

Ancient History

1. Stone Age

1. Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of pre-historic period of human activities and civilization?

- (a) Palaeolithic Period, Mesolithic Period, Neolithic Period
- (b) Metal Age Period, Mesolithic Period, Palaeolithic Period
- (c) Neolithic Period, Mesolithic Period, Palaeolithic Period
- (d) Mesolithic Period, Neolithic Period, Palaeolithic Period

RRB NTPC 12.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 11.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Pre Historic Period (Stone Age) of human activities and Civilization is divided into three periods: Paleolithic (or Old Stone Age), Mesolithic (or Middle Stone Age), and Neolithic (or New Stone Age), this era is marked by the use of tools by our early human ancestors (who evolved around 250,000 B.C.) and eventually transformed from a culture of hunting and gathering to farm and food production. During this era, early humans shared the planet with a number of now-extinct hominin relatives, including Neanderthals and Denisovans. So the correct option is (a).

2. Where in India, would you find rock painting dating back to the Stone Age?

- (a) Nalanda
- (b) Bhimbetka
- (c) Elephanta
- (d) Bagh Caves

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 22.04.2016 (Shift-II)

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 12.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Bhimbetka rock shelters is located in Raisen district between Hoshangabad and Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh. These caves were found by V.S. Wakankar in 1957. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site that consists of seven hills and over 750 rock shelters which extends over 10 km.

3. Rock shelters of Bhimbetka is famous for which of the following?

- (a) Traces of paintings during the Maurya dynasty
- (b) Traces of sculpture of the Mughals
- (c) Traces of the early Dravidian period
- (d) Traces of the earliest signs of Human life on the Indian subcontinent

RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The Bhimbetka rock shelters are an archaeological site in Central India that spans the Prehistoric Paleolithic and Mesolithic periods, as well as the historic period. It is located in the foothills of the Vindhyan Mountains (Madhya Pradesh) on the southern edge of the Central Indian plateau. It is a magnificent repository of rock paintings within natural rock shelters. It exhibits the earliest traces of human life on the Indian subcontinent and evidence of Stone Age. The rock shelters of Bhimbetka were declared a World Heritage Site in 2003.

4. Bhimbetka's caves are considered to be _____ year old.

- (a) 1000 years
- (b) 5000 years
- (c) 30,000 years
- (d) 300 years

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The caves of Bhimbetka is considered to be approximately 30000 years old whereas the painting done on those caves seems to be 12000 years old.

5. What were the first wheels made of?

- (a) Rubber
- (b) Glass
- (c) Wood
- (d) Iron

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The first invention of the wooden wheel took place around 3500 BC in Mesopotamia (Iraq). This wheel was made by connecting several wooden planks and was invented during the period of Sumerian civilization.

2. Indus Valley Civilization

6. Which of the following sites of Indus Valley Civilization is located in Punjab (India)?

- (a) Kot Diji
- (b) Banawali
- (c) Balu
- (d) Ropar

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –12/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) : Indus Valley cites	Location
Kot Diji	– Sindh (Pakistan)
Banawali	– Haryana
Balu	– Haryana
Ropar	– Punjab

7. During the Indus Valley, period from where were the shells procured for craft production?

- (a) Jaipur
- (b) Shortughai
- (c) Nageshwar
- (d) Ropar

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –16/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : The Harappans procured materials for craft production in various ways:
They established settlements such as Nageshwar and Balakot where shells were available.
A blue stone Lakislazuli that was apparently very highly valued was imported from Afghanistan and Lothal which was near source of carnelian from Bharuch in Gujarat.
Steatite was procured from south Rajasthan and north Gujarat.

8. Most of the standard Harappan seals were made of _____ a kind of soft stone that was square in shape with a 2×2 dimension and was used for commercial purposes.

(a) Rhodonite (b) Golden rutile
(c) Steatite (d) Selenite

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 16/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) : Most of the standard Harappan seals were made of steatite, Steatite is a kind of soft stone that was square in shape with a 2×2 dimension and was used for commercial purpose.

9. When did archaeologist B.B. Lal carry out excavations at Hastinapura, situated in Meerut district?

(a) 1962-63 (b) 1951-52
(c) 1957-58 (d) 1949-50

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : In 1951-52, Prof. B.B. Lal carried out excavations at Hastinapura, situated in Meerut district. Interestingly, the excavation at Hastinapura revealed that around 800 B.C. a heavy flood in the Ganga destroyed a considerable portion of polished grey ware settlement.

10. The Great Bath found at Mohenjo-daro was a huge _____.

(a) Circular tank (b) Cylindrical tank
(c) Triangular tank (d) Rectangular tank

RRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The Great Bath of Mohenjo-daro is one of the best-known remarkable structures among the ruins of the ancient Indus Valley Civilization excavated at Mohenjo-daro in Sindh, Pakistan. It is rectangular in shape. R.D Banerjee discovered Mohenjodaro in 1922. Here he found a seal of Pashupati. The seal depicts a seated figure that is possibly Tricephalic (having three heads).

11. The Harappan city was found during the excavations on the banks of which river around the year 1920-21?

(a) Jhelum (b) Vyas
(c) Chenab (d) Ravi

RRB NTPC 12.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Harappan city was excavated by Daya Ram Sahni in 1921. It is located on the bank of river Ravi in Montgomery district of Punjab (Pakistan). It is the first site discovered at Indus Valley Civilization. The major findings of the Harappan city were sandstone statues of human anatomy, granaries and bullock carts, great bath, granary, bronze dancing girl, seal of pashupati, Steatite statue of beard man, a piece of woven cotton.

12. The famous Indus Valley site Mohenjodaro was first time excavated by the eminent Indian archaeologist:

(a) SR Rao (b) BB Lal
(c) RD Banerji (d) Daya Ram Sahni

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The famous Indus Valley site Mohenjodaro (Mound of Dead) was firstly excavated by the eminent Indian archeologist R.D Banerjee in 1922. The site is situated on the Bank of river Indus in Larkana district of Punjab (Pakistan).

13. The first site discovered at the Indus Valley Civilisation is:

(a) Mohenjo-Daro (b) Harappa
(c) Lothal (d) Kalibangan

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Harappa was the first site discovered in the Indus valley civilization. Harappa is located in the sahiwal district of west Punjab on the banks of River Ravi. The archaeologist Daya Ramn Sahni excavated Harappa in 1921.

14. Which town of the Indus Valley Civilisation literally means 'mound of the dead'?

(a) Mesopotamia (b) Mohenjo-daro
(c) Balakot (d) Harappa

RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The name Mohenjo-daro is reputed to signify "the mound of the dead." The archaeological importance of the site was first recognized in 1922, one year after the discovery of Harappa. Subsequent excavations revealed that the mounds contain the remains of what was once the largest city of the Indus Civilization. It is in Sindh province of Pakistan.

15. Which city from the Harappan Civilization was almost exclusively devoted to craft production including bead making, shell cutting, metal working, seal making and weight making?

(a) Mohenjo Daro (b) Nageshwar
(c) Harappa (d) Chanhudaro

RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Chanhudaro is an archaeological site belonging to the Indus Valley Civilization. This site is located 130 km south of Mohenjodaro in Sindh, Pakistan. It was first excavated by N.G. Majumdar in March 1931. It was a settlement exclusively devoted to craft production including bead making, shell cutting, metal working etc. It is the only site of Indus valley Civilisation from where curved bricks have been found.

16. In which of the following locations was 'Nataraja', a stone male dancing figure discovered?

(a) Lothal (b) Rangpur
(c) Harappa (d) Mohenjo-daro

RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The male dancer's torso was obtained from Harappa is made of 'lime stone'. He is standing on the right leg and the left leg is crossed in a dancing posture. This idol is considered to represent the original form of 'Nataraja'.

17. Which out of these is the Harappan site discovered in Gujarat?

- (a) Balathal (b) Khandia
(c) Dholaveera (d) Manda

RRB NTPC 05.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Recently the Harappan site Dholavira has been included in UNESCO's World Heritage Site in August 2021. It is situated at Rann of Kutch in Gujarat. It's the 4th site from Gujarat and 40th from India to appear in such list. It was discovered in 1967-1968 by an archaeologist Jagat Pati Joshi.

18. Which of the following sites is NOT a part of the Indus Valley Civilization?

- (a) Mohanjo-Daro (b) Harappa
(c) Lothal (d) Uruk

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The major sites of the Indus Valley Civilization were Mohanjodaro, Kalibanga, Harappa, Dholavira, Lothal and Rakhigarhi, while Uruk was a city of Sumerian Civilization. The early site of the Indus Civilization or Harappa was centered around the Indus River. Hence it was called Indus Valley Civilization.

19. Which of the following Indus Civilisation sites has evidence of water reservoirs?

- (a) Kalibangan (b) Dholavira
(c) Kot diji (d) Lothal

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Dholavira is an important Indus Civilization site located in Kutch region in Gujarat. It is renowned for its water management system, with a great network of stone cut reservoirs and canals which was vital in this rainfall deficient region.

20. In which state is the archaeological site of Surkotada situated?

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Punjab
(c) Bihar (d) Gujarat

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Surkotada is an archaeological site which belongs to the Indus Valley Civilization. It is located in Kutch district of Gujarat. It was discovered by J.P. Joshi in 1964. The evidence of Horse bone has been found from here.

21. In which year did a team of German and Italian archaeologists begin surface explorations at Mohenjodaro?

- (a) 1955 (b) 1970
(c) 1980 (d) 1990

RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : In the year 1980, the German and Italian archaeologists started surface exploration at Mohenjodaro. In 1986 explorations at Harappa was made by American group and RS Bisht in 1990 started the Dholavira explorations.

22. Which one of the following animals was frequently seen on the seals of the Harrapan Civilisation?

- (a) Bull (b) Lion
(c) Fox (d) Deer

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The seals of the Harappan Civilization were rectangular, circular or cylindrical and square in shape. Animals like elephant, rhinoceros and bulls were featured on the seals.

- Remarkably Harappan seals were found in the cities of 'Umma' and 'Ur' of Central Asia and Mesopotamia on the coast of Arabian Peninsula, indicating trade with Central Asia.

23. In 1944, who took over as the Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India and undertook the excavations of Harappa?

- (a) Daya Ram Sahni (b) Jhon Marshal
(c) Rakhal Das Banerji (d) REM Wheeler

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : In 1944, a British archaeologist and army officer, Mortimer Wheeler took over as the Director-General of Archaeological survey of India. Wheeler served as Director General till 1948 and during this period he excavated the Iron Age site of Arikamedu and the Stone age sites of Brahmagiri, Chandravalli, Maski in South India and undertook the excavations at Harappa and Mohenjodaro. The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is a Government of India's organization responsible for archaeological research, conservation and preservation of cultural historical monuments in the country. It was founded during British period in 1861 by Sir Alexander Cunningham who also became its first Director-General. Cunningham retired in 1885 and was succeeded by James Burgess as next Director-General. Alexander Cunningham is considered as the Father of Indian Archaeology.

24. Which of the following Harappan site is NOT associated with craft production?

- (a) Balakot (b) Manda
(c) Chanhudaro (d) Nageshwar

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Manda is a Harrapan site which is not associated with craft production. Whereas Chanhudaro was exclusively devoted to craft production, including bead-making, shell-cutting, metal-working, seal-making, and weight-making. Specialized drills have been found at Chanhudaro, Lothal, and more recently at Dholavira. The Harappans procured materials for craft production in various ways. For instance, they established settlements such as Nageshwar and Balakot in areas where shell was available. Other such sites were Shortughai, in far-off Afghanistan, near the best source of lapis lazuli, a blue stone that was apparently very highly valued, and Lothal which was near sources of Carnelian (from Bharuch in Gujarat), steatite (from south Rajasthan and north Gujarat) and metal (from Rajasthan).

25. The Harappan civilization flourished around 2500 BC. What do we call them today?

- (a) Pakistan and Afghanistan
- (b) West India and Pakistan
- (c) Afghanistan and West India
- (d) India and China

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The Harappan civilization developed around 2500 BC. This civilization extends into Western India and Pakistan.

26. What was the most important feature of the Indus Valley Civilization?

- (a) Exchange system
- (b) Local Transport system
- (c) Buildings made of bricks
- (d) Administrative System

RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The most important feature of Indus Valley Civilization was the buildings made of bricks. It is prominent among the world's ancient river valley civilization. Brick was used in all Harappan settlements/buildings. Bricks of this period were in a certain ratio which was generally 4:2:1.

27. Indus Valley civilization?

- (a) Copper age civilization
- (b) Iron age civilization
- (c) Axis era civilization
- (d) Bronze age civilization

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The Indus Valley Civilization is also called the Bronze age civilization. The first metal used in this civilization was a mixture of copper and tin. 1400 centers of Indus Valley Civilization have been discovered, out of which 925 centers are in India. This Civilization was widespread around Indus River and its tributaries.

28. The People of Harappa did not worship which of the following Gods?

- (a) Shiv
- (b) Vishnu
- (c) Pigeon
- (d) Swastika

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The people of the Harappan civilization did not worship Lord Vishnu. A stamp of a Swastika and Trimukhi man is shown sitting in a yoga posture on the throne which is considered to be the original form of Lord Shiva. On its right there is the marking of elephant and tiger and on the left side the rhinoceros and buffalo. The people of the Harappan civilization considered the earth as the goddess of fertility and worshiped it.

3. Vedic Civilization

29. Which one of the following limbs of Vedas is known for the explanation and meaning of complex words?

- (a) Kalpa
- (b) Chhanda
- (c) Vyakaran
- (d) Nirukta

RRB NTPC 23.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Vedangas are the organ/part of veda. These are 6 in numbers – Shiksha, Chhanda, Vyakarna, Nirukta, Jyotisha and Kalpa.

Nirukta is much famous for its description of complex words. It was composed by Yaska who recognized it as the complementary of Vyakarna. The tough words which were out of reach of Vyakarna are well described in Nirukta.

30. From where have the words 'Satyameva Jayate' which are inscribed below the National Emblem of India, been taken?

- (a) Mundaka Upanishad
- (b) Jataka tales
- (c) Puranas
- (d) Bhagwad Gita

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 02.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The national motto of India, 'Satyameva Jayate' inscribed below the Emblem of India is taken from Mundaka Upanishad. The motto means "Truth alone triumphs". It is written in Devanagari script. It is taken from Ashokan pillar (Sarnath) built by Emperor Ashoka.

31. In ancient times, a person was weighed against a commodity and the equivalent weight of that commodity was offered as donation. What was this practice called?

- (a) Thimithi
- (b) Pulikali
- (c) Tulabhara
- (d) Jallikattu

RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Tulabhara also known as Tula-Purusha or Tuladana, is an ancient Hindu practice in which a person is weighed against a commodity and the equivalent weight of that commodity is offered as donation.

32. The Vedic time period in India lasted from?

- (a) 1500 to 500 BC
- (b) 336 to 323 BC
- (c) 3000 to 2600 BC
- (d) 550 to 323 BC

RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The age of the Vedic Civilization was between 1500 BC and 500 BC. This is the next major Civilization after the Indus Valley Civilization till 1400 BC.

33. Dhanurveda is the upveda of the Yajurveda. It deals with :

- (a) medicine
- (b) architecture
- (c) art and music
- (d) art of warfare

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Dhanurveda is the Upaveda of the Yajurveda and deals with archery. It is a Sanskrit treatise on warfare and archery, traditionally regarded as an upveda attached to Yajurveda (1200-800 BCE) and attributed either to Bhrigu or Vishvamitra or Bharadwaja.

34. In which of the following Vedas the knowledge related to music is stored ?

- (a) Rigveda
- (b) Atharvaveda
- (c) Samaveda
- (d) Yajurveda

RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Samaveda mentions about music. It is also called the book of melodies. There are four Upveda named Gandharveda, Ayurveda, Dhanurveda and Sthapatyaveda. One of the four upavedas, Gandharva Veda deals with music, dance, poetry etc and is associated with Samaveda.

35. Mundaka Upanishad belongs to the:

- (a) Sam Veda (b) Atharva Veda
(c) Yajur Veda (d) Rig Veda

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Mundaka Upanishad, belongs to the Atharva Veda, is an ancient Sanskrit text and is listed as no. 5 in Muktika Canon of 108 Upanishads of Hinduism. It is of much significance as the National motto of India "Satyamev Jayate" has been taken from it.

36. The Vedas are considered the earliest literary record of Indo-Aryan civilization. There are four Vedas: Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda and the fourth one is _____.

- (a) Atharvaveda (b) Dhanurveda
(c) Ayurveda (d) Shilpaveda

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Vedas are considered the earliest literary record of Indo-Aryan Civilization, which was compiled by Maharishi Krishna Dvaipayana. They give information about the vedic religion and provide a detail account of the people of that time. These are of four in numbers namely- Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda and Atharvaveda.

37. What is the meaning of yajur in yajurveda?

- (a) Life (b) Nature
(c) Sacrifice (d) True

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage IInd

Ans. (c): Yajurveda is made of two different word 'Yajus' and 'Veda'. Yajus here means worship, sacrifice, religious reverence etc. Yajurveda is written in both prose and poetry form.

38. In which of the following vedas, treatment of diseases is given?

- (a) Yajur (b) Rig
(c) Sam (d) Atharva

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage IInd

Ans. (d): The Atharvaveda describes the treatment of diseases. It was composed by the sage Atharva.

4. Mahajanpada Period

39. Which of the following was the capital of Magadh for several years before it was shifted to Pataliputra?

- (a) Patna (b) Nalanda
(c) Rajagriha (d) Gaya

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : Capital of Magadh, before Pataliputra was Rajagriha (Rajgir).

Ajatashatru's son had moved his capital from Rajagriha to Pataliputra and this status was maintained during the reign of the Mauryas and the Guptas.

Ajatashatru was the son of Bimbisara and contemporary of both Mahavira and Gautama Buddha.

40. Which of the following was the capital of the kingdom of Magadh?

- (a) Vaishali (b) Rajgir
(c) Ujjain (d) Kaushambi

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) :

Kingdom/Mahajanpada Capital

Magadha Rajgriha

Avanti Ujjain

Vajji Vaishali

Vatsa Kaushambi

41. Udayin shifted the capital of Magadha from _____ to Patliputra.

- (a) Taxila (b) Kaushambi
(c) Sarnath (d) Rajgir

RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Udayin (460-444 BC) murdered his father and became the ruler of Magadha. He laid the foundation of the city of Patliputra at the confluence of two rivers, the Son and the Ganga. He shifted his capital from Rajgriha to Pataliputra due to the latter's central location in the Empire.

42. By what name was 'Awadh' known in ancient times?

- (a) Kosala (b) Kapilavastu
(c) Kaushambi (d) Kashi

RRB NTPC 23.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage IInd

Ans. (a): In the 6th century BC, India was divided into 16 Mahajanpadas. In ancient times 'Awadh' was known as 'Kosala', presently this region is located in Faizabad district of Uttar Pradesh.

5. Jainism

43. Lord Mahavira's original name is:

- (a) Ananda (b) Siddhartha
(c) Sariputta (d) Vardhamana

RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Lord Mahavira, also known as Vardhamana, was the 24th Tirthankara of Jainism. Mahavira was born in the early part of the 6th century BCE into a royal Kshatriya family in Vaishali (Bihar), India. His parents were Siddhartha and Trishala and his wife was Yashoda.

- Mahavira taught the idea of supremacy of human life and emphasized the importance of the positive attitude of life.
- Mahavira's message of non-violence (Ahimsa), truth (Satya), non-stealing (Asteya) and non-possession (Aparigraha) is full of universal compassion.
- Jainism is divided into two communities, Shwetambar and Digambar. Jain literature is very vast. Most of its religious literature is written in Sanskrit and Prakrit.
- He attained enlightenment under the 'sal' tree on the banks of the Rijupalika river near the village of Jrimbhik.

44. The concept of Triratna is related to ____.

- (a) Sikhism
- (b) Jainism
- (c) Buddhism
- (d) Zoroastrianism (Parsiya)

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b/c) In Buddhism, the Triratna comprises the Buddha, the Dharma (doctrine, or teaching), and the Sangha (the monastic order). It is significant that, the Triratna is a Buddhist symbol and it is also called Threefold Refuge.

In Jainism, the Triratna comprises the right faith (Samyak Darshana), the right knowledge (Samyak Gyana) and the right action (Samyak Charita).

Note- This question has been dropped/rejected by the RRB.

45. Which of the following pair of religions and holy booklets are incompatible?

- (a) Islam : Quran
- (b) Sikhism : Guru Granth Saheb
- (c) Jainism : Upanishads
- (d) Christianity : Bible

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 26.04.2016 (Shift-II)

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): The Oldest part of Jain literature is called 'Agam'. Jain composers have composed works of Purana poetry, Charity Poetry, Katha poetry, Raas poetry. Upanishad is an important Shruti scripture of Hinduism. It is an integral part of Vedic wangmaya in which it describes very philosophically and knowledgeably the nature and relationship of God, God- Brahma and Soul.

6. Buddhism

46. Buddha delivered his first sermon which is called ____, at Sarnath to his five disciples.

- (a) Dharmachakra Pravartana
- (b) Maha Parinirvana
- (c) Mahabhinishkramana
- (d) Niranjana

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 14/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) : Lord Buddha delivered his first sermon at Sarnath, Varanasi to his five disciples which is known as Dharmachakra Pravartana.

47. The Therigatha is a Buddhist text, part of the ____, is a collection of verses composed by bhikkhunis,

- (a) Dipavamsa
- (b) Sutta Pitaka
- (c) Mahavamsa
- (d) Vinaya Pitaka

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -14/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) : The Therigatha is a Buddhist text, part of the Sutta Pitaka, is a collection of verses composed by Bhikkhunis. The Therigatha is a collection of 73 poems written by Buddhist nuns over a period of 300 years.

48. The Second Buddhists Council was convened in Vaishali by ____.

- (a) Munda
- (b) Kalashoka
- (c) Sunidha
- (d) Anuruddha

RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) :

Buddhist Council/year	Contemporary Ruler	Place	Chairman
First (483 BC)	Ajatshatru	Raj Griha	Mahakashayap
Second (383 BC)	Kalashoka	Vaishali	Sabakami
Third (250 BC)	Ashoka	Pataliputra	Mogaliputta Tissa
Fourth (72 AD)	Kanishka	Kashmir	Vasumitra

49. Why were stupas built?

- (a) They contained sacred relics
- (b) To hold religious meetings
- (c) To worship the Buddha
- (d) To keep Buddhist scriptures

RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Buddhist stupas were originally built to house the ashes or remains of the Buddha and his associates. Stupas were built because the relics of Buddha such as his bodily remains or objects used by him were buried there.

50. With reference to the Sutta Pitaka, which of the following statements are correct?

- (a) This is the life character of Buddha
- (b) It is related with the conversation between the ruler of Magadha and the Buddha
- (c) This is Buddhist Scripture written in Sri Lanka.
- (d) It is about the rules and regulations made for the people who adopted the Buddhist monastic system

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Tripitaka is the collection of primary Pali language texts which form the doctrinal foundation of Theravada Buddhism. The three divisions of the Tipitaka are:

- (1) Vinaya Pitaka is said about the monastic life and the daily affairs of bhikkhus (ordained monks) and bhikkhunis (ordained nuns). According to rules attributed to the Buddha.
- (2) Sutta Pitaka is said about discourses, attributed to the Buddha and a few of his closest disciples, containing all the central teachings of Theravada Buddhism. Sutta Pitaka, describing a conversation between king Ajatashatru, the ruler of Magadha, and the Buddha.
- (3) Abhidhamma Pitaka is said about texts in which the underlying doctrinal principles presented in the Sutta Pitaka are reworked and reorganized into a systematic framework.

51. At which of the following places did Gautam Buddha attain self-enlightenment?

- (a) Khushinagar (b) Lumbini
(c) Bodhgaya (d) Sarnath

RRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Gautama Buddha is regarded as the founder of the world religion of Buddhism. He was born in 563 BC. Bodhgaya is famous as, it is the place where Gautama Buddha is said to have attained enlightenment (Pali: bodhi) under the Bodhi Tree at the age of 35.

52. Hinayana and Mahayana are sects of which religion?

- (a) Hinduism (b) Jainism
(c) Buddhism (d) Sikhism

RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Hinayana and Mahayana are the sects of Buddhism religion. It came into existence after death of Gautam Buddha.

The Mahayana sect, which means 'Great Vehicle' in Sanskrit, believed in the divinity of the Buddha. The sect encouraged idol worship in Buddhism.

The Hinayana sect, meaning 'Small Vehicle' in Sanskrit, did not believe in the divinity of the Buddha. It stressed on individual salvation through self-discipline and meditation.

53. The famous Buddhist structure, Dhamekh Stupa was originally constructed during ——— dynasty.

- (a) Nanda (b) Shunga
(c) Kanva (d) Mauryan

RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-II)

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Dhamekh Stupa is one of the most famous Buddhist stupa located in Sarnath near Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh, India. Originally built in 249 BCE during the reign of King Ashoka of the Mauryan Dynasty, this massive and prominent structure has over time gone through several expansions and additions. This solid cylindrical shaped Stupa is made up of red bricks and stone.

Chinese Buddhist monk, scholar, translator and traveller Xuanzang visited Sarnath in 640 CE during which he recorded the height of the Stupa to be around 91 m and mentioned presence of 1500 priests in the colony.

54. The concept of Bodhisattva is associated with:

- (a) Jainism
(b) Hinyana Buddhism
(c) Sikhism
(d) Mahayana Buddhism

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The concept of Bodhisattva is associated with Mahayana Buddhism. Mahayana Buddhism of Buddhist philosophies, practices, texts and traditions that originated in ancient India.

55. Which of the following sermons of Gautama Buddha known as Fire Sermon?

- (a) Dhammachakra Pravartan Sutta
(b) Adittapariyaya Sutta
(c) Anatta-lakkhana Sutta
(d) Brahmajala Sutta

RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Adittapariyaya Sutta, Sermon of Gautam Buddha known as Fire Sermon. In this, Buddha preaches about achieving liberation from sufferings through detachment from the five senses and mind. Dhammachakra Pravartan Sutta is considered to be a record of the first teaching given by Buddha after he attained enlightenment. Anattalakkhana Sutta is traditionally recorded as the second discourse delivered by Gautama Buddha.

56. Which of the following is an ancient Buddhist text?

- (a) Vishnu Purana (b) Raghuvansham
(c) Ritusamhara (d) Abhidharma Kosha

RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Abhidharma Kosha is an ancient Buddhist texts which contains detailed scholastic presentations of doctrinal material appearing in the Buddhist Sutras.

57. Jataka tales are related with-

- (a) Sikh Religion (b) Buddha Religion
(c) Jain Religion (d) Hindu Religion

RRB NTPC 29.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Jataka (Pali and Sanskrit : "Birth") any of the extremely popular stories of former lives of the Buddha in both human and animal form. Some Jataka tales are scattered in various sections of the Pali canon of Buddhist writings.

58. In which state of India can we find the preserved Buddhist caves called 'Karle'?

- (a) Bihar (b) Karnataka
(c) Maharashtra (d) Uttar Pradesh

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Among the oldest Buddhist rock-cut cave Karle is located near Pune on the Pune-Mumbai highway at Karle near Lonawala, Maharashtra. The first phase lasted from 2nd BC to 2nd century AD and second phase lasted for, 5th century AD to the 10th Century AD. It is known for its architectural style.

59. Which of the following is not a pilgrim place of the Buddhist?

- (a) Bodh Gaya (b) Sarnath
(c) Gwalior (d) Kushinagar

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Important events related with Gautam Buddha:-

- Bodhgaya is the holy place where Buddha attained the enlightenment under a peepal tree on the day of Baisakh Purnima.
- Buddha gave his first sermon in the village of Sarnath. This event is known as Dharma-Chakra Pravartana (turning of the wheel of law.)
- He died at the age of 80 in 483 BC at a place called Kushinagar. This event is known as Mahaparinirvan.

60. Where was Gautama Buddha born?

- (a) Ayodhya (b) Lumbini
(c) Vaishali (d) Magadha

RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Gautama Buddha was the founder of Buddhism. He was known as the 'Light of Asia'. He was born in 563 BCE in Lumbini, Kapilvastu. His father, Suddhodhana was the leader of Shakya clan and his mother was Mahamaya. His childhood name was Siddhartha. His home abandonment is said to be known as 'Mahabhinishkraman' (grand departure) in Buddhism.

61. Where did Gautama Buddha attain enlightenment/education?

- (a) Bodhgaya (b) Amarnath
(c) Kushinagar (d) Lumbini

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Gautama Buddha attained enlightenment on the day of Vaisakh Purnima on the bank of the Niranjana River under the Bodhi (Peepal) tree at Uruvela (Bodhgaya) in Bihar at the age of 35 years. After this, he was called Buddha. Buddha gave his most of the sermons in Shravasti, the capital of Kosala Janapad.

62. Buddhist Pilgrimage 'tooth temple' is located here.

- (a) Malaysia (b) Sri Lanka
(c) Nepal (d) China

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): Buddhist shrine 'tooth temple' is located in the city of Kandy, Sri Lanka. The teeth of Mahatma Buddha were kept in the former royal temple of Kandy, Kandy was the last capital of the Sri Lankan Kings. It is included in the UNESCO's World Heritage Site.

63. Where is Borobudur Buddhist Temple located?

- (a) Nepal (b) Sri Lanka
(c) Indonesia (d) Malaysia

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Borobudur is a Mahayana Buddhist Monastery built between 750-850 AD, located in the city of Magelang, Central Java, Indonesia. It is still the largest Buddhist Vihara in the world. It was constructed during the Shailendra Dynasty in the 9th century.

7. Zoroastrian/Judaism

64. A religion of India-Zoroastrian is mainly found in which state?

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Haryana
(c) Bihar (d) Kerala

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Zoroastrian (Parsi) religion has maximum population residing in Maharashtra. The founder of this religion is Zarathushtra. It is called Parsi in India. It is a religion practiced since ancient times in Iran.

65. Jed is associated with Zend Avesta:

- (a) Zoroastrianism (b) Sikhism
(c) Buddhism (d) Jainism

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Zend Avesta is a sacred book of Zoroastrianism. The Zarathushtra (Iranian) was a prophet of Zoroastrianism, his teachings are compiled in a book called Zend Avesta.

66. Which of the following is related to Judaism?

- (a) Dhammapada (b) Tora
(c) Guru Granth Sahib (d) Tripitaka

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Torah is related to Judaism. The Torah is a central and sacred text in the Jewish religion. The word 'Torah' means 'law', direction or 'instruction'. The torah describes the origins of the world, humanity and religion. It also outlines the laws that Jews ought to follow.

8. Mauryan Empire

67. During the Mauryan reign which of the following provinces was considered as the gold mine hub in Karnataka?

- (a) Suvarnagiri (b) Ujjayini
(c) Taxila (d) Tosali

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -12/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) : During the Mauryan period, Suvarnagiri was known for gold mine hub in Karnataka. The name suarnagiri literally means a mountain of gold.

68. Most Ashokan inscriptions were in the language while those in the northwest of the subcontinent were in Aramaic and Greek:

- (a) Tamil (b) Prakrit
(c) Sanskrit (d) Pali

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -13/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) : Prakrit was the Language used for the majority of Ashokan inscriptions, while those in the northeast of the subcontinent were in the Aramaic and Greek.

69. Which mauryan emperor had his inscriptions engraved on rocks and pillars during his reign from 273/272-232/231 BCE?

- (a) Bindusara
(b) Brihadratha
(c) Ashoka
(d) Chandragupta Maurya

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 14/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : Ashoka (273/272-232/231 BC) was the greatest ruler of Mauryan Empire. Ashokan edicts are the 33 inscriptions engraved on the rocks and pillars. James Prinsep was the first person who deciphered the Ashokan inscription in 1837.

70. Who was the grandfather of King Ashoka ?

- (a) Chandragupta Maurya
(b) Bindusara
(c) Dashratha
(d) Vitashoka

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -16/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) : Chandragupta Maurya was the grandfather of the king Ashoka of Mauryan dynasty. Chandragupta Maurya was the founder of Mauryan dynasty. Ashoka was one of the greatest ruler of this dynasty and he is regarded as the first ruler to maintain direct contact with his people through his inscription.

71. **The Lauria Nandangarh Pillar is located in ____**
 (a) Varanasi (b) Kumrahar
 (c) Champaran (d) Patna

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : Lauria Nandangarh Pillar is one of the seven monolithic pillars commissioned by Mauryan emperor Ashoka. It is situated at Champaran district of Bihar.

72. **Which Mauryan emperor led a military campaign to conquer Kalinga, around 261 BCE?**
 (a) Chandragupta Maurya (b) Brihadraatha
 (c) Ashoka (d) Bindusara

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : The Kalinga War (ended C. 261 BCE) was fought in ancient India between the Mauryan Empire under Ashoka and state of Kalinga, an independent feudal kingdom situated in the east coast in present day state of Odisha.

73. **With reference to the distribution of Ashokan inscriptions, which among the following sites is in the modern state of Gujarat?**
 (a) Sannati (b) Shishupalgarh
 (c) Girnar (d) Kalsi

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : With reference to the distribution of Ashokan inscriptions, Girnar site is located near Junagarh in modern state of Gujarat. It is one of the 14 edicts of emperor Ashoka, inscribed on large boulders. These edicts convey the message of peace, communal harmony and tolerance.

74. **The sarnath Lion Capital erected by the Mauryan Ruler Ashoka, was made up of ____.**
 (a) Iron (b) Sandstone
 (c) Mica (d) Marble

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 16/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) : The Lion capital of Sarnath, is one of the finest examples of Mauryan sculpture made of polished Sandstone built by Emperor Ashoka in 250 BCE.

75. **Megasthenes was an ambassador who was sent to the court of Chandragupta Maurya by the ____ ruler named Seleucus Nicator.**
 (a) Chinese (b) Arab
 (c) Persian (d) Greek

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) : Megasthenes was an ancient Greek historian. He was sent to court of Chandragupta Maurya by the Greek ruler Seleucus -I (also known as Seleucus Nicator)

76. **Which river did Alexander first cross to invade India in 326 BC?**

- (a) Indus (b) Jhelum
 (c) Chenab (d) Sutlej

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : In 326 BC, Alexander invaded India. After crossing the river Indus he advanced towards Taxila. He then challenged king Porus, ruler of the kingdom between the rivers Jhelum and Chenab. Porus was defeated in the fierce battle (Battle of Hydaspes). Alexander captured Porus and like the other local rulers he had defeated, allowed him to continue and to govern his territory.

77. **Ashoka, arguably the most famous ruler of early India, conquered Kalinga. He was the grandson of ____.**
 (a) Samudragupta
 (b) Chandragupta Maurya
 (c) Prabhavati Gupta
 (d) Chandragupta II

RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The famous war of Kalinga was fought between Ashoka and Kalinga King (Orissa) in 261 BCE. Emperor Ashoka was the son of the Mauryan ruler Bindusara and the grandson of Chandragupta Maurya. This war is described in the 13th inscription of Emperor Ashoka and this war was fought after 8 year of Emperor Ashoka's coronation.

78. **Chandragupta Maurya was the founder of the Mauryan Dynasty. Which of the following statements about his rule in Indian history is incorrect?**

- (a) He met Alexander and joined his army, so that he could learn the combat skills of Macedonians.
 (b) Bairam Khan was his best ally, mentor and guide.
 (c) Chandragupta Maurya is credited with establishing the first all-India (approximate) empire
 (d) The archaeological evidence of the empire shows the existence of several towns and cities, with the most prominent capital being Patliputra.

RRB NTPC 24.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : With respect to Chandragupta Maurya, statement in option (b) is wrong because, his political mentor and chief adviser was Chanakya, also known as Kautilya and Vishnugupta, to whom is attributed the legendary Arthashastra, the pioneering Indian treatise on political science, statecraft, military strategy, and economy. Chandragupta Maurya (322–298 BCE), also known as Sandrakottos or Sandrokottos to the Greeks, was the founder of the Maurya Dynasty (4th–2nd century BCE) and is credited with the setting up of the first (nearly) pan-Indian empire. It is significant that, Bairam Khan was the guardian, chief mentor, adviser, teacher and the most trusted ally of Mughal Emperor Akbar.

79. The historic Grand Trunk road was built by several rulers. What was it called during the reign of Maurya dynasty?

(a) Uttarapath (b) Purvi Path
(c) Badshahi Road (d) Rajpath

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : In around 3rd century BC, as the Mauryan Empire was flourishing, a road was built to the main centre of learning 'Taxila' and later even further upto Balkh in Khurasan (now in Afghanistan) from Patliputra (now Patna). A Greek observer recorded that Samrat Chandragupta Maurya poured manpower to maintain this road. This road is mentioned in several ancient texts and appears as 'Uttarapath' (Northern-Road). Chandragupta Maurya of the Mauryan Empire in ancient India, built this highway along this ancient route called Uttarapatha in the 3rd century BCE.

■ In 16th century, Sher Shah Suri decided to restore this ancient path and make it more useful. He deployed enormous labour to revive the Uttarapath and connected his hometown Sasaram to Agra. During this time, this road was known by many names, eg: Shah Rah-e-Azam (Great Road) or Sadak-e-Azam or Badshahi Sadak.

■ In 18th century, as the British came, they maintained this road and later converted it to a motorable road. They started calling it the 'Grand Trunk Road', sometimes also referring to it as 'The Long Walk'. During that period, it was maintained between Howrah and Peshawar.

■ The road is still in use in modern free India and is in the form of National and State highways. For example the road from Attari border to Jalandhar is called NH-3 and from Jalandhar to Agra is called NH-44 while from Agra to Kolkata it's called NH-19. The highway is the same route as the Grand Trunk Road.

80. Ashoka the Great, belonged to the:

(a) Gupta Dynasty (b) Chola Dynasty
(c) Maurya Dynasty (d) Shunga Dynasty

RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Ashoka the great belonged to the Mauryan Dynasty who ruled from 269 BC to 232 BC.

81. The lethal war with Kalinga transformed the vengeful Emperor Ashoka to a stable and peaceful emperor and he became of a follower of—

(a) Buddhism (b) Vedanta
(c) Hinduism (d) Jainism

RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The lethal war with Kalinga transformed the vengeful Emperor Ashoka into a stable and peaceful emperor, and he became a patron of Buddhism. The Kalinga War was fought in ancient time between the Maurya Empire under Ashoka and the state of Kalinga in 261 BC. The Kalinga War is one of the largest and bloodiest battles in Indian history. Edict 13 of the Ashoka Rock Inscriptions expresses the great remorse the king felt after observing the destruction of Kalinga.

82. Who was the teacher of Chandrgupta Maurya?

(a) Skandgupta (b) Vishnu Gupta
(c) Vishnu Sharma (d) Kalhan

RRB NTPC 02.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Chandragupta Maurya was the founder of the Mauryan Empire in ancient India. Chanakya assisted the first Mauryan emperor Chandragupta in his rise to power. He is widely credited for having played an important role in the establishment of the Mauryan Empire. Chanakya served as the chief advisor to both emperors Chandragupta and his son Bindusara.

83. Which of the following books is written by Megasthenes?

(a) Harshacharita (b) Malvikagnimitram
(c) Indica (d) Yajnavalkya Smriti

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Indica is written by the Greek Ambassador Megasthenes. He was sent to Chandragupta Maurya's court by the Greek ruler Seleucus Nicator. During his stay in the capital Patliputra, he recorded his impressions about India in this book.

84. Who mentioned Adhyakshas as the superintendents of different departments in the Mauryan administration.

(a) Kautilya (b) Pliny
(c) Megasthenes (d) Strabo

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Kautilya's Arthashastra provides a detailed description of the Mauryan administration. This was considered to be the authentic source to draw an account about the Mauryan administration. Along with Arthashastra, Megasthenes Indica throws light at the administration, economy, trade, and society of the Mauryan period. The Central administration was conducted by a highly skilled Superintendents or Adhyakshas who looked after various departments.

85. Which Ashokan rock Edict mentions of Ashoka's Triumph over Kalinga?

(a) Thirteenth (b) Fourth
(c) First (d) Tenth

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Ashoka's victory over Kalinga has been mentioned in his major rock edict XIII.

86. The earliest deciphered epigraphy of Ashoka's inscription in India was written in which script?

(a) Kharoshthi (b) Harappan
(c) Brahmi (d) Devnagri

RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The earliest records of Ashoka were written in the Brahmi Script. So far, more than 33 inscriptions of Ashoka have been found. For the first time in 1837, a scholar named James Prinsep had succeeded in reading Ashoka's inscription. The inscriptions of Shahbazgarhi and Mansehra are inscribed in Kharoshthi script and the Afghan inscriptions near Taxila and Laghman are in Aramaic and Greek. Apart from this, all the inscriptions of Ashoka small stone pillar inscriptions and small inscriptions are engraved in Brahmi script.

87. James Prinsep, an archaeologist, philologist and official of the East India Company, deciphered Ashokan edicts (which were in the Brahmi script) in the year:
- (a) 1837 (b) 1857
(c) 1890 (d) 1876

RRB NTPC 01.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : James Prinsep, a British antiquary and colonial administrator who was the founding editor of Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal, was the first person to decipher Ashoka's edicts in 1837. These Ashoka's inscriptions are the first tangible evidence of Buddhism.

88. _____ deciphered Brahmi and Kharoshti script that were used for earlier inscriptions.
- (a) Marshall (b) Cunningham
(c) James Prinsep (d) Wheeler

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : James Prinsep deciphered Brahmi and Kharoshti script that were used for earlier inscriptions. Brahmi & Kharoshthi scripts were a major part of Ashokan Inscriptions.

89. Whose successor was Emperor Ashoka?

- (a) Chandra Gupta Maurya
(b) Bindusara
(c) Sushim
(d) Dasharatha

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Emperor Ashoka was the successor of Bindusara.

90. The story of which king is the subject of drama Mudrarakashas?

- (a) Jayachand
(b) Chandragupta II
(c) Chandraprad
(d) Chandragupta Maurya

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Mudrarakashas was composed by Visakhadatta. This book throws light on Mauryan history, mainly the life of Chandragupta Maurya. In this literary text Chandragupta Maurya has been called 'Vrishal' and 'Kulheen'.

91. Which dynasty ended the Maurya Dynasty?

- (a) Sunga (b) Gupta
(c) Shishunag (d) Chola

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Brihadratha, the last ruler of the Maurya dynasty was killed by its commander Pushyamitra Sunga in 185 BC and he founded the Sunga dynasty in Magadha. This dynasty ruled northern India from around 185 BC to 73 BC. It had lived till 112 years (as per puranic account). Pushyamitra Sunga was the first ruler of this dynasty.

92. Which statement from the given options is NOT correct?

- (a) Buddhist scriptures were written in Pali.
(b) The birth place of Gautam Buddha is in Nepal
(c) Upagupta influenced Ashoka to embrace Buddhism.
(d) Charak was the personal physician of Gautam Buddha.

RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Charaka was not the personal physician of Gautam Buddha, but the Royal physician of the Kushan Kingdom. The 'Charak Samhita' composed by him is a famous Ayurveda text whereas Buddhist scriptures were written in Pali language.

9. Post-Mauryan Period

93. Which native Indian dynasty issued their own coins with portraits of their rulers on them?

- (a) The Peshwa Dynasty
(b) The Rashtrakuta Dynasty
(c) The Satavahana Dynasty
(d) The Pandya Dynasty

RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The Satavahanas issued coins with portraits of their rulers on them. Satavahana's were also the one to issue lead coins. Other than this they also issued silver, copper, bronze coins. This dynasty was founded by Simuka, with its capital Pratishthana.

94. Banabhatta was the court poet of which king?

- (a) Chandragupta (b) Harshvardhana
(c) Ashoka (d) Samudragupta

RRB NTPC 01.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Banabhatta was a 7th century Sanskrit prose writer and court poet of king Harshavardhana. The Harshacharita is the biography of Indian Emperor Harsha by Banabhatta.

10. Gupta and Post-Gupta Empire

95. Which dynasty did Harshavardhana belong to?

- (a) Pushyabhuti dynasty (b) Chalukya dynasty
(c) Maurya dynasty (d) Gupta dynasty

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –12/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) : Harshavardhana (606-647 CE) was born in 590 AD to king Prabhakar Vardhana of Thanesar. He belonged to Pushyabhuti dynasty also called Vardhana dynasty.

96. Ravikirti's Aihole inscription speaks in detail the victory of Pulakesin II over;

- (a) Kirtivarman (b) Kharavela
(c) Samudragupta (d) Harsha

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) : Ravikirti's Aihole inscription speaks in detail Pulakesin's achievements, particularly how he fought and achieved victory over Harshavardhana. Harshavardhana was defeated by Pulakesin II, the king of the Chalukya dynasty.

97. Who among the following visited India during the reign of Harshavardhana?

- (a) Xuan Zang (Hsuan Tsang)
- (b) Fa Hien
- (c) Ibn Battuta (Abu abdullah Muhammad ibn Battutah)
- (d) Marco Polo

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) : List of foreign travelers to India.

Xuanzang (Hsuan Tsang), the Chinese traveller visited India during the supremacy of Harshavardhana and wrote the book 'Si-Yu-Ki'.

Fa-Hien, the Chinese traveller visited India during the rule of Chandragupta -II.

Marco polo (1292-94), travelled across southern India when Rudramma Devi of the Kakatiya Dynasty was in power.

98. The Prayaga Prashasti (also known as the Allahabad Pillar Inscription) gives us information about the achievements of _____.

- (a) Srigupta
- (b) Ashoka
- (c) Chandragupta-I
- (d) Samudragupta

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) : The Prayag Prashasti which is also known as Allahabad Pillar Inscription, gives us information about the achievements of Samudra Gupta. It was written in Sanskrit and composed by Harisena the court poet of Samudra Gupta.

99. Name the person who had a major influence in the field of Algebra in India.

- (a) Charaka
- (b) Brahmagupta
- (c) Varahamihira
- (d) Aryabhata

RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Aryabhata was given the title of "Father of Algebra" for his understanding and explanation of planetary systems using algebra. Aryabhata was the first of the major mathematician-astronomers from the classical age of Indian mathematics and Indian astronomy. His contribution in Mathematics was - place value system and zero, Approximation of π , Trigonometry, Indeterminate equations.

100. Who was the court poet of King Harshavardhana?

- (a) Ananda bhatta
- (b) Vallal
- (c) Jayachandra
- (d) Banabhatta

RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Banabhatta was the court poet of Harshavardhana. He wrote a book Harshacharita, which depicts about the rule of Harsha. Hiuen Tsang visited India during Harsha's reign in 7th century. Harsha is considered to be the writer of three Sanskrit works - Ratnavali, Priyadarsika, Nagananda.

101. Which of the following is one of the nine gems of Chandrgupta II?

- (a) Varahamihira
- (b) Moggallana
- (c) Vishakhadatta
- (d) Brahmagupta

RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Chandrgupta II is also known as Vikramaditya. He ruled from 375 to 415 AD. This period of the Gupta Empire is also called the Golden age of India. In the Sanchi inscription, he has been called 'Devraj'. Navratnas resided in Chandrgupta's court among whom were Kalidasa, Varahamihira, Dhanvantari, Ghatkarpar, Shanku, Amarasimha, Vetala Bhatta, Kshapanaka and Vararuchi.

102. Who is known as the 'Napoleon of India'?

- (a) Skandagupta
- (b) Samudragupta
- (c) Chandragupta
- (d) Kumaragupta

RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Samudragupta (335 - 375 AD) was the son of Chandragupta I. He was a great warrior and skilled general of the Gupta dynasty. Due to the victories of Samudragupta, historian Vincent Smith in his book 'Early History of India' called Samudragupta 'Napoleon of India'.

103. Who among the following during the reign of Harshavardhan came to India?

- (a) Fa-hien
- (b) Alberuni
- (c) Itsing
- (d) Hiuen Tsang

RRB NTPC 12.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Hiuen Tsang was a Chinese Buddhist monk who travelled over land from China to India during the reign of King Harshavardhana to obtain knowledge of Buddhist scriptures. Fa-hien came to India during the reign of Chandragupta II. Alberuni came to India with Mahmud of Ghazni in 1017.

104. Name the daughter of one of the most important rulers in early Indian history, Chandragupta II.

- (a) Lopamudra
- (b) Rudrama Devi
- (c) Parvatigupta
- (d) Prabhavatigupta

RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Chandragupta II (380-415 CE) also known as Vikramaditya was one of the most powerful emperor of the Gupta Empire in northern India. His daughter Prabhavatigupta was married to Rudrasen IInd of the southern Vakataka Kingdom.

105. Who is the author of the Panchatantra collection of fables?

- (a) Skandagupta
- (b) Ved Shastri
- (c) Vishnu Gupta
- (d) Vishnu Sharma

RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Vishnu Sharma is the author of 'Panchatantra'. Panchatantra refers to the ancient Indian collection of interrelated animal fables and was originally written in the Sanskrit language. It was written around 200 BCE and is one of the oldest surviving texts. The book is called a Nitishastra, which means book that imparts wisdom on the correct conduct in life.

106. Under which dynasty the rulers wrote their achievements in prashasti?

- (a) Rajput dynasty (b) Gupta dynasty
(c) Mughal dynasty (d) Khalji dynasty

RRB NTPC 08.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Under Gupta dynasty, the rulers wrote their achievements in Prashasti. An example of Prashasti is a Sanskrit poem written by Harishena in praise of the king Samudragupta. This poem was composed around 4th century CE and is inscribed on the Ashokan pillar in Prayagraj.

107. Which of the following kings of the Gupta Empire was also a good Veena player ?

- (a) Chandragupta Vikramaditya
(b) Samudragupta
(c) Kumargupta
(d) Chandragupta I

RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Samudragupta of Gupta dynasty is known as "Napoleon of India". He assumed the title of Kaviraj, Ashwamedhaprakramaha and Param Bhagavat. He was also a brilliant Veena player and inscribed himself playing Veena on his coins.

108. Which period has been described as the Golden Age of Indian history?

- (a) Magadha period
(b) Mughal period
(c) Maurya period
(d) Gupta period

RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The Gupta Period has been described as the "Golden Age of Indian history". The prosperity of the Gupta Empire produced a golden age of cultural and scientific advancements. The Gupta Empire founded by Sri Gupta, was an ancient Indian realm that covered much of the Indian subcontinent from 319-550 CE.

109. Nalanda University is widely recognised as one of the ancient world's great universities and an important Buddhist centre of academic excellence.

Which Indian ruler founded it?

- (a) Harshavardhan
(b) Chandragupta Maurya
(c) Kumargupta I
(d) Ashok

RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Nalanda University is considered as an important center among the great ancient Universities of the world. It was established in the Nalanda district of Bihar state by the ruler of Gupta dynasty, Kumargupta I. At the time of Hiuen Tsang, the Vice-Chancellor of Nalanda University was Shilbhadra. Nalanda University was destroyed in 1193 AD by the Turkish General Bakhtiyar Khalji.

110. Bhukti, Bhoga, Visaya, Vithi and Mandal were:

- (a) Administrative divisions in the Gupta period
(b) Great saints of the Mauryan period
(c) Rituals in Aswamedha Yagna
(d) Ministers in Chandragupta's durbar

RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : In Gupta Empire, there were various names of Empire "Rajya", "Rashtra", "Desha", "Mandala", "Prithvi" and "Avani". The Empire was divided into provinces called as Bhukti, Bhoga and Pradesha. Provinces further divided into "Vishayas" and came under the control of persons called "Vishaya Patis". "Vishaya" further divided into "Nagaras" and "Nagaras" were divided into villages. "Vithi" was a part of "Vishaya". A group or collection of villages was called "Pethaka" and "Santaka". Smaller units of a village were "Agrahara" and "Patta".

111. Who ascended the Gupta throne after Chandragupta I?

- (a) Brahmagupta (b) Samudragupta
(c) Shudraka (d) Sri Gupta

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 28.04.2016 (Shift-II)

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): After Chandragupta I (319-335 AD), Samudragupta took over the reign of the Gupta Empire. He ascended the throne in 335 AD.

11. South Indian Dynasties (Chola/Chalukya/Pallava/ Sangama)

112. What was the capital of Hoyasala's kingdom?

- (a) Devagiri (b) Dwarasamudra
(c) Mysore (d) Kalyani

RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans.(b) : The Hoysala Empire was a prominent South Indian empire that ruled from the 11th to 14th centuries mostly the modern-day Karnataka. "Dwarasamudra" was the capital of Hoysala dynasty.

113. From the given options, which dynasty developed shipping ventures in Southeast Asia?

- (a) The Chalukya Dynasty
(b) The Gupta Dynasty
(c) The Chera Dynasty
(d) The Chola Dynasty

RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Chola empire existed between Pennar and Cauvery rivers on eastern coast. This dynasty was established by Vijayalaya. The Chola navy comprised of the naval forces of the Chola empire along with several other naval-arms of the country. The Chola navy played a vital role in the expansion of the Chola Empire, including the conquest of the Ceylon islands and naval raids on Sri Vijaya (present-day Indonesia). Rajendra Chola's surgical strike in Southeast Asia was a geostrategic manoeuvre. It was probably India's first surgical strike.

114. According to Chola Rock edicts, the land grants made to Gurukula's was known as _____.

- (a) Brahmadeya (b) Vellanvagai
(c) Pallichchhandam (d) Shalabhoga

RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : According to Chola Rock edicts, the land grants made to Gurukula's was known as Shalabhoga. Brahmadeya was tax free land gift to Brahmans in the early medieval India. Vellanvagai, land of non-Brahmandeya or peasant property. Pallichchhandam lands are those lands that are donated to Jain Institution.

115. The Virupaksha temple at Hampi is dedicated to:

- (a) Lord Shiva (b) Lord Ganesha
(c) Lord Vishnu (d) Lord Brahma

RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Virupaksha temple is the oldest and principal temple in Hampi, Karnataka. It is located on the bank of river Tungbhadra. It has been an important pilgrimage centre for the worshipping of Lord Shiva. Krishnadevaraya was a major patron of this temple. Lakkana Dandesha who was the chieftain of Deva Raya II of Vijayanagara Empire has commissioned this temple.

116. King Simhavishnu belonged to the dynasty

- (a) Chola (b) Pallava
(c) Pala (d) Chalukya

RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : King Simhavishnu (575-600 AD) was the founder of the Pallavas Dynasty. Its capital was in Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu. Some other important ruler of Pallavas Dynasty were Mahendra Varman I (600-630 AD), Narsimhavarmana I (630-668 AD) etc. Bharavi the author of Kiratarjuniyam, lived in the court of king Simhavishnu. The last ruler of Pallava Dynasty was Aparajitvarman (880-897 AD).

117. The rulers Pulakeshin I and Pulakeshin II were related to which of the following dynasties?

- (a) Chola dynasty (b) Chalukya dynasty
(c) Kushan dynasty (d) Magadha dynasty

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The rulers Pulakeshin I and Pulakeshin II were related to Chalukya dynasty. The rulers of this dynasty were Pulakeshin I, Kirtivarman, Pulakeshin II, Vikramaditya, Vinayditya and Vijayditya. Pulakeshin II was the greatest ruler in all these. The Chalukya dynasty of Vatapi was established by first ruler Jayasimha.

118. Who among the following Chola kings is considered the greatest?

- (a) Pulakeshin II (b) Rajasimha
(c) Karikala (d) Nandivarman

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The early capital of the Cholas was 'Northern Manalur' later became Uraiyur and Thanjavur, the most powerful ruler of this dynasty was Karikala, who defeated 11 kings including Pandya and Chera in the battle. Karikal established a city called Puhar Pattan (Kaveripattanam) on the banks of the river Kaveri. The main port of the Cholas was Kaveripattanam and the state emblem was the tiger.

119. Which kings of the Pallava dynasty also wrote Sanskrit plays?

- (a) Raja Raj Chola (b) Mahendra Varman
(c) Rajasimha (d) Vikramaditya

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): King Mahendravarman-I (600-630 AD) was a king of the Pallava dynasty. Mahendra Varman-I composed important texts like 'Matavilasaprahasan' and 'Bhagavadajjuka' and wrote many plays in Sanskrit as well.

120. Which Chalukya king defeated king Harsha of Kannauj?

- (a) Siddharaj Solanki (b) Vastupala
(c) Pulakeshin II (d) Mulraj

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Pulakeshin II, the Chalukya ruler of Badami defeated king Harsha of Kannauj, on the banks of river Narmada in 618 AD. The imperialist ambitions of the two kings made the conflict inevitable.

121. Who was the last ruler of the Chola dynasty?

- (a) Rajaraj Chola II
(b) Rajendra Chola III
(c) Vijayalaya Chola
(d) Kulottunga Chola III

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 28.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): Rajendra Chola III was the last ruler of the Chola dynasty. Vijayalaya established the Chola dynasty in 850 AD, whose capital was Tanjore.

122. Which Chola king won the Persian conquest of this islands of Maldives?

- (a) Karikala (b) Rajaraja
(c) Mahendra (d) Vikram

RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Rajaraja had conquered the islands of Maldives under the Persian conquest. The first victory of Rajaraja was Kerala while the last victory was Maldives.

123. Which Kingdoms were ruled by the early Chera Dynasty?

- (a) Tamil Nadu and Kerala
- (b) Bengal and Odisha
- (c) Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim
- (d) Maharashtra and Gujarat

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Kings of early Chera dynasty ruled Tamil Nadu and the states of Kerala. The reign of the Cheras began before the Sangam literature era. It included the territories of modern Travancore, Cochin, Malabar, Coimbatore and Salem (Southern) districts.

124. Which Indian king used naval power to conquer parts of East Asia?

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Krishnadeva
- (c) Rajendra Chola
- (d) Shivaji

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Indian King Rajendra Chola used naval power to conquer southeast Asia. In the history of India, only the Chola dynasty paid much attention to the Navy. He assumed the title of 'Gangaikond Chola'.

12. Borderline Dynasties

125. Who founded the famous Vikramashila University in the 9th century?

- (a) Samantasena
- (b) Ballalasena
- (c) Dharmapala
- (d) Gopala

RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Dharmapala, the great ruler of Pala empire, founded the famous Vikramshila University (Bhagalpur, Bihar) in the 9th century. He was the son and successor of Gopala, the founder of the Pala Dynasty.

126. The famous Konark Sun Temple is attributed to:

- (a) King Samrat Ashoka
- (b) King Rajaraja Chola
- (c) King Narasimhadeva I
- (d) King Raghunath Singha

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Konark Sun Temple was built in 13th-century CE (year 1250) Sun temple at Konark is about 35 kilometres northeast from Puri on the coastline of Odisha, India. The temple is attributed to King Narasimhadeva I of the Eastern Ganga dynasty about 1250 CE.

127. Which of these dynasties is not associated with south India?

- (a) Pandya
- (b) Pal
- (c) Satavahana
- (d) Pahlavas

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): Pandya, Satavahana and Pahalava dynasties of south India are famous dynasties, while the Pala dynasty was founded by Gopal in Bengal. The capital of the Pala dynasty was Munger. The next ruler of the Pala dynasty was Dharmapala (770-810 AD), during which the tripartite struggle began. He established Vikramshila University and Sompur Mahavihar and renovated Nalanda University. He was succeeded by Devpal. It was during this period that Balaputradeva, the Shailendra dynasty ruler of Java, built a Buddhist Bihar in Nalanda. Rampal was the last ruler of Pal dynasty.

13. Ancient Literature and Litterateur

128. The Sanskrit drama, 'Ratnavali', about the love story of Princess Ratnavali is said to have been written by ____.

- (a) Vishakhadutta
- (b) Kalidasa
- (c) Harsha
- (d) Bhavabhuti

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -12/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : The Sanskrit drama 'Ratnavali' about the love story of Princess Ratnavali and King Udayana is written by Harsha. Beside Ratnavali, Harsha also wrote Nagananda and Priyadarsika.

129. Which of the following is NOT written by Kalidasa?

- (a) Vikramorvasiyam
- (b) Raghuvansham
- (c) Nitisara
- (d) Abhigyan Shakuntalam

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -13/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) : Vikramorvasiyam, Raghuvansham and Abhigyan Shakuntlam are written by Kalidasa while Nitisara is written by Kamandaka both are the contemporary of Gupta era.

130. In which of the following languages did Kalidasa write his poem Meghaduta?

- (a) Pali
- (b) Prakrit
- (c) Hindi
- (d) Sanskrit

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -13/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : Kalidasa was a classical sanskrit writer widely regarded as the greatest poet and dramatist in the sanskrit language of India. Some important works of Kalidasa are as -
Malvikagnimitram, Abhijyanshakuntalam, Ritusamhara, Meghaduta, Vikramorvasiyam (The story of the love of Pururavas and Urvasi) and Kumarasambhavam. Meghaduta means messenger of clouds. It's a poem with 11 stanzas written in Sanskrit.

131. Nagananda, a Sanskrit play which tells the popular story of Vidyadhar King Jimutavahana's self-sacrifice to save the Nagas, is attributed to emperor ____

- (a) Ashok
- (b) Harsha
- (c) Chandra Gupta I
- (d) Bindusara

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 14/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) : Nagananda, a Sanskrit play which tells the popular story of Vidyadhar King Jimutavahana's self-sacrifice to save the Nagas, is attributed to emperor Harsha.

132. The ____ of Gunadhya is written in the Paisachi language.

- (a) Mrichchhakatika
- (b) Panchatantra
- (c) Kathasaritsagara
- (d) Brihatkatha

RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : Gunadhya was the 6th century Indian scholar who wrote Brihatkatha. Scholars compare Gunadhya with Vyasa and Valmiki.

He could have flourished during the reign of Satvahana king of Pratishthana (Paithan)

He wrote this book in Paisachi language.

Author	Work
Dandin	Kavyadarsh
Subandhu	Vasvadata
Banabhatta	Kadambri
Kshemendra	Brihatkatha Manjari
Somdeva	Kathasaritsagar
Sudraka	Mricchakatika
Vishnu Sharma	Panchtantra
Devichandraguptam	Vishakhadutta
Svapnavasavadattam	Bhasa

133. Which ancient Greek historian and diplomat is the author of the book 'Indica'?

- (a) Megasthenes (b) Seleucus
(c) Deimachus (d) Dionysius

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) :

Books	Authors
Indica	- Megasthenes
Mudrarakshasa	- Vishakhadatta
Rajatarangini	- Kalhana
Buddhacharita	- Asvaghosa

134. Which is the sixth of the eighteen books of the Indian epic Mahabharata (written by Vyasa) that contains the widely studied Bhagavad Gita?

- (a) Bhishma Parva (b) Virat Parva
(c) Shabha Parva (d) Adi Parva

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) : The Bhishma Parva or the Book of Bhishma is the sixth of eighteen books of the Indian epic Mahabharata. It traditionally has 4 parts and 122 chapters.

135. Who was the author of the Sanskrit epic Mahabharata ?

- (a) Maharishi Veda Vyasa
(b) Maharishi Valmiki
(c) Shree Krishna
(d) Shree Sukhdevji

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The famous epic Mahabharata was written by the Krishna Dwaipayana (Maharishi Veda Vyasa). Mahabharata is also known as fifth Veda, it is a major book of Hindus. It is considered to be the longest epic ever written. Its longest version consists of over 100,000 shloka or over 200,000 individual verse lines. Mahabharata and Ramayana are the two major Sanskrit epics of ancient India.

136. Who is the author of the literary work 'Mrichhakatika' ?

- (a) Sri Harsh (b) Kalidas
(c) Chanakya (d) Shudrak

RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 12.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Mrichhakatika is an ancient Sanskrit text. This play was composed by Shudraka which gives information about the cultural history of the Gupta period.

137. In which language did Aryabhata write the book titled Aryabhatiyam?

- (a) Telugu (b) Tamil
(c) Hindi (d) Sanskrit

RRB NTPC 08.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 08.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The book written by Aryabhata is called Aryabhatiyam. It is written in Sanskrit. It was written in 499 AD. Aryabhatiyam discusses theories in Astronomy and Mathematics in which the Earth spins on its axis and the time of the planets which were mentioned with respect to the Sun.

138. Which subject is dealt with in 'Sushruta Samhita'?

- (a) Astrology
(b) Medicine and Surgery
(c) Mathematics
(d) Religion and Mythology

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Sushruta Samhita mainly deals with Medicine and Surgery and is a treatise in Sanskrit language. Sushruta is known as 'Father of Indian Surgery', 'Father of Plastic Surgery' and 'Father of Brain Surgery' in India. He is a most famous historical physician and surgeon of the Gupta era, known for his erudite over medicine and surgery.

139. The original name of Mahabharata is:

- (a) Bhrgu samhita (b) Sushruta Samhita
(c) Jaya Samhita (d) Shiva Samhita

RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The Mahabharata in its original version was called Jaya Samhita, and it was written by Maharishi Ved Vyasa.

140. Who composed 'The Dashakumaracharita' or 'Tales of Ten Princess'?

- (a) Rahas Bihari Dwivedi
(b) Dandin
(c) Bhartrhari
(d) Budhasvamin

RRB NTPC 05.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Dashkumarcharitra is a great Sanskrit prose written by Dandin. It depicts the story of Ten Princes. Dandin is considered to be one of the eminent personality of Sanskrit literature.

141. Who wrote Geet Govinda?

- (a) Jayadeva (b) Meerabai
(c) Raskhan (d) Surdas

RRB NTPC 29.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Gita Govinda was written by the Indian poet Jayadeva in the 12th century. It describes the touching love story of Krishna and the shepherd girl Radha. The sanskrit devotional poem Gita Govinda is a cycle of 24 songs.

142. Who was the son of Shakuntala in Kalidasa's drama of Abhigyan Shakuntalam?

- (a) Bharata (b) Vikrama
(c) Pradyumna (d) Aniruddha

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Bharat was the son of Shakuntala in the drama Abhijyanshakuntalam.

143. Who is the author of Pancha-Siddhantika, Brihatsamhita and Sankhya- Siddhanta?

- (a) Aryabhata (b) Brahmagupta
(c) Bhaskaracharya (d) Varahamihir

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Panchasiddhantika, Brihatsamhita and Sankhya Siddhanta were written by Varahamihira. These books have important formulas of trigonometry which are indicative of Varahamihira's trigonometry knowledge. His book Panchasiddhantika (Five Principles) has given him the same place in the resultant astrology as Kautilya in political philosophy. Panini in grammar and Manu in Vidhan.

144. Who is the compiler of the famous book 'Tirukkural'?

- (a) Kalidasa (b) Tiruvalluvar
(c) Kabir (d) Meerabai

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 28.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): The compiler of famous book Tirukkural is Thiruvalluvar. This book is a collection of 1330 couplets organized into 133 chapters. Tirukkural is the masterpiece of Tamil literature. It is one of the most revered ancient works in the Tamil language.

145. Who wrote the epic called Buddhacharita?

- (a) Gautam Buddha (b) Nagarjuna
(c) Hemchandra (d) Ashvaghosha

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Buddhacharita is an epic poem on the life of Lord Buddha written in Sanskrit. It was written by a Buddhist philosopher and writer, Ashvaghosha who was a member of Kanishka's court. The book described the whole life of Buddha from birth to death in 28 chapters.

146. Charaka Samhita is related to which branch of medicine?

- (a) Allopathy (b) Ayurveda
(c) Homeopathy (d) Unani

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Charaka Samhita is a famous book related to Ayurveda. It was written in Sanskrit language. Maharishi Charak has given a detailed and comprehensive description of medical science in this book.

147. Which states kings have been described by Rajatarangini?

- (a) Rashtrakuta (b) Kashmir
(c) Bihar (d) Odisha

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Rajatarangini composed by Kalhan describes vivid description of the kings of Kashmir. According to this, Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir, was established by Emperor Ashoka, who was an ardent devotee of Shiva and later changed his religion.

148. Ancient Indian legal document 'Manusmriti' was written in ____.

- (a) Tamil (b) Hindi
(c) Sanskrit (d) Bengali

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The ancient Indian legal document Manusmriti was written in Sanskrit. Manusmriti is also called human theology. This book describes about social classes. In this, advice has been given on the topics of the four varnas, four ashrams and sixteen rites and the system of the state in addition to creation of the universe.

149. Which of the following literature is not written in Sanskrit?

- (a) Tirukkural (b) Ratnavali
(c) Rajatarangini (d) Meghdoot

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage IInd

Ans. (a):

Book	Author	Language
1. Tirukkural	Thiruvalluvar	Tamil
2. Ratnavali	Harsha	Sanskrit
3. Rajatarangini	Kalhan	Sanskrit
4. Meghdoot	Kalidasa	Sanskrit

150. Which one of these was an Indian Mathematician?

- (a) Bharat (b) Bana
(c) Bhaskara (d) Bhavabhuti

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Bhaskara (600-680 AD) was a great seventh century Mathematician of India. Probably he was the first to start writing numbers in Hindu Dashamik (decimal) method. He wrote commentary on Aryabhata's works.

151. Which of the following is a medieval Indian book written on Mathematics?

- (a) Vastu Shastra
(b) Lilavati
(c) Panchadashi
(d) Roopmati

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Lilavati is a medieval Indian text based on the subject of Mathematics, composed by the great Indian mathematician Bhaskaracharya II who was impressed by his daughter's intelligence. Panchadasi is the simple and complete text of Advaita-Vedanta composed by Madhvacharya Vidyananya.

152. Who translated Manusmriti into English?

- (a) H. G. Wells (b) George Buller
(c) Ralph Griffith (d) H.H. Wilson

RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): English translation of Manusmriti was done by George Buller. Manusmriti is the most ancient legal document. Then Yajnavalkya smriti was composed.

14. Ancient Period Architecture/ Painting/Music

153. Colossal statues of Kushana rulers have been found installed in a shrine at Mat. Which of the following is that state?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Bihar
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Odisha

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : Colossal statues of Kushana rulers have been found installed in a shrine at Mat near Mathura in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

154. The Sun temple at Konark, is popularly known as the

- (a) White Pagoda (b) Black Pagoda
(c) Bronze Pagoda (d) Golden Pagoda

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –13/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) : The Sun temple of Konark also known as Black Pagoda is the 13th century temple dedicated to the Hindu deity 'Surya' (Sun). The temple was built by the King Narasimhadeva-I of the Ganga Dynasty.

155. _____ is the sanctum sanctorum, the innermost sanctuary of Hindu and Jain temple where resides the murti (idol) of the primary deity of the temple.

- (a) Vimana (b) Shikhara
(c) Mandapa (d) Garbhagriha

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –16/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) : 'Garbhagriha' also known as sanctum sanctorum is the innermost sanctuary of Hindu and Jain temple where resides the murti (idol) of primary deity of the temple.

Vimana :- It is a pyramidal like structure refers to the rising tower in the temple architecture of South India and this is known as Shikhara in North India.

Mandapa:- Entrance to the temple that incorporates space for large number of worshippers.

156. The style of temple architecture that became popular in _____ is known as Nagara.

- (a) eastern India (b) northern India
(c) western India (d) Southern India

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) : The style of temple architecture that became popular in northern India is known as Nagara. In northern India, it is common for an entire temple to be built on a stone platform with step leading up to it, another unique characteristic is that it does not usually have elaborate boundary walls or gateways.

157. Who built the Lingraj Temple?

- (a) Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan
(b) Rulers of the Rajput Chandela Dynasty
(c) King Yayati Keshri of Somavanshi
(d) King Anantawarman Chodaganga Deva

RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Lingraj Temple was built in 11th century AD by the Somvanshi king Yayati I. It is dedicated to Lord Shiva and is considered as the largest temple of the city Bhubaneswar (Odisha). It is built of red stone and is a classic example of Kalinga style of architecture.

158. The grand temple of Khajuraho was built by the _____ rulers.

- (a) Parmar (b) Chandela
(c) Chouhan (d) Solanki

RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The grand temple of Khajuraho was built by the Chandela dynasty. Most of the temples were built between 950 AD and 1050 AD. Khajuraho is an ancient city known for magnificent temples and its intricate sculptures located in the Chhatarpur district of Madhya Pradesh.

159. To which group of temple does Kandariya Mahadev Temple belong?

- (a) Mahabalipuram Temple
(b) Konark Temple
(c) Ellora Cave Temple
(d) Khajuraho Temple

RRB NTPC 12.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The Kandariya Mahadev Temple is located at Khajuraho. It was built by Dhangadev. It is basically a Shiva temple, whose construction period is 999 AD. The Khajuraho Group of monuments is a group of Hindu and Jain temple architecture in Central India. The Khajuraho Group of Monuments has been listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1986.

160. Murudeshwar Temple is situated on Kanduka Giri in the state of _____.

- (a) Karnataka (b) Odisha
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Kerala

RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Murudeshwara is a town in Bhatkal Taluk of North Kannada district in the state of Karnataka, India. Murudeshwara is famous for the world's second tallest Shiva statue. The town lies on the coast of the Arabian Sea and is also famous for the Murudeshwara Temple.

161. The Lion Capital pillar is located at :

- (a) Sarnath (b) Dhauri
(c) Nagarjuna Hills (d) Barabar Hills

RRB NTPC 02.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Lion Capital of emperor Ashoka was found at Sarnath, Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh and was chosen as the official emblem of the Indian Republic. The pillar, sometimes called the Ashoka Column, is still in its original location, but the Lion Capital is now in the Sarnath Museum, in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India.

162. Which of the following temples was built by Raja Raja Chola?

- (a) Jagannath Temple
- (b) Brihadisvara Temple
- (c) Meenakshi Temple
- (d) Lingaraj Temple

RRB NTPC 10.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 08.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage IInd

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 05.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Brihadisvara Temple was built under Raja Raja Chola I, a Chola emperor ruling over ancient Tamil Nadu from 985 to 1014 AD. It is 216 feet at its highest point and carved completely of granite. Approximately 130,000 tons of Granite was used to construct this magnificent structure of Cholas's period. It took 12 years to complete. It was finished in 1010 AD. This is a temple of Lord Shiva in his dancing pose which is also called as Nataraj. This temple is a part of group of Chola-era temples designated as a World Heritage Site. It is also called Rajarajeswaram and located in south bank of Cauvery river in Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu.

163. Which type of paintings are found on the walls of Thiruvurur and Ajanta temples ?

- (a) Mural
- (b) Madhubani
- (c) Rajasthani
- (d) Mughal

RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Mural is a painting applied to surface of a wall or ceiling. Historically, they are especially associated with the fresco technique, where the pigments are applied to a thin layer of wet plaster, into which they sink. Temples associated with this painting are-

Virupaksha temple, Karnataka.

Thiruvurur temple, Tamil Nadu.

Ajanta, Maharashtra.

Veerabhadreswara temple, Karnataka

Lepakshi temple, Andhra Pradesh.

164. Sri Lingaraj Temple is situated in:

- (a) Konark
- (b) Dwaraka
- (c) Bhubaneswar
- (d) Tirupati

RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Lingaraja Temple is situated in Bhubaneswar (Odisha).

165. Which dynasty built the Sun temple of Modhera?

- (a) Rashtrakuta dynasty
- (b) Chalukya dynasty
- (c) Pallava dynasty
- (d) Solanki dynasty

RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Sun Temple is a Hindu temple dedicated to the solar deity, Sun, located at Modhera village of Mehsana district, Gujarat, India. It is situated on the bank of the river Pushpavati. It was built after 1026-27 CE during the reign of Bhima I of the Chalukya dynasty. No worship is offered now and is protected monument maintained by Archaeological Survey of India.

166. The Gommateshwara statue at Shravanbelagola is made of which material?

- (a) Granite
- (b) Marble
- (c) Red stone
- (d) Iron ore

RRB NTPC 01.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Gommateshwara statue is a 57 (17 meter) foot high monolithic statue on Vindhyagiri Hill in the town of Shravanbelagola in Karnataka. It is carved of a single block of granite.

167. Which of the following is NOT one of the Great Living Chola Temples?

- (a) Gangaikondacholapuram
- (b) Kampahareswarar
- (c) Brihadeshwara
- (d) Airavateswara

RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Three major temples Gangaikondacholapuram, Brihadeshwara and Airavateswara, were built in 11th to 12th century. These temples has been declared as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 2004. Gangaikondacholapuram temple was built by Rajendra I, Brihadeshwara temple was built by Rajaraja I and Airavateswara temple was built by Rajaraja II. The Kampahareswarar temple is a Hindu temple dedicated to Lord Shiva. It was built by Kulothunga III in Tamil Nadu.

168. Who built the Sanchi Stupa?

- (a) Ashoka
- (b) Bindusara
- (c) Chanakya
- (d) Chandragupta

RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Great Stupa at Sanchi was originally built in the 3rd century BCE by the Mauryan Emperor Ashoka. It is located at Sanchi, Raisen District of Madhya Pradesh.

169. Which temple is known as 'black pagoda'?

- (a) Konark Sun Temple
- (b) Shani Shingnapur
- (c) Suryanar Temple
- (d) Martand Sun Temple

RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Konark Sun Temple is a 13th century temple of Odisha, built by Narasimhadeva I of the Eastern Ganga Dynasty. It is also known as Black Pagoda. It is a World Heritage Site.

Note: Jagannath Puri temple is called 'Yamanika Tirtha'. This temple was called the "White Pagoda" and is a part of Char Dham pilgrimages (Badrinath, Dwaraka, Puri and Rameswaram).

170. Which of the following pairs is correct?

- (a) Khajuraho Temple – Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Tijara Temple– Rajasthan
- (c) Venkateswara Temple– Odisha
- (d) Lingraj Temple – Madhya Pradesh

RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) :	
Khajuraho Temple	Madhya Pradesh
Tijara Temple	Rajasthan
Venkateshwara Temple	Andhra Pradesh
Lingraj Temple	Odisha

171. Name the monument which is a testimony to successful restoration and preservation of an archaeological site.

- (a) Palika bazaar
- (b) India Gate
- (c) Gateway of India
- (d) Sanchi Stupa

RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Stupa is a circular mound structure which is used to keep/preserve the holy remainings of Buddhist religion. Sanchi stupa is successfully preserved and restored in different periods.

172. What is the balcony like structure built in a stupa called?

- (a) Umbrella
- (b) Harmika
- (c) Yashti
- (d) Universe

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The stupa (a Sanskrit word meaning a heap) originated as a simple semi-circular mound of earth, later called Anda. Gradually, it evolved into a more complex structure, balancing round and square shapes. Above the Anda was the Harmika, a balcony like structure that represented the abode of the gods. Arising from the harmika was a mast called the Yashti, often surmounted by a chhatra or umbrella. Around the mound was a railing, separating the sacred space from the secular world.

173. Which of the following temples was built by the Pallava rulers?

- (a) Kanchipuram Kailashnath Temple
- (b) Konark Sun Temple
- (c) Lingaraja temple
- (d) Dilwara temple

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Kanchipuram Kailashnath Temple was built, in (685-705 AD) by Pallava rulers, Narsimhavarman II on the request of his wife. Kanchipuram is located on the banks of river Palar. This temple portrays the dancing posture of Lord Shiva and Goddess Parvati. This temple is an excellent example of Dravidian Architecture.

174. Which part of a Hindu temple incorporates space for large number of worshippers?

- (a) Garbhagriha
- (b) Vimana
- (c) Shikhar
- (d) Mandapa

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : In general, the basic form of the Hindu temple comprises of various parts. Some major parts of them are named as Gopuram (gateway), Mandapa (porch or hallway) for worshippers to gather, Garbhagriha (the inner shrine), the Shikhara (the exterior tower) and Vimana (mountain-like spire). The entrance to the temple which may be a portico or colonnaded hall that incorporates space for a large number of worshippers and is known as Mandapa.

175. The Meenakshi Temple is located in:

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Tamil Nadu
- (c) Goa
- (d) Odisha

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-III)

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Arulmigu Meenakshi Sundareswarar 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 the goddess Meenakshi, a form of Parvati and her consort, Sundreshwarar, a form of Shiva.

176. The temple at Elephanta Caves located near Mumbai is dedicated to

- (a) Lord Vishnu
- (b) Lord Vishnu
- (c) Lord Krishna
- (d) Lord Shiva

RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The temple at Elephanta Caves located near Mumbai is dedicated to Lord Shiva. They are most commonly placed between the 5th and 7th centuries. These consist of five Hindu caves, a few Buddhist Stupa mounds that dated back to the 2nd century BCE, and two Buddhist caves with water tanks.

177. What do paintings at Ajanta caves illustrate?

- (a) Mahabharata tales
- (b) Jataka tales
- (c) Ramayana tales
- (d) Stories from vedas

RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Ajanta Caves are approximately 30 rock-cut Buddhist cave monuments in Maharashtra State of India. The caves include paintings and rock-cut sculptures that are described as among the finest surviving examples of ancient Indian art, particularly expressive paintings that present feelings through gesture, pose and shape.

Main features of Ajanta Paintings are-

1. These were built by the Mahayana sect of Buddhism.
2. Most of these were Buddhist monasteries, though paintings adorned some of them from the inside, these caves are dim, and drawings may have been made of lamps and torches.
3. These paintings contained the stories from Jatakas and the life of Buddha. Bodhisattva Padmapani is the most famous painting.
4. At Ajanta, the painting methods are similar to the European fresco technique. The primary distinction is that when it was painted, the layer of plaster was dry.

178. was the Buddhist monument built by Emperor Ashoka in Madhya Pradesh to honour Lord Buddha.

- (a) Dhamek Stupa (b) Bavikonda Stupa
(c) Mahabodhi Stupa (d) Sanchi Stupa

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The Sanchi Stupa was built by Emperor the Great Ashoka in the 3rd Century BC in honor of Lord Buddha. Sanchi is a small village situated on the banks of river Betwa in Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh, India. It was designated as UNESCO World Heritage site in 1989.

179. The Indian painting style which has embellishments of pure gold and precious stones and depicts Hindu deities. Especially Lord Krishna is:

- (a) Madhubani (b) Murals
(c) Warli (d) Tanjore Paintings

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : A classical art form from southern India, Thanjavur painting also known as Tanjore painting is a celebration of the region's rich artistic tradition, named after the capital town of Chola dynasty, Thanjavur in Tamil Nadu, India. Tanjore paintings are known for their extravagant depictions of deities using vibrant colours and gaudy embellishments, especially gold foil. Common themes in Tanjore paintings include Bal Krishna, Lord Rama, as well as other gods, goddesses, saints and subjects from Hindu religion.

180. In which of the following states is the famous Sun Temple situated?

- (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Punjab
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Odisha

RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The famous sun temple is situated in Odisha. It was built by king Narsingh Dev I in 13th century.

181. Sanchi Stupa is situated near the city of

- (a) Bhopal (b) Gwalior
(c) Agra (d) Jhansi

RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : About 46 kilometres northeast of Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh lies the Sanchi Stupa, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, and a landmark structure. It was originally commissioned by the Mauryan emperor Ashoka the Great in the 3rd century BCE.

182. The Kamakhya temple is situated in the state of:

- (a) Manipur (b) Sikkim
(c) Assam (d) Meghalaya

RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) :	
Famous Temple	Location
Kamakhya Temple, Navagraha Temple	Assam
Hanuman Tok, Kirateshwar Mahadev Mandir	Sikkim
Mahabali Temple	Manipur
Nartiang Durga Temple	Meghalaya

183. Where is the Sabarimala temple located?

- (a) Kerala (b) Odisha
(c) Maharashtra (d) Andhra Pradesh

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Sabarimala temple is located in the state of Kerala. The temple is dedicated to God Ayyappa. The temple holds a practice of banning the entry of women of age group 10-50 years. In 2018, Supreme Court by a verdict nullified the ban of entry of women in temple premises.

184. Rudreswara Temple or Veyisthambala Gudi (thousands pillars temple) was built by Rudrama Deva. Which dynasty does Rudra Deva belong to?

- (a) Chola (b) Chalukya
(c) Pallav (d) Kakatiya

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 28.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : The Rudreshwara Swamy temple alternately called the Temple of Thousand Pillars, lies in the town of Hanamakonda, Warangal district of Telangana. The Thousand Pillar Temple was constructed by order of King Rudra Deva of the famed Kakatiya dynasty.

185. The painting of Ajanta cave is a proof of _____ era in India?

- (a) Buddhism (b) Shaivism
(c) Jainism (d) Vaishnavism

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The caves have been cut out from a mountain in a horseshoe shape around the Wangorah River. The caves of Ajanta can be dated from 2nd century BCE to 650 CE. These caves are related with Buddhism and Jataka Tales.

186. In which state are the caves of Ajanta and Ellora located?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Maharashtra
(c) Manipur (d) Uttar Pradesh

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-III)

RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Ajanta and Ellora caves are located near Aurangabad city of Maharashtra. These caves are built by cutting large rocks. There are 30 caves in Ajanta and 34 caves in Ellora. The caves of Ajanta are built in the shape of a horseshoe located on the Sahyadri hills. These caves dated back from 200 BC to 650 AD. Religious arts related to Buddhism are depicted to the walls of these caves. These caves are among the earliest architecture of cave painting and sculpture. Ellora caves are made by cutting about 30 basaltic rocks. The faith of Hindu, Jain and Buddhist religions is found in these caves. They were built by the rulers of the Rashtrakuta dynasty.

187. Which of the following king built the Sun Temple of Konark?

- (a) Narsimhadeva I (b) Vkradev
(c) Mahameghavahan (d) Kudepasiri

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 28.04.2016 (Shift-III)

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a):The Sun Temple of Konark, was built in the 13th century which is located in the present state of Puri, Odisha. It is also known as Black Pagoda. The Sun temple was built by the great ruler of the Ganga Dynasty, Narasimhadeva I in about 1250 AD. This world famous monument was declared as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1984 AD. It is known for its grandeur and famous for texture.

188. Famous Somnath Temple is located in ____?

- (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Gujarat (d) Rajasthan

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 22.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c):The Somnath Temple is located in the Kathiawar region of Gujarat (Saurashtra). It is also called Somnath Jyotirlinga. In this very region, Lord Krishna finished his male leela after killing the 'Yadu dynasty'. In 1024 Mahmud of Ghazani plundered the diamonds and jewels of the Somnath temple.

189. Which of the following is a marble temple built by Vimal shah?

- (a) Dilwara Temple
(b) Brihadeeswara Temple
(c) Omkareshwar Temple
(d) Ranakpur Adinath Temple

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (a):The Dilwara Jain Temple at Mount Abu was constructed between the 11th and 13th centuries during the reign of the Chalukya Dynasty. The walls, pillars and gates of these temples are made of white marbles on which unprecedented and incomparable carving has been done. This temple complex is a group of five temples including the construction of Sri Adinath Temple or Vimal Vasahi Temple. This temple was built by Vimal Shah, the minister of Solanki (Chalukya) ruler of Gujarat.

190. Karley famous for Buddhist caves is located?

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Uttarakhand (d) Madhya Pradesh

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (a):Karley is famous for the Buddhist caves located in the state of Maharashtra. These caves are generally Chaitya caves which were built in between 2 BC to 2 AD and from 5th century to 10th century. Karley's Chaitya was mainly built in the Satvahana Period.

191. Which type of architecture does Khajuraho temple reflects?

- (a) Greek style (b) Bhumija style
(c) Baser style (d) Nagar style

RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): Khajuraho temple is located in Chhatarpur district of Madhya Pradesh. These temples were built by Chandel Rulers from 950 to 1050 AD. These temples are constructed in Nagar style, which is famous for its architectural style, artistic art work and erotic sculptures. The Temple of Kandariya Mahadev is the best among the temples here. It has been declared as World Heritage Site in 1986 AD by UNESCO.

192. Mahabodhi Temple or Mahajagriti Temple is a Buddhist Temple located in ____.

- (a) Tamilnadu (b) Bihar
(c) Maharashtra (d) Andhra Pradesh

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 10.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b):Mahabodhi Temple is a famous Buddhist Vihara located in Bodhgaya, in state of Bihar. UNESCO has declared it a World Heritage Site. This Vihara is at the same place where Gautam Buddha attained enlightenment in the 6th century BC.

193. Name the monument which includes an impressive series of nine Hindu temples as well as a temple of Virupaksha, a Jain holy place with a masterpiece and is located in Bagalkot, Karnataka?

- (a) Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram
(b) Group of Monuments at Hampi
(c) Group of Monuments at Pattadakal
(d) Group of Monuments at Khajuraho

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c):Pattadakal monument complex is located in a town called Pattadakal in the state of Karnataka, India. Here the Chalukya rulers built many temples in the seventh and eighth centuries. Today there are 9 temples related to Hinduism and a Jain Dharmshala. It was declared as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1987.

194. Which of the following king built Gangaikonda Cholapuram temple?

- (a) Rajendra Chola I (b) Kulotung Chola III
(c) Raja Raj Chola III (d) Vikram Chola

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (a):Gangaikonda Cholapuram temple is located at Thanjavur (Tanjore) in Tamil Nadu. It is known for its architectural and fine work of genius. In the early 11th century the temple was built by Rajendra Chola I who was the son and successor of Raja Raj Chola.

195. Which of the following caves was excavated by king Kharavel?

- (a) Caves of Ajanta (b) Caves of Ellora
(c) Kanheri caves (d) Khandagiri caves

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Kalinga king Kharavel had excavated the caves of Khandagiri. These caves depict the influences of Jain and Buddhism in the Odisha region. The number of caves of Khandagiri is 15 and their height is 110 feet.

196. During which of the following empires Chennakesava Temple was built?

- (a) Hoysal (b) Yadav
(c) Chola (d) Pal

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a):Chennakesava Temple is located in Belur, a small town in the Hassan district of Karnataka, situated on the banks of the Yagachi River. Chennakesava temple is one of the finest examples of Hoysala architecture. This temple was built by Hoysala ruler Vishnuvardhan in 1117 AD.

197. A group of monuments were built at Mahabalipuram in Tamil Nadu by -

- (a) By cholas (b) By Pandyas
(c) By Chalukyas (d) By Pallavas

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage IInd

Ans. (d): The group of monuments at Mahabalipuram in Tamil Nadu was constructed by Pallavas.

198. Shore temple is located at-

- (a) Mahabalipuram (b) Tiruvananthapuram
(c) Dwarka (d) Visakhapatnam

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The Shore temple is one of the masterpiece of ancient monuments of Mahabalipuram. This temple gets its name from its location on the coromandel coast overlooking the Bay of Bengal. This temple was constructed in Dravidian style of architecture around 7th to 8th century. It was built under the rule of King Narsimha Varman.

199. In whose reign was the Kailashnatham temple at Kanchipuram built?

- (a) Pandya (b) Chola
(c) Pallava (d) Chera

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage IInd

Ans. (c): The Kailashnatham Temple (Rajasidheshwara temple) of Kanchipuram (Tamil Nadu) was built by Narasimha Varman II (680-720 AD), the ruler of Pallava dynasty.

200. The original place of 'Tantric Yogini' cult is believed to be.....

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Bihar
(c) Odisha (d) Rajasthan

RRB NTPC 30.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Odisha is believed to be the original place of Tantrik Yogini cult. Today there are only four Chausath yogini temples in India and others have been destroyed. Two of these four are in Madhya Pradesh (Khajuraho and Bhedaghat) and two in Odisha (Hirapur and Ranipur Jhariyal).

201. Gandhara art is a Buddhist visual art style, which was developed in the first century BC and 4th century BC prospered in the empire of —.

- (a) Kushana (b) Gupta
(c) Pallava (d) Maurya

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Gandhara art is also called Greek-Buddhist art because in this art the Indian subjects were expressed in Greek manner. Gandhara art generally developed from the first century to the middle of the fourth century, during the Kushana Dynasty rulers.

202. Where is Shravanbelagola located?

- (a) Odisha (b) Kerala
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Karnataka

RRB NTPC 30.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Shravanbelagola is located in the city of Mysore in the state of Karnataka. The main centre of attraction here is the Gomateshwar/Bahubali statue. Bahubali was the first Tirthankara to attain salvation. In Ancient times, this place was a great centre of Jainism culture. According to Jain Anushruti, the Mauryan emperor Chandragupta abandoned his kingdom and spent his last days at Shravanbelagola in Mysore.

203. Choose a historical place that is not in Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh?

- (a) Jaivilas Mahal
(b) Rani Laxmibai's Samadhi
(c) Golkonda Fort
(d) Teli Temple

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 30.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): Golkonda fort is located in the western part of Hyderabad city and is about 9 km from the Hussain Sagar lake. This fort was built by the Kakatiya dynasty in the 13th century. Golkonda fort is considered one of India's most outstanding citadels. It epitomizes the sumptuous 'Nawabi' culture of the time.

204. Name the Shiva temple near Taliparamba in Kerala, where women are allowed to enter only after 8 pm. A unique feature of this temple is the absence of a flagstaff.

- (a) Rajarajeshwara Temple
(b) Rameswaram Mahadeva temple
(c) Mallikarjun Temple
(d) Gokarnanatheshwara Temple

RRB NTPC 20.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Sri Rajarajeshwara Temple is a Shiva temple located in Maitiriramba in Kannur district of Kerala India. The temple is regarded as one of the existing 108 ancient Shiva Temples of Kerala. As per the custom, only men enter the temple during daytime. Women are allowed to enter only after 8 pm.

205. On which hill is the famous Tirumala temple situated?

- (a) Sheshadri (b) Neeladri
(c) Narayanadri (d) Venkatadri

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The famous Tirumala temple which is one of the richest temples in India and a very sacred Hindu pilgrimage site lies on the Venkatadri hill in the state of Andhra Pradesh. It is constructed in Dravidian architecture and is believed to be constructed over a period of time starting from 300 AD. It is also known by other names like Tirupati Balaji Temple, Tirupati Temple and Tirumala Temple. It is dedicated to lord Venkateswara, a form of Vishnu and known by many other names such as Balaji Govinda and Srinivasa.

206. Pilgrims took an oath of cleanliness during the Sabarimala religious visit to the state of.....

- (a) Karnataka (b) Kerala
(c) Telangana (d) Tamil Nadu

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 22.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): Sabarimala Temple is a Hindu pilgrimage centre located at the Periyar Tiger Reserve in the western ghat mount ranges of Pathanamthitta district, Kerala, India. It is one of the largest annual pilgrimage sites in the world with an estimate of over 40 to 50 million devotees visiting every year. It is dedicated to Lord Ayyappa, the God of growth.

15. Rajput Dynasty

207. Jantar Mantar in Delhi was built by Maharaja

- (a) Jai Singh Ist of Jaipur
- (b) Jai Singh IInd of Jaipur
- (c) Ram Singh Ist
- (d) Bishan Singh

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 30.04.2016 (Shift-III)

RRB NTPC 06.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage IInd

Ans. (b): Jantar Mantar of Delhi was built by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II in 1724 AD. Similar observatories were built by Maharaja Jai Singh II in Delhi, Jaipur, Ujjain, Mathura and Varanasi.

208. Tower of Victory, Vijay stambha is located in

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Odisha
- (d) Bihar

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 26.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): Vijay Stambha (Victory tower) at Chittorgarh in Rajasthan was built by Maharana Kumbha to commemorate his victory over Mahmud Khalji of Malwa in 1448. The construction of tower was done in 1448. This amazing and beautiful tower has 9 floors having height is 37 meters.

209. Tower of Victory, Vijay stambha is located in-

- (a) Chauhan
- (b) Sisodiya
- (c) Hada
- (d) Rathore

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Chittorgarh was the capital of Sisodiya dynasty. The progenitor of Sisodiya clan was Rana Hammir Dev. The Chief ruler of Sisodiya dynasty were Rana Kumbha, Rana Sangram Singh and Maharana Pratap.

210. Raja Bhoj, a prominent proponent of literature was associated with which dynasty?

- (a) Chalukya
- (b) Chola
- (c) Parmara
- (d) Pala

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Raja Bhoj a well known proponent of literature was associated with the Parmar dynasty. The Parmar dynasty king ruled in Dharanagri, the capital of Malwa from the 9th century to the first half of the 14th century.

211. Who among the following defeated Muhammad Ghori of Ghori dynasty in Kayadara village near mount Abu?

- (a) Bhimdev Solanki I
- (b) Kulotung Chola I
- (c) Bhimdev Solanki II
- (d) Kulotung Chola II

RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Bhimdev Solanki II, defeated Muhammad Ghori of Ghori dynasty in the village of Kayadara near Mount Abu.

16. Ancient Period Miscellaneous

212. Which of the following branches of language does NOT belong to the Indo-European family of languages?

- (a) Germanic
- (b) Finno-Ugric
- (c) Celtic
- (d) Italic

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): Finno-Ugric does not belong to Indo-European family of language.

213. In which of the following cities is the Mahakaleshwara temple is situated ?

- (a) Ujjain
- (b) Varanasi
- (c) Bhubneshwara
- (d) Bhopal

RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Mahakaleshwara temple is located in the ancient city of Ujjain in the state of Madhya Pradesh, India. It is a Hindu temple dedicated to Lord Shiva. The temple is situated on the bank of the holy river Shipra.

214. Who invented paper?

- (a) Mahaveeracharya
- (b) Baudhayana
- (c) Cai Lun
- (d) Varahamihira

RRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The first papermaking process was documented in China during the Eastern Han period (25–220 CE) traditionally attributed to the court of Cai Lun.

215. Which of the following ancient Indian philosopher mentioned about the smallest particle of matter and named it 'Atom' ?

- (a) Charak
- (b) Kanad
- (c) Baudhyana
- (d) Varahamihira

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Maharishi Kanad, founder of Vaisheshika school of Indian philosophy suggested that all matter is composed of very small particles. He named these as paramanu, these were indivisible according to him. These paramanu exhibited two states, state of motion and state of absolute rest.

216. Which Indian state was in ancient history known as Kamarupa?

- (a) Assam
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Odisha
- (d) West Bengal

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The present state of India, Assam was referred to as Kamarupa in many of the ancient Indian literature. It was also known as Pragiyotishpur due to the astrology (Jyotishshashtra) practices that prevailed in this part of the country during that time. It was established in the Brahmaputra Valley in 13th century.

217. Which one of the following is a part of six schools of Indian philosophy?

- (a) Padam
- (b) Astika
- (c) Shruti
- (d) Yoga

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Yoga, as a separate school of Philosophy which has been included as one of the six orthodox schools in medieval era. The other schools are Samkhya, Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Mimamsa and Vedanta. The ethical theory of Yoga philosophy is based on Yamas and Niyamas. Every year 21st June is observed as International Yoga Day.

218. What is meant by Epigraphy?

- (a) Study of skeletons (b) Study of inscriptions
(c) Study of maps (d) Study of coins

RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Epigraphy is related to study and interpretation of ancient inscriptions.

Osteology is related to study of structure & function of skeleton.

Numismatics is related to study of coins.

Cartography is related to study of maps.

219. The famous Gol Gumbaz is located in:

- (a) Punjab (b) Rajasthan
(c) Karnataka (d) Gujarat

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Gol Gumbaz, a work of architectural genius, is the most famous monument in Vijayapura, Karnataka. It is the tomb of Mohammed Adil Shah (ruled 1627–1656). It is the country's largest and the world's second largest dome, unsupported by any pillars. This mausoleum of Mohammed Adil Shah was constructed in 1656 by architect Yaqut of Dabul.

220. Who was the grandson of Bhim and Hidimba as per Mahabharata?

- (a) Barbarika (b) Iravan
(c) Parikshit (d) Babruvahana

RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : As per Mahabharata, Barbarika was the son of Ghatotkacha and the grandson of Hidimba and Bheem. His mother was Mata Ahilyavati (daughter of Basuki Naag). From the childhood itself, Barbarika was a very courageous warrior. Krishna Dwaipayana Veda Vyas wrote Mahabharata. The festival of Guru Purnima is dedicated to Veda Vyas.

221. The Mahabharata war lasted for ____ days.

- (a) 17 (b) 18
(c) 19 (d) 21

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The Mahabharata epic was composed by Ved Vyas. The Mahabharata describes the fierce battle which took place between Kauravas and Pandavas. This battle of Mahabharata lasted for 18 days. In this battle the 7 Akshohini army of Pandavas got victory over the 11 Akshohini army of Kauravas.

222. The concept of ____ is based on superstitious beliefs. yct exam prep app

- (a) Checker (b) Solitaires
(c) Chess (d) Snake and ladder

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The concept of snake and ladder is based on superstitious beliefs. It was invented in India in the second century BC. In India, it is called 'Moksh Patam' or 'Param Padam'. Earlier it was used to teach children the basic principles of Hinduism.

223. Which of the following is a philosophical theory that recognizes only what can be verified scientifically or whose logical or mathematical verification is possible and thus it rejects the metaphysics and theism?

- (a) Structural Feasibility
(b) Symbolic Interaction
(c) Dissension
(d) Positivism

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 28.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Positivism is a philosophical theory that recognizes only that can be verified scientifically or whose logical or mathematical verification is possible and thus it rejects the metaphysics and theism. Positivism states that genuine knowledge.

Medieval History

1. Invasion of Arabs and Turks (Mahmood of Ghazni, Muhammad of Ghor)

1. What is the correct chronological order of the rulers given below?

- (1) Taimur (2) Mahmud Ghazni
(3) Genghis Khan (4) Muhammad Ghor
(a) 2, 4, 1, 3 (b) 2, 3, 3, 1
(c) 2, 4, 3, 1 (d) 4, 2, 3, 1

RRB NTPC 12.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The correct chronological order of the rulers–

- Mahmud Ghazni – (998–1030 AD)
- Muhammad Ghor – (1173–1206 AD)
- Genghis Khan – (1206–1227 AD)
- Taimur – (1370–1405 AD)

2. Al-Biruni wrote his book 'Kitab-ul-Hind' in which language ?

- (a) Sanskrit (b) Arabic
(c) Persian (d) Syrian

RRB NTPC 01.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Al-Biruni is the author of Kitab-ul-Hind. It contains comments on Indian sciences, Indian religious beliefs, customs, and social organization in the 11th century. Al-Biruni was an Iranian scholar and polymath from Khwarezm, modern day Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. Most of his works including Kitab-ul-Hind are in Arabic. It is a comprehensive treatise divided into eighty chapters on the basis of topics like religion and philosophy, festivals, astronomy, alchemy, customs and practices, social lifeweight and measurement methods, sculpture and law of sciences, etc.

3. Which traveller and scholar wrote 'Kitab-ul-Hind'?

(a) Duarte Barbosa (b) Seydi Ali Reis
(c) Al Biruni (d) Ibn Battuta

RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The original name of Al-Biruni is Abu Rayhan Muhammad Ibn Ahmed Al - Biruni. He was born in 973 AD in Khwarezm, Uzbekistan. When Sultan Mahmud invaded Khwarezm in 1027 AD, Al-Biruni also came to Ghazni as war prisoner. The name of his famous book is 'Kitab-ul-Hind' or 'Tareekh-E-Hind'.

4. Al-Biruni, the Persian scholar, accompanied which invader to Afghanistan and India?

(a) Mahmud Ghaznavi (b) Muhammad Ghori
(c) Allaudin Khalji (d) Alexander

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans.(a) : Al-Biruni, the Persian scholar accompanied Mahmud Ghaznavi to Afghanistan and India. His celebrated works are Kitab-ul-Hind and Tahkeek-e-Hind. It is notable that famous scholars Utbi and Firdausi were also in the court of Mahmud Ghaznavi.

2. Delhi Sultanate

5. Which ruler of the Mamluk Sultanate was the sultan of Delhi from 1236 to 1240?

(a) Aram Shah
(b) Razia Sultana
(c) Ruknuddin Firoz
(d) Nasiruddin Mahmud

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-III)

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 16/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) : Razia Sultan was the first Muslim female and also only female emperor of Delhi Sultanate. She ruled Delhi for 4 year from 1236 to 1240. She is related with Mamluk or Slave dynasty.

6. Which king of Bengal was defeated by Bakhtiyar Khalji in 13th century?

(a) Mahipal (b) Lakshman Sen
(c) Shashank (d) Grihvarman

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Mohammad Bin Bakhtiyar Khalji was one of the Military Generals of Qutub-ud-din Aibak who invaded some part of eastern India at the end of the 12th century and at the beginning of the 13th century. During 13th century he defeated Lakshman Sen in Nadiya (Bengal) in 1203 AD. He conquered the Sen king Lakshman Sen and intruded into much of the Bengal. These conquests earned him a great fame in the Delhi sultanate.

7. 'Amir-al-Khayal' is an Arabic title that is usually translated 'Commander of the Faithful' or 'Leader of the Faithful'. Who among the following was given this designation?

(a) Muiz-ud-din Bahram
(b) Jamal-ud-Din Yaqut
(c) Malik Ikhtiar-ud-din Altunia
(d) Naseeruddin Mohd.

RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Jamal-ud-Din Yaqut was an African Siddi slave-turned-nobleman who was a close confidant of Razia Sultana. He was an influential member of the court. She awarded him the honorific title 'Amir-al-Khayal (Amir of Horses)' and later the much higher 'Amir al-Umara (Amir of Amirs)'.

8. -----introduced the famous Persian festival of 'Nauroz'.

(a) Nasiruddin Mahmud
(b) Ghiyasuddin Balban
(c) Shamsuddin Kayumars
(d) Bughra Khan

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Nauroz is the Iranian and Persian New Year. It is the first day of spring season. This festival was introduced by Ghiyas-ud-din Balban in India. To prove his superiority over the nobles, Balban introduced strict courtly etiquette and new customs and traditions such as Sijda (prostration before the monarch), Paibos (kissing the feet of the monarch), and Nauroz (Persian New Year).

9. Who among the following died while playing Chaugan?

(a) Qutubuddin Aibak (b) Firoj Shah Tughlaq
(c) Alauddin Khalji (d) Iltutmish

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Qutb-ud-din Aibak, who was a General of Muhammad Ghori in the Delhi Sultanate, died in 1210 AD while playing Chaugan(Polo). Qutb-ud-din Aibak (1150- 1210 AD) was slave of Muhammad Ghori of Ghurids. After the death of Ghori, he took control of the Ghurid territories in northern India and became ruler of an independent kingdom. Qutb-Ud-din Aibak was succeeded by Aram Shah, and then by, Iltutmish his former slave, who led to the formation of Delhi Sultanate. The Qutb Minar in Delhi and the Adhai Din Ka Jhonpra in Ajmer are known for having commissioned by Qutub- Ud-din- Aibak.

10. During which period did the Sultanate ruler, Ghiyas-ud-din Balban, take over and rule the throne of Delhi?

(a) 1206 - 1223 (b) 1290 - 1322
(c) 1266 - 1287 (d) 1321 - 1334

RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Ghiyasuddin Balban who ruled the throne of Delhi during (1266-1287), was the 9th ruler of the Slave dynasty. Iltutmish bought Balban after his victory over the Gwalior. During the reign of Razia Sultan, he was the Amir-i-Shikar or lord of the hunt, a position of some importance at the time, having military and political responsibilities.

11. Which of the following is the correct sequence of Delhi sultanate?

- (a) Slave → Tughlaq → Khalji → Lodi
- (b) Slave → Khalji → Tughlaq → Lodi
- (c) Slave → Lodi → Khalji → Tughlaq
- (d) Tughlaq → Khalji → Slave → Lodi

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 26.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): The period between 1206 A.D. and 1526 A.D. in Indian history is known as the Delhi sultanate period. The Delhi Sultanate is said to be the reign of the Sultans of the five dynasties that ruled India. In Delhi Sultanate, four dynasties were originally Turks while the last Lodhi dynasty was Afghan. The rule of Sultans of Delhi Sultanate sequentially-

The Slave Dynasty (1206–1290 AD)
The Khalji Dynasty (1290–1320 AD)
The Tughlaq Dynasty (1320–1414 AD)
The Sayyid Dynasty (1414–1451 AD)
The Lodi Dynasty (1451–1526 AD)

12. Who was the founder of the Slave dynasty?

- (a) Iltutmish (b) Balban
- (c) Rajiya (d) Qutubuddin Aibak

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Qutubuddin Aibak was slave of Muhammad Ghori who became the ruler after the death of his master and founded the Slave dynasty. He ruled for only 4 years (1206–1210 AD). He was very brave soldier. He was in charge of the Muhammad Ghori's military conquests of northern India. He was very generous and kind hearted and so he earned the title of 'Lakshbaksh' (giver of lakhs). He started the construction of Qutub Minar and it was completed by Iltutmish. He also built two mosques - one in Delhi known as Quwwat-ul-Islam and the other in Ajmer called Adhai-Din-Ka-Jhonpra.

13. Which among the following ruler built the city "Siri" for military deployment?

- (a) Mohammad Tuglak
- (b) Giyasuddin Tughlaq
- (c) Alauddin Khalji
- (d) Qutubuddin Aibak

RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Siri city, in the city of New Delhi, was built during the rule of Alauddin Khalji, the ruler of the Delhi Sultanate, to defend the city from the onslaught of the Mongols. Siri fort was built around 1303 AD.

14. Rani Padmavati is associated with the city of:

- (a) Pushkar (b) Jodhpur
- (c) Chittorgarh (d) Udaipur

RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Rani Padmavati, also known as Padmini, is associated with the Chittorgarh, Rajasthan. She was the wife of King Ratan Singh. Several 16th century texts mentioned about her, of which the earliest source is Padmavat, a poem written by Malik Muhammad Jayasi a Sufi poet in Awadhi language in 1540 CE.

15. Which of the following was not a type of tax imposed by the state during the reign of Alauddin Khalji?

- (a) Tax on small scale industries
- (b) Tax on cultivation
- (c) Tax on housing
- (d) Tax on cattle

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Alauddin Khalji (1296–1316) had instituted a number of significant administrative changes, related to revenues, price controls and society. The scale of agrarian tax at 50% was the highest under Khaljis. He also imposed house tax (Ghari) and pasture tax(Charai) on the agrarian population.

16. Who established Sera-i-Adl an exclusive market in Delhi for manufactured and exported good to be sold or price fixes by administration?

- (a) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
- (b) Shershah Suri
- (c) Qutbuddin Mubarak Shah
- (d) Alauddin Khalji

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : A special market which was known as Sera-i-Adl in Delhi, to sell manufactured and exported goods at a fixed price, which was fixed by the administration. Sera-i-Adl was founded by Alauddin Khalji.

17. The noted traveller and writer Mohammad Ibn Battuta who travelled to many countries including India in the 14th century, belonged to which of the following countries?

- (a) Libya (b) Algeria
- (c) Ghana (d) Morocco

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 29.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –16/06/2022 (Shift-II)

RRB NTPC 12.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Muhammad Ibn Battuta (1304–1369) was a Moroccan traveller who left his home at a young age of 21 in the 13th century to travel across the world. He was born in Tangiers, Morocco in 1304 CE in the medieval era in Islamic family. Before he set off for India in 1332–33 AD, he had made pilgrimage trips to Mecca, and had already travelled extensively in Syria, Iraq, Persia, Yemen, Oman and a few trading ports on the coast of East. Point to be noted is that, Ibn Battuta's book of travels called Rihla, written in Arabic, provides extremely rich and interesting details about the social and cultural life in the subcontinent in the fourteenth century. He travelled India during the reign of Mohammad Bin Tughlaq.

18. Whose reign saw the largest extension of Delhi Sultanate?

- (a) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- (b) Gayasuddin Balban
- (c) Alauddin Khalji
- (d) Sikandar Lodi

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The five short-lived Muslim kingdoms that ruled the territory of Delhi from 1206 and 1526 CE is known as the Delhi Sultanate. The Sultan of Delhi, Muhammad Bin Tughlaq ruled from 1325-1351. It is during his rule that the Delhi Sultanate reached its farthest extent. It marched into a large part of the Indian subcontinent. He defeated his rivals and captured many cities. Muhammad-bin Tughlaq was the oldest son of Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq. Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq founded the Tughlaq dynasty.

19. In the fourteenth century India who used token currency of cheap metals in place of regular currencies of gold and silver?

- (a) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- (b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- (c) Jalaluddin Khalji
- (d) Alauddin Khalji

RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The token currency in India was introduced for the first time by Muhammad bin Tughlaq. Muhammad bin Tughlaq issued token currency in 1330 AD. From 1325 to 1351 AD, he was the Sultan of Delhi. He was the eldest son of the founder of the Tughlaq dynasty, Ghiyas-ud-Din-Tughlaq.

3. Art and Architecture in Sultanate Period

20. Who founded the city of Agra ?

- (a) Alam Shah
- (b) Sikandar Lodhi
- (c) Bahlol Lodhi
- (d) Ibrahim Lodhi

RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Sultan Sikandar Lodi, the Muslim ruler of the Delhi Sultanate, founded Agra in the year 1504 AD. After the Sultan's death, the city passed on to his son, Sultan Ibrahim Lodi. He ruled his Sultanate from Agra until he fell fighting to Mughal Emperor Babur in the First battle of Panipat fought in 1526 AD.

21. Who completed the construction of the Qutub Minar?

- (a) Nasir-ud-Din Muhammad
- (b) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- (c) Qutub-ud-Din Aibak
- (d) Muhi-ud-Din Muhammad

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Qutub Minar is a soaring, 73m high tower of victory, built in 1199 by Qutub-ud-din Aibak immediately after the defeat of Delhi's last Hindu kingdom. He commenced the construction of the Qutub Minar in 1193 AD, but could only finish the basement. His successor, Iltutmish added three more storeys and in 1368, Firoz Shah Tughlaq constructed the fifth and the last storey.

22. The Begumpuri mosque, built during the reign of _____ was the main mosque of Jahanpanah his new capital in Delhi.

- (a) Qutubuddin Aibak
- (b) Muhammad Tughluq
- (c) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- (d) Guiyasuddin Balban

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -12/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) : The Begumpuri mosque, built during the reign of Muhammad Tughluq was the main mosque of Jahanpanah his new capital in Delhi.

23. Which ruler wanted to build the Alai Minar near the Qutub Minar, but could not complete it?

- (a) Ala-ud-Din Khalji
- (b) Nasir-ud-Din Mahmud
- (c) Raziya Sultana
- (d) Iltutmish

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The unfinished Alai Minar is situated with the complex of Qutub Minar, which was built by Ala-ud-Din Khalji, who was the second ruler of the Khalji Dynasty. He wanted to build a tower, which would be twice as tall as the Qutub Minar but he could not complete this tower, as he died before 24.5m tall structure was completed.

24. Who among the following built the "Adhai din ka Jhonpara" at Ajmer?

- (a) Noor Jahan
- (b) Qutubuddin Aibak
- (c) Alauddin Khalji
- (d) Razia Sultan

RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Adhai din ka Jhonpara is one of the oldest mosques established by Qutub-ud-din Aibak. Earlier it was a monastery and a Sanskrit college. The walls of it are inscribed with parts of Harikeli, which is a drama written by Vigharaj IV alias Visaldeva of Chahaman dynasty.

25. Which mosque, believed to be the first one to be built in Delhi, is situated near Qutub Minar?

- (a) Shahi Atala Masjid
- (b) Nakhoda Masjid
- (c) Adina Mosque
- (d) Quwwat-ul-Islam-Mosque

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque, located near Qutub Minar is the first Mosque which is built in Delhi. The construction work of this mosque began in 1193 AD by Qutb-ud-Din Aibak (the founder of the Slave dynasty) and was completed in the year 1197 A.D. Aibak was a slave of Muhammad Ghori.

26. Where is 'Adhai din ka Jhonpra' located?

- (a) Agra
- (b) Ajmer
- (c) Ahmedabad
- (d) Mount Abu

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Adhai din ka Jhonpra is a large and imposing mosque in the city of Ajmer in Rajasthan. It is one of the oldest mosques in India, and the oldest surviving monument in Ajmer. Qutubuddin Aibak started the construction of 'Adhai din ka Jhonpra' in 1192 AD and it was finished in 1199 AD.

27. Qutub Minar is the tallest brick tower in the world. It was built in 1193 AD under the order of which founder of the Delhi Sultanate?

- (a) Ferozeshah Tuglaq (b) Qutub-ud-din-Aibak
(c) Iltutmish (d) Quli Qutub Shah

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): Qutubuddin Aibak started construction of Qutub minar's first storey in 1199, but he died, Aibak's successor and son-in-law Iltutmish completed further 3 storeys. Then Feroz Shah Tughlaq repaired the damaged top storey and added one more storey. This tower is made of red sandstone. It is the tallest brick tower (73m) in the world. It is also a UNESCO World Heritage Site recognised by UNESCO in 1993.

28. Indian-Islamic craft art which is visible in monuments like Qutub Minar and Alai Darwaza is related to which era of India?

- (a) Vedic Period
(b) Delhi Sultanate
(c) Mughal Period
(d) Modern Indian Period

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 22.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): Major Indian Islamic Architecture of Delhi Sultanate (1206-1526)-

Monument	Ruler	Place
Adhai din ka Jhonpra	Qutubuddin Aibak	Ajmer
Qutub Minar	Qutubuddin Aibak and Iltutmish	Delhi
Alai Darwaza	Alauddin Khalji	Delhi
Siri Fort, Hazar Stambh ka Mahal	Alauddin Khalji	Delhi
Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya Tomb (Hazrat Nizamuddin)	Mohammad bin Tughlaq	Delhi
Sikandar Lodhi's Tomb	Ibrahim Lodhi	Delhi

4. Vijay Nagar/Bahmani Empire

29. Which of the following minarets is memorial built by Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah in memory of plague abolition?

- (a) Alai Minar (b) Char Minar
(c) Fateh Burj (d) Qutub Minar

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The Charminar (four minarets) was constructed in 1591 AD, is a monument and mosque located in Hyderabad, Telangana. It is an example of Indian - Islamic Architecture. The fifth ruler of Qutub Shahi dynasty, Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah built Charminar after shifting his capital from Golkonda to the newly formed city of Hyderabad. The Charminar was built to commemorate the eradication of plague, that was prevalent at that time.

30. What is the name of the engineer who brought to light the ruins at Hampi?

- (a) Colonel Colin Mackenzie
(b) James Atkinson
(c) Matthew Boulton
(d) Edward Barlow

RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The ruins at Hampi were brought to light in 1800 AD by an engineer and antiquarian named Colonel Colin Mackenzie, an employee of the English East India Company. He prepared the first survey map of the site. Hampi also referred to as the Group of Monuments at Hampi, is a UNESCO World Heritage Site located in east-central Karnataka, India. It was the capital of the Vijayanagara Empire in the 14th century.

31. Bukka-I was founder of which of the following dynasties in ancient India?

- (a) Saluva (b) Sangama
(c) Tuluva (d) Aravidu

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Bukka-I (1356-1377 AD) known as the founder of the Sangam dynasty of medieval India. He ascended the throne after Harihar I (1336-1356 AD). He assumed the title of Vedamarga Pratishthapak. During the reign of Bukka-I Vijayanagara extended from the Tungbhadra valley in the north to Rameshwaram joining Tamil and Cher Kingdom (present Kerala) in the south.

32. Who was the first king of the Vijayanagar Empire?

- (a) Bukka Rai (b) Krishna Devarai
(c) Harihar-I (d) Ram Deva Rai

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The Vijayanagar Empire was located in the Deccan plateau region in South India. It was established in 1336 AD by brothers Harihar I and Bukka I of the Sangam dynasty. Harihar I was the first King of Vijayanagar Empire. Hampi was its capital and 2nd largest city in the world. It is also a UNESCO World Heritage Site, recognized by UNESCO in 1986.

33. Who founded the Bahmani kingdom?

- (a) Alauddin Bahman Shah (Alias Hasan Gangu)
(b) Mir Zafar
(c) Mohammad bin Tughlaq
(d) Firuz Shah Bahmani

RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Alauddin Bahman Shah (Original name Zafar Khan or Hasan Gangu) founded the Bahmani kingdom in 1347 AD, with Gulbarga as its capital. He divided his kingdom into 4 provinces called 'Tarafs' viz. Gulbarga, Daulatabad, Berar and Bidar. The last Prince of Bahmani dynasty was Kalimullah.

34. Vira Narsimha was the ruler of which of the following dynasties in ancient India?

- (a) Tuluva (b) Saluva
(c) Sangama (d) Aravidu

RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Vira Narsimha was the first ruler of Tuluva dynasty under Vijaynagar kingdom who ruled from 1505- 1509 AD. His tenure was spent in battle due to the inner turmoil and resistance of feudal chieftains. After his demise, in 1509, his step-brother Krishna Deva Raya took over the throne.

35. Hampi was the capital of ____.

- (a) Vijaynagar (b) Parmar
(c) Rashtrakoot (d) Chol

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Hampi was the capital of Vijaynagar Kingdom. Vijaynagara Empire was founded by Harihar and Bukka in 1336. The following dynasties ruled the Vijayanagara Empire were Sangama, Saluva, Tuluva and Aravidu respectively. The Vijaynagara Empire was destroyed over a period of five months after the defeat of its army at the fateful Battle of Talikota on January 26, 1565.

36. Who was the ruler of the Vijayanagara dynasty who ruled in the 16th century.

- (a) Pulakeshin II (b) Raja Raja Chola
(c) Adi Shankara (d) Krishnadeva Raya

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Krishnadevaraya, the king of the Vijayanagara Empire, reigned over most of South India in the 16th century. It was established in 1336 by the brothers Harihara I and Bukka Raya I of the Sangama dynasty. The empire reached its peak during the rule of Krishna Deva Raya when Vijayanagara armies were consistently victorious. Domingo Paes was a Portuguese traveller who visited the Vijayanagara Empire in his reign.

37. Which Ahmednagar queen opposed the emperor Akbar?

- (a) Rani Durgavati (b) Zeenat Mahal
(c) Chand Bibi (d) Razia Sultan

RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Sultana Chand Bibi also known as 'Chand Khatoon' or 'Chand Sultana' opposed emperor Akbar. She was an Indian Muslim ruler and warrior. She acted as the regent of Bijapur Sultanate and Ahmednagar Sultanate, currently in Maharashtra. She is best known for defending Ahmednagar against the Mughal forces of Emperor Akbar in 1595 AD.

38. The Golconda fort was built during the ____.

- (a) Vijayanagar Empire
(b) Qutub Shahi Dynasty
(c) Satavahana Dynasty
(d) Hoysala Dynasty

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Golkonda is a fortified citadel and early capital city of the Qutub shahi dynasty located in Hyderabad, Telangana. This place was famous for its diamonds, especially Kollur mine. Golconda flourished as trade centre of large diamonds. It has famous diamonds like colourless koh-i-noor and the blue hope. The city and fortress was built on a granite hill.

39. In which state is the famous Golconda fort located?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Telangana
(c) Karnataka (d) Bihar

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –16/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): Golconda fort is located in the state of Telangana. Golconda fort was built by the King of Warangal. Later it was occupied by Bahamani rulers.

5. Bhakti and Sufi Movement

40. Where was Saint Kabir Born ?

- (a) Allahabad (b) Kushinagar
(c) Varanasi (d) Maghar

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Saint Kabir Das was a famous Hindi poet of the 15th century and was born in Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh and died in Maghar (Sant Kabir Nagar, U.P.).

41. Who was the founder of the Vishishtadvaita philosophy ?

- (a) Vishnu Swami (b) Madhvacharya
(c) Nimbarka (d) Ramanujacharya

RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Ramanujacharya was the founder of the Vishishtadvaita philosophy. According to this ideology, Brahma is the embodiment of all virtues. This is not Nirguna Sachidanand but it is the embodiment of Satyam, Gyanam and Anandam. 'Ramanuj' wrote a commentary on the sutra which is called Shri Bhasya.

42. Ajmer is associated with the Sufi saint:

- (a) Khwaja Nizamuddin Auliya
(b) Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti
(c) Baba Farid
(d) Bandanawaz Gisudaraz

RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Ajmer Sharif Dargah is considered to be among the holiest Muslim shrines in India and is also a famous landmark in Ajmer. Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti, the Sufi saint from Persia is enshrined here in 13th century. In keeping with his secular teachings, its doors are open to people of all faiths and religions. Some say that Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti is believed to be the direct descendant of Muhammad and preached his beliefs to the masses.

43. From where Mira Bai Rajput Princess belongs to?

- (a) Mewar (b) Medta
(c) Satara (d) Bijapur

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –13/06/2022 (Shift-II)

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Mira Bai was born in 1498 AD, Kudaki, Medta, India. She was Hindu mystic and poet whose lyrical songs of devotion to the god Krishna are widely popular in northern India. Mira Bai was a Rajput princess, the only child of Ratan Singh, younger brother of the ruler of Merta. She was married in 1516 to Bhoj Raj, crown prince of Mewar. She died in 1547. She is also considered as the Radha of Rajasthan.

44. Religious teacher Miyan Mir of the period between 1600-1700 belonged to:

- (a) Haryana (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Punjab (d) Karnataka

RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Miyan Mir was a famous Sufi Muslim saint who resided in Lahore (Punjab). He belonged to the Qadiri order of Sufism. Miyan Mir is still highly respected by the Sikhs.

6. Mughal Period

(i) Babur

45. Babur, the first Mughal emperor (1526-1530), succeeded to the throne of Ferghana in 1494 when he was only old.

- (a) 9 years (b) 11 years
(c) 12 years (d) 7 years

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –13/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) : Babur, born Zahir-ud-din Mohammad was the founder of the Mughal empire in the Indian subcontinent. Babur succeeded to the throne of Ferghana when he was 11 year old. Ferghana was the region ruled by Babur before he invaded India.

46. Which term was used to denote poll tax on non-Muslim subjects during the reign of the Mughal Empire?

- (a) Sharia (b) Shafi'i
(c) Jahiliyah (d) Jizya

RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Jizya was a type of tax imposed on non-Muslims who lived in states, governed by the Muslim ruler. The Jizya tax was initiated by Qutb-ud-din-Aibak.

• In 1579, the third Mughal emperor Akbar abolished the jizya.

• In 1679, Aurangzeb decided to re-impose jizya on non-Muslim subjects in lieu of military service, a decision that was widely criticized by many Hindu rulers and Mughal court officials.

47. 'Humayun Nama' provides a glimpse into the world of Mughals. Who wrote this book?

- (a) Jahanara Begum (b) Nadira
(c) Gulbadan Begum (d) Abul Fazl

RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : 'Humayunama' is the biography of the famous emperor 'Humayun' written by his sister Gulbadan Begum. Through this book one gets a lot of information about Babur and Humayun.

Major books of Mughal era and their authors.

Book	Authors
Shahjahanama	Inayat Khan
Alamgirnama	Qazim
Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh	Abdul Qadir
Akbarnama (Ain-i-Akbari)	Abul Fazl.

48. When did Babur defeat Ibrahim Lodhi?

- (a) 1761 (b) 1739
(c) 1628 (d) 1526

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : On 21st April 1526, Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in the First Battle of Panipat and quickly occupied Delhi despite vast and superior troops. Ibrahim Lodhi lost in the battle due to Babur's superior strategy and use of artillery. The First Battle of Panipat marked the foundation of Mughal Empire in India. Ibrahim Lodi was killed while trying to retreat and beheaded.

Battle	Year	Remarks
Battle of Khanwa	1527	Babur defeated Rana Sanga of Mewar and his allies.
Battle of Ghagra	1529	Babur defeated the joint forces of the Afghans and Sultanate of Bengal.
Battle of Chausa	1539	Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun.

49. Identify the option that arranges the chronology of Mughal emperors in the correct order:

- (a) Jahangir - Shah Jahan - Akbar - Aurangzeb
(b) Akbar - Aurangzeb - Shah Jahan - Jahangir
(c) Akbar - Shah Jahan - Jahangir - Aurangzeb
(d) Akbar - Jahangir - Shah Jahan - Aurangzeb

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The chronology of Mughal emperors in the correct order-

- Babur (1526 - 1530 AD)
- Humayun (1530 - 1540 – again 1555 - 1556 AD)
- Akbar (1556 - 1605 AD)
- Jahangir (1605 - 1627 AD)
- Shah Jahan (1628 - 1658 AD)
- Aurangzeb (1658 - 1707 AD)

50. Tulugama is a:

- (a) Punishment given to criminals by Jahangir
(b) Water conservation method used by Akbar
(c) Military strategy used by Babur
(d) Tax imposed by Jahangir

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The First Battle of Panipat was fought between the invading forces of Babur and the Lodi Empire, which took place on 21 April 1526. The Mughal Emperor Babur won in this battle. The new war tactics introduced by Babur known as tulugama which was used in this battle. Tulugama meant dividing the whole army into various units, viz. the Left, the Right and the Centre. The Left and Right divisions were further subdivided into Forward and Rear divisions.

51. Which of the following dynasty rulers were not called as 'Sultan'?

- (a) Lodhi (b) Khalji
(c) Mughal (d) Tughlaq

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage IInd

Ans. (c): Mughal dynasty rulers were not called as 'Sultan' in the history of India. The title of Sultan was started by the Turkish ruler. The first ruler to hold the title of Sultan was Mahmud of Ghazni.

52. Which of the following is the reverse sequence (before the last) of the Mughal emperors, who ruled the Indian sub continent?

- (a) Akbar, Shahjahan, Aurangzeb, Bahadur Shah II
(b) Aurangzeb, Bahadur Shah II, Shahjahan, Akbar
(c) Bahadur Shah II, Aurangzeb, Shahjahan, Akbar
(d) Akbar, Aurangzeb, Shahjahan, Bahadur Shah II

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 26.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): The reverse order of the Mughal emperors, who ruled the Indian subcontinent would be as follows:- Bahadur Shah II (Zafar) – 1837 to 1857 AD, Aurangzeb (1658-1707 AD), Shahjahan (1628-1658 AD), Akbar (1556-1605 AD).

(ii) Sher Shah Suri

53. Who built the Shahi (Royal) road to strengthen and consolidate his empire from the Indus Valley to the Sonar Valley in Bengal, and it was renamed the GT road during the British period.

- (a) Aurangzeb (b) Sher Shah Suri
(c) Bahadur Shah Zafar (d) Alam Shah

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Sher Shah Suri constructed the Shahi (Royal) road to strengthen and consolidate his empire from the Indus valley to the Sonar valley in Bengal. This road was renamed as Grand Trunk (GT) road during British period connecting Calcutta and Peshawar.

54. Tomb of Sher Shah Suri is situated in ———.

- (a) Fatehpur Sikri (b) Delhi
(c) Sasaram (d) Agra

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Tomb of Sher Shah Suri is in Sasaram town of Bihar, India. The system of tri-metalism which came to characterise Mughal coinage was introduced by Sher Shah.

Ruler	Place of the tomb
Babur	Kabul
Humayun	Delhi
Akbar	Sikandra (Agra)
Jahangir	Shahdara (Lahore)
Shah Jahan	Agra
Aurangzeb	Aurangabad

(iii) Akbar

55. The Din-i-Ilahi (lit 'Religion of God') was synergetic religion propounded by:

- (a) Akbar (b) Aurangzeb
(c) Jahangir (d) Babar

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : To fill the gap between different religions, Akbar started a new religion Din-i-Ilahi/'Religion of God' in 1582. It believed in one God. It contained the good element of all religions. Its basis was rational. Although its basic function was monotheism, it also contained glimpses of polytheism. There were only 18 followers of this religion during the reign of Akbar.

56. At the Second Battle of Panipat, Bairam Khan defeated ———.

- (a) Maharana Pratap (b) Khan Zaman
(c) Rana Pratap (d) Hemu

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) : The second Battle of Panipat was fought between the forces of Samrat Hem Chandra Vikramaditya, popularly called Hemu, the Hindu King who was ruling North India from Delhi and the army of Akbar, on November 5, 1556. It was a decisive victory for Akbar's General Khan Zaman and Bairam Khan.

57. When did Akbar become emperor?

- (a) 1552 AD (b) 1560 AD
(c) 1556 AD (d) 1550 AD

RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar, who was also known as 'Akbar the Great', was the third emperor of the Mughal Empire after Babur and Humayun. He succeeded his father Humayun in the year 1556 AD, at the age of just 13. He remained emperor till 1605 AD.

58. Takht-i-Akbari, the platform where Akbar was coronated as emperor, is located in which state?

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Haryana (d) Punjab

RRB NTPC 12.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Takht-i-Akbari, the coronation platform of Mughal emperor Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Akbar is at Kalanaur town in Punjab. The coronation ceremony of 13 year old Akbar was performed by Mughal military commander Bairam Khan in 1556 AD.

59. _____ was Bairam Khan son, who became an important person in Akbar court.
- Abdul Rahim Khan -i- Khanan
 - Amir Khusrow
 - Abul Fazl
 - Birbal

RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Bairam Khan's son was Abdul Rahim-Khan-i-Khanan, who was one of the Navratnas of Akbar. Akbar gave him the title of Khan-i-Khanan due to his prestigious performance in Gujarat war. Rahim was a brilliant scholar of Arabian, Turkey, Persian and Sanskrit language. Rahim was born in 1556 in Delhi.

60. Who among the following was honoured with the title 'Khan-i-Khanan'?
- Akbar
 - Sher Shah Suri
 - Bairam Khan
 - Humayun

RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Bairam Khan was an important military commander, and later commander-in-chief of the Mughal army, a powerful statesman and regent at the court of the Mughal Emperors, Humayun and Akbar. He was also the guardian, chief mentor, adviser, teacher and the most trusted ally of Akbar. Akbar honored him as Khan-i-Khanan, which means "King of Kings".

61. Who among the following was one of the finest Calligraphers at Akbar's court, who was honoured with the title 'Zarrin Qalam' (Golden Pen)
- Basawan
 - Abul Fazal
 - Daswant
 - Muhammad Husain

RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Muhammad Husain came from Kashmir and was one of the most well known artists of calligraphy in Akbar's Court. He was honoured with the title "Zarrin Kalam" or Golden Pen.

62. The battle of Haldighati was fought in:
- 1568
 - 1552
 - 1576
 - 1584

RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The Battle of Haldighati was fought on 18 June, 1576 between the armies of Maharana Pratap, the Rana of Mewar, and the Mughal emperor Akbar's forces, led by Man Singh I of Amer. The battle ended in defeat of the forces of Mewar.

63. Who was the revenue minister of Emperor Akbar?
- Wazir khan
 - Noor Jahan
 - Todar Mal
 - Abul Fazl

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Raja Todar Mal was Emperor Akbar's revenue and finance minister. Akbar introduced numerous reforms in his revenue department with the assistance of Todar Mal. He introduced a new system of revenue known as zabt and a system of taxation called dahshala. He took a careful survey of crop yields and prices cultivated for a 10-year period 1570–1580 AD.

64. What was Akbar's idea of Sulah-e-kul?
- Intolerance towards invaders
 - Universal peace
 - Gender justice
 - Religious equality

RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Akbar's idea of Sulah-e-kul was universal peace. This principle of universal peace was founded by Sufi Saint Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti which was propounded by Akbar. In this all religions and sects had freedom of expression if they do not fight each other.

65. _____ was third Mughal Emperor.
- Humayun
 - Akbar
 - Aurangzeb
 - Jahangir

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Akbar was the third ruler of Mughal Dynasty. He was the founder of Din-i-illahi.

66. Akbar had administrative seat at?
- Allahabad
 - Lucknow
 - Delhi
 - Agra

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Akbar carried out all his administrative work from Agra.

(iv) Jahangir

67. Who among the following Mughal rulers of India gave permission to the British to established their first factory in Surat?
- Shahjahan
 - Bahadurshah Zafar
 - Aurangzeb
 - Jahangir

RRB NTPC 02.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The British East India Company of British landed on Indian subcontinent on 24 August 1608 at the port of Surat for the purpose of trade but after seven years they established a factory under the leadership of Sir Thomas Roe. The first factory was established in Surat. The first factory in Surat was established by East India Company with a permission of Mughal Emperor Jahangir.

68. Jahangir was the ___ Mughal Emperor of India.
- 3rd
 - 4th
 - 5th
 - 6th

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Jahangir who was the son of Akbar was the fourth ruler of Mughal Dynasty. His childhood name was Salim. He was successor of Akbar.

(v) Shah Jahan

69. Which of the following is (Under Mughal ruler- Foreign traveller visited India)-correctly matched?
- Shah Jahan – William Hawkins
 - Jahangir – Manucci
 - Aurangzeb – Manucci
 - Akbar – Sir Thomas Roe

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) :	
Foreign Travellers	Reign of Rulers
William Hawkins	Jahangir
Sir Thomas Roe	Akbar
Manucci	Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb
Peter Mundy	Shah Jahan

70. Shah Jahan's daughter ——— participated in many architectural projects of the new capital of Shahjahanabad (Delhi).

- (a) Begum Ishrat (b) Gulbadan Begum
(c) Roshanara (d) Jahanara

RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Jahanara (Shah Jahan's daughter) participated in many architectural projects of the new capital established at Shahjahanabad, Delhi. Jahanara, Roshan Ara, were sisters. Roshanara supported Aurangzeb in the war of succession. Gulbadan Begum was the daughter of Babur who wrote 'Humayunnama'.

71. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched (with important foreign travellers and the ruler of dynasty during whose they come to India).

- (a) Ralph fitch-Akbar
(b) Abdur Razzak-Dev Rai II
(c) John Judan-Shah Jahan
(d) Marco polo-Pandya Empire

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : John Fryer, Peter Mundy, Tavernier & John Loyalt came to India during the reign of Shah Jahan. Rest all the options are correctly matched.

(vi) Aurangzeb

72. Which of the following statements about Aurangzeb is incorrect?

- (a) He was also known as Alamgir
(b) In his struggle for throne, Aurangzeb decisively defeated his brother Dara in battle and put his father under house arrest in his own palace in Agra
(c) He was the second son of Shah Jahan and Mumtaz Mahal.
(d) The Mughal Empire continued to decline after the death of Aurangzeb in mid-18th century

RRB NTPC 24.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Regarding Aurangzeb, statement in option (c) is wrong because, he was the third son of the fifth emperor of the Mughal dynasty, Shah Jahan. His mother was Mumtaz Mahal. He was born on November 3, 1618, in Dahod, Malwa, India. Aurangzeb was given the title of Alamgir which means conqueror of the world. Aurangzeb defeated his elder brother Dara Shikoh at Samugarh in May 1658. He confined his father in his own palace at Agra. Aurangzeb was 88 years old when he died on March 3, 1707. When he died the Mughal empire started declining and many revolts and rebellions broke out through out the empire.

73. Which of the following kings was sent by Aurangzeb against Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj?

- (a) Bahadurshah Zafar (b) Adil Shah
(c) Man Singh (d) Jai Singh

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : To control the power of Shivaji Maharaj, Aurangzeb sent Jai Singh to Pune. He started rallying all the forces against Shivaji Maharaj. Jai Singh had besieged the fort of Purandar as a result a treaty between Jai Singh and Shivaji Maharaj was signed in June 1665 which came to be known as Treaty of Purandar.

74. Who was also known as Rabia-ud-Daurani?

- (a) Nur Jahan
(b) Dilras Banu Begum
(c) Jagat Gosain
(d) Asmat Begum

RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The original name of Rabia-ud-Daurani was Dilras Banu Begum. She was the first wife of Aurangzeb. Aurangzeb commissioned the tomb of Rabia-ud-Daurani in 1660 in Aurangabad, which is called as the second Taj Mahal. It is also known as 'Bibi Ka Maqbara'. It was actually built by his eldest son Prince Azam Shah in memory of his mother. It was built in 1678 AD.

(vii) Rulers of Later Mughal Period

75. When did Nadir Shah invade India and sack Delhi?

- (a) 1739 (b) 1761
(c) 1754 (d) 1765

RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Emperor Nadir Shah Afshar, the Shah of Persia and the founder of the Iranian Afsharid dynasty of Persia, invaded Northern India and Delhi in March 1739. His army had easily defeated the Mughals at the Battle of Karnal.

76. From which Asian country did Ahmad Shah Abdali come to India?

- (a) Persia (b) Turkey
(c) Afghanistan (d) Mangolia

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Ahmad Shah Abdali, also known as called Ahmad Khan Abdali, was the originator of the Durrani Empire and is viewed as the organizer of the cutting edge territory of Afghanistan. In July 1747 Ahmad Shah was delegated as the king of Afghanistan by a Loya Jirga in Kandahar, where he set up his capital. In the Third Battle of Panipat on 14 January 1761, he defeated the Maratha Army led by Sadashivrao Bhau.

77. Who was the last Mughal emperor of India?

- (a) Alamgir II (b) Aurangzeb
(c) Ahmad Shah Bahadur (d) Bahadur Shah II

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 11.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Bahadur Shah Jafar (1775-1862) was the last ruler of Mughal Empire and famous poet of urdu. He was a poet, musician, and calligrapher, more an aesthete than a political leader.

7. Literature during Mughal Period

78. Into how many books is the Akbar Nama divided?

- (a) 5 books (b) 4 books
(c) 2 books (d) 3 books

RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist
RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –12/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) : The book Akbarnama is written by Abu'l Fazl in Persian language. The book is divided into three books: The first book deal with Akbar's ancestors. The second recorded the events of Akbar's reign and the third is the Ain-i-Akbari which deals Akbar's administration.

79. Goswami Tulsidas who composed Ramcharitmanas was born in the modern state of ____.

- (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Maharashtra
(c) Karnataka (d) Uttar Pradesh

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : Goswami Tulsidas was born in Rajapur (Chitrakoot) Uttar Pradesh. His main compositions are Ramacharitmanas, Vinaypatrika, Dohavali, Kavitavali etc.

80. Which among the following is NOT a work to be consulted for the history of Mughal India?

- (a) Alamgir Nama (b) Shahnama
(c) Shahjahan Nama (d) Akbar Nama

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) : Shahnama was composed by Persian poet Firdausi. The book describes the history of Iran from the beginning of time of the Arab conquest in the 7th century. Rest all books in options are about Mughal history.

81. Who wrote the medieval-era epic poem "Padmavat"?

- (a) Mulla Daud
(b) Abdu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak
(c) Malik Muhammad "Jayasi"
(d) Amir Khusro

RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Padmavat is an epic poem written in 1540 AD by sufi poet Malik Muhammad Jayasi, who wrote it in the Hindustani language of Awadhi, and originally in the Persian Nastaliq script. It is the oldest extant text among the important works in Awadhi. A famous piece of Sufi literature from the period, it relates an allegorical fictional story about the Delhi Sultan Alaaddin Khalji's desire for the titular Padmavati, the Queen of Chittor.

82. Humayunama has been written by.

- (a) Gulbadan Begum (b) Babur
(c) Akbar (d) Noorjahan

RRB NTPC 29.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Gulbadan Begum (1523–1603) was a Mughal princess and the daughter of Emperor Babur who was the founder of the Mughal Empire. She is best known as the author of Humayunama.

83. Tansen, the famous singer of Mughal era, is associated with which Indian music form?

- (a) Dhrupad (b) Thumri
(c) Carnatic (d) Khayal

RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Tansen, Indian musician and poet who was an important figure in the North Indian tradition of Hindustani classical music. He was greatly esteemed for his dhrupad and raga compositions and for his vocal performances.

8. Art & Architecture in Mughal & Later Mughal Period

84. Where is the Raniji ki Baori or the 'Queen's Stepwell', the largest among the fifty step wells that were built to meet the need for water located?

- (a) Banswara in Rajasthan
(b) Bundi in Rajasthan
(c) Jaipur in Rajasthan
(d) Jaisalmer in Rajasthan

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) : Raniji ki Baori or the 'Queen's stepwell', the largest among the fifty step wells that were built to meet the need for water located in Bundi, Rajasthan. It was built by Queen Nathawat Ji Solnki in 1699. Who was the younger queen of the ruling Rao Raja Anirudh Singh of Bundi.

85. The Ahilya fort was constructed in the 18th century on the banks of ____ river.

- (a) Kosi (b) Ganga
(c) Tapi (d) Narmada

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) : The Ahilya Fort was constructed in 18th century on the banks of river Narmada from 1765 to 1796. In 2000, his descendant prince Richard Holkar converted it into a guest house, which is today known as the Ahilya Fort Hotel.

86. In which of the following cities did Maharaja Jai Singh II did not build the Jantar Mantar?

- (a) Jaipur (b) Delhi
(c) Allahabad (d) Varanasi

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Maharaja Jai Singh - II constructed 5 observatories in India. These are located in Jaipur, Ujjain, Mathura, Delhi and Varanasi. Jaipur observatory is the biggest among the five. Jaipur observatory has been listed in the UNESCO sites in the year 2010.

87. Vitthal Temple is included in which of these group of monuments ?

- (a) Group of Monuments located Hampi
- (b) Group of Monuments located at Mahabalipuram
- (c) Group of Monuments located at Pattadakal
- (d) Group of Monuments located at Khajuraho

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Vithoba Temple or Vitthala Temple in Hampi is an ancient monument that is well-known for its exceptional architecture and unmatched craftsmanship. It is considered to be one of the largest and the most famous structure in Hampi. The temple is located in the north eastern part of Hampi, near the banks of the Tungabhadra River. It was built during the reign of King Devaraya II (1422 –1446 AD)

88. Which of the following architectural techniques has been used primarily to decorate the Taj Mahal?

- (a) Mosaic
- (b) Relief
- (c) Pietra Dura
- (d) Tesserae

RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Pietra dura architectural techniques has been used primarily to decorate the Taj Mahal. The Pietra dura is the art of carving the stone, from a general point of view. The use of this type of decoration, similar to the Florentine technique of Pietra dura, is thought to have been influenced by the presence of Italian craftsmen at the Mughal court, and developed in India as 'parchinkari'.

89. Who took away the Peacock throne from India?

- (a) Nadir Shah
- (b) Ahmed Shah
- (c) Mohammad bin Tuglaq
- (d) Genghis Khan

RRB NTPC 12.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Nadir Shah took away the peacock throne built by Shah Jahan, from India. Emperor Nadir Shah, the Shah of Persia and the founder of the Iranian Afsharid dynasty of Persia invaded Northern India eventually attacking Delhi in March, 1739. His army had easily defeated the Mughals at the Battle of Karnal and would eventually capture the Mughal capital in aftermath of the battle.

90. Which of the following is INCORRECTLY matched?

- (a) Elephanta Caves- Maharashtra
- (b) Khajuraho- Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Kedarnath-Gujarat
- (d) Buland Darwaza-Fatehpur Sikri

RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Kedarnath temple is one of the sacred pilgrimage centres in Northern India, located on the bank of Mandakini river at an altitude of 3584 meters above sea level. The historical name of this region is "Kedar Khand". Kedarnath temple is a part of Char Dhams and Panch Kedar in Uttarakhand.

91. In which Indian fort would you find the Musamman Burj ?

- (a) Red Fort of Agra
- (b) Red Fort of Delhi
- (c) Golconda Fort
- (d) Fatehpur Sikri Fort

RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Musamman Burj, the Shah Burj is an elaborate octagonal tower located near the Diwan-e-Khas (hall of private audience) in Agra Fort. Musamman Burj was built by Shah Jahan for his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal.

92. The Charminar of Hyderabad was built by :

- (a) Asaf Jah
- (b) Muhammad Kuli Kutub Shah
- (c) Allauddin Khalji
- (d) Muhammad bin Tuglaq

RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Charminar is in the old city of Hyderabad, Telangana. The monument was built in 1591 AD, to serve as the mosques and madarsas by Muhammad Kuli Kutub Shah, the fifth king of the Qutub Shahi dynasty, reportedly as the first building in Hyderabad, his new capital.

93. Which is the tallest Victory tower in India?

- (a) Fateh Burj
- (b) Vijay Stambh
- (c) Qutub Minar
- (d) Jhulta Minar

RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Fateh Burj is the tallest victory tower (minar) in India. It is situated in the historical village of Chappar Chiri in the SAS Nagar district (Mohali district) of Punjab state. It was here that Banda Singh Bahadur, one of the most respected Sikh warriors, won a decisive battle against Wazir Khan, commander of the Mughal army.

94. Which of the following was NOT built by Shah Jahan?

- (a) Shalimar Gardens
- (b) Red Fort (Delhi)
- (c) Buland Darwaza
- (d) Jama Masjid (Delhi)

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The monuments built by Shah Jahan are:

- Taj Mahal, Agra
- Red Fort (Lal Quila), Delhi
- Jama Masjid, Delhi
- Agra Fort, Agra
- Jama Masjid, Agra
- Moti Masjid, Agra Fort
- Wazir Khan Mosque, Lahore
- Shalimar Gardens, Lahore

15-storey "Door of Victory" (Buland Darwaza) is the highest gateway in the world. It was constructed in 1575 AD by Mughal emperor Akbar the Great to commemorate his win over Gujarat.

95. In which year was the construction of Jama Masjid of Delhi completed?

- (a) 1653 (b) 1655
(c) 1652 (d) 1656

RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The Jama Mosque (Masjid) of Delhi was constructed between 1650 – 1656 AD during tenure of Shahjahan. It is also known as Masjid - e - Jahanuma, which denotes notion of conquering the whole world. It consists of 4 gates, 4 pillars and 2 towers. It is made up of red sandstone and marbles.

96. Which of the following did Emperor Akbar NOT construct?

- (a) Agra fort (b) Fatehpur Sikri
(c) Jama Masjid of Delhi (d) Buland Darwaza

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Mughal architecture is remarkably attractive and symmetrical combinations of Turkish, Persian and Indian architecture. It was first developed in India during the reign of the third Mughal emperor Akbar the Great and flourished during the reign of his grandson Shah Jahan. Here, are some famous monuments of India built by Akbar–

Monuments	Place
Agra Fort	Agra
Fatehpur Sikri	Agra
Buland Darwaza	Agra

97. In which city is the tomb of Emperor Akbar situated?

- (a) Varanasi (b) Chennai
(c) Chandigarh (d) Agra

RRB NTPC 07.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Akbar's tomb was built in 1605–1613 AD by his son Jahangir and is situated in 119 acres of grounds in Sikandra, a sub area of Agra, Uttar Pradesh, India. Akbar planned the tomb and selected a suitable site for it. After his death, Akbar's son Jahangir completed the construction in 1605–1613 AD.

98. Gol Gumbaz is situated in which state?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Tamil Nadu
(c) Himachal Pradesh (d) Karnataka

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 14/06/2022 (Shift-I)

RRB NTPC 01.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The famous Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur (Karnataka) it is the country's largest and the world's second largest dome. It is a work of architectural genius. Unsupported by any pillars, the mausoleum of Muhammed Adil Shah (1526-56) was constructed in 1656 by architect Yaqut of Dabul.

99. Panch Mahal built by Akbar is located in ____.

- (a) Delhi (b) Ajmer
(c) Agra (d) Fatehpur Sikri

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Panch Mahal is a palace in Fatehpur Sikri, UP. The Panch Mahal meaning Five level palace was commissioned by Akbar. This structure stands close to the Zenana quarters (Harem), used for entertainments and relaxation.

100. The Shalimar Gardens located in Lahore and Kashmir are architectures of the ____.

- (a) Mughals (b) British
(c) Delhi Sultanate (d) Sikhs

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Shalimar Gardens located in Lahore and Kashmir are architectures of the Mughals.

Shalimar Garden of Jammu and Kashmir was built by Mughal Emperor Jahangir for his wife Nur Jahan in 1619. The Shalimar Garden of Lahore was constructed by Shah Jahan in 1641-42 AD, layering Persian influences.

101. Which of the following Nawabs of Awadh built the Bara Imambara in Lucknow?

- (a) Asaf-ud-Daula (b) Asif jah Mirza
(c) Shuja -ud-Daula (d) Yamin-ud-Daula

RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Bara Imambara of Lucknow is one of the most famous monuments of the city, also known as Asafi Imambara, after the name of the Nawab of Lucknow who got it constructed. The Bara Imambara in Lucknow was built by Asaf-ud-daula in 1784. It is believed that the construction of this grand building was started when a devastating famine had hit Awadh, and the nawab's objective was to provide employment for people in the region for almost a decade while the famine lasted.

102. Construction of the Hawa Mahal at Jaipur was inspired by the ____.

- (a) Jal Mahal at Jaipur
(b) City Palace at Jaipur
(c) Khetri Mahal at Jhunjhunu
(d) Lake Palace at Udaipur

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Hawa Mahal (The Palace of Winds) was built in 1799 AD by Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh of Kachwaha Rajput dynasty, who was the founder of Jaipur. He was impressed with the 'Khetri Mahal' built by Maharaja Bhopal Singh in the town of Jhunjhunus, Rajasthan.

103. The Mysore Palace in Karnataka was an official residence of which of the following dynasties?

- (a) Chalukya (b) Wadiyar
(c) Chola (d) Pallava

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Mysore Palace, is a historic palace and a royal residence in Mysore, in Karnataka, used to be the official residence of the Wadiyar dynasty, who ruled from 1399 to 1950 AD. Mysore Palace is also known as Amba Villa. Henry Irwin was the architect of the Mysore palace. In the 14th century Yaduraya built the first palace inside the old fort, which was demolished and restored several times. The present building was built between 1897 and 1912, after the burning of the old palace.

104. Who built the Buland Darwaza, which is located in Fatehpur Sikri?

- (a) Babur (b) Akbar
(c) Noor Jahan (d) Shah Jahan

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 27.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Akbar built the Buland Darwaza to commemorate his victory over Gujarat in 1575 AD. It is the main entrance to the Jama Masjid of Fatehpur Sikri. Buland Darwaza is the highest gateway in the world and it is an masterpiece example of Mughal Architecture.

105. Which of the following monuments is NOT situated in Delhi?

- (a) Qutub Minar (b) Panch Mahal
(c) Agrasen Ki Baoli (d) Red Fort

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Panch Mahal: It is a palace in Fatehpur Sikri, Uttar Pradesh. The Panch Mahal meaning 'Five level Palace' was commissioned by Akbar. This is an extraordinary structure employing the design elements of a Buddhist Temple, entirely columnar, consisting of four storey of decreasing size arranged asymmetrically on the ground floor, which contains 84 columns.

Qutub Minar: It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site in the Mehrauli area of New Delhi, India. Its construction was begun by Qutb-ud-Din Aibak, in around 1199 AD and completed by his successor, Iltutmish. It was damaged as by lightning in 1326 AD and again in 1368 AD, and was repaired by the rulers of the day, Muhammad-bin-Tughluq (1325-51) and Firuz Shah Tughluq (1351-88). In 1503 AD Sikandar Lodi carried out some restoration and enlargement of the upper storeys.

Agrasen ki Baoli: It was a 60-meter long and 15-meter wide historical step well on Hailey Road, near Connaught Place, Jantar Mantar in New Delhi, India. It was originally built by the legendary king Agrasen.

Red Fort: It is a Mughal fort made up of red sandstone in Old Delhi, India. It was built by Shah Jahan in the mid-17th century. The fort was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2007.

106. The Red Fort of Agra was founded by which Mughal Emperor?

- (a) Jahangir (b) Bahadurshah Jafar
(c) Shahjahan (d) Akbar

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The Red Fort of Agra was built in 1565AD by Mughal Emperor, Akbar the Great. Basically it was built by bricks.

• Remarkably the Red Fort of Delhi was built by Mughal Emperor, Shah Jahan.

108. Which of the following monuments is not located in Delhi?

- (a) Alai Darwaza (b) Buland Darwaza
(c) India Gate (d) Humayun's Tomb

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Buland Darwaza is a monument constructed at Fatehpur Sikri, Uttar Pradesh. It was built in 1575 AD by the great Mughal Emperor Akbar to commemorate his victory over Gujarat. It is the highest gateway in the world.

Alai Darwaza is situated in premises of Qutub Minar in Delhi. It was built by Alauddin Khalji in 1311 AD.

Humayun's Tomb is located in Delhi. It was built by the Humayun's wife Bega Begum or Haji Begum in 1570. It was the first garden-tomb on the Indian subcontinent.

109. In which of the following cities is the Tomb of Sheikh Salim Chisti Located ?

- (a) Delhi (b) Golconda
(c) Fatehpur Sikri (d) Junagarh

RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Salim Chisti's tomb was built with red sandstone but later converted into a beautiful marble mausoleum. Salim Chishti's (Tomb) is in the middle of the Emperor's Courtyard at Fatehpur Sikri, Uttar Pradesh. Emperor Akbar had built this tomb in the honour of Sufi Saint Salim Chisti between 1571 and 1580 AD.

110. To which of the following deities is the Dilwara Temple in Mount Abu dedicated?

- (a) Jagannath (b) Adinath
(c) Badrinath (d) Kedarnath

RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 21.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Dilwara Temples are located few kilometres away from Mount Abu, Rajasthan's only hill station. These Jain temples were built between the 11th and 13th centuries AD and are famous for their use of marble and intricate marble carvings. There are five shrines in the complex that are dedicated to Lord Adinath, Lord Rishabhadeva, Lord Neminatha, Lord Mahavir Swami and Lord Parshvanatha respectively.

111. Golconda Fort is situated in which Indian state?

- (a) Odisha (b) Telangana
(c) Karnataka (d) Maharashtra

RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Golconda Fort is one of the oldest and historical Fort located in Hyderabad, Telangana. The fort was previously called Mankal Golconda Fort and was built of mud on a hill top by king of Warangal in 1143. Later it was fortified between 14th and 17th centuries by the Bahmani Sultans and then ruling Qutb Shahi dynasty. The Qutb Shahi reign at Golconda ended in 1687 when this dynasty was over thrown by Mughal emperor Aurangzeb, who intentionally left it ruins.

112. Which of the following cities does not have Jantar Mantar?

- (a) Indore (b) Jaipur
(c) Varanasi (d) Ujjain

RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 20.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 22.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II of Jaipur built the 5 observatories in country on the basis of Hindu astronomy. The observatories or Jantar Mantar were built in Jaipur, Ujjain, Mathura, Delhi and Varanasi. The first observatory was constructed in Delhi in 1724 AD.

113. Jaipur's signature building, the Hawa Mahal, a multi layered palace, was built by Sawai Pratap Singh in ____.

- (a) 1699 AD (b) 1599 AD
(c) 1799 AD (d) 1899 AD

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Hawa Mahal is one of the major land marks of Jaipur. It is a multi layered palace, which was built by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II in 1799 AD. The Mahal is an inter play of red and pink sand stone. Mr. Lal Chand Ustad was the architect of Hawa Mahal. It has 953 windows these windows are known as 'Jharokhas'. Jaipur is also called as pink city. Its design was a unique mixture of Mughal Architecture and Hindu Rajput style of Architecture.

114. Which famous red sand stone fort surrounds the royal city of Mughal rulers, which includes Jahangir Mahal, Khas Mahal, Diwan-i-Khas and two beautiful mosques?

- (a) Agra Fort
(b) Tomb of Humayun
(c) Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram
(d) Groups of Monuments at Hampi

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 30.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): The famous Agra Fort, made of red sand stone surrounds the royal city of Mughal rulers, which includes Jahangir Mahal, Khas Mahal, Diwan-i-Khas and two beautiful mosques. The construction of Agra Fort was started around 1565 AD, when the initial structures were built by Akbar and subsequently taken over by his grandson Shah Jahan, who added the most of the marble creation to the fort.

115. Which of the following is not a memorial to dead person?

- (a) Bibi ka Maqbara (b) Taj Mahal
(c) Charminar (d) Itmad ud Daulah

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 28.04.2016 (Shift-III)

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Charminar was built by Mohammed Quli Qutub Shah in 1591 AD to commemorate the end of the plague in the city. It is located in Hyderabad, Telangana, India. It is not a memorial of a dead person.

Memorial	The Person's Name
Bibi ka Maqbara	– Dilras Banu Begum
Taj Mahal	– Mumtaz Mahal
Itmad ud Daulah	– Mirza Ghiyas Beg

116. Which of the following famous both religious and secular historical building is not in Fatehpur sikri city of Uttar Pradesh?

- (a) Buland Darwaza
(b) Tomb of Salim Chisti
(c) Diwan-i-Khas
(d) Qutb Shahi Tomb

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 30.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): The Qutub Shahi Tomb is located in Ibrahim Bagh in Hyderabad. Buland Darwaza and Tomb of Salim Chisti was built by Mughal Emperor Akbar in Fatehpur Sikri (UP). Diwan-i-Khas was built by Mughal Emperor Shahjahan in Agra Fort.

117. Which of the following is not a historical monument in Fatehpur Sikri?

- (a) Buland Darwaza (b) Ibadat Khana
(c) Gol Gumbad (d) Panch Mahal

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 22.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): Gol Gumbaz is the crypt of Mohammed Adil Shah, who was the sultan of Bijapur. This magnificent monument was constructed by the architect Yaqut of Dabul in year 1656 AD. It is located in the state of Karnataka. It is some times even referred as the Taj Mahal of South India.

118. Murud Janjira Fort in Maharashtra is surrounded by-

- (a) Paddy field (b) Tree
(c) Garden (d) Water

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): Murud- Janjira Fort is located in Murud village in Raigarh district of Maharashtra. Malik Amber of Ahmednagar Sultanate constructed it in 15th century AD. This fort is spread over an area of 22 acres surrounded by sea water all around.

It is located on an island situated in Arabian sea. Due to its physiography, it was never captured by enemies.

119. Tomb of Mughal Emperor Humayun is situated in ____.

- (a) Kabul (b) Delhi
(c) Shadara Bagh (d) Khuldabad

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Humayun's Tomb is a mausoleum inspired by Mughal Architecture. It was constructed in 1570 AD by Haji Begum. It is located in New Delhi near Nizamuddin Aulia Mosque i.e. Old Fort.

120. Which of the following mosques was built by the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan?

- (a) Jama Masjid, Delhi
(b) Badshahi Masjid, Lahore
(c) Kabuli Bagh Masjid, Haryana
(d) Qila-e-Quhna Masjid, Delhi

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The Jama Masjid was built by the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in 1656 AD in Delhi. This mosque is made of Red sandstone and white marble and is situated 500 meters from the Red Fort.
 Badshahi Masjid, Lahore (built in 1673 AD) - Aurangzeb
 Kabuli Bagh Masjid, Haryana (built in 1527 AD) - Babur
 Qila-i-Kuhna Mosque, Delhi (built in 1541 AD) - Sher Shah Suri.

121. Mecca Masjid, Hyderabad was completed by _____.

- (a) Muhammad Qutub Shah
- (b) Jahangir
- (c) Qutubshahi
- (d) Aurangzeb

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 27.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): Mecca Masjid is located in Hyderabad, Telangana. The construction of this mosque started in the year 1614 by Sultan Muhammad Qutub Shah and it was completed by Aurangzeb in 1693 AD.

122. Which of the following forts is located in Tamil Nadu ?

- (a) Manora Fort
- (b) Amer Fort
- (c) Sikandara Fort
- (d) Jaisalmer Fort

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Manora Fort is situated 65 km away from Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu, India. The fort was built by Maratha ruler Serfoji II in 1814-1815 to commemorate the successful advance of the British over Napoleon Bonaparte.

Amber Fort – Rajasthan

Sikandra Fort – Agra

Jaisalmer Fort – Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)

123. In which year "Ibadat-Khana (House of Worship) was erected by Akbar?

- (a) 1575
- (b) 1679
- (c) 1675
- (d) 1579

RRB NTPC 08.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Ibadat-Khana was a meeting house built in 1575 CE by the Mughal emperor Akbar the Great, at Fatehpur Sikri, Uttar Pradesh to gather spiritual leaders of different religious ground so as to conduct a discussion on the teachings of the respective religious leaders. Din-e-Ilahi (Religion of God) was propounded by Mughal emperor Akbar in 1582 AD.

124. Which Mughal Emperor built Taj Mahal?

- (a) Shah Jahan
- (b) Humayun
- (c) Jahangir
- (d) Akbar

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Taj Mahal is the world famous monument built in Agra. Taj Mahal was built by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in the memory of his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal.

9. Sikhism

125. Banda Bahadur, Military commander of Khalsa army was executed in:

- (a) 1715
- (b) 1717
- (c) 1716
- (d) 1718

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Banda Singh Bahadur, also called Lachman Das, Lachman Dev, or Madho Das was a Sikh warrior and a commander of Khalsa army. He was the first Sikh military leader to wage an offensive war against the Mughal rulers of India, thereby temporarily extending Sikh territory. On 9 June 1716 he was killed.

126. Which of the following is NOT in the list of five Sikh Takhts?

- (a) Sri Patna Sahib, Patna
- (b) Sri Damdama Sahib, Talwandi Sabo, Bathinda
- (c) Sri Rakab Ganj Sahib, New Delhi
- (d) Sri Keshgarh Sahib, Anandpur

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Panj Takht: The Five Holy Shrines of Sikhism– There are five Gurudwaras which are considered to be of religious importance in the Sikh religion is known a Panj Takht. These five Gurudwaras are called Panj Takht which translates into five thrones and pilgrimage destinations and visiting all the five Takhts once in their lifetime is deemed important for all people of Sikhism. Five takht are-

- Akal Takht Sahib.
- Takht Sri Keshgarh Sahib.
- Takht Sri Damdama Sahib.
- Takht Sri Patna Sahib.
- Takht Sri Hazur Sahib.

127. At which Sikh Guru's invitation did the Sufi saint Hazrat Mian Mir lay the foundation stone of Golden Temple (Harmandir Sahib) in Amritsar?

- (a) Shri Guru Har Govind ji
- (b) Shri Guru Arjun Dev ji
- (c) Shri Guru Har Rai ji
- (d) Shri Guru Tegh Bahadur ji

RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Guru Ram Das Ji was gifted the land for Harmandir Sahib by Mughal Emperor Akbar. The 5th Guru Sri Arjun Dev ji brick lined the structure and began construction of the Golden Temple Complex in December of 1588. In Sikh history, Sufi saint Mian Mir Mohammed Muayyinul Islam, laid the foundation stone of Harmandir Sahib.

128. Who laid the foundation stone of the world-famous Swarna Mandir (Golden Temple)?

- (a) Muhammad Iqbal
- (b) Hazrat Mian Mir Ji
- (c) Ashraf Ali Thanvi
- (d) Mahmud-ul-Hasan

RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The foundation stone was laid down by Hazrat Mian Mir a muslim divine sufisaint of Lahore (Pakistan). The temple was destroyed several times by Afghan invaders and was finally rebuilt of marble and copper overlain with gold foil during the kingship of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

129. The first Guru of the Sikh religion was:

- (a) Shri Guru Gobind Singh Ji
- (b) Shri Guru Ram Das Ji
- (c) Shri Guru Nanak Dev Ji
- (d) Shri Guru Hargobind Singh Ji

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The founder and first Guru of Sikh religion was Guru Nanak Dev. He was born at Talwandi, Pakistan known as Nankana Sahib on October 20, 1469. In Sikhism there are 10 Sikh Gurus. Guru Govind Singh was the Sikh's last guru.

130. Shree Guru Nanak Devji was born in Rai Bhoi's Talvandi (present day Nankana Sahib) in:

- (a) 1465
- (b) 1539
- (c) 1469
- (d) 1456

RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Shree Guru Nanak Dev was the founder of Sikhism and is the first of the ten Sikh Gurus. He was born in Rai Bhoi's Talvandi in 1469. He died in 1539, Kartarpur (Pakistan).

131. Which Sikh guru established the Khalsa Panth?

- (a) Shri Guru Nanak ji
- (b) Shri Guru Tegh Bahadur ji
- (c) Shri Guru Har Gobind ji
- (d) Shri Guru Gobind Singh ji

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The tenth Sikh Guru, Guru Gobind Singh was born in Patna on 22nd December 1666. In 1699 on the eve of Vaisakhi, he established the famous Khalsa Panth.

132. Which community has the Adi Granth as their religious Book?

- (a) Buddhists
- (b) Jains
- (c) Sikhs
- (d) Jews

RRB NTPC 22.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Adi Granth is a religious text of Sikhism. The text is also known as Guru Granth Sahib. First the collection of Adi Granth was made by 5th Sikh Guru Arjun Dev. It is a collection of nearly 6000 hymns of the Sikh Gurus religious leaders and various early and medieval Saints of different religious and castes.

133. When was the battle Chillianwala fought?

- (a) 1865
- (b) 1892
- (c) 1849
- (d) 1856

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): During second Anglo-Sikh war (1848-49). The battle of Chillianwala was fought on 13 January 1849 AD between the British forces under Lord Gough and Sardar Sher Singh Army's which was inconclusive as a result, Lord Dalhousie appointed Charles Napier as commander-in-chief. After defeating the Sikhs in the battle of Gujarat in February 1849, Lord Dalhousie annexed Punjab into the British state under the leadership of Charles Napier.

134. On which river bank Golden temple is located?

- (a) Amrit Sarovar lake
- (b) Golden Lake
- (c) Harike Lake
- (d) Sukhna Lake

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The golden temple is located near Amrit Sarovar lake. Golden temple is also known as Harmandir Sahib or Darbar Sahib. It is situated in Amritsar, Punjab. It was built by the 5th Sikh Guru, Guru Arjun Dev ji in 16th Century.

10. Medieval Miscellaneous

135. Qila Mubarak monument is situated in ____.

- (a) Haryana
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Punjab

RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Qila Mubarak is situated in Bhatinda (Punjab). It was constructed in 6th century. It is one of the oldest forts made up of bricks. The famous Raziya Sultan was imprisoned here by Altunia.

136. Who among the following was a popular name of the 14th century Persian literature associated with ghazals and was loved for his perfect personality and art of poetry?

- (a) Muhammad Iqbal
- (b) Mirza Ghalib
- (c) Rumi
- (d) Hafez

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) : Haféz was a popular name of the 14th century Persian literature associated with ghazals and was loved for his perfect personality and art of poetry.

137. Vasco Da Gama landed at ____ in 1498.

- (a) Goa
- (b) Cochin
- (c) Surat
- (d) Calicut

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 14/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) : Vasco Da Gama, an European traveller landed Calicut port in 1498. He was welcomed by Zamorin.

138. Arrange the following historical events in their chronological order.

- A. Nadir Shah invades India and attacks Delhi.
- B. The Diwani of Bengal is transferred to the East India Company.
- C. Humayun regains lost territories.
- D. Ahmad Shah Abdali defeats the Marathas in the Third Battle of Panipat.

- (a) C, A, B, D
- (b) A, D, B, C
- (c) C, A, D, B
- (d) C, D, A, B

RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Chronological Order	Historical Events
23 July 1955	Humayun regained his lost Indian territories.
1739 AD	Nadir Shah of Persia (1736–47) invaded Northern India, eventually attacking Delhi during the rule of Muhammad Shah in March 1739
14 January 1761	The Third Battle of Panipat took place on 14 January 1761, at Panipat, between the Maratha and the Afghans, in which Marathas were defeated.
12 August 1765	The British forced the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II to sign the Treaty of Allahabad. This treaty entitled British the right to collect taxes (Diwani rights) from Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

- 139. The Sharia is the law governing the _____ community.**
 (a) Jewish (b) Cristian
 (c) Jain (d) Muslim

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Shariah, also spelled Sharia, the fundamental religious concept of Islam—namely, its law. The religious law of Islam is seen as the expression of God's command for Muslims and in application, constitutes a system of duties that are incumbent upon all Muslims by virtue of their religious belief known as the Shariah (literally, "the path leading to the watering place"). The law represents a divinely ordained path of conduct that guides Muslims toward a practical expression of religious conviction in this world and the goal of divine favour in the world to come.

- 140. Which traveller from Uzbekistan visited India in the 11th century?**
 (a) Mahmud Wali Balkhi
 (b) Al-Beruni
 (c) Seydi Ali Reis
 (d) Ibn Battuta

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Abu Rayhan Al-Biruni (973 AD – 1048 AD) better known simply as Al-Biruni, was an eminent Uzbek scholar and polymath. He travelled to the Indian subcontinent in 1017 (11th Century). He explored the Hindu faith practiced in India and authored a book of Indian culture named Kitab-ul-hind or Tahqiq-i-Hind (History of India). He was a learned scholar of physics, astronomy, mathematics, and natural sciences. Other than a traveller, he is also known as a historian, linguist and chronologist. He accompanied Mahmud of Ghazni. He is considered as the Father of Indology.

- 141. The best-known pastoral and hunter-gatherer tribes, the 'Mongols', inhabited _____.**
 (a) South Asia (b) Arabian Peninsula
 (c) South-East Asia (d) Central Asia

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : There are many tribes under the umbrella of Mongol Empire, established by Temujin (later Genghis Khan) in 13th century. They currently lived in Mongolia, China (Central Asia) and Russia. They were skilled in hunting, archery and horse riding.

- 142. What was the name of Maharana Pratap horse?**
 (a) Bulbul (b) Chetak
 (c) Haygreev (d) Baadal

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Chetak was the name given to the horse ridden by Maharana Pratap at the battle of Haldighati fought on 18 June, 1576 at Haldighati, Rajasthan. Baadal was the name of Laxmibai's horse.

- 143. Who among the following ended the Kakatiya dynasty rule?**
 (a) Guptas (b) Chalukyas
 (c) Cholas (d) Delhi sultanate

RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Sultan Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq made a order of invasion in 1323 AD that ended the Kakatiya dynasty and resulted in annexation of their kingdom to Delhi sultanate.

- 144. 'Mrignayani Mahal' is situated in:**
 (a) Jaipur (b) Jabalpur
 (c) Bhopal (d) Gwalior

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Mrignayani Mahal (Gujari Mahal) is built by Tomar Rajput Ruler, Raja Mansingh Tomar in 15th century in Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh. He built this Mahal for his Gujar Queen, Mrignayani, as a monument of love.

- 145. The Jantar Mantar at New Delhi consists of architectural astronomy instruments, it was built by _____.**
 (a) Maharaja Jai Singh II
 (b) Muhammad Shaf
 (c) Maharaj Bishan Singh
 (d) Bahadur Shah

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Jantar Mantar in New Delhi has architectural astronomy equipment. It was built by Maharaja Jai Singh II. This is derived from yantra a Sanskrit word, meaning instrument, machine and Mantar is derived from mantrana also a Sanskrit word meaning Consult or word Calculate. Therefore, Jantar Mantar literally means 'calculating instrument'.

Jai Singh was given title of Sawai at the age of eleven by the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb in the year 1699, who had summoned him to Delhi impressed by his wit. He became Maharaja of Amer and Jaipur, constructed five observatories in the eighteenth century in the north Indian cities of Delhi, Jaipur, Ujjain, Mathura and Varanasi.

146. Which of the following is NOT a monument in Tamil Nadu?

- (a) Bekal Fort
- (b) Valluvar Kottam
- (c) Padmanabhapuram Palace
- (d) Meenakshi Amman Temple

RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Some World Heritage Site temple and monuments of Tamil Nadu are- The Great living Chola temples, Brihadeswarar Temple in Thanjavur, Airavatesvara Temple, Gangaikonda Cholapuram Temple, Mamallapuram, shore temple of Mahabalipuram, Varah Cave Temple etc. Bekal Fort stands at the confluence of land and sea located in Kasargod district of Kerala. Whereas Valluvar Kottam, Padmanabhapuram Palace, Meenakshi Amman Palace are located in Tamil Nadu.

147. Warangal's queen Rudrama Devi (part of morden Andhra Pradesh) is associated with which of the following dynasties.

- (a) Chalukya dynasty
- (b) Eastgang dynasty
- (c) Kakatiya dynasty
- (d) Chol dynasty

RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Rudrama Devi was a monarch of the Kakatiya dynasty in the Deccan plateau from 1263-1289 AD. She was daughter of Ganapatideva. She married to Virabhadra (Chalukya dynasty).

148. Which of the following Heritage Sites has the Dravidian style of architecture?

- (a) Ellora
- (b) Hampi
- (c) Konark
- (d) Khajuraho

RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Hampi is a city of monuments representing the ruins of Vijayangara, located in the Karnataka, India. It was the capital of Vijayanagara empire in the 14th century. Hampi architecture is mainly Dravidian in nature. In 1986 Hampi was declared as World Heritage Site by UNESCO. It's stone charriot and temples are famous in the world.

149. Who among the following musician lived till 1253-1325 AD and was known as the inventor of traditional Tabla and Sitar?

- (a) Tansen
- (b) Amir Khusrow
- (c) Swami Shastri
- (d) Baiju Bawra

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): Amir Khusrow full name was Abul Hasan Yamin ud-din Khusrau, who lived between 1253-1325 AD. He was also known as 'Tuti-e-Hind' (Parrot of India). He witnessed the reign of seven sultans. He was also known as the inventor of Traditional Tabla & Sitar. Ram Tanu Pandey or Tansen was the great musician of Indian classical music. He was also counted among the Nav ratna's of Emperor Akbar.

Modern History

1. Arrival of the Europeans in India

1. Where was the first British Presidency established in India?

- (a) Mumbai
- (b) Goa
- (c) Surat
- (d) Kolkata

RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : In India the first British Presidency was established in Surat. In between 1615-18 AD, Thomas Roe reached in Jahangir's court and achieved rights for the company. The order of entry of foreigners in India is : Portuguese, Dutch, English, Danes and French.

2. The first English Factory of Bengal was set up on the banks of the river in 1651.

- (a) Swarnrekha
- (b) Son
- (c) Hugli
- (d) Damodar

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The first English factory of Bengal was set up on the banks of the river Hooghly in 1651. Hooghly river is a tributary of Ganga River. It was abandoned in 1690 AD when they shifted to Calcutta.

3. In which of the following places did the English open their 'factory' in 1611 on east coast of India?

- (a) Madras
- (b) Masulipatnam
- (c) Tuticorin
- (d) Yanam

RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The East-India Company's ships docked at Surat in 1608 AD but the company was first established in Masulipatnam or Machilipatnam in Andhra Pradesh in 1611 and later in Surat in 1612 Captain Hawkins granted permission with the Permission of Mughal Emperor Jahangir.

4. Who discovered the sea route to India?

- (a) Vasco da Gama
- (b) Ibn Battuta
- (c) Christopher Columbus
- (d) Huen Tsang

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Vasco da Gama discovered the sea route to India in the year 1498 AD. Two years after he set his sail from Lisbon, Portugal, Vasco da Gama arrived on the western sea coast of India at Kozhikode (Calicut/Kappakdavu), Kerala. He was welcomed by the local ruler Zamorin and gave him special order to establish direct trade link with Portugal. This was the first time when a European had arrived in India via the sea.

Hence, Vasco da Gama is credited with the discovery of the sea route to India

5. When was Goa captured by the Portuguese?

- (a) 1605 AD (b) 1590 AD
(c) 1510 AD (d) 1485 AD

RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Goa was Portugal's first territorial possession in Asia, captured by Alfonso de Albuquerque with the help of Thimmayya. Goa became a Portuguese colony in 1510, when Admiral Alfonso de Albuquerque defeated the Sultan of Bijapur, Yusuf Adil Shah. After defeating Adil Shah, it served as the main Portuguese base in the East for four and a half centuries. On 19 December, 1961 Goa was liberated and made a composite union territory with Daman and Diu. On 30 May, 1987, Goa was conferred statehood and Daman and Diu was made a separate union territory.

6. The _____ were the first to discover a sea-route to India.

- (a) Portuguese (b) French
(c) English (d) Dutch

RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Portuguese were the first to discover a sea-route to India. The sea-route to India was first discovered by Vasco da Gama. He was a Portuguese explorer and the first European to reach India by sea. He first reached the Port of Calicut on 20 May, 1498 with the help of the guide Ahmad Ibn Majeed. Other than this, the sea-route to America was discovered by Columbus in 1492 AD.

7. The famous explorer wanted to come to India, but instead landed on the shores of America.

- (a) Genghis Khan (b) Vasco de Gama
(c) Christopher Columbus (d) Alexander

RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The famous explorer Christopher Columbus was a Spanish sailor. He wanted to come to India, but instead landed on the shores of America in 1492. He thought America is India. That is why native Americans became known as Red Indians.

8. In which city of India did the East India Company set up their first trading center?

- (a) Ahmedabad (b) Mumbai
(c) Delhi (d) Surat

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : On 31 December 1600 AD at the Surat Port in India the first trade centre of the English established. The British landed on the Indian subcontinent at the port of Surat on August 24, 1608 AD for the purpose of trade, but in 1615 British got royal order (i.e. Farman) to establish a factory at Surat under the leadership of Sir Thomas Roe (Ambassador of James I). Following this, the East India Company also got similar permission from the Vijaynagara Empire to set up their second factory at Masulipatnam.

9. British East India Company established itself during _____ in India.

- (a) 1600-1612 (b) 1641-1645
(c) 1701-1710 (d) 1721-1728

RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): British East India Company established itself during 1600-1612 AD in India. Queen of England, Elizabeth I granted East India Company with a monopoly for 15 years over trade to the East Indies.

10. British East India Company was also known by _____.

- (a) William Company (b) John Company
(c) Lord Company (d) Lorence Company

RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): British East India Company was also known by John Company for one of its founder John Watts. Queen of England Elizabeth I granted a formal Royal charter on 31 December 1600 AD to British East India Company.

11. In 1600, _____ empowered the British East India Company to set up trade post in India.

- (a) Queen Elizabeth I (b) Queen Elizabeth II
(c) King George V (d) King George VI

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) On 31 December 1600 Queen Elizabeth I granted a British royal charter to East India Company to set up trade post in India. British East India Company was originally chartered as the "Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies".

12. Before independence, which one of the following was not French colony?

- (a) Puducherry (b) Patna
(c) Surat (d) Goa

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b&d): Before independence, French had established trading stations colonies in Surat, Puducherry, Masulipatnam and Chandra Nagar, while Mahe, Karaikal and Yanam were taken control by war.

French had never established their colonies in Goa and Patna, before independence. So two options are correct, that's why RRB dropped this question from the evaluation.

13. In which century the Portuguese traders came to Goa?

- (a) 14th (b) 15th
(c) 16th (d) 17th

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Vasco da-Gama returned to India in 1502 AD. The Portuguese Viceroy Alfonso de Albuquerque was the first European in Cochin, India in 1503. In 1509 AD Francisco de Almeida sets a sail in Bombay. In 1510 AD Portuguese Governor Albuquerque had captured Goa from the ruler of Bijapur.

2. Rise and Development of Marathas

14. In 1680, _____ son of Shivaji ascended the throne after his success in the war of succession against his brother Rajaram.

- (a) Balaji (b) Shahu
(c) Sambhaji (d) Baji Rao I

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) : Shiva ji is considered as the founder and consolidator of Maratha Empire. After the Shivaji's death in 1680, Sambhaji, younger son of Shivaji ascended the throne after the success in war of succession against his elder brother Rajaram.

15. In which year was the Third Battle of Panipat fought?

- (a) 1756 (b) 1761
(c) 1576 (d) 1764

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Third Battle of Panipat was fought on 14 January 1761 between Afghan ruler Ahmad Shah (also known as Ahmad Shah Abdali) and the Marathas. Sadashivrao Bhau and Vishwas Rao lead the battle from Marathas side and whereas Ahmad Shah Abdali along with Shuja ud daula (Awadh), Najeeb ud daula (Ruhelkhand), Hafiz Rehmat Khan, Dundi Khan and Saad Ullah Khan from Afghans. This battle was won by Ahmad Shah Durrani and Maratha's were decimated.

3. Independent States (Mysore/Bengal/Punjab/Awadh)

16. After the annexation of awadh in 1856, Nawab Wajid Ali Shah was dethroned and exiled to ____.

- (a) Meerut (b) Calcutta
(c) Rangoon (d) Bombay

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –12/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) : In 1856, Nawab Wajid Ali Shah was dethroned and exiled to Calcutta on the plea that the region was being misgoverned. The Nawab was accused of being unable to control the rebellious Chiefs and Talukdars.

17. The Asafi Imambara built by Asaf-ud-Daula, is located in ____.

- (a) Bijapur (b) Delhi
(c) Agra (d) Lucknow

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –14/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) : Bara Imambara is a Imambara complex in Lucknow, India, built by Asaf-ud-Daula, Nawab of Lucknow, in 1784. It is also called the Asafi Imambara.

18. Several wars were fought between British and India to increase their control in India but which of the following war was not included in them.

- (a) Anglo-Maratha (b) Anglo-Sikh
(c) Anglo - Mysore (d) Anglo-Bangla

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 26.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Anglo-Maratha, Anglo-Sikh and Anglo-Mysore wars were fought between British and India to increase their control in India but Anglo Bangla war was not included between them. The Battle of Plassey was a major battle between Britisher's & Nawab of Bengal Siraj-Ud-Daulah took place on 23 June 1757 at Plassey, Bengal in which Britishers had defeated the Nawab.

19. During the first decade of 20th century. Which place was considered as nerve centre of Indian nationalism?

- (a) Bengal (b) Bihar
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Madras

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : During the first decade of 20th century Bengal became a centre of modern culture, intellectual and scientific activities, politics and education and was considered as the nerve centre of Indian nationalism.

20. Siraj-ud-Daulah, the Nawab of Bengal, was defeated in the Battle of Plassey in the year;

- (a) 1757 (b) 1756
(c) 1755 (d) 1752

RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Battle of Plassey was fought in 1757 AD between Robert Clive and the nawab, Siraj-ud-Daulah. In this battle, the last Independent nawab of Bengal was betrayed by his own General, Mir Jafar. As a result, Siraj-ud-Daulah's army with 50,000 soldiers, 40 cannons and 10 war elephants was defeated by 3,000 soldiers of Robert Clive. This battle changed the course of Indian history. After Siraj - ud-Daulah, Syed Mir Jafar became the first dependent (Puppet) Nawab of Bengal.

21. Which place was called the "Nursery of the Bengal army"?

- (a) Bengal (b) Eastern Uttar Pradesh
(c) Punjab (d) Awadh

RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The majority of the Bengal Army were recruited from the villages of Awadh and eastern Uttar Pradesh. Due to which Awadh is called as the 'Nursery of the Bengal Army'.

22. Who was last Nizam (ruler) of Hyderabad?

- (a) Afzal-ud-daula
(b) Mir Mahbub Ali Khan
(c) Mir Osman Ali Khan
(d) Nasir-Ud-Daula

RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : It is known that the Nizam was the ruler of the Princely state of Hyderabad from 1724 and belonged to the Asaf Jahi dynasty. This dynasty was founded by Mir Qamar Ud-din Siddiqi (Asaf Jah I). Mir Osman Ali Khan' (1911-1948AD) was the last Nizam of Princely state of Hyderabad; he surrendered when the Indian Army annexed Hyderabad to the Indian Union under 'Operation Polo'.

23. In which year was the East India Company granted 'Diwani rights' (right to collect revenues and decide civil cases of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa) by Mughals?

- (a) 1765 (b) 1800
(c) 1680 (d) 1715

RRB NTPC 11.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Battle of Buxar ended with the signing of Treaty of Allahabad in 1765 by Shah Alam II and Robert Clive of East India Company. It gave Diwani rights or the right to collect taxes of Bengal, Bihar and Odisha to the East India Company. Tax exempt status was also restored to the company.

24. Which place out of the following was Tipu Sultan associated with?

- (a) Aurangabad (b) Hyderabad
(c) Srirangapatnam (d) Bijapur

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The Tipu Sultan was born on 20 November 1750 in Devanahalli, Karnataka. Tipu ruled Mysore from 1782 to 1799 AD. In 1787 Tipu assumed the title of Badshah in his capital Srirangapatnam and issued coins in his name. Tipu implemented the modern calendar and adopted new techniques of coinage and modern scales of measurement.

25. In which year was the Battle of Buxar fought?

- (a) 1576 AD (b) 1761 AD
(c) 1756 AD (d) 1764 AD

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The Battle of Buxar was fought in the year 1764 AD. This was fought between the English army led by Hector Munro, and the combined armies of the nawab of Awadh Suja-ud Daula, the Mughal emperor Shan Alam II and the Nawab of Bengal Mir Qasim. The English army was victorious in this war. The real British sovereignty was established in India after the victory in the battle of Buxar.

26. Who was the Nawab of Bengal during the Battle of Plassey?

- (a) Mir Jafar (b) Amichand Rajbansi
(c) Siraj ud-Daulah (d) Mir Quasim

RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Siraj-ud-Daulah was the Nawab of Bengal during Battle of Plassey. Battle of Plassey was fought on banks of river Bhagirathi. Battle of Plassey took place on 23 June, 1757 between Bengal Governor Siraj-ud-Daulah and Robert Clive (Britishers) at a place called Plassey. Britishers won the war and captured Calcutta.

27. In the Battle of Plassey, who led the troops of the British East India Company?

- (a) Neville chamberlain (b) Robert Clive
(c) Allan Cunningham (d) James Alexander

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 24.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Battle of Plassey was fought at Plassey, on the banks of Bhagirathi river near Calcutta on 23 June 1757. Battle of Plassey fought in 1757 was a major turning point in modern Indian history that led to the consolidation of British rule in India. This battle was fought between the East India Company led by Robert Clive and the Nawab of Bengal (Siraj-ud-Daulah) and his French Troop. After the defeat at Plassey, Sirajuddaulah was assassinated and Mir Jafar was made the Nawab. Mughal emperor Alamgir-II was ruling the empire when Battle of Plassey took place. As a result of the war of Plassey, the French were no longer a significant force in Bengal. In 1759, the British defeated a larger French Garrison at Masulipatam, securing the Northern Circars. By 1759, Mir Jafar felt that his position as a subordinate to the British could not be tolerated. After this Battle, the trade of the East India company expanded.

28. When did the British army under Eyre Coote defeat Haider Ali at Porto Novo and save Madras?

- (a) July 1780 (b) July 1781
(c) July, 1771 (d) July, 1761

RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Battle of Porto Novo was fought between Hyder Ali of Mysore and the British East India Company on 1 July 1781. This war came to be known as the second war of Anglo-Mysore war. Mysore wars were the four military confrontations in (1767-69) (1780-84), (1790-92 and 1799) in India between the British and the rulers of Mysore.

29. How many wars were fought by the British with Mysore?

- (a) 4 (b) 5
(c) 3 (d) 6

RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : There were four series of wars fought between the British and the Kingdom of Mysore.

- The First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-69).
- The Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780-84).
- The Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790-92).
- The Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799).

30. The 'Third Mysore War' was fought between the years:

- (a) 1790-92 (b) 1796-98
(c) 1794-96 (d) 1792-94

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790-92) was a conflict in South India between the Kingdom of Mysore and the East India Company and its allies, including the Nairs of Travancore, the Maratha Empire and the Nizam of Hyderabad. The Third Anglo-Mysore war began when Tipu Sultan, the ruler of Mysore, attacked Travancore, an ally of the English and the only source of pepper for the East India Company. The war ended with the Treaty of Srirangapatnam in 1792, according to which Tipu had to surrender half of his kingdom to the British East India Company and its allies.

31. **Hyder Ali was the ruler of?**
 (a) Hyderabad (b) Awadh
 (c) Mysore (d) Kittur

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Hyder Ali was a faujdar at the fort of Dindigul (1755) and ruled Mysore from 1761 to 1782 AD. He wanted to drive the British out of India and as a result he fought two wars with them. The wars were called as 1st Anglo-Mysore war and 2nd Anglo-Mysore war. After Hyder Ali had died, his son Tipu Sultan ruled Mysore.

32. **_____ was the largest feudal states before India's independence.**

- (a) Travancore (b) Mysore
 (c) Hyderabad (d) Gwalior

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 30.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): Hyderabad was the largest feudal state in India before independence. After independence this state was included in Indian Union by Operation Polo (1948) under the leadership of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

33. **Third Anglo-Mysore war was ended by which treaty?**

- (a) Treaty of Seringapatam
 (b) Treaty of Purandar
 (c) Treaty of Allahabad
 (d) Treaty of Salbai

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): The Third Anglo- Mysore war was fought between British and Tipu. Tipu Sultan was a determined enemy of the Britishers. He was trying hard with foreign powers help to make his position strong against the British. Before the war, British Governor- General Cornwallis made settlement with Nizam and Marathas. The Third Anglo-Mysore war was ended by the Treaty of Seringapatam in 1792. As per treaty-

1. Tipu had to cede half of his kingdom to the English including the areas of Malabar, Dindigul, Coorg and Baramahal.
2. Tipu had to pay Rs. 3 crore as war indemnity to the British.
3. Tipu had to surrender two of his son as surety to the British till he paid his due.

34. **_____ is one of the largest palace in India which is also known a Amba Vilas and it was also the official residence of Wadiyar Dynasty.**

- (a) Mysore Palace (b) Leh Palace
 (c) Mattancherry Palace (d) Hampi Mahal

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 27.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): Amba palace or Mysore palace is one of the largest palaces in India. It is situated in the southern state of Karnataka. It used to be the official residence of the Wadiyar dynasty. It was the official residence of Maharaja Krishnaraja Wadiyar IV. The Battle of Talikota took place on 23 January 1565 AD had ended the prominence of Vijayanagar Kingdom after that Wadiyar Dynasty was established by Tirumal. In 1761 AD Mysore was established by Hyder Ali.

35. **In which city Tipu Sultan mosque is located?**

- (a) Mysore (b) Bengaluru
 (c) Kolkata (d) Delhi

RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Tipu Sultan mosque was built in 1842 by prince Ghulam Muhammed, the youngest son of Tipu Sultan at Kolkata, West Bengal.

4. Political, Social and Economical Development in Colonial Period

36. **The first railway line in India was laid in the year 1853 from Bombay to _____.**

- (a) Pune (b) Nasik
 (c) Thane (d) Nagpur

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -12/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) : The first railway line in India was laid in the year 1853 from Bombay to Thane (which was 35 km long) under the Governor-generalship of Lord Dalhousie.

37. **In which of the following years was the Bengal State Prisoners Regulation (Bengal Regulation III) passed?**

- (a) 1876 (b) 1812
 (c) 1857 (d) 1818

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -12/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) : The Bengal Regulation III of 1818, officially the Bengal State Prisoners Regulation, III of 1818 was a law for preventive detention enacted by the East India Company in the Presidency of Bengal in 1818.

38. **In which year did Dadabhai Naoroji become the first Indian member of the House of Commons in the United Kingdom?**

- (a) 1893 (b) 1892
 (c) 1891 (d) 1896

RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Dadabhai Naoroji was much famous with the name "Grand Oldman of India" He was the first Asian to be elected in British Parliament in 1892. And being on the post he depicted the Indian agitation in British Parliament He propounded the theory of "Drain of Wealth" he also wrote a book named "Poverty and Un British Rule in India".

39. **Who was the first person to discuss the concept of poverty in India before independence?**

- (a) Surendranath Banerjee
 (b) G.V. joshi
 (c) D. vacha
 (d) Dadabhai Naoroji

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : In Pre- Independent India, Dadabhai Naoroji was the first to discuss the concept of a poverty line. The poverty line proposed by him was based on the cost of a subsistence or minimum basic diet (rice or flour, dal, vegetables, ghee, vegetable oil and salt).

40. Who was the first Indian-origin ruler to accept the system of subsidiary alliance ?

- (a) Nizam of Hyderabad
- (b) Dilip Singh of Punjab
- (c) Gaikwad of Baroda
- (d) Scindhia of Gwalior

RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Nizam of Hyderabad was the first to accept the Subsidiary Alliance in 1798. Subsidiary Alliance was basically a treaty between the British East India Company and the Indian Princely states, by virtue of which the Indian kingdoms lost their sovereignty to English. According to the Subsidiary Alliance system, the Indian rulers were not allowed by the East India Company to maintain their independent armies. The subsidiary alliance in India was planned by Lord Wellesley (Governor-General of India from 1798 to 1805), but this term was introduced by French Governor Dupleix. Order in which the Indian states entered into Subsidiary Alliance-

- (i) Hyderabad (1798)
- (ii) Mysore (1799 – After Tipu Sultan was defeated in the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War)
- (iii) Tanjore (1799)
- (iv) Awadh (1801)
- (v) Peshwa (Marathas) (1802)
- (vi) Scindia (Marathas) (1804)
- (vii) Gaekwad (Marathas) (1803)

41. Under which Viceroy was the Permanent Settlement of Bengal in 1793 introduced?

- (a) Lord Dalhousie
- (b) Lord Cornwallis
- (c) Phillip Francis
- (d) John Shore

RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Permanent Settlement of Bengal was brought into effect by the East India Company headed by the Governor-General Lord Cornwallis in 1793. This was basically an agreement between the company and the Zamindars to fix the land revenue.

42. One of the most important contributions of the British to India in 1853 which enabled people to travel long distance was :

- (a) the airways
- (b) the railways
- (c) the roadways
- (d) the waterways

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 28.04.2016 (Shift-II)

RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The most important contributions of the British to India in 1853 which enabled people to travel long distance was first passenger train started from Mumbai (Bori Bunder) to Thane. Under tenure of Lord Dalhousie, it was started on 16 April, 1853 and ran for 34 km with 400 people. It was operated by three locomotives, names Sahib, Sultan and Sindh, and had thirteen carriages. It was operated by Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

43. Who among the following calculated per capita income of India in 1867 and published in his book 'Poverty and un-British rule in India'?

- (a) Sir Arthur Cotton
- (b) Motilal Nehru
- (c) Lord Cornwallis
- (d) Dadabhai Naoroji

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The first attempt to calculate national income of India was made by Dadabhai Naoroji. He estimated a National Income of Rs. 340 crore and per capita income of Rs. 20 in 1867-68. He published a book "Poverty and un-British rule in India" in 1901.

44. In which year did the East India Company acquire 'Diwani' rights over Bengal and Bihar?

- (a) 1865
- (b) 1765
- (c) 1675
- (d) 1965

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Odisha was granted to the East India Company by the Mughal emperor Shah Alam II in 1765 AD. After the Nawab of Awadh was defeated in the Battle of Buxar in 1764 AD, the company took control of Allahabad and its surrounding area. The Company handed over this area to the Emperor and in return received the Diwani of Bengal.

Gaining Diwani meant that the Company got the right to collect revenue in Bengal, Bihar and Odisha. In return, the company used to give Rs 26,00,000 annually to Mughal emperor Shah Alam II.

45. The first textile mill in India was established at Fort Gloster near in 1818.

- (a) Madras
- (b) Ahmedabad
- (c) Bombay
- (d) Calcutta

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The first textile mill in India was established in 1818 at Fort Gloster near Kolkata (Calcutta) but this mill could not be successful. After this in the year 1854 first successful cotton mill was opened by Cowasjee Namabhoy Davar in Mumbai. Since then, the way for the development of cotton textile industry in India has been paved. Mumbai, Solapur, Pune, Ahmedabad, Surat etc are the important centres of cotton textile industry.

46. The first Revenue Settlement in the Bombay Deccan came into operation in the year:

- (a) 1920
- (b) 1820
- (c) 1720
- (d) 1280

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The revenue system introduced by the British Government by Thomas Munro in the Bombay Deccan was called as the Ryotwari Settlement. It had the following features (i) It estimated the average income from different types of land. (ii) It also assessed the revenue-paying capacity of the ryot. It is the first revenue settlement in the Bombay Deccan was made in the 1820s. The revenue that was demanded was so high that in many places peasants deserted their villages and migrated to new regions.

47. Colonial rule was first established in—
 (a) Delhi (b) Bombay
 (c) Surat (d) Bengal

RRB NTPC 05.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Colonial rule was first established in Bengal province. First efforts were made to rearrange the rural society and to introduce a new system of land rights and to establish a new revenue system.

48. Who was the Raja of Burdwan when Permanent Settlement was imposed
 (a) Abu Ray (b) Tej Chand
 (c) Sangam Rai (d) Mehtab Chand

RRB NTPC 05.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): When the Permanent Settlement was imposed, Tej Chand was the Raja of Burdwan. Subsequently under Mehtab Chand the estate prospered. Mehtab Chand helped the British during the Santhal rebellion and the 1857 revolt.

After many deliberations the Court of Directors passed a ten-year settlement Act in 1790 CE, which finally led to the Permanent Settlement Act of 1793 CE instituted by Lord Cornwallis.

49. Where was India's first jute mill established before independence?
 (a) Gujarat (b) Bengal
 (c) Odisha (d) Maharashtra

RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 22.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): The first jute mill was established at Rishra on the River Hoogly near Calcutta, (Bengal) in 1855. The Acland mill was the first jute mill established in India in 1855 by George Acland and Bengali financier Babu Bysumber Sen.

5. Development of Education in Modern India

50. Wood's Dispatch was concerned with which of the following reforms?
 (a) Railway (b) Industry
 (c) Education (d) Irrigation

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Charles Wood was the President of the Board of Control (introduced through Pitt's India Act, 1784) of English East India Company. He had also been the Secretary of the state of India. In 1854 he sent a dispatch to Lord Dalhousie (the Governor-General of India at that time). Wood's dispatch suggested that primary schools must adopt vernacular languages. Through the dispatch, he also suggested that high schools use anglo-vernacular medium and that English should be the medium for college-level education. Hence Wood's Dispatch is considered as 'Magna-Carta' of English Education in India. On the basis this proposal, universities on the model of the London university were established in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta in 1857.

51. Who founded the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College in 1875 which later became Aligarh Muslim University?

- (a) Zakir Hussain
 (b) Mohammad Ali Jinna
 (c) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
 (d) Syed Ahmed Khan

RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : In 1875, Muhammadan Anglo Oriental College was established by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, which later on developed as Aligarh Muslim University. Ahmed Khan was a social servant, journalist, social reformer etc and wrote a book known as "Asbab – e – Bagawat-e Hind" on the Great Indian revolt of 1857. On 9th September, 1920 the Muhammadan Anglo Oriental became the Aligarh Muslim University.

52. In which year was the William Hunter Commission formed to review the progress of education in India?

- (a) 1882 (b) 1910
 (c) 1801 (d) 1810

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 26.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): Hunter Commission of 1882 was presided by Sir William Hunter. This commission was appointed by Viceroy Lord Ripon (1880-1884) in 1882 AD with objective to look into the complaints of the non-implementation of the Wood's Despatch of 1854. There were 8 Indian members in this commission. Hunter commission was constituted on 3rd April 1882.

53. Who had advocated for the introduction of western education and English language in India?

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 (c) Dada Bhai Naoroji
 (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

RRB NTPC 30.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the Father of Modern India's Renaissance and a social reformer. He was the founder of Brahmo Samaj, Presidency University, Atmiya Sabha. Raja Ram Mohan Roy also advocated for the introduction of western education and English language in India.

54. Who had founded Deccan Education Society in Pune in 1884?

- (a) Vishnushastri Chiplunkar and Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Gopal Ganesh Agarkar
 (c) Mahadev Ballal Namjoshi and Bal Ganga Dhar Tilak
 (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak and B.B. Kelakar

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Deccan Education Society was established in 1884 by Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar. Deccan Education Society is an organization that runs 43 education establishment in Maharashtra, Pune founded by Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

55. **Adult Education Organization, Gyan Prasarak Mandali was formed by ____.**
 (a) Dadabhai Naoroji
 (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 (c) Lokmanya Tilak
 (d) Sarojini Nayadu

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 26.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): Gyan Prasarak Mandali, an organisation dedicated to the education of 'adult' was formed by Dadabhai Naoroji. This organization was dedicated to spreading education among the adult. He is also known as the Grand Old Man of India. Dadabhai Naoroji founded the Gyan Prasarak Mandali in the year 1848.

6. Newspaper and Magazines

56. **'A Nation in Making' a book written by ____.**
 (a) Vallabhbhai Patel
 (b) Surendranath Banerjee
 (c) M.G. Ranade
 (d) G.K. Gokhale

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) :

Famous Books	Writer
A Nation in Making	Surendranath Banerjee
Hind Swaraj	Mahatma Gandhi
India Divided	Rajendra Prasad
Unhappy India	Lala Lajpat Rai
Bharat Vibhajan	Vallabh Bhai Patel
Rise of the Maratha Power	M.G. Ranade

57. **The vernacular Press Act proposed by ____ was intended to prevent the vernacular press from expressing criticism of British Policies.**
 (a) Lord Mountbatten (b) Lord Lytton
 (c) Lord Chelmsford (d) Lord Irwin

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 16/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) : The Vernacular press act was proposed by Lord Lytton in 1878, with an aim to prevent the vernacular press from expressing criticism of British policies.

58. **Bengal Gazette, the first major newspaper in India, started in the year ____.**
 (a) 1780 (b) 1770
 (c) 1857 (d) 1775

RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 21.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Newspaper in India was first published on 29th January, 1780 by James Augustus Hicky under the British Raj and its name was "the Bengal Gazette" or 'Calcutta General Advertiser' or commonly known as the "Hicky's Gazette". It was founded in Calcutta, capital of British India at that time. It was the first newspaper printed in Asia and was published for 2 years between 1780 and 1782. It was closed due to its criticising nature.

59. **Who among the following nationalist leaders founded and edited the Marathi newspaper 'Kesari'?**

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 (b) Vinayak Damodar Savarkar
 (c) Vishnushastri Chiplunkar
 (d) Bhimrao Ambedkar

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 28.04.2016 (Shift-II)

RRB NTPC 21.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Marathi newspaper 'Kesari' was founded and edited on 4 January 1881 by Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, a prominent person of India. He also used to run his another news paper called Maratha in English language, while Vinayak Damodar Savarkar was the author of the book 'Indian War of Independence'.

60. **Which Bengali newspaper was founded and edited by Raja Ram Mohan Roy?**

- (a) Kesari (b) Sambad Kaumudi
 (c) Maratha (d) Yugantar

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Raja Ram Mohan Roy started the first Bengali language weekly newspaper and the first newspaper in an Indian language, called "Sambad Kaumudi" in 1821. The weekly newspaper advocated reading habits, the importance of discussion as well as the need for education for all. He also started another newspaper, in Persian, that was called the Mirat-ul-Akhbar. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was one of the founders of the Brahmo Sabha, the precursor of the Brahmo Samaj, which was a social-religious reform movement in the Indian subcontinent.

61. **Which of the following is considered as the first Vernacular newspaper of India?**

- (a) Samachar Darpan (b) Madras Courier
 (c) Amar Ujala (d) Bengal Gazette

RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Samachar Darpan was the first Vernacular newspaper of India which was published on May 31, 1818. Its editor was John Clark Marshmen. It was published in Bengali language.

The first Hindi language newspaper was Udayant Martand published by Jugal Kishore Shukla.

The editor of Madras Courier was Hugh Boyd and the publisher was Richard Johnson.

The Bengal Gazette newspaper was edited by James Augustus Hicky. It was the first newspaper printed in Asia.

62. **Which of the following revolutionary journals was not published abroad?**

- (a) Talvar Berlin
 (b) Yugantar
 (c) Free Hindustan (San Francisco)
 (d) Indian Sociologist (London)

RRB NTPC 27.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist