

MAH MBA CET 2022 Question Paper PDF

Verbal Ability & Reading Comprehension (VARC)

Reading Passage 1: After a delay of two years, the Crime in India Report for the year 2017 was finally released by the National Crime Records Bureau on Monday. A few months ago, government officials had blamed the States of West Bengal and Bihar for lackadaisical responses in sending data, and said that more subheads for the data would be added in the latest report requiring further collation and error corrections. These new subheads reportedly included data on hate crimes besides those related to mob lynching, killings ordered by khap panchayats, murders by influential people, besides "anti-national elements". Except for the last category — Crimes by Northeast insurgents, left wing extremists and terrorists — the other subheads are missing in the report which suggests that the Bureau was not keen on including them. The Supreme Court last year had, in an order, called for a special law to deal with lynching, and data on such hate crimes would have been useful in both law enforcement and jurisprudence. The Central government has time and again argued against the need for a separate law and has affirmed that curbing lynching was a matter of "enforcement". Without a proper accounting of hate crimes — as of now there exist only a few independent "hate crime trackers" based on media reports — the question arises if the government is serious about tackling them effectively. The NCRB data on crime hide significant variances in case registration of serious crimes such as rapes and violence against women across States, which make it difficult to draw State wise comparisons. The total number of crimes committed against women country-wide increased by 6% since 2016, while those against Scheduled Castes went up by 13%. However, there is the possibility of some States reporting such crimes better. This is pertinent, particularly in rape cases, where the Union Territory of Delhi registered a rate of 12.5 per one lakh population, surpassed only by Madhya Pradesh (14.7) and Chhattisgarh (14.6). But the filing of rape complaints in Delhi have significantly increased following public outcry over the December 2012 rape incident and this could partially explain the high rate of such cases. The fact that Delhi recorded a 40.4% of the total IPC crimes registered among metropolitan cities in 2017 is also likely due to the use of easier (online) means to register them. The other drawback in the report is the use of the census base year as 2001 to calculate crime rates for States and 2011 for metropolitan cities, which make the assessments unwieldy. Despite these issues, the report offers a useful snapshot of crime in the country. Some crimes, murders for example, do not suffer from registration issues as much. The 2017 report shows that the States in the northeast and others in the rest of the country with a significant tribal population (Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha) have relatively higher murder rates and this is a cause of worry.

Question 1) Which of the following statements is/are not true based on the given passage?

- (i) Crimes against women in India increased by 6% since 2017.
 - (ii) Crime in India Report for the year 2018 has been released after two years.
 - (iii) Crimes against Scheduled Castes increased by 13 percent.
- A) Only i
 - B) B) only ii
 - C) C) Both i & ii
 - D) D) Both ii & iii
 - E) E) All i, ii, iii

Reading Passage 2: On September 27, a Tripura High Court Bench of Chief Justice Sanjay Karol and Justice Arindam Lodh banned the sacrifice of animals and birds in temples of the state, and directed the government to sensitise people about constitutional values and the importance of love, humanism, and compassion towards all animals and birds. The managements of two major temples, mentioned in the judgment, chose to defy the order, citing the absence of a notification on the ban. Meanwhile, Pradyot Debbarman, the son of Tripura's last king Kirit Bikram Kishore Manikya, and the state government intend to appeal in the Supreme Court. State Law & Parliamentary Affairs Minister Ratan Lal Nath told reporters Monday that the government did not want to "hurt anyone's religious beliefs" through its actions. Debbarman told that while the scale of animal sacrifice must be reduced, "courts cannot play the role of priests". Animal sacrifice has been happening for at least 500 years in Tripura. The two major sites are the Tripureswari Devi temple in Udaipur, and the Chaturdash Devta temple in Agartala. Both temples were founded by the Manikyas, Tripura's ruling dynasty from the late 13th century until September 9, 1949. The Tripureswari Temple, considered one of the 51 shakti peethas, was founded in 1501 by Maharaja Dhanya Manikya. The Chaturdash Devta Temple, or 'Temple of Fourteen Gods', who were the royal deities, was established in its current location around 1770 by Maharaja Krishna Kishore Manikya. The court ruled that the tradition of sacrificing animals "lacks the essence of economic, commercial, political or secular character" and cannot be protected under Article 25(1) of the Constitution (Subhas Bhattacharjee vs The State of Tripura and Others). Freedom of religion is subject to the rigours of public order, morality, and health, it said. Also, animal sacrifice in a temple is violative of Article 21, the court said, adding that religious practice cannot override provisions of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960. Drawing reference from Rev. James Long's 'Human Sacrifices in Tripura', the court said there was evidence that up to 1,000 humans were sacrificed every year until about 1407 — "Thus it is only logical that when human sacrifice could be stopped then nothing can impede a ban on sacrifice of animals as part of religious practice, for life of both humans and animals are legally required to be valued and protected." The government argued that under the terms of Tripura's Merger Agreement with the Indian Dominion, worship at Mata Tripureswari and other temples should continue in the traditional manner. Animal sacrifice was part of tantric worship, and the petition had been filed only to "disturb the Hindu sentiment and presumably by anti-Hindu elements", because it did not challenge the practice of animal sacrifice during Bakr Eid, the government said. The court rejected this argument as "preposterous": "The State cannot be allowed to take such a stand, more so, in the absence of any material, substantiating the same". It said: "The issue of animal sacrifice by the minority

community (Muslims) on the occasion of Bakr Id, already stands settled in Mohd. Hanif Quareshi (Mohd. Hanif Quareshi & Others vs The State Of Bihar, 1958), Ashutosh Lahiri (State Of West Bengal vs Ashutosh Lahiri, 1994) and Mirzapur (Mirzapur Moti Kureshi Kassab vs State Of Gujarat And Ors, 1998); hence, such plea needs to be repelled at the threshold." Even in those cases, the Supreme Court had ruled that animal sacrifice was not an essential part of Islam and could not be granted protection on the ground of religious freedom, and that states were free to enact laws to ban the practice, the court said. However, on the question of a blanket ban, the courts have held differing opinions. "And here we may only remind the State what message Sri Rabindra Nath Tagore conveyed to the then Raja and his citizenry through his famous work, Bishorjan," the court said. Tagore was closely associated with the royal house of Manikyas, who had accorded him the title of 'Bharat Bhaskar', and gave him financial assistance for the construction of Visva-Bharati. He captured a turbulent phase in the history of the Tripura kingdom in his novel Rajarshi, which he later adapted into the play Bishorjon. Rajarshi, written with inputs from Maharaja Bir Chandra Manikya around 1880, chronicled the decision of Maharaja Gobinda Manikya (1660-61 and 1667-76) to ban animal sacrifice, which angered the orthodoxy led by the head priest or Chantai, Raghupati. The novel begins with the monarch walking on the banks of the river Gomati with a little girl, Hashi. The river is red with blood, and Hashi asks "Eto rokto keno? (Why is there so much blood?)". Soon afterward, Hashi dies of a fever, repeating the question until her last breath. A shaken Gobinda Manikya bans animal sacrifice at the Bhubaneswari Temple (which now lies in ruins in south Tripura). Raghupati conspires with the king's enemies, and Gobinda Manikya is dethroned in a coup with the help of the Mughals, and replaced by his stepbrother Nakshatra Rai. Gobinda Manikya eventually regains his position with the help of the Arakans.

Question 2) Which of the following is/are true according to Tripura's Merger Agreement?

I. Worship at Mata Tripureswari and other temples to be continued in the traditional manner.

II. Animal sacrifice was part of tantric worship.

III. It prohibited the practice of animal sacrifice during Bakr Eid

A) I & II

B) I & III

C) only I

D) All of the above

E) None of the above

Question 3) Choose the word from the options which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

Impede

A) Culpable

B) Facilitate

C) Revoke

D) Hinder

E) None of the above.

Question 4) A sentence divided into three parts I, II, and III is given. For each part, a correction statement is given. Determine the part that requires correction.

He has taken great pains to rise to the top staying away from home for weeks, on end, burning the midnight oil whenever the situation demanded in order to meet deadlines and sacrificed his personal desires.

- i. staying away from home for weeks, on end,
- ii. burning the midnight oil whenever the situation demanded
- iii. in order to meet deadlines and sacrificed his personal desires

- A. Only iii
- B. Only ii
- C. Both i and iii
- D. Both i and ii
- E. i, ii, and iii

Question 5) Fill in the blanks using the expressions from the given options so that the completed sentences are meaningful and grammatically correct.

The world hailed the Ukrainians for the manner in which they ____ against the mighty Russian army.

- (A) raised the white flag
- (B) offered an olive branch
- (C) threw in the towel
- (D) threw off the scent
- (E) took up arms

Logical Reasoning

Problem 1: There are a certain number of people sitting in a row. Three people are sitting between A and M. Q is sitting to the immediate right of M. Two people are sitting between A and C. R is sitting to the immediate left of T. R are sitting at one of the extreme ends. The number of people sitting between A and Q is same as the number of people sitting between T and Q. G is sitting second to the right of C. The number of people sitting between G and A is same as the number of people sitting between G and O. Only one person is sitting to the right of O.

Question 1) How many people are sitting in the row?

- A. 12
- B. 15
- c. 19
- D. 21
- E. None of these

Question 2) How many people are sitting to the right of A?

- A. Five
- B. Eleven

- C. Nine
- D. Three
- E. None

Question 3) How many people are sitting between M and A?

- A. None
- B. Three
- C. One
- D. Two
- E. More than three

Question 4) How many people are sitting between G and O?

- A. Five
- B. Six
- C. One
- D. Four
- E. None

Question 5) Who is sitting second to the right of C?

- A. O
- B. G
- C. A
- D. Q
- E. None of these

Question 6) How many people are sitting between A and R?

- A. Six
- B. Eight
- C. Four
- D. Nine
- E. None

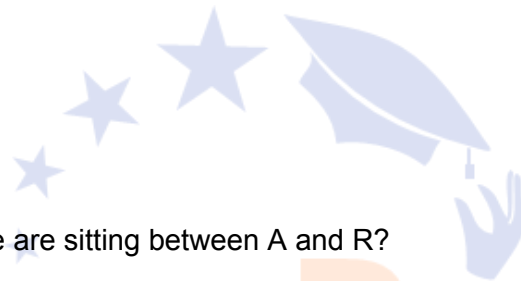
Quantitative Aptitude

Question 1) Find the missing number in the series:

2400, ?, 480, 144, 28.8

- A. 1150
- B. 1080
- c. 1200
- D. 1350
- E. None of these

Question 2) Find the wrong term in the given series:



CollegeDekho

24, 12, 14, 18, 36, 90, 270

- A. 90
- B. 14
- c. 270
- D. 12
- E. 36

Question 3) Find the wrong term in the given series:

190, 203, 164, 229, 142, 255

- A. 142
- B. 229
- C. 164
- D. 255
- E. None of these

Question 4) 41% of $480 \div ?^2 + 32.04 = 40$

- A. 2
- B. 5
- C. 25
- D. 15
- E. 36

Question 5) Given below are two quantities named I and II. Based on the given information, you have to determine the relation between the two quantities. You should use the given data and your knowledge of Mathematics to choose among the possible answers.

Quantity I: Age of mother, if the age of Rohan is $\frac{1}{8}$ of her mother's age and after 7 years Rohan's age will be 13 years.

Quantity II: Age of mother, if the ratio of the ages of Rahul and her mother is 3:7 and after 3 E.Qrs the ratio of their ages will be 6:13.

- A. Quantity I > Quantity II
- B. Quantity I < Quantity II
- C. Quantity I = Quantity II
- D. Quantity I > Quantity II
- E. Quantity I = Quantity II or No relation.