

# India Quiz

## The Answers

**How many nations border India**

- A) 2
- B) 14
- C) 6**
- D) 9

India shares a border with Pakistan in the west, Bangladesh and Myanmar on the east. The northern boundary is made up of China, Nepal and Bhutan.

**What is India's smallest state?**

- A) Uttar Pradesh
- B) Kerala
- C) Goa**
- D) Sikkim

Goa is the smallest state in India in terms of area and 4th smallest in terms of population.

**What are the three most practised religions in India, in order?**

- A) Hinduism, Islam, Christianity**
- B) Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity
- C) Buddhism, Hinduism, Christianity
- D) Hinduism, Buddhism, Sikhism

More than 80 percent of Indians practice Hinduism, 13.4 percent Islam, and 2.3 percent Christianity. Despite the fact that Buddhism originated in India, less than one percent of Indians claim to practice this faith. Sikhism ranks fourth, with 1.72 percent of the population.

**Which world religion was NOT founded in India?**

- A) Hinduism
- B) Buddhism
- C) Sikhism
- D) Taoism**

Taoism is traced back to Laozi, a philosopher in ancient China, who wrote a book called "Tao Te Ching".

**What is the estimated population of India?**

- A) Less than 1 billion
- B) Between 1 billion and 1.2 billion
- C) Between 1.2 and 1.4 billion**
- D) More than 1.4 billion

According to the United Nations in July 2016, India is the world's second-largest country by population with 1.3 billion inhabitants, and is projected to surpass China's population by 2022. Already, approximately 18 percent of the people on the planet today live in India.

**Following the end of British rule, many Indian cities were renamed. Which of the following city names below is still officially used?**

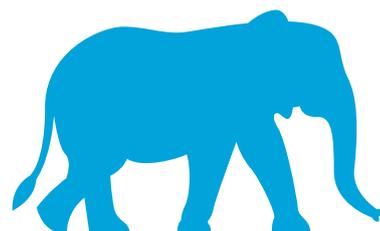
- A) Bombay
- B) Madras
- C) Jaipur**
- D) Poona

Bombay was renamed Mumbai in 1995, Madras was changed to Chennai in 1996, and Poona was changed to Pune in 1976. Jaipur – a popular tourist destination – was founded in 1726, and its name remains in use today.

**Which of these bodies of water does not border India**

- A) Bay of Bengal
- B) Arabian Sea
- C) Indian Ocean
- D) Red Sea**

The Red Sea is a seawater inlet of the Indian Ocean, lying between Africa and Asia.



**What is found at the centre of the flag of India?**

- A) A lotus flower
- B) A banyan tree
- C) A spoked wheel**
- D) None of the above

The Ashoka Chakra is a wheel with 24 spokes, a Buddhist symbol representing the "Wheel of Life". The lotus flower and the banyan tree – despite being the national flower and tree of India, respectively – do not appear on the nation's flag.

**The Hindu spring festival of colours is known as:**

- A) Losar
- B) Diwali
- C) Holi**
- D) Vaisakhi

Holi is a two-day festival celebrated in February or March. Hindus believe it is a time of celebrating the return of spring colours and saying goodbye to winter. Participants of all strata of Indian society throw coloured powder at each other, hold bonfires, and celebrate wildly.

**Which Indian city is known as the "Silicon Valley of India" for its large high-tech industry?**

- A) Mumbai
- B) Jaipur
- C) Bangalore**
- D) Pune

Bangalore is home to numerous information technology companies, such as ISRO, Infosys, Wipro, and HAL.

**Which of the following best describes India's government?**

- A) A parliamentary republic**
- B) A constitutional monarchy
- C) A socialist republic
- D) A direct democracy

The government of India is comprised of executive, legislative, and judicial branches. The bicameral parliament of India makes up its legislative branch and its members are appointed by popular election, whereas the president and prime minister are appointed by parliament making the government of India a parliamentary republic.

**Who assassinated Mahatma Gandhi in 1948?**

**A) A Hindu extremist who held him responsible for the partition of India**

- B) A Muslim extremist opposed to Gandhi's Hindu beliefs
  - C) A British nationalist angry at the role Gandhi played in Indian independence
- Nathuram Godse, a Hindu, shot the civil rights leader at a house used for prayer meetings in New Delhi. Godse later revealed that he was upset by Gandhi's complacency toward Muslims and believed that this was the cause of the creation of Pakistan and the violence that ensued during partition.

**Who was the Republic of India's first Prime Minister?**

- A) Mahatma Gandhi
- B) Jawaharlal Nehru**
- C) Louis Mountbatten
- D) Muhammad Ali Jinnah

Nehru is considered by many to be the father of the modern Indian Republic. He served as Prime Minister from 1947 until 1964. Mahatma Gandhi was the leader of the Indian independence movement against British rule. Louis Mountbatten was the the last Viceroy of India. Muhammad Ali Jinnah was one of the first to conceive of the idea that Indian Muslims should have their own state and was a primary actor in founding Pakistan.

