ENTRANCE EXAMINATION – 2016

M.A.(5-Year Integrated) programmes in Social Sciences

(Anthropology, Economics, History, Political Science and Sociology)

Maximum Marks:100
Time: 2 Hours

Hall Ticket No.:

Instructions:

1. Read these instructions carefully before answering.

2. Write Hall Ticket Number in the OMR Answer sheet given to you. Also write the Hall Ticket Number in the space provided above.

3. Answers are to be marked on the OMR Answer sheet following the instructions provided there upon.

4. Handover the OMR Answer sheet at the end of the examination to the invigilator.

5. No additional sheets will be provided. Rough work can be done in the question paper itself/on the space provided for it at the end of the booklet.

6. The question paper has **FOUR** sections as explained below.

Section	Question Nos.	Title	Marks
A	Q1-Q25	Language and Comprehension	25
B	Q26-Q50	Reasoning Ability	25
C	Q51-Q75	Quantitative Aptitude	25
D	Q75-Q100	General Awareness and Social studies	25

7. Each correct answer carries ONE mark.

8. There is negative marking. Each wrong answer carries -0.33 marks.

9. Use of calculators is **NOT** permitted.

10. This question paper contains 16 pages including **this** page.

Section- A
Language and Comprehension

Questions in this section (1-25) are based on the following passage. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions followed which is aimed to test your understanding of the passage.

The Passage:

From the 1940s to the 1980s films were watched by two kinds of Indians – young men in all-male groups, and families. An anthropologist working in northern India found that 'many unmarried men are intensive users of film culture'. They liked films in themselves, for the entertainment they provided and for offering them an escape from the trials of family living. The theatre was a place where they could smoke cigarettes (prohibited at home), and joke and play around with their friends. Although young women rarely went to the movies, older men sometimes took along their wives and parents. The two groups tended to prefer different kinds of films. Young men liked those with 'unrestrained dance and fight scenes', whereas mixed groups chose to watch films depicting the joys and troubles of family life.

The passion for films was even more intense in south India. Here, male moviegoers had constituted themselves into fan clubs, each devoted to celebrating a particular male star. The town of Madurai in Tamil Nadu, for example, had as many as 500 such clubs, whose members were mostly in their late teens or early twenties. They included tailors, rickshaw pullers, vegetable sellers and students. The club activities were aimed at promoting their star, by pasting posters of his films, buying tickets to watch them and generally singing his praises in public and in private. Occasionally, the club's activities took a more philanthropic turn, by donating blood in the hero's name or raising money for disaster relief.

In earlier chapters we have met M.G. Ramachandran of Tamil Nadu and N.T. Rama Rao of Andhra Pradesh, movie stars who became chief ministers of their state on the strength of their acting career alone. As adorned in his native heath was the Kannada film actor Rajkumar, although he did not seek to convert this adoration into political advantage. In all cases, the veneration was a consequence of the fact that, in this part of India, film was a prime vehicle for the articulation of linguistic nationalism. The people of the south saw their languages under threat from Hindi; mobilizing to protect it, they sought hope and support from the actors who spoke most eloquently their own beloved tongue. In their films, these stars enacted the essential themes of human existence – life and death, romance and betrayal, prosperity and misery – and did so in phrases and idioms drawn from the rhythms and cadences of everyday speech. Literally as well as metaphorically, NTR and his fans, MGR and his fans, and Rajkumar and his fans *spoke the same language.*

In the Hindi heartland, the love of films was not so closely tied in with one's social identity. (As it was spoken by more Indians than any other language, Hindi was scarcely seen as being under

i

threat.) Still, because their catchment was bigger, the Hindi stars could command a wider – though not necessarily deeper- appreciation. Arguably the most popular film star of all time is the Hindi actor Amitabh Bachchan. (I speak here not merely of India but of the world as a whole – Bachchan was voted as such in an online poll conducted by the British Broadcasting Corporation in 2001.)

Born in 1942, the son of a famous Hindi poet of Allahabad, Amitabh Bachchan joined films after a stint in the corporate world. He was very tall and fairly dark, in both respects at odds with the popular heroes who preceded him. These handicaps were soon overcome by his imperious manner and his magnificent deep voice. Bachchan rose to stardom in the early 1970s – a time of great cynicism with regard to the political system, which was being challenged by such extra-parliamentary forces as the Naxalites and Jayaprakash Narayan's Bihar movement. His roles were in keeping with the times. He played the angry young man, pitted against but always overcoming the system – as a militant worker against unfeeling capitalists, an honest police officer against corrupt superiors, even as an underworld don whose wicked manner hid (not very successfully) a golden heart.

In 1982 Bachchan was hospitalized after an accident suffered on the set. Millions prayed, successfully, for his recovery. Three years later he became a Congress MP from Allahabad, at the invitation of his childhood friend Rajiv Gandhi …..

A sixtieth-birthday tribute to Bachchan spoke of how his career had 'traversed emotions and generations'. Perhaps the only other figure to have done that successfully is the singer Lata Mangeshkar. She too had a gifted father, the singer, actor and composer Dinanath Mangeshkar. He died in 1942, when Lata was only thirteen but having spent the better part of her life learning music from her father. As the eldest of five siblings, Lata very quickly became the family's main breadwinner. She sang at first in Marathi films, but soon moved to the more popular and better-paying Hindi arena.

Lata Mangeshkar's first song as a playback singer was recorded in 1947. By the end of the decade she had become the best-known singer in India. As well as the most sought-after, for no producer or director could think of a film without a song by her. In a career spanning five decades she has recorded more than 5,000 songs…

…One feature of the film industry has been its capacious cosmopolitanism. Parsi and Jewish actors have rubbed shoulders with Hindus and Muslims and Christians. Some of the greatest film directors have been from Bengal or south India.

A very representative example is one of the most successful films ever made, *Sholay* (1975). Its director was a Sindhi, while its lyricist and one male lead were Punjabi. Other male leads were from Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and North-West Frontier Province respectively. (Another, who was dropped at the last moment, was from Sikkim.) Of the two female leads, one was a Tamil, the other a Bengali domiciled in Madhya Pradesh. The music director was a Bengali – from Tripura.

It was not just in Bombay that the film industry was socially inclusive. In the Madras studios of the Tamil director S. S. Vasan the 'make-up department was first headed by a Bengali who became too big for a studio and then left. He was succeeded by a Maharashtrian who was assisted by a Dharwar Kannadiga, an Andhra, a Madras Indian Christian, an Anglo-Burmese and the usual local Tamils.'...

Above all, the film industry provided generous refuge for India's largest and often very vulnerable minority, the Muslims. Many of the best lyricists, as already noted, were Muslim; so were some popular scriptwriters. Some of the best male singers were Muslim. So too were some top directors and, even more strikingly, some top actors. When, shortly after India's first general election, a Bombay magazine asked its readers to choose their favourite actor, a Muslim man polled the most votes, a Muslim woman the second most. Interestingly, both had assumed non-Muslim names – Yusuf Khan becoming the Hindu-sounding Dilip Kumar and Fatima Rashid taking the neutral pseudonym Nargis (after the Narcissus flower). As Muslim actors and actresses became more established, they no longer needed to resort to such subterfuge. A great star of the 1950s and 1960s was the actress Waheeda Rahman. Much later, in the 1990s, the top male stars in Hindi films were three Muslims with a common surname, Khan.

(Source: Ramachandra Guha, 2008. *India After Gandhi*. New Delhi: Picador India: 725-29.)

1. Who among the following were the major viewers of films between 1940s and 1980s?
   a) Young men   b) Children
   c) Old men   d) Young women

2. Which of the following statement is more correct?
   a) Fan clubs had members mostly from the student community
   b) Fan clubs donates blood whenever it is needed
   c) Fan clubs sometimes took up philanthropic work
   d) Fan clubs always raised money for relief at the time of disasters

3. Which of the following South Indian cities had around 500 fan clubs?
   a) Chennai   b) Coimbatore
   c) Madurai   d) Thanjavur

4. Which of the following is incorrect regarding the film culture of independent India prior to 1990s?
   a) Family viewers loved films on the joys and troubles of family life
   b) Younger male moviegoers considered theatres as an escape from the trials of family life
   c) Theatre was a place where men could smoke and play around with their friends
   d) Young women viewers loved films of love and romance

3

5. Which of the following actors did not seek to convert his adoration in films into political advantage?
   a) N.T. Rama Rao
   b) Rajkumar
   c) Amitabh Bachchan
   d) M.G. Ramachandran

6. The activities of the South Indian fan clubs did not include
   a) Watching the films of their star without fail
   b) Pasting posters of the movies of their star
   c) Praising their star in public and private
   d) Mobilising finance for producing the films of their star

7. In which region of India support to actors was also a support to the language they spoke in
   a) Northern India
   b) Southern India
   c) Western India
   d) Eastern India

8. Which was the *same language* spoken by the fans of NTR, MGR and Rajkumar?
   a) South Indian nationalism
   b) Cinematic nationalism
   c) Linguistic nationalism
   d) Religious nationalism

9. Which of the following statements on Hindi films is false?
   a) Films scarcely see Hindi as being under threat
   b) Hindi films' catchment area was bigger than any other language films in India
   c) Hindi film stars enjoyed a wider geography of appreciation
   d) Love of Hindi films was always tied with one's social identity

10. Who among the following is considered to be the most popular film star of all time in Hindi?
   a) Dilip Kumar
   b) Shahrukh Khan
   c) Amitabh Bachchan
   d) Waheeda Rahman

11. Which of the following proved to be Amitabh Bachchan's greatest asset as an actor?
   a) His tallness
   b) His fairly dark complexion
   c) His deep voice
   d) His experience in the corporate world

12. Who among the following is associated with the Bihar movement?
   a) Jayaprakash Narayan
   b) Naxalites
   c) Amitabh Bachchan
   d) Rajiv Gandhi

13. Which of the following is correct about the films of Bachchan during a time of great cynicism?
   a) His renowned poet father had written screenplays for his films
   b) His imperious mannerisms endangered his success
   c) He played the angry young man fighting the system and overcoming it
   d) He challenged extra-parliamentary forces like the Naxalites

4

14. When did Amitabh Bachchan become a Member of Parliament from Allahabad?
        a) 1982   b) 1985
        c) 1988   d) 1980

15. Who among the following is seen as the only figure as successful as Amitabh Bachchan?
        a) Lata Mangeshkar   b) MGR
        c) NTR   d) Rajkumar

16. How many siblings did Lata Mangeshkar have?
        a) 6   b) 5
        c) 4   d) 3

17. One of the male leads of the film *Sholay* hailed from
        a) Sindh   b) Bengal
        c) Sikkim   d) North-West Frontier Province

18. Which of the following statement about Lata Mangeshkar is wrong?
        a) She lost her father in her teenage
        b) She became the best-known singer in India only by the end of 1950s
        C) She sung first in Marathi films, but became more popular in Hindi films
        d) Her first song as a playback singer was recorded in the year of Indian independence

19. Which of the following statement is true?
        a) Tamil director S.S. Vasan's make-up team was once headed by an Anglo-Burmese
        b) S.S. Vasan's female leads were always Tamils
        c) An Indian Christian was part of S.S. Vasan's make-up department
        d) Madras studios were unknown for social inclusivity

20. Which of the following communities received generous accommodation in the filmindustry?
        a) Muslims   b) Christians
        c) Sikhs   d) Parsis

21. Which of the following actor/actress assumed a community-neutral pseudonym?
        a) Yusuf Khan   c) Waheeda Rahman
        c) Dilip Kumar   d) Fatima Rashid

22. Which of the following is incorrect?
        a) Hindi films gave first preference to Muslims, as actors, directors and musicians
        b) Muslim actors remain popular in Indian film industry
        c) Many of the best lyricists in the industry were Muslim
        d) Muslim actors used to change their name after coming to film industry

23. Which of the following features best explain the film industry in India?
        a) Regionalism   b) Linguistic nationalism
        c) Exclusivism   d) Cosmopolitanism

24. Pick the correct statement from the following
    a) Lata Mangeshkar's father was also a gifted lyricist
    b) Amitabh Bachchan's famous father promoted him in the film industry
    c) Lata Mangeshkar's father was her principal support for a major part of her career
    d) Both Amitabh Bachchan and Lata Mangeshkar had accomplished fathers

25. In which of the following year Lata Mangeshkar was born?
    a) 1947   b) 1929
    c) 1942   d) 1931

Section- B
Reasoning Ability

26. Six students A,B,C,D,E and F are sitting in a row. D and C are immediate neighbours of E.B is neighbor of A only, A is fourth from F. Who are on the two extremes?
    a) B and D   b) A and C
    c) B and F   d) A and F

27. If C+E = 8 and M-L=1, find out the value of R x V ?
    a) 306   b) 396
    c) 360   d) 378

28. In the series STOP, TOPS, OPST, the next term is _____ ?
    a) POTS   b) POST
    c) PSTO   d) PTSO

29. In a certain code 2,7,8 means "How are you"; 3,4,7 means "How is life"; 3,5,6 means "Sheis wonderful"; and 2,6,8means "You arewonderful; which numerical in that language means"You" ?
    a) 5   b) 2
    c) 7   d) 8

30. B is Wife of A. By referring C, A says C is my father's only daughter-in-law's daughter. What is A to C?

    a) Father
    b) Grandfather
    c) Mother
    d) Daughter

31. If the 7th of the month is Thursday, which of the following day will occur five times in that month?

    a) Sunday
    b) Monday
    c) Friday
    d) Tuesday

32. Rafi is facing North. Which of the following sequence of turning will lead Rafi to face West?

    a) Right, Right, Right, Right, Right
    b) Left, Left, Left, Left, Right
    c) Right, Left, Left, Right, Left
    d) Left, Right, Right, Right, Left,

33. Raju starts with 24. Which of the following sequential operations will not lead Raju to 48?

    a) + 15 - 8 + 3 - 9 - 2 + 5 + 20
    b) + 16 - 7 + 10 - 6 - 4 + 12 + 3
    c) + 12 - 7 + 10 - 6 + 14 - 8 + 16
    d) + 14 - 6 + 8 - 10 + 5 - 4 + 17

34. Complete the series: 9, 25, 49, 81, _____?

    a) 100
    b) 121
    c) 144
    d) 159

35. If South-West becomes East and North-East becomes West and so on, what would South-East become?

    a) East
    b) West
    c) South
    d) North

36. 8 9 6 7 3 9 3 7 8 3 9 9 5 6 3 9 6 9 3 9 8
    In the above given series, how many "9s" are there which are preceded by "3" but not immediately followed by "9"

    a) 1
    b) 5
    c) 3
    d) 4

37. What is the missing word in the series: air, ball, seal, _____ , cereal.

    a) Herald
    b) Pear
    c) Beard
    d) Secret

38. HOT : OVEN :: COLD:_____?

    a) Air conditioner
    b) Snow
    c) Ice Cream
    d) Refrigerator

39. Which is the odd-one-out?

    a) Sparrow
    b) Bat
    c) Parrot
    d) Kingfisher

40. What is the missing word in the sequence in the series: bet, reel, _____, seventeen.
    a) Fifteen
    b) Teenager
    c) Creamer
    d) Sweet

41. If Delhi is 10, Hyderabad is 18, and Mumbai is 12 then what is 14?
    a) Kolkata
    b) Bangalore
    c) Amaravati
    d) Jaipur

42. Except one, all the group of letters follows a pattern, find the odd-one-out?
    a) MOVR
    b) KMTQ
    c) FHOK
    d) BDKG

43. How much is 30% of 3 hours and 30 minutes?
    a) 1 hour 09 minutes
    b) 1 hour 03 minutes
    c) 1 hour 10 minutes
    d) 1 hour 33 minutes

44. Choose the number pair which is different from the rest:
    a) 5:48
    b) 11:102
    c) 15:139
    d) 17:156

45. Sarita is wiser than Rasi. Divya is wiser than Lata. Preethi is wiser than Malti, Rasi is wiser than Preethi, Lata is wiser than Sarita. Who is the wisest of all?
    a) Preethi
    b) Divya
    c) Sarita
    d) Malti

(46-50) ***Read the following table of Indian Population, sex ratio (2011 Census) and answer the questions from 46-50***

Sl.No.	State / UT	Persons	Males	Females	Sex Ratio
1	Chandigarh	1,054,686	580,282	474,404	818
2	Haryana	25,353,081	13,505,130	11,847,951	877
3	NCT of Delhi	16,753,235	8,976,410	7,776,825	866
4	Rajasthan	68,621,012	35,620,086	33,000,926	926
5	Uttar Pradesh	199,581,477	104,596,415	94,985,062	908
6	Bihar	103,804,637	54,185,347	49,619,290	916
7	Manipur	2,721,756	1,369,764	1,351,992	987
8	Mizoram	1,091,014	552,339	538,675	975
9	Meghalaya	2,964,007	1,492,668	1,471,339	986
10	West Bengal	91,347,736	46,927,389	44,420,347	947
11	Gujarat	60,383,628	31,482,282	28,901,346	918
12	Andhra Pradesh	84,665,533	42,509,881	42,155,652	992
13	Kerala	33,387,677	16,021,290	17,366,387	1,084
14	Tamil Nadu	72,138,958	36,158,871	35,980,087	995
15	Puducherry	1,244,464	610,485	633,979	1,038

46. Which state has the highest sex ratio?

  a) Meghalaya   b) Andhra Pradesh   c) Manipur   d) Kerala

47. Which Union Territory has the highest sex ratio?
  a) Chandigarh   b) Puducherry   c) NCT of Delhi   d) Kerala

48. Which state has the highest sex ratio among the North-Eastern States?

  a) Meghalaya   b) Mizoram   c) Manipur   d) West Bengal

49. South Indian states have better sex ratio than North Indian states?

  a) True   b) False   c) Can't say   d) both have equal sex ratio

50. Which of the following state or union territory has a below average sex ratio in the given table?
  a) Andhra Pradesh   b) Mizoram   c) Meghalaya   d) Gujarat

Section- C

Quantitative Aptitude

51. Let x<0, 0<y, z>1 which of the following is false?
  a) $(x^2 - z^2)$ has to be positive
  b) yz can be less than one
  c) xy can never be zero
  d) $(y^2 - z^2)$ is always negative

52. The number of positive integers not greater than 100, which are not divisible by 2, 3, or 5 is:
  a) 24   b) 26
  c) 29   d) None of the above

53. Ten 50 paise coins are placed on a table. Six of these show tails while four show heads. A coin is chosen at random and flipped over (not tossed). This operation is performed seven times. One of the coins is then covered. Of the remaining nine coins five show tails and four show heads. The covered coin shows
  a) head   b) tail
  c) More likely a head   d) More likely a tail

54. A group of workers was put on a job. From the second day onwards, one worker was withdrawn each day. The job was finished when the last worker was withdrawn. If no worker was withdrawn at any stage, the group would have finished the job in two-thirds the time. How many workers were there in the group?

  a) 2   b) 3   c) 5   d) 10

55. The diameter of a hollow cone is equal to the diameter of a spherical ball. If the ball is placed at the base of the cone, what proportion of the ball will be outside the cone?

a) 50%   b) Less than 50%

c) More than 50%   d) 100%

56. A ship leaves on a long voyage. When it is 18 miles from the shore, a seaplane, whose speed is ten times that of the ship is sent to deliver a mail. How far from the shore does the seaplane catch up with the ship?

a) 200 miles   b) 220 miles

c)22 miles   d) 20 miles

57. If $ab = 2\sqrt{3}$, then the value of a^4+b^4 is_____?

a) 14   b) 16   c) 18   d) 20

58. If $x > 1$, then the value of the expression:

$$\frac{(x-1)+x}{2x-1} - \frac{(x-1)}{x-1}$$

a) -1   b) 0   c) 1   d) x

59. 15 years hence a man will be just 4 times as old as he was 15 years ago. His present age is

a) 25 years   b) 20 years

c) 15 years   d) 10 years

60. $\dfrac{a^{x|y-z|}}{a^{y|x-z|}} \div \dfrac{a^{y}}{a^{x}}$ is equal to

a) a^{xyz}

b) $a^{xy+yz+zx}$

c) $a^{xy/z}$

d)   1

61. Let $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$, $B = \{4,5,6\}$ then $A \cap B$ is

a) $\{\phi\}$

b) Φ

c) $\{0\}$

d) $\{1,2,3,4,5,6\}$

62. The radius of a circle is r. The length of a tangent drawn to this circle from a point distant d from its center is

a) $\sqrt{r^2 + d^2}$

b) $\sqrt{d^2 - r^2}$

c) $r^2 + d^2$

d) $\dfrac{r + d}{2}$

63. In an examination the average score of ten students is 60. If the score of one student is omitted and the average score becomes 55, then the score of that student must have been.

    a) 55   b) 115

    c) 105   d) 60

64. A man had Rs.2000. He lent a part of this at 5% interest and the rest at 4% interest per annum. The total interest he received in one year was Rs.92. The money he lent at 5% interest was.

    a) Rs. 1050   b) Rs.1100

    c) Rs.1150   d) Rs.1200

65. The current population of a town is 10,000. If the population increases by 10% every year, then the population of the town after three years will be

    a) 13,000   b) 13,300

    c) 13,310   d) 13,330

66. 6 men earn as much as 8 women, 2 women earn as much as 3 boys and 4 boys earn as much as 5 girls. If a girl earns Rs.50 a day, then the earnings of a man would be

    a) Rs.115   b) Rs.125

    c) Rs.135   d) Rs.150

67. HCF and LCM of two positive integers are 23 and 11339 respectively. If one of the integers is 391, then the other one must be

    a) 29   b) 493

    c) 529   d) 667

68. $\log_{10} 10^2 +$.................$+\log_{10} 10^n$ equals

    a) $n^2 + 1$

    b) $n^2 - 1$

    c) $\dfrac{(n^2 + n)}{2} \times \dfrac{n(n+1)}{3}$

    d) $\dfrac{(n^2 + n)}{2}$

69. If a decoration piece costs Rs.64 after a 20% discount what is its original price

    a) Rs.76.80   b) Rs.86.60

    c) Rs.80   d) Rs.88

70. If $\tan x = \dfrac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$, then the possible value of Cos x is

    a) 2/3

    b) 3/2

    c) $\dfrac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$

    d) $\dfrac{3}{\sqrt{5}}$

71. The locus of a point equidistant from two parallel lines is
    a) A line perpendicular to the given lines
    b) Empty
    c) A pair of lines, one of which is parallel and other perpendicular to the given lines
    d) A line parallel to the given line such that its distance from both the lines is the same

72. The mean of the following numbers: 1,2,3,4,5,...........,51 is
    a) 12   b) 26
    c) 25   d) 17

73. In a frequency distribution of words in the following extract "statistics is the science of measurement of the social organism as a whole in all its manifestations" proportion of words with five letters or more according to their length (number of letters), omitting punctuation marks, will be
    a) 7/17   b) 6/17
    c) 7   d) 8/17

74. The difference between the simple interest and compound interest on a certain sum of money is Rs.24.80 at 10% per annum in 3 years. The sum (in Rs.) is
    a) 200   b) 400
    c) 800   d) 1600

75. The graphs of the equations $2x + 5y = 34$ and $x + 3y = 20$ meet at the point
    a) (6,2)   b) (7,4)
    c) (2,6)   d) (17,1)

Section- D
General Awareness and Social Studies

76. The first Asian Games were held at
    a)   Bangkok
    b)   New Delhi
    c)   Kuala Lampur
    d)   Tokyo

77. According to the Constitution, which Fund will be under the control of the President of India?

    a)   Contingency Fund of India
    b)   Public Provident Fund
    c)   Consolidated Fund of India
    d)   State's Consolidated Fund of India

78. What is the power of RajyaSabha regarding Bills related to finance/money matters?
    a)   It can amend the bill
    b)   It can summarily reject the bill
    c)   It has no power regarding finance/money related bills.
    d)   It can withhold the bill for 14 days and make recommendations

79. Which among the following is NOT a land locked country?
    a)   Nepal
    b)   Bhutan
    c)   Afghanistan
    d)   Bangladesh

80. At which place, Buddha delivered his first sermon?

    a)   Lumbini
    b)   Gaya
    c)   Sarnath
    d)   Vaishali

81. Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code relates to which of the following:
    a) Imposition of uniform civil code
    b) Criminalising homosexuality
    c) Legalising same sex marriage
    d) Legalising mutual consent to divorce

82. Which of the following is true?
    a) The President of India has the power to impose financial emergency and has imposed this many times
    b) The President of India has the power to impose national emergency and has imposed this on a few occasions
    c) The President of India has the power to impose constitutional emergency/president's rule in the State(s) and has imposed this only thirty times
    d) The President of India can dismiss the Prime Minister even if the latter enjoys majority support in the LokSabha

83. Which of the following is true?
    a) Only the President of India has the power to disqualify members of the State Legislative Assembly
    b) Only the Governor of the State has the power to disqualify members of the State Legislative Assembly
    c) Only the Speaker of the Lok Sabha has the power to disqualify members of the State Legislative Assembly
    d) Only the Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly has the power to disqualify members of the State Legislative Assembly

84. What does the acronym NIA stand for?
    a) National Intelligence Agency
    b) National Information Agency
    c) National Investigation Agency
    d) National Infrastructure Agency

85. Which of the following is *not* true about Indian parliament?
    a) It is a bicameral house
    b) The President of India presides over the sessions of both houses of the Parliament
    c) The judiciary cannot question the legislative wisdom of the Parliament
    d) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha presides over joint session of both houses of the Parliament

86. The number of pin code zones in India is _____?
    a) 10   b) 12   c) 8   d) 9

87. Which of the following is known as 'silent killer'?
    a) Elephantiasis   b) Tuberculosis   c) Blood Pressure   d) AIDS

88. Which of the following animal breathe through their skin?
    a) Fish   b) Earthworm   c) Grasshopper   d) snake

89. Which of the following is an example for ball-and-socket joint in human body?
    a) Wrist   b) Neck   c) Shoulder   d) Knee

90. Ozone layer is present in between the following two layers of atmosphere
    a) Exosphere-Thermosphere   b) Thermosphere-Mesosphere
    c) Troposphere-Stratosphere   d) Stratosphere-Mesosphere

91. Roger Revelle, Charles David Keeling, William Nierenberg, Fred Seitz, Fred Singer and Lancaster are names associated with
    a) Economic Crisis in Greece and the IMF Representatives
    b) U.S Senate and NATO officials
    c) Global Warming and Climate Change
    d) Attack on Paris and Security Analysts

14

92. Who is the Author of the book *Capital in the Twenty First Century* ?
     a) David Harvey   b) Joseph Stiglitz
     c) Thomas Piketty   d) JagdishBhagwati

93. The Chairman of the National Commission for Enterprises in Unorganized Sector (NCEUS) appointed by the government of India was:
     a) C.Rangarajan
     b) R.Radhakrishna
     c) C.H.Hanumantha Rao
     d) Arjun Kumar Sengupta

94. To prevent recurrence of scams in the Indian Capital markets, the Government of India has assigned regulatory powers to
     a) CII
     b) RBI
     c) SEBI
     d) SERA

95. India has been placed in which of the following positions in the 2015 Human Development Index (HDI) rankings
     a) 170
     b) 130
     c) 143
     d) 125

96. Who among the following had abolished the practice of *sati* by law?

     a) William Bentinck   b) Warren Hastings   c) Marquess Wellesley   d) Henry Hardinge

97. Who among the following is considered to be the architect of the idea of 'village community' in India?
     a) Henry Maine   b) James Mill   c) James Grant   d) Thomas Macaulay

98. Which of the following ancient Indian king was referred to as *Devānaṃpiya* in his edicts?

     a) Bimbisara   b) Samudragupta   c) Asoka   d) Pushyamitra Sunga

99. Which of the following British Indian province was known for the canal colonies?

     a) United Province   b) Punjab   c) Madras   d) Bengal

100. Which of the following areas of trade did India dominate in the world till the 18th century?

     a) Timber   b) Food grain c) Horse   d) Textile