



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 one. 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.

Email- contact@humanperitus.com

Phone- 9717781110

Website- humanperitus.com

All the Best.

HUMAN PERITUS
www.humanperitus.com

UGC NET Dec 2020 and June 2021 3rd December Evening Shift

1.) The table below presents the unit sales of the 'ZZ999' Motorcycle in six European Countries over a six month period from January-2020 to June 2020. These motorcycles are imported into each country by a main dealer. Based on the data in the table, answer the question:

Country-wise Sale of Motorcycles

Country	January	February	March	April	May	June
Germany	34	47	45	54	56	60
UK	40	44	36	47	47	46
France	37	32	32	32	34	33
Belgium	14	14	14	16	17	14
Spain	29	29	28	31	29	31
Italy	22	24	24	26	25	23

What percentage (%) of the overall total was sold to the German importer?

- (A) 22.0%
- (B) 25.4%
- (C) 25.8%
- (D) 24.6%

2.) The table below presents the unit sales of the 'ZZ999' Motorcycle in six European Countries over a six month period from January-2020 to June 2020. These motorcycles are imported into each country by a main dealer. Based on the data in the table, answer the question:

Country-wise Sale of Motorcycles

Country	January	February	March	April	May	June
Germany	34	47	45	54	56	60
UK	40	44	36	47	47	46
France	37	32	32	32	34	33
Belgium	14	14	14	16	17	14
Spain	29	29	28	31	29	31
Italy	22	24	24	26	25	23

What percentage (%) of the overall total of motorcycles was sold in May?

- (A) 24.1%
- (B) 25.6 %
- (C) 27.1%
- (D) 17.8%

3.) The table below presents the unit sales of the 'ZZ999' Motorcycle in six European Countries over a six month period from January-2020 to June 2020. These motorcycles are imported into each country by a main dealer. Based on the data in the table, answer the question:

Country-wise Sale of Motorcycles

Country	January	February	March	April	May	June
Germany	34	47	45	54	56	60
UK	40	44	36	47	47	46
France	37	32	32	32	34	33
Belgium	14	14	14	16	17	14
Spain	29	29	28	31	29	31
Italy	22	24	24	26	25	23

Which month showed the biggest increase in total sales from the previous month?

- (A) February

- (B) March
- (C) April
- (D) May

4.) The table below presents the unit sales of the ‘ZZ999’ Motorcycle in six European Countries over a six month period from January-2020 to June 2020. These motorcycles are imported into each country by a main dealer. Based on the data in the table, answer the question:

Country-wise Sale of Motorcycles

Country	January	February	March	April	May	June
Germany	34	47	45	54	56	60
UK	40	44	36	47	47	46
France	37	32	32	32	34	33
Belgium	14	14	14	16	17	14
Spain	29	29	28	31	29	31
Italy	22	24	24	26	25	23

In the month of February, what percentage (%) of the monthly total was sold to the biggest importer?

- (A) 24.7%
- (B) 23.1%
- (C) 36.5%
- (D) 51.1%

5.) The table below presents the unit sales of the ‘ZZ999’ Motorcycle in six European Countries over a six month period from January-2020 to June 2020. These motorcycles are imported into each country by a main dealer. Based on the data in the table, answer the question:

Country-wise Sale of Motorcycles

Country	January	February	March	April	May	June
Germany	34	47	45	54	56	60
UK	40	44	36	47	47	46
France	37	32	32	32	34	33
Belgium	14	14	14	16	17	14
Spain	29	29	28	31	29	31
Italy	22	24	24	26	25	23

What percentage (%) of the total imports is accounted for by the three smallest importers?

- (A) 37.1%
- (B) 14.8%
- (C) 40.0%
- (D) 35.2%

6.) What is the name for the type of checklist or rating scale that expresses criteria on some point-scale to determine the quality of the performance of a student?

- (A) Diffusion
- (B) Rubrics
- (C) Track system
- (D) Deduction

7.) What is the name of the mental process that assists learners to reflect on their thinking by internalizing, understanding, and recalling the content to be learned?

- (A) Meta cognition

- (B) Rubrics
- (C) Peer tutoring
- (D) Debriefing

8.) Given below are two statements:

Statement I: In free version of google meet (through your personal Gmail/Google account) you can record your session/class.

Statement II: To join an online class / session conducted via Google Meet you need to login to your Google account.

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.) Which of these decision traps pertain to personal qualities?

- A. Frame blindness
- B. Overconfidence
- C. Taking shortcuts
- D. Being unsystematic
- E. Not keeping records

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B, C only
- (B) B, C, D only
- (C) A, C, D only
- (D) C, D, E only

10.) Match List I with List II

List I

- A. Proprietary LMS
- B. Open Source LMS
- C. Cloud based LMS
- D. Data collection and quiz

List II

- I. MOODLE
- II. Google classroom
- III. Black board
- IV. Google form

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

11.) Scientific research has the ultimate goal of explaining any phenomenon by

- (A) Conditional laws
- (B) Laws of uniqueness

(C) Laws of intuition

(D) Laws of generalisation

12.) Which of the following are true case studies?

A. Easy to generalise the findings

B. Overconfidence Normally selects one case for analysis at a time

C. Highly quantitative in character

D. Integrates different perspectives

E. Adopts the most consequent approach to the particular

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) A, B, C only

(B) B, C, D only

(C) B, D, E only

(D) C, D, E only

13.) Identify the sequence of methodological steps in focus group research:

A. Select a sample

B. Prepare the focus group material

C. Define the problem

D. Decide the number of groups needed

E. Prepare the mechanics of the study

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) A, E, D, C, B

(B) C, A, D, E, B

(C) B, C, A, D, E

(D) D, A, C, B, E

14.) Given below are two statements

Statement I: Social scientists belonging to the verstehen tradition do not accept the idea of predicting human behavior in mechanistic terms.

Statement II: It is asserted that the main aim of the social science research is to promote human understanding.

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

Concept

A. Isomorphism

B. Triangulation

C. Principle of Parsimony

D. Parameter

List II

Description

I. Use of both qualitative and quantitative methods

II. Premise that the simplest method is most preferable

III. A property of a population

IV. Similarity of structure

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.) In a classroom, transforming verbal and non-verbal signs back into messages is known as

(A) Feedback

(B) Encoding

(C) Decoding

(D) Reverse communication

17.) Perspective taking in communication supports

A. Behavioural rigidity

B. Openness

C. Sharing of information

D. Trust

E. Secrecy

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, C, and E only

18.) Given below are two statements: One is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R:

Assertion A: The positive feedback from the teacher is necessary to motivate students.

Reason R: Continuous criticism of students is the best method to make them realize positive outcomes in their pursuit of knowledge.

In light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

(B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A

(C) A is true but R is false

(D) A is false but R is true

19.) The sequence of the stages of communication process is:

A. Level of acceptance

B. Transmission of cognitive data

C. Message reception

D. Understanding

E. Reaction

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) A, B, C, D, E

(B) B, C, D, E, A

(C) C, E, D, A, B

(D) B, C, D, A. E

20.) Match List I with List II

List I

Type of communication

A. Network communication

B. Mass communication

C. Public communication

D. Small group communication

List II

Characteristic feature

I. Formal and Planned

II. Creates identity and unique dynamics

III. Inter-dependent relations

IV. Anonymous audience

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

21.) Sagun purchased a smartphone at $\frac{9}{10}$ th of its selling price and sold it at 8% more than its selling price. Her gain is

(A) 10%

(B) 12%

(C) 18%

(D) 20%

22.) If CHARCOAL is coded as 45164913, how will you code COALCAR?

(A) 4913419

(B) 6194314

(C) 3194416

(D) 4913416

23.) Looking at a photo of a man, Ravi said, 'His mother is the wife of my Father's son. I have no brothers and sisters.'

At whose photo was Ravi looking?

(A) His cousin

(B) His son

(C) His uncle

(D) His nephew

24.) Given below are two statements

Statement I: If the interest on a sum borrowed for a certain period is reckoned uniformly, then it is called compound interest

Statement II: The money borrowed or lent out for a certain period is called simple interest.

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.) Match List I with List II

List I	List II
A. The sum of first forty-five natural number is	I. 19
B. The least prime number is	II. 75
C. The total number of prime numbers less than 70 is	III. 1035
D. On dividing 4150 by a certain number the quotient is 55 and the remainder is 25. The divisor is	IV. 2

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

26.) Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R
 Assertion A: The argument “Everything is nameable because it is knowledge” is fallacious.
 Reason R: There is nothing that is not nameable and I cannot find a place where, because of the absence of the major term, the middle term is also absent.

In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below

- (A) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are correct but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is correct but R is not correct
- (D) A is not correct but R is correct

27.) Given below are two statements :

Statement I: The terms ‘true’ and ‘false’ apply to arguments.

Statement II: The terms ‘true’ and ‘false’ apply to statements.

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

28.) Given below are two statements:

Statement I: The fallacy of contradictory middle (viruddha) occurs in an argument when the middle term is found both where the major is found and where it is not found.

Statement II: The fallacy of contradictory middle (viruddha) is committed in an argument when the middle term is found only where major term is absent.

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

29.) Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R

Assertion A: For Naiyāyikas, logic is not formalized and divorced from existence.

Reason R: Naiyāyika's interest in logic is for finding out the truth about the existent world, but not merely for finding out the instrument of thought for their own sake.

In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below

- (A) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are correct but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is correct but R is not correct
- (D) A is not correct but R is correct

30.) "Socialized medicine is not recommended because it would result in reduction of the overall quality of medical care. In addition, it might well bankrupt the federal treasury. This is the whole case against socialized medicine. "What is the conclusion in the above argument?"

- (A) Socialized medicine is not recommended.
- (B) Socialized medicine would result in reduction of the overall quality of medical care
- (C) Socialized medicine might bankrupt the federal treasury.
- (D) There are overwhelming arguments against socialized medicine.

31.) With respect to Computers, which of the following groups consists of volatile memory only?

- (A) RAM and Pen Drive
- (B) Hard Disk and ROM
- (C) RAM and Cache
- (D) Cache and ROM

32.) Identify the correct order of the following INTEL processors in the decreasing order of speed.

- A. 80486
- B. 8085
- C. Dual Core
- D. Pentium – III

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) D, C, B, A
- (B) C, D, A, B
- (C) C, D, B, A
- (D) B, D, C, A

33.) Given below are two statements :

Statement I: USB drives are also known as flash drives.

Statement II: Device used by banks to automatically read those unusual numbers on the bottom of cheques and deposit slips is known as MICR.

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

34.) Which of the following are software?

- A. Adobe
- B. Web browser
- C. Compiler

D. Device Driver

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B, and C only
- (B) B, C, and D only
- (C) A, C, and D only
- (D) A, B, and D only

35.) Match List I with List II

List I	List II
(Name of Company)	(Founder)
A. Apple Inc.	I. N.R. Narayana Murthy
B. Microsoft Inc.	II. Steve Jobs
C. Infosys Ltd.	III. Bill Gates
D. Airtel	IV. Sunil Bharti Mittal

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

36.) According to one of the Sustainable Development Goals, the per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels is to be reduced to the extent of

- (A) 1/2
- (B) 1/3
- (C) 1/4
- (D) 1/10

37.) According to WHO standards, the pesticide content (Lindane or DDT) in drinking water should not exceed:

- (A) $1 \mu\text{gL}^{-1}$
- (B) $2 \mu\text{gL}^{-1}$
- (C) $5 \mu\text{gL}^{-1}$
- (D) $10 \mu\text{gL}^{-1}$

38.) Which of the following Pollutants has the least residence time in atmosphere?

- (A) Nitric Oxide
- (B) Nitrous Oxide
- (C) Chlorofluorocarbons
- (D) Methane

39.) Noise levels (db) are referenced to the human hearing threshold at a frequency of

- (A) 50 Hz
- (B) 100 Hz
- (C) 1 KHz
- (D) 4 KHz

40.) International Solar Alliance Framework Agreement entered into force in the year

- (A) 2015

- (B) 2017
- (C) 2016
- (D) 2018

41.) In Banabhatta's Kadambri, good education has been described as having knowledge of 64 Kalaa or arts. Among these 64 Kalaa, which among the following subjects were included?

- (A) Only arts such as Singing and Painting
- (B) Only arts and vocational courses
- (C) Arts, vocational courses and Medicine
- (D) Arts, vocational courses, Engineering, Medicine, Mathematic, Science and Many other subjects.

42.) Given below are two statements: One is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R:

Assertion A: Doing Inter-disciplinary research is more challenging than that is within any single discipline.

Reason R : It is not possible to combine knowledge from two disciplines.

In light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is true but R is false
- (D) A is false but R is true

43.) Empirical studies have shown that the women students are under represented in the disciplines such as science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM). Its possible reason could be

- A. Women students do not feel comfortable with STEM subjects.
- B. Women students cannot excel in STEM subjects.
- C. Women students lack in aptitude in STEM subjects.
- D. Women students face threats due to negative stereotypes.
- E. Women students are not encouraged by the parents to join STEM disciplines.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, C, E only
- (B) B, E only
- (C) C, D only
- (D) D, E only

44.) Given below are two statements :

Statement I: A holistic and multi-disciplinary education aims to develop intellectual, aesthetic, social, physical, emotional and moral capacities of students.

Statement II: In 21st century persons require only intellectual capacity to be successful.

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

45.) Global Citizenship Education(GCED) aims at

- A. Making students to become members of U.N.O.
- B. Helping students to understand contemporary global challenges.
- C. Making students to become promoters of peaceful societies.
- D. Making students eligible to join foreign services.

E. Making students eligible to become diplomats.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B only
- (B) B, C only
- (C) C, D only
- (D) D, E only

46.) Read the passage and answer question

The need for a theory of justice relates to the discipline of engagement in reasoning about a subject on which it is as eminent author Burke noted, very difficult to speak. It is sometimes claimed that justice is not a matter of reasoning at all; it is one of being appropriately sensitive and having the right note for injustice. It is easy to be tempted to think along these lines. When we find, for example, a raging famine, it seems natural to protest rather than reason elaborately about justice and injustice. And yet a calamity would be a case of injustice only if it could have been prevented, and particularly if those who could have undertaken preventive action had failed to try. Reasoning in some form cannot but be involved in moving from the observation of a tragedy to the diagnosis of injustice. Further more, cases of injustice may be much more complex and subtle than the assessment of an observable calamity. There could be different arguments suggesting disparate conclusions, and evaluations of justice may be anything but straight forward. The avoidance of reasoned justification often comes not from indignant protestors but from placid guardians of order and justice. Reticence has appealed throughout history to those with a governing role, endowed with public authority, who are unsure of the grounds for action, or unwilling to scrutinize the basis of their policies. The requirements of a theory of justice include bringing reason into play in the diagnosis of justice and injustice. Over hundreds of years, writers on justice in different parts of the world have attempted to provide the intellectual basis for moving from a general sense of injustice to particular reasoned diagnosis of injustice.

What is central to the theory of justice?

- (A) Reasoning on a subject
- (B) Difficult interpretations
- (C) Subjective engagement
- (D) Identification of an issue

47.) Read the passage and answer question

The need for a theory of justice relates to the discipline of engagement in reasoning about a subject on which it is as eminent author Burke noted, very difficult to speak. It is sometimes claimed that justice is not a matter of reasoning at all; it is one of being appropriately sensitive and having the right note for injustice. It is easy to be tempted to think along these lines. When we find, for example, a raging famine, it seems natural to protest rather than reason elaborately about justice and injustice. And yet a calamity would be a case of injustice only if it could have been prevented, and particularly if those who could have undertaken preventive action had failed to try. Reasoning in some form cannot but be involved in moving from the observation of a tragedy to the diagnosis of injustice. Further more, cases of injustice may be much more complex and subtle than the assessment of an observable calamity. There could be different arguments suggesting disparate conclusions, and evaluations of justice may be anything but straight forward. The avoidance of reasoned justification often comes not from indignant protestors but from placid guardians of order and justice. Reticence has appealed throughout history to those with a governing role, endowed with public authority, who are unsure of the grounds for action, or unwilling to scrutinize the basis of their policies. The requirements of a theory of justice include bringing reason into play in the diagnosis of justice and injustice. Over hundreds of years, writers on justice in different parts of the world have attempted to provide the intellectual basis for moving from a general sense of injustice to particular reasoned diagnosis of injustice.

What is the simplistic view about justice?

- (A) It is a matter of reasoning
- (B) It is being appropriately made aware of injustice
- (C) It is of very little significance
- (D) It is a matter of protest

48.) Read the passage and answer question

The need for a theory of justice relates to the discipline of engagement in reasoning about a subject on which it is as eminent author Burke noted, very difficult to speak. It is sometimes claimed that justice is not a matter of reasoning at all; it is one of being appropriately sensitive and having the right note for injustice. It is easy to be tempted to think along these lines. When we find, for example, a raging famine, it seems natural to protest rather than reason elaborately about justice and injustice. And yet a calamity would be a case of injustice only if it could have been prevented, and particularly if those who could have undertaken preventive action had failed to try. Reasoning in some form cannot but be involved in moving from the observation of a tragedy to the diagnosis of injustice. Further more, cases of injustice may be much more complex and subtle than the assessment of an observable calamity. There could be different arguments suggesting disparate conclusions, and evaluations of justice may be anything but straight forward. The avoidance of reasoned justification often comes not from indignant protestors but from placid guardians of order and justice. Reticence has appealed throughout history to those with a governing role, endowed with public authority, who are unsure of the grounds for action, or unwilling to scrutinize the basis of their policies. The requirements of a theory of justice include bringing reason into play in the diagnosis of justice and injustice. Over hundreds of years, writers on justice in different parts of the world have attempted to provide the intellectual basis for moving from a general sense of injustice to particular reasoned diagnosis of injustice.

In case of a calamity, it should lead to a feeling of injustice when

- (A) It is left unobserved
- (B) It affects vulnerable people
- (C) Concerned authorities did not make an attempt to prevent it.
- (D) Concerned authorities did not know how to prevent it.

49.) Read the passage and answer question

The need for a theory of justice relates to the discipline of engagement in reasoning about a subject on which it is as eminent author Burke noted, very difficult to speak. It is sometimes claimed that justice is not a matter of reasoning at all; it is one of being appropriately sensitive and having the right note for injustice. It is easy to be tempted to think along these lines. When we find, for example, a raging famine, it seems natural to protest rather than reason elaborately about justice and injustice. And yet a calamity would be a case of injustice only if it could have been prevented, and particularly if those who could have undertaken preventive action had failed to try. Reasoning in some form cannot but be involved in moving from the observation of a tragedy to the diagnosis of injustice. Further more, cases of injustice may be much more complex and subtle than the assessment of an observable calamity. There could be different arguments suggesting disparate conclusions, and evaluations of justice may be anything but straight forward. The avoidance of reasoned justification often comes not from indignant protestors but from placid guardians of order and justice. Reticence has appealed throughout history to those with a governing role, endowed with public authority, who are unsure of the grounds for action, or unwilling to scrutinize the basis of their policies. The requirements of a theory of justice include bringing reason into play in the diagnosis of justice and injustice. Over hundreds of years, writers on justice in different parts of the world have attempted to provide the intellectual basis for moving from a general sense of injustice to particular reasoned diagnosis of injustice.

Avoidance of reasoned justification can be sourced to

- (A) Protectors seeking justice
- (B) People unaffected by policy-decisions

- (C) The public not interested in justice
- (D) Public authority

50.) Read the passage and answer question

The need for a theory of justice relates to the discipline of engagement in reasoning about a subject on which it is as eminent author Burke noted, very difficult to speak. It is sometimes claimed that justice is not a matter of reasoning at all; it is one of being appropriately sensitive and having the right note for injustice. It is easy to be tempted to think along these lines. When we find, for example, a raging famine, it seems natural to protest rather than reason elaborately about justice and injustice. And yet a calamity would be a case of injustice only if it could have been prevented, and particularly if those who could have undertaken preventive action had failed to try. Reasoning in some form cannot but be involved in moving from the observation of a tragedy to the diagnosis of injustice. Further more, cases of injustice may be much more complex and subtle than the assessment of an observable calamity. There could be different arguments suggesting disparate conclusions, and evaluations of justice may be anything but straight forward. The avoidance of reasoned justification often comes not from indignant protestors but from placid guardians of order and justice. Reticence has appealed throughout history to those with a governing role, endowed with public authority, who are unsure of the grounds for action, or unwilling to scrutinize the basis of their policies. The requirements of a theory of justice include bringing reason into play in the diagnosis of justice and injustice. Over hundreds of years, writers on justice in different parts of the world have attempted to provide the intellectual basis for moving from a general sense of injustice to particular reasoned diagnosis of injustice.

A particular diagnosis of injustice will lead to a theory of justice based on

- (A) A general sense of the issues
- (B) Empirical analysis of injustice
- (C) Intellectual evaluations
- (D) Historical traditions