 201. ① ② ● ④

अशा पद्धतीने प्रस्तुत प्रश्नपुस्तिकेतील प्रत्येक प्रश्नाचा तुमचा उत्तरक्रमांक हा तुम्हाला स्वतंत्ररीत्या पुरविलेल्या उत्तरपत्रिकेवरील त्या त्या प्रश्नक्रमांकासमोरील संबंधित वर्तुळ पूर्णपणे छायांकित करून दाखवावा. ह्याकरिता फक्त काळ्या शाईचे बॉलपेन वापरावे, पेन्सिल वा शाईचे पेन वापरू नये.

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