

Heritage Quiz Book



CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

Shiksha Kendra, 2, Community Centre, Preet Vihar, Delhi-110 301 India







Kale Khan Tomb (Delhi)



Char Minar, Hauz Khas (Delhi)



Chhoti Gumbi, Hauz Khas (Delhi)



Qutub Minar (Delhi)



Lal Bangla, Golf Club (Delhi)

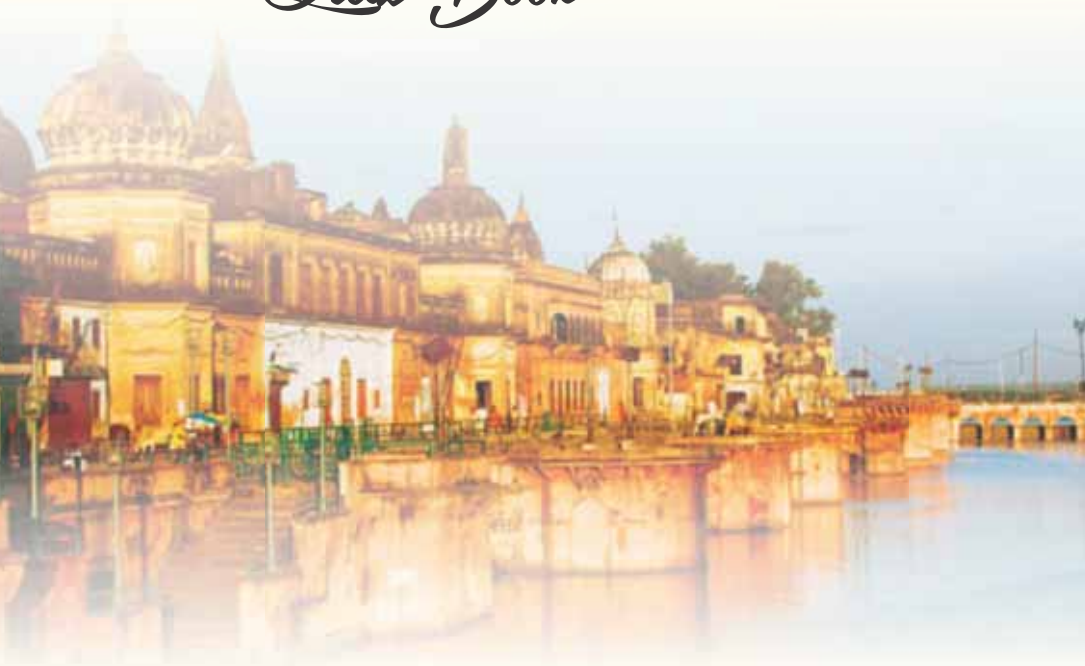


Lotus Temple (Delhi)



Heritage

Quiz Book



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Shiksha Kendra, 2, Community Centre,
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preface

Heritage means what we inherit from our ancestors and from our past. The heritage of India is the result of developments in the social, economic, cultural and political life of Indian people over a period of thousands of years. The land and people are the two components of this heritage.

Nature has made India into a distinct geographical entity. India is a vast country. It extends for nearly 3000 km from Kashmir in the north to Kanyakumari in the south and for the same distance from its western-most parts to its eastern-most parts. The Himalayan ranges in the north and the sea in the east, west and south separate it from the rest of the world.

Enchanting India is a treasury of art, architecture; of philosophy, classical dances and music; of the mesmerising Taj, the eternal Ganges, the Thar desert, the mighty Himalayas, tropical rainforests, the Cape where the waters of three seas mingle; of the rich fauna-snakes, peacocks, Royal Bengal Tiger and lions. India is all of these and more.

CBSE believes that Heritage Education is important to children's understanding of the beliefs, values, history and socio-cultural contexts of the land they live in, and not to be confined merely to the study of physical survivals. Such education encompasses the acceptance and respect for cultural diversity at the global level to raise critical awareness among the young which is the need of the hour.

It is to this end that the Board has conceptualized the Heritage Education Programme for schools. The Heritage Education website: www.heritage.cbseacademic.in is a part of this larger picture. The website aims to raise awareness about India's rich cultural heritage among future decision makers, and encourage their participation in safeguarding their cultural legacy for generations to come.

The CBSE Heritage India Quiz is one of the many enrichment activities initiated by the Board with the objective of inculcating interest and appreciation among students for their rich heritage and diversity of the country. Started in 2001, it has been generating tremendous enthusiasm among the community and schools have also been participating with even greater vigor each year. The quiz competition has grown from a minor event into a much awaited TV programme and have included 25% questions on the tangible and intangible, folk and tribal heritages of the North Eastern states of India in 2014.

In order to acknowledge the essence of conserving the Indian heritage and understanding its importance, the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has planned to come out with the most awaiting Heritage Quiz book

with the objective of spreading the knowledge and appreciation of India - its history, scientific achievements, constitution, democracy and civic rights - along with its glorious traditions, culture and customs in the student community and to inculcate a sense of pride amongst students about India's rich natural heritage.

Heritage Quiz Book has two sections. In first section there is information about Indian states and union territories with an additional attribute of QR (quick response) codes. These codes are two-dimensional barcodes that can be read by many cell phones and smartphones. Once your cell phone reads the code, the information that it stores is shared with you. You will be taken to a URL where you can find additional information regarding the respective state and territory. In order to raise the credibility of the information about states and union territories, we acknowledge the Indian Population Census 2011.

The second section involves quiz questions related to four domains of Heritage - Built Heritage, Natural heritage, Intangible cultural and Performing arts. One prime feature of this book is this that it also focuses on the heritages of North Eastern India and includes 25% questions based on it.

A special feature of this book is the large number of quiz questions created by experts, who have put their heads together and compiled tasks to suit everyone. While some of these explore the reader's knowledge of Indian history acquired in the earlier sections of the book, or in the classroom, for those quiz fanatics among you, we have some questions that may provide a challenge for even a seasoned quizzier. So pit yourself against the best, or just join in for a bit of fun; and whether you're playing in groups or simply testing your own skill, one thing is for sure - this quiz book put together by our experts is guaranteed to provide you with sound knowledge about the cultural, social and political heritage of India.

The board appreciates and acknowledges the art work of its students.

A vibrant Quiz Book requires constant updation, and hence your suggestions are most welcome.

This informative book would never have been possible but for the sincere effort by Mr. Sandeep Sethi, Former Education Officer, CBSE and his team.

Y.S.K. Seshu Kumar
Chairman

The cover story

The word Bioscope conjures up the image of a queer multi-coloured box through which children and grownups peeped for hours at village fairs. This box was quite popular with children in the fifties before arrival of TV. The hawker would move it on trolley and would attract children to see moving pictures. He would crank roll of pictures which could be magnified through a lens fitted on viewing windows and give a running commentary. These days these can only be seen only at some fairs.

The cover shows a Bioscope in neon/fluorescent colours with bandhej, warli, block printing and madhubani designs.

It includes a plethora of crafts from all over India. These include (left to right) -

Wooden crafts of **Arunachal Pradesh**

Assamese Jaapi (headgear)

Punjabi Jutti

Blue Pottery of **Rajasthan**

Saree with Bhandej print of Rajasthan

Woodcarving on rice beer mug of **Nagaland**

Tribal masks of bamboo and cane of Northeast States

Kullu cap (**Himachal Pradesh**)

Lac craft of **Karnataka**

Rajasthani Puppets

The female puppet holds a bamboo fan from Tripura. Both puppets have traditional costumes (turbans etc). The male puppet holds a small 'dhol'.

There is also a small handheld drum used by street performers, kept on the bioscope.

The peepholes of the Bioscope have the four domains of Heritage;

Tabla and veena of **Performing arts**, puppet of art and craft, monuments of **Built heritage** and trees of **Natural heritage**.

Credit: Pahul Singh of MSMSV, Jaipur

Front Inner Cover
(Natural Heritage)

Left: Black buck, *Hyderabad*, Yoshita, GHPSI, New Delhi, Water Colour

Right: Bread-fruit of *Lakshadweep*, Mujtaba Syed, DPS Srinagar, Poster Color

Middle: White winged wood duck of *Assam*, Era Parihar, MSBS School, Jaipur, Water Color

Lower: Foxtail Orchid of *Arunachal Pradesh*, Priya Gupta, MSBS School, Jaipur, Mix Media

Front Inner Double Cover
(Built Heritage)

(Left to Right) Kale khan tomb, Char Minar (Delhi), Chhoti Gumti (Delhi), Qutub Minar, Lal Bangla (Delhi), Lotus Temple.

The clay monuments are a collection of both lesser known and known monuments of *Delhi*. These monuments were first photographed with details of their architectural features and visible protrusions and depths given to decorate the outer walls. Thereafter, a rough sketch of the outline and basic details was made on paper. A wet clay tile was prepared; the basic outline of the monument was again sketched on the tile. The tile was allowed to dry to reduce the moisture and become hard enough to scrape the clay with tools. Tools were used to scrape out the numerous layers in the outer walls, clay was added to show protrusions, magically and slowly the monument came alive.

Credit: Anya Goyal of Step by Step School, Noida, Clay Work

Back Inner Double Cover
(Performing Arts)

Garba, Satakshi Garg, Water color on paper }

Sarhul, Jharkhand, Nazreen Nazir, Poster color }

Lavani, Divyani Gupta, Charcoal on paper }

Manipuri, Charvi Singhal, Soft pastel on paper }

Folk dance, Assam, Neha Singh, Water color on paper }

Bhangra, Nazreen Nazir, Water color on paper }

Credit: Uttam School for Girls, Ghaziabad

Back Inner Cover

(Art and Craft)

CBSE Heritage Oath on Naga Baskets, Kohima, Ahamer Hassan, DPS Srinagar, Water Color

Back Story

Left (top): Chau Tribal Dancers, Bihar, Riya Sethi, Sanskar School Jaipur, Poster Color

Right: Blue Jay, Odisha, Vibhu Jain, MSBS School, Jaipur, Water color and soft pastel

Left (bottom): Blue Pottery, Jaipur, A Tribute - Leela Bordia

Right: Red Fort, Vridhi Dhaddha, MSMSV Jaipur

acknowledgement

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Blue Pottery - a tribute Leela Bordia

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Naman Vidya, Hazaribagh

Summerfield School, Gurgaon

Gwalior Glory High School, Gwalior

Step by Step, Noida

Cover Page

Pahul Singh, Maharaja Sawai Mansingh Vidyalaya, Jaipur

Poems

Tanessa Puri, R.N. Podar School, Mumbai



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Andhra Pradesh

- * **Capital:** Hyderabad (Proposed Amravati)
- * **Date of formation:** October 1, 1953 (States Reorganisation Act, 1956- November 1, 1956, States Reorganisation Act, 2014- June 2, 2014)
- * **Languages:** Telugu
- * **Size:** 1,60,000 sq km * **Population:** 49,386,799
- * **Sex Ratio:** 996F/1000 M * **Literacy:** 67.41% * **Density:** 308 per sq km
- * **Rivers:** Godavari, Krishna, Wainganga, Tungabhadra, Chitravati, Banda, Papagni
- * **Major crops:** Jowar, Rice, Bajra
- * **Minerals:** Limestone, Reserve of Oil, Diamonds, Asbestos, Mica
- * **Highest Peak:** Jindhagada peak (1690 m)
- * **Forests and reserved forest:** Koundinya Wildlife Sanctuary
- * **Fairs and festivals:** Ugadi, Srirama Navami, Vinayaka Chaturthi, Panduga, Dasara festival, Pongal, Sivaratri, Devaragutta
- * **Theatre form:** Burrakatha
- * **Major dance and music forms:** Kuchipudi, Bhamakalpam, Dappu, Kelika
- * **Arts and crafts:** Kalamkari cotton, the Nakashis of Cheriyal village, Kondapalli Toys
- * **Museum:** INS Kurusura Submarine Museum
- * **Cuisine:** Gongura Pachadi, Hyderabad Biryani, Mirchisalan, Korikoora
- * **State animal:** Blackbuck * **State bird:** Indian Roller
- * **State flower:** Water Lily * **State tree:** Neem
- * **Tourist attractions:** Araku Valley, Borra Caves

Factoids:

- * The Indira Gandhi Zoo in Visakhapatnam is the 3rd largest zoo in India.
- * Tolubommalata or Leather puppets are made with cured and dried goatskin is coloured with vegetable dyes.





Arunachal Pradesh

- * **Capital:** Itanagar
- * **Date of formation:** February 20, 1987
- * **Languages:** Monpa Miki, Aka, Sherdukpen, Apatani, Adi, Hill Miri, Nishi
- * **Size:** 83,743 sq km
- * **Population:** 13,83,727
- * **Sex Ratio:** 749 F/1000 M
- * **Literacy:** 65.38%
- * **Density:** 17 per sq km
- * **Rivers:** Siang, Lohit, Kameg, Dikrong, Tirap, Dibang, Subansiri, Noa-Dihing, Kamlang
- * **Major crops:** Maize, Paddy
- * **Minerals:** Coal, Graphite, Dolomite
- * **Highest Peak:** Kangto (7060m)
- * **Forests and reserved forest:** Pankhui, Itanagar Daying Ering
- * **Fairs and festivals:** Losar, Si-Donyi, Reh, Mopin and Solung, Tawang festival, Podi-Barbi, Lengri Nilki
- * **Major dance and music forms:** Lion and Peacock dance, Ponung, Roppi, Wancho dance
- * **Arts and crafts:** Monpas are especially good wood carvers, women of AP are expert weavers
- * **Museum:** Jawaharlal Nehru Museum, Itanagar
- * **Cuisine:** Thukpa
- * **State animal:** *Hollock Gibbon*
- * **State bird:** *Great Indian Hornbill*
- * **State flower:** *Foxtail Orchid*
- * **State tree:** *Hollong*
- * **Tourist attractions:** Twang Gompa, Dirang, Bomdila

Factoids:

- * Arunachal, the land of the rising sun, with its snow clad peaks, high altitude meadows and vast unspoiled sub tropical forests is aptly known as the 'Last Shangri La on Earth.
- * Tawang Monastery is the largest monastery in India.



Assam

- * **Capital:** Dispur
- * **Date of formation:** August 14, 1947
- * **Languages:** Assamese, Bodo, Karbi, Bengali, Dimosa, Nepali
- * **Size:** 78,438 sq km
- * **Population:** 3,11,69,272
- * **Sex Ratio:** 932F/1000 M
- * **Literacy:** 73.18%
- * **Density:** 397 per sq km
- * **Rivers:** Brahmaputra, Manas, Subansiri, Sonai, Barak, Kopili
- * **Major crops:** Rice, Jute, Tea
- * **Minerals:** Coal, Limestone, Iron ore, Granite
- * **Highest Peak:** Unnamed Peak near Laike
- * **Forests and reserved forest:** Kaziranga, Manas, Orang, Pabitara
- * **Fairs and festivals:** Bihu, Sivaratri Mela, Baishagu, Jonbeel Mela, Bathow Puja, Durga Puja
- * **Theatre form:** Ankia Naat
- * **Major dance and music forms:** Bihu, Satriya
- * **Arts and crafts:** Jappi (traditional hat), toys made of clay, cork, wood and bamboo, Satras or monasteries to preserve art and culture
- * **Museum:** Shankardev Kalakshetra, Guwahati, State Museum, GHY
- * **Cuisine:** Masor Tenga, Pitha, Bora saul, Pantabhat
- * **State animal:** One horned rhinoceros
- * **State bird:** White winged wood duck
- * **State flower:** Foxtail Orchid
- * **State tree:** Hollong
- * **Tourist attractions:** Kamakhya temple, Umananda (Peacock Island), Navagraha (temple of nine planets), Basistha Ashram, Dolgobinda, Ranghar, Shivadol, Talatal Ghar, Sivasagar, Sualkuchi, Hajo, Digboi Refinery Museum

Factoids:

- * Assam is the home to world's largest river island 'Majuli'.





Bihar



- * **Capital:** Patna
- * **Date of formation:** January 26, 1950
- * **Languages:** Hindu, Urdu, Santhali
- * **Size:** 94,163 sq km
- * **Population:** 10,38,04,637
- * **Sex Ratio:** 916F/1000 M
- * **Literacy:** 63.82%
- * **Density:** 1,102 per sq km
- * **Rivers:** Ganga, Gandak, Bagmati, Kamla Balan, Mahananda, Sone, Pun-pun, Saryu, Panar, Saura, Kosi
- * **Major crops:** Paddy, Wheat, Maize
- * **Minerals:** Crude Mica, Thorium, Steatite, Pyrites, Quartzite, Limestone
- * **Highest Peak:** Someshwar Fort (880m)
- * **Forests and reserved forest:** Valmiki, Rajgir, Bhimbandh, Gautam Buddha, Udayapur
- * **Fairs and festivals:** Chattr Puja, Makar Sankranti, Sama-Chakeva, Bihula, Ram Navami
- * **Theatre form:** Chhau
- * **Major dance and music forms:** Jat-Jatin dance of the Mithila region, Bidesia, the songs of Vidyapati, Chau Tribal dances
- * **Arts and crafts:** Madhubani painting; making baskets, toys dolls etc. with the 'sikki' grass growing in the marshes of Madhubani SujiniKantha embroidery is a specialization of Bihar
- * **Museum:** Patna Archaeological Museum, Patna
- * **Cuisine:** Littichokha, Khubikalai, Anarasa, Tilkut
- * **State animal:** Gaur
- * **State bird:** Indian Roller
- * **State flower:** Kachnar
- * **State tree:** Peepal
- * **Tourist attractions:** Rajgir, Nalanda, Vaishali, Pawpuri, Bodh Gaya, Vikramshila, Gaya, the ancient city of Patliputra

Factoids:

- * Buddha attained enlightenment at Bodh Gaya under the Peepal or Bodhi tree.
- * Nalanda University, a seat of Buddhist learning, was founded around the 5th century AD.





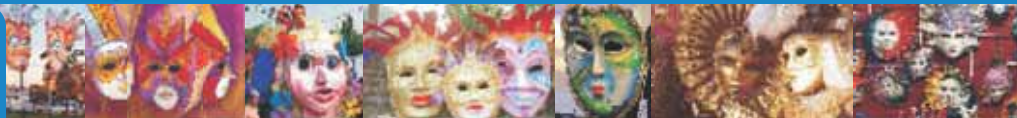
Chhattisgarh

- * **Capital:** Raipur
- * **Date of formation:** November 1, 2000
- * **Languages:** Hindi, Oriya, Marathi, Chhattisgarhi, Gondi, Korku
- * **Size:** 1,35,361 sq km
- * **Population:** 2,55,40,196
- * **Sex Ratio:** 991F/1000M
- * **Literacy:** 71.04%
- * **Density:** 189 per sq km
- * **Rivers:** Mahanadi, Indravati, Son, Pairi, Hasdo, Sabri
- * **Major crops:** Rice, Wheat, Niger
- * **Minerals:** Limestone, Coal, Iron ore, Diamond, Steel, Aluminium
- * **Highest Peak:** Bailadila Range (1276m)
- * **Forests and reserved forest:** Kanger Ghati, Indravati
- * **Fairs and festivals:** Pola, Nawakhai, Dussehra, Deepavali, Holi, Govardhan Pooja, Malhar Mahotsav, Rajyautsav, Bastar Lokotsav
- * **Theatre form:** Pandavani
- * **Major dance and music forms:** Panthi, Raut Nacha and Soowa dances: Sohar, Bihav and Pathoni songs
- * **Arts and crafts:** Iron crafting, Dhokra art of metal casting using a clay core with wax ribbons, bhittichitras or murals
- * **Museum:** Mahant Ghasidas Memorial Museum, Raipur
- * **Cuisine:** Dehroni, Bafauri, Kusli
- * **State animal:** Wild Buffalo
- * **State bird:** Hill Myna
- * **State tree:** Sal
- * **Tourist attractions:** Bastar, Chitrakot falls, Kailash and Kutumbar Caves, Mahamaya Temple

Factoids:

- * The ancient caves of Kutumsar, Kailash and Dandak in the Kanger forest have stunning limestone formations (or Stalagmites and Stalactites).
- * Approximately 90 languages and dialects are spoken in this state.





Goa

- * **Capital:** Panaji
- * **Date of formation:** May 30, 1987
- * **Languages:** Konkani, Marathi
- * **Size:** 3,702 sq km
- * **Population:** 14,58,545
- * **Sex Ratio:** 973F/1000M
- * **Literacy:** 80.00%
- * **Density:** 364 per sq km
- * **Rivers:** Mandovi, Betul, Tiracol, Zuari, Chapora, Talpona
- * **Major crops:** Paddy, Ragi, Maize, Cashew
- * **Minerals:** Iron ore, Manganese, Bauxite, Basalt, Silica sand, Ferro-Manganese
- * **Highest Peak:** Sonsogor (1166 m)
- * **Forests and reserved forest:** Bondla, Morlem, Dr Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary, Cotigao, Bhagwan Mahavir
- * **Fairs and festivals:** Carnival, Feast of St. Francis Xavier, Shigmotsav, Ganesh Chaturthi, Christmas
- * **Theatre form:** Dashavatar
- * **Major dance and music forms:** Shigmo dance, Manddo, Durpod
- * **Arts and crafts:** Terracotta or baked clay figurines, utensils etc, crochet tablecloths, curtains, covers, handkerchiefs, cane and bamboo dish traps, mats, baskets
- * **Museum:** Christian Art Museum
- * **Cuisine:** Bebinca, Vindaloo, Xacuti, Humann, Kalputi
- * **State animal:** Gaur
- * **State bird:** Black-crested bulbul
- * **State tree:** Asna
- * **Tourist attractions:** Anjuna, Arambol, Basilica of Bom Jesus, Se Cathedral

Factoids:

- * The Basilica of Bom Jesus holds the tomb of St. Francis Xavier.
- * Goa, Daman and Diu were liberated in 1961 from the Portuguese and officially became a part of India in 1962.



Gujarat

- * **Capital:** Gandhinagar
- * **Date of formation:** May 1, 1960
- * **Languages:** Gujarati
- * **Size:** 1,96,024 sq km
- * **Population:** 6,03,83,628
- * **Sex Ratio:** 919F/1000M
- * **Literacy:** 79.31%
- * **Density:** 308 per sq km
- * **Rivers:** Sabarmati, Mahi, Narmada, Tapi, Banas, Saraswati, Damanganga
- * **Major crops:** Groundnuts, Cotton, Tobacco
- * **Minerals:** Limestone, Salt, Lignite, Amreli
- * **Highest Peak:** Girnar (1145m)
- * **Forests and reserved forest:** Gir, Wild Ass Sanctuary Kutchh, Nal Sarovar Bird Sanctuary, Velavadar, Vansda
- * **Fairs and festivals:** Navratri, Kite Festival, Shivratri, Kutchh Utsav, Makar Sakranti, Kutch Mahotsav, Tarnetar Fair, Holi
- * **Theatre form:** Bhavai, Akhyana
- * **Major dance and music forms:** Bhavai folk dance, Garba, Raas, Hallisaka
- * **Arts and Crafts:** Gurjari, Garvi, Bandhani or tie and dye fabric; woven Patola fabric; rich embroidery by the Rabari tribals including, Soof embroidery
- * **Museum:** Vadodara Museum, Calico Textile Museum, Sardar Patel Museum, Kite Museum, Kutchh Museum, Sabarmati Ashram, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Watson Museum, Rajkot,
- * **Cuisine:** Khandvi, Thepla, Dhokla, Handvo, Dhansak
- * **State animal:** Asiatic Lion
- * **State bird:** Greater Flamingo
- * **State flower:** Galgota
- * **State tree:** Mango
- * **Tourist attractions:** Gir, Somnath, Dwarka & Palitana Temples, Sabarmati Ashram, Champaner Rani ki vav, Sun temple at Modhera, Lothal and Dholavira in Rann of Kutchh

Factoids:

- * Lothal and Dholavira are among the famous towns of the Indus Valley civilization that existed in India.
- * It is possible to climb down the richly carved step-wells or vavs of Gujarat.
- * The ancient fort Uparkot was first built by the Mauryas.





Haryana

- * **Capital:** Chandigarh
- * **Date of formation:** November 1, 1966
- * **Languages:** Hindi, Punjabi, Urdu, Haryanvi
- * **Size:** 44,212 sq km
- * **Population:** 2,53,51,462
- * **Sex Ratio:** 877F/1000M
- * **Literacy:** 76.6%
- * **Density:** 573 per sq km
- * **Rivers:** Yamuna, Ghaggar
- * **Major crops:** Sugarcane, Groundnut, Paddy, Maize, Wheat, Oilseeds
- * **Minerals:** Quartz, Sulphur, Kaolin, Feldspar
- * **Highest Peak:** Karoh Peak (1499m)
- * **Forests and reserved forest:** Sultanpur, Kalesar, Simbalawara
- * **Fairs and festivals:** Gugga Naumi, Lohri, Basant Panchmi, Surajkund International Crafts Mela, Geetajayanti festival, Gangore
- * **Theatre form:** Swang
- * **Major dance and music forms:** Sarangi/Rasleela, Phag Dance
- * **Arts and crafts:** Shoes called Tilla or kauri juttis are made from buffalo and goat hide; Panja dhurries
- * **Museum:** Museum of Folk and Tribal Art, Gurgaon, Sri Krishna Museum
- * **Cuisine:** Kachri Subzi, Cholia, Bajra Khichri, Bathuaraita, Singri ki subzi
- * **State animal:** Blackbuck
- * **State bird:** Black Francolin
- * **State flower:** Lotus
- * **State tree:** Peepal
- * **Tourist attractions:** Star Monument, Rock Gardens, Hot springs at Gurgaon

Factoids:

- * Many invaders like the Huns and Alexander's army swept through Haryana.
- * Gugga Naumi is a festival that is observed by both Hindus and Muslims. It honours Gugga Pir who could cure snake bites.
- * Thanesar, the capital of Harshavardhana is in Haryana.



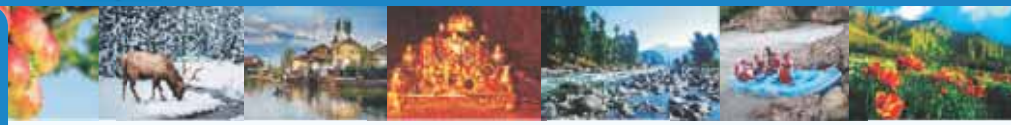
Himachal Pradesh

- * **Capital:** Shimla
- * **Date of formation:** January 25, 1971
- * **Languages:** Hindi, Punjabi, Kinnauri, Pahari
- * **Size:** 55,673 sq km
- * **Population:** 68,64,602
- * **Sex Ratio:** 972F/1000M
- * **Literacy:** 82.80%
- * **Density:** 123 per sq km
- * **Rivers:** Ravi, Beas, Chenab, Sutlej, Yamuna
- * **Major crops:** Wheat, Rice, Maize, Barley
- * **Minerals:** Magnesite, Salt, Silica, Gypsum
- * **Highest Peak:** Reo Purgyl (6816m)
- * **Forests and reserved forest:** Pin Valley, Greater Himalayas, Renuka, Chail, Kalatope Khajjjar
- * **Fairs and festivals:** Pori, Fulaich, Kullu Dussehra, Dham
- * **Theatre form:** Banthra
- * **Major dance and music forms:** Mala dance, Rakshas Dance
- * **Arts and crafts:** Pahari painting in Basohli and Kangra styles; Kullu shawls and woollen caps; the Chamba Rumal has Kangra style paintings embroidered on cloth
- * **Museum:** Himachal Pradesh State Museum, Shimla
- * **Cuisine:** Madra, Pateer, Chouck, Bhagjery
- * **State animal:** Snow Leopard
- * **State bird:** Western Tragopan
- * **State flower:** Pink Rhododendron
- * **State tree:** Deodar
- * **Tourist attractions:** Kalka-Shimla railway, Kulu, Manali, Dharamsala, Rohtang pass, Rashtrapati Niwas, Tsuglagkhand Complex, Kufri

Factoids:

- * The world's oldest democracy is believed to be a tiny, isolated village called Malana.
- * Shimla was the summer capital of British India.





Jammu & Kashmir

- * **Capital:** Srinagar (Summer), Jammu (Winter)
- * **Date of formation:** October 26, 1947
- * **Languages:** Urdu, Hindi, Punjabi, Dogri, Kashmiri, Balti, Ladakhi, Purig, Gojri, Dadri
- * **Size:** 2,22,236 sq mt * **Population:** 1,25,48,926
- * **Sex Ratio:** 883F/1000M * **Literacy:** 66.7% * **Density:** 56 per sq km
- * **Rivers:** Jhelum, Sind, Lidder, Vishnu, Chenab, Indus, Tawi, Zanskar, Suru, Nubra, Shyok, Kishan Ganga and Ravi
- * **Major crops:** Rice, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Wheat, Barley, Millets, Pulses, Sugar cane, Condiments & Spices, Fruits & Vegetables, Oil Seeds
- * **Minerals:** Limestone, Gypsum, Dolomite, Coal, Quartzite beside building stones like, Slate, Marble, Granite etc.
- * **Highest Peak:** Saltoro Kangri (7742m)
- * **Forests and reserved forest:** Dachigam, Hemis High Altitude
- * **Fairs & festivals:** Baisakhi, Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Azha, Hemis Festival, Lohri, Urs, Dussehra, Ashoora, Diwali, Vaishno Devi
- * **Theatre form:** Bhand Pather
- * **Major dance and music forms:** Hafiza dances, Wattal Dambal, Pathhar, Bhands, Sufiana Mauseeqi, Wanawun, Roef, Chhakri, Laddi Shah, Bachcha Naghma
- * **Arts and crafts:** Carpet making, Chain-stitching, Copperware, Crewel-work, Embroidery, Gabbas, Jewellery, Leather, Papier-mache, Pashmina, Wicker work, Khatam-Band
- * **Museum:** Kanchenjunga Museum Gulmarg, Amar Mahal Palace Jammu, Sri Pratap Singh Museum Srinagar, Dogra Art Museum
- * **Cuisine:** Wazwan, Paneer, Haksag, Nadru, Bam Tsunt
- * **State animal:** Hangul * **State bird:** Black necked crane
- * **State flower:** Lotus * **State tree:** Chinar
- * **Tourist attractions:** Gulmarg, Pahalgam, Sonamarg, Yousmarg, Dodpathri, Verinag, Kokernag, Leh, Patnitop, Lakhampur-Sarthal, Aharbal, Wular-Manasbal, Zanskar, Rajouri, Poonch, Bhaderwah, Kishtwar, Mansar, Nubra Valley, Tso Moriri Lake, Pangong Lake, Suru Valley, Mughal Gardens, Dal Lake

Factoids:

- * In Ladakh, the hangul or Kashmiri stag, the only species of European red deer is found. 'The people of Ladakh' believe in Bon, an animistic religion in which the forces of nature are worshipped.
- * Khardungla is the highest motorable road in the world.



Jharkhand

- * **Capital:** Ranchi
- * **Date of formation:** November 15, 2000
- * **Languages:** Hindi, Santhali, Bengali, Mundari, Oriya, Kurukh
- * **Size:** 79,714 sq km
- * **Population:** 3,29,66,238
- * **Sex Ratio:** 948F/1000M
- * **Literacy:** 66.40%
- * **Density:** 414 per sq km
- * **Rivers:** Aon, Kosi, Ghagra, Damodar, Brahmi
- * **Major crops:** Paddy, Wheat, Maize, Oil seeds, Sugarcane, Til, Bajra
- * **Minerals:** Mica, Uranium, Copper, Coal, Bauxite, Granite, Iron, Gold, Silver, Fireclay, Feldspar
- * **Highest Peak:** Parasnath (1366m)
- * **Forests and reserved forest:** Betla National Park, Dalma Wildlife Sanctuary
- * **Fairs & festivals:** Sarhul, Karam festival, Jawa, Tusu Parab or Makar, Hal Punhya, Rohini, Jani-Shikaar, Basant Panchami, Chhath Puja, Jivitputrika, Sohrai, Kunda Mela, Baha, Kobhua Mela
- * **Theatre form:** Jatra
- * **Major dance and music forms:** Agni and Jhumar dances, Paika, Hunta
- * **Arts and crafts:** Large colourful masks made from dark clay taken from the banks of the river Khakai, Jadu Patua is a form of scroll painting
- * **Museum:** Heritage Museum, Ranchi
- * **Cuisine:** Rugda, Pechki, Pua, Marua, Jhinga, Litti Chokha, Thekua
- * **State animal:** *Elephant*
- * **State bird:** *Koel*
- * **State flower:** *Palash*
- * **State tree:** *Saal*
- * **Tourist attractions:** Dassam falls, Sun temple, Birsa Zoological park, Jamshedpur Industrial area, Betla fort, Deoghar, Jonha Fall, Hundru Fall, Rock Garden

Factoids:

- * Dhanbad is also known as India's coal capital.
- * Jharkhand's adivasis revolted against the British exploitation of their forests.





Karnataka

- * **Capital:** Bengaluru
- * **Date of formation:** November 1, 1956
- * **Languages:** Kannada, Kodava, Tulu, Konkani
- * **Size:** 1,91,791 sq km
- * **Population:** 6,10,95,297
- * **Sex Ratio:** 973F/1000M
- * **Literacy:** 75.36%
- * **Density:** 319 per sq km
- * **Rivers:** Krishna, Bhima, Tungabhadra, Cauvery, Shimsha, Kabini
- * **Major crops:** Rice, Jowar, Ragi, Sugarcane
- * **Minerals:** Gold, Iron Ore, Limestone, Granite, Manganese Ore
- * **Highest Peak:** Mullayanagiri (1925m)
- * **Forests and reserved forest:** Bandipur, Nagarhole, Kudremukh
- * **Fairs & festivals:** Kar Hunnive, Hampi Utsav, Kambala, Mysore Dasara, Dakkebali, Theppotsava, Melukote Vairamudi Brahmotsava, Deepavalim Ugadi
- * **Theatre form:** Yakshagaana
- * **Major dance and music forms:** Simha Nutrya, Yakshagana
- * **Arts and crafts:** Bidriware, Wood chiseling, specialized card game Ganjifa, Channapatna toys, Sandalwood & Ivory Carving, Mysore silk
- * **Museum:** Folk Lore Museum, Mysore, Visveshvaraya Industrial & Technological Museum-Banglore, HAL Heritage & Aerospace Museum-Banglore
- * **Cuisine:** Pandi curry, Kesaribhaat, Mysore pak, Dharwad pedha, Mysore Masala Dosa
- * **State animal:** Elephant
- * **State bird:** Indian Roller
- * **State flower:** Lotus
- * **State tree:** Sandal
- * **Tourist attractions:** Mysore city Palace, Chamundi Hills, Srirangapatana, Melukote, Somnathapura, The Heritage City-Hampi, Cave temples at Badami, Rock-cut temples at Aihole, Belur, Halebeedu, Shravanabelagola, Jog Falls, Sringeri Sharada Peetam, Udupi Shree Krishna Temple

Factoids:

- * Another name for Karnataka is Karunadu.
- * The central dome of Muhammad Adil Shah's tomb, the Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur is the second largest dome in the world.
- * The Karnataka Khadi Gramodaya Samyukta Sangha in Bengeri in Hubli is the only unit in India that is authorized to manufacture and supply the Flag of India.





Kerala

- * **Capital:** Thiruvananthapuram * **Date of formation:** Nov 1, 1956
- * **Languages:** Malayalam
- * **Size:** 38,863 sq km * **Population:** 3,34,06,061
- * **Sex Ratio:** 1084F/1000M * **Literacy:** 94% * **Density:** 860 per sq km
- * **Rivers:** Cauvery, Kadalundipuzha, Bharathapuzha, Chalakudy river, Periyar, Pamba, Achancoil, Kalladayar
- * **Major crops:** Coconut, Rubber, Tea, Coffee
- * **Minerals:** Magnesite, Thorium, Zircon, Iron ore
- * **Highest Peak:** Anamudi (2695m)
- * **Forests and reserved forest:** Periyar, Wayanad, Silent Valley
- * **Fairs & festivals:** Onam, Vishu, Maha Shivarathri, Christmas, Navarathri, Miladi Sherif, Ramdan, Bakrid, Chinakathoor, Dharani dance festival, Thrissur Pooram, Pongala festival
- * **Theatre form:** Krishnattam, Mudi yettu
- * **Major dance and music forms:** Mohiniyattam, Kathakali, Kalaripayattu
- * **Arts and crafts:** Kalamezhuthu paintings: Murals in temples using 'pure' colours such as white, red, black, green and Bell metal idols, Aranmula Kannadi
- * **Museum:** Kerala Kalamandalam, Thrissur
- * **Cuisine:** Avial, Malabar Paratha, Payasam, Thalassery biryani
- * **State animal:** Elephant * **State bird:** The Great Indian hornbill
- * **State flower:** Kanikonna or Indian laburnum or amaltas
- * **State tree:** Coconut tree
- * **Tourist attractions:** Kovalam, Wayanad, Kannur

Factoids:

- * Edakkal caves in Ammukutty Mountain have petroglyphs or rock carvings that are believed to have been made by Neolithic men.
- * Believed to be the oldest of all martial art forms, Kalaripayattu gets its name from 'kalkari' or school and 'payattu' or practice.





Madhya Pradesh

- * **Capital:** Bhopal
- * **Date of formation:** Nov 1, 1956
- * **Languages:** Hindi
- * **Size:** 3,08,000 sq km
- * **Population:** 7,25,98,000
- * **Sex Ratio:** 931F/1000M
- * **Literacy:** 70.6%
- * **Density:** 236 per sq km
- * **Rivers:** Narmada, Kali Sindh, Tapti, Betwa, Sone, Chambal, Shipra, Tava
- * **Major crops:** Rice, Wheat, Soybeans, Spices, Jowar, Paddy, Goarse Millets, Pulses
- * **Minerals:** Limestone, Diamond, Copper, Clay
- * **Highest Peak:** Dhupgarh (1350m)
- * **Forests and reserved forest:** Bandhavgarh, National Park of Kanha, Pench, Indrawati Tiger Reserve, Kheoni, Panna, Satpura, Madhav, Van Vihar, Shivpuri
- * **Fairs and festivals:** Simhastha, Aalami Tableegi Ijtima, Ramlila, Pir Budhan, Nagoji, Chandri Devi, Lokrang festival, Gana-Gour, Ganga, Dashami, Hareli, Khajuraho festival, Bhagoria Haat festival, Madai festival
- * **Theatre form:** Maach
- * **Major dance and music forms:** Matki, Gangaur, Badhai, Baredi, Hairaj, Naurata, Bhagoria, Mauria dance, Relo songs
- * **Arts and crafts:** Wall paintings or bhittichitras, Chippas or handblock printers, Battubai dolls, Chanderi
- * **Museum:** Bharat Bhavan, Bhopal
- * **Cuisine:** Bhuttekakees, Lapsi, Bafla, Bhopali Kebab
- * **State animal:** Swamp Deer
- * **State bird:** Paradise fly-catcher
- * **State Flower:** Parrot Tree (Palash)
- * **State Tree:** Banyan
- * **Tourist attractions:** Sanchi Stupa, Gwalior fort, Orchha fort, Khajuraho, Ujjain, Bhera Ghat, Marble Rocks, Mandu, Chachai falls, Patalkot, Bhimbet Ka, Pachmarhi, Tajul Masjid

Factoids:

- * Bhumbetka caves or rock shelters near Bhopal are a world Heritage site. The site spread over 10 kms has more than 200 rock shelters which have over 400 paintings from the Palaeolithic period.
- * One half of Bhawani Mandi station on the Mumbai-Delhi railway line lies in Madhya Pradesh and the other half lies in Rajasthan.
- * Pench and Kanha forests in the Satpura ranges, and Bandhavgarh in the Vindhyas, are all tiger reserves.



Maharashtra

- * **Capital:** Mumbai
- * **Date of formation:** May 1, 1960
- * **Languages:** Marathi
- * **Size:** 3,07,713 sq km
- * **Population:** 11,23,74,333
- * **Sex Ratio:** 929F/1000M
- * **Literacy:** 82.34%
- * **Density:** 365 per sq km
- * **Rivers:** Godavari, Penganga, Bhima, Varna, Parvata, Mula
- * **Major crops:** Paddy, Wheat, Sugarcane, Oranges
- * **Minerals:** Salt, Manganese, Iron ore, Coal
- * **Highest Peak:** Kalsubai (1646m)
- * **Forests and reserved forest:** Pench, Tadoba, Nagzir, Nawegoan, Devlagaon, Gugamal
- * **Fairs and festivals:** Gudi Padwa, Makar Sankranti and Ratha Saptami, Ganesh festival, Nariyal Purnima, Pola, Vat Purnima, Elephanta festival, Naga Panchami
- * **Theatre form:** Tamasha
- * **Major dance and music forms:** Vasudev dance, Lavni folk dance, Dhangari Gaja, Tutari
- * **Arts and crafts:** Kolhapuri Chappals, Bidri work, Silver art crafts, People of the Warli tribe create ritualistic paintings on cowdung-plastered walls, Paithani sarees, Mashru and Himroo fabrics
- * **Museum:** Coin Museum, Nasik; Shahaji Chhatrapati Museum, Kolhapur; Prince of Wales Museum, Mumbai, National Maritime Museum, Mumbai
- * **Cuisine:** Thalipeeth, Shrikhand, VadaPao, Modak, MisalPao
- * **State animal:** Giant Squirrel
- * **State bird:** Green imperial pigeon
- * **State flower:** Jarul
- * **State tree:** Mango
- * **Tourist attractions:** Gateway of India, Murud-Janjira fort, Elephanta Island, Aurangabad Caves

Factoids:

- * Gharapuri, just outside Mumbai, has seven beautiful rock-cut caves carved between the 6th and 7th centuries AD.
- * Kolis were among the first residents of the archipelago or arc of seven islands that later became Mumbai.





Manipur

- * **Capital:** Imphal
- * **Date of formation:** January 21, 1972
- * **Languages:** Manipuri, Thado, Tangkhul
- * **Size:** 22,327 sq km
- * **Population:** 27,21,756
- * **Sex Ratio:** 985F/1000M
- * **Literacy:** 79.21 %
- * **Density:** 82 per sq km
- * **Rivers:** Manipur, Barak
- * **Major crops:** Paddy, Wheat, Maize, Pulses
- * **Minerals:** Chromite, Limestone, Serpentine
- * **Highest Peak:** Khayang Peak (3114 m)
- * **Forests and reserved forest:** Keribul Lamjao, Khonghampat Orchidarium
- * **Fairs and festivals:** Heikru Hitongba Boat Races, Baruni, Yaoshang, Kang, Cheiraoba, Christmas, Lai Haraoba, Kut, Gung
- * **Theatre form:** Nama Sankeertana
- * **Major dance and music forms:** Ras Lila, Lai Haroba, Nongdai Jagoi, Pung Cholam, Maibi dance
- * **Arts and crafts:** Bamboo baskets, Fish traps, Mats, Umbrellas, Musical instruments etc.
- * **Museum:** Manipur State Museum, Imphal
- * **Cuisine:** Khaman Asinba Kangshoi, Eromba, Singju, Morokmetpa
- * **State animal:** Sangai Deer
- * **State bird:** Nongin
- * **State flower:** Siroi Lily
- * **State tree:** Uningthou
- * **Tourist attractions:** LoktakLak, Sendra Island

Factoids:

- * The Pung is the Manipuri version of the Mridanga, an ancient drum and is played during the Ras Lila.
- * Imphal has an all-women's market or Ima Keithel.



Meghalaya

- * **Capital:** Shillong
- * **Date of formation:** January 21, 1972
- * **Languages:** Khasi, Garo, Jaintia, Bengali, Assamese, Pnar
- * **Size:** 22,429, sq km
- * **Population:** 29,64,007
- * **Sex Ratio:** 989F/1000M
- * **Literacy:** 75.48%
- * **Density:** 132 per sq km
- * **Rivers:** Simsang, Manda, Darming, Ringge, Gamol, Bugi
- * **Major crops:** Potato, Cotton, Pineapple, Orange
- * **Minerals:** Coal, Limestone, Clay, Granite
- * **Highest Peak:** Shillong Peak (1965m)
- * **Forests and reserved forest:** Nokrek, Balpakram, Nongkhylliem, Nokrek Biosphere Reserve, Siju Bird Sanctuary
- * **Fairs and festivals:** Tiger festival, Bam Khana Wangala (Harvest festival), Shad Nongkrem, Ka Shad Suk Mynsiem, KaPom-Blang Nongkrem, Durga Puja, Seng Kut Snem, Christmas
- * **Major dance and music forms:** Shad Sukmynsiem, Shad Nongkrem and Doregata dances
- * **Arts and crafts:** Endi silk is used to make colourful wraps and shawls; baskets known as khok and thugis are commonly woven; cone shaped bamboo rain shields known as also popular
- * **Museum:** Butterfly Museum, Williamson Sangma State Museum, Shillong
- * **Cuisine:** Jadoh, Ki kpu, Tung-rymbai
- * **State animal:** Clouded Leopard
- * **State bird:** Hill Myna
- * **State flower:** Lady Slipper Orchid
- * **State tree:** Gamhar
- * **Tourist attractions:** Cherrapunji Garo Hills, Tura, Butterfly, Museum, Central Museum, Lady Hydari Park, Words Lake

Factoids:

- * Nartiang in Jaintia Hills has a cluster of megaliths and monoliths.
- * Garos celebrate a good harvest with wangala, or the dance of hundred drums, in November.





Mizoram

- * **Capital:** Aizawl
- * **Date of formation:** February 19, 1987
- * **Languages:** Lushai, Mizo, Bengali, Lakher
- * **Size:** 21,087 sq km
- * **Population:** 1,16,000
- * **Sex Ratio:** 976F/1000M
- * **Literacy:** 91.58%
- * **Density:** 52 per sq km
- * **Rivers:** Tiwang, Chimtuipui, Tuichange, Tuirial, Tut
- * **Major crops:** Paddy, Wheat, Bamboo, Oil palm
- * **Minerals:** Lignite, Sandstone
- * **Highest Peak:** Blue Mountain (Phawngpui) 2210 m
- * **Forests and reserved forest:** Lengteng, Murlen, Phawngpui, Thorangtlang
- * **Fairs and festivals:** Mim Kut, Chapchar Kut, Jhum Cultivation, Moatsu harvest festival, Sekrenyi, Pawl kut
- * **Major dance and music forms:** Khullam, Chai, Chheih lam, Sawlkin, Cheraw
- * **Arts and crafts:** Puan: Cane and bamboo baskets, pipes, toys that utilize the natural elasticity of bamboo
- * **Museum:** Mizoram State Museum, Aizawl
- * **Cuisine:** Sawchiar, Paanch Phoron Torkari, Arsa Buhchiar, Vawksa Rep
- * **State animal:** Seraw
- * **State bird:** Hume's bartailed pheasant (Vavu)
- * **State flower:** Senhri
- * **State tree:** Nahar (Herhse)
- * **Tourist attractions:** World War II Cemetery, Kohima Village (Bara Basti), State Museum, Tualchang, Sibuta Lung, Tomb of Vanhimailian

Factoids:

- * Cheraw or the bamboo dance is a popular form of dancing.
- * It is believed that the cave in Pukzing village of Aizwal was carved out of the hills with the help of only a hair pin by a very strong man called Mualzavata.



Nagaland

- * **Capital:** Kohima
- * **Date of formation:** Dec. 1, 1963
- * **Languages:** Ao, Sema, Konyak, Angami, Chakhesang, Chang, Khiamniungan, Kuki
- * **Size:** 16,579 sq km
- * **Population:** 19,79,000
- * **Sex Ratio:** 900F/1000M
- * **Literacy:** 79.55%
- * **Density:** 119 per sq km
- * **Rivers:** Milak, Barak, Dhansiri, Doyang, Dikhu, Zungki, Tizu
- * **Major crops:** Rice, Maize, Millet, Rubber
- * **Minerals:** Coal, Iron ore, Cobalt
- * **Highest Peak:** Mount Saramati (3841 m)
- * **Forests and reserved forest:** Intanki
- * **Fairs and festivals:** Moatsu harvest festival, Sekrenyi, Sankarni, Hornbill Festival, Yemshe festival
- * **Major dance and music forms:** Nruiriolians (Cock dance), Temangnetin (Fly dance), Bamboo dance
- * **Arts and crafts:** Naga baskets: cup violin made using bamboo and a gourd; bamboo trumpet
- * **Museum:** Nagaland State Museum, Kohima
- * **Cuisine:** Bamboo steamed fish, Koatpitha, Misa maach poora
- * **State animal:** Mithun
- * **State bird:** Blyth's tragopan
- * **State flower:** Rhododendron
- * **State tree:** Alder
- * **Tourist attractions:** World War II Cemetery, Kohima village, Bara Basti village, State Museum

Factoids:

- * 360 orchid species are found on peaks like Saramati and in low-lying areas.
- * The Angami festival of Sekrenyi is celebrated after harvest.





Odisha

- * **Capital:** Bhubaneswar
- * **Date of formation:** August 15, 1947
- * **Languages:** Oriya
- * **Size:** 1,55,707 sq km
- * **Population:** 4,19,47,358
- * **Sex Ratio:** 979F/1000M
- * **Literacy:** 72.87%
- * **Density:** 270 per sq km
- * **Rivers:** Mahandi, Baitarani, Bahuda, Nagabali, Rushikulya, Brahmani, Tel, Pushkulyam Sabari, Subarnarekha
- * **Major crops:** Paddy, Wheat, Ragi, Maize
- * **Minerals:** Bauxite, Coal, Iron ore, Limestone
- * **Highest Peak:** Deomali (1672m)
- * **Forests and reserved forest:** Chilka lake, Bird sanctuary, Samlupal, Bhitarkanika, Chandaka
- * **Fairs and festivals:** Rathayatra, Dol Jatra, Patua Jatra, Chandak Puja, Konark dance festival, Balijatra
- * **Theatre form:** Pala, Chhau
- * **Major dance and music forms:** Odissi chitrapada, Dhrubapada, Panchal
- * **Arts and crafts:** Pattachitras or palm leaf ganjifa cards, intricate combs made using bamboo, lac and fabric, Sambalpuri double ikat, Tarakasi
- * **Museum:** Odisha State Museum, Bhubaneswar
- * **Cuisine:** Chhenapoda, Khirmohan, Rasabali, Rasgulla
- * **State animal:** Sambar
- * **State bird:** Blue Jay
- * **State flower:** Ashok
- * **State tree:** Ashwatha or Peepal
- * **Tourist attractions:** Sun Temple, Konark, Puri, Taptapani

Factoids:

- * The 33 sandstone caves on the Udaygiri and Khandagiri hills in Bhubaneswar were carved under King Kharavela.
- * Odisha has 62 tribes including the Santhals, Savaras, Juangs, Gonds, Bonda tribe etc.
- * The Chandipur beach is a hide and seek beach of Odisha that appears and disappears with every high and low tide to approximately 5 kms.



Punjab

- * **Capital:** Chandigarh
- * **Languages:** Punjabi
- * **Size:** 50,362 sq km
- * **Sex Ratio:** 895F/1000M
- * **Rivers:** Beas, Sutlej, Ravi, Chenab, Jhelum
- * **Major crops:** Wheat, Barley, Rice, Maize, Sugarcane
- * **Minerals:** Limestone, Bauxite, Iron Ore
- * **Highest Peak:** Naina Devi range (1000m)
- * **Forests and reserved forest:** Bir Moti bagh, Bir Bhunderhari, Bir Dosanjh
- * **Fairs and festivals:** Lohri, Baisakhi, Gurgurab, Teeyan, Dussehra, Diwali
- * **Theatre form:** Naqal
- * **Major dance and music forms:** Bhangra, Giddha, Sammi, Jhumar
- * **Arts and crafts:** Phulkari (flower embroidery) wood inlay of Hoshiarpur on black shisham wood
- * **Museum:** Virasat-e-Khalsa, Anandpur Sahib
- * **Cuisine:** Makki-Roti and Sarson-Saag, Cholay and Bhature, Amritsar Machhli, Lassi, Kulcha
- * **State animal:** Blackbuck
- * **State bird:** Northern Goshawk (Baj)
- * **State tree:** Shisham
- * **Tourist attractions:** Golden Temple, Jallianwala Bagh, Durgiana Mandir Harmandir Sahib, Virasta-e-Khalsa, Wagha Border, Leisure Valley

Factoids:

- * Sikhism, founded by Guru Nanak is a dominant religion in Punjab. The word 'Sikh' means a learner.
- * The first person to give Punjab its independence was Banda Singh Bahadur.





Rajasthan

- * **Capital:** Jaipur
- * **Date of formation:** March 30, 1949
- * **Languages:** Rajasthani
- * **Size:** 3,42,239 sq km
- * **Population:** 6,85,48,437
- * **Sex Ratio:** 928F/1000M
- * **Literacy:** 66.11%
- * **Density:** 200 per sq km
- * **Rivers:** Beas, Luni, Banas, Kali Sindh, Chambal
- * **Major crops:** Jowar, Pulses, Maize, Gram
- * **Minerals:** Mica, Limestone, Asbestos, Magnesite
- * **Highest Peak:** Guru Shikhar (1722m)
- * **Forests and reserved forest:** Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary, Keoladeo National Park, Ranthambore, Darrah Game Sanctuary
- * **Fairs and festivals:** Kaliteej, Ramdevra, Teej, Gangaur festival, Bikaner festival, Marwar festival, Shilpgram Crafts Mela, Urs festival, Pushkar Camel fair, Gogaji Mela, Dussehra
- * **Theatre form:** Swang
- * **Major dance and music forms:** Gair, Fire dance, Terah Taali, Kachhi Ghodi, Chari, Ghoomar and Kalbeliya dances; Kathputli puppet theatre, Bhopa, Jogi
- * **Arts and crafts:** Rajasthani miniature paintings such as Kishangarh, Blue Pottery, Jodhpur, Jaipur etc. Pichvai paintings, Hand block printing, Panihari music, Bandhani, Kota Doria, Leheria, Textile, Kajali and Gemstone paintings, Handmade Jewellery
- * **Museum:** Bharatiya Lok Kala Mandal, Udaipur
- * **Cuisine:** Malaai Ghewar, Dal-Baati-Choorma, Ker-Sangari, Kalakand
- * **State animal:** Chinkara
- * **State bird:** Great Indian Bustard
- * **State flower:** Rohira
- * **State tree:** Khejri
- * **Tourist attractions:** Mount Abu, Jaipur Palace, Hawa Mahal, Jaisalmer fort, Ranthambore, Pushkar

Factoids:

- * Jaipur's elephant festival has a tug of war between humans and elephants.
- * Bikaner has a Karni Mata temple in which rats are worshipped.



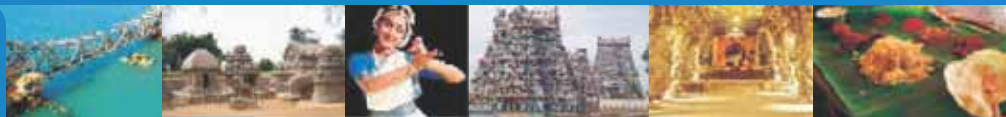
Sikkim

- * **Capital:** Gangtok
- * **Date of formation:** May 16, 1975
- * **Languages:** Lepcha, Bhutia, Limbu Nepali
- * **Size:** 7,096 sq km
- * **Population:** 6,10,577
- * **Sex Ratio:** 890F/1000M
- * **Literacy:** 82.60 %
- * **Density:** 86 per sq km
- * **Rivers:** Teesta, Rangit
- * **Major crops:** Maize, Paddy, Wheat
- * **Minerals:** Copper, Dolomite, Talc, Graphite
- * **Highest Peak:** Kangchenjunga (8598m)
- * **Forests and reserved forest:** Kanchenzonga, Fambong La
- * **Fairs and festivals:** Kanchenzonga Lossong, Drupka Teshi, Losar, Kalchakra puja
- * **Major dance and music forms:** Khanchenzonga, Kali Topi Hat
- * **Arts and crafts:** Thangkas or religious scroll paintings depict scenes from Buddha's life; sand mandala; hand knotted carpets
- * **Museum:** Namgyal Institute of Tibetology, Sikkim
- * **Cuisine:** Momos, Thukpa, Gundruk, Phagshapa, Sael Roti
- * **State animal:** Red Panda
- * **State bird:** Blood Pheasant
- * **State flower:** Nobile Orchid *Dendrobium*
- * **State tree:** *Rhododendron*
- * **Tourist attractions:** Tusklakhang, Namgyal, Deer Park, Orchid Sanctuary, Rumtek Monastery

Factoids:

- * The highly endangered red panda is found in Sikkim.
- * Sikkim has around 200 monasteries or Gompas where red robed lamas chant to drums, horns and trumpets.





Tamil Nadu

- * **Capital:** Chennai
- * **Language:** Tamil
- * **Size:** 1,30,058 sq km
- * **Sex Ratio:** 996F/1000M
- * **Rivers:** Kaveri, Palar, Pniyar, Bhavani
- * **Major crops:** Paddy, Jowar, Ragi, Tea
- * **Minerals:** Limestone, Magnesite, Thorium, Graphite, Lignite, Granite
- * **Highest Peak:** Doddabetta (2636m)
- * **Forests and reserved forest:** Mudumalai, Mukurthi, Annamalai
- * **Fairs and festivals:** Mahamagam festival, Dance festival Mamallapuram, Pongal, Vaikasi, Visakam, Avani Moolam, Pongal, Natyanjali festival, Chithirai festival, Adipperukku, Navarathiri
- * **Theatre form:** Therukoothu
- * **Major dance and music forms:** Bharatnatyam, Paravi Attam, Neyyandi Melam, Karagattan
- * **Arts and crafts:** Tanjore style of painting: Kanchipuram silk: Toda women embroider geometrical patterns on shawls called poothkuli, Kanjivaram Sari, Kolam, Tanjore brass work, Kanchipuram Sarees
- * **Museum:** Vivekanandar Illam, Chennai
- * **Cuisine:** Kambukoozh, Pongal, Rasam, Sambhar, Dosai, Idli, Vada
- * **State animal:** Nilgiri Tahr
- * **State bird:** Emerald Dove
- * **State flower:** Glory lily or kandhal
- * **State tree:** Palmera Palm
- * **Tourist attractions:** Suruli (Water falls), Rameswaram, Nagoor, Marina Beach, Mahabalipuram Beach, Ooty

Factoids:

- * Mamallapuram is a group of rock cut monuments and temples carved between 7th and 8th centuries AD in Mahabalipuram.
- * The magnificent Meenakshi temple at Madurai was built by the Pandyas.



Telangana

- * **Capital:** Hyderabad
- * **Language:** Telugu
- * **Size:** 1,14,840 sq km
- * **Sex Ratio:** 988F/1000 M
- * **Minerals:** Bauxite, Mica, Iron ore, Coal
- * **Highest Peak:** Lakshmidvipalli (670m)
- * **Fairs and festivals:** Ugadi, Srirama Navami, Vinayaka Chaturthi, Peerlapunduga, Bathukamma, Bonalu, Ramzan
- * **Theatre form:** Veedhinatakam
- * **Forests and reserved forest:** Eturnagaram, Shivaram
- * **Arts and crafts:** Nirmal Arts, Bidri craft, Banjara Needle craft, Dokra Metal craft, Bronze Castings, Manthani is famous for rare Lord Siva temples.
- * **Museum:** Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad
- * **Cuisine:** Royala Kura, Orru Kodi Pulusu, Endu Chapala Vankaya, Bachali Kura
- * **State Animal:** Jinka (Deer)
- * **State Bird:** Palapitta (Indian Roller or Blue Jay)
- * **State Flower:** Tangedu (Tanner's Cassia)
- * **State Tree:** Jammi Chettu (*Prosopis Cineraria*)
- * **Religious tourism:** Keesaragutta Warangal: The Thousand Pillar Temple, Ramappa Temple, Bhadrachalam Temple, Yadagirigutta Temple
- * **Water falls:** Kuntala Waterfall located in Kuntala, Adilabad district, at 45 metres (148 ft), is the biggest in the state
- * **Tourist attractions:** Charminar, Golconda Fort, Qutb Shahi Tombs, Chowmahalla Palace, Falaknuma Palace and Bhongir Fort, The Ramappa Temple (with a 6ft tall Nandi bull), Golconda Fort

Factoids:

- * At 1666 acres, Ramoji Film City is the largest integrated film city in the world.
- * You can find the sword of Aurangzeb and the wardrobe of Tipu Sultan in the Salar Jung Museum of Hyderabad.





Tripura

- * **Capital:** Agartala
- * **Date of formation:** January 21, 1972
- * **Languages:** Kokborok, Bengali, Manipuri
- * **Size:** 10,492 sq km
- * **Population:** 36,71,032
- * **Sex Ratio:** 960F/1000M
- * **Literacy:** 87.8%
- * **Density:** 350 per sq km
- * **Rivers:** Gomti
- * **Major crops:** Paddy, Wheat, Sugarcane, Potato
- * **Minerals:** Glass sands, Limestone, Clay
- * **Highest Peak:** Betalongchhip (1097m)
- * **Forests and reserved forest:** Shepahijala, Trishna, Rowa
- * **Fairs and festivals:** Pous Sankranti, Kharchi Puja, Jer, Garia Puja, Ganga Puja, Ker Puja, Durga Puja, Nazrul Jayanti, Way (Lamp) festival
- * **Major dance and music forms:** Garia Dance, Jhum, Maimita, Bizu, Hozagiri, Hai-Hak, Wangla, Cheraw, Lebang Boomani Dance, Bihu dance, Sarinda, Sumui music, Welcome Dance
- * **Arts and crafts:** Bamboo mats: cloths with snakeskin designs known as Pnmongvom garments called the risa and the rignai
- * **Museum:** Ujjayanta Palace, Agartala
- * **Cuisine:** Chakhwi, Muitru, Mosdeng
- * **State animal:** *Phayre's langur* or *spectacled langur*
- * **State bird:** *Green Imperial pigeon*
- * **State flower:** *Nag Kesar*
- * **State tree:** *Agar*
- * **Tourist attractions:** Ujjayant Palace, Chaturdas Devata Temple, Neer Mahal, Sipahijala

Factoids:

- * Before becoming a state, Tripura was made a Union Territory in 1963.
- * Singers are usually accompanied by instruments like the sarinda, chongpreng, bamboo flute or sumui.
- * Lake Rudrsagar is the only lake in eastern India with a palace in it; Neermahal was built by Maharaja BirBikram Kishore Manikya Bahadur as a summer resort.



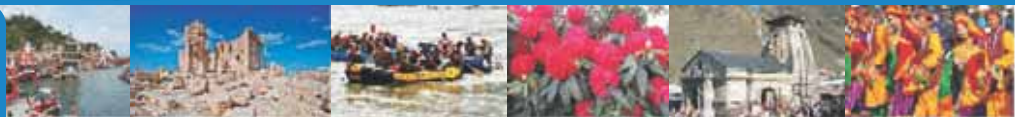
Uttar Pradesh

- * **Capital:** Lucknow
- * **Date of formation:** January 26, 1950
- * **Languages:** Hindi, Urdu
- * **Size:** 2,40,928 sq km
- * **Population:** 19,95,81,477
- * **Sex Ratio:** 908F/1000M
- * **Literacy:** 69.72%
- * **Density:** 828 per sq km
- * **Rivers:** Ganga, Yamuna, Gomti, Ghagra, Ram Ganga, Betwa, Ken
- * **Major crops:** Wheat, Rice, Pulses, Paddy, Barley, Urad (Black gram), Moong (Green Gram), Millet, Sugarcane, Mustard, Guavas, Litchi, Mangoes
- * **Minerals:** Coal, Dolomite, Lime-stone, Gypsum, Bauxite
- * **Highest Peak:** Amsot Peak (957m)
- * **Forests and reserved forest:** Dudhwa
- * **Fairs and festivals:** Naag Panchami, Rama Navami, Karvachauth, Annakoot, Sheetla Ashtami, Eid, Kumbh Mela, Lath mar holi, Diwali, Moharram, Dusehra
- * **Theatre form:** Nautanki, Rasleela
- * **Major dance and music forms:** Raai, Dhobia, Kathak, Lucknow and Benares gharanas of music, Charkula, Karma, Pandev, Pai-Danda, Tharu
- * **Arts and crafts:** Chikankari or shadow work embroidery, Benarasi brocades
- * **Museum:** Sarnath Museum, Sarnath, Government Archaeological Museum, Kanauj
- * **Cuisine:** Shami Kebab, Awadh Biryani, Aloo Kachori, Moong Dal Halwa
- * **State animal:** Swamp Deer
- * **State bird:** Sarus crane
- * **State flower:** Palash
- * **State tree:** Ashok Tree
- * **Tourist attractions:** Taj Mahal, Sangam, Varanasi, Mathura

Factoids:

- * The ancient Dhamek Stupa Marks the spot where Buddha gave his first sermon in Sarnath.
- * Mughal emperor Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal for his dead wife Mumtaz Mahal; the tomb took 22 years to build.



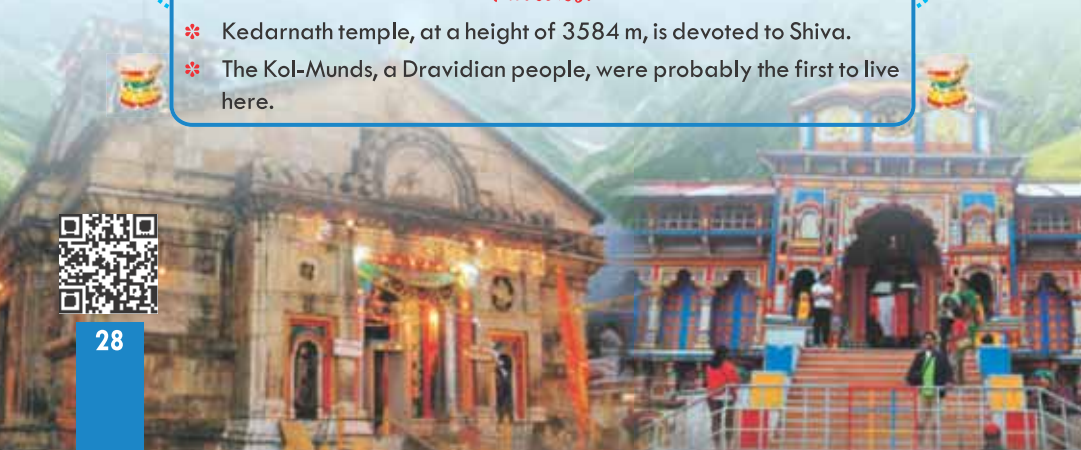


Uttarakhand

- * **Capital:** Dehradun
- * **Date of formation:** November 9, 2000
- * **Languages:** Hindi, Garhwali, Kumaoni
- * **Size:** 53,483 sq km
- * **Population:** 1,01,17,000
- * **Sex Ratio:** 963F/1000M
- * **Literacy:** 79.63%
- * **Density:** 189 per sq km
- * **Rivers:** Ganga, Yamuna, Ramganga, Kali
- * **Major crops:** Rice, Wheat, Barley, Jowar, Oilseed
- * **Minerals:** Magnesite, Iron ore, Limestone, Gypsum, Dolomite, Marble, Copper, Rock Phosphate
- * **Highest Peak:** Nanda Devi (7816m)
- * **Forests and reserved forest:** Nanda devi, Rajaji, Corbett Tiger Reserve
- * **Fairs and festivals:** Devidhura Mela, Nanda Devi Mela, Purnagiri Mela, Bhitauli, Phooldei, Ganga Dussehra, Uttrayani, Kumbh Mela
- * **Theatre form:** Ramman
- * **Major dance and music forms:** Garhwali folk dance and music
- * **Arts and crafts:** Kholi woodcarving, Aipan or rangoli, Candle making
- * **Museum:** Corbett Museum, Ramnagar
- * **Cuisine:** Aloo Gutke, Kaapa, Jhangora kheer, Chainsoo
- * **State animal:** White Bellied Musk Deer
- * **State bird:** Himalayan Monal or Monale
- * **State flower:** Brahm Kamal
- * **State tree:** Burans
- * **Tourist attractions:** Corbett, Nainital, Almora Valley of flowers, Nanda Devi Park, Char Dham, Chandi Devi temple

Factoids:

- * Kedarnath temple, at a height of 3584 m, is devoted to Shiva.
- * The Kol-Munds, a Dravidian people, were probably the first to live here.



West Bengal

- * **Capital:** Kolkata
- * **Date of formation:** January 26, 1950
- * **Languages:** Bengali, Hindi, Urdu
- * **Size:** 88,752 sq km
- * **Population:** 9,12,76,115
- * **Sex Ratio:** 950F/1000M
- * **Literacy:** 76.26%
- * **Density:** 1,028 per sq km
- * **Rivers:** Hooghly, Teesta, Torsa, Subarnarekha, Joldhara
- * **Major crops:** Rice, Maize, Oil seeds, Sugarcane
- * **Minerals:** Coal, Kaolin, Iron ore, Quartz
- * **Highest Peak:** Sandakphu (3636m)
- * **Forests and reserved forest:** Sunderbans Tiger Reserve, Jaldapara
- * **Fairs and festivals:** Durga Puja, Rabindra Jayanti, Gajan, Nababarsha, Pausha mela
- * **Theatre form:** Jatra
- * **Major dance and music forms:** Jatra theatre, Baul, Rabindra Sangeet
- * **Arts and crafts:** Terracotta Bankura horses; Kalighat style of painting, hand woven Baluchari silk textiles, Dhoka, Murshidabad Silk
- * **Museum:** Everest Museum, Darjeeling; Birla Industrial and Technological Museum, Kolkata; Indian Museum, Kolkata
- * **Cuisine:** Bhopallish, Daab Chingri, Mishti Doi, Machher Jhol
- * **State animal:** Fishing Cat
- * **State bird:** White-throated Kingfisher
- * **State flower:** Night Flowering Jasmine
- * **State tree:** Shephali, Devil tree or Chatian
- * **Tourist attractions:** Victoria memorial, Vidyasagar Setu, Shantiniketan, Darjeeling, Howrah Bridge, Trams, Dakshineswar

Factoids:

- * Bengali literature developed early thanks to the cultural awakening brought about by the Brahma Samaj.
- * Rabindranath Tagore, the first Asian to win the Nobel Prize for Literature, was from Bengal.





Andaman and Nicobar Island

- * **Capital:** Port Blair
- * **Date of formation:** November 1, 1956
- * **Languages:** Hindi, Nicobarese, Bengali, Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu
- * **Size:** 8,249 sq km
- * **Population:** 3,79,944
- * **Sex Ratio:** 876 F/1000 M
- * **Literacy:** 86.27%
- * **Density:** 46 per sq km
- * **Major crops:** Paddy, Coconuts, Nuts, Banana, Mango
- * **Minerals:** Iron ore
- * **Highest Peak:** Saddle Peak (732m)
- * **Fairs and festivals:** Beach festival, Music/Monsoon festival, Food festival, Andaman and Nicobar Tourism festival, ethnic tribal festivals, Island tourism festival, Block mela, Vivekananda mela
- * **Museum:** Anthropological Museum, Port Blair
- * **Cuisine:** Sea food
- * **State animal:** *Dugong* (sea cow)
- * **State bird:** *Andaman wood pigeon*
- * **State tree:** *Andaman Padauk*
- * **Tourist attractions:** Cellular Jail, Ross Island, Havelock Island, Marine Museum

Factoids:

- * Denmark's presence in the Nicobar islands ended in 1868 when it sold the rights to the Nicobar Islands to Britain, which in 1869 made them part of British India.
- * The islands host the Andaman and Nicobar Command, the only tri-service geographical command of the Indian Armed Forces.





Chandigarh

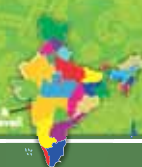
- * **Capital:** Chandigarh
- * **Date of formation:** November 1, 1966
- * **Languages:** Hindi, Punjabi
- * **Size:** 114 sq km
- * **Population:** 9,00,635
- * **Sex Ratio:** 777 F/1000 M
- * **Literacy:** 81.9%
- * **Density:** 7,900 per sq km
- * **Major crops:** Wheat, Maize, Rice
- * **Highest Peak:** Capital area (383 m)
- * **Fairs and festivals:** Festival of gardens, Mango festival, Maha Moorkh Sammelan, Gurpurab, Baisakhi, Rose festival
- * **Museum:** Government Museum and Art Gallery, Chandigarh
- * **Cuisine:** Chhole, Lachha paratha, Baingan da bhurtha, Kadhi
- * **Tourist attractions:** Rock gardens, Sukhna lake, Capital complex, open hand monument, Rose garden, Garden of Fragrance



Factoids:

- * Chandigarh is the first smoke-free city in India.
- * The original manhole covers of Chandigarh had the impression of the city's master plan.





Dadra and Nagar Haveli

- * **Capital:** Silvassa
- * **Date of formation:** August 11, 1961
- * **Languages:** Gujarati, Marathi, Konkani
- * **Size:** 491 sq km
- * **Population:** 2,20,000
- * **Sex Ratio:** 774 F/1000 M
- * **Literacy:** 76.24%
- * **Density:** 700 per sq km
- * **Rivers:** Silvassa, Khanvel
- * **Major crops:** Paddy, Ragi, Millet, Pulses, Oilseeds, Bajra, Sawar
- * **Highest Peak:** Amboli (278m)
- * **Fairs and festivals:** Barash (Diwali), Ivaso Bhawada, Tarpa festival, Akhatrij, Divaso
- * **Museum:** Silvassa Tribal Museum, Silvassa
- * **Cuisine:** Ubadiyu, Paunk, Doodhpak
- * **Tourist attractions:** Tad Keshwara Temple, Van, Vihar, Daman Ganga River, Dudhani (water sports)

Factoids:

- * It was a free administration between 1954 -1961 before it merged into the Union of India.
- * The ghangal, a musical instrument made with a gourd, bamboo and iron strings, is a part of Warli religious rituals.





Daman and Diu

- * **Capital:** Daman and Diu
- * **Date of formation:** May 30, 1987
- * **Languages:** Gujarati, Marathi
- * **Size:** 111 sq km
- * **Population:** 2,43,247
- * **Sex Ratio:** 618 F/1000 M
- * **Literacy:** 87.10 %
- * **Density:** 2,191 per sq km
- * **Rivers:** Daman Ganga, Kolak, Kalai
- * **Major crops:** Paddy, Ragi, Groundnut, Pulses
- * **Minerals:** Limestone
- * **Highest Peak:** Diu (30m)
- * **Fairs and festivals:** Gangaji Fair, Holi, Diwali, Folk Dance festival, Nariyal poornima
- * **Museum:** St. Thomas Church Museum, Daman and Diu,
- * **Cuisine:** Rotla and saag, Potaya, Dudh-plag, Dhakanu
- * **Tourist attractions:** Somnath Mahadev Temple, Devka Beach, Diu Fort, Panikotha, Nagoa Beach

Factoids:

- * Daman was once a part of the Kushana Empire.
- * The ancient river Damanganga lends its name to the region of Daman.





Delhi

- * **Capital:** Delhi
- * **Date of formation:** December 1991
- * **Languages:** Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi
- * **Size:** 1,483 sq km
- * **Population:** 1,67,53,235
- * **Sex Ratio:** 866 F/1000M
- * **Literacy:** 86.24%
- * **Density:** 11,297 per sq km
- * **Rivers:** Yamuna
- * **Major crops:** Rice, Maize
- * **Minerals:** Kaolin, Fire clay
- * **Highest Point:** Tughlaqabad (319m)
- * **Fairs and festivals:** Republic Day Parade, Surajkund Crafts Mela, Diwali, Holi, Eid, Trade fair, Phoolwalon ki sair, Lori
- * **Museum:** Gandhi Smriti, National Rail Museum, National Gallery of Modern Art, Tibet House Museum, Archaeological Museum, Crafts Museum
- * **Cuisine:** Butter Chicken, Rajma Chawal, Nargisi Kofta, Kulfi
- * **Tourist attractions:** Qutub Minar, Hamayun's Tomb, Jantar Mantar, Red Fort, India Gate, Birla Mandir, Safdarjung's Tomb, Rashtrapati Bhavan, Parliament House

Factoids:

- * The National Capital Region or NCR is one of the world's biggest urban clusters.
- * It is believed that Delhi was destroyed and rebuilt at least seven times.
- * It is also the world's greenest capital city.
- * D.T.C. CNG buses are the world's largest eco-friendly bus system.



Lakshadweep

- * **Capital:** Kavaratti
- * **Date of formation:** Nov. 1, 1956
- * **Languages:** Malyalam, Mahi, Tamil
- * **Size:** 32 sq km
- * **Population:** 64,429
- * **Sex Ratio:** 946 F/1000M
- * **Literacy:** 91.85 %
- * **Density:** 2,013 per sq km
- * **Rivers:** Butterfly fish
- * **Major crops:** Coconut
- * **Highest Peak:** Agatti Island (15m)
- * **Fairs and festivals:** Sufi festivals, Eid, Bakr id, Miladulnabi
- * **Museum:** Marine Aquarium and Museum
- * **Cuisine:** Sea food
- * **State bird:** Sooty tern
- * **State tree:** Bread fruit
- * **Tourist attractions:** Kavaratti Kadamat, Kalpeni, Minicoy Lighthouse, Bangaram, Amini, Kiltan

Factoids:

- * Lakshadweep was ruled by Kerala dynasties like the Kuladekharas and the Chirakkal Rajahs.
- * Only on the island of Minicoy do they speak Mahi, a dialect of Dhivehi the national language of Maldives.
- * There are 36 total Islands among them the major islands are MINICOY, KALPENI, ANDROTH, AGATTI, KAVARATTI, AMINI, KADMAI, KILTAN, CHETLAT, BITRA, PITTI.





Puducherry

- * **Capital:** Puducherry
- * **Date of formation:** January 7, 1963
- * **Languages:** Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam
- * **Size:** 479 sq km
- * **Population:** 12,44,464
- * **Sex Ratio:** 1037 F/1000M
- * **Literacy:** 85.85 %
- * **Density:** 2,547 per sq km
- * **Major crops:** Rice, Maize, Jowar (Cholam), Bajra (Cumbu), Ragi and Pulses
- * **Minerals:** Kaolin, Lignite
- * **Highest Peak:** Les Montagnes Rouges (30m)
- * **Fairs and festivals:** Fire Walking festival, Sedal, Mascarade festival, Masi Magam, Veerampattinam Car festival, Kinni Radhothsavam, Brahamothsavam, St. Theresa festival, Bastille day, Mangani festival, Kandoori festival, Mandalam Vilakku, Pongal
- * **Museum:** Puducherry Museum
- * **Cuisine:** Coconut Curry, Tandoori Potato, Soya Dosa, Italian Baked Beans, Podanlankai, Assad, Curried Vegetables, Stuffed Cabbage.
- * **Tourist attractions:** Serenity Beach, Plage Paradiso, Karaikal Beach, Place du Government, Aurobindo Ashram



Factoids:

- * Mahe, a small town in Puducherry, is also known as Mayyazhi or the 'sea's eyebrow'.
- * The ancient town of Arikamedu traded pottery, beads, precious stones and textiles with the Romans in exchange for wine, olive oil and fish sauce.



Khwaish bas itni si

Echoes from the past,
History most of it, is in my walls carefully
cast

When the pages of your textbooks were
being made

It was my body which was always at the
highest stake

The Maharaja loved me but
I knew the army's love to me was fake

They declared war, the Maharaja won
Just bloodshed worth a ton

The tousel state of affairs lay in my lap
It rained that day as if God forgot to close
humanity's tap.

Oh, yes! That little girl who lost her father
Did you see her mother crying for a little
of larder

Times just got harder
As the Indian history went farther.

The water that you see

Very often have flown through it streams
of glee

Yet, there you can see it stands
Like a father's shoulder with very strong
hands.

When simplicity through each of my brick
used to shine

When the wind was frost-filled and the
King sat inside with his dreams

I often wondered about the charm, chivalry
and charisma people offered to me

How was I to know?

Time would turn the key
I absorbed those emotions of joy, peace
and victory

Without doubt allowed the desires of man
to question the contradictory.

With lights as my walls and doors are
decorated

As this era of mankind celebrates my
ashes as they trickled

With tensions taken during his youth the
face of man wrinkled

And today you ask me why I am not fit
but fickle.

Since Maharaja left everyone came and
gazed

Spent an afternoon while during a
vacation they lazed

If I could protect the Indian cultural
heritage through a century

Why can't you get up from your sentry

Oh yes! Indeed the Army was brave
Now it's me you ought to save

I leave you with the option

Pages from Indian legacy can stand
straight

And unravel those stories of love,
compassion and hate

Or like the others you can come and see
Appreciate the marvels of man and flee.

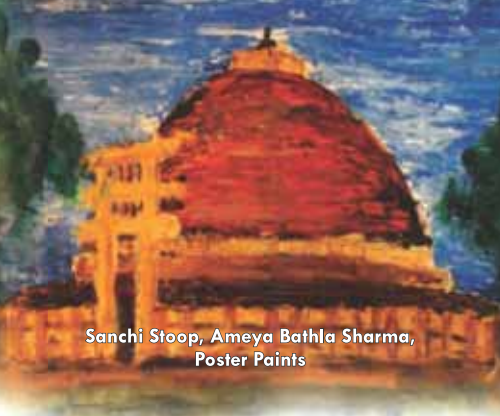
Khwaish bas itni si ki tum mere lafzon
ko samjho

Aarzu yehi nahii ki log vaahi vaahi karein





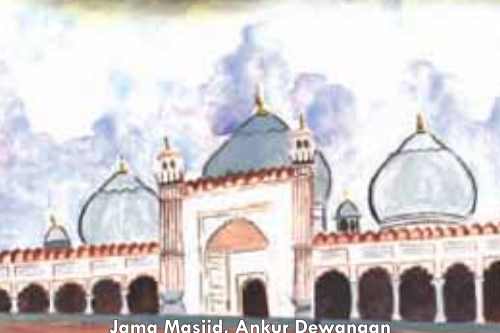
Lotus Temple, Sona Chhabra,
N.H. Goel World School, Water Colour



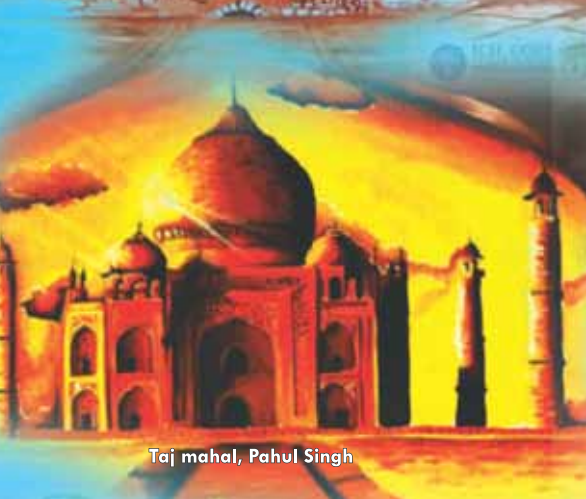
Sanchi Stoop, Ameya Bathla Sharma,
Poster Paints



Purana Quila, Divyani Gupta,
Uttam School for Girls, Water Colour



Jama Masjid, Ankur Dewangan
N.H. Goel World School, Water Colour



Taj mahal, Pahul Singh



Janter Manter, Tanisha
N.H. Goel World School, Mix Media



Resolute, Saumya Mehra,
Delhi Public School, Mathura Road,
Water Colour



Daulatabad Fort,
Gaurav Singh



Red Fort, Vridhi Dhadha



Golden Temple, Labhisha Meena



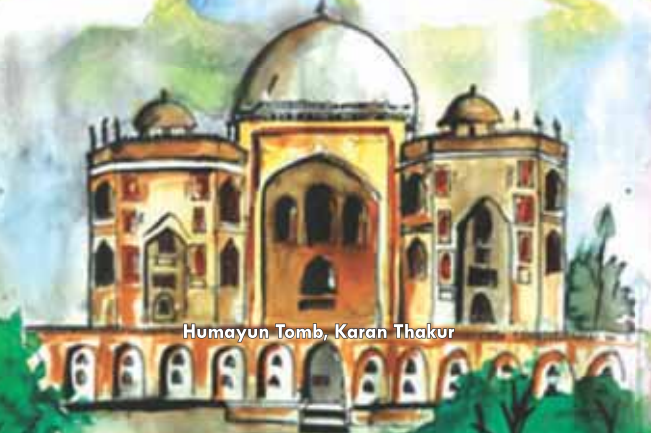
Humayun Tomb, Shreya,
N.H. Goel World School, Water Colour



Zoya Zaffar, Water Colour



Parliament, Smriti Sai
N.H. Goel World School, Water Colour



Humayun Tomb, Karan Thakur



8. Mirak Mirza Ghiyas, a Persian architect chosen by Bega Begum, was the architect of this monument. It is one of the largest mausoleums of Asia, with the members of a certain illustrious family are buried. Identify this UNESCO World Heritage Site.

a) Gol Gumbaz	b) Humayun's Tomb
c) Taj Mahal	d) Agra Fort
9. In 1888, an elephant carrying sleepers for Assam Railways and Trading Company for laying tracks near Margherita in Assam was found to have dark coating on its legs. To what major discovery (oldest in Asia) did this incident lead to?

a) Digboi Oil Refinery	b) Neyveli Coal Mines
c) Jharia Coal mines	d) Makum Coal Fields
10. Which UNESCO World Heritage Site was designed by Frederick William Stevens in 1887?

a) Victoria Memorial	b) Basilica of Bom Jesus
c) Matrimandir	d) Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus
11. In which Uttar Pradesh town will you be, if you are visiting the 15th century Atala Masjid built by Sultan Ibrahim?

a) Moradabad	b) Meerut
c) Gorakhpur	d) Jaunpur
12. By the rulers of which dynasty were the Khajuraho temples built between 950 to 1050 AD?

a) Chandella	b) Mauryas
c) Gaekwad	d) Scindias
13. Originally known as Khadki or Khirki, which historical town in western India was founded by Malik Ambar in 1610?

a) Bidar	b) Aurangabad
c) Pune	d) Raigarh
14. Which massive arch was built by Mohammed Quli Qutb Shah in 1591 to commemorate the end of plague in the city?

a) Char Minar	b) Qutub Minar
c) Allahabad Pillar	d) Alai Minar

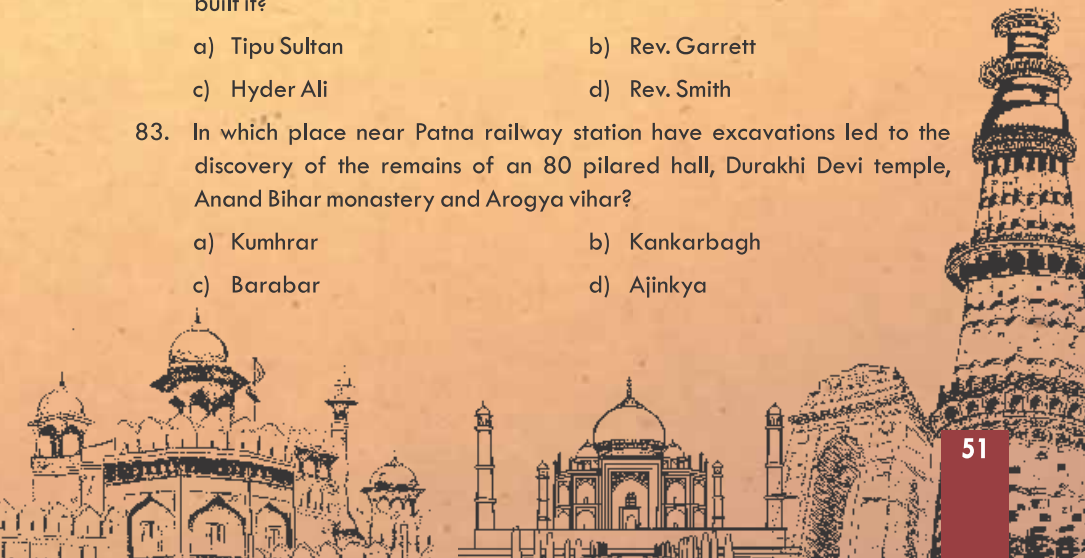


29. One the last palaces to be built in India, it is sometimes called the 'Taj of the desert' and now a luxury hotel, it was built by the ruler to provide work to the famine stricken public. Which palace is this?
- a) Amer Fort
b) Umaid Bhawan
c) Sheesh Mahal
d) Bada Imambara
30. Which Lucknow structure was built in 1784 primarily to provide food in lieu of work in the midst of famine?
- a) Bara Imambara
b) Hazratganj Chowk
c) Charbagh
d) Beni Khanam's Tomb
31. Which monument in Delhi was designed by Fariborz Sahba?
- a) Lotus Temple
b) Red Fort
c) Safdarganj Tomb
d) Humayun's Tomb
32. In which of these monuments do we find extensive Pietra Dura work?
- a) Agra Fort
b) Lahore Fort
c) Taj Mahal
d) Moti Masjid
33. This tomb was built in 1431 in the memory of a wealthy Muslim merchant who hailed from Persia. Name it.
- a) Nizamuddin Dargah
b) Lal Masjid
c) Hazratbal Shrine
d) Haji Ali Dargah
34. Which ancient Indian city's name is derived from a Sanskrit word meaning 'military establishment'?
- a) Cuttack
b) Guwahati
c) Silchar
d) Kohima
35. Name the dance village near Bengaluru that was established by Protima Gauri.
- a) Kalashetra
b) Nrityagram
c) Kalamandalam
d) Shantiniketan
36. Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya founded the largest residential university in India. Name the university he founded.
- a) Delhi University
b) Lucknow University
c) Banares Hindu University
d) Bombay University

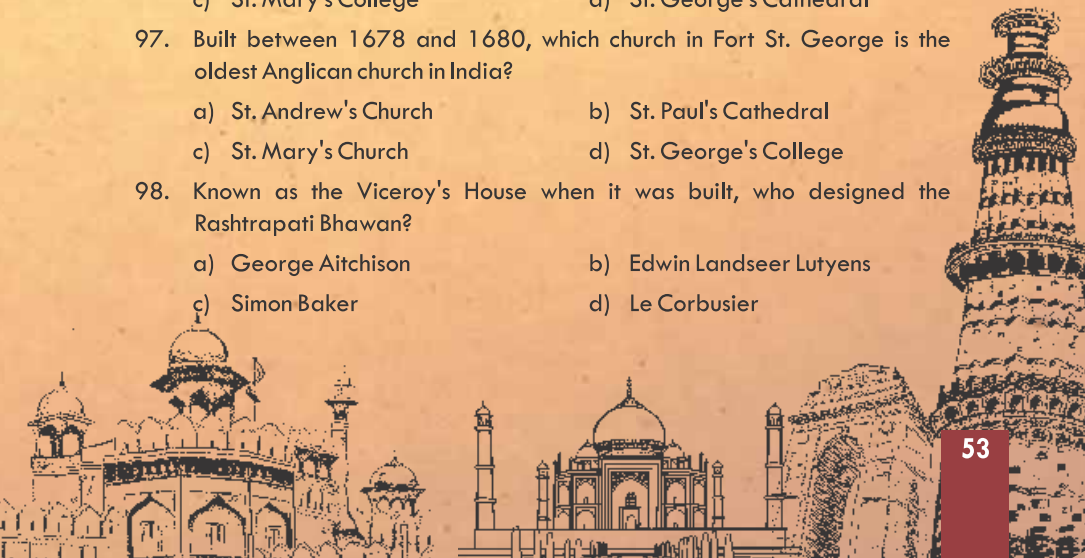
37. Built in the beginning of the 13th century, which complex of structures comprises the Alai Darwaza Gate (1311), the Alai Minar and the Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque (the earliest existing mosque in India)?
- a) Qutub Minar Complex b) Fatehpur Sikri
c) Siri Fort d) Daulatabad
38. Located in the foothills of the Vindhyas, which rock shelters comprise a group of 'five clusters of rock shelters' with paintings that are inferred to date from the 'Mesolithic period right through to the Historical period'?
- a) Dhauli b) Ajanta
c) Bhimbetka d) Sanchi
39. Where is Salar Jang Museum located in India?
- a) Mumbai b) Hyderabad
c) Chennai d) Delhi
40. Akbar built a structure in 1601 to commemorate his victory over Muzaffar Shah II of Gujarat? Which was the structure?
- a) Agra Fort b) Fatehpur Sikri
c) Buland Darwaza d) Lahore Fort
41. The site that was selected for the monument was a garden by a river, unshaded by any other building. The garden belonged to Raja Jai Singh. By a royal announcement, the Emperor at the time gave Jai Singh four havelis in exchange for it. Which monument came up on the site?
- a) Taj Mahal b) Jama Masjid
c) Agra Fort d) Itmad ud Daulah tomb
42. They are called *Chaityas* in Nepal, *Sotoba* in Japan, *Suvarga* in Mongolia and *Chedey* in Cambodia. They originated as earthen burial mounds, in which men of religion were buried. What is being talked about?
- a) Monasteries b) Stupas
c) Viharas d) Ashrams



77. Dedicated to lord Shiva, which is the largest temple in Khajuraho complex?
 - a) Neelkanth Temple
 - b) Vithalswami Temple
 - c) Kandariya Mahadeva
 - d) Rudradev Temple
78. Who designed the buildings of Central Secretariat in Delhi?
 - a) Le Corbusier
 - b) Herbert Baker
 - c) Edward Lutyen
 - d) Sir Bernard Feilden
79. The National Stadium in Delhi was originally named after which viceroy?
 - a) Lord Irwin
 - b) Lord Canning
 - c) Lord Mountbatten
 - d) Lord Curzon
80. Which legendary Tamil poet and philosopher, also called the divine poet is honoured with a 41 metre tall statue at Kanyakumari?
 - a) Muttuthandavar
 - b) Thiruvalluvar
 - c) Parimelazhagar
 - d) Jayamkondar
81. What market place in Delhi was designed by Robert Tor Russel and named after Prince Arthur, modelled after the Royal Crescent at Bath. Name it.
 - a) Palika Bazar
 - b) Meena Bazar
 - c) Sadar Bazar
 - d) Connaught Place
82. The construction of the Bangalore Palace began in 1862 and was finally completed in 1944. Bought by the then Maharaja of Mysore in 1884, who built it?
 - a) Tipu Sultan
 - b) Rev. Garrett
 - c) Hyder Ali
 - d) Rev. Smith
83. In which place near Patna railway station have excavations led to the discovery of the remains of an 80 pilared hall, Durakhi Devi temple, Anand Bihar monastery and Arogya vihar?
 - a) Kumhrar
 - b) Kankarbagh
 - c) Barabar
 - d) Ajinkya



91. Built by Aurangzeb and situated next to the Gyanvapi Kup, where is Alamgiri Mosque located?
 - a) Varanasi
 - b) Jaunpur
 - c) Delhi
 - d) Mathura
92. Which temple, built by King Narasimhadeva in the 13th century, was referred to as the Black Pagoda by European sailors?
 - a) Somnath Temple
 - b) Jagannath Temple
 - c) Sun Temple
 - d) Brihadeswara Temple
93. Who is the original architect of the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel, Mumbai?
 - a) Sitaram Khanderao Vaidya
 - b) Le Corbusier
 - c) Rowland Mason Ordish
 - d) Edward Lutyen
94. In 1810, which mosque did Nawab Umdat-ul-Umrah built in Chennai?
 - a) Mecca Masjid
 - b) Moth Ki Masjid
 - c) Jumma Masjid
 - d) Thousand Lights Mosque
95. Also known as Nhava Sheva and inaugurated in May 1989, how do we better know India's largest container port?
 - a) Indira Gandhi Port
 - b) Jawaharlal Nehru Port
 - c) Rajiv Gandhi Port
 - d) Mundra Port
96. Standing on the location of Sans Souci Theatre, that was destroyed in a fire in 1843, this educational institution is affiliated to the University of Calcutta. Name the institution.
 - a) St. Xavier's College
 - b) Shantiniketan
 - c) St. Mary's College
 - d) St. George's Cathedral
97. Built between 1678 and 1680, which church in Fort St. George is the oldest Anglican church in India?
 - a) St. Andrew's Church
 - b) St. Paul's Cathedral
 - c) St. Mary's Church
 - d) St. George's College
98. Known as the Viceroy's House when it was built, who designed the Rashtrapati Bhawan?
 - a) George Aitchison
 - b) Edwin Landseer Lutyens
 - c) Simon Baker
 - d) Le Corbusier



99. Dedicated to Lord Shiva, who built the Brihadeshwara temple at Thanjavur in 1010 AD?
- a) Puli Thevar
b) Parameswara II
c) Rajaraja Chola I
d) Ilandiraiyan
100. Which dynasty built the Kailash Temple in the Ellora Caves complex in 8th AD?
- a) Rashtrakutas
b) Kakatiyas
c) Cholas
d) Chalukyas
101. Discovered in 1968, which Harappan site is located on the Khadir Bet island in the Rann of Kutch?
- a) Kanmer
b) Dholavira
c) Lothal
d) Soktha Koh
102. Which coastal Harappan site, the name of which literally means 'burnt hill', did George Dales first survey in 1960?
- a) Jognakhera
b) Hulas
c) Nagwada
d) Soktha Koh
103. Which place near Allahabad famous for its Gupta-period temple ruins, was fortified by Raja Baghel Vikramaditya of Bara in the late 18th century?
- a) Garhwa
b) Sarnath
c) Varanasi
d) Kalinjar
104. Which city, capital of the Maitrakas from the 5th to the 8th centuries AD, gave rise to a style of temple-building using rectangular platforms surmounted by semi cylindrical shikharas?
- a) Valabhi
b) Bharuch
c) Jaipur
d) Ujjayani
105. Which ruling dynasty built the Chamundeshwari Temple atop Chamundi Hill near Mysore in the 12th century AD?
- a) Kakatiya
b) Chalukya
c) Hoysala
d) Chola

106. Name the cave temples that lie within Mumbai's Sanjay Gandhi National Park and derive their name from the Sanskrit for 'black mountain'?
- a) Ajanta
b) Hindukush
c) Ellora
d) Kanheri
107. Where in Uttar Pradesh do we find the Shahi Qila, built by Feroz Shah Tughlaq on the foundations of an earlier citadel called Kerar Kot?
- a) Jaunpur
b) Rampur
c) Aligarh
d) Allahabad
108. Which palace in Bikaner was designed by British architect Sir Samuel Swinton Jacob and built between 1902 and 1926 by Maharaj Ganga Singh?
- a) Mundota Palace
b) Lalgarh Palace
c) Deeg Palace
d) Samode Palace
109. Which structure dedicated to the cosmic mother, Mahashakti, was designed by French architect Roger Anger and lies in the middle of the settlement of Auroville?
- a) Town Hall
b) Manakula Vinaynagar Temple
c) Sadhna Bhawan
d) Matrimandir
110. Where in Maharashtra do we find the 30 metre tall Chand Minar built by Sultan Ala-ud-din Bahmani in 1147 AD?
- a) Daulatabad
b) Aurangabad
c) Pune
d) Sholapur
111. To which king is the monolithic pillar at Bhitari, in Ghazipur district of Uttar Pradesh, ascribed?
- a) Vishnugupta
b) Skandagupta
c) Samudragupta
d) Ashoka
112. Which king of Kalinga is believed to have begun the construction of the Udaygiri and Khandgiri cave temples as monasteries for Jain monks?
- a) Ashoka
b) Chandragupta Maurya
c) Srutayi
d) Kharavela



120. In which place do we find the Adivaraha Cave Temple, with a sculpture of Vishnu as Varahavi, lifting Bhumi Devi out of the depths of the ocean?
- a) Madurai
b) Mahabalipuram
c) Chidambaram
d) Coimbatore
121. Adhai din ka Jhonpra is a mosque that is believed to have been erected in two and half days but, in fact, took much longer since it was begun by Qutubuddin Aibak in AD 1193 and completed much later by Iltumish. In which city of Rajasthan city is it located?
- a) Ajmer
b) Kota
c) Bikaner
d) Jaisalmer
122. Give the name of the citadel in Bundi, Rajasthan built in 1354 which is known for its three gateways: Lakshmi Pol, Phuta Darwaza, Gagudi Ki Phatak?
- a) Jaigarh
b) Mehrangarh
c) Taragarh
d) Chittorgarh
123. This place was built by Emperor Jahangir for his wife Nur Jahan in Kashmir. In the same place, we find the inscription which reads: 'If there is paradise on earth, it is here, it is here, it is here'?
- a) Nishat Bagh
b) Lal Chowk
c) Hazratbal Shrine
d) Shalimar Bagh
124. In which suburb of Agra is Emperor Akbar's mausoleum situated?
- a) Sikandra
b) Gharapuri
c) Rambagh
d) Sikandarpur
125. Which mosque in Methala, Kerala built by Malik Ibn Dinar in 629 AD is believed to be India's oldest?
- a) Jumma Masjid
b) Cheraman Juma Masjid
c) Jahan Numa Masjid
d) Mecca Masjid
126. Identify which triumphal arch was built to commemorate the visit of King George and Queen Mary in 1911 to India?
- a) India Gate
b) Victoria Gate
c) Gateway Of India
d) Victoria Memorial

162. In the 16th century, which city remained the capital of the Mughals for only a short period as it had to be abandoned due to a shortage of water?
- a) Orcha
b) Fatehpur Sikri
c) Allahabad
d) Daulatabad
163. Which city in central India was a gift from Peshwa Bajji Rao to his subedar, Malhar Rao Holkar, in 1732?
- a) Indore
b) Pune
c) Baroda
d) Gwalior
164. Which fort did Shah Jahan construct when he shifted his capital from Agra to Delhi?
- a) Badshahi Fort
b) Purana Quila
c) Red Fort
d) Tughlaqabad Fort
165. Located on the banks of the river Mahanadi, in which state do we find the 'Leaning Temple Of Huma', dedicated to Lord Shiva?
- a) Odisha
b) Assam
c) Bihar
d) Madhya Pradesh
166. Named after the tenth Sikh guru, in which city do we find the iconic Gobindgarh Fort?
- a) Patiala
b) Amritsar
c) Nanded
d) Faridkot
167. Built in 1668 by Nawab Saif Khan, in which city do we find the Bahadurgarh Fort?
- a) Jalandhar
b) Bhatinda
c) Amritsar
d) Patiala
168. Built by a Rajput Chieftain named Jaspal Singh Pathania, which fort located 7 km away from Pathankot is named after the Mughal emperor Shahjahan?
- a) Shekupura
b) Shahpurkandi
c) Dhangarhi
d) Shahin



169. In which fort of Andhra Pradesh would one come across the Nagina gardens?
- a) Gingee Fort
b) Vishakhapatnam Fort
c) Khammam Fort
d) Golconda Fort
170. This vast mansion has 4 floors and 340 rooms. With a floor area of 200,000 square feet, it was built with 700 million bricks and 3 million cubic feet of stone, and hardly any steel. Name the building.
- a) Umaid Bhawan
b) Parliament
c) Rashrapati Bhavan
d) South Block
171. The Bekal Fort, constructed by Sivappa Naik of the Ikkeri dynasty in the 1650s is to be found in which Indian state?
- a) Tamil Nadu
b) Kerala
c) Karnataka
d) Andhra Pradesh
172. The Akshardham Temple in Delhi, inaugurated on 6 November 2005, was built under the patronage of which organization?
- a) Bochasanvasi Aksharpurushottam Swaminarayan Sanstha
b) ISKON
c) Akshardham Sanstha
d) Akshardham Dharam Yojana
173. Emperor Ashoka built the first temple here in the 3rd century BC. One of the earliest Buddhist temples built entirely in brick still stands. Which temple complex is being described?
- a) Nalanda
b) Mahabodhi Temple Complex
c) Vikramshila
d) Sanchi
174. Which temples, made of white marble from Arasoori Hill, are situated 23 km from Mount Abu, near Ambaji?
- a) Khajuraho Temples
b) Nathdwara
c) Mata Karni Devi
d) Dilwara Temples
175. In 1588, the foundation stone of which monument was laid by Hazrat Mian Mir ji?
- a) Golden Temple
b) Red fort
c) Agra Fort
d) Fatehpur Sikri

176. Where did the last Mughal emperor, Bahadur Shah Zafar II, take refuge when the British recaptured Delhi during the First War of Independence in 1857?
- a) Red Fort
b) Qutub Minar
c) Humayun's Tomb
d) Purana Qila
177. Which temple was built in AD 740 by Chalukya queen Lokamahadevi to commemorate her husband's victory over the kings from soulless India?
- a) Temple of Virupaksha
b) Khajuraho
c) Meenakshi Temple
d) Lepakshi
178. Which temple in South India, dedicated to the consort of Lord Shiva, is adorned with 985 richly carved pillars?
- a) Temple of Virupaksha
b) Khajuraho
c) Meenakshi Temple
d) Lepakshi
179. The Gingee Fort in Pondicherry was once the stronghold of which famous dynasty from southern India?
- a) Cholas
b) Pandyas
c) Hoysala
d) Chalukya
180. Apart from cult images, the sculptural embellishments of which group of temples include parivara, parsva, avarana devatas, dikpalas, apsaras and surasundaris?
- a) Temple of Virupaksha
b) Khajuraho temples
c) Meenakshi Temple
d) Dilwara Temples
181. What is the name of the mosque built to the right of the Taj Mahal (to maintain symmetry with the mosque on the left of the tomb), where no prayers are held as it faces the west, away from Mecca?
- a) Dayan
b) Bayan
c) Simoh
d) Jawab
182. The Diwan-e-Khas of this fort once housed the famous Peacock Throne before it was plundered by Nadir Shah in 1739. Which fort are we talking about?
- a) Agra Fort
b) Red Fort
c) Lahore Fort
d) Amer Fort

197. Built by Ahmad Shah I, in which city do we find the Bhadra fort?
- a) Ahmedabad b) Surat
c) Rajkot d) Jaisalmer
198. Which 14th-century fort built by the Ganga dynasty of Cuttack, Odisha also gives its name to the International cricket stadium next to it?
- a) Lohgarh b) Pratapgarh
c) Barabati d) Taragarh
199. The architecture of which indigenous tribe can be classified into- Nokmong, Nokpante, Jamsireng and Jama?
- a) Khasi b) Hajong
c) Garo d) Pnar
200. In the Kachakanti Temple near Silchar, Mother Goddess 'Kachakanti' is worshipped. She is said to be the amalgamation of which two Hindu deities?
- a) Bhairavi and Tridevi b) Lakshmi and Bhavani
c) Putana and Saraswati d) Durga and Kali
201. With which mosque would you connect- Agra Fort, Champaner, Akola, Kishangarh Renwat, Makapur and Karanja Lad?
- a) Nagina Masjid b) Kevada Masjid
c) Bawaman Masjid d) Khajuri Masjid
202. One of the recent entries in UNESCO Heritage Sites was a Solanki era stepwell situated in Patan, Gujarat? Name it.
- a) Amritavarshini Vav b) Rani ki vav
c) Dada Harir Baoli d) Adalaj Baoli
203. In which island of Andaman and Nicobar was the jail where Sher Ali, who killed Lord Mayo in 1872, was hanged?
- a) Viper Island b) Ross Island
c) Nancowry Island d) Trinket Island

204. Which 7th century Arab saint's tomb is located at the Andrott Island of Lakshadweep?
- a) Muhammad bin Abdullah b) Hazrat Abu Bakr
c) Hazrat Ubaidullah d) Ali ibn Mousa al-Ridha
205. One of the finest examples of baroque architecture in India, the St. Paul's Church is located in which Union Territory?
- a) Dadra and Nagar Haveli b) Lakshadweep Islands
c) Chandigarh d) Daman and Diu
206. Launched in 1985 by Rajiv Gandhi, which government funded organization has the following units: Kalanidhi, Kalakosa, Janpada Sampada, Kaladarshana, Cultural Informatics Library, Sutradhar and The Diaspora Cultural Resource Centre?
- a) Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
b) Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts
c) Lalit Kala Akademi
d) Sanskriti Pratishthan

ANSWERS

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Somnath Temple | 2. Mohenjo Daro |
| 3. Red Fort | 4. Mumbai |
| 5. Hyderabad | 6. Khajuraho |
| 7. Lingaraj Temple | 8. Humayun's Tomb |
| 9. Digboi Oil Refinery | 10. Basilica of Bom Jesus |
| 11. Jaunpur | 12. Chandella |
| 13. Aurangabad | 14. Char Minar |
| 15. Shah Jahan | 16. Man Singh |
| 17. Archaeological Survey of India | 18. Bengaluru |
| 19. Amritsar | 20. Jaipur |
| 21. Itanagar | 22. Garbhagriha |
| 23. Rumtek | 24. Jodhpur |
| 25. Nalanda | 26. Hampi |



27. Kamakhya Temple
28. Jaunpur
29. Umaid Bhawan
30. Bada Imambara
31. Lotus Temple
32. Taj Mahal
33. Haji Ali Dargah
34. Cuttack
35. Nrityagram
36. Benares Hindu University
37. Qutub Minar Complex
38. Bhimbetka
39. Hyderabad
40. Buland Darwaza
41. Taj Mahal
42. Stupa
43. Unnao
44. Jahanara
45. Gol Gumbaz
46. Humayun's
47. Mandu
48. Hauz Khas
49. Shraavanabelagola
50. Guru Tegh Bahadur
51. Le Corbusier
52. Rani Rashmoni
53. Ahilyabai Holkar
54. Orchha
55. Thiruvananthapuram
56. Nathdwara
57. Kakatiyas
58. Gwalior Fort
59. Jaisalmer fort
60. Krishna
61. Gurdwara Pathar Sahib
62. Chittorgarh Fort
63. Kumbalgarh Fort
64. Kalinga architecture
65. Manali
66. Shillong
67. Daulatabad
68. Pallipuram
69. Tiruchirapalli
70. Moth Ki Masjid
71. Narasimhavarma II
72. Murud Janjira
73. King Kothi Palace
74. Chepauk Palace
75. Safdarjung
76. Masjid-i Jahan Numa
77. Kandariya Mahadeva
78. Herbert Baker
79. Lord Irwin
80. Thiruvalluvar
81. Connaught Place
82. Rev. Garrett
83. Kumhrar
84. M. Visvesvaraya
85. Churchgate
86. Nek Chand
87. King William III
88. Damdama Sahib

89. Patna Sahib
90. Kalimpong
91. Varanasi
92. Sun Temple
93. Sitaram Khanderia Vaidya
94. Thousand Lights Mosque
95. Jawaharlal Nehru Port
96. St. Xavier's College
97. St. Mary's Church
98. Edwin Landseer Lutyens
99. Rajaraja Chola I
100. Rashtrakutas
101. Dholavira
102. Soktha Koh
103. Garhwa
104. Valabhi
105. Hoysala
106. Kanheri
107. Jaunpur
108. Lalgarh Palace
109. Matrimandir
110. Daulatabad
111. Skandagupta
112. Kharavela
113. Kowdiar Palace
114. Chunar
115. Kanchipuram
116. Krishnadevaraya
117. Srisailam
118. Dhamekh
119. Narasimha
120. Mahabalipuram
121. Ajmer
122. Taragarh
123. Shalimar Bagh
124. Sikandra
125. Cheraman Juma Masjid
126. Gateway Of India
127. Henry Irwin
128. George Wittet
129. Sir William Emerson
130. Baroda House
131. Palace of Versailles
132. Ajanta
133. Mahmud Gawan
134. Rudrasagar
135. Hazara Ram Temple
136. Vitthalaswami Temple
137. Neemrana
138. Amravati
139. Feroz Shah Tughlaq
140. Feroz Shah Kotla
141. Hauz-i-Shamsi
142. Undavalli
143. Karla
144. Srivilliputtur Andal Temple
145. Mansar
146. Sopara
147. Gurdwara Rakab Ganj
148. Haft Gumbaz
149. Kathal
150. Ajanta



- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 151. Junagarh | 152. Makrana |
| 153. Vijay Vilas Palace | 154. Hari Niwas Palace |
| 155. Dhamma | 156. Patiala |
| 157. Chandoli National Park | 158. Ahmedabad |
| 159. Harmandir Sahib | 160. Santhome Cathedral |
| 161. Sé Cathedral | 162. Fatehpur Sikri |
| 163. Indore | 164. Red Fort |
| 165. Odisha | 166. Amritsar |
| 167. Patiala | 168. Shahpurkandi |
| 169. Golconda Fort | 170. Rashrapati Bhavan |
| 171. Kerala | 172. Bochasanvasi
Aksharapurushottam
Swaminarayan Sanstha |
| 173. Mahabodhi Temple Complex | 174. Dilwara Temples |
| 175. Golden Temple | 176. Humayun's Tomb |
| 177. Temple of Virupaksha | 178. Meenakshi Temple |
| 179. Cholas | 180. Khajuraho temples |
| 181. Jawab | 182. Red Fort |
| 183. Cellular Jail | 184. Goa |
| 185. Satish Gujral | 186. Ram Kinkar Baij |
| 187. Chhota Kailash | 188. Karnataka |
| 189. Hoysala | 190. Alampur |
| 191. Shivneri fort | 192. Ramnagar Fort |
| 193. Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II | 194. Akhnoor Fort |
| 195. Guru Gobind Singh | 196. Aguada |
| 197. Ahemdabad | 198. Barabati |
| 199. Garo | 200. Durga and Kali |
| 201. Nagina Masjid | 202. Rani ki vav |
| 203. Viper Island | 204. Hazrat Ubaidullah |
| 205. Daman and Diu | 206. Indira Gandhi National
Centre for the Arts |

Agar rakh sako to

*Heritage with its flickering lamp
Stumbles along the past through tramps
Trying to reconstruct its scenes,
To revive its echoes by all means
To kindle the passion of the former days' gleams.*

*Floating the women faded for ages
Wars for power and men enrages
Sculptured in stone, on the poet's pages
Making two and two four, describing in stages*

*We forgot to remember to forget
That the past's the past and looms only a debt
We forgot to remember to forget
That we can't possible fume over yesterday and fret
We forgot to remember to forget
That history is as it is the better, the sooner we accept*

*Numerous stories that would otherwise die
Some just came and whiz passed us by
Others teared us open and made us cry
Creating by imagination happenings in the eye*

*Through heritage carved the weaves of time
Preserved the best, the bad, the grim and grime
Through heritage still sounds the once lost chime
Through heritage we learn what happened once upon a time*

*Agar rakh sako to ek nishani hui main
Aur kaho do to ek kahani hui main
Rok paya na jise ye jahan sara
Woh ek boond aankhi ka paani hui main...*





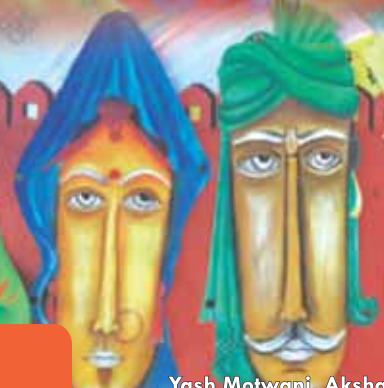
Acrylic colour and pen and ink canvas,
Ritwika Sil, Sindia Kanya Vidyalaya, Gwalior



Girl of Arunachal Pradesh,
Dristhi Ramrakhani,
MSBS School, Soft pastels



Serinity, Nimit Jain,
Springdales, Pusa Road,
Acrylic on Paper



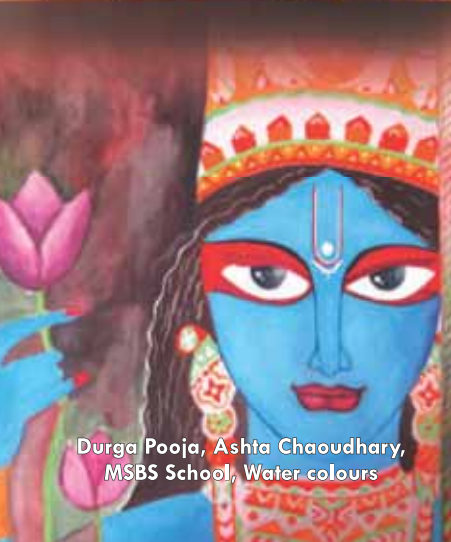
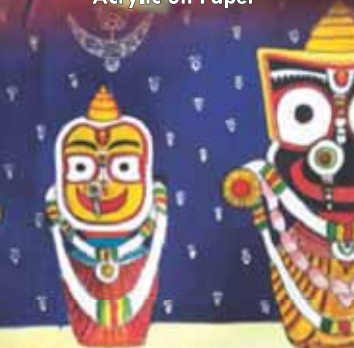
Yash Motwani, Akshat Dhill,
Khushbu Navlani, MSBS School, Mixed Media



Rath Yatra, Dristhi Ramrakhani,
MSBS School, Poster colours



Decorative Camels, Rahul Meena,
MSBS School Jaipur, Acrylic colours



Durga Pooja, Ashta Chaoudhary,
MSBS School, Water colours

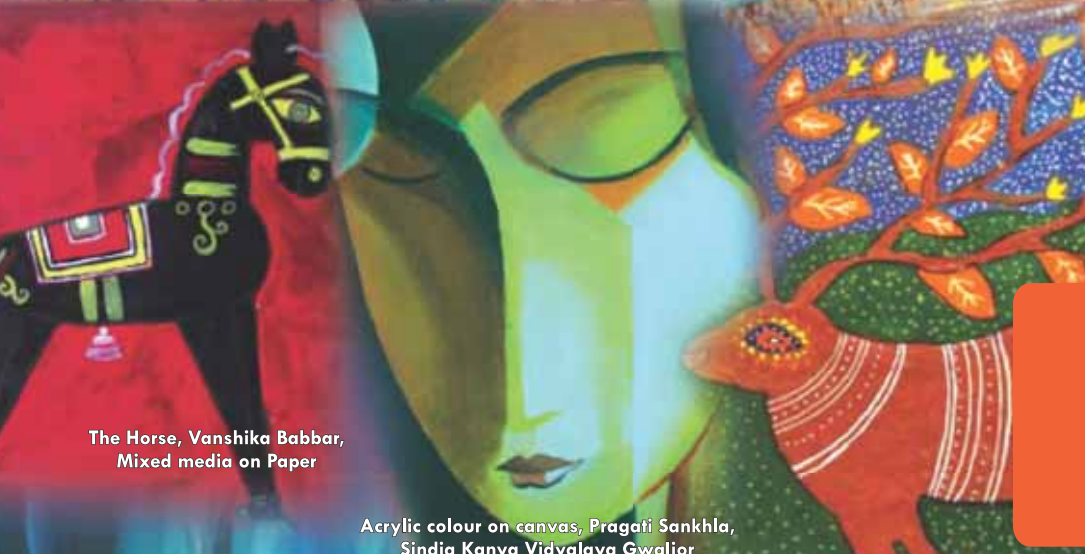


Acrylic colour on canvas,
Puja Priya, Sindia Kanya Vidyalaya Gwalior



Pattachitra, Disha Jain, MSBS School,
Poster colours and 3D outliner

Ahamer Hassan, Naga Baskets,
Water colour



The Horse, Vanshika Babbar,
Mixed media on Paper

Acrylic colour on canvas, Pragati Sankhla,
Sindia Kanya Vidyalaya Gwalior

Flora and Fauna, Payoja,
Poster Colours on Paper



Acrylic colour on canvas,
Anushka Bhattacharya,
Sindia Kanya Vidyalaya Gwalior

Tanjore Painting, Charu Kapoor,
Sanskar School, Mix Media

Save the tiger, Arushi chawla,
Paper Mache

1. Name the sport that was played in ancient times on chariots and was thus known as Ratha?
 - a) Kabbadi
 - b) Kho Kho
 - c) Chausar
 - d) Malkhamb
2. This festival celebrated four times a year, namely – Vasanta, Ashadha, Sharad and Pausha (Magha). The festival is named after a deity and worshipped in different forms on each occasion. Name the festival.
 - a) Basant Panchmi
 - b) Makar Sakranti
 - c) Navratri
 - d) Bihu
3. Ved Vyasa, the author of Mahabharata, was born on the day of full moon in the month of Ashadh according to the Hindu calendar. How is this day celebrated?
 - a) Onam
 - b) Gudi Padava
 - c) Gurupurav
 - d) Guru Purnima
4. This is one of the four cities to host the Kumbh Mela. It gets its name from a popular incident in the Ramayan wherein Laxman cut the nose of Surpanakha after she proposed to Rama. Name the city?
 - a) Ujjain
 - b) Allahabad
 - c) Nasik
 - d) Haridwar
5. This board game is said to have been created by the 13th century saint poet, Gyandev, to use it as a teaching tool to learn the effects of committing good deeds (virtues) and sins (vices). What does the world knows this game today as?
 - a) Snakes and ladders
 - b) Ludo
 - c) Chess
 - d) Carrom
6. Name the Indian emperor who wrote the three Sanskrit plays, 'Nagananda', 'Ratnavali' and 'Priyadarsika'?
 - a) Samudragupta
 - b) Harshavardhana
 - c) Ashoka
 - d) Chandragupta Maurya



7. This is the smallest Union Territory of India and derives its name from the Sanskrit and Malayalam word for 'one hundred thousand'?
 - a) Puducherry
 - b) Chandigarh
 - c) Lakshadweep
 - d) Delhi
8. According to Jain and Vedic texts, there were 16 of them in 6th century BC and mostly clustered around the north of the Vindhyas. The most powerful of them were Kosala, Magadha (Bimbisara, Ajatshatru, Mahapadmananda), Vatsa and Avanti (Chandrapradya). What are we talking about?
 - a) Janapada
 - b) Mahajan
 - c) Mahajanpada
 - d) Padma
9. The name of this district in Jammu and Kashmir is said to have come from the Sanskrit words for Boar's Molar from the story of 'a demon who was vanquished by Vishnu in the form of a boar.' Coincidentally, it has 12 blocks/tehsils which lend credence to alternate origin theories. Name it.
 - a) Anantnag
 - b) Baramulla
 - c) Poonch
 - d) Udhampur
10. The Hindu goddess Shakti is known as the destroyer of sinners and is known by various names such as Mahamaya or Ambika. She lends her name to which Union Territory?
 - a) Chandigarh
 - b) Daman and Diu
 - c) Dadra and Nagar Haveli
 - d) Puducherry
11. Since ancient times, we know about four categories namely Hanumanti, Jambuvanti, Jarasindhi and Bhimseni. With which of the following are these associated?
 - a) War Positions
 - b) Wrestling
 - c) Archery
 - d) Kabbadi
12. In 2003, which product from West Bengal became the first one to receive a GI tag?
 - a) Jute
 - b) Darjeeling Tea
 - c) Rasgulla
 - d) Bankura Handicraft



13. The Guinness Book of Records recognized Manipur as the birth place of this sport that is locally known as 'Sagol Kangjei' or 'Kanjai-bazee'. Name the sport?
 - a) Polo
 - b) Hockey
 - c) Archery
 - d) Kabbadi
14. This is a traditional tea from the Kashmir Valley prepared by boiling green tea leaves with saffron, almond, cardamom pods and cinnamon bark. What is this tea called?
 - a) Khur
 - b) Khasta
 - c) Gur Gur
 - d) Kahwa
15. According to Hindu mythology, sage Vishwamitra made this tree long and straight so as to support his friend, King Trishanku, who had been unceremoniously booted out of heaven by Indra. Which tree is this?
 - a) Coconut
 - b) Pine
 - c) Neem
 - d) Banyan
16. Which Indian Government agency takes its motto in Sanskrit as 'Kosha Moolo Dandaha' from Kautalya's Arthashastra? The word means 'Revenue is the backbone of governance'.
 - a) Central Vigilance Commission
 - b) Comptroller and Auditor General
 - c) Excise Dept
 - d) Income Tax Department
17. The name of the reigning deity of Puri has led to the creation of an English word which means 'any large, overpowering, destructive force or object'. What is the word?
 - a) Typhoon
 - b) Cyclone
 - c) Juggernaut
 - d) Hurricane
18. Karnataka Khadi Gramodyoga Samyukta Sangha based in Hubli is the only one given the license to product and supply in India?
 - a) Indian National Flag
 - b) Charkha
 - c) Khadi
 - d) Ballot Boxes



25. Which text records a dialogue between Menander and a monk, Nagasena, who introduced him to the Buddhist doctrine?
 - a) Tripitaka
 - b) Jataka
 - c) Milinda Panha
 - d) Milinda
26. Which play of Vishakhadatta is based on the theme of the end of Nanda rule at the hands of Chandragupta Maurya?
 - a) Kumar Sambhava
 - b) Mudrarakshasa
 - c) Meghdutam
 - d) Rajtarangini
27. The phrase 'Satyameva Jayate' on the national emblem of India is taken from which Upanishad?
 - a) Isha
 - b) Katha
 - c) Prashan
 - d) Mundaka
28. In 1661, which archipelago along India's west coast did King Charles II of Britain receive as part of the dowry for his marriage with a Portuguese princess?
 - a) Goa
 - b) Lakshadweep
 - c) Mumbai
 - d) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
29. Which Sanskrit word literally means the 'Knowledge or Science of life'?
 - a) Ayurveda
 - b) Yajurveda
 - c) Samveda
 - d) Atharva Veda
30. Which festival celebrates the Vamana avatar of Lord Vishnu and the subsequent homecoming of King Mahabali?
 - a) Bihu
 - b) Onam
 - c) Pongal
 - d) Guru Purnima
31. Which disease was referred to as 'madhumeha' in the later Vedic literatures?
 - a) Diabetes
 - b) Cancer
 - c) Blood Pressure
 - d) Leprosy
32. Considered as the God of Ayurvedic medicine, which avatar of Vishnu emerged from the 'Ocean of Milk' and appeared with the pot of nectar during Samudramanathan?
 - a) Ashwini
 - b) Narad
 - c) Dhanvantari
 - d) Matsya



33. According to Hindu mythology, which deity maintains a register called Agra Sandhani, where he records a detailed account of the good deeds and sins committed by each individual?
- a) Narada
b) Chitragupta
c) Yakshagana
d) Nandi
34. Linguists classify it as an Indo-Aryan tongue. It shares its name with one of the names of Sita, daughter of Janaka. Though the linguistic centre is Bihar, it is the second most spoken language in Nepal. Identify the language.
- a) BrijBhasa
b) Khariboli
c) Maithili
d) Awadhi
35. Born as Narendra Nath Datta, he was a major force in the revival of Hinduism in India. He contributed to the concept of nationalism in colonial India. He is perhaps best known for his inspiring speech in which he addressed, "Sisters and brothers of America's at Chicago in 1893. Who are the talking about?
- a) Ramkrishna Paramhansa
b) Swami Vivekanand
c) Dayanand Saraswati
d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
36. In which temple will you find the idols of Subhadra and Bhalbadhra along with the main deity?
- a) Lingraj temple
b) Konark Temple
c) Jagannath Temple
d) Chidambaram Temple
37. Where did Buddha deliver his first sermon after attaining enlightenment?
- a) Lumbini
b) Sarnath
c) Kusinagar
d) Pataliputra
38. This festival was started by the local government to promote inter-tribal interaction and tourism. It showcases several cultural displays such as Konyak fire eating demonstrations and North East India Drum Ensemble. Name the festival.
- a) Hornbill Festival
b) Kalagodha Festival
c) Tarnetar Fair
d) Shillong Festival



45. Who wrote the ancient Indian collection of inter-related animal fables in verse and prose, named Panchatantra?
 - a) Vishnu Sharma
 - b) Kalidas
 - c) Sant Tukaram
 - d) Mahavir Buddha
46. Pandit Narayan wrote these stories for a king. His work is divided into four parts - Mitralabha, Suhridbheda, Vighraha and Sandhi. Name this work.
 - a) Jataka
 - b) Hitopadesha
 - c) Tripitaka
 - d) Rajatarangini
47. It marks the New Year in the Malayalam calendar. This occasion signifies the sun's transit into the first zodiac sign according to Indian astrological calculations, and represents the vernal equinox. What festival is described above?
 - a) Vishu
 - b) Onam
 - c) Gurpurnima
 - d) Pongal
48. Located near the Hiranyavati River, it is at this location that Gautama Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana after falling ill from eating a meal of a species of mushroom. Name the place.
 - a) Kushinagar
 - b) Ayodhya
 - c) Kapilavastu
 - d) Buddhagaya
49. If you belong to the state famous for its Kasta sarees, Lavani dance and Tamasha theatre, then what state are you from?
 - a) Bihar
 - b) Maharashtra
 - c) Uttar Pradesh
 - d) Madhya Pradesh
50. Which medieval ruler introduced the new silver rupee-coin, rupiya, based on a ratio of 40 copper-coin pieces (paise) per rupee?
 - a) Humayun
 - b) Ibrahim Lodi
 - c) Sher Shah Suri
 - d) Babar
51. Which traditional sport was revived by Balambhatta Dada Deodhar, the sports and fitness instructor to Peshwa Bajirao II who reigned in the first half of the nineteenth century?
 - a) Kabaddi
 - b) Horse racing
 - c) Kho Kho
 - d) Mallakhamba



52. Pachisi is a predecessor to which modern-day board game?
- a) Chess
b) Ludo
c) Snakes and Ladders
d) Carrom
53. Who founded the Khudai Khidmatgar (Servants of God), called the Red Shirt Movement by the Pashtuns?
- a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
b) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
c) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
d) Aga Khan
54. Which Hindu reform movement in India was founded by Swami Dayananda in 1875?
- a) Brahma Samaj
b) Prathana Samaj
c) Arya Samaj
d) Bhakti Movement
55. The Shaking Minarets in Gujarat are known for the fact that if one of them is shaken, the other trembles as well. In which mosque will you find them?
- a) Jama Masjid
b) Siddi Bashir Mosque
c) Hazrat Bal
d) Shahi Mosque
56. In 1526, the forces of Zahir al-Din Muhammad Babur, defeated the much larger army of which Delhi Sultan and laid the foundation of the Mughal empire?
- a) Ibrahim Lodi
b) Maharana Sanga
c) Sikandar Lodhi
d) Bahlul Lodi
57. In 1951, who initiated the Bhoodan Movement in India?
- a) Vinobha Bhave
b) Jawaharlal Nehru
c) Sarojini Naidu
d) Baba Amte
58. What was described by Rudyard Kipling as the 'backbone of all Hind'?
- a) Indian Railways
b) The Grand Trunk Road
c) Ganges
d) Aravalis
59. According to mythology, which Instrument was played by Nandi, Shiva's companion bull god, when Shiva performed the tandava?
- a) Mridangam
b) Dholak
c) Damru
d) Ghatam



60. This craftwork is chiseled out of locally available special light softwood (Tella Poniki), painted with vegetable dyes and vibrant enamel colours. They are made by artisans said to have migrated from Rajasthan several generations ago. Identify the craft.
- a) Bidriware
b) Kondapalli Toys
c) Bankura Toys
d) Dhokra
61. What in India carries the certification mark ISI?
- a) Indian Railways
b) Khadi Products
c) Indian National Flag
d) Charkha
62. The Manu Smriti refers to the following - Brahma, Daiva, Arsha, Prajapatya, Gandharva, Asura, Rakshasa and Paishacha. What is it referring to?
- a) Deeds
b) Behaviour
c) Food
d) Marriages
63. In the center of the bronze disc, on a raised circle, is the lion capital. Surrounding it are four depictions of Indra's Vajra. This decoration is suspended from a bar. Its name is on the back of the disc in Hindi and English, separated by lotus flowers. What are we talking about?
- a) Bharat Ratna
b) Param Vir Chakra
c) Padma Bhushan
d) Padma Vibushan
64. Which religious practice was initiated by Mughal emperor Akbar in the late 16th century and never got more than nineteen adherents and the practice died with him?
- a) Din-i-ilahi
b) Din-i-Khas
c) Din-i-aam
d) Ibtida
65. Which early Indian medical text primarily focusses on surgery and discusses surgical techniques such as making incisions, probing, extraction of foreign bodies and in its current form, contains 184 chapters and description of 1120 illnesses?
- a) Charak Samhita
b) Sushruta Samhita
c) Tripitaka
d) Jataka



73. From the early 13th century, which script began to develop from a script known as Vatteluttu (round writing), a descendant of the Brahmi script?
- a) Tamil
b) Oriya
c) Bengali
d) Malayalam
74. Sarala Dasa's best-known works were the Chandi Purana and the Vilanka Ramayana, these are oldest examples of literature in which language?
- a) Tamil
b) Oriya
c) Bengali
d) Malayalam
75. If the Scindias were the ruling family of Gwalior, then who were the ruling family of Indore?
- a) Holkar
b) Gaekwad
c) Bhonsle
d) Nizam
76. Name the place in Agra Fort where Emperor Shah Jahan died in AD 1666?
- a) Diwan-i -Aam
b) Diwan-i-khaas
c) Musamman Burj
d) Bengali Mahal
77. Our national calendar, based on the Saka Samvat begins with which month?
- a) Kartika
b) Chaitra
c) Vaishaka
d) Ashada
78. In his youth, this famous poet and historian became a dedicated follower of a saint from Delhi, Muhammad Nizam-ud-Din Auliya, of the Chishti dervish order? Who was he?
- a) Amir Khusro
b) Ibn Batuta
c) Rukn-e-alam
d) Niyamat Khan
79. Whom did the Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah I succeed in 1707?
- a) Shah Jahan
b) Aurangzeb
c) Akbar
d) Jahangir



80. In 1516, which Hindu mystic and poet was married to Bhoj Raj, the crown prince of Mewar?
- a) Jodhabai
b) Kanhopatra
c) Meerabai
d) Sant Nirmala
81. Which Indian empire was founded by several brothers, of whom Harihara and Bukka were the most important?
- a) Vijayanagara
b) Mysore
c) Kalinga
d) Magadh
82. Identify the Persian invader who attacked the Mughal empire in 1739?
- a) Nadir Shah
b) Timur
c) Ahmed Shah Abdali
d) Mir Qasim
83. Operation Polo was the code name of the military action which led to the accession of this former princely state to India? Name it.
- a) Hyderabad
b) Jammu and Kashmir
c) Junagadh
d) Patiala
84. This palace was built in the shape of a scorpion with two stings spread out as wings in the north. The middle part is occupied by the main building and the kitchen, Gol Bangla, Zenana Mehal and harem quarters stretch to the south. Name the palace.
- a) Falaknuma Palace
b) Hindola Mahal
c) Red Fort
d) Sheesh Mahal
85. The Kulcha was the symbol of the royal family and also present on the state flag of which former princely state?
- a) Junagadh
b) Hyderabad
c) Mysore
d) Benares
86. This Gujrati saree got its name from the three Parsi brothers who brought the technique to India from China. Famed for the intricate and small weaving patterns over the fabric, the commonly used patterns used are those of flowers, small birds in flight, peacocks and parrot motifs. Identify the saree. Name it.
- a) Tanchoi
b) Ikat
c) Chanderi
d) Maheshwari



93. Name the political and social leader who founded 'The Servants of India Society' to promote education, sanitation, health care and fight against social evils such as, untouchability and discrimination, alcoholism, poverty, oppression of women and domestic abuse and published Hitavada, journal of the Society in English from Nagpur ?
- a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale b) B. R. Ambedkar
c) Ramkrishna Paramhansa d) Mahatma Gandhi
94. Which nationalist leader started the nationalist newspapers- Kesari and Mahratta?
- a) Lala Lajpat Rai b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
c) Mahatma Gandhi d) Subash Chandra Bose
95. Which state of India is famous for a thirty-six course wedding meal called wazwan?
- a) Himachal Pradesh b) Jammu and Kashmir
c) Kangri d) Meghalaya
96. Name the indigo-growing district in which Mahatma Gandhi started his first satyagraha campaign in 1917?
- a) Champaran b) Kheda
c) Bardoli d) Ahmedabad
97. Of the four sites of Kumbh Mela, which is the only city that lies on the confluence of three rivers?
- a) Nasik b) Haridwar
c) Ujjain d) Allahabad
98. In which state is the Sonepur Mela, the biggest cattle fair of Asia held?
- a) Rajasthan b) Uttar Pradesh
c) Bihar d) Jharkhand
99. During which mass movement was the famous slogan 'Do or Die' given by Mahatma Gandhi?
- a) Civil Disobedience b) Non Cooperation movement
c) Dandi March d) Quit India Movement



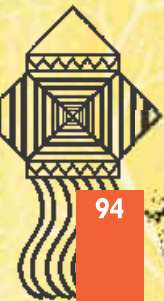
106. If Shah Jahan's wife is buried in the Taj Mahal, which mughal emperor's wife is buried in Bibi Ka Maqbara?
- a) Akbar
b) Bahadur Shah Zafar
c) Jahangir
d) Aurangzeb
107. Which port in south India was named as Kulothungacholapattinam, after a Chola king?
- a) Cochin
b) Vishakapatnam
c) Calicut
d) Tuticorin
108. Name the special tree from which the idols of Jagannath, Balbhadra and Subadhra at the Jagannath Temple at Puri are carved?
- a) Banyan tree
b) Pine tree
c) Neem tree
d) Sundari tree
109. This place in Uttar Pradesh famed for its handmade carpets is also the home to Indian Institute of Carpet Technology. Identify this 'carpet city'.
- a) Aligarh
b) Kanpur
c) Bahraich
d) Bhadohi
110. In Kashmir, it is known as 'bouin', a corrupted variation word of Sanskrit 'Bhawani', the Goddess. An integral part of Kashmiri culture, it has been placed under government protection. What are we talking about?
- a) Chinar tree
b) Bugiyal
c) Saffron
d) Lotus
111. Born in Patna, this Sikh Guru wrote the letter called Zafarnama to the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb? Who is he?
- a) Guru Arjan
b) Guru Teg Bahadur
c) Guru Gobind Singh
d) Guru Harkrishan
112. Name the sari that takes its name from the town in Madhya Pradesh that was once the capital of the Holkar dynasty?
- a) Maheshwari
b) Chanderi
c) Ikat
d) Tanchoi



113. This holy place on the banks of river Indravati is the only place in Hindu mythology where the holy trinity Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh have taken birth. Identify this place that is also the setting of Bharat milaap where Bharat urged Ram to come back to Ayodhya.
- a) Nasik
b) Chitrakoot
c) Ujjain
d) Indore
114. Establishments founded by Pandit Gayaprasad Shivcharan (1872), Kanhaiyalal Durgaprasad Dikshit (1875) and Pandit Babu Ram Devi Dayal (1888) still survive out of the original nine establishments that gave this location its name. These three outfits continue to draw tourists. In which location are they found?
- a) Paranthé Wali Gali
b) Chandni Chowk
c) Dariba Kalan
d) Murthal
115. According to Hindu mythology, the area around this place was known as Mahishūru and was ruled by a demon, Mahishasura. The demon was killed by the Goddess Chamundeshwari, whose temple is situated atop the Chamundi Hills. Name the city.
- a) Madras
b) Mangalore
c) Mandu
d) Mysore
116. This language means "camp," from a Turkish word. It was the means of communication of Mohammedan conquerors of India and the subject population of central Hindustan. Name the language.
- a) Telugu
b) Rajasthani
c) Urdu
d) Hindustani
117. Located in Nalgonda District in Telangana and popularly known as Silk City of India, which place is famous for the weave of the saree known as Ikkat or tie and dye weave?
- a) Golconda
b) Pochampally
c) Bidar
d) Kanchipuram



118. Which region of the Sivaganga district of southern Tamil Nadu is the homeland of the Nattukottai Chettiars, a prosperous banking and business community, and to a cuisine that is one of the spiciest and the most aromatic in Indian food?
- a) Chettinad
b) Chidambaram
c) Puducherry
d) Kanchipuram
119. Which fabric was made by the traditional weavers called Chaliyans and originated in Kozikodhe?
- a) Tanchoi
b) Muga Silk
c) Calico
d) Himroo
120. Which Princess of Cooch Behar, holds the Guinness book of records for the world's largest landslide election victory (winning 192,909 votes out of 246,516 cast)?
- a) Vasundara Raje
b) Jayalalitha
c) Indira Gandhi
d) Gayatri Devi
121. National Sports Day in India is celebrated annually on August 29 in commemoration of which legendary sportsman's birthday?
- a) Dhyan Chand
b) Leslie Claudius
c) K. D. Jadhav
d) C. K. Nayudu
122. Which English leader said this about the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy, "without precedent or parallel in the modern history of the British Empire.. an extraordinary event, a monstrous event, an event which stands in singular and sinister isolation."?
- a) Sir Anthony Eden
b) Winston Churchill
c) Clement Attlee
d) Herbert Morrison
123. What is the hand gesture called that one performs when greeting somebody with Namaste or Namaskaar?
- a) Mahamudra
b) Anjali Mudra
c) Khecari Mudra
d) Varadamudra



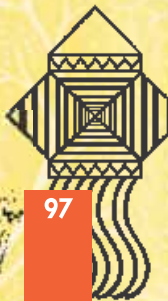
124. Cyril Radcliffe demarcated boundary between India and Pakistan. McMahon between India and China. What line was decided upon between Lt. General P. S. Bhagat and Lt. General Abdul Hameed Khan?
- a) India & Bangladesh b) India & Bhutan
c) India & Afghanistan d) LOC (Line of Control)
125. Operation Vijay was an Indian operation to push back the infiltrators in Kargil War. A namesake operation was carried out by Indian Military in 1961 to capture the last colonial territories from which country?
- a) France b) England
c) Denmark d) Portugal
126. Which institution takes its name from the yogic siddhi used by Sanjaya to remotely narrate the events in the Battle of Kurukshetra to Dhritarashtra?
- a) Akashvani b) Khabar Bharti
c) Doordarshan d) Paigham
127. In which famous monastery of Auranachal Pradesh is the festival of Torgya and Dungyur held every year?
- a) Hemis b) Tawang
c) Kameng d) Shey
128. Which cooking technique evolved when Nawab Asaf-ud-daulah finding his kingdom in the grip of famine, initiated a food-for-work programme, employing thousands in the construction of the Bada Imambara. Large cauldrons were filled with rice, meat, vegetables and spices and sealed and cooked on low flame to make a simple, one-dish meal that was available to workers day and night?
- a) Dum Pukht b) Chettinad
c) Tunde kebab d) Rogan Josh
129. Name the notable ornithologist, who has been called the "Birdman of India" and who along with Sir William Wedderburn, founded the Bombay Natural History Society?
- a) Romulus Whitaker b) Salim Ali
c) O Hume d) Francis Day



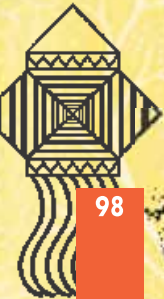
130. IAS officer K.G. Badlani served as the Prime Minister of a country for one day where his only role was to sign an agreement with the Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, and formally merge the 'country' with the Republic of India. Name this country.
- a) Goa
b) Dadra And Nagar Haveli
c) Pondicherry
d) Daman and Diu
131. Under whose leadership did the Chittagong Republican Army organize the raid at armoury at Chittagong?
- a) Aurobindo Ghosh
b) Prafulla Chaki
c) Subash Chandra Bose
d) Surya Sen
132. Which Indian revolutionary, lawyer and journalist founded the Indian Home Rule Society, India House and started the publication of The Indian Sociologist in London?
- a) Shyamji Krishna Varma
b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
c) Dadabhai Naoroji
d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
133. Which Sikh guru started the system of guru ka langar?
- a) Guru Gobind Singh
b) Guru Nanak
c) Guru Arjan Dev
d) Guru Harkrishan
134. Which battle of 1565 was a confrontation between the forces of the Hindu raja of Vijayanagar and the four Muslim sultans of Bijapur, Bidar, Ahmadnagar and Golconda in the Deccan?
- a) Battle of Raichur
b) Battle of Chandragiri
c) Battle of Vellore
d) Battle of Talikota
135. At which fort did the coronation of Shivaji as the king of Maratha kingdom take place in 1674 and a new era known as the Rajyabhishek era started?
- a) Shivneri
b) Sinhagad
c) Raigad
d) Murud Janjira
136. Which organization was started by Lala Hardayal and Sohan Singh Bhakna in the United States with the aim to gain Indian Independence from British rule and also published a weekly of the same name? The first issue was published from San Francisco on November 1, 1913.



- a) Hindustan Republican Association b) Narika
 c) Trikone d) Ghadar
137. Which man-made lake separates the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad?
 a) Nakki Lake b) Hussain Sagar
 c) Fateh Sagar d) Lake Pichola
138. What is the better known name for the Silver Filigree craft of Odisha?
 a) Dhokra b) Ganjifa
 c) Tarakasi d) Shital pati
139. Which art form from Persia was first introduced in Rajasthan under the patronage of Maharaja Ram Singhji?
 a) Blue Pottery b) Pietra Dura
 c) Gota embroidery d) Usta art
140. Rabindra Nath Tagore's poetry and music draws inspiration from a community whose most important poet was Lalon Fakir. Name the sect.
 a) Sufi diwana b) Baul
 c) Bagdi d) Vaishnava
141. Cast by Sawai Jai Singh II, the world's largest wheeled cannon, Jaivana is located in which fort?
 a) Jaigarh Fort b) Amer fort
 c) Mehrangarh Fort d) Jaisalmer fort
142. Which national daily, whose first edition was launched from Jhansi, was founded by Puran Chandra Gupta, a revolutionary freedom fighter in 1942?
 a) Dainik Bhaskar b) Dainik Jagran
 c) Jugantar d) Hindustan Times
143. Mentioned in the epic Ramayan as the city of Kusha, which present day city was the place where Gautama Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana ('Final Nirvana') after falling ill?
 a) Sarnath b) Varanasi
 c) Kushinagar d) Patna



144. Located on the banks of the river Vegavathy, which holy city of temples was historically a centre of education and was known as ghatikasthanam, or place of learning. This city was a centre of advanced Hindu, Jain and Buddhist education.
- a) Varanasi
b) Chidambaram
c) Ujjain
d) Kanchipuram
145. If Jaipur is known as the pink city, then which city is called as the blue city?
- a) Jodhpur
b) Udaipur
c) Jaisalmer
d) Mount Abu
146. Which famous work in Sanskrit grammar, attributed to Patanjali, is a commentary on the celebrated Ashtadhyayi of Panini?
- a) Yogasutras
b) Jyotisastra
c) Mahabhashya
d) Brihat Jataka
147. Which Tamil epic poem was written by Ilango Atikal, a 2nd century Jain monk?
- a) Silappatikaram
b) Civaka Cintamani
c) Ramavataram
d) Valayapathi
148. Which ancient North Indian city was called Kanogiza by Ptolemy?
- a) Kannauj
b) Varanasi
c) Haridwar
d) Delhi
149. The origin of the Siddha system of medicine is attributed to which saint?
- a) Patanjali
b) Agastya Siddha
c) Susruta
d) Vagbhata
150. Jappi, the traditional sunshade made from bamboo, is one of the most famous products of which Indian state?
- a) Tripura
b) Meghalaya
c) Assam
d) West Bengal
151. Which city is famous for the Venkateswara temple in the sacred Tirumala hills?
- a) Tirupati
b) Kanchipuram
c) Madurai
d) Tiruchirappalli



152. The Jantar Mantar of which city is the first of the five observatories that Sawai Jai Singh II built?
- a) Ujjain
b) Delhi
c) Jaipur
d) Mathura
153. Which museum in India was originally built upon the collections of Mir Yusuf Ali Khan?
- a) Bharat Bhavan
b) Kuthira Malika
c) Salarjung
d) Jalan Museum
154. 'Anand Karaj' is the name given to the marriage ceremony by the members of which religious group?
- a) Sikhism
b) Zoroastrianism
c) Parsis
d) Munism
155. In 1954, while inaugurating which project did the then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru christen it as the 'temple of modern India'?
- a) Bhakra Nangal Dam
b) Damodar Valley Dam
c) Apsara Nuclear Reactor
d) Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre
156. Which extremist leader's most important writings include The Story of My Deportation (1908), Arya Samaj (1915), The United States of America: A Hindu's Impression (1916) and Unhappy India (1928)?
- a) Aurobindo Ghosh
b) Bipin Chandra Pal
c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
d) Lala Lajpat Rai
157. Which Indian ruler was a member of the Jacobin Club, the radical nucleus of the French Revolution?
- a) Hyder Ali
b) Siraj-ud-daulah
c) Tipu Sultan
d) Asaf Jah
158. Surrounded by dense forests, this place was believed to be the abode of Goddess Durga. According to one tradition, the town got its name from 'Forest Goddess'. Which town of Uttar Pradesh is this?
- a) Hardoi
b) Deoband
c) Bahraich
d) Bhadohi



166. Inspired by Dr Ananda Coomaraswamy, which museum was founded by industrialist Gautam Sarabhai and his sister Gira Sarabhai in 1949 in Ahmedabad?
- a) Salarjung
b) Calico
c) Indian Museum
d) Virasat-e-Khalsa
167. In his travelogue, which European writer suggested that Shah Jahan wanted to complement the pristine white Taj Mahal and had intended to build a black mausoleum for himself?
- a) Thomas Roe
b) William Hawkins
c) Jean-Baptiste Tavernier
d) Marco Polo
168. Which form of Shiva was the patron deity of Vijaynagara kings and has a large temple, the only one where worship still occurs, dedicated to him at Hampi?
- a) Rudradev
b) Neelkanth
c) Gangadhar
d) Virupaksha
169. Anjaneya Parvat is believed to be the place where Hanuman was born. In which place, close to Hampi, is it located?
- a) Chitrakoot
b) Kamalapur
c) Bellary
d) Anegundi
170. Where in Gujarat do we find a pillar marking the arrival of the first Zoroastrians in India?
- a) Dwarka
b) Surat
c) Sanjan
d) Khambhat
171. At the end of the 19th century, which British viceroy undertook the restoration of the Taj Mahal?
- a) Lord Curzon
b) Lord Irwin
c) Lord Mayo
d) Lord Minto
172. At which place near Patna was the sculpture of Yakshi holding chauri, considered one of the finest examples of Mauryan art found?
- a) Kumharar
b) Didarganj
c) Barabar
d) Kankarbagh



188. Known as the 'Indian Eton', this educational institution in Ajmer, Rajasthan adopted Major Charles Mant's Indo Saracenic design for its main buildings constructed between 1877 and 1885?
- a) Scindia School
b) Mayo college
c) Lawrence School
d) Sophia College
189. Tripitakas are the sacred books of which religion?
- a) Bongthongism
b) Buddhism
c) Zoroastrianism
d) Jainism
190. Which Sufi saint's tomb lies within the Jama Masjid complex in Fatehpur Sikri?
- a) Salim Chisti
b) Nizamuddin Auliya
c) Baba Faridkot
d) Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki
191. Which Indian citizen's birthday is celebrated in Albania in the form of a public holiday?
- a) Swami Vivekanand
b) Mother Teresa
c) Dhyani Chand
d) Mahatma Gandhi
192. Which part of the Defence forces in India has squadrons named Black Panthers, Sharks and Rhinos?
- a) Border Security Force
b) Indian Army
c) Indian Air Force
d) Indian Navy
193. Name the piece of clothing worn in Nivi, Gujarati.
- a) Saree
b) Shawl
c) Dhoti
d) Lungi
194. Founded by Raja Bhupat Pal, which town in Kathua district of Jammu and Kashmir is famed for its Pahari school of miniatures made using vibrant primary colours?
- a) Anantnag
b) Basholi
c) Kangra
d) Udhampur



195. How many horses are depicted as drawing the chariot of the Sun God at Konark temple in Orissa?
- a) Four
b) Fourteen
c) Eight
d) Seven
196. Which ancient Hindu festival and only Vedic festival dedicated to the Hindu Sun God, Surya has its name from the Prakrit derivation of the Sanskrit word hi, meaning sixth and is celebrated on the sixth day of the Nepali lunar month of kritika ?
- a) Chhath
b) Diwali
c) Hoi
d) Saptami
197. Which scholar and orientalist is known for deciphering the Kharoshti and Brahmi scripts used in ancient India?
- a) James Princep
b) Charles Wilkins
c) Alexander Cunnigham
d) Max Mueller
198. What was the name of Prahlad's father according to Hindu mythology?
- a) Mahabali
b) Ravan
c) Daksh Prajapati
d) Hiranyakashipu
199. Which caves near Dhar in Madhya Pradesh, famed for their paintings, did Lieutenant F. Dangerfield introduce to the world when he wrote about them in translations of the Literary Society of Bombay in 1818?
- a) Bhimbetka
b) Kanheri
c) Bagh
d) Kanha
200. The Shigmo festival begins five days before the full-moon day of Phalguna and ends on the full moon day. There are two variants of Shigmo festival: Dhakto and Vhadlo. With which state would associate this festival?
- a) Arunachal pradesh
b) Meghalaya
c) Odisha
d) Goa





Different shades of



India



ANSWERS

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Kho Kho | 2. Navratri |
| 3. Guru Purnima | 4. Nasik |
| 5. Snakes and ladders | 6. Harshavardhana |
| 7. Lakshadweep | 8. Mahajanpada |
| 9. Baramulla | 10. Chandigarh |
| 11. Wrestling | 12. Darjeeling Tea |
| 13. Polo | 14. Kahwa |
| 15. Coconut | 16. Income Tax Deptt |
| 17. Juggernaut | 18. Indian National Flag |
| 19. Kohima | 20. Dargah |
| 21. Started the Saka Era calendar | 22. Bindusara |
| 23. Prithviraj Chauhan III | 24. Vikramashila |
| 25. Milinda Panha | 26. Mudrarakshasa |
| 27. Mundaka | 28. Mumbai |
| 29. Ayurveda | 30. Onam |
| 31. Diabetes | 32. Dhanvantari |
| 33. Chitrugupta | 34. Maithili |
| 35. Swami Vivekanad | 36. Jagannath Temple |
| 37. Sarnath | 38. Hornbill Festival |
| 39. Nirankari | 40. Ujjain |
| 41. Yakshagana | 42. Unakoti |
| 43. Bishnoi | 44. Dandi March |
| 45. Vishnu Sharma | 46. Hitopadesha |
| 47. Vishu | 48. Kushinagar |
| 49. Maharashtra | 50. Sher Shah Suri |
| 51. Mallakhamba | 52. Ludo |
| 53. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan | 54. Arya Samaj |
| 55. Siddi Bashir Mosque | 56. Ibrahim Lodi |
| 57. Vinobha Bhave | 58. The Grand Trunk Road |
| 59. Mridangam | 60. Kondapalli Toys |
| 61. Indian National Flag | 62. Marriages |
| 63. Param Vir Chakra | 64. Din-i-ilahi |
| 65. Sushruta Samhita | 66. Hiuen Tsang |



67. Indraprastha
68. Taksashila
69. Bhaskaracharya
70. Al Baruni
71. Parshvanatha
72. Pali
73. Malayalam
74. Oriya
75. Holkar
76. Musamman Burj
77. Chaitra
78. Amir Khusro
79. Aurangzeb
80. Meerabai
81. Vijayanagara
82. Nadir Shah
83. Hyderabad
84. Falaknuma Palace
85. Hyderabad
86. Tanchoi
87. Phulkari
88. Pipli
89. Shahtoosh
90. Pashmina
91. Dadabhai Naoroji
92. Lala Lajpat Rai
93. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
94. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
95. Jammu and Kashmir
96. Champaran
97. Allahabad
98. Bihar
99. Quit India Movement
100. Annie Besant
101. Indian National Flag
102. Patanjali
103. Muhammd bin Tughluq
104. Tamarind
105. Parijaat Tree
106. Aurangzeb
107. Vishakapatnam
108. Neem Tree
109. Bhadohi
110. Chinar tree
111. Guru Gobind Singh
112. Maheshwari
113. Chitrakoot
114. Paranthé Wali Gali
115. Mysore
116. Urdu
117. Pochampalli
118. Chettinad
119. Calico
120. Gayatri Devi
121. Dhyani Chand
122. Winston Churchill
123. Anjali Mudra
124. Line Of Control
125. Portugal
126. Doordarshan
127. Tawang
128. Dum Pukht
129. Salim Ali
130. Dadra And Nagar Haveli
131. Surya Sen
132. Shyamji Krishna Varma
133. Guru Nanak
134. Battle of Talikota



135. Raigad
137. Hussain Sagar
139. Blue Pottery
141. Jaigarh Fort
143. Kushinagar
145. Jodhpur
147. Silappathikaram
149. Agastya Siddha
151. Tirupati
153. Salar jung
155. Bhakra Nangal Dam
157. Tipu Sultan
159. Udham Singh
161. Motilal Nehru
163. Plassey
165. Kakori Conspiracy
167. Jean-Baptiste Tavernier
169. Anegundi
171. Lord Curzon
173. Dariya Daulat
175. Subash Chandra Bose
177. Kozhikode
179. Kanchipuram
181. B. R. Ambedkar
183. Sarnath
185. Maharashtra
187. Progress
189. Buddhism
191. Mother Teresa
193. Saree
195. Seven
197. James Princep
199. Bagh
136. Ghadar
138. Tarakasi
140. Baul
142. Dainik Jagran
144. Kanchipuram
146. Mahabhashya
148. Kannauj
150. Assam
152. Delhi
154. Sikhism
156. Lala Lajpat Rai
158. Deoband
160. Kabul
162. Khilafat Movement
164. Maharaja Ranjit Singh
166. Calico
168. Virupaksha
170. Sanjan
172. Didarganj
174. Eden Gardens
176. Gitanjali
178. Ganesha
180. Ajitgarh
182. Moti Masjid
184. Charbagh
186. Druk Padma Karpo School
188. Mayo college
190. Salim Chisti
192. Indian Air Force
194. Basholi
196. Chhath
198. Hiranyakashipu
200. Goa



Zara Samajh

*There is a pleasure in the pathless woods,
There is a rapture on the lonely shore,
There is society, where none intrudes,
By the deep sea, and music in its roar:
I love not man the less, but nature more.*

*The sea is emotion incarnate,
It loves, hates, and weeps and waits.
It defies all attempts to capture it with words and rejects
all shackles,
No matter what you say about it, there is always that
which you can't tackle.*

*The stars are like the trees in the forest,
And they're watching consoling through the sorest
Coz there are times when the wolves are silent
But the moon seems like a victim of violence*

*Ye Mausam bhii kitna pyara hai,
Karti ye Hawayein kuch ishara hai,
Zara samjho inke jazbato ko,
Ye kafi rahi hai apko kisi ne Dil se Pukara hai...*

*The tide recedes, but leaves behind bright seashells on
the sand;*

*The sun goes down, but gentle warmth
still lingers on the land.*

*The music stops, yet echoes on in sweet, soulful refrains.
For every joy that passes, something beautiful remains.*





Spectacled Langur, Nikhil Raj, Naman Vidya,
Hazaribagh, Water colour



Peerzada Talish, Water Colour



Great Indian Hornbill, Astha Choudhary,
MSBS School, Water colour



Blue Jay, Vibhu Jain, MSBS School, Jaipur,
Water colour and soft pastel



Foxtail Orchid, Priya Gupta,
MSBS School, Jaipur, Mixed Media



One Horned Rhinoceros, Kshiti Kawadiya,
MSBS School, Water colour

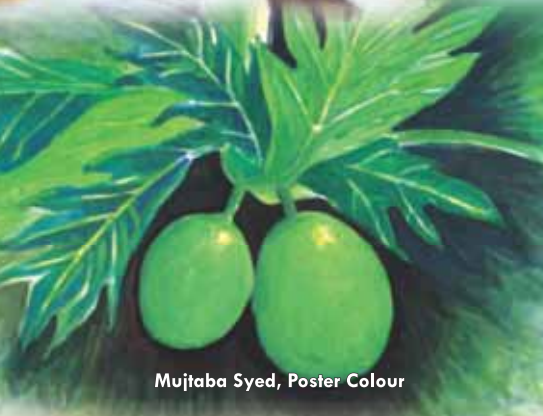




State animal Sikkim Panda, Sharndeeep Kaur
©.H.P.S, I, Purana Quila Road, New Delhi
Acrylic on canvas



Coconut of Puducherry, Radhika Goel
G.D.Goenka Public school, Ghaziabad
Acrylic and water colours



Mujtaba Syed, Poster Colour



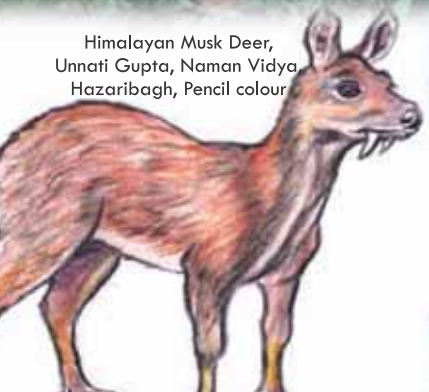
Ifrah Zaib , white-Throated (Kingfisher),
Potter Colour



Tea Gardens, Nityashree Shekhawat,
MSBS School, Jaipur, Water colours



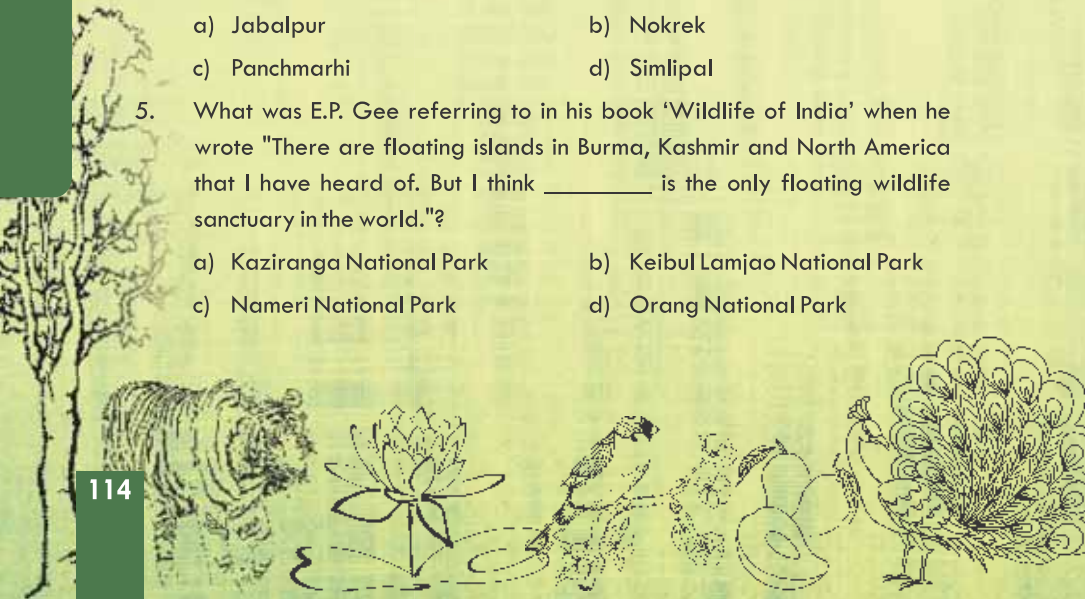
Indian Roller, Meenal Shekhawat
Sanskar School, Water Color on Paper



Himalayan Musk Deer,
Unnati Gupta, Naman Vidya
Hazaribagh, Pencil colour



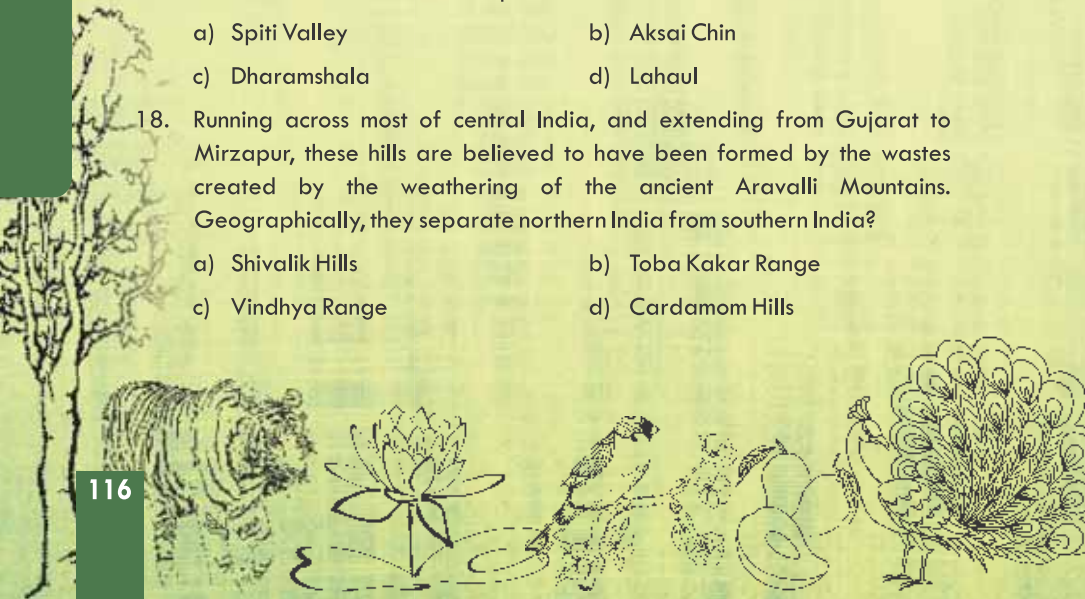
- The Bhagwad Gita urges that one should live on the principle of padmapatramivambhasa, a natural property known as 'superhydrophobicity', exhibited by surfaces that can stay dry and clean themselves. What flower is this phenomenon associated with?
 - Rose
 - Lilly
 - Lotus
 - Sunflower
- This national park takes its name from the fact that Lord Rama gave this hillock to his brother Laxman to guard it and look out for enemies. A Project Tiger reserve, it is the spot where the Maharaja of Rewa captured a white tiger. What national park is being talked about?
 - Bhadra
 - Bandhavgarh
 - Nameri
 - Valmiki
- Which endangered animal was declared India's 'National Aquatic Animal' in 2009 on a proposal moved by Bihar Chief Minister Nitish Kumar (where it is found in large numbers)?
 - Olive Ridley turtles
 - Gangetic Dolphin
 - Gharial
 - Hilsa
- An important biosphere reserve, this hill station of Madhya Pradesh has Dhupgarh, the highest point of Central India. Its name refers to 'the number of hilltop caves built by the Pandavas during their 13 years of exile'. Name of the hill station is -
 - Jabalpur
 - Nokrek
 - Panchmarhi
 - Simlipal
- What was E.P. Gee referring to in his book 'Wildlife of India' when he wrote "There are floating islands in Burma, Kashmir and North America that I have heard of. But I think _____ is the only floating wildlife sanctuary in the world."?
 - Kaziranga National Park
 - Keibul Lamjao National Park
 - Nameri National Park
 - Orang National Park



6. Which National Park in India is the only place in the world to together have the four feline species- tiger, leopard, snow leopard and clouded leopard?
 - a) Rajgir
 - b) Rajaji
 - c) Nanda Devi
 - d) Namdapha Tiger Reserve
7. Famous as the site of a historical battle fought here in 1539, where Humayun was defeated, this place lends its name to the mangoes that come from here. Name the variety of mangoes.
 - a) Chausa
 - b) Khanua
 - c) Azeemabad
 - d) Malihabad
8. Famous for the 2400 years old Kanheri caves, which National Park is a large protected area in Borivali and one of the major national parks existing within a metropolis limit?
 - a) Sanjay Gandhi National Park
 - b) Gugamal National Park
 - c) Tadoba Andhari Tiger Project
 - d) Navegaon National park
9. Which UNESCO World Heritage site is the largest mangrove forest in the world?
 - a) Sariska National Park
 - b) Sewri Mangrove Park
 - c) Pichavaram Mangrove Forest
 - d) Sunderbans
10. For the nesting of which reptile is Gahirmatha Marine Sanctuary famous?
 - a) Olive Ridley Turtles
 - b) Gharial
 - c) Green Sea Turtle
 - d) King Cobra
11. The battle of the river Hydapses was a battle fought by Alexander against Purushottama (Porus). Hydapses is the ancient Greek name of which modern-day river?
 - a) Ravi
 - b) Beas
 - c) Jhelum
 - d) Indus
12. Chausa, Totapuri, Jahangir and Golapkhas are different varieties of which fruit?
 - a) Mangoes
 - b) Apples
 - c) Pears
 - d) Guava



13. Which river, originating in the Eastern Satpuras and running a length of 724 kms, is named after the daughter of Lord Surya?
 - a) Narmada
 - b) Mahanadi
 - c) Krishna
 - d) Tapti
14. Indravati, Kanger Valley and Guru Ghasidas are three national parks in which Indian state?
 - a) Uttarakhand
 - b) Chattisgarh
 - c) Uttar Pradesh
 - d) Madhya Pradesh
15. Before being given the current name, it was known as Peak XV and the Tibetans called it Chomolungma. It was named after the then Surveyor General of India. What is being talked about?
 - a) Mount Kamet
 - b) Salto Kangri
 - c) Mount Everest
 - d) Kanchenjunga
16. Literally meaning 'land of the hill people', this Indian state was recognised in 1987 and has the second highest literacy rate in the country. What state am I talking about?
 - a) Nagaland
 - b) Tripura
 - c) Manipur
 - d) Mizoram
17. The name of which predominantly Buddhist place in Himachal Pradesh translates to 'the land in between' from the fact that it is the middle land between Tibet and habitable parts of India?
 - a) Spiti Valley
 - b) Aksai Chin
 - c) Dharamshala
 - d) Lahaul
18. Running across most of central India, and extending from Gujarat to Mirzapur, these hills are believed to have been formed by the wastes created by the weathering of the ancient Aravalli Mountains. Geographically, they separate northern India from southern India?
 - a) Shivalik Hills
 - b) Toba Kakar Range
 - c) Vindhya Range
 - d) Cardamom Hills



19. If you are visiting the Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park, where would you be?
 - a) Lakshadweep Islands
 - b) Andaman And Nicobar Islands
 - c) Gulf of Mannar
 - d) Chilika Lake

20. This River was often called the 'river of sorrow'. Ironically the name of the river literally means 'sacred water'. It was also the site of one of the earliest multipurpose projects of independent India. Name the river.
 - a) Kosi
 - b) Damodar
 - c) Betwa
 - d) Brahmaputra

21. Which is India's first international biosphere reserve?
 - a) Panchmari Biosphere Reserve
 - b) Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve
 - c) Simlipal Biosphere Reserve
 - d) Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve

22. The Park was created to protect its keystone species, the Nilgiri Tahr. Located in the Western Ghats, it is a UNESCO world heritage site. Name the park.
 - a) Pampadum Shola National Park
 - b) Periyar National Park
 - c) Mukurthi National Park
 - d) Guindy National Park

23. The Lushai hills are a part of which mountain range in Mizoram?
 - a) Pukpui
 - b) Patkai
 - c) Bairabi
 - d) Mamit

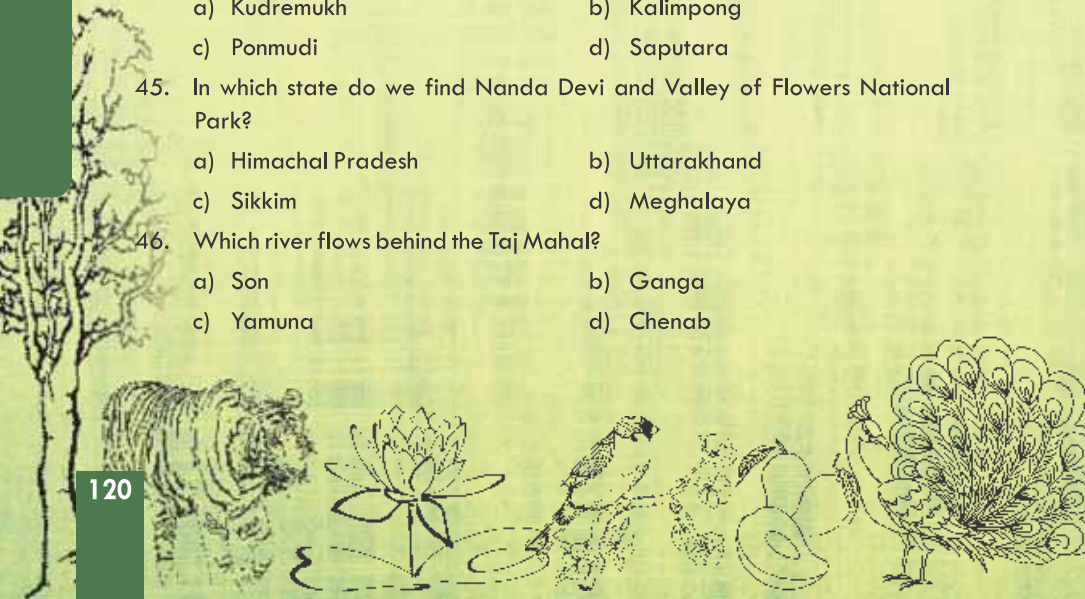
24. The *Ficus elastica* produces a series of secondary roots from higher up on its trunk and can comfortably perch atop huge boulders along the riverbanks, or even in the middle of the rivers. One special bridge is actually two bridges stacked one over the other and has come to be known as the 'Umshiang Double-Decker Bridge'. Which area are we talking about?
 - a) Cherrapunji
 - b) Mawsynram
 - c) Mawlai
 - d) Shillong



32. With Deo Tibba and Indrasan as two of its more popular peaks, which mountain sub-range is the largest range of the lower Himalayas?
 - a) Purvanchal
 - b) Satpura
 - c) Zaskar
 - d) Pir Panjal
33. Located in the disputed territory between India and China, with the Line of Actual Control passing through it, which lake requires you to traverse the Changla pass to access it?
 - a) Manasbal Lake
 - b) Wular Lake
 - c) Pangong Tso
 - d) Tsomoriri
34. Emperor Akbar planted 1,200 chinar trees on the banks of Dal Lake and named it Garden of the Breezes. Now a part of the National Institute of Technology (NIT) campus, it is one of the lesser known attraction. How do we know the garden better as?
 - a) Dooni Pora Park
 - b) Naseem Bagh
 - c) Shalimar Gardens
 - d) Chashme Shahi
35. In Treta Yuga, there is reference to Girikarnika. Rising from the Dheebhar Lake in the Aravallis, the tributaries include Watrak, Sei and Harnav. Can you name the river?
 - a) Son
 - b) Krishna
 - c) Sabarmati
 - d) Mahanadi
36. Which state is the only home of the brow-antlered deer, locally known as Sangai?
 - a) Meghalaya
 - b) Manipur
 - c) Assam
 - d) Tripura
37. *Ficus religiosa* is the scientific name of which tree?
 - a) Peepal
 - b) Eucalyptus
 - c) Neem
 - d) Banyan
38. Which Indian state experiences, due to the death of bamboo plants, famines known as 'mautam' and 'thingtam' at regular intervals of eighteen years and thirty years respectively?
 - a) Tripura
 - b) Goa
 - c) Mizoram
 - d) Himachal Pradesh



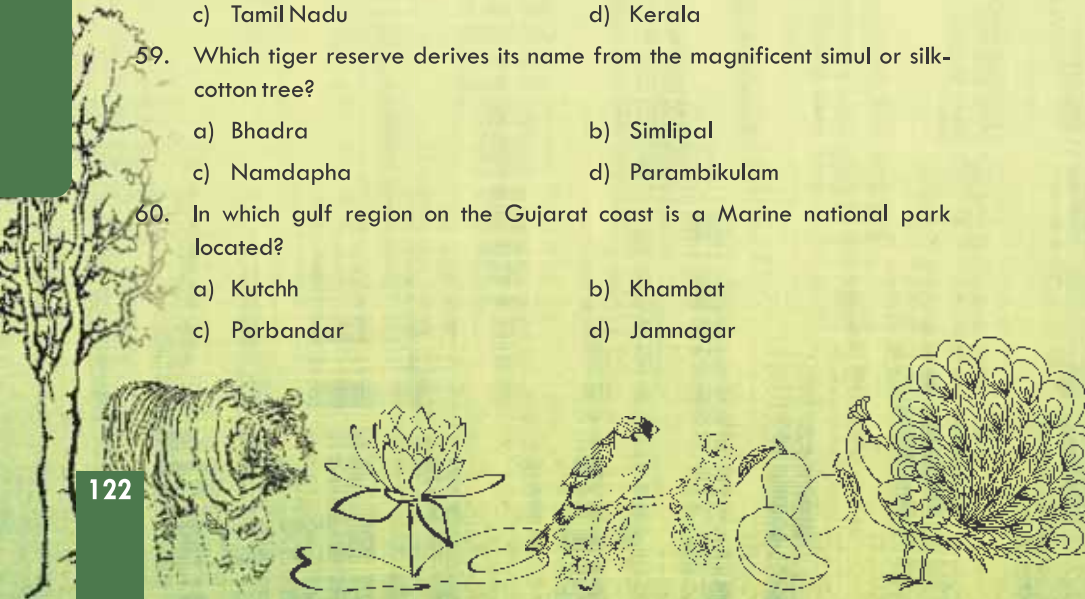
39. Under the initiative of which viceroy of India was the Kaziranga National Park, the country's first reserve forest, created?
 - a) Lord Curzon
 - b) Lord Irwin
 - c) Lord Mayo
 - d) Lord Trevelthick
40. The name of which mountain is derived from four words of Tibetan origin, interpreted in Sikkim as the 'Five Treasuries of the Great Snow'?
 - a) Jongsong
 - b) Kangchenjunga
 - c) Pauhunri
 - d) Siniolchu
41. Which place in Meghalaya holds the record for receiving the highest rainfall in the world in a year?
 - a) Mawsynram
 - b) Jowai
 - c) Nogskein
 - d) Ampati
42. Which national park was named Hailey National Park in 1935 and was later renamed Ramganga National Park?
 - a) Jim Corbett National Park
 - b) Dudhwa National Park
 - c) Sanjay Gandhi National Park
 - d) Indira Gandhi Wildlife Sanctuary
43. Which forests of central India, now a national park, inspired Rudyard Kipling to write his famous collection of stories, The Jungle Book?
 - a) Bandhavgarh National Park
 - b) Madhav National Park
 - c) Panna National Park
 - d) Kanha National Park
44. Which hill station's name literally means 'horse's mouth'?
 - a) Kudremukh
 - b) Kalimpong
 - c) Ponmudi
 - d) Saputara
45. In which state do we find Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Park?
 - a) Himachal Pradesh
 - b) Uttarakhand
 - c) Sikkim
 - d) Meghalaya
46. Which river flows behind the Taj Mahal?
 - a) Son
 - b) Ganga
 - c) Yamuna
 - d) Chenab



47. The Doddabetta Peak is the highest point in which mountain range?
 - a) Nilgiris
 - b) Dhauladhar
 - c) Palani
 - d) Sahyadri
48. Which place, locally known as 'Sairandhrivanam', got its English name due to a perceived absence of the otherwise widespread insect Cicada?
 - a) Meghamalai
 - b) Grass Hills National Park
 - c) Periyar
 - d) Silent Valley
49. The earliest residents of this place were the Palaiyar tribal people. The modern establishment was made by American Christian missionaries and British bureaucrats in 1845, as a refuge from the high temperatures and tropical diseases of the plains. Name this hill resort that in the local language means 'gift of the forest'.
 - a) Marayur
 - b) Kodaikanal
 - c) Pedong
 - d) Kurseong
50. The majestic Jog falls, the second-highest plunge waterfall in India is located on which river?
 - a) Kaveri
 - b) Narmada
 - c) Godavari
 - d) Sharavati
51. The Nohkalikai Falls, the tallest plunge waterfall in India at a height of 1115 feet is in which state?
 - a) Assam
 - b) Meghalaya
 - c) Nagaland
 - d) Tripura
52. Which Indian city is located at the confluence of the Mula and Mutha rivers?
 - a) Pune
 - b) Aurangabad
 - c) Hampi
 - d) Hyderabad
53. The name of which city originates from the names of the two rivers: Varuna and Asi, both tributaries of Ganga?
 - a) Allahabad
 - b) Varanasi
 - c) Aligarh
 - d) Kanpur



54. Which national park in Rajasthan, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, supports a population of 375 species of birds, numerous mammals and reptiles?
- a) Ranthambore
b) Keoladeo National Park
c) Sariska
d) Darrah
55. Located in Jorhat district on the river Brahmaputra, the name of what large river island means 'land in the middle of two parallel rivers'?
- a) Majuli
b) Umananda
c) Myntdu
d) Loktak
56. Which national park was once the capital and private game preserve of the rajas of Rewa state?
- a) Ranthambore
b) Bandhavgarh
c) Sariska
d) Simlipal
57. It is a mountain pass in the Aravalli Range of Rajasthan in western India. It connects Rajsamand and Pali districts, 40 kilometres from Udaipur. The name of this place is believed to have come from the 'turmeric-colored' yellow soil. What place?
- a) Haldwani
b) Hathras
c) Haldighati
d) Nathdwara
58. In which state is the Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary ?
- a) Odisha
b) Assam
c) Tamil Nadu
d) Kerala
59. Which tiger reserve derives its name from the magnificent simul or silk-cotton tree?
- a) Bhadra
b) Simlipal
c) Namdapha
d) Parambikulam
60. In which gulf region on the Gujarat coast is a Marine national park located?
- a) Kutchh
b) Khambhat
c) Porbandar
d) Jamnagar



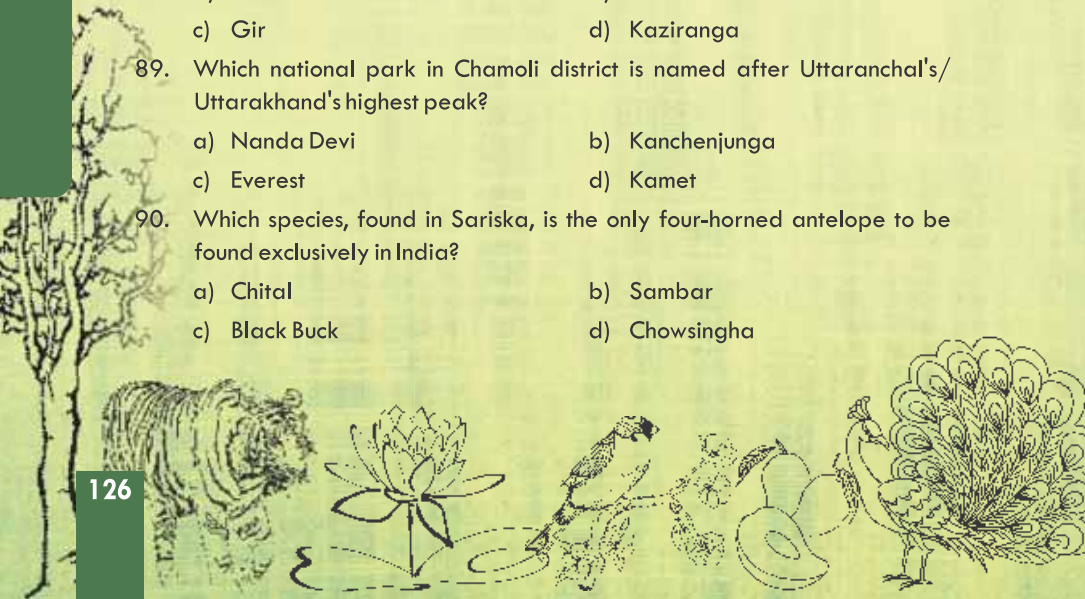
61. Which national park in Uttarakhand was named in honour of Dr C. Rajagopalachari, independent India's first Governor General?
 - a) Chakravarti
 - b) Dudwa
 - c) Rajaji
 - d) Gopal
62. Which famous valley in Chamoli district of Uttarakhand lends its name to a national park?
 - a) Valley of Flowers
 - b) Valley of Roses
 - c) Valley of Bugiyals
 - d) Valley of Holy Cities
63. In which Union Territory can one visit the Marine National Parks named after Mahatama Gandhi and Rani of Jhansi?
 - a) Daman and Diu
 - b) Puducherry
 - c) Lakshadweep
 - d) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
64. The area around which gulf in Tamil Nadu comprises a biosphere reserve and a national park?
 - a) Khambat
 - b) Kutchh
 - c) Mannar
 - d) Pamban
65. Which tiger reserve derives its name from palas and mahua trees that fill up the landscape?
 - a) Valmiki
 - b) Biligiri
 - c) Simlipal
 - d) Palamau
66. In which island of India is the Fudam Wildlife Sanctuary located?
 - a) Diu
 - b) Nicobar
 - c) Majuli
 - d) Daman
67. Name the mineral which is mined at Jadugoda mines in Jharkhand.
 - a) Mica
 - b) Copper
 - c) Uranium
 - d) Gold
68. Located in the Himalyan foothills, in which state do we find the Gorumara National park, known primarily for its population of Indian Rhinoceros?
 - a) Assam
 - b) West Bengal
 - c) Tripura
 - d) Meghalaya



76. In which Tiger Reserve, located in the Alwar district, do we find the 16th-century Kankwadi fort, originally built by Jai Singh II, located near the center of the park?
- a) Ranthambore
b) Sariska
c) Darrah
d) Keoladeo Ghana
77. The ruler of which princely state created the artificial lake around which the Kaladeo Ghana National Park is situated?
- a) Bharatpur
b) Rewa
c) Jaipur
d) Junagarh
78. Name Assam's only tiger reserve, also famous for its rare Golden Langur?
- a) Kaziranga
b) Namdapha National Park
c) Keibul Lamjao National Park
d) Manas National Park
79. Which princely state issued a set of postage stamps depicting the Gir Lion in 1929?
- a) Rewa
b) Hyderabad
c) Saurashtra
d) Junagarh
80. Which national park, established in 1934, is India's southernmost tiger reserve?
- a) Periyar
b) Bandipur
c) Bhadra
d) Nagarhole
81. The Tikerpara Project in the Satkeria-Baisipalli sanctuary in Orissa was set up for the breeding of which reptile?
- a) King cobra
b) Sarus Crane
c) Gharial
d) Olive Ridley Turtle
82. The Nagerhole National Park and Bandipur National Park lie to the north and south of which river?
- a) Kaveri
b) Krishna
c) Godaveri
d) Kabini



83. Mount Harriet National Park is situated in which Indian union territory?
 a) Andaman and Nicobar Islands b) Daman and Diu
 c) Chandigarh d) Lakshadweep
84. Apart from the Kaveri, which river forms the border of the Biligirirangana sanctuary, also known as the B R Hills, in Karnataka?
 a) Kaveri b) Tungabhadra
 c) Krishna d) Godavari
85. Which sanctuary, spread over Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, is famous as the habitat of the rare Gangetic Dolphin?
 a) Gangadwar Sanctuary b) Son Ganga Sanctuary
 c) Keoladeo Ghana National Park d) Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Sanctuary
86. Which sanctuary in Tamil Nadu is named after the Grizzled Squirrels found there?
 a) Srivilliputhur b) Periyar
 c) Guindy d) Mudumalai
87. On the banks of which river is the Kaziranga National Park located?
 a) Ganga b) Brahmaputra
 c) Son d) Damodar
88. In which national park was India's first systematic census of large mammals conducted in 1950?
 a) Jim Corbett b) Manas
 c) Gir d) Kaziranga
89. Which national park in Chamoli district is named after Uttaranchal's/ Uttarakhand's highest peak?
 a) Nanda Devi b) Kanchenjunga
 c) Everest d) Kamet
90. Which species, found in Sariska, is the only four-horned antelope to be found exclusively in India?
 a) Chital b) Sambar
 c) Black Buck d) Chowsingha



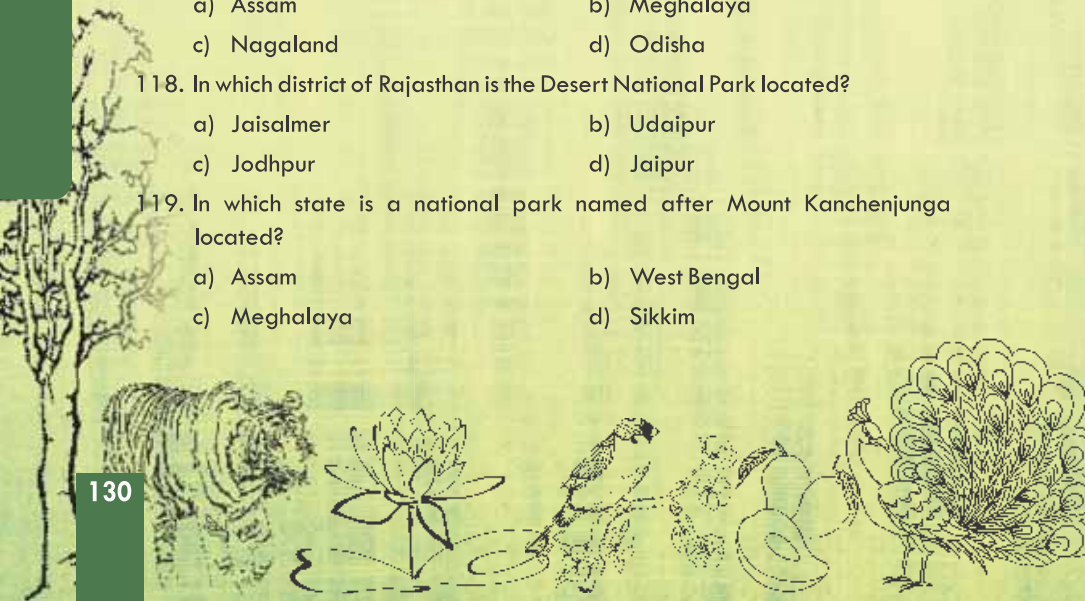
91. Which is the only wintering place of the Siberian crane in India?
 - a) Keoladeo Ghana National Park
 - b) Keibul Lamjao National Park
 - c) Jim Corbett National Park
 - d) Kalesar National Park
92. Which wildlife sanctuary did Sri Chithira Thirunal, the Maharaja of Travancore found in 1934?
 - a) Periyar
 - b) Simlipal
 - c) Tadoba
 - d) Mukurthi
93. Which national park in the Himalayas was created to protect the catchment area of the Pushpavati river?
 - a) Nanda Devi
 - b) Valley of Flowers
 - c) Kanchenjunga
 - d) Hemis
94. Which popular lake is divided into four parts by causeways known as Gagribal, Lokut, Bod and Nagin?
 - a) Dal
 - b) Wular
 - c) Chillika
 - d) Nakki
95. In 1989, which naturalist set up the Ranthambhore Foundation whose main aim is to use the local community to protect forests?
 - a) Sunderlal Bahugana
 - b) Valmik Thapar
 - c) Chandi Prasad Bhat
 - d) Mike Pandey
96. Who was the first Asian, in 1994 to win the prestigious Panda Award, popularly referred to as the Green Oscar, at the Wildscreen Festival in Bristol, UK?
 - a) Bittu Sahgal
 - b) Medha Patkar
 - c) Vava Suresh
 - d) Mike Pandey
97. In an effort to protect critically-endangered Vultures from being extinct, Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS) has decided to set up Vulture Safe Zone (VSZ) in ____?
 - a) Bundelkhand, Madhya Pradesh
 - b) Krishna, Andhra Pradesh
 - c) Ramnagar, Karnataka
 - d) Nasik, Maharashtra



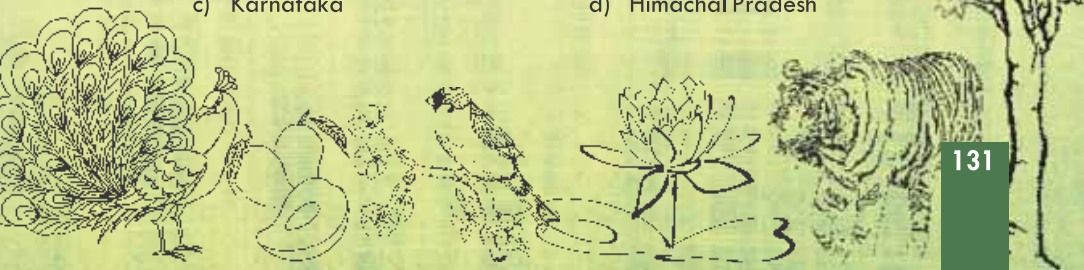
105. To what did Nagarjunasagar-Srisailem Sanctuary change its name in 1992?
- Indira Gandhi Sanctuary
 - Rajiv Gandhi Wildlife Sanctuary
 - Jawaharlal Nehru Wildlife Sanctuary
 - Mahatma Gandhi Sanctuary
106. In which district of West Bengal are both Neora Valley and Singalila National Parks located?
- Bankura
 - Birbhum
 - Darjeeling
 - Malda
107. Which animal's largest habitat is located at Gir National Park?
- Bengal Tiger
 - Gaur
 - Black Buck
 - Asiatic lion
108. The two varieties of which Indian spice is sold in the world market by the names Cochin and Calicut?
- Saffron
 - Ginger
 - Pepper
 - Tamarind
109. Founded as Nellikampatty Game Reserve, which national park in Kerala is now named after a river?
- Betwa National Park
 - Silent Valley National Park
 - Periyar National Park
 - Krishna National Park
110. With which national park does the Great Himalayan National Park in Himachal Pradesh share its boundary?
- Pin Valley
 - Nanda Devi
 - Rajaji
 - Valmiki
111. In which state is the Silent Valley National Park located?
- Tamil Nadu
 - Karnataka
 - Kerala
 - Andhra Pradesh



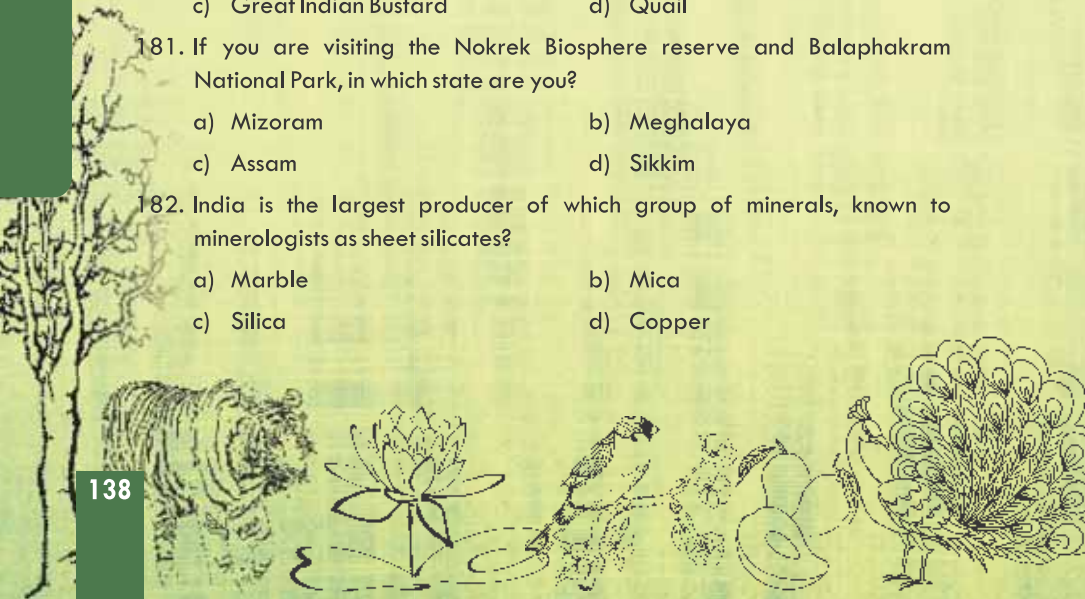
112. Nagarhole National Park, Wayanad Sanctuary, Mudumalai National Park and Bandipur National Park can be found in which biosphere reserve?
- a) Panchmari
b) Gulf of Khambat
c) Nanda Devi
d) Nilgiri
113. In which state is the Gahirmatha Marine Sanctuary located?
- a) Odisha
b) Tamil Nadu
c) Uttar Pradesh
d) Kerala
114. Which national park in Assam stretches across the national boundary into Bhutan?
- a) Kaziranga
b) Manas
c) Nandankanan
d) Dibru-Saikhowa
115. In which national park was the worlds first-ever tiger census conducted in 1932?
- a) Betla National Park
b) Jim Corbett
c) Bandipur
d) Sariska
116. Which bird sanctuary was upgraded to the status of a national park in 1991 by the Haryana government?
- a) Keoladio Ghana
b) Okhla Bird Sanctuary
c) Nagarhole National park
d) Sultanpur National Park
117. Balphakram National Park, with an area of 220 sq. km, is the largest national park of which state?
- a) Assam
b) Meghalaya
c) Nagaland
d) Odisha
118. In which district of Rajasthan is the Desert National Park located?
- a) Jaisalmer
b) Udaipur
c) Jodhpur
d) Jaipur
119. In which state is a national park named after Mount Kanchenjunga located?
- a) Assam
b) West Bengal
c) Meghalaya
d) Sikkim



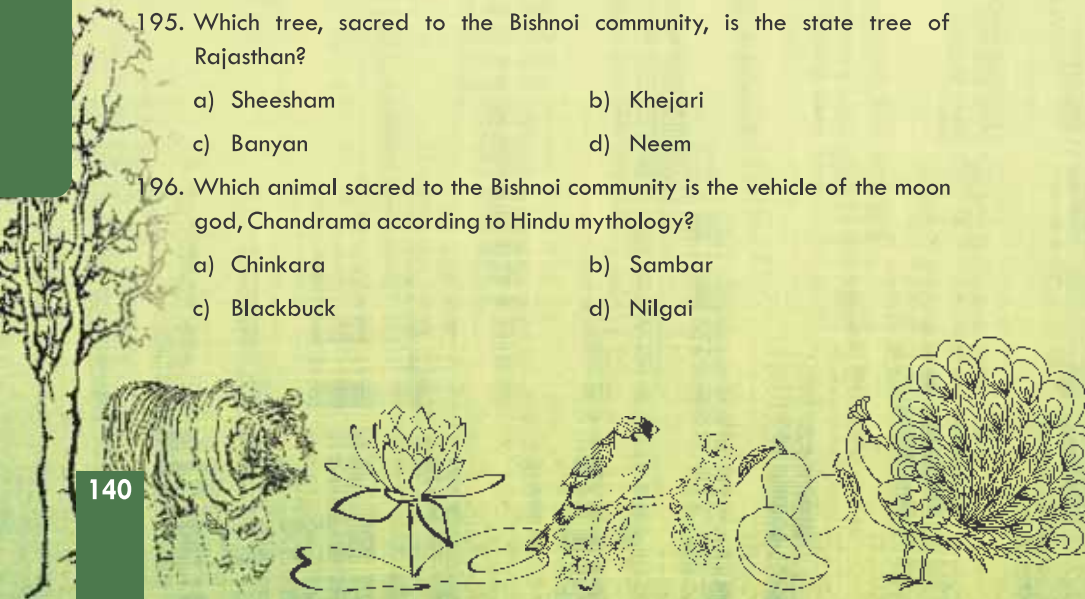
120. In which state in 2005 was India's first-ever pheasant census taken?
- a) Assam
b) West Bengal
c) Himachal Pradesh
d) Sikkim
121. Near which southern capital city is Bannerghatta National Park located?
- a) Bengaluru
b) Chennai
c) Hyderabad
d) Bhopal
122. In terms of area, which is the largest tiger reserve in India?
- a) Buxa
b) Nagarjunsagar-Srisaikalam
c) Dudhwa
d) Sunderbans
123. In which state is the Indira Gandhi National Park located?
- a) Tamil Nadu
b) West Bengal
c) Odisha
d) Karnataka
124. After which religious leader is Goa's largest national park named?
- a) Buddha
b) Adi Shankaracharya
c) Guru Nanak
d) Lord Mahavir
125. Which national park is the only habitat in the world of the hardground barasingha of central India?
- a) Pench National Park
b) Gir National Park
c) Kanha National Park
d) Namdapha National Park
126. Which national park is known as the snow leopard capital of India?
- a) Hemis National Park
b) Balphakram National Park
c) Changthang Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary
d) Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary
127. Which is the largest national park in north-east India?
- a) Hemis
b) Balphakram National Park
c) Kanha National Park
d) Namdapha National Park
128. The sambar, a type of deer is the state animal of which state?
- a) Odisha
b) Assam
c) Karnataka
d) Himachal Pradesh



175. In which region of Gujarat do flamingoes breed?
- a) Surat
b) Gulf of Khambat
c) Great Rann of Kutchh
d) Rajkot
176. The carpenters of which community of Rajasthan never cut trees but wait for trees to die on their own or fall during storms?
- a) Maheshwari
b) Bishnoi
c) Svetambara Jain
d) Digambar Jains
177. Which flower of south India blooms only once in twelve years?
- a) Neelakurinji
b) Hyacinth
c) Hibiscus
d) Sunflower
178. Besides cattle, for the trading of which other animal is the Pushkar fair famous?
- a) Goats
b) Water Buffalo
c) Elephants
d) Camel
179. India has the largest number of which of these animals in the wild?
- a) Tiger
b) Bear
c) Crocodile
d) Elephant
180. Standing nearly 1.8 m (or 6 ft), which is the tallest flying bird in the world?
- a) Sarus crane
b) Blue Jay
c) Great Indian Bustard
d) Quail
181. If you are visiting the Nokrek Biosphere reserve and Balaphakram National Park, in which state are you?
- a) Mizoram
b) Meghalaya
c) Assam
d) Sikkim
182. India is the largest producer of which group of minerals, known to minerologists as sheet silicates?
- a) Marble
b) Mica
c) Silica
d) Copper



190. Kota stone, Shahabad stone and Cuddapah stone are types of which sedimentary rock composed mainly of calcium carbonate?
- a) Marble
b) Mica
c) Sandstone
d) Limestone
191. Tamil Nadu is endowed with the biggest deposits in India of which type of coal?
- a) Bituminous
b) Lignite
c) Anthracite
d) Peat
192. Which natural resource of energy in India accounts for about 67 per cent of the countrys commercial requirement?
- a) Shale Gas
b) Petroleum
c) Coal
d) Lignite
193. Extensive quarries of which calcium-rich rocks are found in Katni, Jabalpur, Sidhi and Narsinghpur districts of Madhya Pradesh?
- a) Mica
b) Limestone
c) Marble
d) Lignite
194. The last three of which extinct animals in India were shot by the Maharajah of Surguja in 1947 in eastern Madhya Pradesh?
- a) Chinkara
b) Dodo
c) Great Indian Bustard
d) Asiatic cheetah
195. Which tree, sacred to the Bishnoi community, is the state tree of Rajasthan?
- a) Sheesham
b) Khejari
c) Banyan
d) Neem
196. Which animal sacred to the Bishnoi community is the vehicle of the moon god, Chandrama according to Hindu mythology?
- a) Chinkara
b) Sambar
c) Blackbuck
d) Nilgai



197. In which state do we find the Kasu Brahmananda Reddy National Park?
- a) Assam
b) Telangana
c) Karnataka
d) TamilNadu
198. Commonly known as the Indian Gazelle, which Indian mammal is found commonly in arid plains and hills and can live without water for long periods?
- a) Onager
b) Eudorcas
c) Nanger
d) Chinkara
199. Finding mention in Mahabharata along with Charmanwati river, which tributary of Yamuna was also known as Shuktimati?
- a) Katni
b) Ken
c) Betwa
d) Shipra
200. Meaning 'great meadow' in Lai language, what is the highest peak of Mizoram?
- a) Phawngpui Tlang
b) Kangto
c) Kanchenjunga
d) Tenipu

ANSWERS

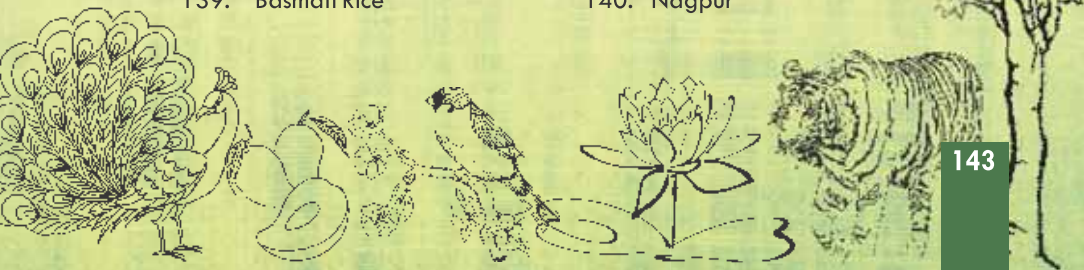
- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Lotus | 2. Bandhavgarh |
| 3. Gangetic Dolphin | 4. Panchmarhi |
| 5. Keibul Lamjao National Park | 6. Namdapha Tiger Reserve |
| 7. Chausa | 8. Sanjay Gandhi National Park |
| 9. Sunderbans | 10. Olive Ridley Turtles |
| 11. Jhelum | 12. Mangoes |
| 13. Tapti | 14. Chattisgarh |
| 15. Mount Everest | 16. Mizoram |
| 17. Spiti Valley | 18. Vindhya Range |
| 19. Andaman And Nicobar Islands | 20. Damodar |
| 21. Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve | 22. Mukurthi National Park |



23. Patkai
24. Cherrapunji
25. Elephanta Caves
26. Bomdilla
27. Guru Ghasidas National Park
28. Dachigam
29. Barren Island
30. Goa
31. Godavari
32. Pir Panjal
33. Pangong Tso
34. Naseem Bagh
35. Sabarmati
36. Manipur
37. Peepal
38. Mizoram
39. Lord Curzon
40. Kangchenjunga
41. Mawsynram
42. Jim Corbett National park
43. Kanha National Park
44. Kudremukh
45. Uttarakhand
46. Yamuna
47. Nilgiris
48. Silent Valley
49. Kodaikanal
50. Sharavati
51. Meghalaya
52. Pune
53. Varanasi
54. Keoladeo National Park
55. Majuli
56. Bandhavgarh
57. Haldighati
58. Kerala
59. Simlipal
60. Kutchh
61. Rajaji
62. Valley of Flowers
63. Andaman And Nicobar Islands
64. Mannar
65. Palamau
66. Diu
67. Uranium
68. West Bengal
69. Guru Shikhar
70. Medha Patkar
71. Assam
72. Nanda Devi
73. Dehradun
74. Tamil Nadu
75. 1973
76. Sariska
77. Bharatpur
78. Manas National Park
79. Junagarh
80. Periyar
81. Gharial
82. Kabini



- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 83. Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 84. Tungabhadra |
| 85. Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Sanctuary | 86. Srivilliputhur |
| 87. Brahmaputra | 88. Kaziranga |
| 89. Nanda Devi | 90. Chowsingha |
| 91. Keoladeo Ghana National Park | 92. Periyar |
| 93. Valley of Flowers | 94. Dal |
| 95. Valmiki Thapar | 96. Mike Pandey |
| 97. Bundelkhand, Madhya Pradesh | 98. 1992 |
| 99. Salim Ali | 100. Romulus Whitaker |
| 101. Dudhwa National Park | 102. Hoolock gibbon |
| 103. Bandipur National Park | 104. Bhopal |
| 105. Rajiv Gandhi Wildlife Sanctuary | 106. Darjeeling |
| 107. Asiatic lion | 108. Ginger |
| 109. Periyar National Park | 110. Pin Valley |
| 111. Kerala | 112. Nilgiri |
| 113. Odisha | 114. Manas |
| 115. Betla National Park | 116. Sultanpur National Park |
| 117. Meghalaya | 118. Jaisalmer |
| 119. Sikkim | 120. Sikkim |
| 121. Bengaluru | 122. Nagarjunsagar-Srisailem |
| 123. Tamil Nadu | 124. Lord Mahavir |
| 125. Kanha National Park | 126. Hemis National Park |
| 127. Namdapha National Park | 128. Odisha |
| 129. Saffron | 130. Snow Leopard |
| 131. Black Pepper | 132. Sarpagandha |
| 133. Coffee | 134. One-horned rhinoceros |
| 135. Turmeric | 136. Rajasthan |
| 137. Curry Tree | 138. Lion |
| 139. Basmati Rice | 140. Nagpur |



- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 141. Tulsi | 142. Lakshadweep |
| 143. Ashwagandha | 144. Kolkata |
| 145. West Bengal | 146. Willow |
| 147. Chital | 148. Teak |
| 149. Tibetan wild ass | 150. Sikkim |
| 151. Neelkanth | 152. Vultures |
| 153. Drongo | 154. Himalayan tahr |
| 155. Partridge | 156. Indian peacock |
| 157. Pine | 158. Bharal |
| 159. Sal | 160. Arunachal Pradesh |
| 161. Chiru | 162. Wanderoo |
| 163. Jatinga | 164. Rhododendron |
| 165. Dhak | 166. Nilgai |
| 167. Black buck | 168. Wild Cat |
| 169. Sambar | 170. Gaur |
| 171. Ass | 172. Madhya Pradesh |
| 173. Langur | 174. Nilgiri tahr |
| 175. Great Rann of Kutchh | 176. Bishnoi |
| 177. Neelakurinji | 178. Camel |
| 179. Tiger | 180. Sarus crane |
| 181. Meghalaya | 182. Mica |
| 183. Mumbai High | 184. Diamond |
| 185. Titanium | 186. Chhattisgarh |
| 187. Alexandrite | 188. Jaduguda |
| 189. Gold | 190. Limestone |
| 191. Lignite | 192. Coal |
| 193. Marble | 194. Asiatic cheetah |
| 195. Khejari | 196. Blackbuck |
| 197. Telangana | 198. Chinkara |
| 199. Betwa | 200. Phawngpui Tlang |



Kyonki yaadon mein

*To wash away the dust of everyday life,
Something to turn away from the rife,
For one eye to see and the other to feel,
Comes art, the soul's hearty meal.*

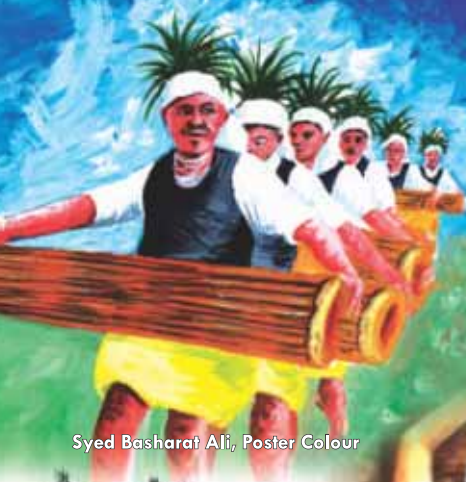
*The only way to run away without leaving home,
For thoughts to wander, wonder, ruffle and roam,
Because everyone has a wound which needs to heal,
Comes art, the soul's hearty meal.*

*The honey of the human soul gathered on the wings of
misery,
Something which helped us connect the dots through
what happened in history,
Myriad blues and reds of emotions that we had to seal,
Comes art, the soul's hearty meal.*

*Kyun ki yaadon me kabhi aap bhi khoye honge,
Khwili aankho se kabhi aap bhi soye honge,
Maana hasna hai ada gam chhupane ki,
Par haste haste kabhi aap bhi roye honge*

*The more it tells us, the less we know,
Tales of joy, sorrow and woe,
Because some hearts forgot to feel,
Comes art, the soul's hearty meal.*





Syed Basharat Ali, Poster Colour



Ghoomar, Labhisha Meena



Chhau Dance, Pahul Singh



Bharat Natyam, Nehal Verma,
Sanskar School, Mix Media


Love for Music, Vineet Kapil,
Springdales, Pusa Road,
Acrylic on Paper




Chau Tribal Dancers, Riya Sethi,
Sanskar School, Poster Color



Chitrapada Dance, Yashvi Rander,
MSBS School, Water colours

A painting depicting a Karva Chauth scene. A man in a blue shirt and brown trousers stands on the left, looking towards a woman in a red and orange sari who is standing with her back to him. The background is dark with a faint moon.

Karva Chauth, Namika,
B.C.M. Arya Model Sr. Sec. School,
Shastri Nagar, Ludhiana,
Poster Colors

A painting of Odissi dancers. A woman in a red and white sari is in the center, performing a dance pose. To her right, another woman in a red and green sari is also dancing. The background is dark with a faint moon.

Odissi Dance, Niharika Agarwal,
Water colours and 3D Outliner

A painting of Uttarakhand-Garhwali Folk Dance. Five women in colorful saris (pink, green, blue, purple) are dancing in a circle. The background is dark with a faint moon.

Uttarakhand- Garhwali Folk Dance,
Supriya Sinha, Naman Vidya Hazaribagh,
Oil Pastel

A painting of a Kuchipudi dancer. A woman in a green and red sari is performing a dance pose. The background is dark with a faint moon.


Kuchipudi dance,
Senal dahdda

A painting of a Kathak scene. A woman in a red and blue sari is dancing. In the background, two men are playing musical instruments. The background is dark with a faint moon.

Kathak, Diksha Jangra, B.C.M. Arya Model
Sr. Sec. School, Shastri Nagar, Ludhiana, Water Colors

A painting of a Kathakali dancer. A woman with a green face, white and red costume, and a large, ornate headdress is performing a dance pose. The background is dark with a faint moon.

Kathakali Dance, Niharika Agarwal,
MSBS School Jaipur, Water colours

A painting of Mohd Manan Khan dancers. Several women in white saris are dancing in a circle. The background is dark with a faint moon.

Mohd Manan Khan ,Pen and Ink

A painting of a performance scene. Three women in red and blue saris with yellow borders are performing a dance. The background is dark with a faint moon.

Performance, Meenal Gupta,
Springdales, Pusa Road,
Mix Media On Paper

- While the Seraikela and Purulia subgenres of this dance form use masks, the Mayurbhuj subgenre doesn't require usage of masks. What tribal martial dance form is being talked about?
 - Chau
 - Thangta
 - Kalaripayattu
 - Bihu
- The origins of which Indian art form can be traced to the latter half of the 19th century when a drama called _____ Shahzadi was popular in Uttar Pradesh & Punjab?
 - Tamasha
 - Lavani
 - Nautanki
 - Suhani
- This form of folk theatre is said to have originated in Maharashtra in the 18th century. Its plays originated as entertainment for encamped armies and the word literally means 'drama' in several Indian languages. Name the form of theatre.
 - Lavani
 - Tamasha
 - Bahurupi
 - Jatra
- Which classical dance form is named after a village of Divi Taluq of Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh?
 - Kathak
 - Kuchipudi
 - Mohiniattam
 - Bharatnatyam
- This folk theatre, meaning 'to go in procession', originated in Bengal in the 15th century as a result of the Bhakti movement. Devotees of Lord Krishna went in procession to holy places, singing, dancing & dramatizing scriptural stories. Name the form of theatre.
 - Koodiyattam
 - Behrupiya
 - Gaudiya Nritya
 - Jatra
- _____ is a traditional folk dance developed by the Bhil tribe. The folk dance gets its name from the pirouetting which displays the spectacular colours of the flowing 'ghaghara'. Fill in the blank.
 - Ghoomar
 - Sattriya
 - Cheraw
 - Giddha



7. According to legend, which mythological character is credited with popularizing the lasya nritya which later came to be known as the garba dance?
 - a) Anasuya
 - b) Bhargavi
 - c) Parvati
 - d) Lakshmi
8. Apart from Chitragupta Temple, in which other temple is the Khajuraho dance festival organized?
 - a) Chaturbhuj Temple
 - b) Vishwanatha Temple
 - c) Ram Mandir
 - d) Kandariya Mahadev Temple
9. In which folk dance of Assam is the traditional attire- dhoti, gamosa and chadar and mekhala, mandatory?
 - a) Deodhani
 - b) Gogona
 - c) Ojapali
 - d) Bihu
10. If the minor vocal musician in Kathakali is known as sinkidi, by what name is the main vocal musician known?
 - a) Chenda
 - b) Maddalam
 - c) Ponnani
 - d) Manipravalam
11. Which folk dance of Punjab, performed by women clapping in a circle, involves singing 'bolis'?
 - a) Giddha
 - b) Bagurumba
 - c) Garba
 - d) Bhangra
12. Mangalacharana, Battu Nritya, Pallavi, Abhinaya and Moksha are different items of which dance form?
 - a) Jhumur
 - b) Odissi
 - c) Natyanjali
 - d) Vattakkali
13. In which Indian classical dance form, which literally means the 'dance of the enchantress', does the dancer wear the white-and-gold bordered kasavu saree?
 - a) Sattriya
 - b) Bharatnatyam
 - c) Mohiniyattam
 - d) Kathak



14. Which famous Bharatanatyam dancer created Kalakshetra, the world-renowned temple of arts in Chennai?
 - a) Birju Maharaj
 - b) Protima Bedi
 - c) Uday Shankar
 - d) Rukmini Devi
15. Which Indian classical dance form literally means 'story-play'?
 - a) Bihu
 - b) Kathakali
 - c) Chhau
 - d) Burra katha
16. Therukoothu is the folk theatre of which state?
 - a) Tamil Nadu
 - b) Kerala
 - c) Karnataka
 - d) Telangana
17. Who is the author of Geet Govinda, the poem that delineates the love of Krishna for Radha?
 - a) Vatsyayana
 - b) Adi Shankara
 - c) Jayadeva
 - d) Sarathi Madala Patnaik
18. Theyyam is a folk dance from which state of India?
 - a) Andhra Pradesh
 - b) Kerala
 - c) Tripura
 - d) Karnataka
19. The original names of what classical Indian dance form were - Sadi, Chinnamelan and Dasi Attam?
 - a) Kuchipudi
 - b) Theyyam
 - c) Mohiniyattam
 - d) Bharatnatyam
20. With which festival is the popular Manipuri folk dance thabal chongba associated?
 - a) Yaoshang
 - b) Diwali
 - c) Apokpa
 - d) Pung Cholom
21. The core areas of which community dance form were Sialkot, Gujranwalla, Sheikhpur and Gurdaspur?
 - a) Giddha
 - b) Bhangra
 - c) Garba
 - d) Dandiya Raas



22. Which unique tribal art form of Maharashtra also lends its name to one of the original seven islands which constitute Mumbai?
 - a) Colaba
 - b) Bandra
 - c) Warli
 - d) Parle
23. Hikatt and Rauf are folk dances belonging to which state?
 - a) Himachal Pradesh
 - b) Jammu and Kashmir
 - c) Chhattisgarh
 - d) Mizoram
24. Which Hindustani classical vocalist of Rampur Sahaswan gharana has set up trust dedicated to her mother's memory and promotion of classical music called Shakhri Begum Memorial Trust?
 - a) Ustad Rashid Khan
 - b) Ustad Nissar Hussain Khan
 - c) Ustad Ghulam Mustafa Khan
 - d) Inayat Hussain Khan
25. Which Nawab of Awadh composed songs under the name Akhtari Pia?
 - a) Nawab Sa'adat Khan
 - b) Wajid Ali Shah
 - c) Shuja-ud-Daula
 - d) Asaf-ud-Daula
26. Two scripts were used in the Ashokan reign- Brahmi for the North and Central India and which one for North-west region ?
 - a) Ge'ez
 - b) Sarati
 - c) Kharoshti
 - d) Mende Kikaku
27. His real name was Maheshdas. He wrote under the pen name 'Brahma Kavi' and a collection of his poems are preserved in Bharatpur Musuem. Who?
 - a) Gopal Bhar
 - b) Tenali Ramakrishna
 - c) Gonu Jha
 - d) Birbal
28. Who wrote the play Neel darpan on the harsh conditions of Indigo farmers of Bengal?
 - a) Meghnad Bhattacharya
 - b) Dinabandhu Mitra
 - c) Arpita Ghosh
 - d) Kaushik Sen



29. What body of literature was rediscovered in the 19th century by scholars such as Arumuga Navalar, C. W. Thamotharampillai and U. V. Swaminatha Iyer?
- a) Sangam
b) Ammanai
c) Rajakesari
d) Mohana Silai
30. One of the eight principal traditions in Indian classical dance, it is believed to have been created by Srimanta Sankardev. It was originally performed by monks in the Vaishnava monasteries in Assam to present mythological teachings. Identify the dance form.
- a) Ankia Naat
b) Sattriya
c) Bagurumba
d) Ojapali
31. Who was the first Indian woman to win the Sahitya Akademi Award in 1956?
- a) Bani Basu
b) Anita Desai
c) Amrita Pritam
d) Krishna Sobti
32. Who was the author of Akbarnama, the chronicles of the reign of the Mughal emperor Akbar?
- a) Abul Fazal
b) Ahmad Kasravi
c) Parween Pazhwak
d) Bilal Yousaf
33. Which Greek author wrote the book 'Indica', which provided an account of his travels through various parts of ancient India?
- a) Androsthene
b) Patrocles
c) Megasthenes
d) Euthymenes
34. Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a series of letters to Indira Gandhi while in prison which were later published as 'Glimpses of World History'. In which prison was he kept?
- a) Tihar Jail
b) Dongri Jail
c) Beur Central Jail
d) Naini central Jail
35. Palghat Raghu, T.K.Murthy and Trichy Sankaran are considered maestros of which musical instrument?
- a) Kanjira
b) Ghatam
c) Mridangam
d) Tanpura



36. How is Hindustani classical musician Ramtanu Mishra better known?
 - a) Tansen
 - b) Sadarang
 - c) Hamza
 - d) Khurramdad
37. Which Indian poet and musician is believed to have invented the tabla?
 - a) Tansen
 - b) Amir Khusrau
 - c) Pandit Jagannath
 - d) Surasen
38. The Sanskrit equivalent of two words – 'fixed' and 'words' – give rise to the name of a genre in Hindustani classical music. Which one?
 - a) Thumri
 - b) Ghazal
 - c) Tarana
 - d) Dhrupad
39. Who wrote the classic Sanskrit play 'Abhigyan-Sakuntalam', the story of Shakuntala and King Dushyant?
 - a) Kalidasa
 - b) Amaru
 - c) Lilasuka
 - d) Jayadeva
40. Inbuan is a form of wrestling in which pulling up is needed instead of pinning down. Which state of India does it hail from?
 - a) Manipur
 - b) Sikkim
 - c) Mizoram
 - d) Arunachal Pradesh
41. This king from Hindu Mythology was an expert Veena player and carried the sign of Veena on his flag. Who is this devout follower of Lord Shiva?
 - a) Ravana
 - b) Vibhishana
 - c) Dashratha
 - d) Maricha
42. This form of folk theatre is mainly popular in Chattisgarh and in the neighbouring tribal areas of Odisha and Andhra Pradesh. Its most famous exponent is Teejan Bai. Identify this style of theatre in which enactments of tales of Mahabharata takes place.
 - a) Kirtan
 - b) Pandavani
 - c) Rasiya
 - d) Chowtal



43. It is a Sanskrit lyric poem of only 111 stanzas. It was first translated into English by Horace Hayman Wilson. It recounts how Yaksha in exile who convinces a passing cloud to take a message to his wife. Identify the famous Indian literary work written by Kalidasa.
- a) Raghuvamsa
b) Kumarasambhava
c) Meghaduta
d) Ritusamhara
44. In what language did the Hindu poet Tulsidas write the Hanuman Chalisa?
- a) Lotha
b) Pali
c) Ahirwati
d) Awadhi
45. What wind instrument consists of three parts called kuzhal, thimiru and anasu?
- a) Nadaswaram
b) Kombu
c) Venu
d) Shankha
46. Writing in Vaishnavite tradition, Kavisurya Baldev Rath was an early 19th century poet who wrote in two languages- Sanskrit and ____?
- a) Awadhi
b) Oriya
c) Bhojpuri
d) Mundari
47. A folk dance of Sherdukpens, Bardo Chham depicts the victory of good over evil. What state does this folk dance belong to?
- a) Goa
b) Jammu and Kashmir
c) Arunachal Pradesh
d) Manipur
48. Raut Nacha is a dance form prominent in Chhattisgarh and Odisha. It is performed by the Yadava or Yaduvanshi caste which considers themselves to be descendants of which Hindu god?
- a) Kubera
b) Shiva
c) Vishnu
d) Krishna
49. The shepherd community of Karnataka, Kurba, performs a vigorous dance that includes powerful drumming, acrobatic movements and attractive formations. What is the dance called?
- a) Dollu Kunitha
b) Veeragaase
c) Bayalata
d) Dumhal



63. Which famous author from Gujarat wrote the novel Sarasvatichandra?
 a) Govardhanram Tripathi b) Mahadev Desai
 c) Narsi Mehta d) Ramnarayan Pathak
64. Made in traditionally old way by Chitrakaras, which traditional art form, based on Hindu mythology and specially inspired by Jagannath and Vaishnava cult, has evolved from the Sanskrit words for 'canvas' and 'picture'?
 a) Kalamkari b) Pattachitra
 c) Silver Filigree d) Himroo
65. A South Indian metal handicraft with striking inlay artwork uses a blackened alloy of zinc and copper inlaid with thin sheets of pure silver gets its name from the town it hails from. Name the town.
 a) Betur b) Shravanbelagola
 c) Bidar d) Bombay
66. Which artwork form only natural dyes are used and it is either hand-painted or block-printed on cotton textile and derives its name from the Persian word for pen and craftsmanship and has two distinctive schools - Srikalahasti and Machilipatnam styles?
 a) Kalamkari b) zari
 c) Pattachitra d) Pochampalli
67. Who wrote the epic poem Padmavat (1540), describing the story of the historic siege of Chittor by Alauddin Khilji?
 a) Al Beruni b) Rawal Ratan Singh
 c) Malik Muhammad Jayasi d) Chand Bardai
68. Born as Dhanpat Rai Srivastav, which famous author initially began writing under the pen name 'Nawab Rai'?
 a) Ramdhari Singh Dinkar b) Sumitranandan Pant
 c) Harivansh Rai Bachchan d) Premchand
69. Which musical instrument consists of two pieces, bayan and dayan?
 a) Tabla b) Ghatam
 c) Dholak d) Dafli



77. Which instrument is played in Sufiana Maushiqi and combines the influences of Indian as well as Persian music and is also connected with the sufi tradition of Kashmir?
- a) Sarod
b) Mridang
c) Veena
d) Santoor
78. Considered to be the first work of prose in the modern Hindi language, who wrote the popular Hindi novel Chandrakanta?
- a) Mahasweta Devi
b) Premchand
c) Devaki Nandan Khatri
d) Harivansh Rai Bachchan
79. One of the most prolific Hindustani khyal gharanas, it was founded in 13th-century by Gopal Nayak, a dhrupad singer, and a court musician based in present day Shamli district in Uttar Pradesh. Identify.
- a) Kirana
b) Maiher
c) Gandharva
d) Ajrara
80. In 1969 through a Federal Legislation, an Act of Parliament, the Government of India declared which Library known for its rare collection of Persian and Arabic manuscripts as a centre of national importance. Identify this library that has the Governor of Bihar as its ex-officio Chairman.
- a) Patna Central Museum
b) Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Library
c) Rajgriha Museum
d) Mahabodhi Temple Museum
81. The Padshahnama (Chronicle of the Emperor) is a mughal chronicle written by Abdul Hamid Lahori in two volumes. This the official visual history of which mughal emperor?
- a) Akbar
b) Aurangzeb
c) Shah Jahan
d) Babur
82. Which Indian classical musician created the Raga Priyadarshini and Raga Kamalshree as a tribute to Indira and Rajiv Gandhi?
- a) Pandit Bhimsen Joshi
b) Pandit Hariprasad Chaurasia
c) Ravi Shankar
d) Amjad Ali Khan



96. In which language is Jahangir's autobiography, Tuzk-e-Jahangiri, written?
- a) Turkish
b) Urdu
c) Persian
d) Pashtun
97. In the 15th and 16th centuries, Allasani Peddana was a famous Telugu poet in which king's court?
- a) Harihara
b) Bukka
c) Achyuta Deva Raya
d) Krishnadevaraya
98. Which Indian political leader wrote the three volumes of lyric verse- The Golden Threshold, The Bird of Time and The Broken Wings?
- a) Sarojini Naidu
b) Annie Besant
c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
d) Aurobindo Ghosh
99. Kangra and Basholi are two schools of which style of miniature painting?
- a) Patna
b) Madhubani
c) Pahari
d) Shekhawati
100. Which state of India is famous for its Kalighat painting?
- a) West Bengal
b) Uttar Pradesh
c) Jharkhand
d) Bihar
101. Which style of miniature painting, also known as Patna painting or Patna Kalam, developed in India in the second half of the 18th century in response to the tastes of the British serving in the East India Company?
- a) Basholi
b) Samastipur
c) Company Painting
d) Madhubani
102. In Tanjore painting, the wood of which tree was traditionally used as a plank on which the canvas was painted?
- a) Banyan
b) Jackfruit
c) Neem
d) Pine



110. The Kuchipudi dance form consisting of plays is performed on the incarnations of which Hindu god?
- a) Indra
b) Brahma
c) Vishnu
d) Shiva
111. What is the title of Abanindranath Tagore's best known painting, depicting a young saffron-clad woman with four arms, bearing in her hands a scroll, a sheaf of rice, a rosary and a white cloth?
- a) Hill woman
b) Bharat Mata
c) Shanti
d) Bharatvarsha
112. Which city is famous for a genre of painting that usually focuses on Hindu deities and employs vibrant colours and embellishments like semi-precious stones, pearls, glass pieces and gold foil?
- a) Mysore
b) Kanchipuram
c) Kozikodhe
d) Tanjore
113. Mithila art is which style of folk painting?
- a) Madhubani painting
b) Patachitra
c) Pichwai
d) Phad
114. Satyajit Ray's film, *The Inner Eye*, is based on this man who despite being almost blind studied art at Shanti Niketan and became a renowned artist. Name this artist.
- a) M F Hussain
b) Jamini Roy
c) Jehangir Sabavala
d) Benode Bihari Mukherjee
115. Which artist, said to be the originator of the Garhwal style, also wrote *Garhrajvansh Ka Itihas*, a seminal work on the history and traditions of the Garhwal region?
- a) Mola Ram
b) Bholu Ram
c) Mansur Ustad
d) Ram Singh
116. Under Maharaja Sansar Chand's rule, which place became a hub of the Pahari school of painting?
- a) Udhampur
b) Kangra
c) Hamidpur
d) Shimla



125. The Pattamadai mats are the speciality of which state of India?
 a) Kerala
 b) Tamil Nadu
 c) Andhra Pradesh
 d) Karnataka
126. Which illustrated manuscript from Mandu, composed in 1505, is said to be the origin of all Islamist miniature painting in India?
 a) Niyamat Nama
 b) Megh Malahar
 c) Tarif-i Husain Shahi
 d) Kalamshahi
127. Which Karachi based artist won the first prize at the All India Painting Competition in 1945 for her work titled Anarkali?
 a) Amrita Sher-Gil
 b) Anjolie Ela Menon
 c) Iloosh Ahluwalia
 d) Sughra Rababi
128. Who was the first author to win the Gyanpith award?
 a) Premchand
 b) G. Sankara Kurup
 c) Indira Goswami
 d) Amrita Pritam
129. Around the 11th century AD, Nannaya wrote a version of the Mahabharata in which language?
 a) Tamil
 b) Telugu
 c) Malayalam
 d) Kannada
130. Meetei Mayek is considered the origin of the alphabet of which language?
 a) Telugu
 b) Tamil
 c) Manipuri
 d) Kannada
131. Nemichandra's Lilavati is one of the earliest forms of prose written in which language?
 a) Telugu
 b) Tamil
 c) Malayalam
 d) Kannada
132. Sirmauri, Kiunthali, Jaunsari, Chameali, Churahi, Mandeali, Gadi, and Kuluhi are important dialects of which language?
 a) Pahari
 b) Marathi
 c) Hindi
 d) Kannada



133. Ahirani, Manadeshi and Malwani are three of the many dialects of which language?
- a) Pahari
b) Marathi
c) Malayalam
d) Kannada
134. The life of Narasinha Mehta was chronicled and composed as a long narrative ballad by Premananda, widely known as the mahakavi of which language?
- a) Telugu
b) Marathi
c) Malayalam
d) Gujarati
135. Which is the earliest-known script used for writing Sanskrit?
- a) Brahmi script
b) Prakrit
c) Kharoshti
d) Ashta
136. Over 3 lakh people in Mauritius are proficient in which dialect spoken in Bihar?
- a) Maithili
b) Awadhi
c) Bhojpuri
d) Brajhasa
137. Where in India would you find local people speaking in languages like Car, Chowra, Teressa and Bompaka?
- a) Nicobar
b) Diu
c) Daman
d) Goa
138. The earliest surviving kavya literature, titled Buddhacharita and Saundarananda, were written by whom?
- a) Melander
b) Ashvaghosa
c) Ambapali
d) Ajatasatru
139. Which member of the north Dravidian sub-family of languages is spoken by nearly 1.8 million people of the Oraon tribe of the Chhota Nagpur plateau?
- a) Santhali
b) Gond
c) Bhil
d) Kurukh



147. In the late-18th and early-19th centuries, which language was strongly promoted by John Borthwick Gilchrist, who wrote a dictionary in the language?
- a) Urdu
b) Bengali
c) Hindustani
d) Oriya
148. The script of which Indian language is also known as the saraphi (bankers), vaiasai (merchants) or mahajani (traders) script?
- a) Gujarati
b) Marathi
c) Bengali
d) Sindhi
149. Which Indo-Anglican author wrote the travel books, Answered by Flutes and The Open Eyes?
- a) V. S. Naipaul
b) Jhumpa Lahiri
c) Rohinton Mistry
d) Dom Moraes
150. Which award was returned by Khuswant Singh in protest against the seige on the Golden Temple by the Indian Army in 1984?
- a) Padma Bhushan
b) Bharat Ratna
c) Padma Vibushan
d) Gyanpith Award
151. Which author, the director of Zubaan Books, co-founded India's first feminist publishing house, Kali for Women?
- a) Arundhati Roy
b) Urvashi Butalia
c) Shobaa De
d) Meenakshi Lekhi
152. Who is the author of Lucknow: Fire of Grace, a historical and contemporary narrative, covering a time span of more than 250 years, from 1722 till the present?
- a) Amit Mishra
b) Bipin Chandra
c) Amaresh Mishra
d) Romila Thapar
153. Which famous scholar wrote works named Maheshvani and Nachari, on the life of god Shiva?
- a) Bhaskaracharya
b) Adi Shankaracharya
c) Jaidev
d) Vidyapati



154. In which novel by Bibhuti Bhushan Bandopadhyay do we meet the brother sister duo, Apu and Durga?
- a) Devdas
b) Pather Panchali
c) Apur Sansar
d) Parineeta
155. Which Urdu poet was appointed as the Poet Laureate by the last Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah II?
- a) Zauq
b) Baidil
c) Mirza Galib
d) Mirza Ghayaz
156. Which novel by Yann Martel is about Piscine Molitor Patel, the Indian boy from Pondicherry?
- a) Pi Patel
b) Pondi Boy
c) Adrift
d) Life of Pi
157. In 1923, which Russian ballerina partnered Uday Shankar in Krishna and Radha, a performance choreographed by Uday Shankar?
- a) Anna Pavlova
b) Anastasia
c) Anna Ivanovic
d) Annabel
158. Which English author was born in the tiny town of Motihari in the state of Bihar in 1903?
- a) Willam Butler Yeats
b) George Orwell
c) Dominique Lapierre
d) Gerald Durrell
159. Which Jamshedpur-born conservationist and author wrote the best-selling novel, The Bafut Beagles?
- a) George Orwell
b) E.M. Forster
c) Dominique Lapierre
d) Gerald Durrell
160. Which famous author founded City of Joy Aid, a non-profit organization in Kolkata and rural Bengal?
- a) George Orwell
b) E.M. Forster
c) Dominique Lapierre
d) Nirad C. Chauduri



168. Which Indian nationalist writer of Bengal founded the journal called Bangadarshan, modeled on the English journal Spectator?
- a) Rabindranath Tagore b) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
c) Satyendranath Tagore d) Surendranath Banerjee
169. Who was the founder-editor of Krittibas, a seminal poetry magazine that became a platform for a new generation of poets?
- a) Premchand b) Sumitranandan Pant
c) Ramdhari Singh Dinkar d) Sunil Gangopadhyay
170. In which language did Munshi Premchand start his literary career as a freelance writer?
- a) Urdu b) Awadhi
c) Brajghosa d) Punjabi
171. Name the Kannada writer who wrote the epic Shri Ramayana Darshanam?
- a) Girish Karnad b) Kuvempu
c) Kamban d) Tenali Raman
172. Which author wrote the novel Randidangazhi (Two measures of paddy) which focussed on a socially disadvantaged community?
- a) T.S. Pillai b) Dr K.V. Puttapa
c) Malayattoor Ramakrishnan d) Oyyarathu Chandu Menon
173. Which noted south Indian author left his teaching job at Government Victoria College to join the newspaper, Shankar's Weekly in Delhi as a cartoonist and writer of political satire?
- a) T.S. Pillai b) O.V. Vijayan
c) R. K. Laxman d) Bal Keshav Thackeray
174. For his contribution to which language did Jadumani Besra win the Sahitya Akademi Award in 2005?
- a) Oriya b) Assamese
c) Bhojpuri d) Santhali



175. Which Rajasthani poet received the Sahitya Academy Award for his poem Lilatamsa?
- a) Kanhaiyalal Sethia b) Vijaydan Detha
c) Bankidas Asiya d) Narayan Singh Bhati
176. Which poet and critic from Odisha was the president of UNESCO's World Decade for Cultural Development between 1994 to 1996?
- a) Indira Goswami b) Sitakant Mahapatra
c) Nanda Kishore Bal d) Gopabandhu Das
177. Which famous Urdu poet was at birth called Akhthar Husain Rizvi?
- a) Mirza Ghalib b) Zauk
c) Bedil d) Kaifi Azmi
178. Which Assamese female author has been awarded the International Tulsu Award in Miami in the year 1999?
- a) Indira Goswami b) Nalinibala Devi
c) Nilmani Phookan d) Urvashi Bhutalia
179. Who received the Guardian Award for Children's fiction for the novel, The Village by the Sea?
- a) Kiran Desai b) Arundhati Roy
c) Anita Desai d) Shobhaa De
180. Daskathia, a musical instrument made from two pieces of wood producing rhythmic sounds, is played in which Indian state?
- a) Assam b) West Bengal
c) Bihar d) Odisha
181. Folk operas like Chaiawi, Kuchamari Khyals, Maach, Tamayha are native to which Indian state?
- a) Gujarat b) Rajasthan
c) Odisha d) Punjab



182. The mouthpiece or reed of which wind instrument is made from a grass that grows around the edges of a salt lake in Bihar?
- a) Flute
b) Nadaswaram
c) Shehnai
d) Mohor Xingor Pepa
183. What is the name of the buffalo-horn pipe played with Bihu songs and Husori performances?
- a) Shawm
b) Rhaita
c) Algaita
d) Mohor Xingor Pepa
184. Which South Indian musical instrument was also known as the olaga which in Kannada means 'an august assembly'?
- a) Nadaswaram
b) Ghatam
c) Mridangam
d) Veena
185. In the folk tradition of Jammu and Kashmir, which type of songs are in verse, in a metre that is irregular and determined by the modulation of tone, with hand movements indicating the variations in the notes?
- a) Letri
b) Bakhan
c) Siapah
d) Gaan
186. What dance is performed while cutting grass and is hence known as laobour dance? The grass cutters, who can be 10 to 50 in number, start dancing, cutting grass in rhythm.
- a) Kenchi
b) Chann
c) Letri
d) Sopahiya
187. Which famous classical vocalist opted to train in tabla under the tutelage of Pandit Pratapnarayan after a brief introduction into vocal music when very young?
- a) Gangubai Hangal
b) Pandit Jasraj
c) Pandit Bhimsen Joshi
d) Mogubai Kurdikar
188. Kishori Amonkar learnt the art of khayal singing from her mother. Give her name.
- a) Gangubai Hangal
b) M. S. Subbalakshmi
c) Begum Akhtar
d) Mogubai Kurdikar



189. Born to Sardar Amar Singh Dhiman and Sardarni Bachchan Kaur, this musician's first album was named The Unforgettables in 1976. Name the musician.
- a) Jagjit Singh
b) Pandit Jasraj
c) Pandit Bhimsen Joshi
d) Mogubai Kurdikar
190. What name is given to the unique folk narrative style in which Teejan Bai relates tales from the epics?
- a) Gaan
b) Phad
c) Pandavani
d) Jatra
191. In 1968, who became the first woman musician to be honoured with the Sangita Kalanidhi title by the Music Academy in Chennai?
- a) Kishori Amonkar
b) M.S. Subbulakshmi
c) Begum Akhtar
d) Nurjahan
192. Born in Gadag, a village in the Dharwad district of Karnataka, which musical maestro was the leading light of the Kirana gharana?
- a) Pandit Jasraj
b) Pandit Shivkumar Sharma
c) Pandit Hariprasad Chaurasia
d) Pandit Bhimsen Gururaj Joshi
193. D.V. Paluskar is an important musician from which gharana?
- a) Gwalior gharana
b) Kirana gharana
c) Maihar gharana
d) Jaipur gharana
194. Which music festival is held every year in January in Thiruvaiyaru, Tamil Nadu?
- a) Nayam Music Festival
b) Thyagaraja Music Festival
c) Onam Music Festival
d) Sangam Music Festival
195. Which is the sole musical instrument traditionally played by the Bauls of Bengal.
- a) Veena
b) Sitar
c) Ektara
d) Nadaswaram



196. Which legendary classical singer of the Patiala gharana left numerous compositions under the pen name, Sabrang?
- a) Pandit Bhimsen Joshi b) Pandit Jasraj
c) Ustad Bade Ghulam Ali Khan d) Ustad Zakir Hussain
197. Name the illustrious son of Padma Bhushan awardee Hafiz Ali Khan.
- a) Ustad Amjad Ali Khan b) Ustad Bismillah Khan
c) Ustad Bade Ghulam Ali Khan d) Ustad Zakir Hussain
198. Which musician was born in Dumraon, Bihar and was initially named Qamaruddin? He got his current name after his grandfather's reaction on seeing him the first time.
- a) Ustad Amjad Ali Khan b) Ustad Bismillah Khan
c) Pandit Bhimsen Joshi d) Ustad Zakir Hussain
199. Give the name of the dance, traditionally performed during Navratri and is derived from the Sanskrit word denoting 'womb'?
- a) Ghoomar b) Cheraw
c) Bagurumba d) Garba
200. Which Allahabad born musician was born to a wrestler father and so went to the akhada in his younger days only to please his father?
- a) Hari Prasad Chaurasia b) Ustad Bismillah Khan
c) Pandit Bhimsen Joshi d) Ustad Zakir Hussain

ANSWERS

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Chau | 2. Nautanki |
| 3. Tamasha | 4. Kuchipudi |
| 5. Jatra | 6. Ghoomar |
| 7. Parvati | 8. Vishwanatha Temple |
| 9. Bihu | 10. Ponnani |
| 11. Giddha | 12. Odissi |
| 13. Mohiniyattam | 14. Rukmini Devi |
| 15. Kathakali | 16. Tamil Nadu |
| 17. Jayadeva | 18. Kerala |



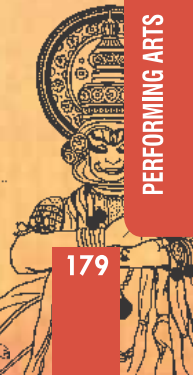
- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 19. Bharatnatyam | 20. Yaoshang |
| 21. Bhangra | 22. Warli |
| 23. Jammu and Kashmir | 24. Ustad Rashid Khan |
| 25. Wajid Ali Shah | 26. Kharoshti |
| 27. Birbal | 28. Dinabandhu Mitra |
| 29. Sangam | 30. Sattriya |
| 31. Amrita Pritam | 32. Abul Fazal |
| 33. Megasthenes | 34. Naini central Jail |
| 35. Mridangam | 36. Tansen |
| 37. Amir Khusrau | 38. Dhrupad |
| 39. Kalidasa | 40. Mizoram |
| 41. Ravana | 42. Pandavani |
| 43. Meghaduta | 44. Awadhi |
| 45. Nadaswaram | 46. Oriya |
| 47. Arunachal Pradesh | 48. Krishna |
| 49. Dollu Kunitha | 50. Marathi |
| 51. Mahadevi Verma | 52. Tabla |
| 53. Swathi Thirunal | 54. Veena |
| 55. Natya Shastra | 56. Buddhaghosha |
| 57. Rajgir | 58. Panchasiddhantika |
| 59. Arthashastra | 60. Narsi Mehta |
| 61. Mahasweta Devi | 62. Sumitranandan Pant |
| 63. Govardhanram Tripathi | 64. Pattachitra |
| 65. Bidar | 66. Kalamkari |
| 67. Malik Muhammad Jayasi | 68. Premchand |
| 69. Tabla | 70. Mridangam |
| 71. Panch muka vadyam | 72. Tyagaraja |
| 73. Ustad Bismillah Khan | 74. M.S. Subbulakshmi |
| 75. Dhrupad | 76. Pandit Hariprasad Chaurasia |
| 77. Santoor | 78. Devaki Nandan Khatri |
| 79. Kirana | 80. Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Library |



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|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 81. Shah Jahan | 82. Amjad Ali Khan |
| 83. Panchavadyam | 84. Narharidas |
| 85. Brajbhasha | 86. Fa Hien |
| 87. Lavani | 88. Sarod |
| 89. Papier Mache | 90. Phad |
| 91. Kamayani Express | 92. Kishangarh |
| 93. Kazi Nazrul Islam | 94. Pichhwai |
| 95. Syed Ahmad Khan | 96. Persian |
| 97. Krishnadevaraya | 98. Sarojini Naidu |
| 99. Pahari | 100. West Bengal |
| 101. Company Painting | 102. Jackfruit |
| 103. Amrita Sher-Gil | 104. Nandalal Bose |
| 105. M.F.Hussain | 106. Sayyid Ali and Abdus Samad |
| 107. Shadanga | 108. Kalighat Phat |
| 109. Rabab | 110. Vishnu |
| 111. Bharat Mata | 112. Tanjore |
| 113. Madhubani painting | 114. Benode Bihari Mukherjee |
| 115. Mola Ram | 116. Kangra |
| 117. Jahangir | 118. Tarif-i Husain Shahi |
| 119. Rabindranath Tagore | 120. Gaganendranath Tagore |
| 121. Santoor | 122. Bharatnatyam |
| 123. Kasuti | 124. Benarasi Sarees |
| 125. Tamil Nadu | 126. Niyamat Nama |
| 127. Sughra Rababi | 128. G. Sankara Kurup |
| 129. Telugu | 130. Manipuri |
| 131. Kannada | 132. Pahari |
| 133. Marathi | 134. Gujarati |
| 135. Brahmi script | 136. Bhojpuri |
| 137. Nicobar | 138. Ashvaghosa |
| 139. Kurukh | 140. Bengali |
| 141. Sindhi | 142. Tamil |



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|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 143. Konkani | 144. Gurmukhi |
| 145. Malayalam | 146. Assamese |
| 147. Hindustani | 148. Gujarati |
| 149. Dom Moraes | 150. Padma Bhushan |
| 151. Urvashi Butalia | 152. Amaresh Mishra |
| 153. Vidyapati | 154. Pather Panchali |
| 155. Mirza Galib | 156. Life of Pi |
| 157. Anna Pavlova | 158. George Orwell |
| 159. Gerald Durrell | 160. Dominique Lapierre |
| 161. Charles Wilkins | 162. E.M. Forster |
| 163. Nirad C. Chaudhuri | 164. Nirmal Verma |
| 165. Dogri | 166. Iyaringam |
| 167. Vidyapati | 168. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee |
| 169. Sunil Gangopadhyay | 170. Urdu |
| 171. Kuvempu | 172. T.S. Pillai |
| 173. O.V. Vijayan | 174. Santhali |
| 175. Kanhaiyalal Sethia | 176. Sitakant Mahapatra |
| 177. Kaifi Azmi | 178. Indira Goswami |
| 179. Anita Desai | 180. Odisha |
| 181. Rajasthan | 182. Shehnai |
| 183. Mohor Xingor Pepa | 184. Nadaswaram |
| 185. Bakhari | 186. Letri |
| 187. Pandit Jasraj | 188. Mogubai Kurdikar |
| 189. Jagjit Singh | 190. Pandavani |
| 191. M.S. Subbulakshmi | 192. Pandit Bhimsen Gururaj Joshi |
| 193. Gwalior gharana | 194. Thyagaraja Music Festival |
| 195. Ektara | 196. Ustad Bade Ghulam Ali Khan |
| 197. Ustad Amjad Ali Khan | 198. Ustad Bismillah Khan |
| 199. Garba | 200. Hari Prasad Chaurasia |



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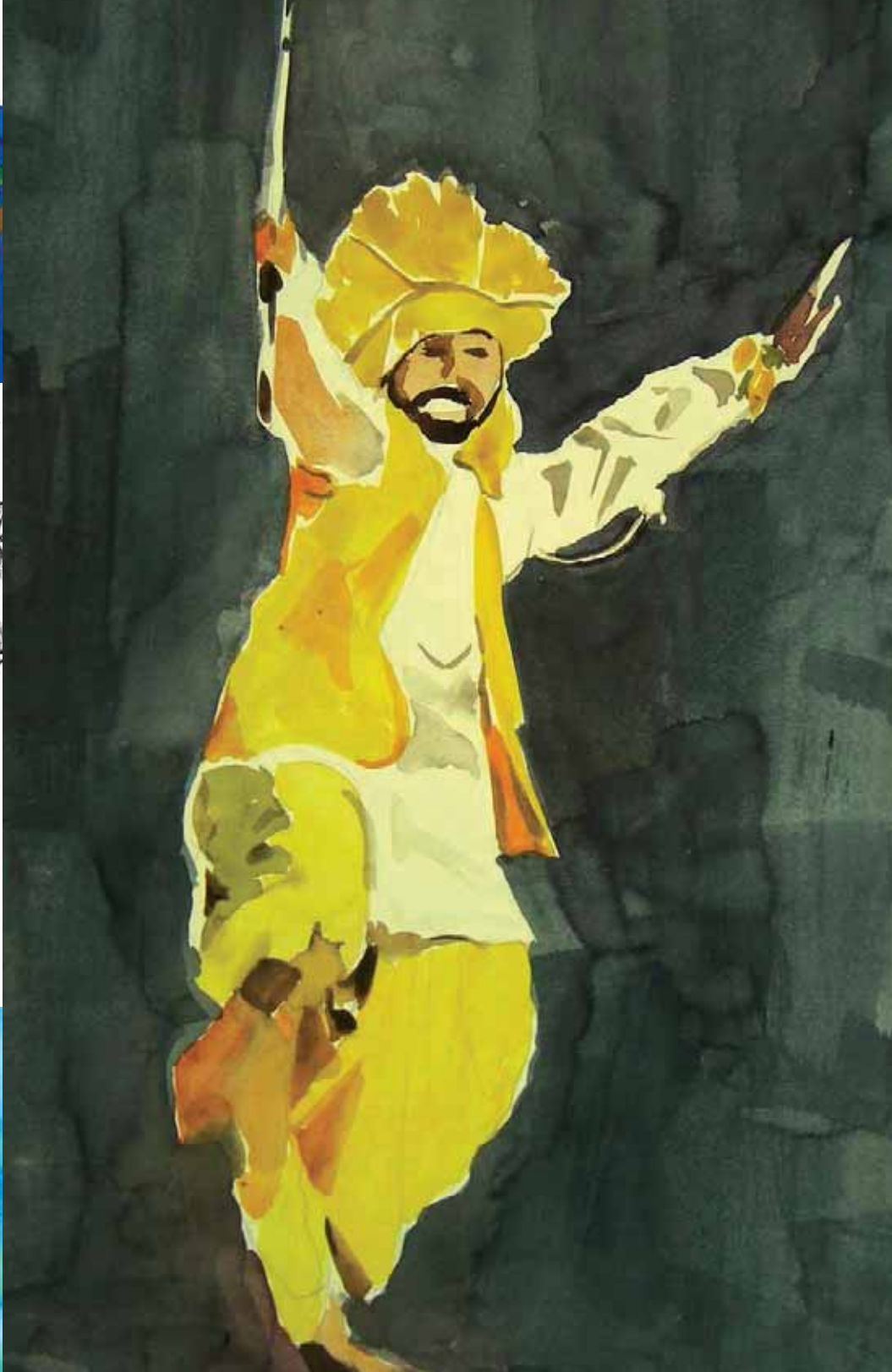
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Heritage Oath

I am proud of the rich culture and heritage of India.

I will respect all monuments which are a part of my country's heritage.

I will not scribble, deface or encroach upon any monument.

I pledge to render all possible help to conserve and preserve our heritage.

I along with my school mates will endeavor to save and protect the heritage





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“ Built in the beginning of the 13th century, which complex of structures comprises the Alai Darwaza Gate (1311), the Alai Minar and the Qubbat-ul-Islam Mosque (the earliest existing mosque in India)?

- a) Qutub Minar Complex
- b) Fatehpur Sikri
- c) Siri
- d) Daulatabad ”



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