

M.A.(5-Year Integrated) programmes in Social Sciences
(Anthropology, Economics, History, Political Science and Sociology)

Entrance Examination-2015

Maximum Marks:100

Hall Ticket No.

Time: 2 Hours

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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	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 1+14 pages including this page.

Section-A

Language and Comprehension

Questions in this section (Q1-Q25) are based on the following passage to test your understanding of the passage. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions which follow this passage.

The Passage

Speaking as the chief guest at a conference at Gujarat University's convention hall on August 2, Supreme Court judge Justice Anil R. Dave said, "Had I been the dictator of India, I would have introduced Gita and Mahabharata in Class I. That is the way you learn how to live life. I am sorry if somebody says I am secular or I am not secular. But we have to get good things from everywhere."

These words reflect some of the current misunderstandings about Indian secularism. It is in consonance with Indian secularism to borrow "good things from everywhere", including the Gita and the Mahabharata. This "ism" does not imply the secularisation of society. On the contrary, whereas French laïcité involves a clear separation between public and religious spaces, far from excluding religion from the public sphere, Indian secularism officially recognises all faiths, as evident from the Constitution and its implementation in the first decades of the Indian republic.

Jawaharlal Nehru himself wrote in 1961: "We talk about a secular state in India. It is perhaps not very easy even to find a good word in Hindi for 'secular'. Some people think it means something opposed to religion. That obviously is not correct. What it means is that it is a state which honours all faiths equally and gives them equal opportunities." Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, president of India when Nehru was prime minister, expressed a similar vision in these eloquent terms: "When India is said to be a secular state, it does not mean that we as a people reject the reality of an unseen spirit or the relevance of religions to life or that we exalt irreligion. It does not mean that secularism itself becomes a positive religion or that the state assumes divine prerogatives. Though faith in the supreme spirit is the basic principle of the Indian tradition, our state will not identify itself with or be controlled by any particular religion."

The specificity of Indian secularism transpires clearly in these quoted passages. Far from being areligious, irreligious or anti-religious, this principle is, on the contrary, perfectly compatible with religiosity. But, recognising the importance of religion in the public space, the state intervenes in favour of all religious communities. It thus subsidises all kinds of religious activities, including pilgrimages for Sikhs (to Pakistan) and Hindus (like the one to Amarnath in Jammu and Kashmir). The state also subsidises major religious celebrations such as the Kumbh Melas. The one in 2001, for instance, cost Rs 120 crore. Since 1993, Indian pilgrims to Mecca have been largely state-funded, too.

This multicultural approach has been recently illustrated in the way President Pranab Mukherjee hosted an iftar party towards the end of Ramzan, soon after publicly offering prayers at the Padmanabhaswamy temple.

This rather unique configuration is the product of a long history. Its immediate antecedent can be found in the words and deeds of Mahatma Gandhi, who advocated the recognition of religious communities in the public space and their cohabitation as early as 1919, during the Khilafat Movement in which he joined forces with Muslim leaders. Subsequently, he tried to make the Congress party a "parliament" in which all denominations were represented. In Hind Swaraj (1909), he promoted a conception of the Indian nation that ruled out identifying the

nation with any religion: "If the Hindus believe that India should be peopled only by Hindus, they are living in dreamland. The Hindus, the Mahomedans, the Parsis and the Christians who have made India their country are fellow countrymen, and they will have to live in unity, if only for their own interest. In no part of the world are one nationality and one religion synonymous terms; nor has it ever been so in India."

Beyond Gandhi's contribution, going further back in time, emperor Akbar practised religious tolerance. During his rule, Islam had a limited place in the state apparatus, in which several communities other than the Muslims participated. This *modus operandi* was already in existence under the reign of Ashoka. While he worked for the glory of Buddhism with the fervour of a new convert, this emperor also advocated coexistence of religions and mutual respect.

Like Justice Dave, these architects of Indian secularism thought that they had "to get good things from everywhere", including the Gita, the Quran, the Bible, etc. For them, the question of teaching one religion alone never arose. The fact that it does today is revealing of the way Hindu majoritarianism is gaining momentum. This view clearly contradicts the Constitution because it implies the non-recognition of all religions on an equal footing. Freedom of conscience, speech and worship was written into the Constitution through a number of articles having convergent effects. Article 15 forbids discrimination on religious grounds (among others); Article 16 applies this rule to recruitment in the civil service; Article 29 to admission to a public school or receiving state aid. Most especially, Article 25 states: "Subject to public order, morality and health... all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practise and propagate religion."

In addition to these individual rights, there are collective rights — the Indian state not only recognises no official religion and protects citizens from having to pay religious taxes, but it also gives each religion equal consideration. Article 26 stipulates: "Subject to public order, morality and health, every religion, religious denomination or any section thereof shall have the right: (a) to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes; (b) to manage its own affairs in matters of religion; (c) to own and acquire movable and immovable property; and (d) to administer such property in accordance with law". Article 30 reads similarly: "All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice." In awarding aid to educational institutions, the state must in no way discriminate against those administered by a religious or linguistic minority. It is worth noting that the importance given to collective rights by Indian secularism is one of its trademarks, as is its correlative respect for the role of religions in the public space.

If India was to discontinue this tradition and replace it with Hindu majoritarianism, it would embark on the same trajectory as its neighbours — except Nepal, where secularism has recently become the order of the day. The past experience of the other countries of South Asia shows that minorities have been the first casualties of the erosion of secularism, regardless of the majority religion. Hindus, as a minority, have been at the receiving end in Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Bangladesh where religious conflicts have resulted in violence.

(Source: Christophe Jaffrelot, "Misunderstanding secularism," *The Indian Express*, August 11, 2014)

1. What made Indian secularism so different from the one practised by the French?
 - A. Recognition of all faiths in the public sphere.
 - B. Separation of public and religious spaces.
 - C. Opposition to religion.

- D. Rejection of unseen spirit.
2. Which of the following best describes Nehru's idea of Indian secularism?
- A. Opposition to religion.
 - B. Being irreligious.
 - C. Giving equal opportunity and respect to all religion.
 - D. The state assumes divine powers.
3. What, according the author, is the specificity of Indian secularism?
- A. It is not compatible with religiosity.
 - B. It is both areligious and anti-religious.
 - C. It not only publicly recognises religion but also intervenes in favour of all religious communities.
 - D. It promotes the Gita and the Mahabharata.
4. What is the conception of Indian nation that Gandhi sought to promote in his *Hind Swaraj*?
- A. A homogenous Hindu nation.
 - B. Allowing the nation to identify with any religion.
 - C. Rejection of identifying the nation with any religion.
 - D. All religions are driven by selfish interest.
5. What made Justice Anil Dave's idea of getting 'good things from everywhere' so different from those of the architects of Indian secularism?
- A. He seeks to borrow 'good things' from the Gita, Quran and the Bible.
 - B. He seeks to promote the Quran and the Bible against Gita and the Mahabharata.
 - C. He seeks to adopt a multicultural approach.
 - D. He seeks to exclusively privilege the Gita and the Mahabharata.
6. Which of the following best represents the 'multicultural approach' that the author mentioned in the passage?
- A. Equal celebration and respect of all religious festivals and symbols.
 - B. Equal opposition to all religious festivals and symbols.
 - C. Giving subsidy only to Kumbh melas.
 - D. Giving subsidy only to Sikh pilgrimages.
7. Which of the following does not represent Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan's idea of Indian secularism?
- A. Rejection of unseen spirit.
 - B. The state does not identify itself with any religion.
 - C. Faith in the supreme spirit.
 - D. The state will be controlled by any religion.
8. When would the Hindus, according to Gandhi, live in a dreamland?
- A. When they believe that India should be peopled by Hindus only.
 - B. They realise that their interest lies in the unity of the Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis and Christians.

- H-2
- C. When they think that nationality and religion are synonymous.
D. All religious communities constitute their country fellowmen.
9. What, according to the author, constitutes Hindu majoritarianism?
A. Endorsement of Hinduism alongside other religions.
B. Denial that all religions deserve equal respect and recognition.
C. Respect of the constitutional provisions.
D. Teach the merits of all religions.
10. Which of the following is not incorporated in Article 25 of India's Constitution?
A. Freedom of conscience.
B. Freedom to profess, practise and propagate religion.
C. Freedom to violate public order, morality and health in the name of religion.
D. Freedom to religion.
11. Which of the following approaches informs Justice Anil Dave's speech?
A. Multicultural approach.
B. Secularist approach.
C. Tolerance approach.
D. Hindu majoritarian approach.
12. According to the passage, which of the following considerations made Gandhi to join hands with Muslims during the Khilafat movement?
A. His attempt to make Congress the Parliament where all religious denominations are represented.
B. Public recognition of religion and desire to make Hindus and Muslims coexist harmoniously.
C. To realise a Hindu dreamland.
D. To establish Hind Swaraj.
13. Which of following would, according to the author, happen if secularism is abandoned in favour of majoritarianism?
A. Establishment of Hindu dreamland.
B. Religious majority group would be victimised.
C. Religious minorities would be persecuted.
D. Religious harmony would prevail.
14. Which of the following, according to the author, would imply 'secularisation of the society'?
A. Getting good things from everywhere exclusively from the Gita and the Mahabharata.
B. Getting good things from everywhere including the Gita, Mahabharata, Quran, Bible, etc.
C. Selective subsidies to religious pilgrimage.
D. Total separation of the public spaces from religious spaces.
15. Which of the following mark the end of Ramzan?
A. Offering public prayers at Padmanabhaswamy temple.

- B. Iftar party.
 C. The President Pranab Mukherjee visited the Padmanabhaswamy temple.
 D. Gandhi participated in the Khilafat movement.
16. Which of the following qualify Ashoka as a practitioner of secularism?
 A. Advocacy of religious coexistence.
 B. Equal respect to all religion.
 C. Lopsided advocacy of Buddhism.
 D. Both A & B above.
17. What is the principle which guides the Indian state while giving aid to educational institutions run by religious or linguistic minorities?
 A. Distribute aid discriminately between various religious or linguistic minorities.
 B. Avoid to discriminating religious or linguistic minorities.
 C. Use aid to prevent religious or linguistic minorities to establish educational institutions of their own.
 D. Selectively promote educational institutions established by religious or linguistic minorities.
18. Consider the following pertaining to Article 25 and 26 of India's Constitution.
 i. Articles 25 and 26 privilege individual rights.
 ii. While Article 25 privileges individual rights, Article 26 promotes collective rights.
 iii. Both of these Articles can be restricted by considerations of public order, morality and health.

Which of the following is true?

- A. Only i.
 B. i, ii, & iii
 C. ii & iii
 D. I & iii.
19. What is so special about Akbar's practise of secularism?
 A. Disfavour religious tolerance.
 B. Islam was overrepresented in the state apparatus.
 C. Inclusion of religious communities in the state apparatus.
 D. Denial of place for non-Muslims in the state apparatus.
20. Why, according to Gandhi, should the Hindus, the Mahomedans, the Parsis and the Christians live in unity in India?
 A. To establish Hind Raj.
 B. To prevent ethnic conflicts.
 C. To promote Hindu dreamland.
 D. To secure their own interests.
21. How should, according to Justice Anil Dave, one learn to live life?
 A. By becoming a dictator.
 B. By introducing religious teaching early in school.

- C. By becoming secular.
D. By becoming non-secular.
22. If the Sikhs go to Pakistan for religious pilgrimage, where do the Hindus go?
A. Kumbh Mela.
B. Amarnath in Jammu and Kashmir.
C. Mecca.
D. Padmanabhaswamy temple.
23. What was the modus operandi of secularism during the reign of Ashoka?
A. Religious tolerance.
B. Giving unlimited representation of certain religion in the state apparatus.
C. Undue patronage to Buddhism at the cost of religious coexistence.
D. Religious intolerance.
24. In which of the following South Asian countries the Hindus have not experienced religious induced violence?
A. Pakistan.
B. Sri Lanka.
C. Bangladesh.
D. Nepal.
25. What, according to the author, is wrong with Justice Anil Bhavé's prescription about getting 'good things from everywhere'?
A. Seeks to impose only one religious teaching early in school.
B. Seeks to democratise the way people live their lives.
C. Tries to unravel the secret of living.
D. Seeks to draw 'good things' from inclusive sources including the Gita, Mahabharata, Quran, Bible, etc.

Section B
Reasoning Ability

26. Khirod is 7 ranks ahead of Niraj in a class of 39. If Niraj's rank is seventeenth from the last, Khirod's rank from the start is _____.
A. 14 B. 15 C. 16 D. 17
27. If you face east, then turn 100 degree in clockwise direction, and then 145 degree in anticlockwise direction, which direction do you finally face?
A. Northeast B. East C. North D. South West
28. Fakir's mother is the only daughter of Rosy's father. How is Rosy's husband related to Fakir?
A. Father B. Grandfather C. Brother D. Uncle
29. Find the missing character in the following.

3	6	8
5	8	4
4	7	?

- A. 7 B. 10 C. 9 D. 6
30. In 40 min, the hour hand of a clock moves _____ angle.
A. 20° B. 25° C. 22° D. 15°
31. If 25th of August in a year is Thursday, how many Mondays are there in that month?
A. 6 B. 5 C. 4 D. 2
32. If AMV and HIM are coded as AACBB and HIAC respectively, then CCP will be coded as:
A. CCAF B. CCEF C. CCBB D. BBDE
33. If BOTTLE is equivalent to 2-5-12-15-20-20 and CAT is equivalent to 1-3-20, then WATER is equivalent to
A. 1-5-18-20-23 B. 1-5-17-21-23 C. 2-5-19-21-24 D. 1-5-18-22-24
34. If in a particular language 943 is coded as DOG and 128 is coded as RYV, how is 492311 coded in that language?
A. ODYGRV B. ODYGRR C. ODRGYR D. ODRRGY

For questions 35-36 choose the correct set of three sentences that make a logical sequence.

35. (i) Mary is a good girl. (ii) Tina is a good girl too. (iii) All good girls like Cindrella. (iv) Mary likes Tina (v) Mary likes Cindrella.
A. (i)(ii)(iv) B. (iv) (ii) (i) C. (i) (iii) (v) D. (iii) (v) (i)
36. (i) Some boys are painters (ii) Some boys are not painters (iii) Lina may be a painter (iv) Some girls are painters (v) Some girls are not painters (vi) Lina is a girl
A. (iv) (ii) (i) B. (i)(ii)(iv) C. (i) (iii) (v) D. (iv) (vi) (iii)
37. Find the odd one out of the following words.
A. Terminus B. Finale C. Conclusion D. Intermission
38. Whole: fraction :: _____ : _____
A. ocean: drop
B. multiplication: division
C. star: planet
D. rain: water
39. 43, 40, 37, 34, 31, 28, 25, _____, _____
A. 22, 19 B. 20, 18 C. 23, 20 D. 24, 23
40. Find the odd one out of the following words.
A. Dogs B. Camels C. Lizards D. Tigers
41. If T means "x", V means "-", P means "+" then 7T4P8V23
A. 15 B. 21 C. 11 D. 13

42. Alex started walking straight towards south. He walked a distance of 17m and then took a left turn and walked a distance of 35m. Then he turned right and walked a distance of 16m again. Which direction does Alex face now?

- A. South B. Northeast C. North D. Southwest

43. QPO, NML, KJI, _____, EDC

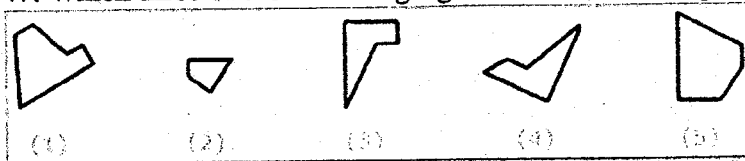
- A. GFH B.CAB C.HGFD.JKL

44. FI is related to HK in the same way as QT is related to
 A. VY B.VX C.VZ D.UY

45. Meena, Geeta, Sita, Mita and Lita scored different marks in an examination. Sita scored more than Meena and Lita. Geeta scored less than Lita. Mita didn't score the highest. Who did score the highest among all?
 A. Mita B.Sita C. Lita D.Meena

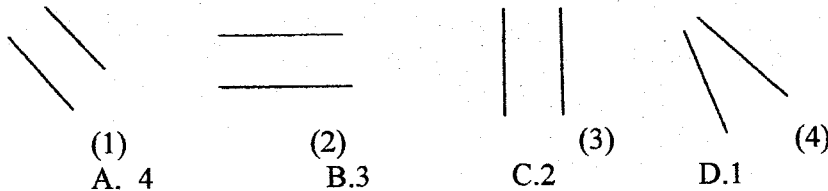
46. Find the odd pair of words out
 A. attract:draw B.profit:loss C.tall:short D.kind:cruel

47. Which three of the following figures can be fitted together to form a complete square?



- A. 123 B.234 C.245 D.135

48. Which of the following figures is different from the rest?



- A. 4 B.3 C.2 D.1

49. Apples cost more than Oranges. Apples cost less than Strawberries. Strawberries cost more than Apples and Oranges. If the first two statements turn out to be true, then the third statement is

- A. True
- B.False
- C.Uncertain
- D. NONE OF THE ABOVE

50. Fill the series. 2, 1, 1/2, 1/4 _____
 A. 1/8 B.1/16 C. 3/4 D.2/3

Section C
Quantitative Aptitude

- 51. The product of 4/8, 7/8 and 4/9 is
 A. 7/36 B. 5/36 C.3/36 D. 7/34
- 52. Pitambar invested Rs.30, 000/- in Rs.110 shares at Rs.120. When the share price went to Rs.130, he sold out enough shares to buy a tablet for Rs.4500/-. How many shares are left with Pitambar now?
 A. 230 B. 310 C.250 D.215

53. Mr. Pathak invested Rs10,000/- in a cooperative bank at 2% per annum. How much more needs to be invested by him at 5% per annum to get 2.5% return on his total investment?
A. 2000 B. 2500 C. 3000 D. 1000
54. Given $2a^2+9a+4=0$ and $c^2-3c+2=0$ the maximum value of $c-a$, is _____.
A. 3 B. 2 C. 6 D. 4
55. Age of Tarak is x years today. His sister is 5 years elder to him. The sum of their ages is 15. What was the sum of their ages three years ago?
A. 8 B. 7 C. 9 D. 10
56. A seller marks his product by 40% above the cost price and then offers a discount on the marked price. Given that the final selling price results in a loss of 5% to the seller, the percentage discount was between _____.
A. 20-30% B. 30-35% C. 10-20% D. 40-45%
57. The value of $3^3 + 4^3 + 4 \times 3 \times 4(3+4)$ is
A. 427 B. 425 C. 230 D. 227
58. If $(x + 1/x) = 6$, then $(x^2 + 1/x^2)$ is equal to
A. 44 B. 34 C. 36 D. 32
59. The HCF of $\{x^2 - bx - (b+1)\}$ and $\{bx^2 - x - (b+1)\}$ is
A. $(x-b-1)$ B. $(x+b+1)$ C. $(x+1)$ D. $(x-1)$
60. What should you add to the expression $(5n^2 - 7n + 2)$ to produce $(7n^2 - 1)$?
A. $2n^2 + 7n - 3$ B. $2n^2 - 3$ C. $3n^2 + 3$ D. $2n^2 + 7n$
61. If $k:5=1:7=m:8$, then $(k+1+m)/k$ is equal to
A. 4 B. 2 C. $1/3$ D. 7
62. Ram covered the first 20 km of his bike drive in 30 min and the remaining 29 km in 40 min. His average speed in km per hour is equal to
A. 43 B. 42 C. 49 D. 45
63. The population of Ganpur village is 5000 and it grows at the rate of 2% every year. After two years the village will have population of
A. 5125 B. 5202 C. 5205 D. 5100
64. The amount on a sum of Rs.500/- for three years at simple interest at 5% per annum equals to
A. 560 B. 570 C. 575 D. 600
65. The amount of a given sum at compound interest for two years at 5% is Rs.4410. The sum equals to
A. Rs.4000 B. Rs.4200 C. Rs.3900 D. Rs.3800
66. 24 construction workers complete a room in 40 days. How many construction workers are required to complete the room in 32 days?
A. 32 B. 30 C. 35 D. 36
67. What is the distance covered by Ramesh cycling for 12 minutes at a speed of 3.5 km per hour?
A. 1200m B. 650m C. 700 m D. 850m
68. The line $3x-5y = -10$ cuts y-axis at
A. (0, 2) B. (0, 1) C. (0, 3) D. (0, 4)

69. Product of John's age five years ago with his age nine years later is 15. What is John's present age?
 A. 9yr B. 7yr C. 6yr D. 18yr
70. An angle greater than 180° but less than 360° is _____
 A. a reflex angle B. obtuse angle C. straight angle D. complete angle
71. A rectangular plot is 120m by 70m and it has a uniform path of 2.5m wide all around it inside. What is the area of the path?
 A. 925m^2 B. 825m^2 C. 725m^2 D. 1025m^2
72. The point of intersection of the medians of a triangle is called
 A. excentre B. centroid C. incentre D. orthocentre
73. 2 trousers and 3 shirts cost in all Rs2000/-. 3 trousers and 2 shirts cost Rs.2500/- in all. What is the total cost of 1 trouser and 5 shirts?
 A. Rs.2000 B. Rs.700 C. Rs.1700 D. Rs.1500
74. If a number is 64 times the square of its reciprocal, then the number is
 A. 8 B. 4 C. 16 D. 3
75. If $\sqrt{3}=1.732$ and $\sqrt{2}=1.414$ then $1/(\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2})$ equals to
 A. 0.318 B. 0.064 C. 0.308 D. 2.146

Section D
General Awareness and Social Studies

76. Under whose leadership was the All India Muslim League set up?
 A. Mohammad Ali Jinnah
 B. Sayyed Ahmad Khan
 C. Agha Khan
 D. All the above
77. The treaty of Srirangapatna was signed between Tipu Sultan and
 A. Robert Clive
 B. Cornwallis
 C. Dalhousie
 D. Warren Hastings
78. The ruler of Vijayanagara, Sri Krishnadeva Raya's work 'Amuktamalyada' was in
 A. Tamil
 B. Telugu
 C. Kannada

D. Sanskrit

79. The members of Rajya Sabha hold office for a term of

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

80. Who among the following is the author of the book "India wins Freedom"?

- A. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- B. Mahatma Gandhi
- C. Dadabhai Naoroji
- D. Gopalakrishna Gokhale

81. Reserve Bank of India was established in the year

- A. 1935
- B. 1947
- C. 1950
- D. 1952

82. Which one of the following metals made its earliest appearance in India before any other place in the world?

- A. Copper
- B. Gold
- C. Tin
- D. Silver

83. The state having largest forest cover in India is

- A. Assam
- B. Kerala
- C. Karnataka
- D. Madhya Pradesh

84. The only Indian state that produces saffron

- A. Himachal Pradesh
- B. Punjab
- C. Jammu and Kashmir
- D. Nagaland

85. Which one of the following Union territories of India has the highest density of population per sq km?
- A. Pondicherry
 - B. Chandigarh
 - C. Delhi
 - D. Lakshadweep
86. *Dandia* is a popular dance of
- A. Punjab
 - B. Gujarat
 - C. Tamil Nadu
 - D. Maharashtra
87. Name the author of a well – known play '*Nagamandala*'.
- A. Girish Karnad
 - B. Nirmal Verma
 - C. M.T.Vasudevan Nair
 - D. Vijay Tendulkar
88. Who is the first Indian to win Oscar award?
- A. Satyajit Ray
 - B. A.R.Rehman
 - C. Resul Pookutty
 - D. Bhanu Athaiya
89. Who was the first foreign minister of independent India?
- A. V.K.Krishna Menon
 - B. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - C. Sardar Vallabhai Patel
 - D. Vijayalakshmi Pandit
90. The highest Indian gallantry award
- A. Param Vir Chakra
 - B. Maha Vir Chakra
 - C. Vir Chakra
 - D. Ashok Chakra Medal

91. Who was the first Indian to join the Indian Civil Services?
- A. Satyendranath Tagore
 - B. Subash Chandra Bose
 - C. Romesh Dutt
 - D. Surendranath Banerjee
92. The longest river in south India is
- A. Krishna
 - B. Kaveri
 - C. Godavari
 - D. Mahanadi
93. Name the longest train route in India.
- A. Amritsar-Bhubaneswar
 - B. Mumbai-Gawahati
 - C. Chennai-Jammu Tawi
 - D. Dibrugarh-Kanniyakumari
94. What is the name of the deepest part of world's oceans?
- A. Mariana Trench
 - B. Tonga Trench
 - C. Kuril- Kamchatka Trench
 - D. Philippine trench
95. Who has delivered the longest speech in the UN General Assembly ?
- A. V K Krishna Menon
 - B. Winston Churchill
 - C. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - D. Margaret Thatcher
96. Who is the author of the book "The God of small things"?
- A. Chetan Bhagat
 - B. Vikram Seth
 - C. Amitava Ghosh
 - D. Arundhati Roy

97. Who is called 'The Father of Indian Cinema'?

- A. Dadasaheb Phalke
- B. V. Shantharam.
- C. Prithviraj Kapoor
- D. R. Nataraja Mudaliar

98. Name the language which is NOT part of the Eighth schedule of the Indian Constitution.

- A. Dogri
- B. Konkani
- C. Bhojpuri
- D. Nepali

99. What is the name of the first satellite India has launched?

- A. Aryabhata
- B. Rohini
- C. INSAT
- D. Bhaskara

100. Name the person who acted as Mahatma Gandhi in the English movie 'Gandhi'.

- A. Richard Attenborough
- B. Ben Kingsley
- C. Jack Lemmon
- D. Dustin Hoffman.