

INDIAN ART & CULTURE

TYPE-I

- In which of the following dialects Kabir wrote ?
(1) Avadhi (2) Bhojpuri
(3) Brijbhasa (4) Maithili
(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. year 1997)
- Where is "Pushkar Fair" held ?
(1) Jodhpur (2) Ajmer
(3) Jaipur (4) Udaipur
(SSC Combined Graduate Level
Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002
(First Sitting))
- Which of the following is called the storehouse of world-art collections ?
(1) National Archives of India
(2) National Museum
(3) National Modern Art Gallery
(4) Salarjung Museum
(SSC Combined Graduate Level
Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002
(Middle Zone) and SSC CPO
Sub-Inspector Exam. 12.01.2003)
- Who introduced the famous Persian Festival of Nauroz ?
(1) Alauddin Khalji
(2) Iltutmish
(3) Firoz Tughlaq
(4) Balban
(SSC CPO Sub-Inspector
Exam. 03.09.2006)
- Which of the following is a famous Assamese festival ?
(1) Makar Sakranti
(2) Yugadi
(3) Onam
(4) Rongali Bihu
(FCI Assistant Grade-III
Exam. 5.02.2012 (Paper-1))
- Which language is spoken by the people of Lakshadweep?
(1) Malayalam (2) Kannada
(3) Tamil (4) Telugu
(SSC Combined Matric Level (PRE)
Exam. 12.05.2002 (IInd Sitting))
- In which State is the religious festival 'Ganesh Chaturthi' Celebrated with gusto ?
(1) Rajasthan
(2) Gujarat
(3) Maharashtra
(4) Madhya Pradesh
(SSC Combined Matric Level (PRE)
Exam. 30.07.2006 (IInd Sitting)
(Central Zone))

- Which of the following language has been given the status of classical language by Central Government?
(1) Gujarati (2) Tamil
(3) Marathi (4) Malayalam
(SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D')
Exam. 09.01.2011)
- 'Rath Yatra' at Puri is celebrated in honour of
(1) Lord Rama
(2) Lord Shiva
(3) Lord Jagannath
(4) Lord Vishnu
(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry
Operator & LCD Exam. 04.12.2011 (1st
Sitting (East Zone))
- The most popular festival in Tamil Nadu is :
(1) Gudipadwa (2) Onam
(3) Bihu (4) Pongal
(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry
Operator & LDC Exam. 21.10.2012
(2nd Sitting))
- Papeti is the festival of
(1) Parsis (2) Jains
(3) Sikhs (4) Buddhists
(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam.
17.03.2013, Kolkata Region)
- Which among the following city was given as guru dakshina by Pandavas to Guru Dronacharya?
(1) Rawalpindi (2) Nainital
(3) Hastinapur (4) Gurgaon
(SSC CAPFs (CPO) SI & ASI, Delhi
Police SI Exam. 05.06.2016 (1st Sitting))
- Jalikattu is associated with which Indian festival?
(1) Onam (2) Pongal
(3) Bihu (4) Hornbill
(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam.
01.09.2016 (2nd Sitting))

TYPE-II

- Who amongst the following is renowned in the field of painting?
(1) Parveen Sultana
(2) Prof. T.N. Krishnan
(3) Ram Kinkar
(4) Raja Ravi Varma
(SSC Combined Graduate Level
Prelim Exam. 27.02.2000
(First Sitting))

- Le Corbusier, the architect of Chandigarh was a national of
(1) The Netherlands
(2) Portugal
(3) U.K.
(4) France
(SSC Section Officer (Audit)
Exam. 09.09.2001)
- In which field of Art Jamini Roy make his name ?
(1) Sculpture (2) Music
(3) Painting (4) Drama
(SSC Combined Graduate Level
Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002
(First Sitting))
- Where is the Swami Narayan temple, Akshar-dham located ?
(1) Dwaraka, Gujarat
(2) Puri, Orissa
(3) Mathura, Uttar Pradesh
(4) Gandhinagar, Gujarat
(SSC CPO Sub-Inspector
Exam. 12.01.2003)
- What do the paintings of Ajanta depict?
(1) Ramayana (2) Mahabharata
(3) Jatakas (4) Panchatantra
(SSC Combined Graduate Level
Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003
(Second Sitting))
- Where did the miniature paintings of Indian heritage develop?
(1) Guler (2) Mewar
(3) Bundi (4) Kishengarh
(SSC CPO Sub-Inspector
Exam. 07.09.2003)
- In which State is the folk painting 'Madhubani' popular ?
(1) West Bengal (2) Orissa
(3) Bihar (4) Assam
(SSC Combined Graduate Level
Prelim Exam. 08.02.2004
(First Sitting))
- Who was the painter of the famous painting called - 'Bharatmata' ?
(1) Gaganendranath Tagore
(2) Abanindranath Tagore
(3) Nandalal Bose
(4) Jamini Roy
(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC
Exam. 16.11.2014)

9. The Gandhara Art flourished during the period of
 (1) Guptas (2) Mauryas
 (3) Satavahanas (4) Kushans
 (SSC CPO Sub- Inspector Exam. 05.09.2004)
10. Match the Artistes and their Art form.
Artiste
 A. Amrita Shergill
 B. T. Swaminathan Pillai
 C. Kalamandalam Krishnan Nair
 D. Padmasubramaniam
Art Form
 1. Flute
 2. Kathakali
 3. Painting
 4. Bharathanatyam
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
 (1) 3 1 2 4
 (2) 2 3 1 4
 (3) 4 2 3 1
 (4) 1 4 2 3
 (SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 05.12.2004)
11. Who was the pioneer of the Bengal School of Art ?
 (1) Nandlal Bose
 (2) B.C. Sanyal
 (3) Jamini Roy
 (4) Abanindranath Tagore
 (SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam. 26.05.2005)
12. Rajasthani and Pahari schools of art forms are famous for
 (1) Music (2) Dance
 (3) Sculpture (4) Painting
 (SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 25.09.2005)
13. Who painted the master piece "Hamsa Damayanti" ?
 (1) Anjolie Ela Menon
 (2) Abanindranath Tagore
 (3) Amrita Shergill
 (4) Raja Ravi Varma
 (SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 10.12.2006)
14. Jamini Roy distinguished himself in the field of
 (1) Badminton (2) Painting
 (3) Theatre (4) Sculpture
 (SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam. 16.12.2007)
15. Which of the following places of Sikh religion heritage is not in India?
 (1) Nanded
 (2) Keshgarh Saheb
 (3) Paonta Saheb
 (4) Nankana Saheb
 (SSC Combined Matric Level (PRE) Exam. 24.10.1999 (1st Sitting))
16. Who amidst the following is renowned in the field of sculpture?
 (1) Manjit Bawa
 (2) Saroja Vaidyanathan
 (3) Ram Kinkar
 (4) Raja Ravi Varma
 (SSC Combined Matric Level (PRE) Exam. 21.05.2000 (1st Sitting) (Riapur, Madhya Pradesh))
17. Who, amidst the following is a distinguished painter?
 (1) Amrita Shergill
 (2) N. Rajam
 (3) Kamala Dasgupta
 (4) U. Srinivas
 (SSC Combined Matric Level (PRE) Exam. 21.05.2000 (1st Sitting) (Middle Zone))
18. What is the field in which Pradosh Dasgupta distinguished himself ?
 (1) Sculpture
 (2) Painting
 (3) Instrumental music
 (4) Hindustanic music (vocal)
 (SSC Combined Matric Level (PRE) Exam. 30.07.2006 (1st Sitting) (East Zone))
19. Raja Ravi Verma of Kerala was a distinguished
 (1) dancer (2) painter
 (3) poet (4) singer
 (SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 10.03.2013, 1st Sitting : Patna and SSC Combined Matric Level (PRE) Exam. 05.05.2002 (1st Sitting) (Eastern Zone, Guwahati))
20. A semi-circular structure with a dome shape roof erected over the sacred relics of Buddha is known as
 (1) Stupas (2) Edicts
 (3) Pillars (4) Monoliths
 (SSC Multi-Tasking Staff (Patna) Exam. 16.02.2014)
21. The birth place of an iconic personality, Amrita Sher-Gil, is
 (1) Hungary (2) India
 (3) Austria (4) Poland
 (SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014, IIInd Sitting TF No. 545 QP 6)
22. 'Madhubani', a style of folk paintings is popular in which of the following states in India ?
 (1) Bihar
 (2) Madhya Pradesh
 (3) Uttar Pradesh
 (4) West Bengal
 (SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam. 15.11.2015 (1st Sitting) TF No. 6636838)
23. The Lalita Kala Akademi is devoted to the promotion of :
 (1) Fine Arts
 (2) Literature
 (3) Music
 (4) Dance and Drama
 (SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam. 15.11.2015 (IIInd Sitting) TF No. 7203752)
24. Kalarippayatt is the martial art of State of
 (1) Madhya Pradesh
 (2) Mizoram (3) Nagaland
 (4) Kerala
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 09.09.2016 (1st Sitting))
25. The famous Dilwara temples of Mount Abu are a sacred pilgrimage place for the
 (1) Buddhists (2) Jains
 (3) Sikhs (4) Parsis
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 01.09.2016 (1st Sitting))
26. Which monument is known as "The National Monument of India"?
 (1) India Gate
 (2) Gateway of India
 (3) Raj Ghat (4) Red fort
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 02.09.2016 (1st Sitting))
27. Sun temple is situated in which of the following states?
 (1) Odisha (2) Gujarat
 (3) Karnataka
 (4) Tamil Nadu
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 02.09.2016 (2nd Sitting))
28. Which of the following is not correctly matched?
 (1) The Mahakaal temple Ujjain
 (2) Sringeri Matha Chikkman-galur district
 (3) The Sun Temple Konark
 (4) Jain temples Khajuraho
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 08.09.2016 (IIIrd Sitting))
29. Kalamkari painting refers to
 (1) A hand painted cotton textile in South India
 (2) A handmade drawing on bamboo handicrafts in North-East India
 (3) A block painted woollen cloth in Western Himalayan region of India
 (4) A hand painted decorative silk cloth in North Western India
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 10.09.2016 (IIIrd Sitting))

30. Raja Ravi Varma was a great painter of which of the following ?

- (1) Bengal (2) Bihar
(3) Punjab (4) Kerala

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 08.09.2016 (IInd Sitting))

31. Who among the following is a famous Indian painter ?

- (1) Balamuralikrishna
(2) Yaminni Krishnamurthy
(3) M.F. Hussain
(4) Ravi Shankar

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 30.04.2017 1st Sitting)

32. The Ranganatha Temple is situated at

- (1) Kanchipuram (2) Tirupati
(3) Chennai (4) Srirangam

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 30.04.2017 1st Sitting)

TYPE-III

1. In which of the following styles of dance the story/theme is always taken from Mahabharata and Ramayana ?

- (1) Odissi
(2) Bharatnatyam
(3) Kuchipudi
(4) Mohiniattam

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. year 1997)

2. Which among the following is the popular dance form of Maharashtra's musical theatre ?

- (1) Lavini (2) Nautanki
(3) Tamasha (4) Gatha

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. year 1997)

3. In which of the following we find difference in the sounds made by sitar and veena ?

- (1) pitch
(2) quality
(3) Both (1) and (2)
(4) None of these

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. year 1997)

4. What is "Vishva Mohini"?

- (1) Name for India's Beauty Queen
(2) The title given to Lata Mangeshkar for her contribution to music
(3) An Indian ship
(4) A famous book on Indian dances

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Prelim Exam. 04.07.1999 (First Sitting))

5. Who amongst the following is renowned in Hindustani classical music (vocal)?

- (1) Shovana Narayan
(2) M. S. Subbalakshmi
(3) Pt. Jasraj
(4) M. S. Gopalakrishnan

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Prelim Exam. 27.02.2000 (Second Sitting))

6. Who among the following is not known for popularising 'Thumri' form of Indian music ?

- (1) Tansen
(2) Amir Khusaro
(3) Nawab Wajid Ali Shah
(4) Siddheshwari Devi

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Prelim Exam. 24.02.2002 (Middle Zone))

7. Which of the following is not a stringed instrument ?

- (1) Guitar (2) Sitar
(3) Trumpet (4) Violin

(SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam. 12.01.2003)

8. 'Kuchipudi' dance originated in

- (1) Andhra Pradesh
(2) Karnataka
(3) Punjab
(4) Rajasthan

(SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam. 12.01.2003)

9. Match the artists with their art form.

- | Artist | Art form |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) Jatin Das | 1. Sitar |
| (b) Parveen Sultana | 2. Painting |
| (c) Pradosh Dasgupta | 3. Hindustani music (Vocal) |
| (d) Ustad Vilayat Khan | 4. Sculpture |

- | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (2) 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (3) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (4) 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (First Sitting))

10. Who among the following music composers was deaf ?

- (1) Beethoven LV.
(2) Bach J.S.
(3) Richard Strauss
(4) Johannes Brahms

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (First Sitting))

11. Who is considered the father of Sahatara (Sitar) ?

- (1) Mian Tansen
(2) Baiju Bawara
(3) Amir Khusro
(4) Bade Ghulam Ali Khan

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (First Sitting))

12. Match the artists with their art-form :

- | Artist | Art-form |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Pannalal Ghosh | 1. Painting |
| b. Pt. Bhimsen Joshi | 2. Carnatic music (vocal) |
| c. Anjolie Ela Mani Iyer | 3. Flute Menon |
| d. Madurai Mani Iyer | 4. Hindustani music (vocal) |
- | | a | b | c | d |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| (2) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (3) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (4) | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Prelim Exam. 11.05.2003 (Second Sitting))

13. Match the artists and their art-form :

- | Artists | Artform |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Ustad Allaaddin Khan | (1) Bharat-Natyam |
| (b) Hema Malini | (2) Sarod |
| (c) Birju Maharaj | (3) Santoor |
| (d) Pt. Shiv Kumar Sharma | (4) Kathaka dance |

- | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| (2) 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| (3) 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| (4) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |

(SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam. 07.09.2003)

14. Which is the first colour movie produced in India ?

- (1) Madhumati
(2) Mughal-e-Azam
(3) Aan
(4) Do Bigha Zameen

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 16.11.2003)

15. Which is the major area where "Garba" dance form is common?

- (1) Maharashtra
(2) Gujarat
(3) Rajasthan
(4) Punjab

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 16.11.2003)

16. All India Radio, started its operation with its original name, Indian Broadcasting Company in :

- (1) 1927 (2) 1932
(3) 1936 (4) 1947

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 14.12.2003)

17. Which in the following is a stringed instrument ?

- (1) Mridangam (2) Tabla
(3) Shehnai (4) Santoor

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Prelim Exam. 08.02.2004

(First Sitting)

18. Which has been the field of activity of Pt. Bhimsen Joshi ?

- (1) Literature
(2) Classical music (Vocal)
(3) Education (4) Journalism

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Prelim Exam. 08.02.2004

(Second Sitting)

19. Where did the dance form "Mohini Attam" develop ?

- (1) Manipur (2) Kerala
(3) Karnataka (4) Tamil Nadu

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Prelim Exam. 08.02.2004

(Second Sitting)

20. Which among the following is a martial dance ?

- (1) Kathakali
(2) Bamboo dance of Meghalaya
(3) Chhau of Mayurbhanj
(4) Bhangra of Punjab

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Prelim Exam. 08.02.2004

(Second Sitting)

21. Guru Kelucharan Mohapatra was a maestro of which of the following dance forms ?

- (1) Kathak (2) Odissi
(3) Kuchipudi (4) Bharatnatyam

(SSC CPO Sub- Inspector

Exam. 05.09.2004)

22. Match the artists and their art-form.

Artist

- A. Sanjukta Panigrahi
B. M. Gopala Krishna Iyer
C. Pt. Ravi Shankar
D. Palghat Mani Iyer

Artform

1. Sitar
2. Mridangam
3. Violin
4. Odissi dance

	A	B	C	D
(1)	3	2	4	1
(2)	4	3	1	2
(3)	2	4	3	1
(4)	1	3	2	4

(SSC CPO Sub- Inspector

Exam. 05.09.2004)

23. Which was the first talkie feature film of India ?

- (1) Raja Harishchandra
(2) Alam Ara
(3) Duniya na Mane
(4) Aadami

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 05.12.2004)

24. Yamini Krishna Murthy is famous for which style of dancing ?

- (1) Manipuri (2) Garba
(3) Bharatanatyam (4) Kathak

(SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam. 26.05.2005)

25. Who amongst the following is renowned in Hindustani Classical Music (vocal) ?

- (1) Shovana Narayan
(2) M.S. Subbalakshmi
(3) Pt. Jasraj
(4) M.S. Gopalakrishnan

(SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam. 26.05.2005)

26. Which of the following places is well-known for the embroidery form of "Chikankari" ?

- (1) Hyderabad (2) Jaipur
(3) Bhopal (4) Lucknow

(SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam. 26.05.2005)

27. Match the following :

Folk form

- A. Heer song
B. Bhatiali song
C. Garba dance
D. Raas dance

States where popular

1. Bengal 2. Punjab
3. U.P. 4. Gujarat

	A	B	C	D
(1)	1	2	3	4
(2)	1	3	2	4
(3)	2	1	4	3
(4)	2	3	4	1

(SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam. 26.05.2005)

28. Who amongst the following is renowned in the field of painting ?

- (1) Parveen Sultana
(2) Prof. T.N. Krishnan
(3) Ram Kinkar
(4) Raja Ravi Varma

(SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam. 26.05.2005)

29. Which is the most ancient musical instrument of India ?

- (1) Flute (2) Tabla
(3) Veena (4) Sitar

(SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam. 26.05.2005)

30. Who out of the following was not a great master of Carnatic music?

- (1) Swathi Thirunaal
(2) Vishnu Digambar Paluskar
(3) Muthuswami Dikshitar
(4) Shyama Shastri

(SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam. 26.05.2005)

31. Who among the following danseuses is not an exponent of the Odissi style of dance ?

- (1) Sanjukta Panigrahi
(2) Padma Subrahmanyam
(3) Sonal Mansingh
(4) Madhavi Mudgal

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 05.06.2005)

32. Which of the following is a wind musical instrument ?

- (1) Sarod (2) Nadaswaram
(3) Tabla (4) Santoor

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 25.09.2005)

33. In which of the following dance forms Birju Maharaj attained prominence ?

- (1) Bharatnatyam (2) Kuchipudi
(3) Kathak (4) Odissi

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 25.09.2005)

34. Mallika Sarabhai is associated with which of the followings ?

- (1) Classical music
(2) Classical dance
(3) Social service
(4) Protection of environment

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005

(Second Sitting)

35. Who is believed to have created the ragga 'Miyan Ki Malhar' ?

- (1) Tansen
(2) Baiju Bawra
(3) Amir Khusro
(4) Swami Haridas

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005

(Second Sitting)

36. With which musical instrument is Hari Prasad Chaurasia associated ?

- (1) Flute (2) Sarod
(3) Sitar (4) Veena

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Prelim Exam. 13.11.2005

(Second Sitting)

37. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the code given below the Lists :

List-I (Musician)

- a. Asad Ali Khan
b. Mallikarjun

- c. Vismillah Khan
d. T. N. Krishnan

List-II (Excellence in)

1. Shahnai 2. Violin
3. Classical music 4. Vina

Code :

	a	b	c	d
(1)	2	4	3	1
(2)	4	3	1	2
(3)	3	4	2	1
(2)	1	2	3	4

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise Exam. 12.11.2006)

- 38.** How many strings are on a Sarod?

- (1) 7 (2) 19
(3) 5 (4) 4

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 25.11.2007)

- 39.** Which of the following pairs is incorrect ?

- (1) Amirkhushro – Sarod
(2) Bhim Sen Joshi – Vocal music
(3) Utpal Dutt – Films
(4) Shambhu Maharaj – Kathak

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Prelim Exam. 27.07.2008 (First Sitting)

- 40.** Amjad Ali Khan is a maestro with which instrument ?

- (1) Violin (2) Sitar
(3) Sarod (4) Sarangi

(SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 14.12.2008)

- 41.** The 'National School of Drama' is situated in which of the following cities ?

- (1) Mumbai (2) New Delhi
(3) Bhopal (4) Kolkata

(SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam. 06.09.2009)

- 42.** With which state is the folk dance 'Garba' associated ?

- (1) Rajasthan
(2) Gujarat
(3) Andhra Pradesh
(4) Himachal Pradesh

(SSC SAS Exam. 26.06.2010 (Paper-1) and SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 29.03.2009)

- 43.** Which of the following pairs is incorrect ?

- (1) Pannalal Ghosh – Flute
(2) Guru Gopi Krishna – Kathak
(3) Nikhil Banerjee – Santoor
(4) Nandlal Bose – Painting

(SSC CISF ASI Exam. 29.08.2010 (Paper-1)

- 44.** Which of the following folk dances is associated with Rajasthan?

- (1) Rauf (2) Jhora
(3) Veedhi (4) Suisini

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.06.2011 (First Sitting)

- 45.** Which of the following folk/tribal dances is associated with Karnataka?

- (1) Yakshagana (2) Veedhi
(3) Jatra (4) Jhora

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 19.06.2011 (Second Sitting)

- 46.** Which of the following folk/tribal dances is associated with Uttar Pradesh?

- (1) Veedhi (2) Thora
(3) Tamasha (4) Rauf

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 26.06.2011 (First Sitting)

- 47.** Which of the following folk dances is associated with Jammu and Kashmir ?

- (1) Jhora (2) Veedhi
(3) Rauf (4) Suisini

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 26.06.2011 (Second Sitting)

- 48.** Kuchipudi is a dance-drama associated with the State of –

- (1) Assam (2) Andhra Pradesh
(3) Orissa (4) Manipur

(SSC CPO(SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer) Exam. 28.08.2011 (Paper-1) and SSC Combined Matric Level (PRE) Exam. 21.05.2000 (1st Sitting) (East Zone)

- 49.** Of which of the following States is Nautanki, a folk dance?

- (1) Haryana (2) Uttar Pradesh
(3) Rajasthan (4) Gujarat

(FCI Assistant Grade-II Exam. 22.01.2012 (Paper-1)

- 50.** Guru Gopinath was an exponent of

- (1) Kathak (2) Kathakali
(3) Kuchipudi (4) Bharatnatyam

(FCI Assistant Grade-II Exam. 22.01.2012 (Paper-1)

- 51.** Of which of the following States of India is Kuchipudi a dance-drama?

- (1) Orissa (2) Andhra Pradesh
(3) Kerala (4) Tamil Nadu

(FCI Assistant Grade-II Exam. 22.01.2012 (Paper-1)

- 52.** With which of the following was Satyajit Ray associated?

- (1) Classical dance
(2) Journalism
(3) Classical music
(4) Direction of films

(FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 5.02.2012 (Paper-1)

- 53.** 'Tabal Chongli' is a form of folk dance associated with the State of :

- (1) West Bengal
(2) Assam
(3) Andhra Pradesh
(4) Maharashtra

(FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 05.02.2012 (Paper-1)

- 54.** Who, among the following, is a distinguished Odissi dancer?

- (1) Sonal Mansingh
(2) Sanyukta Panigrahi
(3) Shovana Narayan
(4) Hema Malini

(SSC Combined Matric Level (PRE) Exam. 21.05.2000 (1st Sitting) (East Zone)

- 55.** Which is the instrument of music in which Ustad Amjad Ali Khan has distinguished himself?

- (1) Sarod (2) Violin
(3) Sitar (4) Shehnai

(SSC Combined Matric Level (PRE) Exam. Held on : 21.05.2000 (1st Sitting) (East Zone)

- 56.** Who amidst the following is a distinguished Tabla player?

- (1) Alla Rakha
(2) Ustad Fatyaz Khan
(3) V.G. Jog
(4) Amjad Ali Khan

(SSC Combined Matric Level (PRE) Exam. 21.05.2000 (1st Sitting) (Riapur, Madhya Pradesh)

- 57.** Which is the field in which Ustad Bismillah Khan has distinguished himself?

- (1) Sitar (2) Guitar
(3) Shenai
(4) Hindustani (Classical-Vocal)

(SSC Combined Matric Level (PRE) Exam. 21.05.2000 (1st Sitting) (Middle Zone) and SSC Data Entry Operator Exam. 31.08.2008)

- 58.** Padma Subramaniam is an exponent of classical dance

- (1) Kuchipudi
(2) Odissi
(3) Bharata Natyam
(4) Mainpuri

(SSC Combined Matric Level (PRE) Exam. 13.05.2001 (1st Sitting)

59. Which one among the following is least like the others?

- (1) Kathakali (2) Bhangra
(3) Kuchipudi
(4) Bharat Natyam

(SSC Combined Matric Level (PRE)
Exam. 13.05.2001 (IInd Sitting))

60. Pt. Shivkumar Sharma is an exponent of

- (1) Tabla (2) Sarod
(3) Violin (4) Santoor

(SSC Combined Matric Level (PRE)
Exam. 05.05.2002 (1st Sitting)
(Eastern Zone, Guwahati))

61. Where do the striptease artists work ?

- (1) Cabarets (2) Films
(3) Circus (4) Plays

(SSC Combined Matric Level (PRE)
Exam. Held on : 05.05.2002 (IInd Sitting
(Eastern Zone, Guwahati))

62. Which from the following is a "Classical dance form ?"

- (1) Bhangra (2) Bharatanatyam
(3) Chhau (4) Wangla

(SSC Combined Matric Level (PRE)
Exam. 30.07.2006 (1st Sitting)
(East Zone))

63. What is the creative art in which Sonal Mansingh distinguished ?

- (1) Dance
(2) Vocal music (Hindustani)
(3) Painting
(4) Instrumental music

(SSC Combined Matric Level (PRE)
Exam. 30.07.2006 (IInd Sitting)
(Central Zone))

64. Which from the following is a 'classical dance' form ?

- (1) Kalaripayattu (2) Chhobia
(3) Bhawai (4) Kathakali

(SSC Combined Matric Level (PRE)
Exam. 30.07.2006 (IInd Sitting)
(Central Zone))

65. Which one of the following is **not** a form of Carnatic music ?

- (1) Kriti (2) Thillana
(3) Slokam (4) Tappa

(SSC Combined Matric Level (PRE)
Exam. 30.03.2008 (1st Sitting))

66. The first talkie film in India was

- (1) Raja Harishchandra
(2) Alam Ara
(3) Chandidas
(4) Jhansi Ki Rani

(SSC Data Entry Operator
Exam. 31.08.2008)

67. Odissi classical dance originated in :

- (1) Orissa (2) Andhra Pradesh
(3) Rajasthan (4) Gujarat

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical)
Staff Exam. 27.02.2011)

68. The dance Kathakali is associated with the State of

- (1) Andhra Pradesh
(2) Kerala
(3) Tamil Nadu
(4) Orissa

(SSC CISF Constable (GD)
Exam. 05.06.2011 and SSC Multi-
Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff
Exam. 20.02.2011)

69. Who of the following is a famous Tabla player ?

- (1) Zakir Hussain
(2) Vikku Vinayakram
(3) Pt. V.G. Jog
(4) Palghat Mani Iyer

(SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D'
Exam. 16.10.2011)

70. 'Giddha' is a form of dance associated with the state of :

- (1) Punjab
(2) Himachal Pradesh
(3) Haryana
(4) Rajasthan

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry
Operator & LCD Exam. 04.12.2011
(1st Sitting) (North Zone) and SSC
Combined Matric Level (PRE)
Exam. 30.07.2006 (1st Sitting)
(East Zone))

71. Bihu is a festival that is observed in :

- (1) West Bengal (2) Maharashtra
(3) Assam (4) Tamil Nadu

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry
Operator & LCD Exam. 04.12.2011 (IInd
Sitting (North Zone))

72. Match the following:

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| a. Bharata- | 1. Orissa |
| natyam | |
| b. Kuchipudi | 2. Kerala |
| c. Kathakali | 3. Andhra Pradesh |
| d. Odissi | 4. Tamil Nadu |

- | | | | |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (1) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (2) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (3) 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (4) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry
Operator & LCD Exam. 04.12.2011 (IInd
Sitting (East Zone))

73. What is the name of the famous folk drama of Bhils?

- (1) Gavari (2) Swang
(3) Tamasha (4) Rammat

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam.
10.03.2013, 1st Sitting : Patna)

74. Shiv Kumar Sharma is famous for playing :

- (1) Santoor (2) Sitar
(3) Sarod (4) Flute

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff
Exam. 10.03.2013 and SSC CHSL
(10+2) DEO & LDC
Exam. 02.11.2014, IInd Sitting)

75. Sanjukta Panigrahi was famous for the dance

- (1) Bharatnatyam (2) Kathak
(3) Manipuri (4) Odissi

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff
Exam. 17.03.2013, 1st Sitting)

76. Kathakali classical dance originated in :

- (1) Rajasthan (2) Tamil Nadu
(3) Kerala (4) Karnataka

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff
Exam. 17.03.2013, IInd Sitting)

77. "Bhangra" is a dance of

- (1) Haryana (2) Rajasthan
(3) Delhi (4) Punjab

(SSC Constable (GD)
Exam. 12.05.2013, 1st Sitting)

78. "Dandia" is a popular dance of

- (1) Gujarat (2) Assam
(3) Jharkhand (4) Maharashtra

(SSC Constable (GD)
Exam. 12.05.2013, 1st Sitting)

79. Which one of the following is **wrongly** paired ?

Folk Dance	State
-------------------	--------------

- | | |
|-------------------|----------|
| (1) Kerala | Karagam |
| (2) Gujarat | Garba |
| (3) Uttar Pradesh | Nautanki |
| (4) West Bengal | Jatna |

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I
Exam. 19.05.2013)

80. "Sattriya Nritya" recognised as a classical dance form of India by the Sangeet Natak Akademi only in 2000, originated from

- (1) Assam (2) Karnataka
(3) Gujarat (4) Tripura

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry
Operator & LDC Exam. 20.10.2013)

81. In which one of the following films did Fran act as a character artist and not in the role of a villain ?

- (1) Ram aur Shyam
(2) Zanjeer
(3) Madhumati
(4) Himalaya Ki Godh Mein

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry
Operator & LDC Exam. 20.10.2013)

82. Which one of the following films was **not** directed by Satyajit Ray?

- (1) Aparajita
(2) Charulata
(3) Pather Panchali
(4) Salaam Bombay

(SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry
Operator & LDC Exam.
10.11.2013, IInd Sitting)

- 83.** The name of the great maestro of Indian Music "Ustad Bismillah Khan" is related to
 (1) Shehnai (2) Tabla
 (3) Sarod (4) Flute
 (SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. (2013) 20.07.2014, IInd Sitting)
- 84.** The religious text of the Jews is named as
 (1) The Analectus
 (2) Torah
 (3) Tripitaka
 (4) Zend-Avesta
 (SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 09.11.2014)
- 85.** Indian first talkie film produced in 1931 was
 (1) Shakuntala (2) Indra Sabha
 (3) Neel Kamal (4) Alamara
 (SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 4239378)
- 86.** The oldest form of composition of Hindustani vocal music is
 (1) Dhurpad
 (2) Thumri
 (3) Ghazal
 (4) None of the options
 (SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 4239378)
- 87.** Raga Kameshwari was composed by
 (1) Ustad Amzad Ali Khan
 (2) None of the options
 (3) Pandit Ravi Shankar
 (4) Uday Shankar
 (SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 4239378)
- 88.** The classical Dance of Andhra Pradesh is
 (1) Kuchipudi
 (2) Odissi
 (3) Bharatanatyam
 (4) Kathakali
 (SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 4239378)
- 89.** Who directed the film on the daocit queen Phoolan Devi ?
 (1) Abbas Mastan
 (2) Shashi Kapoor
 (3) Shekhar Kapoor
 (4) Anil Kapoor
 (SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 09.08.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 4239378)
- 90.** Which among the following is a folk dance of India?
 (1) Mohiniattam (2) Kathakali
 (3) Manipuri (4) Garba
 (SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 16.08.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 3196279 and SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 7203752)
- 91.** Which was the first talkie film made in India?
 (1) Kisan Kanya
 (2) Raja Harishchandra
 (3) Mother India
 (4) Alam Ara
 (SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 01.11.2015, IInd Sitting)
- 92.** Hari Prasad Chaurasia is a renowned player of :
 (1) Shehnai (2) Tabla
 (3) Sarod (4) Flute
 (SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 15.11.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 6636838)
- 93.** Which of the following is responsible for fostering the development of dance, drama and music in India?
 (1) Lalit Kala Akademi
 (2) Sangeet Natak Akademi
 (3) National School of Drama
 (4) Sahitya Akademi
 (SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 1375232)
- 94.** Who among the following is **not** a Bharatanatyam dancer?
 (1) Leela Samson
 (2) Sonal Mansingh
 (3) Sitara Devi
 (4) Geeta Ramachandran
 (SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 06.12.2015 (IInd Sitting) TF No. 3441135)
- 95.** Kathakali dance form is associated with which State?
 (1) Tamil Nadu
 (2) Andhra Pradesh
 (3) Manipur
 (4) Kerala
 (SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 20.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 9692918)
- 96.** Which musical framework once present in 'Brihaddeshi' an ancient text got grouped into folk and classical music ?
 (1) Vakra (2) Swaras
 (3) Ragas (4) Thaats
 (SSC CPO Exam. 06.06.2016, (Ist Sitting))
- 97.** Pandit Lachhu Maharaj, who passed away recently, was associated with
 (1) Flute
 (2) Tabla
 (3) Kathak
 (4) Bharatnatyam
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 09.09.2016 (Ist Sitting))
- 98.** Shivkumar Sharma is famous for playing the
 (1) Sitar (2) Flute
 (3) Santoor (4) Tabla
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 30.08.2016 (Ist Sitting))
- 99.** Pannalal Ghosh played which of the following musical instruments?
 (1) Flute (2) Sitar
 (3) Violin (4) Santoor
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 01.09.2016 (Ist Sitting))
- 100.** Which is post-harvest folk dance in Assam
 (1) Ankia Nat (2) Bihu
 (3) Raut Nacha (4) Namgen
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 02.09.2016 (2nd Sitting))
- 101.** Ebrahim Alkazi is an eminent personality in which one of the following area?
 (1) Heart surgery
 (2) Civil aviation
 (3) Theatre
 (4) Painting
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 04.09.2016 (Ist Sitting))
- 102.** Sattriya is a classical dance form of _____
 (1) Manipur
 (2) Uttar Pradesh
 (3) Assam
 (4) Andhra Pradesh
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 04.09.2016 (Ist Sitting))
- 103.** Pt. Bhimsen Joshi is associated with which of the following fields?
 (1) Literature
 (2) Social services
 (3) Classical music
 (4) Politics
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.09.2016 (Ist Sitting))
- 104.** Ragini is a popular form of folk song belonging to the State of
 (1) Kashmir (2) Kerala
 (3) Haryana (4) Manipur
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 06.09.2016 (Ist Sitting))
- 105.** Birju Maharaj is a well known exponent of
 (1) Manipuri dance
 (2) Kathak
 (3) Odissi
 (4) Kathakali
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 30.08.2016 (2nd Sitting))

- 106.** Kolattam and Chholiya are the dance forms of which of the two States
 (1) Kerala and Karnataka
 (2) Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh
 (3) Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh
 (4) Karnataka and Bihar
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 30.08.2016 (IIIRD Sitting))
- 107.** Zubin Mehta is associated with _____
 (1) Literature (2) Painting
 (3) Music (4) Journalism
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 31.08.2016 (IIIRD Sitting))
- 108.** Where is the headquarters of National Film Archives of India (NFAI) located?
 (1) Pune (2) Chennai
 (3) Bangalore (4) Mumbai
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 07.09.2016 (IIIRD Sitting))
- 109.** Ten thaats or scales, belong to which system of music?
 (1) Hindustani Music
 (2) Folk Music
 (3) Chinese Music
 (4) Western Music
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 08.09.2016 (IInd Sitting))
- 110.** Which among the following is a form of folk theatre belonging to Gujarat?
 (1) Jatra (2) Raas
 (3) Tamasha (4) Bhavai
 (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 27.10.2016 (Ist Sitting))
- 111.** Who played the lead character in the movie "Bandit Queen"?
 (1) Rupa Ganguly
 (2) Sangeeta Mahapatra
 (3) Seema Biswas
 (4) Sonali Saha
 (SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 15.01.2017 (IInd Sitting))
- 112.** Where is the Film and Television Institute of India located?
 (1) Ahmedabad (2) Mysore
 (3) Mumbai (4) Pune
 (SSC CHSL (10+2) Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 16.01.2017 (IInd Sitting))

TYPE-IV

1. Correlate the field of activities of the following eminent persons and their forte :
- Eminent person**
 (A) Thomas L. Friedman
 (B) Zubin Mehta
 (C) Ismat Chughtai
 (D) Jamini Roy

Activity

1. Literature 2. Journalism
 3. Painting 4. Music
 A B C D
 (1) 2 4 1 3
 (2) 4 2 3 1
 (3) 2 4 3 1
 (4) 1 3 4 2

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) Exam. 05.06.2005)

2. The Government of which of the following states started the *Tansen Samman* ?
 (1) Uttar Pradesh
 (2) Madhya Pradesh
 (3) Gujarat
 (4) Maharashtra

(SSC Section Officer (Commercial Audit) Exam. 25.09.2005)

3. National Fruit of India is
 (1) Mango (2) Pineapple
 (3) Apple (4) Grapes
 (SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 16.11.2014)

4. R.K. Laxman died on January 26, 2015. He was a leading ____ of India.
 (1) Cartoonist
 (2) Space Scientist
 (3) Kathakali Dancer
 (4) Playback Singer

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam. 20.12.2015 (Ist Sitting) TF No. 9692918)

5. Charles Correa is a renowned Indian
 (1) Freedom fighter
 (2) Painter
 (3) Architect, urban planner
 (4) Award winning doctor

(SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) Exam. 28.08.2016 (Ist Sitting))

ANSWERS

TYPE-I

1. (1)	2. (2)	3. (4)	4. (4)
5. (4)	6. (1)	7. (3)	8. (2)
9. (3)	10. (4)	11. (1)	12. (4)
13. (2)			

TYPE-II

1. (4)	2. (4)	3. (3)	4. (4)
5. (3)	6. (4)	7. (3)	8. (2)
9. (4)	10. (1)	11. (4)	12. (4)
13. (4)	14. (2)	15. (4)	16. (3)
17. (1)	18. (1)	19. (2)	20. (1)
21. (1)	22. (1)	23. (1)	24. (4)
25. (2)	26. (1)	27. (1)	28. (4)
29. (1)	30. (4)	31. (3)	32. (4)

TYPE-III

1. (2)	2. (1)	3. (2)	4. (2)
5. (2)	6. (2)	7. (3)	8. (1)
9. (2)	10. (1)	11. (3)	12. (3)
13. (4)	14. (*)	15. (2)	16. (1)
17. (4)	18. (2)	19. (2)	20. (3)
21. (2)	22. (2)	23. (2)	24. (3)
25. (3)	26. (4)	27. (3)	28. (4)
29. (3)	30. (2)	31. (2)	32. (2)
33. (3)	34. (2)	35. (1)	36. (1)
37. (2)	38. (4)	39. (1)	40. (3)
41. (2)	42. (2)	43. (3)	44. (4)
45. (1)	46. (2)	47. (3)	48. (2)
49. (2)	50. (2)	51. (2)	52. (4)
53. (2)	54. (2)	55. (1)	56. (1)
57. (3)	58. (3)	59. (2)	60. (4)
61. (1)	62. (2)	63. (1)	64. (4)
65. (4)	66. (2)	67. (1)	68. (2)
69. (1)	70. (1)	71. (3)	72. (1)
73. (1)	74. (1)	75. (1)	76. (3)
77. (4)	78. (1)	79. (1)	80. (1)
81. (2)	82. (4)	83. (1)	84. (2)
85. (4)	86. (1)	87. (3)	88. (1)
89. (3)	90. (4)	91. (4)	92. (4)
93. (2)	94. (3)	95. (4)	96. (3)
97. (2)	98. (3)	99. (1)	100. (2)
101. (3)	102. (3)	103. (3)	104. (3)
105. (2)	106. (2)	107. (3)	108. (1)
109. (1)	110. (4)	111. (3)	112. (4)

TYPE-IV

1. (1)	2. (2)	3. (1)	4. (1)
5. (3)			

EXPLANATIONS

TYPE-I

1. (1) Kabir, being illiterate, expressed his poems orally in vernacular Hindi, borrowing from various dialects including Avadhi, Braj, and Bhojpuri. His verses often began with some strongly worded insult to get the attention of passers-by. Kabir has enjoyed a revival of popularity over the past half century as arguably the most accessible and understandable of the Indian saints, with a special influence over spiritual traditions such as those of Sant Mat, Garib Das and Radha Soami.
2. (2) The Pushkar Fair, or Pushkar ka Mela, is the annual five-day camel and livestock fair, held in the town of Pushkar in the state of Rajasthan, India. It is one of the world's largest camel fairs, and apart from buying and selling of livestock it has become an important tourist attraction and its highlights have become competitions such as the "matka phod", "longest moustache", and "bridal competition" are the main draws for this fair which attracts thousands of tourists. Pushkar is a town in the Ajmer district. Pushkar is one of the oldest existing cities of India. It lies on the shore of Pushkar Lake. The date of its actual origin is not known, but legend associates Lord Brahma with its creation.
3. (4) The Salar Jung Museum is an art museum located at Darushifa, on the southern bank of the Musi River in the city of Hyderabad. It is the third largest museum in India housing the biggest one-man collections of antiques in the world. It is well known throughout India for its prized collections belonging to different civilizations dating back to the 1st century. Nawab Mir Yousuf Ali Khan Salar Jung III (1889–1949), former Prime Minister of the seventh Nizam of Hyderabad, spent a substantial amount of his income over thirty five years to make this priceless collection, his life's passion.
4. (4) Balban's conception of kingship was similar to that of the theory of divine right of kings. He cast a halo of superiority round monarchy. He introduced the system of Nauroz to add to the dignity of his court.
5. (4) Bihu denotes a set of three different cultural festivals of Assam. In a year there are three Bihu festivals in Assam - in the months of Bohaag (Baisakh, the middle of April), Maagh (the middle of January), and Kaati (Kartik, the middle of October). The most important and colourful of the three Bihu festival is the Spring festival "Bohag Bihu" or Rongali Bihu celebrated in the middle of April. This is also the beginning of the agricultural season.
6. (1) The islanders are ethnically similar to the Malayali people of the nearest Indian state of Kerala. Most of the population speaks Malayalam with Mahi being the most spoken language in Minicoy island.

7. (3) 'Ganesha Chaturthi is the Hindu festival celebrated on the birthday (rebirth) of Lord Ganesha, the son of Shiva and Parvati. While celebrated all over India, it is most elaborate in Maharashtra, Goa, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa and Chhattisgarh.
8. (2) In 2004, the Government of India declared that languages that met certain requirements could be accorded the status of a "Classical Language in India". Languages so far declared to be Classical are Tamil (in 2004), Sanskrit (in 2005), Kannada and Telugu (in 2008).
9. (3) Ratha Yatra is a huge Hindu festival associated with Lord Jagannath held at Puri in the state of Odisha. This annual festival is celebrated on Ashad Shukla Dwitiya (second day in bright fortnight of Ashad month).
10. (4) The festivals of Tamil Nadu are : Pongal, Jallikattu, Chithirai and Adipperukku.
11. (1) Papeti is one of the auspicious days of Parsi Calendar. It stands for the new start and new beginning. It comes in the month of Navroj by the Parsis. On Pateti day, the Parsis visit the fire temple.
12. (4) As per legend, Gurgaon in Haryana was given as gurudakshina to Guru Dronacharya by his students — the Pandavas — and hence it came to be known as Guru-gram, which in course of time is said to have got distorted to Gurgaon. The BJP government in Haryana renamed Gurgaon as Gurugram in April 2016.
13. (2) Jallikattu is typically practised in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu as a part of Pongal celebrations on Mattu Pongal day. It is a traditional spectacle in which a bull is released into a crowd of people and multiple human participants attempt to grab the large hump of the bull with both arms and hang on to it while the bull attempts to escape.

TYPE-II

1. (4) Raja Ravi Varma was an Indian painter from the princely state of Travancore who achieved recognition for his depiction of scenes from the epics of the Mahabharata and Ramayana. His paintings are considered to be among the best examples of the fusion of Indian traditions with the techniques of European academic art. During his lifetime Varma is most remembered for his paintings of sari-clad women portrayed as shapely and graceful.
2. (4) Charles-Edouard Jeanneret, better known as Le Corbusier, was an architect, designer, urbanist, and writer, famous for being one of the pioneers of what is now called modern architecture. He was born in Switzerland and became a French citizen in 1930. His career spanned five decades, with his buildings constructed throughout Europe, India and America. He was awarded the Frank P. Brown Medal and AIA Gold Medal in 1961.

3. (3) Jamini Roy was an Indian painter. His key works were "Bride and two Companions", 1952; and Dual Cats with one Crayfish", 1968. His new style was a reaction against the Bengal School and Western tradition. His underlying quest was threefold: to capture the essence of simplicity embodied in the life of the folk people; to make art accessible to a wider section of people; and to give Indian art its own identity. He was awarded the Padma Bhushan in 1954.
4. (4) Akshardham in Gandhinagar is one of the largest temples in the Indian state of Gujarat. The temple complex combines devotions, art, architecture, education, exhibitions and research at one place which is spread in an area of 23 acres. The temple came to international attention when two heavily armed terrorists attacked it in September 2002. It is a predecessor to the Akshardham at Delhi, built by the same religious organisation, Bochasanwasi Akshar-Purushottam Swaminarayan Sanstha (BAPS) led by Pramukh Swami Maharaj. It was inaugurated on November 2, 1992.
5. (3) The Ajanta Caves in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra are 30 rock-cut cave monuments which date from the 2nd century BCE to about 500 or 600 CE. The caves include paintings and sculptures considered to be masterpieces of Buddhist religious art, with Buddha figures and depictions of the Jataka tales. The caves form the largest corpus of early Indian wall-painting. The site is a protected monument under the Archaeological Survey of India, and since 1983, the Ajanta Caves have been a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
6. (4) The art of Miniature painting was introduced to the land of India by the Mughals, who brought the much-revealed art form from Persia. In the sixteenth century, the Mughal ruler Humayun brought artists from Persia, who specialized in miniature painting. The succeeding Mughal Emperor, Akbar built an atelier for them to promote the rich art form. These artists, on their part, trained Indian artists who produced paintings in a new distinctive style, inspired by the royal and romantic lives of the Mughals. The particular miniature produced by Indian artists in their own style is known as Rajput or Rajasthani miniature. During this time, several schools of painting evolved, such as Mewar (Udaipur), Bundi, Kotah, Marwar (Jodhpur), Bikaner, Jaipur, and Kishangarh.
7. (3) Madhubani painting or Mithila painting is a style of Indian painting, practiced in the Mithila region of Bihar state, India and the adjoining parts of Terai in Nepal. Painting is done with fingers, twigs, brushes, nib-pens, and matchsticks, using natural dyes and pigments, and is characterized by eye-catching geometrical patterns. There are paintings for each occasion and festival such as birth, marriage, holi, surya shasti, kali puja, Upanayanam (sacred thread ceremony), and durga puja.
8. (2) Bharat Mata is an epic painting by celebrated Indian painter, Abanindranath Tagore. This painting depicts Bharat Mata as Lakshmi, the Goddess of Plenty, clad in the apparel of a Vaishnava nun.
9. (4) The Kingdom of Gandhara lasted from the early 1st millennium BC to the 11th century AD. It attained its height from the 1st century to the 5th century under the Buddhist Kushan Kings. Peshawar Valley and Taxila are littered with ruins of stupas and monasteries of this period. Many monuments were created to commemorate the Jataka tales. The Gandhara civilization peaked during the reign of the great Kushan king Kanishka (128–151). The cities of Taxila (Takshasila) at Sirsukh and Peshawar were built. Peshawar became the capital of a great empire stretching from Gandhara to Central Asia. Kanishka was a great patron of the Buddhist faith; Buddhism spread to Central Asia and the Far East across Bactria and Sogdia, where his empire met the Han Empire of China. Buddhist art spread from Gandhara to other parts of Asia.
10. (1) Amrita Sher-Gil, was an eminent Indian painter born to a Punjabi Sikh father and a Hungarian mother, sometimes known as India's Frida Kahlo, and today considered an important woman painter of 20th century. T.N. Swaminathan Pillai was a flautist who revolutionized the style of flute-playing. Kalamandalam Krishnan Nair was one of the most renowned Kathakali artists of any time, and arguably the greatest in the history of the four-century-old classical dance-drama from Kerala in southern India. Padma Subrahmanyam is an Indian classical Bharathanrithyam dancer. She is also a research scholar, choreographer, music composer, musician, teacher and author.
11. (4) Abanindranath Tagore was the principal artist and creator of 'Indian Society of Oriental Art' and the first major exponent of swadeshi values in Indian art, thereby founding the influential Bengal school of art, which led to the development of modern Indian painting. He was also a noted writer, particularly for children. Popularly known as 'Aban Thakur', his books Rajkahini, Budo Angla, Nalak, and Ksheerer Putul are landmarks in Bengali language children's literature. Tagore sought to modernize Moghul and Rajput styles in order to counter the influence of Western models of art, as taught in Art Schools under the British Raj and developed the Indian style of painting, later known as Bengal school of art which was an influential art movement and a style of Indian painting that originated in Bengal, primarily Kolkata and Shantiniketan, and flourished throughout India during the British Raj in the early 20th century.
12. (4) The style of painting which flourished in Basohli, Jammu, Garhwal, Chamba, Kangra, Guler and Mandi in the hilly areas in the northwest has been termed the Pahari school. The art of miniature painting in the Punjab hills known as Pahari painting was influenced

to some extent by the Mughal painting of Aurangzeb's period. Scholars have categorized Pahari paintings on the basis of geography and family style. These paintings developed and flourished during the period of 17th to 19th century under the patronage of Rajput kings. Indian Pahari paintings have been made mostly in miniature forms. Developed in the 18th century, this style is an eternal legacy of the Rajasthani style.

13. (4) Hamsa Damayanthi is an oil painting on canvas of Raja Ravi Varma. In this painting, Princess Damayanthi is shown talking with Royal Swan about Nalan.
14. (2) Jamini Roy (1887-1972), one of the most celebrated artists of modern India, is especially admired for his painting that brought solace to the viewers in a tormented time of history. He gave a novel and daring direction to the art of colonial India by evolving his idiom of expression out of Bengal's folk painting, discarding at once both of the dominating trends of his days, namely, Western academicism, then insipid and decadent, and Neo-Bengal school, which tended to become cold and fragile. And as the time marched, his concept of art's agelessness has gained importance in the context of the present generation artists' new search for the roots.
15. (4) Nankana Sahib is a city and capital of Nankana Sahib District in the Punjab province of Pakistan. It is named after the first guru of the Sikhs, Guru Nanak Dev, the central figure in Sikhism who was born here, so it is a city of high historic and religious value and is a popular pilgrimage site for Sikhs from all over the world. It is located about 80 kilometers south west of Lahore.
16. (3) Ramkinkar Baij was an Indian sculptor and painter, one of the pioneers of modern Indian sculpture. Modern Western art and pre and post-classical Indian art were his main point of reference. He used local material advantageously, and worked combining the skills of a modeller and a carver.
17. (1) Amrita Sher-Gil, was an eminent Indian painter, some-times known as India's Frida Kahlo, and today considered an important woman painter of 20th century India, whose legacy stands at par with that of the Masters of Bengal Renaissance. She is also the 'most expensive' woman painter of India. The Government of India has declared her works as National Art Treasures, and most of them are housed in the National Gallery of Modern Art in New Delhi
18. (1) Born in Dacca, Pradosh Das Gupta graduated from the Calcutta University in 1932. He took up sculpture in the same year and received his first training in the subject under two distinguished teachers, Mr. H. Roy Choudhary and Mr. D. P. Roy Choudhary at Lucknow and Madras. He had the distinction of being awarded Guru Prasanna Ghose Travelling Scholarship by the Calcutta University.
19. (2) Raja Ravi Varma is related to painting. He was an Indian painter from the princely state of Travancore. His paintings are considered to be among the best example of the fusion of Indian traditions with the techniques of European academic art.
20. (1) A stupa is a mound-like or semi-hemispherical structure containing Buddhist relics, typically the ashes of Buddhist monks, used by Buddhists as a place of meditation. As most characteristically seen at Sanchi in the Great Stupa (2nd-1st century B.C.), the monument consists of a circular base supporting a massive solid dome from which projects an umbrella.
21. (1) Amrita Sher-Gil, was an eminent Indian painter born to a Punjabi Sikh father and a Hungarian Jewish mother in Budapest, Hungary, in 1913. She is sometimes known as India's Frida Kahlo, and today considered an important woman painter of 20th century India.
22. (1) Madhubani painting is one of the oldest art forms from Mithila region of Bihar. It is also known as Mithila Painting. This form of painting is done with fingers, twigs, brushes, nib-pens, and matchsticks, using natural dyes and pigments, and is characterized by eye-catching geometrical patterns.
23. (1) The Lalit Kala Akademi or National Academy of Art is India's National Academy of Fine Arts such as such as painting, sculpture and graphics. It is an autonomous organisation, established at New Delhi in 1954 by Government of India to promote and propagate understanding of Indian art, both within and outside the country. It is headquartered in New Delhi.
24. (4) Kalarippayattu is a traditional form of martial art that started in Kerala. The word kalari first appears in Sangam literature to describe both a battlefield and combat arena. The word kalari tatt denoted a martial feat, while kalari kozhai meant a coward in war.
25. (2) Dilwara temples of Mount Abu, Rajasthan, are famous for their Jain temples. These Jain temples were built by Tejpal, a Jain layman between the 11th and 13th centuries AD. The five legendary marble temples of Dilwara are a sacred pilgrimage place of the Jains. The Dilwara Jain temples are world famous for their stunning use of marble.
26. (1) The India Gate, originally called the All India War Memorial, is the national monument of India. Located in New Delhi, it is a memorial to 82,000 soldiers of the undivided Indian Army who died in the period 1914-21. 13,300 servicemen's names, including some soldiers and officers from the United Kingdom, are inscribed on the gate.)
27. (1) Sun Temple is a 13th-century AD temple situated at Konark in Odisha. It was built by king Narasimhadeva I of Eastern Ganga Dynasty in 1255 AD. The temple complex is in the shape of a gigantic chariot, having elaborately carved stone wheels, pillars and walls. The temple is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
28. (4) The Jain temples are associated with Dilwara near Mount Abu, Rajasthan's only hill station. These Jain temples were built by Vastupal-Tejpal, a Jain layman between the 11th and 13th centuries AD. These temples are world famous for their stunning use of marble. Khajuraho is famous for its erotic temples and sculpture.

29. (1) Kalamkari is a type of hand-painted or block-printed cotton textile, produced in parts of South India and Iran. It is an ancient style of hand painting done on cotton or silk fabric with a tamarind pen, using natural vegetable dyes. This style of painting originated at Kalahasti near Chennai and at Masulipatnam near Hyderabad.
30. (4) Raja Ravi Varma was closely related to the royal family of Travancore of present day Kerala. Later in his life, two of his granddaughters were adopted into that royal family, and their descendants comprise the totality of the present royal family of Travancore. Varma was a celebrated Indian painter and artist, considered as the greatest painter in the history of Indian art.
31. (3) Maqbool Fida Husain was a modern Indian painter of international acclaim. Often referred to as the "Picasso of India", M.F. Husain is the most celebrated and internationally recognized Indian artist of the 20th century. He was also known as a printmaker, photographer, and filmmaker.
32. (4) The Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple, also known as Ranganatha Temple, is a Hindu temple dedicated to Ranganatha, a reclining form of the Hindu deity Vishnu, located in Srirangam, Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu. It is the largest temple in India and one of the largest religious complexes in the world.

TYPE-III

1. (2) Natya is the more dramatic element of Bharatanatyam. Since it is almost entirely made of hand gestures, it has been compared to sign language but with a more stylized effect. The theme of this third part is almost always taken from the Ramayana or the Mahabharata. Besides, Kathakali is one of the oldest theatre forms in the world. It is a group presentation, in which dancers take various roles in performances traditionally based on themes from Hindu mythology, especially the two epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata.
2. (1) Lavani is a genre of music popular in Maharashtra and southern Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Lavani is a combination of traditional song and dance, which particularly performed to the beats of Dholak, a percussion instrument. Lavani is noted for its powerful rhythm and erotic sentiment. Lavani has contributed substantially to the development of Marathi folk theatre. In Maharashtra and southern Madhya Pradesh, it is performed by the female performers wearing nine-yard long saris.
3. (2) Quality is that characteristic of a musical sound which enables us to distinguish between the sounds produced by two different musical instruments or two different persons although their pitch and loudness may be same. It is because of this characteristic that we are able to recognize the voice of a known person over the telephone or to distinguish between the sounds produced by different musical instruments in an orchestra. The quality depends primarily on the waveform of the sound.
4. (2) The title of "Vishwa Mohini" (world enchantress) has been given to Lata Mangeshkar for her captivating voice.
5. (2) Madurai Shanmukhavadiyu Subbulakshmi, also known as M.S., was a renowned Carnatic vocalist. She was the first musician ever to be awarded the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian honor. She is the first Indian musician to receive the Ramon Magsaysay award, Asia's highest civilian award, in 1974 with the citation reading "Exacting purists acknowledge Srimati M. S. Subbulakshmi as the leading exponent of classical and semi-classical songs in the Karnataka tradition of South India."
6. (2) The most influential musician of the Delhi Sultanate period was Amir Khusrau (1253-1325), sometimes called the father of modern Hindustani classical music. A composer in Persian, Turkish, Arabic, as well as Braj Bhasha, he is credited with systematizing many aspects of Hindustani music, and also introducing several ragas such as Yaman Kalyan, Zeelaf and Sarpada. He created the qawwali genre, which fuses Persian melody and beat on a dhrupad like structure. A number of instruments (such as the sitar and tabla) were also introduced in his time. Amir Khusrau is sometimes credited with the origins of the khyal form, but the records of his compositions do not appear to support this.
7. (3) The trumpet is the musical instrument with the highest register in the brass family. Trumpets are among the oldest musical instruments, dating back to at least 1500 BC. They are played by blowing air through closed lips, producing a "buzzing" sound that starts a standing wave vibration in the air column inside the instrument. As with all brass instruments, sound is produced by blowing air through closed lips, producing a "buzzing" sound into the mouthpiece and starting a standing wave vibration in the air column inside the trumpet.
8. (1) Kuchipudi is a Classical Indian dance from Andhra Pradesh. It is also popular all over South India. Kuchipudi is the name of a village in the Divi Taluka of Krishna district that borders the Bay of Bengal and with resident Brahmins practicing this traditional dance form, it acquired the present name.
9. (2) Jatin Das is an Indian painter and sculptor who was conferred Padma Bhushan in January 2012. Begum Parveen Sultana is an Assamese Hindustani classical singer of the Patiala Gharana. Pradosh Das Gupta was a famous sculptor who India in the International Sculpture Competition held in London in 1953. Ustad Vilayat Khan was one of India's well known sitar maestros. In 1964 and 1968, respectively, he was awarded the Padma Shri and Padma Bhushan awards - India's fourth and third highest civilian honours for service to the nation - but refused to accept them, declaring the committee musically incompetent to judge him.

- 10.** (1) Ludwig van Beethoven was a German composer and pianist. A crucial figure in the transition between the Classical and Romantic eras in Western art music, he remains one of the most famous and influential of all composers. Around 1796, by the age of 26, Beethoven began to lose his hearing. He suffered from a severe form of tinnitus, a “ringing” in his ears that made it hard for him to hear music; he also avoided conversation. The cause of Beethoven’s deafness is unknown, but it has variously been attributed to typhus, auto-immune disorders (such as systemic lupus erythematosus), and even his habit of immersing his head in cold water to stay awake.
- 11.** (3) Amir Khusro was an Indian musician, scholar and poet. He was an iconic figure in the cultural history of the Indian subcontinent. A Sufi mystic and a spiritual disciple of Nizamuddin Auliya of Delhi, Amir Khusro was not only a notable poet but also a prolific and seminal musician. Amir Khusro is credited with fashioning the tabla as a split version of the traditional Indian drum, the pakhawaj. Popular lore also credits him with inventing the sitar, the Indian grand lute, but it is possible that the Khusro associated with the sitar was Khusrau Khan, who lived in the 18th century (he is said to be a descendant of the son-in-law of Tansen, the celebrated classical singer in the court of the Mughal Emperor Akbar)
- 12.** (3) Pannalal Ghosh, also known as Amal Jyoti Ghosh, was a Bengali Indian flute player and composer. He was a disciple of Allauddin Khan, and is credited with giving the flute its status in Hindustani classical music. Pandit Bhimsen Gururaj Joshi was an Indian vocalist in the Hindustani classical tradition. Anjolie Ela Menon is one of India’s leading contemporary female artists. Her paintings are in several major collections. Madurai Mani Iyer was a Carnatic music singer, who was famous for his unique style.
- 13.** (4) Allauddin Khan was a Bengali sarodiya and multi-instrumentalist, composer and one of the most renowned music teachers of the 20th century in Indian classical music. Hema Malini is an Indian actress, director and producer, Bharatanatyam dancer-choreographer, as well as a politician. Brijmohan Mishra popularly known as Pandit Birju Maharaj is currently the leading exponent of the Lucknow Kalka-Bindadin gharana of Kathak dance in India. Pandit Shivkumar Sharma is an Indian Santoor player. The Santoor is a folk instrument from Kashmir and Jammu.
- 14.** (*) Film pioneer Ardeshtir Irani, who had produced notable films as Nala Damayanti (1920) which was India’s first international co-production (with Italy) and India’s first talkie Alam Ara (1931) conceived the idea of producing a colour film. The result of his efforts was the colour film Kisan Kanya made with the Cinecolour process whose process rights Irani had obtained from an American company. V. Shantaram had earlier produced a Marathi film Sairandhri (1933) which had scenes in colour. However, the film was processed and printed in Germany. Kisan Kanya was, therefore, India’s first indigenously made colour film.
- 15.** (2) Garba is an Indian form of dance that originated in the Gujarat region. The name is derived from the Sanskrit term Garbha (“womb”) and Deep (“a small earthenware lamp”). Many traditional garbas are performed around a central lit lamp or picture/statues of different avatars of Goddess Shakti. The circular and spiral figures of Garba have similarities to other spiritual dances, such as those of Sufi culture.
- 16.** (1) In British India, broadcasting began in July 1923 with programmes by the Radio Club of Bombay and other radio clubs. According to an agreement of 23 July, 1927, the private Indian Broadcasting Company LTD (IBC) was authorized to operate two radio stations; the Bombay station began on 23 July, 1927, and the Calcutta station followed on 26 August, 1927. On 1 March, 1930, however, the company went into liquidation. Lionel Fielden was appointed as the first Controller of Broadcasting, who took over, from BBC.
- 17.** (4) The Indian Santoor is an ancient string musical instrument native to Jammu and Kashmir, with origins in Persia. A primitive ancestor of this type of instruments was invented in Mesopotamia (1600-911 BC). The Santoor is a trapezoid-shaped hammered dulcimer often made of walnut, with seventy two strings. The special-shaped mallets (mezrab) are lightweight and are held between the index and middle fingers. A typical Santoor has two sets of bridges, providing a range of three octaves.
- 18.** (2) Pandit Bhimsen Joshi was an Indian vocalist in the Hindustani classical tradition. A member of the Kirana Gharana (school), he is renowned for the khayal form of singing, as well as for his popular renditions of devotional music (bhajans and abhangs). He was the most recent recipient of the Bharat Ratna, India’s highest civilian honour, awarded in 2008. Bhimsen Joshi was known for his powerful voice, amazing breath control, fine musical sensibility and unwavering grasp of the fundamentals, representing a subtle fusion of intelligence and passion that imparted life and excitement to his music.
- 19.** (2) Mohiniattam is a classical dance form from Kerala, one of the eight Indian classical dance forms recognized by the Sangeet Natak Akademi. It is considered a very graceful form of dance meant to be performed as solo recitals by women. Mohiniattam was popularized as a popular dance form in the nineteenth century by Swathi Thirunal, the Maharaja of the state of Travancore (Southern Kerala), and Vadivelu, one of the Thanjavur Quartet. The noted Malayalam poet Vallathol, who established the Kerala Kalamandalam dance school in 1930, played an important role in popularizing Mohiniattam in the 20th century.

- 20.** (3) Chhau dance is a genre of Indian tribal martial dance which is popular in the Indian states of Orissa, Jharkhand and West Bengal. The Chhau dance is mainly performed during regional festivals, especially the spring festival of Chaitra Parva which lasts for thirteen days and in which the whole community participates. The Chhau blends within it forms of both dance and martial practices employing mock combat techniques (called khel), stylized gaits of birds and animals (called chalis and topkas) and movements based on the chores of village housewives (called uflis). The dance is performed by male dancers from families of traditional artists or from local communities and is performed at night in an open space, called akhada or asar, to traditional and folk music, played on the reed pipes mohuri and shehnai. A variety of drums accompany the music ensemble including the dhol (a cylindrical drum), dhumsa (a large kettle drum) and kharka or chad-chadi. The themes for these dances include local legends, folklore and episodes from the Ramayana and Mahabharata and other abstract themes
- 21.** (2) Guru Kelucharan Mohapatra was an Indian classical dancer, guru and proponent of Odissi dance, who is credited for the revival of the classical dance form in the 20th century. He won the Sangeet Natak Akademi Award in 1966, Padma Vibhushan in 2000 and Kalidas Samman from Madhya Pradesh government.
- 22.** (2) Sanjukta Panigrahi was a dancer of India, who was the foremost exponent of Indian classical dance Odissi. Sanjukta was the first Oriya girl to embrace this ancient classical dance at an early age and ensure its grand revival. Marungapuri Gopalakrishna Iyer was a violinist of great repute. Pandit Ravi Shankar is an Indian musician and composer who plays the plucked string instrument sitar. He has been described as the most known contemporary Indian musician. Palghat T.S. Mani Iyer was one of the leading mridangists in the field of Carnatic music and the first mridangist to win the Sangeetha Kalanidhi and Padmabhushan awards.
- 23.** (2) Alam Ara (The Ornament of the World) is a 1931 film directed by Ardeshir Irani. It was the first Indian sound film. Alam Ara debuted at the Majestic Cinema in Mumbai (then Bombay) on 14 March, 1931. The first Indian talkie was so popular that "police aid had to be summoned to control the crowds.
- 24.** (3) Mungara Yamini Krishna-murthy is an eminent Indian dancer of Bharatnatyam and Kuchipudi styles of dancing. Yamini Krishnamurthy debuted in 1957 in Madras. She has the honor of being Asthana Nartaki (resident dancer) of the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanam. Her dancing career brought her many awards, including the Padma Shree (1968) and the Padma Bhushan (2001), which are among the highest civilian awards of the Republic of India.
- 25.** (3) Pandit Jasraj is an Indian classical vocalist. He belongs to the Mewati gharana of Hindustani classical music. Jasraj created a novel form of jugalbandi, styled on the ancient system of Moorchana, between a male and a female vocalist, who each sing different ragas at the same time. In his honor, this legendary jugalbandi is known as The Jasrangi.
- 26.** (4) Chikan is a traditional embroidery style from Lucknow, India. Literally translated, the word means embroidery. Believed to have been introduced by Nur Jehan, Mughal Emperor Jahangir's wife, it is one of Lucknow's most famous textile decoration styles. Lucknow in India grew into an international market for its renowned Chikankari work. There are references to Indian Chikan work as early as 3rd century BC. by Megasthenes who mentioned the use of flowered muslins by Indians.
- 27.** (3) Heer Ranjha is one of the four popular tragic romances of the Punjab. The other three are Mirza Sahiba, Sassi Punnun and Sohni Mahiwal. There are several poetic narrations of the story, the most famous being 'Heer' by Waris Shah written in 1766. Bhatiali song is related to West Bengal and modern day Bangladesh. Garba is an Indian form of dance that originated in the Gujarat region. The name is derived from the Sanskrit term Garbha ("womb"). Raas or Dandiya Raas is the traditional folk dance form of Vrindavan, India, where it is performed depicting scenes of Holi, and lila of Krishna and Radha.
- 28.** (4) Raja Ravi Varma was an Indian painter from the princely state of Travancore who achieved recognition for his depiction of scenes from the epics of the Mahabharata and Ramayana. His paintings are considered to be among the best examples of the fusion of Indian traditions with the techniques of European academic art.
- 29.** (3) Veena may refer to one of several Indian plucked instruments. The veena has a recorded history that dates back to the Vedic period (approximately 1500 BCE). In ancient times, the tone vibrating from the hunter's bow string when he shot an arrow was known as the Vil Yazh. The Jya ghosha (musical sound of the bow string) is referred to in the ancient Atharvaveda. Eventually, the archer's bow paved the way for the musical bow. Twisted bark, strands of grass and grass root, vegetable fibre and animal gut were used to create the first strings. Over the veena's evolution and modifications, more particular names were used to help distinguish the instruments that followed. The word veena in India was a term originally used to generally denote "stringed instrument", and included many variations that would be either plucked, bowed or struck for sound.
- 30.** (2) Vishnu Digambar Paluskar was a Hindustani musician. He sung the original version of the bhajan Raghupati Raghava Raja Ram, and founded the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya in 1901. He is seen as the musician who brought respect to the profession of classical musicians and took Hindustani classical music out from the traditional Gharana system to the masses.

He has written a book on music called Sangeet Bal Prakash in three volumes, and 18 volumes on ragas as well.

31. (2) Padma Subrahmanyam, is an Indian classical Bharathanrithyam dancer. She is also a research scholar, choreographer, music composer, musician, teacher and author.
32. (2) The Nadaswaram is one of the most popular classical musical instruments in the South Indian culture and the world's loudest non-brass acoustic instrument. It is a wind instrument similar to the North Indian shehnai but larger, with a hardwood body and a large flaring bell made of wood or metal. In South Indian Hindu culture, the nadaswaram is considered to be very auspicious, and it is a key musical instrument played in almost all Hindu weddings and temples of the South Indian tradition.
33. (3) Birju Maharaj is currently the leading exponent of the Lucknow Kalka-Bindadin gharana of Kathak dance in India. He is a descendant of the legendary Maharaj family of Kathak dancers, including his two uncles, Shambhu Maharaj and Lachhu Maharaj, and his father and guru, Acchan Maharaj. He took Kathak to new heights by choreographing new Kathak dance dramas. He is also the founder of kalashram.
34. (2) Mallika Sarabhai is an activist and Indian Classical Dancer from Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India. Daughter of Classical Dancer Mrinalini Sarabhai and renowned Space Scientist Vikram Sarabhai, Mallika is an accomplished Kuchipudi and Bharatanatyam dancer.
35. (1) The legendary musical prowess of Tansen surpasses all other legends in Indian music. In terms of influence, he can be compared only to the prolific sufi composer Amir Khusro (1253–1325), or to bhakti tradition composers such as Swami Haridas. Several of his raga compositions have become mainstays of the Hindustani tradition, and these are often prefaced with Miyan ki ("of the Miyan"), e.g. Miyan ki Todi, Miyan ki Malhar, Miyan ki Mand, Miyan ka Sarang; in addition he is the creator of major ragas like Darbari Kanada, Darbari Todi, and Rageshwari. Tansen also authored Sangeeta Sara and Rajmala which constitute important documents on music.
36. (1) Pandit Hariprasad Chaurasia is an Indian classical instrumentalist. He is a player of the bansuri, the Indian bamboo flute. He is considered a rare combination of innovator and traditionalist. He has expanded the expressive possibilities of the bansuri through his masterful blowing technique.
37. (2) Asad Ali Khan was an Indian musician who played the plucked string instrument rudra veena. Khan performed in the style dhrupad and was described as the best living rudra veena player in India. Mallikarjun Mansur was an Indian classical singer of the khayal style in the Jaipur-Atrauli gharana. Ustad Bismillah Khan was an Indian shehnai maestro. He was the third classical musician to be awarded the Bharat

Ratna, the highest civilian honour in India and gained worldwide acclaim for playing the shehnai for more than eight decades. Trippunithura Narayan Krishnan is a Carnatic music violinist.

38. (4) The sarod is a stringed musical instrument, used mainly in Indian classical music. The conventional sarod is an 20-25-stringed lute-like instrument — four to five main strings used for playing the melody, one or two drone strings, two chikari strings and nine to eleven sympathetic strings. Sarod strings are made either of steel or phosphor bronze. The Sarod has four melody strings tuned to Sa, Pa, Sa, Ma and it is played with a triangular plectrum.
39. (1) Amir Khusro is regarded as the "father of qawwali" (the devotional music of the Sufis in the Indian subcontinent). He is also credited with enriching Hindustani classical music by introducing Persian and Arabic elements in it, and was the originator of the khayal and tarana styles of music. The invention of the tabla is also traditionally attributed to Amir Khusro.
40. (3) Amjad Ali Khan is an Indian classical musician who plays the sarod. Khan was born into a musical family and has performed internationally since the 1960s. He was awarded India's second highest civilian honor, the Padma Vibhushan, in 2001.
41. (2) National School of Drama (NSD) is a theatre training institute situated at New Delhi, India. It is an autonomous organization under Ministry of Culture, Government of India. It was set up in 1959 by the Sangeet Natak Akademi, and became an independent school in 1975. In 2005 it was granted deemed university status, but in 2011 it was revoked on the institute's request.
42. (2) Garba is an Indian form of dance that originated in the Gujarat region. The name is derived from the Sanskrit term Garbha ("womb") and Deep ("a small earthenware lamp").
43. (3) Nikhil Banerjee was an Indian classical sitarist of the Maihar Gharana. In 1947 Banerjee met Ustad Allauddin Khan, who was to become his main guru along with his son, Ali Akbar Khan. Both were sarod players. In an interview Nikhil said he had been influenced by Allauddin Khan, Ali Akbar Khan, Amir Khan, and to a lesser extent by Omkarnath Thakur, Faiyaz Khan, Kesarbai Kerkar, and Roshanara Begum.
44. (4) Ginad, Chakri, Gangore, Terahtaal, Khayal, Jhulan Leela, Jhuma, Suisini, etc are some of the folk dances of Rajasthan.
45. (1) Yakshagana is a theater form that combines, dance, music, dialogue, costume, make-up and stage techniques with a unique style and form. This theater style is mainly played in the coastal districts and Malenadu regions of Karnataka, and traditionally played for whole night, till sunrise next morning. It is believed to have evolved from pre-classical music and theatre during the Bhakti movement. Yakshagana is popular in the districts of Uttara Kannada, Udupi, Dakshina

Kannada, Shimoga and Kasaragod district. Yakshagana literally means the song (gana) of a yaksha, which was a term for exotic tribes of ancient India.

46. (2) Nautanki, Thora, Chappeli, Raslila, Kajri are some of the famous folk dances of Uttar Pradesh.
47. (3) Rouf is the most popular dance in the Kashmir Valley and is restricted only to the womenfolk. It is usually performed during the harvesting season, but the most essential occasion of its performance is the month of Ramzan when every street and corner in Kashmir resounds with Rouf songs and dance.
48. (2) Kuchipudi is a Classical Indian dance from Andhra Pradesh. The performance usually begins with some stage rites, after which each of the character comes on to the stage and introduces him/herself with a dharavu (a small composition of both song and dance) to introduce the identity, set the mood, of the character in the drama. The drama then begins. The dance is accompanied by song which is typically Carnatic music. The singer is accompanied by mridangam (a classical South Indian percussion instrument), violin, flute and the tambura (a drone instrument with strings which are plucked). Ornaments worn by the artists are generally made of a light weight wood called Boorugu. It originated in the seventh century.
49. (2) Nautanki is one of the most popular folk operatic theater performance traditions of South Asia, particularly in northern India. Before the advent of Bollywood (Hindi film industry), Nautanki was the single most popular form of entertainment in the villages and towns of northern India. Nautanki's origins lie in the folk performance traditions of Bhagat and Raasleela of Mathura and Vrindavan in Uttar Pradesh, and Khayal of Rajasthan. Nautanki's history becomes clearer in the nineteenth century with the coming of the printing press in India and publication of Nautanki operas in the form of chap-books.
50. (2) Guru Gopinath was an Indian classical dancer, Kathakali master and mentor of a relatively new creative modern dancing style called Kerala Natanam. He was instrumental in introducing and popularising Kathakali, the illustrious dance drama of Kerala, lying in obscurity, to the outer world. He is considered one of the epic personalities of Indian dancing in the twentieth century like Uday Shankar. He showed how Indian dancing could handle themes other than those from Hindu mythology.
51. (2) Kuchipudi is the classical dance form from the South-East Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. It presents scenes from Hindu Epics and mythological tales through dance-dramas combining music, dance and acting. The lyrics used in Kuchipudi are usually in Telugu, though Sanskrit verses are also not uncommon. While Kuchipudi, like Bharata Natyam comprises pure dance, mime and histrionics, it is the use of speech as well that distinguishes its presentation as dance drama.
52. (4) Satyajit Ray was an Indian filmmaker who is regarded as one of the greatest auteurs of 20th century cinema. Ray's first film, Pather Panchali (1955), won eleven international prizes, including Best Human Documentary at the Cannes film festival. This film, Aparajito (1956) and Apur Sansar (1959) form The Apu Trilogy. Ray did the scripting, casting, scoring, and editing, and designed his own credit titles and publicity material. Ray received many major awards in his career, including 32 Indian National Film Awards, a number of awards at international film festivals and award ceremonies, and an Academy Honorary Award in 1992.
53. (2) Tabal Chongli' is a form of folk dance associated with the State of Assam. Other popular dance forms of the state are Bihu, Khel Gopal, Rash Lila, Canoe, etc.79. (4) Nankana Sahib is a city and capital of Nankana Sahib District in the Punjab province of Pakistan. It is named after the first guru of the Sikhs, Guru Nanak Dev, the central figure in Sikhism who was born here, so it is a city of high historic and religious value and is a popular pilgrimage site for Sikhs from all over the world. It is located about 80 kilometers south west of Lahore.
54. (2) Sanjukta Panigrahi was a dancer of India, who was the foremost exponent of Indian classical dance Odissi. Sanjukta was the first Oriya girl to embrace this ancient classical dance at an early age and ensure its grand revival. In recognition of her contribution to dancing and associated activities, she was honoured with one of India's highest civilian awards the, Padma Shri (1975). She is also recipient of the Sangeet Natak Akademi Award in 1976.
55. (1) Amjad Ali Khan is an Indian classical musician who plays the sarod. Khan was born into a musical family and has performed internationally since the 1960s. He was awarded India's second highest civilian honor, the Padma Vibhushan, in 2001.
56. (1) Qureshi Alla Rakha Khan popularly known as Alla Rakha was an Indian tabla player. He was a frequent accompanist of Ravi Shankar. He was awarded the Padma Shri in 1977 and the Sangeet Natak Akademi Award in 1982.
57. (3) Ustad Bismillah Khan was an Indian shehnai maestro. He was the third classical musician to be awarded the Bharat Ratna, the highest civilian honour in India and gained worldwide acclaim for playing the shehnai for more than eight decades.
58. (3) Padma Subrahmanyam, is an Indian classical Bharata Natyam dancer. She is famous in India as well as abroad: several films and documentaries have been made in her honor by countries like Japan, Australia and Russia. Dr. Padma has received many awards and honors to her credit including 'Padmashri' in 1981, 'Padma Bhushan' in 2003, which are among the highest civilian awards of India.

59. (2) Bharatnatyam is considered to be a fire-dance — the mystic manifestation of the metaphysical element of fire in the human body. It is one of the five major styles (one for each element) that include Odissi (element of water), Kuchipudi (element of earth), Mohiniattam (element of air) and Kathakali (element of sky or aether). The movements of an authentic Bharatanatyam dancer resemble the movements of a dancing flame. Bharatnatyam: Tamil Nadu; Kuchipudi: Andhra Pradesh; and Kathakali: Kerala. Bhangra is a north Indian dance.
60. (4) Shivkumar Sharma is an Indian Santoor player. The Santoor is a folk instrument from Kashmir and Jammu. He is credited with making the Santoor a popular Classical Instrument.
61. (1) Cabaret is a form of entertainment featuring music, comedy, song, dance, recitation or drama. It is mainly distinguished by the performance venue (also called a cabaret), such as in a restaurant, pub or nightclub with a stage for performances. It involves striptease which is an erotic or exotic dance in which the performer gradually undresses, either partly or completely, in a seductive and sexually suggestive manner.
62. (2) Bharatanatyam is a classical Indian dance form originating in the South Indian state of Tamil Nadu. It has its inspirations from the sculptures of the ancient temple of Chidambaram. The Sangeet Natak Akademi currently confers classical status on eight Indian dance styles: Bharatanatyam: Tamil Nadu; Kathak: Uttar Pradesh; Kathakali: Kerala; Kuchipudi: Andhra Pradesh; Manipuri: Manipur; Mohiniyattam: Kerala; Odissi: Odisha; and Sattriya: Assam.
63. (1) Sonal Mansingh is an eminent Indian classical dancer and choreographer of Odissi dancing style; who is also proficient in other Indian classical dancing styles including Bharatnatyam, Kuchipudi, and Chhau.
64. (4) Indian classical dance is a relatively new umbrella term for various codified art forms rooted in Natya, the sacred Hindu musical theatre styles, whose theory can be traced back to the Natya Shastra of Bharata Muni (400 BC). The Sangeet Natak Akademi currently confers classical status on eight Indian dance styles: Bharatanatyam: Tamil Nadu; Kathak: Uttar Pradesh; Kathakali: Kerala; Kuchipudi: Andhra Pradesh; Manipuri: Manipur; Mohiniyattam: Kerala; Odissi: Odisha; and Sattriya: Assam.
65. (4) Tappa is a form of Indian semi-classical vocal music. Its specialty is its rolling pace based on fast, subtle and knotty construction. Its tunes are melodious, sweet and depict the emotional outbursts of a lover. Tappa originated from the folk songs of the camel riders of Punjab. The Tappa style of music was refined and introduced to the imperial court of the Mughal Emperor Muhammad Shah.
66. (2) Alam Ara is a 1931 film directed by Ardeshir Irani. It was the first Indian sound film. It debuted at the Majestic Cinema in Mumbai (then Bombay) on 14 March 1931. The first Indian talkie was so popular that "police aid had to be summoned to control the crowds.
67. (1) Odissi, one of the eight classical dance forms of India, originates from the state of Odisha, in eastern India. It is the oldest surviving dance form of India on the basis of archaeological evidences.
68. (2) Kathakali is the traditional dance drama of Kerala. It is noted for the attractive make-up of characters, elaborate costumes, detailed gestures and well-defined body movements presented in tune with the anchor playback music and complementary percussion.
69. (1) Zakir Hussain, is an Indian tabla player, musical producer, film actor and composer. He was born to the legendary tabla player Alla Rakha.
70. (1) Giddha is a popular folk dance of women in Punjab region of India and Pakistan. The dance is often considered derived from the ancient dance known as the ring dance.
71. (3) Bihu denotes a set of three different cultural festivals of Assam and celebrated by the Assamese diaspora around the world. The Bihus are the national festivals of Assam. The most important festivals of Assam are the Bihus, celebrated with fun and abundance by all Assamese people irrespective of caste, creed, religion, faith and belief.
72. (1) Bharatanatyam: Tamil Nadu; Kathakali: Kerala; Kuchipudi: Andhra Pradesh; and Odissi: Odisha.
73. (1) The Gavari dance-drama of Bhils has its origin in the story of Shiva and Bhasmasur.
74. (1) Shiv Kumar Sharma is famous for playing Santoor. Tarun Bhattacharya is also a famous santoor player.
75. (1) Samyukta Panigrahi is a famous exponent of Bharatnatyam.
76. (3) Kathakali was originated in Kerala. It is regarded as the ballet of east. Its popularity is largely due to poet Vathathol Narayan Menon.
77. (4) Bhangra is a lively form of folk music and dance that originates from Punjab. People traditionally perform Bhangra when celebrating the harvest. It is a beautiful form of expression, a celebration of life, performed with overwhelming and infectious energy.
78. (1) The dandiya is the chief folk dance of Gujarat, which is usually performed in groups, wherein young men and women dressed in colorful costumes, dance in circles with multihued sticks in their hands to the lively beat of drums. This dance is very popular during the Navratri season in October.
79. (1) The Karagam Dance is an ancient folk dance of Tamil Nadu performed in praise of the rain goddess Mariamman. The performers balance the water pot on their head very beautifully. This dance is considered to have been originated in Thanjavur.
80. (1) Sattriya Nritya of Assam received recognition as one of the eight classical dance forms of India in 2000. Srimanta Sankardeva, the founder of Vaishnavism in Assam, founded this dance in the 15th century.
81. (2) Pran played a vast range of roles - from a hero to a villain to a character artist. His role of Sher Khan in

Zanjeer was that of a character artist. The film, starring Amitabh Bachchan and Jaya Bhaduri, changed the trend from romantic films to action films

- 82.** (4) Salaam Bombay! is a 1988 Hindi film directed by Mira Nair. The film chronicles the day-to-day life of children living on the streets of Mumbai. It won the National Film Award for Best Feature Film in Hindi.
- 83.** (1) Bismillah Khan was credited with popularizing the shehnai, a sub-continental wind instrument of the oboe class. He was awarded, the Bharat Ratna, in 2001, becoming the Third classical musician after M. S. Subbulakshmi and Ravi Shankar to be accorded this distinction.
- 84.** (2) The Torah, or Jewish Written Law, consists of the five books of the Hebrew Bible - known more commonly to non-Jews as the "Old Testament" that were given by God to Moses on Mount Sinai and include within them all of the biblical laws of Judaism. It is also known as the Chumash, Pentateuch or Five Books of Moses.
- 85.** (4) Alam Ara (The Ornament of the World), a 1931 film directed by Ardeshir Irani, was India's first talkie film. It debuted at the Majestic Cinema in Mumbai on 14 March 1931. The first Indian talkie was so popular that police aid had to be summoned to control the crowd.
- 86.** (1) Dhrupad is the oldest and perhaps the grandest form of Hindustani vocal music. It is said to have descended from older forms like the Prabandha and the Dhruvapada. Dhrupad was essentially devotional in essence. A dhrupad recital typically consists of one or two male vocalists accompanied by the Tanpura and Pankhawaj.
- 87.** (3) Raga Kameshwari was composed by Pandit Ravi Shankar in 1972. Ravi Shankar was one of the best-known exponents of the sitar in the 20th century as well as a composer of Hindustani classical music.
- 88.** (1) Kuchipudi is a Classical Indian dance from Andhra Pradesh. Kuchipudi is the name of a village in the Divi Taluka of Krishna district that borders the Bay of Bengal. According to legend, Siddhendra Yogi is considered to be the founder of the Kuchipudi dance-drama tradition.
- 89.** (3) Bandit Queen is a 1994 Indian biographical film based on the life of Phoolan Devi. It was directed by Shekhar Kapur and starred Seema Biswas as the title character. It was produced by Bobby Bedi's Kaleidoscope Entertainment. The film won the National Film Award for Best Feature Film in Hindi.
- 90.** (4) Kathakali (Kerala), Mohiniattam (Kerala) and Manipuri (Manipur) are among the eight classical dances of India. Garba is a folk dance of Gujarat that is traditionally performed during the nine-day Hindu festival Navratri. The dancers honor Durga, the feminine form of divinity.
- 91.** (4) India's first talkie film was Alam Ara (The Ornament of the World). The film was released on March 14, 1931 at Majestic Cinema in Bombay. Alam Ara was made under the banner of Imperial Movietone. It was produced and directed by Ardeshir Marwan Irani.
- 92.** (4) Pandit Hariprasad Chaurasia is an Indian classical flutist. He plays in the North Indian tradition. He has been honoured with several awards of which the most prominent ones are the Padma Vibhushan, the second highest civilian award of India, and the distinction of Chevalier dans l'Ordre des Arts et des Lettres (Knight of the Order of Arts and Letters) of France.
- 93.** (2) The Sangeet Natak Akademi is the apex body of the performing arts in the country to preserve and promote the vast cultural heritage of India expressed in music, dance and drama. It was set up by the Indian education ministry on 31 May 1952 and became functional the following year. It is located in New Delhi.
- 94.** (3) Sitara Devi was an eminent Indian dancer of the classical Kathak style of dancing. Rabindranath Tagore described her as Nritya Samragini (empress of dance) after watching her performance when she was just 16 years old. She is still described as the Kathak queen.
- 95.** (4) Kathakali originated in the present day state of Kerala during the 17th century. It is a stylized classical Indian dance-drama noted for the attractive make-up of characters, elaborate costumes, detailed gestures and well-defined body movements presented in tune with the anchor playback music and complementary percussion.
- 96.** (3) Brihaddeshi is a classical Sanskrit text (dated 6th to 8th century A.D) on Indian classical music that speaks directly of the raga and distinguishes the classical (marga) and the folk (desi). It provides the basis for the emergence of the Mela system of classifying the Ragas. The term 'raga' first occurs in a technical context in the Brihaddeshi, where it is described as "a combination of tones which, with beautiful illuminating graces, pleases the people in general".
- 97.** (2) Lakshmi Narayan Singh, known professionally as Lachhu Maharaj, was an Indian tabla player of Benaras gharana. Along with his professional tabla performances all over the world, he was featured in films. Maharaj died in Varanasi on 28 July 2016, at the age of 72 years.
- 98.** (3) Shivkumar Sharma is an Indian Santoor player from the state of Jammu and Kashmir. He is credited with making the Santoor a popular Classical Instrument. The santoor is a trapezoid-shaped hammered dulcimer or string musical instrument made of walnut, with 72 strings.
- 99.** (1) Pannalal Ghosh, also known as Amal Jyoti Ghosh, was an Indian flute player. He was a disciple of Alaudin Khan and is credited with popularizing the flute as a concert instrument in Hindustani classical music. He was the first to introduce the seven-hole flute.

- 100.** (2) Bihu dance is associated with the Bihu, a harvest festival of Assam. This joyous dance is performed by both young men and women during the Spring festival "Bohag Bihu" or Rongali Bihu celebrated in the middle of April. This is also the beginning of the agricultural season.
- 101.** (3) Ebrahim Alkazi is one of the most influential Indian theatre directors and drama teachers in 20th-century Indian theatre. He is a former Director of National School of Drama, New Delhi. A noted art connoisseur, collector and gallery owner, he founded Art Heritage Gallery in Delhi.
- 102.** (3) Sattriya is a dance-drama performance art with origins in the Krishna-centered Vaishnavism monasteries of Assam. It is attributed to the 15th century Bhakti movement scholar and saint named Srimanta Sankaradeva. It was recognized as a classical dance by Sangeet Natak Akademi of India in 2000.
- 103.** (3) Pandit Bhimsen Joshi was an Indian vocalist from Karnataka in the Hindustani classical tradition. He is known for the khayal form of singing, as well as for his popular renditions of devotional music (bhajans and abhangs). He received the Bharat Ratna in 2009.
- 104.** (3) Haryanvi has a very rich culture in terms of folk songs that are called Raginis. Ragini song is the trademark of Haryanvi culture. It is supplemented by folk dramas, known by the name of Saang.
- 105.** (2) Birju Maharaj is the leading exponent of the Lucknow Kalka-Bindadin gharana of Kathak dance in India. He is a descendant of the legendary Maharaj family of Kathak dancers, which includes his two uncles, Shambhu Maharaj and Lachhu Maharaj, and his father Achhan Maharaj.
- 106.** (2) Kolattam is an art form of Andhra Pradesh played with sticks. It is a rural dance, a combination of rhythmic movements, songs and music usually performed during village festivals. Chholiya is a dance form practised in the Kumaon region of Uttarakhand. It is basically a sword dance accompanying a marriage procession but now it is performed on many occasions.
- 107.** (3) Zubin Mehta is an Indian conductor of western classical music. He is the Music Director for Life of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra and the Main Conductor for Valencia's opera house. The Government of India honoured him with Padma Vibhushan, the country's second highest civilian award, in 2001.
- 108.** (1) The National Film Archive of India (NFAI) is headquartered at Pune, Maharashtra. It has three regional offices at Bangalore, Calcutta and Thiruvananthapuram. NFAI was established as a media unit of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in February 1964.
- 109.** (1) The ten Thaats are the modes of Indian classical music system. Thaats always have seven different pitches (called swara) and are a basis for the organization and classification of ragas in North Indian classical music. The Thaat system was created by Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande.

- 110.** (4) Bhavai, also known as Veshya or Swang, is a popular folk theatre form of western India, especially in Gujarat. Bhavai is derived from Sanskrit word, Bhava which means expression. It is also associated with Hindu Goddess Amba. It is believed to have originated in the 14th century.
- 111.** (3) Bandit Queen is a 1994 Indian biographical film based on the life of Phoolan Devi as covered in the book India's Bandit Queen: The True Story of Phoolan Devi by the Indian author Mala Sen. It was directed by Shekhar Kapur and starred Seema Biswas as the title character.
- 112.** (4) The Film and Television Institute of India (FTII) is situated on the premises of the erstwhile Prabhat Film Company in Pune, Maharashtra. It is an autonomous institute under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting of the Government of India. It was founded in 1960.

TYPE-IV

- 1.** (1) Thomas Lauren Friedman is an American journalist, columnist and author. He writes a twice-weekly column for The New York Times. Zubin Mehta; is an Indian Parsi conductor of western classical music. He is the Music Director for Life of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra. Ismat Chughtai was an eminent Indian writer in Urdu, known for her indomitable spirit and a fierce feminist ideology. Jamini Roy was an Indian painter whose work has been exhibited extensively in international exhibitions and can be found in many private and public collections such as the Victoria and Albert Museum, London.
- 2.** (2) Several national and state level awards have been instituted by the Government of Madhya Pradesh to honour the distinct achievements in the field of creative arts and literature. Tansen Samman was instituted in 1980-81 and is given in the field of classical music. The award carries Rs 2 lakh in cash and a citation, is normally conferred during the 'Tansen Festival' held in Gwalior.
- 3.** (1) Mango (*Mangifera indica*), popularly known as the 'King of Fruits', is the National Fruit of India. It is one of the most widely cultivated fruits of the tropical world. There are over 100 varieties of mangos found in India, in different sizes, shapes and colors.
- 4.** (1) R. K. Laxman was an Indian cartoonist, illustrator, and humorist. He was best known for his creation 'The Common Man' and for his daily cartoon strip, "You Said It" in The Times of India, which started in 1951. He became famous for The Common Man character.
- 5.** (3) Charles Correa was an Indian architect, urban planner and activist. Credited for the creation of modern architecture in post-Independence India, he was described as "India's greatest architect". He was chiefly responsible for the planning of township of Navi Mumbai in the 1970s.