

1) The Ajanta Caves, rock-cut Buddhist cave monuments located in Maharashtra have been a UNESCO World Heritage Site since which year?

- a) 1983
- b) 1988
- c) 1990
- d) 1991

Answer: a)

The Ajanta Caves are approximately 30 rock-cut Buddhist cave monuments which date from the 2nd century BCE to about 480 CE in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra state of India. The site is a protected monument in the care of the Archaeological Survey of India, and since 1983, the Ajanta Caves have been a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

2) Consider the following statements regarding the Red Fort of Agra-

- 1) It was the main residence of the emperors of the Mughal Dynasty until 1638
 - 2) It has been inscribed as UNESCO world heritage site in 1989
 - 3) It is situated on the bank of River Yamuna
- Which of the above statements is not correct?

- a) Only 3
- b) Both 1 and 2
- c) Both 2 and 3
- d) Only 2

Answer: d)

All the above statements are true except 2). Agra Fort is a historical fort in the city of Agra in India. It was the main residence of the emperors of the Mughal Dynasty until 1638. In 1983, the Agra fort has been inscribed as UNESCO World Heritage site. The 380,000 m² (94-acre) fort has a semicircular plan, its chord lies parallel to the river Yamuna and its walls are seventy feet high.

3) Which of the following UNESCO World Heritage Site won the Aga Khan Award for Architecture in 2004?

- a) Bhimbetka Rock Shelters
- b) Elephanta Caves
- c) Ellora Caves
- d) Agra Fort

Answer: d)

Agra Fort is a historical fort in the city of Agra in India. It was the main residence of the emperors of the Mughal Dynasty. The Agra Fort won the Aga Khan Award for Architecture in 2004. India Post issued a stamp to commemorate this event.

4) Which is one of the largest rock-cut monastery-temple cave complexes in the world, featuring Buddhist, Hindu and Jain monuments?

- a) Ellora caves
- b) Ajanta caves
- c) Elephanta caves
- d) Barabar caves

Answer: a)

Ellora caves is a UNESCO World Heritage Site located in the Aurangabad district of Maharashtra, India. It is one of the largest rock-cut monastery-temple cave complexes in the world, featuring Buddhist, Hindu and Jain monuments.

5) Elephanta caves, a collection of cave temples dedicated to the Hindu god Shiva is located in which of the following Indian state?

- a) Andhra Pradesh
- b) Maharashtra
- c) Tamil Nadu
- d) West-Bengal

Answer: b)

Elephanta Caves are a UNESCO World Heritage Site and a collection of cave temples predominantly dedicated to the Hindu god Shiva. They are located on

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Elephanta Island, or Gharapuri in Mumbai Harbour, 10 kilometres to the east of the city of Mumbai in the Indian state of Maharashtra.

6) Elephanta Caves which is a UNESCO World Heritage Site located in Maharashtra is maintained by.....?

- a) Government of Maharashtra
- b) Archaeological Survey of India
- c) Ministry of Culture
- d) Ministry of Tourism

Answer: b)

Elephanta Caves are a UNESCO World Heritage Site and a collection of cave temples predominantly dedicated to the Hindu god Shiva. They are located on Elephanta Island, or Gharapuri in Mumbai Harbour, 10 kilometres to the east of the city of Mumbai in the Indian state of Maharashtra. In 1987, the Elephanta Caves were designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It is currently maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India.

7) Which is one of the oldest stone structures in India, and an important monument of Indian Architecture?

- a) Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi
- b) Elephanta Caves
- c) Pattadakal Monuments
- d) Rani Ki Vav

Answer: a)

The Great Stupa at Sanchi is one of the oldest stone structures in India, and an important monument of Indian Architecture. It was originally commissioned by the emperor Ashoka in the 3rd century BCE. Its nucleus was a simple hemispherical brick structure built over the relics of the Buddha.

8) Which one of the following statements is not true about Sanchi Stupa?

- 1) Sanchi Stupa is a Buddhist complex in Raisen District of Madhya Pradesh
- 2) It is one of the oldest stone structures in India
- 3) It was originally commissioned by the emperor Ashoka in the 3rd century BCE

4) Sanchi Stupa was tagged as the World Heritage site by UNESCO in 1990

Answer: d)

Sanchi Stupa is a Buddhist complex, famous for its Great Stupa, on a hilltop at Sanchi Town in Raisen District of the State of Madhya Pradesh, India. The Great Stupa at Sanchi is one of the oldest stone structures in India, and an important monument of Indian Architecture. It was originally commissioned by the emperor Ashoka in the 3rd century BCE and designated as the world heritage site in 1989.

9) Which of the following town was founded as the capital of Mughal Empire by Emperor Akbar in Agra?

- a) Fatehpur Sikri
- b) Taj Mahal
- c) Mariam Tomb
- d) Great Idgah

Answer: a)

Fatehpur Sikri is a town in the Agra District of Uttar Pradesh, India. The city itself was founded as the capital of Mughal Empire in 1571 by Emperor Akbar. The city came to be known as Fatehpur Sikri, the "City of Victory", after Akbar's victorious Gujarat campaign in 1573.

10) Fatehpur Sikri which was founded as the capital of Mughal Empire by Emperor Akbar was designated as UNESCO World Heritage Site in which year?

- a) 1986
- b) 1988
- c) 1999
- d) 1967

Answer: a)

Fatehpur Sikri is a town in the Agra District of Uttar Pradesh, India. The city itself was founded as the capital of Mughal Empire in 1571 by Emperor Akbar. It was designated as UNESCO World Heritage site in the year 1986.

11) The Khajuraho Group of Monuments is a group of Hindu temples and Jain temples located in which of the following Indian state?

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- a) Andhra Pradesh
- b) Odisha
- c) Madhya Pradesh
- d) Karnataka

Answer: c)

The Khajuraho Group of Monuments is a group of Hindu temples and Jain temples in Chhatarpur district, Madhya Pradesh, India, about 175 kilometres southeast of Jhansi. They are a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

12) The Khajuraho group of temples were dedicated to which of the following religion/religions?

- a) Buddhism
- b) Hinduism
- c) Jainism
- d) Both b and c

Answer: d)

The Khajuraho group of temples were built together but were dedicated to two religions, Hinduism and Jainism, suggesting a tradition of acceptance and respect for diverse religious views among Hindus and Jains in the region.

13) The Khajuraho Group of Monuments located in Madhya Pradesh was built by which of the following dynasty?

- a) Chola dynasty
- b) Chera dynasty
- c) Chandela dynasty
- d) Pandyan dynasty

Answer: c)

The Khajuraho Group of Monuments is a group of Hindu temples and Jain temples in Chhatarpur district, Madhya Pradesh, India, about 175 kilometres southeast of Jhansi. They are a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Most Khajuraho temples were built between 950 and 1050 by the Chandela dynasty.

14) The Qutub Minar a minaret that forms part of the Qutub complex is a UNESCO World Heritage Site in the Mehrauli area of.....?

- a) Mumbai
- b) Chennai
- c) Delhi
- d) Odisha

Answer: c)

The Qutub Minar is a minaret that forms part of the Qutb complex, a UNESCO World Heritage Site in the Mehrauli area of Delhi, India. Its design is thought to have been based on the Minaret of Jam, in western Afghanistan.

15) Qutub Minar was established by which of the following ruler of the Delhi Sultanate?

- a) Qutb-ud-din Aibak
- b) Aram Shah
- c) Iltutmish
- d) Rukn-ud-din Firuz

Answer: a)

Qutb Minar was established along with Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque around 1192 by Qutb-ud-din Aibak, first ruler of the Delhi Sultanate. The mosque complex is one of the earliest that survives in the Indian subcontinent.

16)..... is an ivory-white marble mausoleum on the south bank of the Yamuna river in the Indian city of Agra?

- a) Fatehpur Sikri
- b) Taj Mahal
- c) Mariam Tomb
- d) Great Idgah

Answer: b)

The Taj Mahal is an ivory-white marble mausoleum on the south bank of the Yamuna river in the Indian city of Agra. It was commissioned in 1632 by the Mughal emperor, Shah Jahan to house the tomb of his favourite wife, Mumtaz Mahal.

17) The Taj Mahal was designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in which year for being "the jewel of Muslim art in India?"

- a) 1985
- b) 1988
- c) 1982
- d) 1983

Answer: d)

The Taj Mahal was designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1983 for being "the jewel of Muslim art in India" and one of the universally admired masterpieces of the world's heritage". It is regarded by

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many as the best example of Mughal architecture and a symbol of India's rich history.

18) Which of the following world heritage site depict the fine Dravidian style of art and Architecture?

- a) Elephanta Caves
- b) Ellora Caves
- c) Fatehpur Sikri
- d) Hampi

Answer: d)

Hampi is a UNESCO World Heritage site located in the Northern part of Karnataka. It lies within the ruins of the ancient, prosperous kingdom of Vijayanagar. The ruins at Hampi are a collection of heritage sites depicting the fine Dravidian style of art and Architecture.

19) The Group of Monuments at Hampi, a UNESCO World Heritage Site in Karnataka is located on the banks of which river?

- a) Yamuna
- b) Godavari
- c) Tungabhadra
- d) Krishna

Answer: c)

Hampi, also referred to as the Group of Monuments at Hampi, is a UNESCO World Heritage Site located in east-central Karnataka, India. Hampi is situated on the banks of the Tungabhadra River in the eastern part of central Karnataka near the state border with Andhra Pradesh.

20) The Virupaksha temple, the oldest shrine and the principal destination for pilgrims and tourists is located at.....?

- a) Agra
- b) Bodhgaya
- c) Fatehpur Sikri
- d) Hampi

Answer: d)

The Virupaksha temple is the oldest shrine, the principal destination for pilgrims and tourists, and remains an active Hindu worship site located at Hampi. Parts of the Shiva, Pampa and Durga temples existed in the 11th-century; it was extended during the Vijayanagara era.

21) Archaeological Site of Nalanda Mahavihara is located in which of the following Indian state?

- a) Bihar
- b) West-Bengal
- c) Andhra Pradesh
- d) Maharashtra

Answer: a)

Nalanda was an ancient Mahavihara, a large and revered Buddhist monastery, in the ancient kingdom of Magadha (modern-day Bihar) in India. The site is located about 95 kilometres southeast of Patna near the city of Bihar Sharif. Today, it is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

22) Which among the following is a UNESCO World Heritage Site located in Chandigarh?

- a) Sukhna Lake
- b) Pinjore gardens
- c) Chandigarh Capitol Complex
- d) International Dolls Museum

Answer: c)

Chandigarh Capitol Complex, located in the sector-1 of Chandigarh city in India, is a government compound designed by the architect Le Corbusier. It was designated as UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2016.

23) Which world heritage site has the oldest known rock art in the Indian subcontinent and is one of the largest prehistoric complexes?

- a) Archaeological Site of Nalanda Mahavihara
- b) Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi
- c) Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram
- d) Bhimbetka Rock Shelters

Answer: d)

The Bhimbetka rock shelters are an archaeological site in central India. It is located in the Raisen District in the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh about 45 kilometres southeast of Bhopal. The Bhimbetka site has the oldest known rock art in the Indian subcontinent, as well as is one of the largest prehistoric complexes.

24) Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park located in Gujarat was designated as UNESCO World Heritage Site in which year?

- a) 2004

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- b) 2007
- c) 2009
- d) 2002

Answer: a)

Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is located in Panchmahal district in Gujarat; India. It was inscribed by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site in 2004.

25) Which world heritage site was designed by British architectural engineer Frederick William Stevens in the style of Victorian Italianate Gothic Revival architecture?

- a) Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park
- b) Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus
- c) Humayun's Tomb
- d) Jantar Mantar

Answer: b)

Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus also known by its former name Victoria Terminus is a historic terminal train station and UNESCO World Heritage Site in Mumbai, Maharashtra, India. The terminus was designed by British architectural engineer Frederick William Stevens in the style of Victorian Italianate Gothic Revival architecture.

26) Which among the following is the UNESCO World Heritage Site located in the Indian state of Goa?

- a) Churches and Convents of Goa
- b) Dudhsagar Waterfalls
- c) Fort Agauda
- d) Chapora Fort

Answer: a)

Churches and convents of Old Goa is the name given by UNESCO to a set of religious monuments located in Goa Velha (or Old Goa), in the state of Goa, India, which were declared a World Heritage Site in 1986.

27) The Great Himalayan National Park which was added to the UNESCO list of World Heritage Sites in 2014 was established in which year?

- a) 1987
- b) 1988
- c) 1984

- d) 1990

Answer: c)

The Great Himalayan National Park (GHNP), is one of India's national parks, is located in Kullu region in the state of Himachal Pradesh. The park was established in 1984. In June 2014; the Great Himalayan National Park was added to the UNESCO list of World Heritage Sites.

28)is a UNESCO World Heritage Site designation for a group of Chola dynasty era Hindu temples in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu?

- a) Great Living Chola Temples
- b) Group of Monuments at Hampi
- c) Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram
- d) Group of Monuments at Pattadakal

Answer: a)

The Great Living Chola Temples is a UNESCO World Heritage Site designation for a group of Chola dynasty era Hindu temples in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. The Great Living Chola Temples were built by kings of the Chola Empire, which stretched over all of south India and the neighbouring islands.

29) The Brihadisvara Temple, the Temple of Gangaikonda Cholapuram and the Airavatesvara Temple are the monuments located in.....?

- a) Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram
- b) Group of Monuments at Pattadakal
- c) Great Living Chola Temples
- d) Group of Monuments at Hampi

Answer: c)

The Great Living Chola Temples is a UNESCO World Heritage Site designation for a group of Chola dynasty era Hindu temples in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. Completed between early 11th and the 12th century CE, the monuments include the Brihadisvara Temple at Thanjavur, the Temple of Gangaikonda Cholapuram and the Airavatesvara Temple at Darasuram. The Brihadisvara Temple was recognised in 1987; the Temple of Gangaikondacholapuram and the Airavatesvara Temple were added as extensions to the site in 2004.

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30) Which among the following UNESCO World Heritage Site in Tamil Nadu is located is on the Coromandel Coast of the Bay of Bengal?

- a) Great Living Chola Temples
- b) Group of Monuments at Hampi
- c) Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram
- d) Group of Monuments at Pattadakal

Answer: c)

The group of monuments at Mahabalipuram is a collection of 7th- and 8th-century CE religious monuments in the coastal resort town of Mamallapuram, Tamil Nadu, India and a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It is on the Coromandel Coast of the Bay of Bengal, about 60 kilometres south of Chennai.

31) The Descent of the Ganges or Arjuna's Penance which is one of the largest open-air rock reliefs in the world is a part of.....?

- a) Great Himalayan National Park Conservation Area
- b) Great Living Chola Temples
- c) Group of Monuments at Hampi
- d) Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram

Answer: d)

The Group of monuments at Mahabalipuram is a collection of 7th- and 8th-century CE religious monuments in the coastal resort town of Mamallapuram, Tamil Nadu, India and a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The site has 400 ancient monuments and Tamil religious temples including one of the largest open-air rock reliefs in the world: the Descent of the Ganges or Arjuna's Penance.

32) The Group of monuments at Mahabalipuram were built during which of the following dynasty?

- a) Pallava dynasty
- b) Chola dynasty
- c) Gupta dynasty
- d) Chandela dynasty

Answer: a)

The Group of monuments at Mahabalipuram is a collection of 7th- and 8th-century CE religious monuments in the coastal resort town of Mamallapuram, Tamil Nadu, India and UNESCO World Heritage Site. The monuments were built during the Pallava dynasty.

33) UNESCO has described which heritage site as "a harmonious blend of architectural forms from northern and southern India"?

- a) Mahadobhi Temple
- b) Monuments of Buddha
- c) Group of Monuments at Pattadakal
- d) Historic city

Answer: c)

Pattadakal is a complex of 7th and 8th century CE Hindu and Jain temples in northern Karnataka (India). UNESCO has described Pattadakal as "a harmonious blend of architectural forms from northern and southern India" and an illustration of "eclectic art" at its height.

34) Hill Forts of Rajasthan spread across Rajasthan state in northern India designated as UNESCO World Heritage Site are mainly based in.....?

- a) Vindhya Range
- b) Aravalli Range
- c) Satpura Range
- d) Velikonda Range

Answer: b)

The six Hill Forts of Rajasthan, spread across Rajasthan state in northern India, clustered together as a designated UNESCO World Heritage Site. The forts are mainly based in the Aravalli Range and were built and enhanced between the 5th and 18th centuries CE by several Rajput kings of different kingdoms.

35) The Historic City of Ahmadabad was inscribed as the World Heritage City by UNESCO in which year?

- a) 2015
- b) 2018
- c) 2017
- d) 2014

Answer: c)

The Historic City of Ahmadabad or Old Ahmadabad, the walled city of Ahmadabad in India, was founded by Ahmad Shah I of Gujarat Sultanate in 1411. It was inscribed as the World Heritage City by UNESCO in July 2017.

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36) The Walled city of Ahmadabad founded by Sultan Ahmad Shah in the 15th century is located on the eastern bank of which river?

- a) Sabarmati river
- b) Betwa river
- c) Khari river
- d) Karma river

Answer: a)

The walled city of Ahmadabad, founded by Sultan Ahmad Shah in the 15th century, on the eastern bank of the Sabarmati River, presents a rich architectural heritage from the sultanate period, notably the Bhadra citadel, the walls and gates of the Fort city and numerous mosques and tombs as well as important Hindu and Jain temples of later periods.

37) Which among the following was the first garden-tomb on the Indian subcontinent located in Nizamuddin East, Delhi, India?

- a) Jantar Mantar
- b) Qutub Minar
- c) Red Fort
- d) Humayun Tomb

Answer: d)

Humayun's tomb is the tomb of the Mughal Emperor Humayun in Delhi, India. It was the first garden-tomb on the Indian subcontinent, and is located in Nizamuddin East, Delhi, India, close to the Dina-panah Citadel, also known as Purana Qila (Old Fort).

38) Humayun's tomb, the tomb of the Mughal Emperor Humayun in Delhi is built on which of the following year?

- a) Godavari river
- b) Krishna river
- c) Narmada river
- d) Yamuna river

Answer: d)

Humayun's tomb is the tomb of the Mughal Emperor Humayun in Delhi, India. The site was chosen on the banks of Yamuna river, due to its proximity to Nizamuddin Dargah, the mausoleum of the celebrated Sufi saint of Delhi, Nizamuddin Auliya, who was much revered by the rulers of Delhi, and whose residence,

Chilla Nizamuddin Auliya lies just north-east of the tomb.

39) Jantar Mantar located in the modern city of New Delhi consists of how many architectural astronomy instruments?

- a) 15
- b) 18
- c) 13
- d) 11

Answer: c)

Jantar Mantar is located in the modern city of New Delhi. It consists of 13 architectural astronomy instruments. The site is one of five built by Maharaja Jai Singh II of Jaipur, from 1723 onwards, revising the calendar and astronomical tables.

40) Jantar Mantars of which of the following city is largest which features many instruments along with the world's largest stone sundial?

- a) Mathura
- b) Ujjain
- c) Varanasi
- d) Jaipur

Answer: d)

There are five Jantar Mantars in India, of which the largest is in Jaipur which features many instruments along with the world's largest stone sundial. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

41) Kaziranga National Park, a national park in the state of Assam was inscribed as UNESCO World Heritage Site in which year?

- a) 1985
- b) 1988
- c) 1982
- d) 1980

Answer: a)

Kaziranga National Park is a national park in the Golaghat and Nagaon districts of the state of Assam, India. It was inscribed as the world heritage site by UNESCO in the year 1985.

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42) Which of the following national park is inhabited by the world's largest population of one-horned rhinoceroses?

- a) Kaziranga National Park
- b) Keoladeo National Park
- c) Khangchendzonga National Park
- d) Nanda Devi National Park

Answer: a)

In the heart of Assam, Kaziranga national park is one of the last areas in eastern India undisturbed by a human presence. It is inhabited by the world's largest population of one-horned rhinoceroses, as well as many mammals, including tigers, elephants, panthers and bears, and thousands of birds.

43) Keoladeo National Park which is a famous avifauna sanctuary that hosts thousands of birds during the winter season is located in which of the following Indian State?

- a) Bihar
- b) Uttar Pradesh
- c) Rajasthan
- d) Gujarat

Answer: c)

Keoladeo National Park formerly known as the Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary in Bharatpur, Rajasthan, India is a famous avifauna sanctuary that hosts thousands of birds, especially during the winter season. Over 230 species of birds are known to be resident. It is also a World Heritage Site.

44)was inscribed to the UNESCO World Heritage Sites list in 2016, becoming the first "Mixed Heritage" site of India?

- a) Nagarhole National Park
- b) Khangchendzonga National Park
- c) Bandipur National Park
- d) Periyar National Park

Answer: b)

Khangchendzonga National Park also Kanchenjunga Biosphere Reserve is a National Park and a Biosphere reserve located in Sikkim, India. It was inscribed to the UNESCO World Heritage Sites list in July 2016, becoming the first "Mixed Heritage" site of India. It was

recently included in the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme.

45) Which UNESCO World Heritage Site, is an ancient Buddhist temple in Bodh Gaya, marking the location where the Buddha is said to have attained enlightenment?

- a) Lingaraj Temple
- b) Brihadeeshwara Temple
- c) Mahabodhi Temple
- d) Konark Sun Temple

Answer: c)

The Mahabodhi Temple Complex is one of the four holy sites related to the life of the Lord Buddha, and particularly to the attainment of Enlightenment. The first temple was built by Emperor Asoka in the 3rd century B.C., and the present temple dates from the 5th or 6th centuries. It is one of the earliest Buddhist temples built entirely in brick, still standing in India, from the late Gupta period.

46) Which among the following is one of the earliest Buddhist temples built by Emperor Ashoka in the 3rd century BC?

- a) Guruvayur Temple
- b) Brihadeeshwara Temple
- c) Mahabodhi Temple
- d) Laxminarayan Temple

Answer: c)

The Mahabodhi Temple Complex is the first temple built by Emperor Asoka in the 3rd century B.C., and the present temple dates from the 5th–6th centuries. It is one of the earliest Buddhist temples built entirely in brick, still standing, from the late Gupta period and it is considered to have had significant influence in the development of brick architecture over the centuries.

47) Which among the following national park is famous for its population of the wild water buffalo?

- a) Kaziranga National Park
- b) Keoladeo National Park
- c) Khangchendzonga National Park
- d) Manas National Park

Answer: d)

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Manas National Park or Manas Wildlife Sanctuary is a national park, UNESCO Natural World Heritage site, a Project Tiger reserve, an elephant reserve and a biosphere reserve in Assam, India. The park is known for its rare and endangered endemic wildlife such as the Assam roofed turtle, hispid hare, golden langur and pygmy hog. Manas is famous for its population of the wild water buffalo.

48) UNESCO declared which of the following national park as a world heritage site in danger due to heavy poaching and terrorist activities?

- a) Kanha Tiger Reserve
- b) Jim Corbett National Park
- c) Manas National Park
- d) Bandipur Tiger Reserve

Answer: c)

Manas National Park or Manas Wildlife Sanctuary is a national park, UNESCO Natural World Heritage site, a Project Tiger reserve, an elephant reserve and a biosphere reserve in Assam, India. In 1992, UNESCO declared it as a world heritage site in danger due to heavy poaching and terrorist activities. On 21 June 2011, it was removed from the List of World Heritage in Danger and was commended for its efforts in preservation.

49) The Mountain railways of India are the three railway lines that were built in the mountains of India designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Which is not one of them?

- a) Nilgiri Mountain Railway
- b) Guwahati Mountain Railway
- c) Kalka-Shimla Railway
- d) Darjeeling Himalayan Railway

Answer: b)

The mountain railways of India are the railway lines that were built in the mountains of India. Three of them, the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway, the Nilgiri Mountain Railway, and the Kalka-Shimla Railway, are collectively designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site under the name Mountain Railways of India.

50) Which among the following is the fourth railway on the tentative list of UNESCO World Heritage

Sites to be included in the mountain railways of India?

- a) Matheran Hill Railway
- b) Kangra Valley Railway
- c) Kashmir Railway
- d) Nilgiri Mountain Railway

Answer: a)

Three railways, the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway, the Nilgiri Mountain Railway, and the Kalka-Shimla Railway, are collectively designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site under the name Mountain Railways of India. The fourth railway, the Matheran Hill Railway, is on the tentative list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

51) Rani Ki Vav, a stepwell situated in the town of Patan in Gujarat was added to the list of UNESCO's World Heritage Sites in which year?

- a) 2011
- b) 2015
- c) 2014
- d) 2010

Answer: c)

Rani Ki Vav is a stepwell situated in the town of Patan in Gujarat state of India. Rani Ki Vav was built in the complex Maru-Gurjara architectural style with an inverted temple and seven levels of stairs and holds more than 500 principal sculptures. It was added to the list of UNESCO's World Heritage Sites on 22 June 2014.

52) Rani Ki Vav, a stepwell situated in the Indian state of Gujarat is located on the banks of which river?

- a) Mahanadi River
- b) Krishna River
- c) Saraswati River
- d) Godavari River

Answer: c)

Rani Ki Vav is a stepwell situated in the town of Patan in Gujarat state of India. It is located on the banks of Saraswati River. It was added to the list of UNESCO's World Heritage Sites on 22 June 2014.

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53) Which UNESCO World Heritage Site was named as India's "Cleanest Iconic Place" at the 2016 Indian Sanitation Conference?

- a) Monuments of Buddha
- b) Monuments of Khajuraho
- c) Rani Ki Vav (The Queen's Stepwell)
- d) Red Fort

Answer: c)

Rani Ki Vav is a stepwell situated in the town of Patan in Gujarat state of India. It is located on the banks of Saraswati River. Rani ki Vav was named India's "Cleanest Iconic Place" at the 2016 Indian Sanitation Conference.

54) The Red Fort where the Prime Minister hoists the Indian "tricolour flag" every year on the Independence day of India is located in.....?

- a) Kolkata
- b) Delhi
- c) Gujarat
- d) Lucknow

Answer: b)

The Red Fort is a historic fort in the city of Delhi in India. Every year on the Independence day of India (15 August), the Prime Minister hoists the Indian "tricolour flag" at the main gate of the fort and delivers a nationally broadcast speech from its ramparts. It was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2007 as part of the Red Fort Complex.

55) Which UNESCO World Heritage List appears on the back of the ₹500 note of the Mahatma Gandhi New Series of the Indian rupee?

- a) Rani Ki Vav
- b) Red Fort
- c) Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka
- d) Konark Sun Temple

Answer: b)

The Red Fort is a historic fort in the city of Delhi in India. Every year on the Independence Day of India (15 August), the Prime Minister hoists the Indian "tricolour flag" at the main gate of the fort and delivers a nationally broadcast speech from its ramparts. The Red

fort appears on the back of the ₹500 note of the Mahatma Gandhi New Series of the Indian rupee.

56) Which UNESCO World Heritage Site is featured in the new ₹100 note in the Mahatma Gandhi New Series since July 2018?

- a) Pattadakal Monuments
- b) Qutub Minar
- c) Rani Ki Vav
- d) Taj Mahal

Answer: c)

Rani Ki Vav is a stepwell situated in the town of Patan in Gujarat state of India. It is located on the banks of Saraswati river. Since July 2018, the new ₹100 note in the Mahatma Gandhi New Series features Rani ki Vav on the rear side.

57) The Nanda Devi National Park which is designated as a world heritage site situated in the state of Uttarakhand was established in which year?

- a) 1982
- b) 1988
- c) 1990
- d) 1985

Answer: a)

The Nanda Devi National Park or Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve, established in 1982, is a national park situated around the peak of Nanda Devi in the state of Uttarakhand in northern India. The National Park was inscribed a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1988. The latter was expanded and renamed to Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks in 2005.

58) Which among the following UNESCO World Heritage Site in India follows the traditional style of Kalinga architecture?

- a) Monuments of Buddha
- b) Monuments of Khajuraho
- c) Konark Sun Temple
- d) Mahabodhi Temple

Answer: c)

Konark Sun Temple is a 13th-century CE sun temple at Konark about 35 kilometres northeast from Puri on the coastline of Odisha, India. The temple is attributed to king Narasingha deva I of the Eastern Ganga Dynasty

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about 1250 CE. The temple follows the traditional style of Kalinga architecture.

59) Konark Sun Temple was inscribed as UNESCO World Heritage Site in which year?

- a) 1986
- b) 1988
- c) 1990
- d) 1984

Answer: d)

Konark Sun Temple is a 13th-century CE sun temple at Konark about 35 kilometres (22 mi) northeast from Puri on the coastline of Odisha, India. Declared a UNESCO world heritage site in 1984, it remains a major pilgrimage site for Hindus, who gather here every year for the Chandrabhaga Mela around the month of February.

60) Which among the following national park is considered as one of the largest reserves for the Bengal tiger?

- a) Kanha Tiger Reserve
- b) Nagarhole National Park
- c) Sundarbans National Park
- d) Gir National Park

Answer: c)

The Sundarbans National Park is a National Park, Tiger Reserve, and Biosphere Reserve in West Bengal, India. It is part of the Sundarbans on the Ganges Delta, and adjacent to the Sundarban Reserve Forest in Bangladesh. The delta is densely covered by mangrove forests, and is one of the largest reserves for the Bengal tiger.

61) The Victorian Gothic and Art Deco Ensembles which is a collection of 19th century Victorian Neo Gothic public buildings and 20th century Art Deco buildings is located in.....?

- a) Kerala
- b) Mumbai
- c) Kolkata
- d) Ahmedabad

Answer: b)

The Victorian Gothic and Art Deco Ensembles of Mumbai is a collection of 19th century Victorian Neo

Gothic public buildings and 20th century Art Deco buildings in the Fort area of Mumbai in Maharashtra, India. This ensemble of Victorian Gothic and Art Deco buildings was added to the list of World Heritage Sites on 30 June 2018 during 42nd session of World Heritage Committee at Manama, Bahrain.

62) Which UNESCO World Heritage Site is one of the eight "hottest hot-spots" of biological diversity in the world?

- a) Western Ghats
- b) Eastern Ghats
- c) Victorian Gothic and Art Deco Ensembles
- d) Sanchi Stupa

Answer: a)

The Western Ghats, also known as Sahyadri are a mountain range that covers an area of 140,000 square kilometres in a stretch of 1,600 kilometres parallel to the western coast of the Indian peninsula, traversing the states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra and Gujarat. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and is one of the eight "hottest hot-spots" of biological diversity in the world.

63) The Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, designated as "Center of Excellence" by the Global Molecular and Cell Biology Network, UNESCO is located in.....?

- a) Ahmedabad
- b) Lucknow
- c) Hyderabad
- d) Mumbai

Answer: c)

The Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology or CCMB is an Indian biotechnology research establishment located in Hyderabad that operates under the aegis of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. CCMB is a designated "Center of Excellence" by the Global Molecular and Cell Biology Network, UNESCO.

64) The National Academy of Indian Railways which is a Centralised Training Institute for Group A and B Officers of Indian Railways was established in which year?

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- a) 1988
- b) 1979
- c) 1980
- d) 1985

Answer: a)

The National Academy of Indian Railways (NAIR), Vadodara formerly Railway Staff College is a Centralised Training Institute for Group A and B Officers of Indian Railways (IR), headed by a Director General and manned by a faculty of experienced Railway Managers and Experts. It was established in the year 1988.

65) Dilwara temples which are believed to be the most beautiful example of architectural perfection is located in which Indian state?

- a) Madhya Pradesh
- b) Andhra Pradesh
- c) Tamil Nadu
- d) Rajasthan

Answer: d)

The Dilwara Temples are located about 2½ kilometres from Mount Abu, Rajasthan's only hill station. These Jain temples were built by Vimal Shah and designed by Vastupala, Jain ministers of Dholka between the 11th and 13th centuries AD and are famous for their use of marble and intricate marble carvings. Although Jains built many beautiful temples at other places in Rajasthan, Dilwara temples are believed to be the most beautiful example of architectural perfection.

66) The National Power Training Institute, a National Apex body in India for training and human resources development in the power sector is headquartered in.....?

- a) Lucknow
- b) Faridabad
- c) Jaipur
- d) Gurugram

Answer: b)

The National Power Training Institute is a National Apex body in India for training and human resources development in the power sector with industry specific technical interface. It is an autonomous body under Ministry of Power, Government of India and caters to

the training needs of the power industry in India and abroad. The corporate office of NPTI is at Faridabad, Haryana.

67) Indian Institute of Science (IISc), a premier scientific research institute in India is located in.....?

- a) Mumbai
- b) Chennai
- c) Bangalore
- d) Ahmedabad

Answer: c)

Indian Institute of Science (IISc) is a public institute for research and higher education in science, engineering, design, and management. Located in Bangalore, India, IISc was established in 1909 with active support from Jamsetji Tata and Krishna Raja Wadiyar IV and thus is also locally known as the "Tata Institute". It was granted the Deemed University status in 1958.

68) Which among the following Viceroy of India inaugurated the Indian School of Mines located in Dhanbad?

- a) Lord Canning
- b) Lord Reading
- c) Lord Dalhousie
- d) Lord Irwin

Answer: d)

The Indian Institute of Technology, Dhanbad is a public engineering and research institution located in Dhanbad, India. It was formerly known as Indian School of Mines. It was established by British Indian Government on the lines of the Royal School of Mines - London, and was formally inaugurated on 9 December 1926 by Lord Irwin, the then Viceroy of India.

69) The Aga Khan Palace which was declared as the place as a monument of national importance by Archaeological Survey of India is located in.....?

- a) Pune
- b) Chennai
- c) Chandigarh
- d) Meghalaya

Answer: a)

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The Aga Khan Palace was built by Sultan Muhammed Shah Aga Khan III in Pune, India. Built in 1892, it is one of important landmarks in Indian history. The palace is closely linked to the Indian freedom movement as it served as a prison for Mahatma Gandhi, his wife Kasturba Gandhi, his secretary Mahadev Desai and Sarojini Naidu. It is also the place where Kasturba Gandhi and Mahadev Desai died.

70) Which among the following was the palace of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, founder of Sikh Empire in Punjab, India?

- a) Lalgarh Palace
- b) Umaid Bhawan
- c) Ram Bagh Palace
- d) Farah Bagh Palace

Answer: c)

Ram Bagh Palace or Ram Bagh Mahal was the palace of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, founder of Sikh Empire in Punjab, India. It was used as summer palace by Ranjit Singh. The palace is situated in the center of a garden popularly known as Ram Bagh or Barandari.

71) The Central Drug Research Institute, a multidisciplinary research laboratory employing scientific personnel from various areas of biomedical sciences is located in.....?

- a) New-Delhi
- b) Hyderabad
- c) Manipur
- d) Lucknow

Answer: d)

The Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI) is a multidisciplinary research laboratory in Lucknow, India, employing scientific personnel from various areas of biomedical sciences. CDRI was formally inaugurated on 17 Feb 1951 by the then Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru.

72) Which among the following palace is the largest of its kind in India and the only one in Eastern India?

- a) Naukhanda Palace
- b) Farah Bagh Palace
- c) Kangla Palace

d) Neer Mahal

Answer: d)

Neermahal is a former royal palace built by Maharaja of Tripura Kingdom Bir Bikram Kishore Manikya Debbarma of the erstwhile Kingdom of Tripura, India in the middle of the lake Twijilikma in 1930 and was completed by 1938. It is situated in Melaghar, 53 kilometers away from Agartala, the capital of Tripura. The palace is situated in the middle of Rudrasagar Lake and assimilates Hindu architectural style.

73) Which among the following region is known for the diamond trade that has produced some of the world's most famous gems in India?

- a) Lalgarh Palace
- b) Padmanabhapuram Palace
- c) King Kothi Palace
- d) Golkonda Fort

Answer: d)

Golconda, Gol konda is a citadel and fort in Southern India and was the capital of the medieval sultanate of the Qutb Shahi dynasty situated 11 km west of Hyderabad. It is also a tehsil of Hyderabad district, Telangana, India. The region is known for the diamond trade that has produced some of the world's most famous gems, including the Koh-i-Noor, the Hope Diamond, Nassak Diamond and the Noor-ul-Ain.

74)..... is a historic Hindu temple located on the southern bank of the Vaigai River in the temple city of Madurai, Tamil Nadu?

- a) Jagannath Temple
- b) Lingaraj Temple
- c) Meenakshi Temple
- d) Omkareshwar Temple

Answer: c)

Meenakshi Temple is a historic Hindu temple located on the southern bank of the Vaigai River in the temple city of Madurai, Tamil Nadu, India. It is dedicated to Meenakshi, a form of Parvati, and her consort, Sundareshwar, a form of Shiva. The temple is at the center of the ancient temple city of Madurai.

75) The Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, major space research centre of ISRO focusing on rocket and

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space vehicles for India's satellite programme is located in the Indian state of.....?

- a) Manipur
- b) Madhya Pradesh
- c) Andhra Pradesh
- d) Kerala

Answer: d)

The Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre is one of the main research and development establishments within ISRO. The Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC) is a major space research centre of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), focusing on rocket and space vehicles for India's satellite programme. It is located in Thiruvananthapuram, in the Indian state of Kerala.

76) The Indian Museum, which is the largest and oldest museum in India is located in.....?

- a) Kolkata
- b) Bangalore
- c) Meghalaya
- d) Agartala

Answer: c)

The Indian Museum in Kolkata, also referred to as the Imperial Museum at Calcutta in British India era texts is the largest and oldest museum in India and has rare collections of antiques, armour and ornaments, fossils, skeletons, mummies. It was founded by the Asiatic Society of Bengal in Kolkata (Calcutta), India, in 1814 C.E. The founder curator was Nathaniel Wallich, a Danish botanist.

77) Hawa Mahal, a palace in Jaipur, India that sits on the edge of the City Palace, Jaipur was built in which year?

- a) 1780
- b) 1799
- c) 1822
- d) 1777

Answer: b)

Hawa Mahal is a palace in Jaipur, India. Made with the red and pink sandstone, the palace sits on the edge of the City Palace, Jaipur. The structure was built in 1799

by Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh, the grandson of Sawai Jai Singh, who was the founder of Jaipur

78) Which among the following is one of the largest forts in India located in Jodhpur, Rajasthan?

- a) Mehrangarh fort
- b) Agra fort
- c) Gwalior fort
- d) Jaisalmer fort

Answer: a)

Mehrangarh Fort located in Jodhpur, Rajasthan, is one of the largest forts in India. Built in around 1459 by Rao Jodha, the fort is situated 410 feet above the city and is enclosed by imposing thick walls. Inside its boundaries there are several palaces known for their intricate carvings and expansive courtyards.

79) Jim Corbett National Park, the oldest national park in India to protect the endangered Bengal tiger is located in.....?

- a) Uttar Pradesh
- b) Madhya Pradesh
- c) Uttarakhand
- d) Rajasthan

Answer: c)

Jim Corbett National Park is the oldest national park in India and was established in 1936 as Hailey National Park to protect the endangered Bengal tiger. It is located in Nainital district of Uttarakhand and was named after Jim Corbett, a well known hunter and naturalist. The park was the first to come under the Project Tiger initiative.

80) Jama Masjid of Delhi which is one of the largest mosques in India was built by which of the following mughal emperor?

- a) Ahmad Shah Bahadur
- b) Babur
- c) Humayun
- d) Shah Jahan

Answer: d)

Jama Masjid of Delhi is one of the largest mosques in India. It was built by the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan between 1650 and 1656 at a cost of one million rupees, and was inaugurated by Imam Syed Abdul Ghafoor

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Shah Bukhari .The mosque was completed in 1656 AD with three great gates and two 40 metres high minarets constructed with strips of red sandstone and white marble.

81) Which monument has been referred to as the Taj Mahal of Mumbai and is the city's top tourist attraction?

- a) Gateway of India
- b) Kanheri caves
- c) Hanging Gardens
- d) Rajabai Clock Tower

Answer: a)

The Gateway of India is an arch monument built during the 20th century in Mumbai; India. The monument was erected to commemorate the landing of King-Emperor George V and Queen-Empress Mary at Apollo Bunder on their visit to British India in 1911. The monument has also been referred to as the Taj Mahal of Mumbai and is the city's top tourist attraction.

82) The Lotus Temple notable for its flowerlike shape is a prominent attraction located in the city of.....?

- a) Chennai
- b) Mumbai
- c) Delhi
- d) Bangalore

Answer: c)

The Lotus Temple is located in Delhi, India. Notable for its flowerlike shape, it has become a prominent attraction in the city. The Lotus Temple has won numerous architectural awards and has been featured in many newspaper and magazine articles.

83) is the one of the largest islands that comprises a chain of islands to the east of Great Andaman in the Andaman Islands?

- a) Agatti island
- b) Kadmat island
- c) Barren island
- d) Havelock island

Answer: d)

Havelock Island, officially Swaraj Island, is the one of the largest islands that comprises a chain of islands to

the east of Great Andaman in the Andaman Islands. It belongs to the South Andaman administrative district, part of the Indian union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The island is 41 km northeast of the capital city, Port Blair.

84) Which among the following complex in Delhi displays millennia of traditional Hindu and Indian culture, spirituality, and architecture?

- a) Yogmaya temple
- b) ISKCON temple
- c) Akshardham
- d) Ayyapa temple

Answer: c)

Akshardham or Swaminarayan Akshardham complex is a Hindu temple, and a spiritual-cultural campus in Delhi, India. Also referred to as Akshardham Temple or Swaminarayan Akshardham, the complex displays millennia of traditional Hindu and Indian culture, spirituality, and architecture. It was inspired by Yogiji Maharaj and created by Pramukh Swami Maharaj.

85) Which among the following forts located in Rajasthan is believed to be one of the very few "living forts" in the world?

- a) Chittorgarh fort
- b) Jaisalmer fort
- c) Junagarh fort
- d) Kankwari fort

Answer: b)

Jaisalmer Fort is situated in the city of Jaisalmer, in the Indian state of Rajasthan. It is believed to be one of the very few "living forts" in the world as nearly one fourth of the old city's population still resides within the fort. Jaisalmer Fort is the second oldest fort in Rajasthan, built in 1156 AD by the Rajput Rawal Jaisal from whom it derives its name and stood at the crossroads of important trade routes (including the ancient Silk road).

86) Which historical palace in Mysore is the official residence of the Wadiyar dynasty and the seat of the Kingdom of Mysore?

- a) Lalitha Mahal Palace
- b) Jaganmohan Palace
- c) Jayalakshmi Vilas Palace

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d) Mysore Palace

Answer: d)

Mysore Palace is a historical palace and a royal residence at Mysore in the Indian State of Karnataka. It is the official residence of the Wadiyar dynasty and the seat of the Kingdom of Mysore. The palace is in the centre of Mysore, and faces the Chamundi Hills eastward.

87) Which among the following national park in Kerala is inscribed by UNESCO as the world heritage site?

- a) Silent Valley National Park
- b) Periyar National Park
- c) Eravikulam National Park
- d) Nagarhole National Park

Answer: c)

Eravikulam National Park is a 97 km² national park located along the Western Ghats in the Idukki district of Kerala in India. It is the first national park in Kerala and is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

88) Which among the following is amongst India's tallest waterfalls located in the Indian state of Goa?

- a) Netravali waterfall
- b) Kuskem waterfall
- c) Dudhsagar waterfall
- d) Arevalam waterfall

Answer: c)

Dudhsagar Falls is a four-tiered waterfall located on the Mandovi River in the Indian state of Goa. It is 60 km from Panaji by road and is located on the Madgaon-Belagavi rail route about 46 km east of Madgaon and 80 km south of Belagavi. Dudhsagar Falls is amongst India's tallest waterfalls with a height of 310 m and an average width of 30 metres.

89) Which of the following valley located in northern Indian state of Himachal Pradesh is a research and cultural centre for Buddhists?

- a) Spiti valley
- b) Kangra valley
- c) Solang valley
- d) Parvati valley

Answer: a)

Spiti Valley is a cold desert mountain valley located high in the Himalayas in the north-eastern part of the northern Indian state of Himachal Pradesh. Spiti valley is a research and cultural centre for Buddhists.

90) Which among the following was the first large Hindu temple built in Delhi?

- a) Lakshminarayan temple
- b) ISKCON temple
- c) Akshardham
- d) Ayyapa temple

Answer: a)

The Laxminarayan Temple, also known as the Birla Mandir is a Hindu temple up to large extent dedicated to Laxminarayan in Delhi, India. The temple, inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi, was built by Jugal Kishore Birla from 1933 and 1939. The side temples are dedicated to Shiva, Krishna and Buddha. It was the first large Hindu temple built in Delhi.

91) Which among the following is the first reserve in the world to have successfully relocated tigers?

- a) Periyar National Park
- b) Eravikulam National Park
- c) Nagarhole National Park
- d) Sariska Tiger Reserve

Answer: d)

Sariska Tiger Reserve is a tiger reserve in Alwar district, Rajasthan, India. It was given the status of a tiger reserve making it a part of India's Project Tiger in 1978. The wildlife sanctuary was declared a national park in 1990, with a total area of about 273.8 km². It is the first reserve in the world to have successfully relocated tigers.

92) The National Dairy Research Institute, India's premier institute for dairy research is located in.....?

- a) Uttar Pradesh
- b) Mizoram
- c) Manipur
- d) Haryana

Answer: d)

The National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI), Karnal is India's premier institute for dairy research. The

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institute was accorded the status of Deemed University in the year 1989.

93) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), an autonomous body responsible for co-ordinating agricultural education and research in India was established in which year?

- a) 1926
- b) 1929
- c) 1930
- d) 1922

Answer: b)

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is an autonomous body responsible for co-ordinating agricultural education and research in India established on 16 July 1929. It reports to the Department of Agricultural Research and Education, Ministry of Agriculture. The Union Minister of Agriculture serves as its president. It is the largest network of agricultural research and education institutes in the world.

94) The National Botanical Research Institute engaged in the field of taxonomy and modern biology is located in.....?

- a) Lucknow
- b) Chennai
- c) New-Delhi
- d) Mumbai

Answer: a)

The National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI) is a research institute of CSIR in Lucknow. It is engaged in the field of taxonomy and modern biology.

95) Indian Veterinary Research Institute, India's premier advanced research facility in the field of veterinary medicine and allied branches is located in which Indian state?

- a) Andhra Pradesh
- b) Uttar Pradesh
- c) West Bengal
- d) Arunachal Pradesh

Answer: b)

Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI) is located at Izatnagar, Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh state. It is India's premier advanced research facility in the field of

veterinary medicine and allied branches. The Ministry of Education, Govt. of India on the recommendation of University Grants Commission conferred the status of the Deemed to be University on 16 November 1983 under Section 3 of UGC Act 1956.

96) The Archaeological Survey of India, Indian government agency responsible for archaeological research and the conservation of cultural monuments was founded in.....?

- a) 1861
- b) 1865
- c) 1877
- d) 1890

Answer: a)

The Archaeological Survey of India is an Indian government agency attached to the Ministry of Culture that is responsible for archaeological research and the conservation and preservation of cultural monuments in the country. It was founded in 1861 by Alexander Cunningham who also became its first Director-General.

97) Which among the following Hindu Temple located in Assam is an important pilgrimage destination for Hindus and especially for Tantric worshipers?

- a) Mahabalipuram Temple
- b) Meenakshi Temple
- c) Gomateshwra Temple
- d) Kamakhya Temple

Answer: d)

The Kamakhya Temple also known as Kamrup-Kamakhya temple is a Hindu temple dedicated to the mother goddess Kamakhya. Situated on the Nilachal Hill in western part of Guwahati city in Assam, India, it is the main temple in a complex of individual temples dedicated to the ten Mahavidyas of Saktism. It is an important pilgrimage destination for Hindus and especially for Tantric worshipers.

98) Which among the following oldest pilgrimage centres located in Gujarat is built on the shore of Arabian Sea?

- a) Brihadeeshwara Temple
- b) Somnath Temple

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- c) Kedarnath Temple
- d) Rameshwaram Temple

Answer: b)

Somnath Temple is one of the oldest pilgrimage centres in India and finds mention in the ancient books, like Shivpuran, Skandpuran and Shreemad Bhagvat. It is one of the most revered 'jyotirlingas' among the 12 existing jyotirlingas of India. The temple is located in Prabhas Kshetra in Saurashtra (Gujarat). An interesting thing about the place is that it is built on the shore of Arabian Sea and in between the temple and the South Pole, in a straight line there is no land area.

99) How many UNESCO World Heritage Sites are there in India till now?

- a) 35
- b) 38
- c) 33
- d) 37

Answer: d)

There are 37 UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India. The sites are broken down into the following categories: 29 cultural sites, seven natural sites, and one mixed site.

100) Which of the following UNESCO World Heritage Site has earned the name as "Necropolis of the Mughal dynasty"?

- a) Qutb Minar
- b) Taj Mahal
- c) Humayun's Tomb
- d) Agra Fort

Answer: c)

Humayun's tomb was commonly referred to as the precursor to the Taj Mahal, which introduced several innovations by the time it was built. Built in the 16th century, this site was listed by UNESCO due to its cultural value. It was built for by the widow of Mughal Emperor Humayun and is a work of Mirza Ghiyath using the Mughal architectural style. It has also earned the name as "Necropolis of the Mughal dynasty". The property holds the tomb of Humayun and 150 tombs from the royal family.