

SSC GD Constable Exam: Indian Culture Practice Set (General Knowledge & General Awareness)

Instructions:

- This practice set contains 100 multiple-choice questions (MCQs) on Indian Culture.
- Questions cover key topics from the SSC GD syllabus, including art, architecture, literature, music, dance, festivals, religions, and cultural heritage.
- Answers are provided with explanations for clarity.

Section 1: Art, Architecture, and Literature (Questions 1–25)

1. The Ajanta and Ellora Caves are located in which state?

- A) Maharashtra
- B) Madhya Pradesh
- C) Rajasthan
- D) Gujarat

Answer: A

Explanation: The Ajanta and Ellora Caves, famous for rock-cut Buddhist, Hindu, and Jain monuments, are in Maharashtra. They are UNESCO World Heritage Sites known for their paintings and sculptures.

2. Who is the author of the epic 'Mahabharata'?

- A) Valmiki
- B) Ved Vyasa
- C) Kalidasa
- D) Tulsidas

Answer: B

Explanation: Ved Vyasa is credited with composing the Mahabharata, one of India's greatest epics. It narrates the Kurukshetra war and includes the Bhagavad Gita.

3. The Taj Mahal was built by which Mughal emperor?

- A) Akbar
- B) Shah Jahan
- C) Aurangzeb
- D) Babur

Answer: B

Explanation: Shah Jahan commissioned the Taj Mahal in Agra as a mausoleum for his wife Mumtaz Mahal. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and an example of Mughal architecture.

4. Which ancient text is known as the 'Fifth Veda'?

- A) Ramayana
- B) Mahabharata
- C) Puranas
- D) Upanishads

Answer: B

Explanation: The Mahabharata is often referred to as the 'Fifth Veda' due to its vast cultural and spiritual knowledge. It complements the four Vedas in Indian tradition.

5. The Sun Temple at Konark is located in which state?

- A) Odisha
- B) Tamil Nadu
- C) Karnataka
- D) Andhra Pradesh

Answer: A

Explanation: The Sun Temple at Konark, built in the 13th century, is in Odisha. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site known for its chariot-shaped architecture.

6. Who wrote the famous play 'Abhijnanashakuntalam'?

- A) Kalidasa
- B) Bhasa
- C) Bhavabhuti
- D) Vishakhadatta

Answer: A

Explanation: Kalidasa, a classical Sanskrit poet, wrote 'Abhijnanashakuntalam', a renowned play about the love story of Shakuntala and King Dushyanta. It is a masterpiece of Indian literature.

7. The Qutub Minar was completed by which ruler?

- A) Iltutmish
- B) Qutbuddin Aibak
- C) Alauddin Khilji
- D) Firoz Shah Tughlaq

Answer: A

Explanation: Qutbuddin Aibak started the Qutub Minar, but it was completed by Iltutmish. This Delhi monument is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

8. Which Indian classical dance form originated in Tamil Nadu?

- A) Kathak
- B) Bharatanatyam

- C) Odissi
- D) Kathakali

Answer: B

Explanation: Bharatanatyam, a classical dance form, originated in Tamil Nadu. It is known for its expressive gestures and temple dance traditions.

9. The 'Gita Govinda' was written by:

- A) Tulsidas
- B) Jayadeva
- C) Surdas
- D) Kabir

Answer: B

Explanation: Jayadeva composed the 'Gita Govinda', a 12th-century Sanskrit work celebrating the love of Krishna and Radha. It is a key text in Indian devotional literature.

10. The Brihadeswara Temple is located in:

- A) Madurai
- B) Thanjavur
- C) Kanchipuram
- D) Chennai

Answer: B

Explanation: The Brihadeswara Temple, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is in Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu. Built by Raja Raja Chola I, it is a fine example of Dravidian architecture.

11. Which script is used to write Sanskrit texts?

- A) Devanagari
- B) Tamil
- C) Telugu
- D) Gurmukhi

Answer: A

Explanation: Devanagari is the script primarily used for writing Sanskrit, Hindi, and other Indian languages. It is widely recognized in Indian literature.

12. The Red Fort was built by which Mughal emperor?

- A) Akbar
- B) Shah Jahan
- C) Jahangir
- D) Aurangzeb

Answer: B

Explanation: Shah Jahan constructed the Red Fort in Delhi as his palace. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and a symbol of Mughal grandeur.

13. The 'Natya Shastra' is associated with:

- A) Architecture
- B) Dance and drama
- C) Painting
- D) Music

Answer: B

Explanation: The 'Natya Shastra', attributed to Bharata Muni, is an ancient treatise on dance, drama, and music. It forms the basis of Indian performing arts.

14. The paintings in the Ajanta Caves primarily depict:

- A) Jain stories
- B) Buddhist Jataka tales
- C) Hindu epics
- D) Mughal history

Answer: B

Explanation: The Ajanta Caves' paintings illustrate Buddhist Jataka tales and scenes from Buddha's life. They are renowned for their artistic excellence.

15. Who is known as the 'Nightingale of India'?

- A) Lata Mangeskar
- B) Sarojini Naidu
- C) M.S. Subbulakshmi
- D) Asha Bhosle

Answer: B

Explanation: Sarojini Naidu, a poet and freedom fighter, was called the 'Nightingale of India' for her lyrical poetry. Her works include 'The Golden Threshold'.

16. The Meenakshi Temple is located in which city?

- A) Madurai
- B) Chennai
- C) Varanasi
- D) Tirupati

Answer: A

Explanation: The Meenakshi Temple, dedicated to Goddess Meenakshi, is in Madurai, Tamil Nadu. It is a masterpiece of Dravidian architecture.

17. The 'Ramcharitmanas' was written by:

- A) Tulsidas
- B) Valmiki
- C) Surdas
- D) Kabir

Answer: A

Explanation: Tulsidas wrote the 'Ramcharitmanas', an Awadhi version of the Ramayana. It is widely revered in North India for its devotional content.

18. Which Indian classical dance form is associated with Kerala?

- A) Kathak
- B) Bharatanatyam
- C) Kathakali
- D) Odissi

Answer: C

Explanation: Kathakali, a dramatic dance form with elaborate costumes and makeup, originated in Kerala. It often depicts stories from Indian epics.

19. The Hawa Mahal is located in:

- A) Jaipur
- B) Udaipur
- C) Jodhpur
- D) Agra

Answer: A

Explanation: The Hawa Mahal, known as the 'Palace of Winds', is in Jaipur, Rajasthan. It is famous for its intricate latticework and Rajput architecture.

20. The 'Panchatantra' is a collection of:

- A) Poems
- B) Fables
- C) Epics
- D) Hymns

Answer: B

Explanation: The 'Panchatantra', attributed to Vishnu Sharma, is a collection of animal fables. It teaches moral lessons and statecraft.

21. The Sanchi Stupa is associated with which religion?

- A) Jainism
- B) Buddhism
- C) Hinduism
- D) Sikhism

Answer: B

Explanation: The Sanchi Stupa in Madhya Pradesh is a Buddhist monument built by Emperor Ashoka. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

22. Who is considered the author of the 'Ramayana'?

- A) Ved Vyasa
- B) Valmiki
- C) Kalidasa
- D) Tulsidas

Answer: B

Explanation: Valmiki is traditionally regarded as the author of the 'Ramayana', the epic narrating Lord Rama's life. It is one of India's two major epics.

23. The Khajuraho temples are famous for their:

- A) Dravidian architecture
- B) Erotic sculptures
- C) Buddhist stupas
- D) Mughal domes

Answer: B

Explanation: The Khajuraho temples in Madhya Pradesh are renowned for their intricate erotic sculptures. They are UNESCO World Heritage Sites built by the Chandela dynasty.

24. The 'Raghuvamsha' is a work by:

- A) Kalidasa
- B) Tulsidas
- C) Bhasa
- D) Jayadeva

Answer: A

Explanation: 'Raghuvamsha', a Sanskrit epic poem by Kalidasa, narrates the lineage of Lord Rama's Raghu dynasty. It is a classic of Indian literature.

25. The Fatehpur Sikri complex was built by:

- A) Akbar
- B) Shah Jahan
- C) Jahangir
- D) Babur

Answer: A

Explanation: Akbar built Fatehpur Sikri as his capital near Agra. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site showcasing Mughal architecture.

Section 2: Music, Dance, and Festivals (Questions 26–50)

26. Which classical music tradition is associated with North India?

- A) Carnatic
- B) Hindustani
- C) Dhrupad
- D) Thumri

Answer: B

Explanation: Hindustani music is the classical music tradition of North India. It includes forms like khyal and dhrupad.

27. The festival of Diwali is primarily associated with:

- A) Lord Krishna
- B) Lord Rama
- C) Goddess Durga
- D) Lord Shiva

Answer: B

Explanation: Diwali celebrates Lord Rama's return to Ayodhya after defeating Ravana. It is known as the festival of lights.

28. Which dance form is known as the 'dance of enchantment'?

- A) Manipuri
- B) Kathak
- C) Odissi
- D) Kuchipudi

Answer: A

Explanation: Manipuri, from Manipur, is called the 'dance of enchantment' for its graceful movements. It often depicts Radha-Krishna stories.

29. The festival of Holi is celebrated in which season?

- A) Winter
- B) Spring
- C) Summer
- D) Monsoon

Answer: B

Explanation: Holi, the festival of colors, is celebrated in spring (March). It signifies the triumph of good over evil.

30. Which musical instrument is associated with Pandit Ravi Shankar?

- A) Tabla
- B) Sitar
- C) Flute
- D) Veena

Answer: B

Explanation: Pandit Ravi Shankar was a legendary sitar player. He popularized Indian classical music globally.

31. The festival of Navratri is dedicated to:

- A) Goddess Durga
- B) Lord Krishna
- C) Lord Rama
- D) Lord Ganesha

Answer: A

Explanation: Navratri, a nine-night festival, is dedicated to Goddess Durga. It involves worship and dances like Garba and Dandiya.

32. Which classical dance form is from Andhra Pradesh?

- A) Bharatanatyam
- B) Kuchipudi
- C) Kathakali
- D) Odissi

Answer: B

Explanation: Kuchipudi, a classical dance from Andhra Pradesh, combines dance and drama. It is known for its expressive storytelling.

33. The festival of Eid-ul-Fitr is celebrated by:

- A) Hindus
- B) Muslims
- C) Sikhs
- D) Jains

Answer: B

Explanation: Eid-ul-Fitr marks the end of Ramadan fasting for Muslims. It is a festival of joy and gratitude.

34. Which instrument is played by Zakir Hussain?

- A) Sitar
- B) Tabla
- C) Sarod
- D) Santoor

Answer: B

Explanation: Ustad Zakir Hussain is a renowned tabla player. His performances have elevated Indian percussion globally.

35. The festival of Onam is primarily celebrated in:

- A) Kerala
- B) Tamil Nadu
- C) Karnataka
- D) Andhra Pradesh

Answer: A

Explanation: Onam, a harvest festival, is celebrated in Kerala to honor King Mahabali. It includes boat races and floral decorations.

36. Which dance form is associated with Uttar Pradesh?

- A) Kathak
- B) Bharatanatyam
- C) Odissi
- D) Manipuri

Answer: A

Explanation: Kathak, a classical dance from Uttar Pradesh, is known for its intricate footwork and storytelling. It evolved during the Mughal era.

37. The festival of Pongal is celebrated in:

- A) Tamil Nadu
- B) Kerala
- C) Odisha
- D) Assam

Answer: A

Explanation: Pongal, a harvest festival, is celebrated in Tamil Nadu to thank the Sun God. It involves cooking a special rice dish.

38. The Carnatic music tradition is primarily associated with:

- A) North India
- B) South India
- C) East India
- D) West India

Answer: B

Explanation: Carnatic music is the classical music tradition of South India. It is devotional and melodic in nature.

39. The festival of Baisakhi is significant for:

- A) Hindus
- B) Sikhs
- C) Jains
- D) Buddhists

Answer: B

Explanation: Baisakhi, celebrated in Punjab, marks the Sikh New Year and the formation of the Khalsa. It is also a harvest festival.

40. Which folk dance is associated with Gujarat?

- A) Bhangra
- B) Garba
- C) Lavani
- D) Ghoomar

Answer: B

Explanation: Garba is a traditional folk dance from Gujarat, performed during Navratri. It involves circular movements and vibrant costumes.

41. The festival of Makar Sankranti is associated with:

- A) Harvest
- B) Monsoon
- C) Winter solstice
- D) Summer

Answer: A

Explanation: Makar Sankranti, celebrated across India, marks the harvest season and the Sun's transition into Capricorn. It involves kite flying and feasts.

42. Which musical instrument is associated with Bismillah Khan?

- A) Sitar
- B) Shehnai
- C) Sarod
- D) Flute

Answer: B

Explanation: Ustad Bismillah Khan was a master of the shehnai, a wind instrument. He popularized it in Indian classical music.

43. The festival of Durga Puja is mainly celebrated in:

- A) West Bengal
- B) Uttar Pradesh
- C) Rajasthan

D) Gujarat

Answer: A

Explanation: Durga Puja, celebrating Goddess Durga's victory over Mahishasura, is a major festival in West Bengal. It includes elaborate pandals and idol immersion.

44. Which folk dance is associated with Punjab?

A) Garba

B) Bhangra

C) Lavani

D) Chhau

Answer: B

Explanation: Bhangra, a lively folk dance from Punjab, is performed during harvest festivals like Baisakhi. It is energetic and vibrant.

45. The festival of Raksha Bandhan celebrates the bond between:

A) Parents and children

B) Siblings

C) Spouses

D) Friends

Answer: B

Explanation: Raksha Bandhan celebrates the bond between siblings, where sisters tie a rakhi on brothers' wrists. It symbolizes protection and love.

46. Which classical dance form is associated with Odisha?

A) Kathak

B) Bharatanatyam

C) Odissi

D) Kuchipudi

Answer: C

Explanation: Odissi, from Odisha, is a classical dance known for its graceful movements and sculptural poses. It depicts themes from Hindu mythology.

47. The festival of Ganesh Chaturthi is dedicated to:

A) Lord Shiva

B) Lord Ganesha

C) Lord Krishna

D) Goddess Durga

Answer: B

Explanation: Ganesh Chaturthi celebrates the birth of Lord Ganesha, the remover of obstacles. It is widely observed in Maharashtra with idol installations.

48. Which folk dance is associated with Rajasthan?

- A) Ghoomar
- B) Bhangra
- C) Garba
- D) Lavani

Answer: A

Explanation: Ghoomar is a traditional Rajasthani folk dance performed by women in swirling skirts. It is vibrant and culturally significant.

49. The festival of Christmas in India is celebrated by:

- A) Hindus
- B) Muslims
- C) Christians
- D) Jains

Answer: C

Explanation: Christmas, celebrated on 25 December, is a Christian festival marking Jesus Christ's birth. It includes church services and festivities.

50. Which musical instrument is associated with Amjad Ali Khan?

- A) Sitar
- B) Sarod
- C) Tabla
- D) Veena

Answer: B

Explanation: Ustad Amjad Ali Khan is a renowned sarod player. His performances have popularized this stringed instrument globally.

Section 3: Religions and Cultural Heritage (Questions 51–100)

51. The founder of Sikhism is:

- A) Guru Nanak
- B) Guru Gobind Singh
- C) Guru Arjan
- D) Guru Tegh Bahadur

Answer: A

Explanation: Guru Nanak, born in 1469, founded Sikhism, emphasizing monotheism and equality. His teachings form the basis of the Sikh faith.

52. The sacred text of Jainism is:

- A) Vedas
- B) Agamas
- C) Guru Granth Sahib
- D) Quran

Answer: B

Explanation: The Agamas are the sacred texts of Jainism, containing the teachings of Lord Mahavira. They guide Jain philosophy and practices.

53. The festival of Buddha Purnima celebrates:

- A) Buddha's birth
- B) Buddha's enlightenment
- C) Buddha's death
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: Buddha Purnima commemorates the birth, enlightenment, and death of Gautama Buddha. It is celebrated by Buddhists across India.

54. The Golden Temple is located in:

- A) Amritsar
- B) Varanasi
- C) Patna
- D) Delhi

Answer: A

Explanation: The Golden Temple (Harmandir Sahib) in Amritsar, Punjab, is the holiest Sikh shrine. It is a symbol of Sikh spirituality and equality.

55. The sacred text of Sikhism is:

- A) Bhagavad Gita
- B) Guru Granth Sahib
- C) Quran
- D) Bible

Answer: B

Explanation: The Guru Granth Sahib is the eternal Sikh scripture and spiritual guide. It contains the teachings of Sikh Gurus and other saints.

56. Which religion was founded by Lord Mahavira?

- A) Buddhism
- B) Jainism
- C) Sikhism
- D) Zoroastrianism

Answer: B

Explanation: Lord Mahavira, the 24th Tirthankara, is credited with reviving Jainism. It emphasizes non-violence and asceticism.

57. The Kumbh Mela is held every:

- A) 3 years
- B) 6 years
- C) 12 years
- D) 15 years

Answer: C

Explanation: The Kumbh Mela, a major Hindu pilgrimage, is held every 12 years at four sacred sites. It attracts millions for a holy dip in rivers.

58. The Bahá'í Lotus Temple is located in:

- A) Mumbai
- B) Delhi
- C) Kolkata
- D) Chennai

Answer: B

Explanation: The Lotus Temple in Delhi is a Bahá'í House of Worship. Its lotus-shaped architecture makes it a cultural landmark.

59. The founder of Buddhism is:

- A) Gautama Buddha
- B) Ashoka
- C) Mahavira
- D) Guru Nanak

Answer: A

Explanation: Gautama Buddha, born as Siddhartha Gautama, founded Buddhism in the 6th century BCE. His teachings focus on the Four Noble Truths.

60. The 'Tripitaka' is the sacred text of:

- A) Jainism
- B) Buddhism
- C) Sikhism
- D) Hinduism

Answer: B

Explanation: The 'Tripitaka' (Three Baskets) contains the teachings of Buddha. It is the primary scripture of Buddhism.

61. The Jagannath Temple is located in:

- A) Puri
- B) Bhubaneswar
- C) Cuttack
- D) Konark

Answer: A

Explanation: The Jagannath Temple in Puri, Odisha, is dedicated to Lord Jagannath. It is famous for the Rath Yatra festival.

62. The principle of 'Ahimsa' is primarily associated with:

- A) Hinduism
- B) Jainism
- C) Sikhism
- D) Christianity

Answer: B

Explanation: Ahimsa, or non-violence, is a core principle of Jainism, advocated by Lord Mahavira. It emphasizes respect for all life forms.

63. The Jama Masjid in Delhi was built by:

- A) Akbar
- B) Shah Jahan
- C) Aurangzeb
- D) Babur

Answer: B

Explanation: Shah Jahan built the Jama Masjid in Delhi, a grand mosque reflecting Mughal architecture. It is one of India's largest mosques.

64. The 'Vedas' are sacred texts of:

- A) Jainism
- B) Buddhism
- C) Hinduism
- D) Sikhism

Answer: C

Explanation: The Vedas (Rig, Sama, Yajur, Atharva) are ancient Hindu scriptures. They contain hymns, rituals, and philosophical teachings.

65. The festival of Gurpurab celebrates the birth of:

- A) Guru Nanak
- B) Lord Krishna
- C) Lord Rama

D) Goddess Durga

Answer: A

Explanation: Gurmurab marks the birth and significant events in the lives of Sikh Gurus, especially Guru Nanak. It is celebrated with prayers and processions.

66. The Dargah of Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya is located in:

A) Delhi

B) Ajmer

C) Hyderabad

D) Lucknow

Answer: A

Explanation: The Dargah of Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya, a Sufi saint, is in Delhi. It is a major spiritual and cultural site.

67. The 'Bhagavad Gita' is a part of which epic?

A) Ramayana

B) Mahabharata

C) Puranas

D) Upanishads

Answer: B

Explanation: The 'Bhagavad Gita' is a philosophical dialogue in the Mahabharata, where Krishna advises Arjuna. It is a key Hindu scripture.

68. The Dilwara Temples are associated with:

A) Jainism

B) Buddhism

C) Hinduism

D) Sikhism

Answer: A

Explanation: The Dilwara Temples in Mount Abu, Rajasthan, are Jain temples known for their marble carvings. They were built between the 11th and 13th centuries.

69. The festival of Chhath Puja is mainly celebrated in:

A) Bihar

B) Gujarat

C) Rajasthan

D) Tamil Nadu

Answer: A

Explanation: Chhath Puja, dedicated to the Sun God, is a major festival in Bihar and eastern India. It involves riverbank rituals and fasting.

70. The 'Upanishads' are associated with:

- A) Jainism
- B) Buddhism
- C) Hinduism
- D) Sikhism

Answer: C

Explanation: The Upanishads are philosophical texts of Hinduism, forming part of the Vedas. They explore spiritual concepts like Brahman and Atman.

71. The Dargah of Moinuddin Chishti is located in:

- A) Delhi
- B) Ajmer
- C) Mumbai
- D) Kolkata

Answer: B

Explanation: The Dargah Sharif in Ajmer, Rajasthan, is dedicated to Sufi saint Moinuddin Chishti. It is a major pilgrimage site for Muslims.

72. The festival of Lohri is celebrated in:

- A) Punjab
- B) Gujarat
- C) Odisha
- D) Kerala

Answer: A

Explanation: Lohri, a harvest festival, is celebrated in Punjab with bonfires and folk songs. It marks the end of winter.

73. The 'Four Noble Truths' are associated with:

- A) Jainism
- B) Buddhism
- C) Hinduism
- D) Sikhism

Answer: B

Explanation: The Four Noble Truths, taught by Gautama Buddha, form the foundation of Buddhism. They address suffering and its cessation.

74. The Badrinath Temple is located in:

- A) Uttarakhand
- B) Himachal Pradesh

- C) Jammu and Kashmir
- D) Uttar Pradesh

Answer: A

Explanation: The Badrinath Temple, dedicated to Lord Vishnu, is in Uttarakhand. It is part of the Char Dham pilgrimage.

75. The 'Arthashastra' was written by:

- A) Kalidasa
- B) Chanakya
- C) Tulsidas
- D) Valmiki

Answer: B

Explanation: Chanakya (Kautilya) wrote the 'Arthashastra', a treatise on statecraft and economics. It is a key text of ancient Indian political thought.

76. The festival of Janmashtami celebrates the birth of:

- A) Lord Rama
- B) Lord Krishna
- C) Lord Shiva
- D) Goddess Durga

Answer: B

Explanation: Janmashtami marks the birth of Lord Krishna, celebrated with fasting and reenactments of his life. It is a major Hindu festival.

77. The 'Puranas' are associated with:

- A) Jainism
- B) Buddhism
- C) Hinduism
- D) Sikhism

Answer: C

Explanation: The Puranas are ancient Hindu texts narrating mythology, cosmology, and history. They include stories of gods and kings.

78. The Tirupati Balaji Temple is dedicated to:

- A) Lord Shiva
- B) Lord Vishnu
- C) Lord Brahma
- D) Goddess Durga

Answer: B

Explanation: The Tirupati Balaji Temple in Andhra Pradesh is dedicated to Lord Venkateswara, an incarnation of Vishnu. It is a major pilgrimage site.

79. The 'Adi Granth' is another name for:

- A) Guru Granth Sahib
- B) Bhagavad Gita
- C) Quran
- D) Tripitaka

Answer: A

Explanation: The 'Adi Granth', compiled by Guru Arjan, is the original name of the Guru Granth Sahib. It is the holy scripture of Sikhism.

80. The festival of Mahavir Jayanti is celebrated by:

- A) Hindus
- B) Jains
- C) Sikhs
- D) Buddhists

Answer: B

Explanation: Mahavir Jayanti celebrates the birth of Lord Mahavira, the 24th Tirthankara of Jainism. It involves prayers and processions.

81. The Kashi Vishwanath Temple is dedicated to:

- A) Lord Vishnu
- B) Lord Shiva
- C) Lord Krishna
- D) Goddess Durga

Answer: B

Explanation: The Kashi Vishwanath Temple in Varanasi is dedicated to Lord Shiva. It is one of the twelve Jyotirlingas in Hinduism.

82. The 'Tattvartha Sutra' is a sacred text of:

- A) Jainism
- B) Buddhism
- C) Hinduism
- D) Sikhism

Answer: A

Explanation: The 'Tattvartha Sutra', written by Umasvati, is a key Jain text. It outlines Jain philosophy and ethics.

83. The festival of Dussehra celebrates:

- A) Lord Krishna's victory
- B) Lord Rama's victory over Ravana
- C) Goddess Durga's victory
- D) Lord Shiva's dance

Answer: B

Explanation: Dussehra commemorates Lord Rama's victory over Ravana, symbolizing good over evil. It is celebrated with Ramlila and effigy burning.

84. The 'Five Ks' are associated with:

- A) Jainism
- B) Sikhism
- C) Buddhism
- D) Hinduism

Answer: B

Explanation: The Five Ks (Kesh, Kangha, Kara, Kachera, Kirpan) are articles of faith for Sikhs. They were mandated by Guru Gobind Singh.

85. The Somnath Temple is located in:

- A) Gujarat
- B) Maharashtra
- C) Madhya Pradesh
- D) Rajasthan

Answer: A

Explanation: The Somnath Temple in Gujarat is one of the twelve Jyotirlingas dedicated to Lord Shiva. It is a significant pilgrimage site.

86. The 'Quran' is the sacred text of:

- A) Christianity
- B) Islam
- C) Sikhism
- D) Jainism

Answer: B

Explanation: The Quran is the holy book of Islam, believed to be the word of Allah revealed to Prophet Muhammad. It guides Muslim faith and practice.

87. The festival of Hornbill is celebrated in:

- A) Nagaland
- B) Assam
- C) Manipur
- D) Mizoram

Answer: A

Explanation: The Hornbill Festival in Nagaland showcases the state's tribal culture. It includes traditional dances, music, and crafts.

88. The 'Bhakti Movement' was led by saints like:

- A) Kalidasa
- B) Kabir
- C) Chanakya
- D) Valmiki

Answer: B

Explanation: The Bhakti Movement, promoting devotional worship, was led by saints like Kabir, Mirabai, and Tulsidas. It emphasized equality and devotion.

89. The Vaishno Devi Temple is located in:

- A) Jammu and Kashmir
- B) Himachal Pradesh
- C) Uttarakhand
- D) Uttar Pradesh

Answer: A

Explanation: The Vaishno Devi Temple in Jammu and Kashmir is dedicated to Goddess Vaishno Devi. It is a major Hindu pilgrimage site.

90. The 'Yoga Sutras' were written by:

- A) Patanjali
- B) Chanakya
- C) Kalidasa
- D) Tulsidas

Answer: A

Explanation: Patanjali authored the 'Yoga Sutras', a foundational text of yoga philosophy. It outlines the eight limbs of yoga.

91. The festival of Parsi New Year is called:

- A) Nowruz
- B) Diwali
- C) Holi
- D) Eid

Answer: A

Explanation: Nowruz, celebrated by Parsis, marks the Persian New Year. It involves prayers and festive gatherings.

92. The 'Manu Smriti' is a text of:

- A) Jainism
- B) Buddhism
- C) Hinduism
- D) Sikhism

Answer: C

Explanation: The 'Manu Smriti' is an ancient Hindu legal text attributed to Manu. It outlines social and ethical codes.

93. The Elephanta Caves are dedicated to:

- A) Lord Vishnu
- B) Lord Shiva
- C) Lord Brahma
- D) Goddess Durga

Answer: B

Explanation: The Elephanta Caves near Mumbai are dedicated to Lord Shiva. They are a UNESCO World Heritage Site known for rock-cut sculptures.

94. The festival of Losar is celebrated by:

- A) Hindus
- B) Buddhists
- C) Sikhs
- D) Jains

Answer: B

Explanation: Losar is the Tibetan Buddhist New Year, celebrated in regions like Ladakh. It involves prayers, dances, and feasts.

95. The 'Tamil Sangam' literature belongs to:

- A) Tamil Nadu
- B) Kerala
- C) Karnataka
- D) Andhra Pradesh

Answer: A

Explanation: Tamil Sangam literature, from ancient Tamil Nadu, includes poetry and epics. It reflects Tamil culture and society.

96. The 'Diwan-i-Khas' in the Red Fort was used for:

- A) Public gatherings
- B) Private audiences
- C) Religious ceremonies

D) Military training

Answer: B

Explanation: The Diwan-i-Khas in the Red Fort was used by Mughal emperors for private audiences. It is known for its ornate architecture.

97. The festival of Karva Chauth is observed by:

A) Married women

B) Unmarried women

C) Men

D) Children

Answer: A

Explanation: Karva Chauth is observed by married Hindu women for their husbands' longevity. It involves fasting and prayers.

98. The 'Angkor Wat' style of architecture influenced which Indian temple?

A) Khajuraho

B) Konark

C) Kandariya Mahadeva

D) Puri Jagannath

Answer: C

Explanation: The Kandariya Mahadeva Temple in Khajuraho shows influences of Angkor Wat's architectural style. Both feature intricate carvings and towering structures.

99. The 'Sangai Festival' is celebrated in:

A) Manipur

B) Assam

C) Nagaland

D) Mizoram

Answer: A

Explanation: The Sangai Festival in Manipur showcases the state's culture and biodiversity, especially the Sangai deer. It includes performances and exhibitions.

100. The 'Kathasaritsagara' is a collection of:

A) Fables

B) Poems

C) Stories

D) Hymns

Answer: C

Explanation: The 'Kathasaritsagara', written by Somadeva, is a collection of stories in Sanskrit. It is a significant work of Indian narrative literature.

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