ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS-2017

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

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

Maximum Marks: 100   Hall Ticket No.:

(Please read carefully)

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 shown 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	Q76-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 _13_ pages including **this** page.

Section- A
Language and Comprehension

Questions in this section (1-25) are based on the passage below. Read it carefully and answer the questions followed, which is aimed at testing your comprehension of the passage.

The Passage:

The Kohinoor was once the world's largest diamond, weighing 793 carats or 158.6 grams, when it was first mined near Guntur in India's present-day southern state of Andhra Pradesh by the Kakatiya dynasty in the thirteenth century. (It has been whittled down to a little over 100 carats over the centuries.) The Kakatiya kings installed it in a temple, which was raided by the Delhi Sultan AlauddinKhilji, who took it back to his capital along with other plundered treasures. It passed into the possession of the Mughal empire that established itself in Delhi in the sixteenth century, and in 1739 fell into the hands of the Persian invader Nadir Shah, whose loot from his conquest of Delhi (and decimation of its inhabitants) included the priceless Peacock Throne and the Kohinoor itself.

It was Nadir Shah himself, or so legend has it, who baptized the diamond the Kohinoor, or 'Mountain of Light'. An eighteenth century Afghan queen memorably and colourfully stated, 'if a strong man were to throw four stones, one north, one south, one east, one west and a fifth stone up into the air, and if the space between them were to be filled with gold, it would not equal the value of the Kohinoor'. Upon Nadir Shah's death, the diamond fell into the hands of one of his generals, Ahmed Shah Durrani, who became the Emir of Afghanistan. One of Durrani's descendants was then obliged to cede the Kohinoor in tribute to the powerful Sikh Maharaja of Punjab, Ranjit Singh, in 1809. But Ranjit Singh's successors could not hold on to his kingdom and the Sikhs were defeated by the British in two wars, culminating in the annexation of the Sikh domain to the British empire in 1849. That was when the Kohinoor fell into British hands.

The startling statement in early 2016 by the Solicitor General of India –an advocate for the government- that the Kohinoor diamond had been gifted to the British and that India would not therefore seek its return, helped unleash a passionate debate in the country. Responding to a suit filed by a non-governmental organization, the All-India Human Rights and Social Justice Front, demanding that the government seek the return of the famed diamond, that the erstwhile Sikh kingdom in Punjab had given the Kohinoor to the British as 'compensation' for the expenses of the Anglo-Sikh wars of the 1840s. 'It was neither forcibly stolen not taken away' by the British, declared the Solicitor General; as such there was no basis for the Government of India to seek its return.

The resultant uproar has had government spokesmen backpedalling furiously, asserting that the Solicitor General's was not the final official view and a claim might still be filed. Indians will not relinquish their moral claim to the world's most fabled diamond. For the Government of India to suggest that the diamond was paid as 'compensation' for British expenses in defeating the Sikhs is ridiculous, since any compensation by the losing side in a war to the winners is

known as reparations. The diamond was formally handed over to Queen Victoria by the child Sikh heir Maharaja Duleep Singh, who simply had no choice in the matter. As I have pointed out in the Indian political debate on the issue, if you hold a gun to my head, I might 'gift' you my wallet – but that doesn't mean I don't want it back when your gun has been put away.

Reparations are in fact what many former colonies feel Britain owes them for centuries of rapacity in their lands. Returning priceless artefacts purloined at the height of imperial rule might be a good place to start. But the Kohinoor, which is part of the Crown Jewels displayed in the Tower of London, does pose special problems. While Indians consider their claim self-evident – the diamond, after all, has spent most of its existence on or under Indian soil – others have also asserted their claims. The Iranians say Nadir Shah stole it fair and square; the Afghans that they held it until being forced to surrender it to the Sikhs. The latest entrant into the Kohinoor sweepstakes is Pakistan, on the somewhat flimsy grounds that the capital of the Sikh empire, the undisputed last pre-British owners, was in Lahore, now in Pakistan. (The fact that hardly any Sikhs are left in Pakistan after decades of ethnic cleansing of minorities there tends to be glossed over in asserting this claim.)

The existence of contenting claims comes as a major relief to Britain as it seeks to fend off a blizzard of demands to undo the manifold injustices of two centuries or more of colonial exploitation of far-flung lands. From the Parthenon Marbles to the Kohinoor, the British expropriation of the jewels of other countries' heritage is a particular point of contention. Giving in on any one item could, the British fear, open Pandora's Box. As the former Prime Minister David Cameron conceded on a visit to India in July 2010, 'If you say yes to one, you would suddenly find the British Museum would be empty. I am afraid to say it [the Kohinoor] is going to have to stay put.'

And then there is a technical objection. In any case, the Solicitor General averred, the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act of 1972 does not permit the government to seek the return of antiquities exported from the country before India's independence in 1947. Since the Kohinoor was lost to India a century before that date, there was nothing the government of independent India could do to reclaim it. (Of course, the law could also be amended, especially by a Parliament that is likely to vote unanimously in favour of such a change, but that does not seem to have occurred to the government, which perhaps understandably fears rocking the bilateral boat. For the same reason, it has not sought to move the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in case of Illicit Appropriation, a UN body that could help its case.) ...

Still, flaunting the Kohinoor on the Queen Mother's crown in the Tower of London is a powerful reminder of the injustices perpetuated by the former imperial power. Until it is returned- at least as a symbolic gesture of expiation – it will remain evidence of the loot, plunder and misappropriation that colonialism was really all about. Perhaps that is the best argument for leaving the Kohinoor where it emphatically does not belong – in the British hands.

Source: ShashiTharoor, *An Era of Darkness: The British Empire in India,* (New Delhi: Aleph, 2016) pp. 280-83.

1. What is Kohinoor?
    A. Mountain   B. Crown   C. Throne   D. Diamond

2. What is the approximate weight of the Kohinoor at present in carats?
    A. 158.6   B. 100   C.793   D. 1739

3. When did Nadir Shah invade Delhi?
    A. 1849   B. 1379   C. 1739   D. 1809

4. Where did AlauddinKhilji found the Kohinoor lodged when he raided the Kakatiyas?
    A. Palace   B. Temple   C. Tomb   D. Fort

5. To whom of the following does the Kohinoor owe its name?
    A. AlauddinKhilji   B.Shajahan
    C. Nadir Shah   D.Ranjit Singh

6. Who was originally in possession of the Kohinoor?
    A. Khiljis   B. Kakatiyas   C. Mughals   D. Persians

7. Which of the following war enabled the British to gain the Kohinoor?
    A. Afghan wars   B. Anglo-Sikh wars
    C. Anglo-Mysore wars   D. Persian wars

8. Arrange the following groups in chronological order in terms of their possession of Kohinoor.
    A.Khiljis – Persians – Afghans – Sikhs
    B.Khiljis- Afghans- Persians – Sikhs
    C.Khiljis – Sikhs – Persians – Afghans
    D. Sikhs – Persians – Afghans - Khiljis

9. Who among the following demanded the government of India to seek the return of Kohinoor?
    A. Solicitor General of India
    B. Successors of Maharaja Ranjit Singh
    C.All-India Human Rights and Social Justice Front
    D. Parliament of India

10. Whom of the following lost the Kohinoor in 1809?
    A. Ranjit Singh   B. Ahmed Shah Durrani
    C. Nadir Shah   D. Emir of Afghanistan

11. Who suggested the Kohinoor as a compensation paid by the Sikhs to the British after the Anglo-Sikhs wars?
    A. Government of Britain
    B. Successors of Maharaja Ranjit Singh
    C. All-India Human Rights and Social Justice Front
    D. Government of India

12. Which of the following statement is incorrect?
    A. Solicitor General of India said the Kohinoor was gifted to the British
    B. Kohinoor was paid as a reparation to the British by the descendants of Ranjit Singh
    C. Kohinoor was handed over to Queen Victoria by Maharaja Ranjit Singh
    D. Sikh kingdom had been annexed to the British empire in 1849

13. Where is the Kohinoor displayed at present?
    A. British Museum   B. Tower of London
    C. Victoria Memorial   D. Crown of the British Queen

14. Who among the following did not stake their claim on the Kohinoor?
    A. Turkish   B. Iranians
    C. Afghans   D. Pakistan

15. Who was found genuinely afraid of the British Museum getting empty if claims of priceless artifacts from former colonies are honoured?
    A. Queen Victoria   B. David Cameron
    C. Solicitor General of Britain   D. Theresa May

16. Which of the following statement is the exact position taken by the author?
    A. Returning of Kohinoor is impossible because of the Pakistani claim
    B. British Museum would lose its charm if the Kohinoor is returned
    C. It will be humiliating for the British to return the Kohinoor to India
    D. Kohinoor have to be returned to India as a way of expressing regret for colonialism

17. Name the present Indian state which is not associated with the history of the Kohinoor
    A. Delhi   B. Andhra Pradesh
    C. Punjab   D. Karnataka

18. Whom did Nadir Shah loot the Kohinoor from?
    A. Khiljis   B. Sikhs
    C. Mughals   D. Afghans

19. Which of the following statement is false?
    A. Ahmed Shah Durrani killed Nadir Shah to become the Emir of Afghanistan
    B. Nadir Shah called the world's most fabled diamond, the 'Mountain of Light'
    C. Nadir Shah looted Peacock Throne too along with the Kohinoor
    D. Solicitor General's statement weakened India's claim over repossessing the Kohinoor

20. Which of the following statement is true?
    A. Khiljis ruled Delhi when Nadir Shah invaded the subcontinent
    B. Mughals and Sikhs fought over the rights of Kohinoor
    C. Mughals defeated Khiljis and gained possession of the Kohinoor
    D. Sikh Maharaja gained the Kohinoor as a tribute

21. What claim Pakistan does make over the Kohinoor?
    A. The Sikh empire was mostly in Pakistan
    B. Kohinoor was in possession of Muslim rulers for a very long time
    C. Capital of the Sikh empire belongs to the present-day Pakistan
    D. Treaty of Lahore ceded Kohinoor to the British

22. Which of the following would be a legal hurdle standing in the way of repossessing the Kohinoor?
    A. Multiple claims on the gem of Kohinoor
    B. Indian Independence Act of 1947
    C. Antiquities and Art Treasures Act of 1972
    D. Solicitor General's startling statement in 2016

23. Which of the following would be the possible reason for India not pressing for the return of Kohinoor?
    A. Pakistan's claim over the Kohinoor
    B. Bilateral relations with the United Kingdom
    C. Political opposition in Britain
    D. Objections of the United Nations

24. Why should the British return the Kohinoor to India?
    A. Kohinoor originally belonged to India
    B. Returning Kohinoor would be a gesture of expressing regret for colonial excesses
    C. In the Tower of London Kohinoor remain as an evidence of the injustices of imperialism
    D. All the above

25. What enabled the British to fend off the demand for returning Kohinoor to India?
    A. Contending claims on the most fabled diamond of the world
    B. Strong bilateral relations with India
    C. British Prime Minister's visit to India
    D. British policy of retaining plundered possessions from former colonies

Section-B
Reasoning Ability (Questions 26 – 50)

26. In the following series, which is the 12th letter to the left of the 7th letter from your right hand side?   A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
    A. K   B.H   C.S   D.R

27. Find out the odd one from the following.
    A. Ruby   B. Sapphire   C.Graphite   D.Emerald

28. LOVE : KMSA : : HATE : ?
    A. GXQA   B.DRXD   C.ICWI   D.GYQA

29. Find out from the following a group similar to 77, 55, 33.
      A. 45,30,20   B. 70,60,45
      C.60,40,35   D.85,75,65

30. 9 : 25 : : 49 : ?
      A. 81   B.64   C.63   D.36

31. If 'DEAR' is coded as 'FGCT', then how will 'READ' be coded?
      A. TGCF   B.FGCF   C.TSFC   D.TCGF

32. Blind-Sight; Paralysis-Motion; Anaemia- ?
      A. Sleep   B.Blood   C.Stomach disorder   D.Loss of appetite

33. Pointing to a Photograph, a lady tells Ramesh, "I am the only daughter of this lady and her son is your maternal uncle." How is the speaker related to Ramesh's father?
      A. Wife   B.Sister-in-Law   C.Either of the two   D.Sister

34. Which one of the following is different from the rest?
      A. Sifaka   B. Salmon   C. Siamang   D.Squirrel

35. Find out the "odd man out"?
      A. PASCAL   B. COBOL   C. GONDI   D. FORTRAN

36. If $E + J = 15$ and $Q - P = 1$, find out the value of $M \times T$.
      A.283   B. 260   C. 1320   D. 43

37. How much is 40% of 4 hours and 40 minutes?
      A.110 minutes   B.114 minutes
      C.112 minutes   D. 116 minutes

38. Ravi is standing at 12th place from the cash counter in a queue of 30, what is the position of Ravi from the last person in the queue?
      A. 18   B. 19   C.13   D. 17

39. If P is to the south of Q and R is to the east of Q, and S is to the west of Q, in what direction is Q with respect to P?
      A. North   B.South   C.East   D. West

40. If the 3rd day of the month is Friday, which of the following days will occur five times in that month?
      A. Sunday   B.Monday   C.Tuesday   D. Wednesday

41. If South-West becomes North-East, then North-West become _____?
      A. South-West   B.South-East   C. South   D.East

42. If A and B are father and mother of D and E, C is the sister of E, F is the husband of E, D is the brother of C, G is the daughter of E and F, then what is D to G?

      A.Aunty   B. Uncle   C. GrandfatherD. Nephew

43. If Q is shorter than N, M is shorter than P, M is taller than N, then who is the tallest among them?

      A. Q   B.M   C.N   D.P

44. If 'Where are you' is written as 7, 4, 3, "where is your father" is written as 5, 6, 7, 8 and "your mother is good" is written as 2, 6, 8, 9; then what number stands for father and mother?

      A. 7 and 6   B.8 and 5   C. 5 and 2   D.3 and 6

45. Supply the missing word in the sequence: Eat, Beat, Poem, _____, Close.

      A. Rope   B.Seat   C.Treat   D. Secret

Questions from 46 to 50 are based on the table given below. Study the table and answer those questions:

UNESCO World Heritage Properties (sites) by region and Category

Regions	Cultural	Natural	Mixed	Total
Africa	48	37	5	90
Arab States	73	5	3	81
Asia and the Pacific	172	62	12	246
Europe and North America	426	62	10	498
Latin America and the Caribbean	95	37	5	137
Total	814	203	35	1052

Source: http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/stat#d1 (Accessed on 25/04/2017)

46. Which of the region in the world does have the highest number of Heritage sites?

    A. Asia and the Pacific   B.Latin America and the Caribbean

    C.Africa   D.Europe and North America

47. Which region of the world has the highest number of Natural Heritage sites?

    A. Africa   B. Arab States

    C.Asia and the PacificD.Latin America and the Caribbean

48. What is the percentage share of Asia and the Pacific region out of total Heritage sites in the world?

      A. 47 %   B. 23 %   C. 13 %   D.9 %

49. Which type of World Heritage sites outnumber the rest of the categories of the Heritage properties?

    A. Natural   B. Mixed   C.Cultural   D.Political

50. Which region of the world has the highest number of Cultural Heritage sites after Asia and the Pacific?

      A. Latin America and the Caribbean   B.Africa

      C.Europe and North America   D. Arab States

Section-C
Quantitative Aptitude (Questions 51 – 75)

51. Let A = {1, 2,5,6,7}, B = {2,4,6,7,8,9,10}, then A ∩ B is _____?

      A. {2,6,7}   B. {1,2,4,5,6,7,8,9,10}   C. {0}   D. {8,9,10}

52. For a certain frequency distribution, if value of mean = 62.6 and value of median= 62.5, then value of mode is _____?

      A. 62.3   B. 64.3   C. 63.3   D. 61.3

53. Three coins are tossed simultaneously, then the probability of getting exactly two heads is equal to

      A. $\frac{1}{2}$ B. $\frac{1}{8}$ C. $\frac{7}{8}$ D. $\frac{3}{8}$

54. Median of 7, 6, 4, 8, 2, 5, 11 is

      A. 6   B.12   C.11   D.4

55. 276×276+258×258 - 2×276×258 = ?

      A. 534   B. 446   C. 354   D. 324

56. What smallest number should be added to 8444 so that the sum is completely divisible by 7?

      A. 6   B. 5   C. 4   D. 3

57. A man has Rs. 930 in the denominations of one-rupee notes, ten-rupee notes and twenty-rupee notes. The number of notes of each denomination is equal. What is the total number of notes that he has?

      A. 45   B. 60   C. 75   D. 90

58. The price of 2 sarees and 4 shirts together is Rs. 1600. With the same money one can buy 1 saree and 6 shirts. If one wants to buy 12 shirts, how much shall one has to pay?

      A. 1200   B. 2400   C. 4800   D. 3400

59. The H.C.F. and L.C.M. of two numbers are 6 and 2520 respectively. If one of the numbers is 72, find the other number.
    A. 220   B. 240   C. 120   D. 210

60. What is the lowest common multiple of 24, 36 and 40?
    A. 120   B. 480   C. 360   D. 240

61. If $3^{(x-y)} = 27$ and $3^{(x+y)} = 243$, then x is equal to:
    A. 0   B. 2   C. 4   D. 6

62. In an examination, the average score of five students is 35. If the score of one student is omitted and the average score becomes 34.50, then the score of that student must have been _____?
    A. 38   B. 39   C. 36   D. 37

63. In the first 10 overs of a cricket game, the run rate was only 4. What should be the run rate in the remaining 40 overs to reach the target of 320 runs?
    A. 7.5   B. 6   C.8   D. 7

64. If Ajit's age after 15 years will be 5 times his age 5 years back, what is his present age?
    A. 15   B. 14   C. 10   D. 8

65. If the sum of ages of 5 children born at the intervals of 3 years each is 80 years, what is the age of the youngest child?
    A. 10   B. 12   C. 08   D. 06

66. Find the smallest root of the equation: $x^2 - 4 = 0$
    A. 4   B. -2   C. -4   D. 2

67. In an examination, 34% of the students failed in Mathematics and 42% failed in English. If 22% of the students failed in both the subjects, then find out the percentage of students who passed in both the subjects.
    A.40% B. 42%   C. 44%   D. 46%

68. Umesh purchased 5 dozens of toys at the rate of Rs. 240 per dozen. He sold each one of them at the rate of Rs. 22. What was his profit in percentage?
    A. 8   B. 12   C. 10   D. 6

69. A man took a loan at a simple interest rate of 12% per annum. After 3 years he had to pay Rs. 5400 as interest. What was the principal amount borrowed by him?
    A. Rs. 14000   B. Rs. 15000   C. Rs. 17000   D.Rs. 16000

70. The population of a city is 25,000 at present. If the population increases by 10% every year, then the population of the city after three years will be _____?
    A. 33500   B. 32750   C. 32500   D. 33275

71. A can finish a work in 18 days and B can do same work in half the time taken by A. Then working together, what part of same work they can finish in a day?

    A. $\frac{1}{5}$ B. $\frac{1}{6}$ C. $\frac{1}{7}$ D. $\frac{1}{8}$

72. When payment is made online, the discount offered is 10%. An additional discount of 10% is given to SBI credit card holders. Ganesh buys a phone of Rs. 15000 by paying online and through his SBI credit card. How much does he need to pay?

    A. Rs. 12250   B. Rs. 12150   C. Rs. 12500   D. Rs. 12750

73. The length of a room is 5.5 meters and its width is 3.75 meters. If the cost of flooring the room is Rs. 800 per sq. meter, how much cost would be incurred for flooring the entire room?

    A. Rs.12000   B. Rs.19500   C. Rs.18000   D. Rs.16500

74. The slope of the line passing through points (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) is _____?

    A. $\frac{\text{Change in x}}{\text{Change in y}}$ B. $\frac{y_2 + y_1}{x_2 + x_1}$ C. $\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$ D. $\frac{\text{Run}}{\text{Rise}}$

75. Which equation represents the line that passes through the point (1, 5) and has a slope of −2?

    A. $y = -2x + 7$ B. $y = -2x + 11$
    C. $y = -2x - 9$ D. $y = -2x + 3$

Section-D
General Awareness and Social Studies (Questions 76 – 100)

76. Who formulates the Monetary policy in India?
    A. The Reserve Bank of India
    B. The Planning Commission
    C. The Finance Ministry
    D. The Securities and Exchange Board of India

77. The Indian economy can be most appropriately described as a _____?
    A. Socialist economy   B. Traditional economy
    C. Mixed economy   D. Capitalist economy

78. Which of the following causes Inflation?
    A. Increase in supply of goods   B. Decrease in demand of goods
    C. Decrease in money supply   D. Increase in money supply

79. What does 'Black money' implies?
    A. Counterfeit currency
    B. Money earned from chit funds
    C. Money earned through business
    D. Income on which payment of tax is evaded

10

80. What is the full form of the 'NITI' Aayog?
    A. National Institution of Technology India   B. National Institute of Technology India
    C. National Institution for Transforming India   D. National Institute for Transforming India

81. How many pairs of chromosomes are present in human beings?
    A. 36   B. 23   C. 46   D. 32

82. Match the following and choose the correct answer.

Heritage / Archaeological Sites	Located in the State of
I. Hampi	A. Telangana
II. Bhimbetka	B. Madhya Pradesh
III. Mahabalipuram	C. Karnataka
IV. Charminar	D. Tamil Nadu

    A. I-B, II-C, III-D, IV-A   B. I-A, II-C III-D, IV-B
    C. I-C, II-D, III-A, IV-B   D. I-C, II-B III-D, IV-A

83. Which one of the following differentiates man and animals?
    A. Locomotion   B. Culture   C. Hunting   D. Reproduction

84. Which of the following is known as 'powerhouses of the cell'?
    A. Ribosomes   B. Lysosomes   C.Mitochondria   D. Golgi Apparatus

85. Toda Tribal people are living in the following hills
    A. Seshachalam hills   B. Nallamalla hills   C. Nilgiri hills   D.Allikuli hills

86. What is the full form of MGNREGA?
    A. Mahatma Gandhi National Regeneration of Employment and Guarantee Act
    B. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
    C. Mahatma Gandhi Natural Resource and Employment and Guarantee Act
    D. Mahatma Gandhi National Renewable Energy Guarantee Act

87. Who is the author of the book, *Annihilationof Caste*?
    A. Goutham Buddha   B. Mahatma JotibaPhule
    C. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar   D.Dr. K.R. Narayanan

88. What does Sovereignty mean?
    A. Local Power   B. Economic Power
    C.Political Power   D.Independent and Absolute Power

89. Which of the following country voted for Brexit?
    A. Sweden   B. USA   C. United Kingdom   D.Italy

90. Which of the following Indian city is well known for its diamond polishing industry?
    A. Jaipur   B. Kanpur
    C. Meerut   D.Surat

91. Which of the following struggle has reached its centenary year in 2017?
    A. Quit India struggle   B. Non-Cooperation struggle
    C.Champaran struggle   D. Civil Disobedience struggle

92. The previously called*Pygmalion Point* in the Nicobar Islands is now known as _____?
    A. Indira Point   B. Veer Savarkar Memorial
    C. NetajiChowk   D.GamdhiMaidan

93. Which constitutional amendment did bring the word 'Secularism' into the preamble of our constitution?
    A. 41st Amendment   B. 42nd Amendment
    C. 43rd Amendment   D. 44th Amendment

94. Identify India's largest district in terms of area
    A. Kutch, Gujarat   B.Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh
    C. Darjeeling, West Bengal   D. Akola, Maharashtra

95. World's highest cricket ground is located in _____?
    A. Wellington, New Zealand   B. Durban, South Africa
    C. Dharmsala, India   D. Kandy, Sri Lanka

96. 'Epigraphy' is the study of, _____?
    A. Ancient tribal rituals   B. Ancient objects manufactured by humans
    C. Ancient inscriptions   D. Ancient writing systems and manuscripts

97. Which of the following city was largely designed by the two leading architects - Edwin Lutyens and Herbert Baker- during the colonial era?
    A. New Delhi   B. Chandigarh   C. Madras   D. Calcutta

98. Which of the following class is absent in the seven classes Megasthenes had seen in India?
    A. Traders   B. Cultivators
    C. Philosophers   D. Artisans

99. Where did the British construct Fort St. George and Fort William respectively?
    A. Bombay and Madras   B. Madras and Calcutta
    C. Calcutta and Madras   D. Bombay and Calcutta

100. Who among the following said to have stated – "The Muslims were fools to ask for safeguards, and the Hindus were greater fools to refuse them." ?
    A. Jawaharlal Nehru   B. Mahatma Gandhi
    C.Subhas Chandra Bose   D.AbulKalam Azad