

SSC GD Constable Exam : Indian Culture Practice Set

Instructions:

- Choose the correct option for each question.
- Each question carries 2 marks. There is a negative marking of 0.25 marks for each incorrect answer.
- Total Questions: 100 (covering Art and Architecture, Dance and Music, and Festivals and Literature).

Section 1: Art and Architecture (Questions 1–35)

1. The famous Sun Temple at Konark is located in which state?
A) Gujarat
B) Odisha
C) Rajasthan
D) Madhya Pradesh
2. Which Mughal emperor built the Taj Mahal?
A) Akbar
B) Babur
C) Shah Jahan
D) Aurangzeb
3. The Ajanta and Ellora Caves are famous for their?
A) Marble sculptures
B) Wooden carvings
C) Glass paintings
D) Rock-cut architecture
4. The traditional Madhubani painting originates from which state?
A) Uttar Pradesh
B) West Bengal
C) Bihar
D) Jharkhand

5. The Qutub Minar in Delhi was completed by which ruler?
- A) Qutbuddin Aibak
 - B) Alauddin Khalji
 - C) Iltutmish
 - D) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
6. Which temple is known as the "Black Pagoda"?
- A) Jagannath Temple
 - B) Konark Sun Temple
 - C) Lingaraj Temple
 - D) Meenakshi Temple
7. The traditional Warli painting is associated with which state?
- A) Gujarat
 - B) Rajasthan
 - C) Madhya Pradesh
 - D) Maharashtra
8. The Khajuraho temples, famous for their erotic sculptures, are located in?
- A) Uttar Pradesh
 - B) Rajasthan
 - C) Madhya Pradesh
 - D) Gujarat
9. The Brihadeshwara Temple in Thanjavur was built by which dynasty?
- A) Pallava
 - B) Chera
 - C) Chola
 - D) Pandya
10. Which of the following is a form of miniature painting?
- A) Warli Painting
 - B) Madhubani Painting
 - C) Pattachitra Painting

D) Mughal Painting

11. The Red Fort in Delhi was built by which Mughal emperor?

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

12. The traditional Pattachitra painting is associated with which state?

- A) West Bengal
- B) Andhra Pradesh
- C) Odisha
- D) Tamil Nadu

13. The Sanchi Stupa, a famous Buddhist monument, is located in?

- A) Uttar Pradesh
- B) Bihar
- C) Maharashtra
- D) Madhya Pradesh

14. The rock-cut caves of Elephanta are dedicated to which deity?

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

15. The Meenakshi Temple is located in which city?

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

16. The traditional Tanjore painting is known for its use of?

- A) Oil colors
- B) Watercolors

- C) Gold leaf
- D) Acrylic paints

17. The Gateway of India is located in which city?

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

18. The Hawa Mahal in Jaipur is also known as?

- A) Palace of Lights
- B) Palace of Winds
- C) Palace of Mirrors
- D) Palace of Flowers

19. The traditional Kalamkari art is associated with which state?

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

20. The Lotus Temple in Delhi is associated with which religion?

- A) Jainism
- B) Buddhism
- C) Sikhism
- D) Bahá'í Faith

21. The Kailasa Temple at Ellora was built by which dynasty?

- A) Chola
- B) Pallava
- C) Rashtrakuta
- D) Gupta

22. The traditional Phad painting is associated with which state?

- A) Gujarat

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

23. The Jama Masjid in Delhi was built by which Mughal emperor?

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

24. The traditional Gond painting is associated with which state?

- A) Chhattisgarh
- B) Jharkhand
- C) Odisha
- D) Madhya Pradesh

25. The Victoria Memorial is located in which city?

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

26. The traditional Patola weaving is associated with which state?

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

27. The Charminar is located in which city?

- A) Bengaluru
- B) Chennai
- C) Hyderabad
- D) Ahmedabad

28. The traditional Kangra painting is associated with which state?

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

29. The Mahabodhi Temple, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is located in?

- A) Uttar Pradesh
- B) Madhya Pradesh
- C) Bihar
- D) Odisha

30. The traditional Bandhani textile art is associated with which state?

- A) Madhya Pradesh
- B) Both Rajasthan and Gujarat
- C) Uttar Pradesh
- D) West Bengal

31. The Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri was built by which emperor?

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

32. The traditional Chola bronze sculptures are associated with which state?

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

33. The Golden Temple is located in which city?

- A) Chandigarh
- B) Ludhiana
- C) Jalandhar
- D) Amritsar

34. The traditional Kantha embroidery is associated with which state?

- A) Odisha
- B) Bihar
- C) West Bengal
- D) Jharkhand

35. The Dilwara Temples, known for their marble architecture, are located in?

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

Section 2: Dance and Music (Questions 36–65)

36. Kathak is a classical dance form originating from which region?

- A) Kerala
- B) Tamil Nadu
- C) Odisha
- D) Uttar Pradesh

37. The classical dance form Bharatanatyam is associated with which state?

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

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

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

39. The Odissi dance form is associated with which state?
- A) West Bengal
 - B) Assam
 - C) Jharkhand
 - D) Odisha
40. The traditional folk dance Garba is associated with which state?
- A) Rajasthan
 - B) Maharashtra
 - C) Gujarat
 - D) Punjab
41. The Carnatic music tradition is primarily associated with which region?
- A) North India
 - B) East India
 - C) West India
 - D) South India
42. The classical dance form Kathakali originates from which state?
- A) Tamil Nadu
 - B) Karnataka
 - C) Kerala
 - D) Andhra Pradesh
43. The folk dance Bhangra is associated with which state?
- A) Haryana
 - B) Rajasthan
 - C) Punjab
 - D) Uttar Pradesh
44. Which musical instrument is associated with Ustad Zakir Hussain?
- A) Sitar
 - B) Sarod
 - C) Flute
 - D) Tabla

45. The Manipuri dance form is associated with which state?

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

46. The folk dance Giddha is performed by women in which state?

- A) Haryana
- B) Rajasthan
- C) Punjab
- D) Gujarat

47. The Hindustani classical music tradition is primarily associated with which region?

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

48. The classical dance form Kuchipudi originates from which state?

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

49. The folk dance Lavani is associated with which state?

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

50. Which musical instrument is associated with Hariprasad Chaurasia?

- A) Sitar
- B) Tabla

- C) Veena
- D) Flute

51. The folk dance Bihu is associated with which state?

- A) Meghalaya
- B) Arunachal Pradesh
- C) Assam
- D) Tripura

52. The classical dance form Mohiniyattam is associated with which state?

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

53. The traditional Dandiya dance is performed during which festival?

- A) Diwali
- B) Holi
- C) Navratri
- D) Durga Puja

54. The musical instrument Shehnai is associated with which artist?

- A) Ravi Shankar
- B) Zakir Hussain
- C) Bismillah Khan
- D) Amjad Ali Khan

55. The folk dance Chhau is associated with which state?

- A) Jharkhand, Odisha, and West Bengal
- B) Odisha only
- C) West Bengal only
- D) Jharkhand only

56. The traditional Ghoomar dance is associated with which state?

- A) Gujarat

- B) Madhya Pradesh
- C) Uttar Pradesh
- D) Rajasthan

57. The musical instrument Sarod is associated with which artist?

- A) Ravi Shankar
- B) Hariprasad Chaurasia
- C) Zakir Hussain
- D) Amjad Ali Khan

58. The folk dance Yakshagana is associated with which state?

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

59. The traditional Sattriya dance is associated with which state?

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

60. The musical instrument Veena is primarily associated with which music tradition?

- A) Hindustani
- B) Folk
- C) Sufi
- D) Carnatic

61. The folk dance Tamang Selo is associated with which state?

- A) Arunachal Pradesh
- B) Nagaland
- C) Sikkim
- D) Mizoram

62. The traditional Rouf dance is performed in which state?

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

63. The musical instrument Santoor is associated with which artist?

- A) Ravi Shankar
- B) Shivkumar Sharma
- C) Zakir Hussain
- D) Amjad Ali Khan

64. The folk dance Kalbelia is associated with which state?

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

65. The traditional Chhath Maiya folk songs are associated with which state?

- A) Bihar, Jharkhand, and Uttar Pradesh
- B) Bihar only
- C) Jharkhand only
- D) Uttar Pradesh only

Section 3: Festivals and Literature (Questions 66–100)

66. Which festival is known as the "Festival of Lights"?

- A) Holi
- B) Dussehra
- C) Diwali
- D) Raksha Bandhan

67. The epic Mahabharata was written by which sage?

- A) Valmiki

- B) Tulsidas
- C) Vyasa
- D) Kalidasa

68. The festival of Holi is primarily associated with which season?

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

69. The Ramayana was written by which ancient poet?

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

70. Which festival is celebrated to mark the harvest in Punjab?

- A) Lohri
- B) Makar Sankranti
- C) Pongal
- D) Baisakhi

71. The famous work "Meghdoot" was written by which poet?

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

72. The festival of Onam is celebrated in which state?

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

73. The book "Ramcharitmanas" was written by which poet?

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

74. The festival of Durga Puja is primarily celebrated in which state?

- A) Odisha
- B) Assam
- C) Jharkhand
- D) West Bengal

75. The ancient text "Rigveda" is associated with which religion?

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

76. The festival of Eid-ul-Fitr is celebrated by which community?

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

77. The famous work "Abhijnanashakuntalam" was written by which poet?

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

78. The festival of Makar Sankranti is associated with which activity?

- A) Dancing
- B) Singing
- C) Kite flying
- D) Fasting

79. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre is commemorated during which festival?

- A) Lohri
- B) Holi
- C) Baisakhi
- D) Diwali

80. The ancient text "Arthashastra" was written by which scholar?

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

81. The festival of Pongal is celebrated in which state?

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

82. The famous work "Gitanjali" was written by which poet?

- A) Sarojini Naidu
- B) Premchand
- C) Rabindranath Tagore
- D) Subramania Bharati

83. The festival of Ganesh Chaturthi is primarily celebrated in which state?

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

84. The ancient text "Upanishads" is associated with which philosophy?

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

D) Vedanta

85. The festival of Navratri is celebrated for how many nights?

- A) Seven
- B) Ten
- C) Five
- D) Nine

86. The famous work "Panchatantra" is a collection of?

- A) Poems
- B) Plays
- C) Animal fables
- D) Songs

87. The festival of Chhath Puja is primarily celebrated in which state?

- A) Bihar, Jharkhand, and Uttar Pradesh
- B) Bihar only
- C) Jharkhand only
- D) Uttar Pradesh only

88. The famous work "Kadambari" was written by which author?

- A) Kalidasa
- B) Tulsidas
- C) Banabhatta
- D) Vyasa

89. The festival of Raksha Bandhan celebrates the bond between?

- A) Parents and children
- B) Husband and wife
- C) Brothers and sisters
- D) Friends

90. The ancient text "Bhagavad Gita" is a part of which epic?

- A) Ramayana
- B) Puranas

- C) Vedas
- D) Mahabharata

91. The festival of Lohri is celebrated in which region?

- A) Haryana
- B) Rajasthan
- C) Punjab and Haryana
- D) Punjab only

92. The famous work "Shakuntala" was written by which poet?

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

93. The festival of Guru Nanak Jayanti is celebrated by which community?

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

94. The ancient text "Manusmriti" is associated with which subject?

- A) Poetry
- B) Astronomy
- C) Law and ethics
- D) Medicine

95. The festival of Kumbh Mela is held every?

- A) 6 years
- B) 3 years
- C) 12 years
- D) 9 years

96. The famous work "Mrichchhakatika" was written by which author?

- A) Kalidasa

- B) Banabhatta
- C) Shudraka
- D) Vyasa

97. The festival of Hornbill is celebrated in which state?

- A) Manipur
- B) Mizoram
- C) Nagaland
- D) Arunachal Pradesh

98. The famous work "Ashtadhyayi" was written by which scholar?

- A) Chanakya
- B) Kalidasa
- C) Panini
- D) Vyasa

99. The festival of Ugadi is celebrated in which state?

- A) Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Telangana
- B) Andhra Pradesh only
- C) Karnataka only
- D) Telangana only

100. The famous work "Geet Govind" was written by which poet?

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

SSC GD Constable Exam: Indian Culture Practice Set - Answers and Explanations

Section 1: Art and Architecture

1. Answer: B

Explanation: The Sun Temple at Konark, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is located in Odisha.

2. Answer: C

Explanation: The Taj Mahal was built by Shah Jahan in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal.

3. Answer: D

Explanation: Ajanta and Ellora Caves in Maharashtra are famous for rock-cut architecture and paintings.

4. Answer: C

Explanation: Madhubani painting, known for its intricate patterns, originates from Bihar.

5. Answer: C

Explanation: Qutub Minar was initiated by Qutbuddin Aibak and completed by Iltutmish.

6. Answer: B

Explanation: The Konark Sun Temple is called the "Black Pagoda" due to its dark appearance.

7. Answer: D

Explanation: Warli painting, known for its simple geometric shapes, is from Maharashtra.

8. Answer: C

Explanation: Khajuraho temples, built by the Chandela dynasty, are in Madhya Pradesh.

9. Answer: C

Explanation: The Brihadeshwara Temple was built by Raja Raja Chola I of the Chola dynasty.

10. Answer: D

Explanation: Mughal painting is a form of miniature painting developed during the Mughal era.

11. Answer: D

Explanation: The Red Fort was built by Shah Jahan in Delhi as his palace-fortress.

12. Answer: C

Explanation: Pattachitra painting, depicting mythological themes, is from Odisha.

13. Answer: D

Explanation: The Sanchi Stupa, a Buddhist monument, is in Madhya Pradesh.

14. Answer: C

Explanation: Elephanta Caves in Maharashtra are dedicated to Lord Shiva.

15. Answer: B

Explanation: The Meenakshi Temple, dedicated to Goddess Parvati, is in Madurai, Tamil Nadu.

16. Answer: C

Explanation: Tanjore paintings are known for their gold leaf embellishments.

17. Answer: D

Explanation: The Gateway of India is a colonial monument in Mumbai.

18. Answer: B

Explanation: Hawa Mahal in Jaipur is called the "Palace of Winds" due to its ventilated structure.

19. Answer: C

Explanation: Kalamkari art, involving hand-painted textiles, is from Andhra Pradesh.

20. Answer: D

Explanation: The Lotus Temple in Delhi is a Bahá'í House of Worship.

21. Answer: C

Explanation: The Kailasa Temple at Ellora was built by the Rashtrakuta dynasty.

22. Answer: D

Explanation: Phad painting, depicting folk deities, is from Rajasthan.

23. Answer: C

Explanation: Jama Masjid in Delhi was commissioned by Shah Jahan.

24. Answer: D

Explanation: Gond painting, inspired by nature, is from Madhya Pradesh.

25. Answer: C

Explanation: The Victoria Memorial, a colonial-era monument, is in Kolkata.

26. Answer: C

Explanation: Patola weaving, known for double ikat, is from Gujarat.

27. Answer: C

Explanation: The Charminar, a historic monument, is in Hyderabad.

28. Answer: D

Explanation: Kangra painting, known for its delicate style, is from Himachal Pradesh.

29. Answer: C

Explanation: The Mahabodhi Temple in Bodh Gaya, Bihar, is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

30. Answer: B

Explanation: Bandhani, a tie-dye textile art, is from Rajasthan and Gujarat.

31. Answer: D

Explanation: Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri was built by Akbar to commemorate his victory.

32. Answer: C

Explanation: Chola bronze sculptures, depicting deities, are from Tamil Nadu.

33. Answer: D

Explanation: The Golden Temple, a Sikh shrine, is in Amritsar, Punjab.

34. Answer: C

Explanation: Kantha embroidery, involving quilted patterns, is from West Bengal.

35. Answer: D

Explanation: Dilwara Temples in Mount Abu, Rajasthan, are known for Jain marble architecture.

Section 2: Dance and Music

36. Answer: D

Explanation: Kathak, a classical dance, originated in the courts of North India, especially Uttar Pradesh.

37. Answer: C

Explanation: Bharatanatyam, a classical dance, is from Tamil Nadu, known for its expressive gestures.

38. Answer: C

Explanation: Pandit Ravi Shankar was a renowned sitar player in Hindustani classical music.

39. Answer: D

Explanation: Odissi, a classical dance, is from Odisha, depicting devotional themes.

40. Answer: C

Explanation: Garba, a folk dance, is performed during Navratri in Gujarat.

41. Answer: D

Explanation: Carnatic music is a classical tradition of South India.

42. Answer: C

Explanation: Kathakali, a classical dance-drama, is from Kerala, known for its elaborate makeup.

43. Answer: C

Explanation: Bhangra, a lively folk dance, is from Punjab, often performed during harvest festivals.

44. Answer: D

Explanation: Ustad Zakir Hussain is a renowned tabla player in Hindustani music.

45. Answer: B

Explanation: Manipuri, a classical dance, is from Manipur, known for its graceful movements.

46. Answer: C

Explanation: Giddha is a women's folk dance from Punjab, performed during celebrations.

47. Answer: C

Explanation: Hindustani classical music is primarily from North India.

48. Answer: D

Explanation: Kuchipudi, a classical dance, is from Andhra Pradesh, combining dance and drama.

49. Answer: C

Explanation: Lavani, a folk dance, is from Maharashtra, known for its energetic movements.

50. Answer: D

Explanation: Hariprasad Chaurasia is a renowned flautist in Hindustani music.

51. Answer: C

Explanation: Bihu, a folk dance, is from Assam, performed during the Bihu festival.

52. Answer: C

Explanation: Mohiniyattam, a classical dance, is from Kerala, known for its feminine grace.

53. Answer: C

Explanation: Dandiya is performed during Navratri in Gujarat, often with sticks.

54. Answer: C

Explanation: Ustad Bismillah Khan was a legendary shehnai player.

55. Answer: A

Explanation: Chhau, a folk dance, is from Jharkhand, Odisha, and West Bengal.

56. Answer: D

Explanation: Ghoomar, a folk dance, is from Rajasthan, performed by women.

57. Answer: D

Explanation: Amjad Ali Khan is a renowned sarod player in Hindustani music.

58. Answer: C

Explanation: Yakshagana, a folk dance-drama, is from Karnataka.

59. Answer: C

Explanation: Sattriya, a classical dance, is from Assam, rooted in Vaishnavism.

60. Answer: D

Explanation: The Veena is primarily associated with Carnatic music of South India.

61. Answer: C

Explanation: Tamang Selo, a folk dance, is from Sikkim, performed by the Tamang community.

62. Answer: D

Explanation: Rouf, a folk dance, is performed in Jammu and Kashmir during celebrations.

63. Answer: B

Explanation: Shivkumar Sharma is a renowned santoor player in Hindustani music.

64. Answer: C

Explanation: Kalbelia, a folk dance, is from Rajasthan, performed by the Kalbelia tribe.

65. Answer: A

Explanation: Chhath Maiya folk songs are associated with Bihar, Jharkhand, and Uttar Pradesh.

Section 3: Festivals and Literature

66. Answer: C

Explanation: Diwali, known as the "Festival of Lights," is celebrated with lamps and fireworks.

67. Answer: C

Explanation: The Mahabharata, an epic, was written by Sage Vyasa.

68. Answer: D

Explanation: Holi is celebrated in spring, symbolizing the arrival of colors and joy.

69. Answer: C

Explanation: The Ramayana was written by Sage Valmiki, narrating Lord Rama's life.

70. Answer: D

Explanation: Baisakhi is a harvest festival celebrated in Punjab, marking the Sikh New Year.

71. Answer: C

Explanation: "Meghdoot," a lyrical poem, was written by Kalidasa, describing a cloud's journey.

72. Answer: D

Explanation: Onam, a harvest festival, is celebrated in Kerala with floral decorations.

73. Answer: C

Explanation: "Ramcharitmanas," a retelling of the Ramayana, was written by Tulsidas.

74. Answer: D

Explanation: Durga Puja is a major festival in West Bengal, celebrating Goddess Durga.

75. Answer: C

Explanation: The Rigveda, an ancient text, is a sacred scripture of Hinduism.

76. Answer: C

Explanation: Eid-ul-Fitr is celebrated by Muslims to mark the end of Ramadan.

77. Answer: D

Explanation: "Abhijnanashakuntalam," a famous play, was written by Kalidasa.

78. Answer: C

Explanation: Makar Sankranti is associated with kite flying in many parts of India.

79. Answer: C

Explanation: The Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred on Baisakhi in 1919 in Amritsar.

80. Answer: C

Explanation: "Arthashastra," a treatise on statecraft, was written by Chanakya (Kautilya).

81. Answer: C

Explanation: Pongal, a harvest festival, is celebrated in Tamil Nadu with a rice dish.

82. Answer: C

Explanation: "Gitanjali," a collection of poems, was written by Rabindranath Tagore.

83. Answer: C

Explanation: Ganesh Chaturthi is a major festival in Maharashtra, honoring Lord Ganesha.

84. Answer: D

Explanation: The Upanishads are philosophical texts associated with Vedanta in Hinduism.

85. Answer: D

Explanation: Navratri is celebrated for nine nights, honoring Goddess Durga.

86. Answer: C

Explanation: "Panchatantra" is a collection of animal fables teaching moral lessons.

87. Answer: A

Explanation: Chhath Puja, a festival for the Sun God, is celebrated in Bihar, Jharkhand, and Uttar Pradesh.

88. Answer: C

Explanation: "Kadambari," a classical novel, was written by Banabhatta.

89. Answer: C

Explanation: Raksha Bandhan celebrates the bond between brothers and sisters with a sacred thread.

90. Answer: D

Explanation: The "Bhagavad Gita" is a philosophical text within the Mahabharata epic.

91. Answer: C

Explanation: Lohri is celebrated in Punjab and Haryana, marking the harvest season.

92. Answer: D

Explanation: "Shakuntala," a famous play, was written by Kalidasa.

93. Answer: C

Explanation: Guru Nanak Jayanti is celebrated by Sikhs, honoring the birth of Guru Nanak.

94. Answer: C

Explanation: "Manusmriti" is an ancient text on law and ethics in Hinduism.

95. Answer: C

Explanation: The Kumbh Mela is held every 12 years at four sacred sites in India.

96. Answer: C

Explanation: "Mrichchhakatika," a classical play, was written by Shudraka.

97. Answer: C

Explanation: The Hornbill Festival is a cultural event in Nagaland, showcasing tribal traditions.

98. Answer: C

Explanation: "Ashtadhyayi," a foundational text on Sanskrit grammar, was written by Panini.

99. Answer: A

Explanation: Ugadi, a New Year festival, is celebrated in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Telangana.

100. Answer: D

Explanation: "Geet Govind," a devotional poem, was written by Jayadeva, praising Lord Krishna.

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