Quantitative Ability

Based on the data in the following table, please answer the questions below:

General Elections	Year	Total Turnout (in %)	Men's Turnout (in %)	Women's Turnout (in %)	Women Members in Parliament
I	1952	61.2	-	-	22
II	1957	62.2	-	-	27
III	1962	55.4	63.3	46.6	34
IV	1967	61.3	66.7	55.5	31
V	1971	55.3	60.9	49.1	22
VI	1977	60.5	66	54.9	19
VII	1980	56.9	62.2	51.2	28
VIII	1984	64	68.4	59.2	44
IX	1989	62	66.1	57.3	28
X	1991	57	61.6	51.4	36
XI	1996	58	62.1	53.4	40
XII	1998	58.2	61.7	55.8	44
XIII	1999	60	64	55.7	48
XIV	2004	58.8	61.7	53.3	45
XV	2009	58.2	60.2	55.8	59
XVI	2014	66.4	67.1	65.6	61

Source: Rai, P. (2017). Women's Participation in Electoral Politics in India. *South Asia Research, 37*(1), 58-77. doi:10.1177/0262728016675529

How many women members of parliament have been elected till 2014?

A) 545
B) 543
C) 588
D) 643

In which years the number of women members of the parliament is lower than the previous general election?

A) 1962, 1971, 1989, 2014, 1952 B) 1989, 2009, 2004, 1991, 1957 C) 1967, 1971, 1977, 1989, 2004
D) 2014, 1999, 1952, 1962, 1971

In _____, though the voting percentage of women voters was less than the previous year, the number of women parliamentarians was higher than the previous year.

A) 1980 & 2014 B) 1980 & 1991 C) 2004 & 2014
D) 1967 & 1991

The difference between the men and women voters is highest during:

A) III general election
B) V general election
C) IX general election
D) XV general election

Identify the correct statement:

A) The voting percentage has decreased in 2014 compared to the previous general election
B) Comparing the 1991 and 2004 general elections, the women voter participation is highest in 1991 general election
C) The number of women parliamentarians in the year 1999 was higher than the previous general election D) None of the above

---

The following is the data (in thousands) on distribution of deaths by age and gender in India between 2010 and 2013. Answer the questions that follow:

Distribution of Deaths by age and gender in India: 2010-2013						
Age Group	Deaths (%)					
	Male	Male %	Female	Female %	Person	Person %
0-1	10353	10.0	8532	10.8	18885	10.3
1-4	1920	1.9	1961	2.5	3881	2.1
5-14	1812	1.7	1570	2.0	3382	1.9
15-29	6693	6.5	5308	6.7	12001	6.6
30-34	3074	3.0	1609	2.0	4683	2.6
35-44	8175	7.9	3783	4.8	11958	6.5
45-54	11905	11.5	5489	6.9	17394	9.5
55-69	26426	25.5	18929	23.9	45355	24.8
70+	33309	32.1	31979	40.4	65288	35.7
Total	103667	100.0	79160	100.0	182827	100.0

(Source: https://censusindia.gov.in/vital_statistics/causesofdeath.html)

In which age groups, do females die less in comparison to males?

A) 1-4, 30-34, 55-69
B) 45-54, 55-69, 70+
C) 30-34, 35-44, 70+
D) 30-34, 35-44, 45-54

What percentage of children die in the age group 0-4 years?

A) 11.9
B) 13.3
C) 6.2
D) 12.4

In which age group, is the difference between percentage deaths of males and females the least?

A) 70+
B) 45-54
C) 5-14
D) 1-4

For which two consecutive age groups is the percentage difference in deaths among persons the lowest?

A) 35-44 to 45-54
B) 1-4 to 5-14
C) 15-29 to 30-34
D) 45-54 to 55-69

Which of the following statements is **not** true for the above table?

A) Almost one-tenth of the children in our country die in the first year of their life
B) About 35% of the population of India survives beyond 70 years

C) Almost twice as many number of males die as number of females in the age group 35-54 D) The population of males in the age group 0-1 is about 1.03 lakhs

The following table shows the data of total number of drop-out children from school and the total number of school aged children in India for the years 2008 to 2012. The numbers shown here are in Lakhs.

	Drop-out(In Lakhs)		Total (In Lakhs)	
Year	Male	Female	Male	Female
2008	30	17	540	510
2009	44	20	680	550
2010	35	15	700	600
2011	44	15	660	600
2012	25	12	675	603

For which year, drop-out percentage among male students is the highest?

A) 2008
B) 2009
C) 2010
D) 2011

For which year, the difference in the drop-out percentage among male and female students is the highest?

A) 2009
B) 2010
C) 2011
D) 2012

For which year, the overall drop-out percentage among all students is the highest?

A) 2008 B) 2009 C) 2010 D) 2011 49) What is the average drop-out percentage for all students during the years 2008-11?

A) 5.92

B) 2.99

C) 4.55

D) 2.93

What is the average yearly dropout among male students for the five year period 2008-12?

A) 36.5 Lakh
B) 35.6 Lakh
C) 32.3 Lakh
D) 37.5 Lakh

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

India has witnessed a significant decline in the IMR (Infant Mortality Rate) in the last two decades, yet it contributes the highest number of neonatal, infant and under 5 deaths in the world. The Sample Registration System (SRS) data, which the government often uses for estimating IMR, shows a decline from 44 per 1,000 live births in 2011 to 33 in 2017.

The findings of successive NFHS (National Family and Health Survey) further corroborate the steady decline in IMR – from 57 per 1,000 live births in 2005–2006 to 41 in 2015–2016. The under-5 mortality rate (U5MR) which indicates the prospects of newborn survival till their fifth birthday, also showed a marked decline from 55 per 1,000 live births in 2011 to 39 in 2016. The NFHS-4 estimated a decline from 74 per 1,000 live births in 2005–2006 to 50 in 2015–2016.

Almost all studies conclude that the mortality rate among neonates, infants and children has declined but a child born in a remote rural area or an urban slum does not have the same chance of survival as a child born in a welloff household. The picture varies across different states in India, across rural and urban areas, across economic groups and social groups.

Indeed, the averages conceal significant inter and intra-state differentials in reduction in IMR and U5MR. Uttar Pradesh was at one end of spectrum with the highest IMR (73) and U5MR (96) in India and Kerala was at the other end with the lowest IMR (15) and U5MR (16) in 2005–06 (NFHS-3). The decline in U5MR has been uneven across states with 78 deaths per 1,000 live births in Uttar Pradesh as compared with 7 deaths per 1,000 live births in Kerala in 2015–2016 (NFHS 4). This is also reflected in the Young Child Outcomes Index. It brings forth these inter-state differentials with Kerala scoring as high as 0.858 and Bihar as low as 0.452 in the 2015–2016 Index that takes IMR into account in addition to stunting and net attendance at the primary level. The other states in the bottom five include Uttar Pradesh (0.460), Jharkhand (0.371), Madhya Pradesh (0.526), Chhattisgarh (0.55) all of which have an Index score lower than the all-India Index of 0.585. Goa (0.817), Tripura (0.761), Tamil Nadu (0.731) and Mizoram (0.719) are among the top five.

Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh in the central region, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh in the north-east, Jharkhand, Orissa and Bihar in the east, and Rajasthan in the north have reported high levels of IMR and U5MR. In contrast, all states

in south and west India fared much better. Indeed, the southern states, viz., Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana with neonatal mortality rate (NMR) and IMR equivalent to developed countries have almost completed 'epidemiological transition,' which is characterised by a marked reduction in communicable, maternal, neonatal and nutritional diseases that have a major impact on child health.

(Source: State of young child in India, A report by Mobile Creches, 2020)

Of the decades between 2005-2006 and 2015-2016, which of the following statements are correct for the given passage?

A) There was an increase of 41 live births per thousand
B) 16 more children per thousand live births live upto their fifth birthday
C) Kerala has managed to decrease its U5MR nearly by half
D) In comparison to Kerala, around 70 more children die in Uttar Pradesh

---

The decline in IMR between 2011 and 2017 is

A) 33 per thousand live birth
B) 44 per thousand live births
C) C) 11 per thousand live births
D) 55 per thousand live births

The percentage decrease in U5MR during the period 2011 to 2016 is about

A) 3% per 1000 live births
B) 30% per 1000 live births
C) C) 25% per 1000 live births
D) 35% per 1000 live births

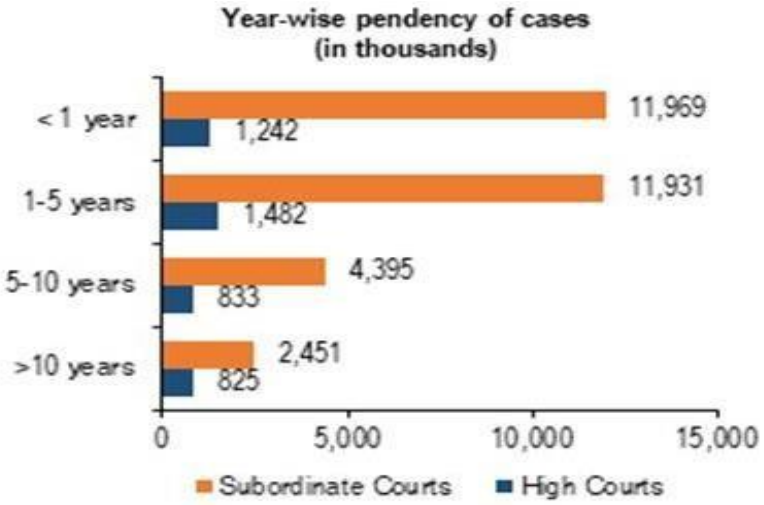
If we arrange the states by the Young Child Outcomes Index in an order of better to worse, which of the following would be a correct order?

A) Tripura, Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh
B) Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar
C) Tamil Nadu, Mizoram, Tripura, Kerala
D) Kerala, Goa, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh

The difference between IMR in Uttar Pradesh in 2005-2006 and the national average is

A) 16 more deaths per 1000 live births
B) 31 more deaths per 1000 live births
C) 16 less deaths per 1000 live births
D) 29 more deaths per 1000 live births

The following figure gives the year-wise pendency of cases in Indian High Courts and Subordinate Courts. Please use the data to answer the following questions.



Source: Sinha, R. (2019). Examining pendency of cases in the Judiciary. *PRS India*. (https://www.prsindia.org/theprsblog/examining-pendency-cases-judiciary)

How many cases are pending in High Courts and Subordinate Courts of India for more than 10 years?

A) 1,34,56,000
B) 32,76,000
C) 1,32,11,000
D) 31,74,000

In Subordinate Courts, _____ number of cases are pending for more than a year.

A) 12,42,000
B) 1,19,69,000
C) 1,87,77,000
D) 1,19,31,000

Of all cases pending for less than a year, what proportion are pending in the High Court?

A) 11.46%
B) 12.78%
C) 1.3%
D) 9.4%

The highest number of cases pending in the courts are within the range of:

A) <1 year
B) 1-5 years
C) 5-10 years
D) >10 years

With respect to Subordinate Courts, what percentage of total cases are in the range of 5-10 years?

A) 14.3%
B) 13%
C) 12.8%
D) 10.1%

Based on the paragraph below, answer the following questions.

In India the countrywide average of administering at least one dose of a Covid-19 vaccine to the total population is 53%. Data shows that of the 700 districts in India, 329 (47%) are yet to give even one vaccine dose to more than half their total population. Among large states, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are the two worst performers in terms of administering at least one dose of a Covid-19 vaccine to their total population. More than 90% of the districts in both states are lagging the countrywide average. To be sure, the percentages for Maharashtra and Jharkhand, at 71% and 88%, respectively, are also poor. There are large disparities between states in terms of administering at least one dose of a Covid-19 vaccine to their total population. At one end of the scale are states like Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Goa, which had given one dose to around 75% of their total population by late-October. At the other end are Nagaland (32%), Meghalaya (33%) and Jharkhand (39%).

Adapted from: 1 Billion Vaccine Doses, But Women, Tribals Lag - ByLesley A. Esteves,Nushaiba Iqbal|3 Nov, 2021(https://www.indiaspend.com/covid-19/1-billion-vaccine-doses-but-women-tribals-lag-785262)

Which of the following states has the highest coverage of its population with at least one dose of vaccine?

A) Maharashtra
B) Uttar Pradesh
C) Nagaland
D) Sikkim

Which of the following statements is true?

A) 88% of Jharkhand districts have less than 53% vaccinated population.
B) More than 90% of the population in Bihar are not vaccinated.
C) All the North Eastern States are performing poorly in terms of percentage of vaccinated population.
D) Maharashtra has higher vaccination rates than the countrywide average.

How many districts have given at least one vaccine to more than half of their population?

A) 329
B) 371
C) 350
D) 497

The chart shows the proportion of the employed population classified as self employed. The chart depicts the proportion of self employed male and female population in regions across the World Graph 1.

Which regions have less than five percent female self-employed population?

A) (South Asia) and (Sub Saharan Africa)
B) (East Asia & Pacific) and (Latin America & Caribbean)
C) (Europe & Central Asia) and (Middle East & North Africa)
D) (Sub saharan Africa) and (East Asia & Pacific**)**

Which of the following correctly represents the 'gender gap in self-employability' ratio between (Europe & Central Asia) and (Latin America & Caribbean)?

A) 2:1
B) 1:2
C) 5:8
D) 6:9

Rank the regions in the increasing order of self-employment rate for females

1. Sub Saharan Africa
2. South Asia
3. East Asia and Pacific
4. Latin America and Caribbean
5. Europe and Central Asia
6. Middle East and North Africa

A) 6, 5, 2, 4
B) 6, 5, 2, 3
C) 5, 2, 4, 3
D) 5, 2, 4, 1

Table 1: The following table presents information on the number of elected representatives (including women elected representatives) to local bodies including gram panchayats, intermediate, and district panchayats for various years from 2001 to 2008 (in thousands). Answer the following questions from the table below.

Year	Gram Panchayats		Intermediate Panchayats		District Panchayats	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
2001	2739	685	140	15	14	3
2002	1630	548	72	23	11	4
2004	2065	838	109	47	12	5
2006	2656	975	156	58	16	6
2007	2645	975	156	58	16	6
2008	2645	974	156	58	16	6

Data Source: Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

In which year is the number of men among elected representatives to the gram panchayat the lowest?

A) 2001
B) 2002
C) 2006
D) 2008

The average number of elected women representatives in gram panchayats across all given years is:

A) 43.2
B) 131.5
C) 832.5
D) 2396.7

In which year is the proportion of elected women representatives to the gram panchayats the highest?

A) 2001
B) 2002
C) 2004
D) 2006

In which year is the total number of elected representatives to all local bodies the highest?

A) 2008
B) 2007
C) 2006
D) 2001

The following table presents information on food grain (cereals and pulses) and non-food grain/crop (including sugarcane, jute, cotton, tea, coffee, rubber, oilseeds, among others) production for various years from 2001 to 2014. Data Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Year	Cereal (% total)	Pulses (% total)	Non-Food Crops (% total)
2001	33	2	65
2002	30	2	68
2003	36	3	61
2004	34	3	63
2005	32	3	65
2006	29	2	69
2007	30	2	68
2008	33	3	64
2009	31	3	66
2010	30	3	67
2011	31	2	67
2012	31	3	66
2013	31	3	66
2014	34	3	63

In which year is the gap between the percentage production in cereals and non-food crops the largest?

A) 2007
B) 2003
C) 2006
D) 2002

In which successive three-year period is there an increase in percentage of cereal production?

A) 2012, 2013, 2014
B) 2010, 2011, 2012
C) 2007, 2008, 2009

D) 2006, 2007, 2008

The number of years where the percentage production of non-food crops exceeds cereal production by a factor of 2 is:

A) 7
B) 8
C) 9
D) 10

In which of these years is the magnitude of year-to-year change in the percentage production of non-food crops the least?

A) 2002 to 2003
B) 2010 to 2011
C) 2013 to 2014
D) 2007 to 2008

Based on the paragraph below, answer the following questions.

School closures due to the COVID-19 pandemic have had a devastating impact on the education of children who attend government schools. It is estimated that 82 percent of primary school children in government schools have lost foundational abilities in math, and 92 percent have lost language abilities. This is a major problem given that nearly 10 crore children (approximately 40 percent of the 26 crore school going population) are enrolled in government schools at the elementary level (Grade 1–8). Moreover, due to a loss of livelihoods and income, lakhs of migrant labourers working in cities have returned to their villages. With continuing uncertainty of livelihoods in cities, many workers are likely to enroll their children in rural government schools, making the situation even more challenging. In fact, a government school enrolment drive in Bihar in 2020 saw that nearly 11 percent of the 12.3 lakh children enrolled were from migrant families.

Source: Teacher shortages: A problem of distribution or scarcity? - MASHHOOD ALAM BHAT (https://idronline.org/article/education/addressing-teacher-shortage-in-government-schools/)

Based on the excerpt, which of the following statements are true?

A) About 4 out of 5 primary school children enrolled in government schools have lost their foundational math abilities.
B) Educational loss is higher for children enrolled in government schools as compared to private schools.
C) 1 in every 10 students enrolled in primary level in government schools have lost their language abilities.
D) The problem of learning is more evident in mathematics.

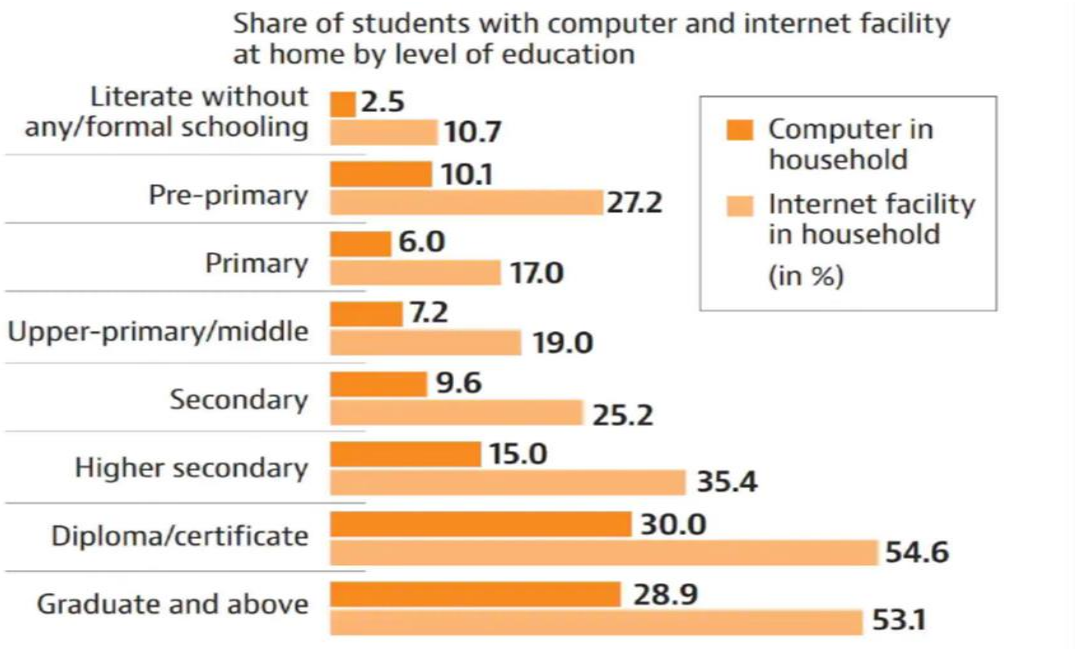
How many migrant children were enrolled in the Government Schools during the School Enrolment drive in Bihar in 2020?

A) 10 lakh
B) 12.3 lakh
C) 1.3 lakh
D) 12,400

What proportion of primary school going children are enrolled in non-governmental schools?

A) 2/3
B) 2/5
C) 3/5
D) Cannot be inferred from the given information

Answer the following questions based on the graph given here:



At what education level, the difference between having a computer in the household and having an internet facility in the household is maximum.

A) Secondary
B) Higher secondary
C) Diploma/Certificate
D) Graduate and above

At which level of education, the ratio between the percentage of computer to that of Internet facility in the household is minimum ?

A) Literate without any/formal schooling
B) Pre-primary
C) Primary
D) Secondary

Which one of the following statements is correct:

A) More number of students are enrolled in Diploma Certificate program than Graduate Program.
B) Across all levels of education, the percentage of students having internet facility at household is higher than the percentage having a computer.
C) As the level of education increases, the percentage of students having internet facility also increases.
D) As the level of education increases, the percentage of students having computer facility also increases

---

6 children are sitting in a circle. A sits next to D but not next C and B. B sits in- between D and F. Who sits adjacent to C?

A) A and B
B) D and E
C) E and F
D) Insufficient information

Buses travelling from Bangalore to Chennai usually make a stop at Vellore and another stop, just before reaching Chennai, at Sriperambadur.

Which of the following statements is a correct inference from the above statement?

i) Sriperambadur lies in the middle of Bangalore and Chennai
ii) All buses travelling from Bangalore to Chennai makes a stop at Vellore

A) Only (i) is true
B) Only (ii) is true
C) Both (i) and (ii) are true
D) Neither (i) or (ii) is true

Aarti, Apoorva, Anushka, Aparajitha and Ameena casted their votes to elect their class representative. Raju and Rani are the only 2 contestants. Aarti voted for Raju. Aparajitha and Ameena voted for Rani. Apoorva did not vote for Raju. One person was not allowed to vote. Who won the election?

A) Rani

B) Raju
C) Election was a tie
D) Not sufficient information

'Higher demand for commodities increases their price, leading to an inflation. Inflation and unemployment are negatively related.'

Which of the following can be concluded form the above statements.

A) High demand for commodities causes unemployment
B) Unemployment leads to lower demand
C) Increase in demand reduces unemployment.
D) None of the above.

A, B, C, D, E, F are living in a lane of 6 house. The lane has 3 houses on each side. As you enter the lane the first house on your left is B's who stays in front of D's house. C's house is in between the houses of A and B and in front of F's house. Who stays in front of A's house?

A) C
B) D
C) E
D) F

The following table presents information on factory employment for various years (in 10,000 persons) from 2000 to 2014 (including the annual growth rate in the number of factories). Data Source: Ministry of Labour and Employment. Answer the following based on the above data.

Year	Employed – Adult Men (in 10,000)	Employed – Adult Women (in 10,000)	Employed – Total (includes adult and non-adult) (in 10,000)	Annual Growth Rate in Factories (Percentage)
2000	198	21	219	-
2001	279	47	327	29.7
2002	278	54	333	-6.3
2003	190	23	213	-46.7

2004	290	63	355	51.6
2005	320	64	384	11.6
2006	362	73	437	9.2
2007	273	31	305	-50.8
2008	240	22	262	-35.6
2009	246	19	266	18.0
2010	396	73	471	61.9
2011	415	76	493	1.8
2012	333	66	400	-6.9
2013	117	14	131	-131.4
2014	272	29	302	80.5

What is the average number of women employed in factories for the given period?

A) 281
B) 516
C) 326
D) 45

In the following years, in which year is the difference in the numbers of employed men and women the highest?

A) 2004
B) 2000
C) 2009
D) 2014

What is the average number of non-adults employed in factories?

A) 0
B) 1

C) 2
D) 1.5

In which of the following two consecutive years does the number of factory employment among men increase despite a decrease in the growth rate of operating factories?

A) 2005 and 2006
B) 2002 and 2003
C) 2008 and 2009
D) 2013 and 2014

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

The following is a list of women members of an SHG. The age of each member is mentioned within parentheses following her name.

Parvati (32)
Seema (19)
Anjali (22)
Beena (25)
Libby (28)
Aalima (36)
Saima (41)
Vanshika (18)
Sitara (42)
Kajori (20)

What percentage of women are over 30 years?

A) 40 per cent
B) 50 per cent
C) 60 per cent
D) 80 per cent

What is the average age of the SHG women?

A) 20 years
B) 22 years
C) 26 years
D) 28 years

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

Gauri, Gita and Garima live in Ghummar village. Preeta, Pallavi and Parvati live in Plashi. Gita is 142 cm tall. The average height of all 100 women in Ghummar village is 145 cm and of all 120 women living in Plashi village is 150 cm.

Which of the following statements is true?

A) Gauri must be 5 cm shorter than Parvati
B) Gauri could be taller than Parvati
C) All women in Plashi are taller than women in Ghummar
D) None of the above

Which of the following statements is true about the average height of women in Ghummar?

A) Roughly half the women in Ghummar are taller than 145 cm and roughly half are shorter than 145 cm
B) Gauri, Gita and Garima are probably malnourished
C) Preeta and Pallavi are probably taller than Gita
D) None of the above

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

Polluted air is today the leading cause of premature deaths in the world. The concentration of particulate matter that is 10 microns or smaller (PM10) is an indicator of air pollution. The table below presents data from the Government of India on the average PM10 concentrations in states across India.

State	PM10 Annual average (micrograms per cubic metre)
Andhra Pradesh	72
Assam	72
Bihar	166
Chandigarh	110
Chhattisgarh	151
Delhi	237
Goa	96
Gujarat	94
Haryana	147
Himachal Pradesh	99
Jammu and Kashmir	119
Jharkhand	173
Karnataka	83
Kerala	55
Madhya Pradesh	128
Maharashtra	105
Meghalaya	73
Mizoram	54

Nagaland	86
Orissa	82
Punjab	162
Puducherry	42
Rajasthan	173
Tamil Nadu	73
Tamil Nadu	184
Uttarakhand	162
West Bengal	137

Which Indian state reported the highest level of air pollution?

A) Goa
B) Bihar
C) Delhi
D) Tamil Nadu

Which state has the lowest annual average concentrations of PM10?

A) Kerala
B) Mizoram
C) Uttar Pradesh
D) Tamil Nadu

Which of the following statement is true based on the above data?

A) All air pollution monitoring stations in Kerala have lower concentrations than all such stations in Karnataka.
B) The daily concentrations of PM10 in Puducherry is lower than its concentrations in Mizoram on every day of the year.
C) On any given day, Assam and Andhra Pradesh can have different concentrations of PM10 particles in the air.
D) Since air pollution in Karnataka is significantly lower than in Delhi, the concentrations of PM10 in Bangalore, the capital of Karnataka, must be significantly lower than in Delhi.

Which among the following regions of the country has the highest average concentrations of PM10?
A) The Gangetic plains of north India
B) The southern states
C) North-eastern states
D) The coastal states

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

A street vendor sells bread-omelettes. His recipe for each plate of bread-omelette includes two slices of bread, two eggs, 10 gm of curry leaves, 100 gm of onions, and 100 gm of tomatoes. The cost of eggs and select vegetables in Bengaluru during the month of November is given in the table below. A packet of bread with 16 slices costs Rs. 32.

Assume that costs of rent and kerosene factored per plate is Re. 1 and that the street vendor sells 200 plates of bread-omelette a day.

Name	Price
Curry leaves	Rs. 46.00 (per kg)
Eggs	Rs. 5.00 (per egg)
Onions medium	Rs. 53.00 (per kg)
Tomatoes	Rs. 54.00 (per kg

What is the cost to the street vendor for making each plate of bread omelette?
A) Rs. 23.25
B) Rs. 15.60
C) Rs. 26.16
D) Rs. 29.45

The cost of living for the street vendor's family of four is Rs. 15,000 per month. This includes house rent, school fees, food and essential public transport. If he works for 30 days a month, at what price must he sell each plate of bread omelette to just get by?

A) Rs. 26.25
B) Rs. 19.60
C) Rs. 28.66
D) Rs. 29.45

There is a health emergency in the street vendor's family. He has to borrow Rs. 5000 at an interest of 20 per cent per month, from the local money lender to pay the hospital bills and to buy medicines. By how much does the interest payment increase the street vendor's cost of living for the next five months? (You can ignore repayment of the principal).

A) Rs. 500
B) Rs. 1000
C) Rs. 2000
D) Rs. 200

If the street vendor was able to sell his bread-omelettes for Rs. 40 per plate, what would be his month income?

A) Rs. 40,000
B) Rs. 30,000
C) Rs. 1,00,000
D) Rs. 20,000

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

The National Energy Policy (NEP) aims to chart the way forward to meet the Government's recent bold announcements in the energy domain. All the census villages are planned to be electrified by 2018, and universal electrification is to be achieved, with 24x7 electricity by 2022. The share of manufacturing in our GDP is to go up to 25 per cent from the present level of 16 per cent, while the Ministry of Petroleum is targeting reduction of oil imports by 10 per cent from the 2014-15 levels, both by 2022. India's commitments under the Paris Agreement on climate change target at reducing emissions intensity by 33-35 per cent by 2030 over the 2005 levels, achieving a 175 GW renewable energy capacity by 2022, and increasing the share of non-fossil fuel-based power generation capacity above 40% by 2030.
(Excerpted with modifications from the Draft National Energy Policy, 2017).

What is the year with respect to which the energy intensity reduction of 33-35 per cent is planned?

A) 2017
B) 2022
C) 2030
D) 2005

By which year is India expected to achieve universal electrification?

A) 2018
B) 2022
C) 2014-15
D) 2030

What is the share of non-fossil fuel-based power generation capacity expected to be by the year 2030?

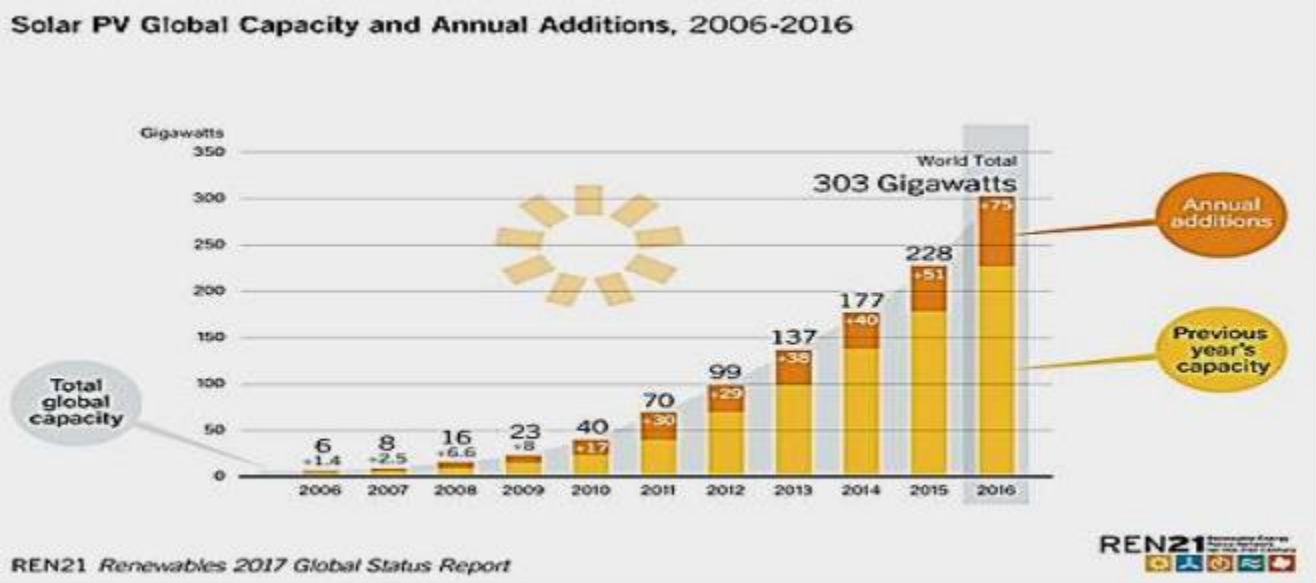
A) Above 40%
B) Below 40%
C) 33% to 35%
D) None of the above

Which of the following is NOT correct?

A) The National Energy Policy aims to realise electricity access for everyone in India.
B) Reduction of oil imports is a focus of the National Energy Policy.
C) A significant expansion of renewable energy capacity can be expected as a result of this policy.
D) The primary purpose of the National Energy Policy is to mitigate climate change.

Read the following information and answer the questions that follow:

Following chart represents data on the annual global addition of solar photovoltaic capacity between 2006 and 2016.



How much solar photovoltaic capacity was added in 2010?

A) 40 Gigawatts
B) 17 Gigawatts
C) 23 Gigawatts
D) 30 Gigawatts

What was the rate of growth of photovoltaic capacity addition from 2015 to 2016?

A) 15 per cent
B) 28 per cent
C) 32 per cent
D) 45 per cent

Roughly speaking, how many years does it take for photovoltaic capacity to double over the duration for which this graph presents data?

A) One year
B) Two years
C) Five years
D) Ten years

In percentage terms, which year recorded the highest additions of photovoltaic capacity?

A) 2006-07
B) 2015-16
C) 2007-08
D) 2010-11

Space for Rough Work: