



**PINNACLE**

**2nd  
edition**

# **RAILWAY General Studies**

**7100+ TCS - MCQ**

All Latest TCS Questions asked in Railway Exams till Sept 2023

**Chapter- Wise Coverage**

**With detailed explanation**

**English Medium**

ALP Technician tier 1, tier 2, NTPC CBT 1, NTPC CBT 2, Group D,  
RPF SI, RPF Constable, RRB JE and other railway exams

each book has  
multipurpose  
unique ID

**PINNACLE** Publications

# INDEX

S. No.	Subject Name	Page no.	Number of Questions
1.	Static G.K.	01 - 99	1001
2.	History	100 - 165	630
3.	Polity	166 - 216	516
4.	Geography	217 - 290	764
5.	Economics	291 - 332	427
6.	Physics	333 - 436	951
7.	Chemistry	437 - 541	984
8.	Biology	542 - 627	815
9.	Environment	628 - 648	204
10.	Science and Technology	649 - 670	237
11.	Computer	671 - 685	220
12.	Current affairs	01 - 43 (QR)	400 (QR)
	TOTAL	<b>685 + 43 = 728</b>	<b>7149</b>

## STATIC G.K.

S. No.	Chapter Name	Page no.	Question no.	No. of question
1.	Dance	01 - 05	01 - 51	51
2.	Art Personality	05 - 07	52 - 70	19
3.	Art Awards	07 - 08	71 - 78	08
4.	Musical Instruments	08 - 10	79 - 102	24
5.	Festivals	10 - 19	103 - 193	91
6.	Fairs	19 - 20	194 - 200	07
7.	Songs	20 - 21	201 - 211	11
8.	Painting/ Dress/ Tribes	21 - 23	212 - 231	20
9.	Languages	23 - 24	232 - 247	16
10.	First in India/World	24 - 34	248 - 351	104
11.	Sports	34 - 40	352 - 420	69
12.	Books and authors	40 - 48	421 - 497	77
13.	Famous Personality	48 - 50	498 - 519	22
14.	Important Days	50 - 54	520 - 561	42
15.	States G.K.	54 - 58	562 - 610	49

16.	Organisation	58 - 71	611 - 738	128
17.	World G.K.	71 - 74	739 - 769	31
18.	Full form	74 - 76	770 - 788	19
19.	Religious Places	76 - 79	789 - 813	25
20.	Awards	79 - 82	814 - 843	30
21.	Important events	82 - 83	844 - 845	02
22.	Founder	83	846 - 851	06
23.	Entertainment	83	852 - 854	03
24.	Schemes	84 - 94	855 - 942	88
25.	Miscellaneous	94 - 99	943 - 1001	59

## HISTORY

### Ancient History

S. No.	Chapter Name	Page no.	Question no.	No. of question
1.	Prehistoric And Indus Valley	100 - 101	01 - 18	18
2.	Vedic Age	101 - 104	19 - 45	27
3.	Jainism	104 - 105	46 - 55	10
4.	Buddhism	105 - 107	56 - 80	25
5.	Mahajanapadas	107 - 108	81 - 84	04
6.	Mauryan Dynasty	108 - 110	85 - 101	17
7.	Gupta Dynasty	110 - 111	102 - 110	09
8.	Vardhana Dynasty	111	111 - 115	05
9.	Chola Dynasty	111	116 - 119	04
10.	Miscellaneous	112 - 116	120 - 170	51

### Medieval History

S. No.	Chapter Name	Page no.	Question no.	No. of question
1.	Foreign Invasions	117	171 - 174	04
2.	Delhi Sultanate	117	175 - 177	03
3.	Slave Dynasty	117 - 118	178 - 182	05
4.	Khilji Dynasty	118	183 - 186	04
5.	Tuglaq dynasty	118 - 119	187 - 189	03

6.	Lodi Dynasty	119	190	01
7.	Mughal period	119 - 120	191 - 201	11
8.	Babur	120	202 - 205	04
9.	Humayun and Sher Shah Suri	120	206 - 207	02
10.	Akbar	120 - 122	208 - 219	12
11.	Jahangir	122	220	01
12.	Shah Jahan	122	221 - 222	02
13.	Aurangzeb	122	223	01
14.	Sikh Guru	122 - 123	224 - 230	07
15.	Maratha Empire	123	231 - 233	03
16.	Vijaynagar Empire	123	234 - 237	04
17.	Wars and Treaties	123 - 125	238 - 248	11
18.	Miscellaneous	125 - 129	249 - 296	48

### **Modern History**

S. No.	Chapter Name	Page no.	Question no.	No. of question
1.	The Revolt of 1857	130	297 - 305	09
2.	Governor and Viceroys	130 - 133	306 - 328	23
3.	British acts and Policies	133 - 136	329 - 362	34
4.	Partition of Bengal and swadeshi movements	136 - 137	363 - 369	07
5.	Gandhian Era	137 - 143	370 - 422	53
6.	Expansion of British Rule	143 - 144	423 - 434	12
7.	The Revolutionaries	144 - 146	435 - 451	17
8.	Struggle for Independence	146 - 148	452 - 474	23
9.	Socio religious reforms	149 - 152	475 - 505	31
10.	Indian National Congress and its sessions	152 - 155	506 - 534	29
11.	Muslim league	155 - 156	535 - 542	08
12.	Miscellaneous	156 - 165	543 - 630	88

## POLITY

S. No.	Chapter Name	Page no.	Question no.	No. of question
1.	Constitution	166 - 167	01 - 18	18
2.	Sources of Indian Constitution	167 - 168	19 - 27	09
3.	Article, Schedule, Parts and list	168 - 176	28 - 118	91
4.	Amendments	176 - 179	119 - 146	28
5.	Fundamental Rights and Duties	179 - 182	147 - 174	28
6.	Committee Report	182 - 183	175 - 183	09
7.	Parliament	183 - 187	184 - 234	51
8.	President, Vice President and Prime Minister	187 - 193	235 - 288	54
9.	Government Bodies	193 - 199	289 - 350	62
10.	Polity of neighbouring countries	199	351 - 353	03
11.	Miscellaneous	200 - 216	354 - 516	163

## GEOGRAPHY

S. No.	Chapter Name	Page no.	Question no.	No. of question
1.	Solar system and its planets	217 - 219	01 - 33	33
2.	Longitudes and latitudes	219 - 221	34 - 46	13
3.	Continents and oceans	221 - 223	47 - 71	25
4.	Neighbouring countries of India	223 - 224	72 - 83	12
5.	Indian drainage system	224 - 235	84 - 196	113
6.	World drainage system	235 - 237	197 - 219	23
7.	Mineral and energy resources in India	237 - 241	220 - 266	47
8.	Agriculture	241 - 248	267 - 325	59
9.	Soils	248 - 249	326 - 338	13
10.	Vegetation	249 - 251	339 - 359	21
11.	Climate	251 - 254	360 - 389	30
12.	Industries	254 - 256	390 - 412	23
13.	Biosphere reserves	257 - 260	413 - 448	36
14.	Physiographic division of India	260 - 262	449 - 467	19
15.	Transportation	262 - 266	468 - 513	46

16.	Population	266 - 269	514 - 549	36
17.	Atmosphere	269 - 271	550 - 563	14
18.	Rocks	271 - 272	564 - 572	09
19.	Mountain	272 - 277	573 - 627	55
20.	Volcano and Earthquake	277 - 278	628 - 635	08
21.	World geography and Map	278 - 283	636 - 687	52
22.	Miscellaneous	283 - 290	688 - 764	77

## ECONOMICS

S. No.	Chapter Name	Page no.	Question no.	No. of question
1.	Basics of economy	291 - 293	01 - 24	24
2.	Concepts of demand and supply	293 - 294	25 - 34	10
3.	Costs, Production, Consumptions and market	294 - 298	35 - 79	45
4.	National income, Inflation, Budget, Taxation and GDP	298 - 304	80 - 132	53
5.	Money banking and financial institutions	304 - 312	133 - 224	92
6.	Navratna /Maharatna/PSUs	312 - 314	225 - 238	14
7.	International organisations	314 - 316	239 - 256	18
8.	Government schemes	316 - 319	257- 290	34
9.	Five-year plans	319 - 323	291 - 329	39
10.	Indian economy: Central problems and Planning	323 - 325	330 - 353	24
11.	Stock, Debentures and Foreign trade	325 - 327	354 - 370	17
12.	Fiscal Policy and Monetary Policy	327 - 328	371 - 381	11
13.	Miscellaneous	328 - 332	382 - 427	46

## PHYSICS

S. No.	Chapter Name	Page no.	Question no.	No. of question
1.	Light and Optics	333 - 367	01 - 299	299
2.	Heat and thermodynamics	367 - 368	300 - 308	09

3.	Fluid Mechanics	368 - 369	309 - 321	13
4.	Electric current and its effects	369 - 398	322 - 582	261
5.	Force and Pressure	398 - 405	583 - 647	65
6.	Sound	405 - 410	648 - 692	45
7.	Gravitation	410 - 412	693 - 713	21
8.	Work, Energy and Power	412 - 423	714 - 819	106
9.	Waves	423 - 425	820 - 836	17
10.	Radioactivity	425 - 426	837 - 844	08
11.	Discoveries	426 - 427	845 - 857	13
12.	Units and measurements	427 - 431	858 - 903	46
13.	Miscellaneous	431 - 436	904 - 951	48

## CHEMISTRY

S. No.	Chapter Name	Page no.	Question no.	No. of question
1.	Structure of Atom	437 - 441	01 - 40	40
2.	Metals , Non-metals and alloys	441 - 447	41 - 105	65
3.	Acid , Bases and Salt	447 - 458	106 - 207	102
4.	Carbon and its Compound	458 - 464	208 - 261	54
5.	Metallurgy	464	262 - 267	06
6.	Organic chemistry	465 - 471	268 - 332	65
7.	Periodic table	471 - 489	333 - 495	163
8.	Chemical Reaction	489 - 512	496 - 706	211
9.	Ideal Gas Law	512 - 513	707 - 715	09
10.	Chemical properties	513 - 516	716 - 745	30
11.	Solutions	516 - 520	746 - 782	37
12.	Chemistry in Everyday life	520 - 526	783 - 837	55
13.	Discoveries	526 - 527	838 - 848	11
14.	Common name	527 - 529	849 - 868	20
15.	Miscellaneous	529 - 541	869 - 984	116

## BIOLOGY

S. No.	Chapter Name	Page no.	Question no.	No. of question
1.	Scientific name	542	01 - 07	07
2.	Nutrition in Animal	542 - 545	08 - 34	27
3.	Nutrition in plant	545 - 550	35 - 88	54
4.	Deficiency and Diseases	550 - 556	89 - 143	55
5.	Reproduction in animals	556 - 564	144 - 214	71
6.	Reproduction in Plant	564 - 569	215 - 262	48
7.	Cell : Basic unit of life	569 - 577	263 - 330	68
8.	Sensory Organs	577 - 579	331 - 348	18
9.	Circulatory System	579 - 584	349 - 398	50
10.	Excretory System	584 - 588	399 - 437	39
11.	Endocrine/Exocrine system	588 - 589	438 - 446	09
12.	Respiratory system	589 - 593	447 - 484	38
13.	Digestive system	593 - 598	485 - 526	42
14.	Nervous system	598 - 600	527 - 544	18
15.	Skeleton system	600 - 603	545 - 577	33
16.	Plant kingdom	603 - 609	578 - 633	56
17.	Animal Kingdom	609 - 611	634 - 657	24
18.	Micro organism	611 - 613	658 - 672	15
19.	Enzymes and Hormones	613 - 615	673 - 692	20
20.	Discoveries and Vaccines	615 - 616	693 - 705	13
21.	Scientific Study	616 - 618	706 - 719	14
22.	Miscellaneous	618 - 627	720 - 815	96

## ENVIRONMENT

S. No.	Chapter Name	Page no.	Question no.	No. of question
1.	Ecosystem & Ecology	628 - 630	01 - 21	21
2.	Environmental Resources	630 - 631	22 - 37	16
3.	Environmental Conservation	631 - 636	38 - 84	47
4.	Environmental Wastes	636 - 639	85 - 116	32



5.	Ozone	639 - 641	117 - 130	14
6.	Global Warming	641 - 642	131 - 145	15
7.	Pollution	642 - 644	146 - 162	17
8.	Miscellaneous	644 - 648	163 - 204	42

## SCIENCE And TECHNOLOGY

S. No.	Chapter Name	Page no.	Question no.	No. of question
1.	Missiles	649 - 650	01 - 19	19
2.	Satellites	650 - 655	20 - 76	57
3.	Mission	656 - 658	77 - 110	34
4.	Nuclear Power	658 - 661	111 - 145	35
5.	Research Center	661 - 663	146 - 161	16
6.	Organisations	663 - 666	162 - 192	31
7.	Famous Scientists	666 - 667	193 - 202	10
8.	Full Forms	667 - 668	203 - 210	08
9.	Miscellaneous	668 - 670	211 - 237	27

## COMPUTER

S. No.	Chapter Name	Page no.	Question no.	No. of question
1.	Input / Output Devices	671	01 - 11	11
2.	Generations of Computers	671	12 - 15	04
3.	Extensions	671 - 672	16 - 21	06
4.	Central Processing Units (CPU)	672	22 - 31	10
5.	Memory	673 - 674	32 - 46	15
6.	Units of Memory	674	47 - 52	06
7.	Operating System	674 - 675	53 - 63	11
8.	Hardware / Software	675 - 676	64 - 78	15
9.	MS Word & its features	676	79 - 81	03
10.	MS Excel and its features	676	82 - 91	10
11.	MS Powerpoint and its features	677	92 - 93	02
12.	Microsoft Commands	677	94 - 105	12

13.	Computer Networks	677 - 678	106 - 111	06
14.	Internet	678 - 679	112 - 123	12
15.	Web Browsers / Websites / Search Engines	679	124 - 130	07
16.	Electronic Mail (E - mail)	679	131 - 134	04
17.	Computer Threats	679 - 680	135 - 138	04
18.	Computer Security	680	139 - 141	03
19.	Programming Languages	680	142 - 149	08
20.	Database	681	150 - 155	06
21.	Computer Abbreviations	681 - 683	156 - 183	28
22.	Inventions and Discoveries	683 - 684	184 - 207	24
23.	Number System	684 - 685	208 - 212	05
24.	Miscellaneous	685	213 - 220	08

## CURRENT AFFAIRS

[ QR Code ]

S. No.	Chapter Name	Page no.	Question no.	No. of question
1.	Sports	01 - 10	01 - 100	100
2.	Special Days	10 - 11	101 - 104	04
3.	Awards	11 - 15	105 - 138	34
4.	Persons	15 - 18	139 - 165	27
5.	States	18 - 21	166 - 201	36
6.	Schemes and projects	21 - 29	202 - 267	66
7.	Economics	29 - 34	268 - 317	50
8.	Polity	34 - 36	318 - 332	15
9.	Miscellaneous	36 - 43	333 - 400	68

## Static GK

### Dance

**Q.1.** Mayurbhanj Chhau dance is native to which state ?

RRC Group D 19/09/2022 (Afternoon)

- (a) Odisha (b) Bihar  
(c) Manipur (d) Jharkhand

**Sol.1.(a) Odisha.** Chhau is the major semi-classical dance with martial and folk traditions of Eastern India (Orissa, West Bengal and Jharkhand). Three distinct forms are Saraikela Chhau (Jharkhand), Mayurbhanj Chhau (Orissa), Purulia Chhau (West Bengal).

**Q.2.** In which of the following states of India is Padayani a ritual dance art form performed at Bhadrakali temple?

RRB NTPC CBT - II (09/05/2022) Shift 1

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

**Sol.2.(c) Kerala. Dances of Kerala** - Kathakali, Mohiniyattam, Theyyam, Ottamthullal, Kutiyattam, Nangiar Koothu, Kalaripayattu, Velakali, Sanghakali, Thiruvathirakali, Kakkari Natakam, Marakkalattom, Poorakkali, Bhadrakali Thullal, Arjuna Nritham, Mudi yettu, Dapu Kali, Kolkali, Mudi yattam, Sarpam Thullal, Ayyappan Vilakku, Panna, Kaduva Kali. **Maharashtra** - Lavani, Dhangarigaja, Lezim, Koli, Gondhal and Tamasha. **Tamil Nadu** - Bamber, Bharatanatyam, Bommallattam or puppet show, Chakkai Attam, Devaraattam, Kamandi or Kaman Pandigai, Kai Silambu Attam, Kazhi Attam or Kolattam.

**Q.3.** Which ceremonial folk dance of Puducherry is related to the Hindu epic Ramayana, performed at the Villianur temple in Puducherry?

RRB NTPC CBT - II (09/05/2022) Shift 1

- (a) Garadi (b) Hulivesha  
(c) Dalkhai (d) Tippani

**Sol.3.(a) Garadi. Dalkhai** is a popular folk dance of the Adivasis of Odisha. It is commonly performed at festivals like Dussehra, Bhajijuntia, Phagun Puni, Nuakhai, etc. **Tippani** is a form of folk dance originated from the Chorwad and veraval region of Saurashtra in Gujarat.

**Q.4.** With which of the following states /union territories is the Siddi Dhamal Dance associated?

RRB NTPC CBT - II (09/05/2022) Shift 2

- (a) Andman and Nicobar Island  
(b) Gujarat

- (c) Ladakh  
(d) Nagaland

**Sol.4.(b) Gujarat.** Other dances of Gujarat - Garba, Dandiya, Bhavai, Tippani, Hudo, Padhar. Ladakh - Kathok Chenmo, Spao Dance, Mentok Stanmo, Jabro, Shondol Dance. Nicobari dance is the traditional dance of Andman and Nicobar Island.

**Q.5.** 'Alkap' is a rural dance-drama performance prevalent in the parts of Jharkhand and \_\_\_\_\_.

RRB NTPC CBT - II (10/05/2022) Shift 1

- (a) Gujrat (b) Chhattisgarh  
(c) Rajasthan (d) West Bengal

**Sol.5.(d) West Bengal.** Jharkhand Folk Dances - Chau, Paika, Khadia, Kadsa, Santhali, Mundari. West Bengal - Gambhira, Kirtan dance, Kushan, Alkap Dance, Chhau. Rajasthan - Ghoomar, Kathputli (Puppet), and Kalbelia (Sapera or Snake Charmer) dance. Chhattisgarh - Saila, Karma, Sua Nacha, Pandavani, Panthi Dance, Raut Nacha, Jhirliti, Gendi, Rahas.

**Q.6.** 'Huli Vesha' is a popular folk dance in the coastal region of \_\_\_\_\_

RRB NTPC CBT - II (12/06/2022) Shift 1

- (a) Kerala (b) Odisha  
(c) Gujarat (d) Karnataka

**Sol.6.(d) Karnataka.** Huli Vesha or Tiger faced dance - It is performed (by dressing up in tiger costume - tiger face masks or painting) to pay tribute to Goddess Durga, by local youth during the Navratri Festival (often falls in the month of October). Folk dances of Karnataka - Dollu Kunitha, Kamsale, Bolak-aat (Bolak Dance), Bhootha Aradhane, Nagamandala Dance, Veeragase, Yakshagana.

**Q.7.** Which of the following is a popular harvest dance in the Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh?

RRB NTPC CBT - II (12/06/2022) Shift 2

- (a) Maruni (b) Charba  
(c) Jawara (d) Dhalo

**Sol.7.(c) Jawara** - It is performed by men and women together. Maruni dance (Sikkim); Charba dance (Himachal Pradesh); Dhalo dance (Goa).

**Q.8.** Rai is primarily a Folk dance of which of the following states?

RRB NTPC CBT - II (13/06/2022) Shift 1

- (a) Manipur (b) Madhya pradesh  
(c) Karnataka (d) Andhra pradesh

**Sol.8.(b) Madhya pradesh.** Rai

(performed by Bediyas tribe) - Folk dance of Bendelkhand, Performed by men (in female disguise to the accompaniment of the dholak and nagara) and women (wearing saris) during the Shravan (July -August) month of the Hindu calendar. Other folk dances of Madhya Pradesh: Jawara, Gaur, Badhai, Karma, Bhagoria, Saila, Bhilmati, Matki, Aada, Khada Nach, Phulpati, Grida Dance, Selalarki, Selabhadoni, and Maanch.

**Q.9.** Which of the following is a popular dance and music combination of Andhra Pradesh that is similar to the stick dance?

RRB NTPC CBT - II (13/06/2022) Shift 2

- (a) Neuleu (b) Kolannalu  
(c) Villu Pattu (d) Dandiya

**Sol.9.(b) Kolannalu.** Kolannalu (Kolattam) - It is a rural art usually performed during village festivals. Villu Pattu - It is an ancient form of a musical story-telling method performed in Southern India. Dandiya- It is the folk dance of Gujarat. It is performed during the time of the Navaratri festival.

**Q.10.** Which of the following Indian States is famous for Paika Dance?

RRB NTPC CBT - II (13/06/2022) Shift 2

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

**Sol.10.(c) Odisha. Paika Dance** - It is associated with Munda culture (Munda tribe) and is performed on the occasion of a marriage. Dances of Munda Tribe - Jadur, Orjadur, Nirjadur, Japi, Gena, Chitid, Karam, Khemta, Jarga, etc. Dances : Odisha - Chhau Dance, Odissi Dance, Chaiti Ghoda Dance. Manipur - Raas Leela, Shim Lam Dance, Thang ta Dance.

**Q.11.** Rengma is primarily a folk dance of \_\_\_\_\_.

RRB NTPC CBT - II (15/06/2022) Shift 1

- (a) Bihar (b) West Bengal  
(c) Nagaland (d) Rajasthan

**Sol.11.(c) Nagaland. Rengma folk dance** - It is performed by the Rengma tribe, especially during the Ngada festival, which is celebrated after harvesting the crop or at the end of November or in the beginning of December. It is a "Thanks giving" festival of the Rengma tribes. Other folk dances of Nagaland: Aaluyattu, Agurshikukula, Butterfly dance, Changai dance, Khamba lim, Kuki dance, Leshalaptu, Mayur dance, Monyoasho, Sadal Kekai.

**Q.12.** The Sattriya dance form was introduced in the \_\_\_\_ by the great Vaishnava saint reformer of Assam, Mahapurusha Sankaradeva.

RRB NTPC CBT - II (15/06/2022) Shift 1

- (a) 19<sup>th</sup> century A.D (b) 11<sup>th</sup> century A.D  
(c) 15<sup>th</sup> century A.D (d) 17<sup>th</sup> century A.D

**Sol.12.(c) 15th century A.D. Sattriya** is an Indian classical dance form of Assam and had attained this status by the Sangeet Natak Akademi in the year 2000. It is usually based primarily on the stories of Krishna-Radha relations. The male costume comprising the dhoti and chadar and the paguri (turban) and the female costume comprising the ghuri, chadar and kanchi (waist cloth). Mahapurusha Sankaradeva is widely credited with building on past cultural relics and devising new forms of music (Borgeet), theatrical performance (Ankia Naat, Bhaona), dance (Sattriya), literary language (Brajavali).

**Q.13.** \_\_\_\_\_ is an exclusive martial dance form of Manipur that includes a unique display of skill, creativity and agility in which the performers enact a mock fight sequence.

RRB NTPC CBT - II (15/06/2022) Shift 2

- (a) Singhi Chamm (b) Chakyar Koothu  
(c) Rangama (d) Thang Ta

**Sol.13.(d) Thang Ta** - An ancient Manipuri Martial Art developed from the war environment of Manipur and created by the Meitei. Thang Ta was also known as Huyen Lallong which means 'The art of sword and the spear'. Singhi Chamm (Snow Lion) - A dance form of Sikkim; Chakyar Koothu - A traditional dance form of Kerala that is performed in the temples, the performer narrates episodes from Hindu epics like Ramayana and Mahabharata; The Rangma dance is a representation of battle culture in Nagaland.

**Q.14.** Kolkali is a Folk art performed in \_\_\_\_\_.

RRB NTPC CBT - II (15/06/2022) Shift 3

- (a) Western part of Uttar Pradesh  
(b) Southern part of Gujarat  
(c) Eastern part of Uttar Pradesh  
(d) North Malabar region of Kerala

**Sol.14.(d) North Malabar region of Kerala.** With a history of about 200 years, Kolkali is a folk art form performed in the North Malabar region of Kerala. It is said to have drawn elements from Kalaripayattu, a martial art practiced in Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Kolkali is

widespread among the Dravidians. In Tamil Nadu, this art form is referred to as Kolattam and in Andhra Pradesh, as Kolamu.

**Q.15.** Which popular folk dance of Himachal Pradesh has a Yagya performed by the dancers at the end of the dance performance as a homage to the Gods and Goddesses?

RRB NTPC CBT - II (16/06/2022) Shift 2

- (a) Jawara (b) Bihu  
(c) Kalbelia (d) Nati

**Sol.15.(d) Nati** - It is performed by a group of people with accompanying musicians. The dance group comprises both men and women. **Kalbelia** dance (known by the names of 'Sapera Dance' or 'Snake Charmer Dance') is a folk dance of Rajasthan.

**Q.16.** The Khajuraho dance festival was instituted by the Government of India in collaboration with the Madhya Pradesh Kala Parishad in the year\_\_\_\_\_.

RRB NTPC CBT - II (16/06/2022) Shift 2

- (a) 2015 (b) 2005 (c) 1975 (d) 1995

**Sol.16.(c) 1975.** The **Khajuraho Dance Festival** is a one-week festival of classical dances held annually (on the arrival of spring season) beside the Khajuraho temples in Madhya Pradesh. It is the celebration of the traditional dance forms against the backdrop of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

**Q.17.** Which of the following is NOT a classical dance form of South India?

RRB NTPC CBT - II (16/06/2022) Shift 3

- (a) Sattriya (b) Mohiniyattam  
(c) Kathakali (d) Bharatanatyam

**Sol.17.(a) Sattriya. Classical dance forms of India** - Bharatanatyam (Tamil Nadu), Kathakali (Kerala), Mohiniattam (Kerala), Kuchipudi (Andhra Pradesh), Manipuri Dance (Manipur), Kathak (Uttar Pradesh), Odissi (Odisha), Sattriya Dance (Assam). Chhau dance is the 9th form of classical dance in India according to the Ministry of Culture.

**Q.18.** Changsang dance is performed by the Chang tribe from \_\_\_\_\_ during Naknyulum festivals.

RRB NTPC CBT - II (17/06/2022) Shift 1

- (a) Chhattisgarh (b) Jharkhand  
(c) Odisha (d) Nagaland

**Sol.18.(d) Nagaland. Changsang dance** - A traditional folk dance performed in praise of the birth-place of mankind and the earth. Colorful outfits accompanied

by matching songs are performed during the Naknyulum festival in the month of July. Naknyulum is a religious ceremony that applauds the victory of good over evil. **Chang Tribe** - A Naga ethnic group inhabiting the Northeast Indian state of Nagaland.

**Q.19.** Rechungma, Gha To Kito and Chi Rmu are the dance forms of \_\_\_\_\_.

RRB NTPC CBT - II (17/06/2022) Shift 2

- (a) Sikkim  
(b) Manipur  
(c) Andaman and Nicobar Islands  
(d) Goa

**Sol.19.(a) Sikkim.** Popular dance forms of Sikkim - Rechungma (Dedicated to happy occasions such as marriage and childbirth), Gha To Kito (Depicting the riches of Sikkim such as Mount Kanchenjunga, religious places, hills, lakes, caves and minerals), Chi Rimu (a celebration of the uniqueness of Sikkim). Other dance forms of Sikkim - Lu Khangthamo, Gnungmala Gnunghey, Be Yu Mista, Enchey Chaam, Gouthor Chaam, Kagyed Dance, Rumtek Chaam.

**Q.20.** Jat-Jatin is one of the most popular folk dance forms of which among the following states?

RRB NTPC CBT - II (17/06/2022) Shift 3

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Assam  
(c) Bihar (d) Chhattisgarh

**Sol.20.(c) Bihar.** This folk dance is mainly performed in Mithila of North Bihar. It is performed by a pair of men and women. The basic theme of the dance states that the lovers are a remembrance of the epic love story of Jat and Jatin. List of Folk Dances in India - Bihar (Bakho-Bakhain, Panwariya), Assam (Natpuja, Maharas, Bagurumba, Kaligopal).

**Q.21.** Name the Indian classical dance form which is believed to be revealed by Lord Brahma to Bharata, a famous sage, who then codified this sacred dance in a Sanskrit text called 'Natya Shastra'.

RRB NTPC CBT - I (19/01/2021) Evening

- (a) Kathak (b) Odissi  
(c) Bharatanatyam (d) Kathakali

**Sol.21.(c) Bharatanatyam** (Tamil Nadu). It is the oldest of the classical dances originated from Tamil Nadu. It is formerly known as 'Sadariya'. Kathak (Uttar Pradesh) revolves around the concept of storytelling. Odissi dance (Odisha) pays great importance to Lord Jagannath who is considered to be the god of the universe and is worshiped by the people

of Orissa. Kathakali (Kerala) is a 'story play' genre of art.

**Q.22.** Hurkiya Baul is a folk dance form associated with which Indian state?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (21/01/2021) Evening

- (a) Uttarakhand (b) Goa  
(c) Haryana (d) Maharashtra

**Sol.22.(a) Uttarakhand.** Hurkiya Baul Dance is performed during the agricultural season. Other Folk dances of Uttarakhand:- Pandav Nritya, Bhotia Dance, Choliya Dance, Jhora Dance, Barada Nati Dance, Ramola Dance, etc. Goa :- Talgadi, Goff, Tonya Mel, Mando, Kunbi dance, Suvari, Dasarawadan, Virabhadra, Gauda jagar, Ranmale, etc. Haryana:- Phag Dance, Saang Dance, Chhathi Dance, Khorla Dance, Dhamal Dance, etc.

**Q.23.** Bardo Chham is folk dance of:

RRB NTPC CBT - I (22/01/2021) Evening

- (a) Uttarakhand (b) Sikkim  
(c) Arunachal Pradesh (d) West Bengal

**Sol.23.(c) Arunachal Pradesh.** Chham literally translates to "Dance" in the "Monpa" language. Bardo Chham is based on the stories of the triumph of good over evil. Other folk dances of Arunachal Pradesh: Aji Lhamu, Buiya Dance, Pasi Kongki, Chalo dance, Wancho dance.

**Q.24.** Which of the following dance forms is correctly matched with the state to which it is associated?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (29/01/2021) Morning

- (a) Lavani- Kerala  
(b) Ghoomar- Gujarat  
(c) Dandiya- Uttar Pradesh  
(d) Gaur Maria - Chhattisgarh

**Sol.24.(d) Gaur Maria - Chhattisgarh.**

This dance is from the plateau of Bastar in Chhattisgarh. It is performed on auspicious occasions like births and weddings.

**Q.25.** Dhalo is a Popular ritual folk dance of \_\_\_\_\_.

RRB NTPC CBT - I (31/01/2021) Morning

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Chhattisgarh  
(c) Goa (d) Manipur

**Sol.25.(c) Goa.** The dance is performed by women and serves as a prayer of protection for their households. Folk Dances: Goa (Fugdi, Kunbi, Dhangar, Mandi, Jhagor, Khol, Shigmo), Arunachal Pradesh (Chham, Mukhauta Nritya, Buiya, Ponung).

**Q.26.** In which of the following states is

the Gambhira, a popular dance, performed using various wooden masks?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (31/01/2021) Evening

- (a) West Bengal (b) Rajasthan  
(c) Telangana (d) Gujarat

**Sol.26.(a) West Bengal.** Gambhira dance is performed in temples during the festival of Chaitra Sankranti. Traditionally the dance form tells stories of love of Lord Shiva and Parvati. Dances of Other states: Telangana (Gussadi, Dhimsa, Lambadi).

**Q.27.** Which of the following is a folk dance of Maharashtra?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (31/01/2021) Evening

- (a) Bihu (b) Lavani (c) Baul (d) Mando

**Sol.27.(b) Lavani.** It is performed by women, wear nine-yard long sarees called Nauvari and perform on the beats of Dholki. Bihu (Assam) - It is a set of three important Assamese festivals - Rongali or Bohag Bihu (April), Kongali or Kati Bihu (October), and Bhogali or Magh Bihu (January). Baul - Folk dance of West Bengal. Mando - Folk dance of Goa.

**Q.28.** Which of the following is the traditional theatre of Kerala where 8 plays are performed on 8 days?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (03/02/2021) Morning

- (a) Therukoothu (b) Yakshagana  
(c) Krishnanattam (d) Maach

**Sol.28.(c) Krishnanattam.** It is a modified form of Ashtapadi Attam. It was evolved by the then Zamorin named Manavedan. **Other Folk Dances:** Tamilnadu-Therukoothu, Bharatanatyam, Kumi, Kolattam, Kavadi. Madhya Pradesh - Maanch, Jawara, Matki, Aada, Khada Nach, Phulpati, Grida Dance, Selalarki, Selabhadoni.

**Q.29.** \_\_\_\_\_ was the only Indian dance form present in Michael Jackson's 1991 music video for the hit single 'Black or White'.

RRB NTPC CBT - I (04/02/2021) Evening

- (a) Kathakali (b) Kathak  
(c) Bharatanatyam (d) Odissi

**Sol.29.(d) Odissi.** Yamuna Sangarasivam got a chance to dance with Michael Jackson in his iconic music video 'Black or White'.

**Q.30.** The Sikkimese are known for their amazing mask dance. What is this dance form called a Sikkim?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (04/02/2021) Evening

- (a) Purulia Chhau (b) Chaam  
(c) Mukha Bhaona (d) Padayani

**Sol.30.(b) Chaam.** The Lama dance (Chham) is a masked dance performed by Buddhist lamas (monks) during special occasions like the Pang Lhabsol festival. Purulia Chhau (West Bengal) - Associated with Lord Shiva. Mukha Bhaona (Mask Drama) - A form of drama performed in Majuli island of Assam.

**Q.31.** Wanawan is folk music from \_\_\_\_\_ which is sung during wedding ceremonies.

RRB NTPC CBT - I (16/02/2021) Morning

- (a) Haryana (b) Maharashtra  
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Kashmir

**Sol.31.(d) Kashmir.** Other Kashmir Folk dances:- Rouf, Bhand Pather, Gokhree, Dogre, Budh, Hafiza Dance. States and related Folk dances :- Haryana - Saang Dance, Chhati Dance, Khorla Dance, Dhamal Dance, Loor Dance, etc.

**Q.32.** Which one of the following classical dances in its present form is influenced by Mughal tradition?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (16/02/2021) Evening

- (a) Kathak (b) Mohiniyattam  
(c) Bharatnatyam (d) Kathakali

**Sol.32.(a) Kathak** - Kathak in the Bhakti movement era revolved around the theme which portrayed the immortal love between Radha, Krishna, and the milkmaids (Gopis). It is the only Indian classical dance form to carry Persian elements.

**Q.33.** Dumhal, dance form belongs to which Indian state/union territory?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (23/02/2021) Morning

- (a) Punjab (b) Jammu & Kashmir  
(c) Haryana (d) Chandigarh

**Sol.33.(b) Jammu & Kashmir.** Only men from the Wattal tribe can perform the Dumhal dance. Other dances of Jammu and Kashmir - Rouf, Bhand Pather, Hafiza Dance, Bhand Jashan, Bacha Nagma, Wuegi-Nachun, Hikar, Mandjas.

**Q.34.** The dance form 'Chharhi' has originated from the state of :

RRB NTPC CBT - I (03/03/2021) Morning

- (a) Bihar (b) West Bengal  
(c) Himachal Pradesh (d) Mizoram

**Sol.34.(c) Himachal Pradesh. Folk Dance in India:** Himachal Pradesh - Jhora, Jhali, Chharhi, Dhaman, Chhapeli, Mahasu, Nati, Dangi. Bihar - Jata-Jatin, Bakho-Bakhain, Panwariya. Mizoram - Cheraw Dance, Khuallam, Chailam, Sawlakin, Chawnglaizawn, Zangtalam.

**Q.35.** In which of the following states is the Mathuri folk dance practised?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (03/03/2021) Evening

- (a) Goa (b) Telangana  
(c) Mizoram (d) Jharkhand

**Sol.35.(b) Telangana** (Adilabad district). The Mathuri tribe (Koppu Lambadi) dances on the occasion of Krishna Ashtami in Sravana Masam. Other Folk Dances - Gussadi dance, Dhimsa dance, Lambadi dance, Perini Sivatandavam, and Dappu dance. Tribes of Telangana - Gond, Koya, Lambada, Banjara, Chenchu, Kolam, Thoti.

**Q.36.** Which folk dance of the following is not associated with the state of Assam?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (07/03/2021) Evening

- (a) Nat Puja (b) Bihu  
(c) Kathi (d) Chongli

**Sol.36.(c) Kathi** - A popular folk dance of the Nimar region of Madhya Pradesh. Artists of Balai Samaj perform this dance. For the dance, 'Kathi' is decorated with bamboo, and clothes are adorned with peacock feathers. The group members are called Baga. The main dancer is called Bada (Big) Bhagat and the supporting dancers are called Chhota Bhagat. Folk Dances of Assam - Bagurumba, Deodhani, Ali-Ai-Ligang, Bihu, Bhortal, Khel Gopal, KaliGopal. Sattriya is a Classical dance of Assam.

**Q.37.** Chholiya dance form is associated with \_\_\_\_\_ state.

RRB NTPC CBT - I (08/03/2021) Morning

- (a) Haryana (b) Uttarakhand  
(c) Bihar (d) Rajasthan

**Sol.37.(b) Uttarakhand.** Chholiya dance is performed by the Rajput community in the Kumaon region. Other Folk Dances Of Uttarakhand: Mukhota Dance, Jhora Dance, Bhotia Dance, Pandav Nritya Jhumelo, Pandava Leela, Langvir Dance, Chanchari, Chhapeli, Tandi, Chaunfula. Dances of some states: Haryana - Phag Dance, Saang Dance. Bihar - Bidesia, Paika dance. Rajasthan - kalbeliya dance.

**Q.38.** Spao Dance belongs from the \_\_\_\_\_ region of India.

RRB NTPC CBT - I (08/03/2021) Evening

- (a) Kutch (b) Ladakh  
(c) Saurashtra (d) Bundelkhand

**Sol.38.(b) Ladakh.** Spao means warrior in Ladakhi language. It is often considered as 'the Mahabharata epic of Central Asia', the legends of King Kesar and his divine horse can be found in

many countries and cultures. Shondol dance is also a famous dance of Ladakh.

**Q.39.** Cheraw, popularly known as bamboo dance, is a traditional cultural dance of which state?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (12/03/2021) Evening

- (a) Uttarakhand (b) Mizoram  
(c) Manipur (d) Jharkhand

**Sol.39.(b) Mizoram.** A traditional cultural dance, in which mostly six to eight people hold pairs of bamboo sticks on bamboos placed horizontally on the ground. Folk Dances in India: Mizoram - Khuallam, Chailam, Sawlakin, Chawnglaizawn, Zangtalam. Uttarakhand - Garhwali, Kumaoni, Kajari, Jhora.

**Q.40.** Which South Indian classical dance form literally means 'Story-Play'?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (27/03/2021) Morning

- (a) Kathakali (b) Mohiniyattam  
(c) Bharatanatyam (d) Kathak

**Sol.40.(a) Kathakali** - It is a major dance form that hails from the state of Kerala. Mohiniyattam (Kerala) literally interpreted as the dance of 'Mohini', the celestial enchantress of the Hindu mythology. Bharatanatyam (Tamil Nadu) dance is known as ekaharya, where one dancer takes on many roles in a single performance. Kathak, one of the most elegant dance forms of India, revolves around the concept of storytelling.

**Q.41.** The Indian dance form 'Manipuri' mostly portrays themes based on:

RRB NTPC CBT - I (27/03/2021) Evening

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

**Sol.41.(a) Krishna-Gopis. Manipuri:** The dance form is based on Hindu Vaishnavism themes, and exquisite performances of love-inspired dance drama of Radha-Krishna called Raas Leela. The vital elements of this dance are the characteristic symbols (Kartal or Manjira) and double-headed drum (Pung or Manipuri Mridang) of sankirtan into the visual performance.

**Q.42.** Below are four pairs, each representing a state and a folk dance. Which pairing of state and folk dance is incorrect?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (01/04/2021) Morning

- (a) Assam - Bihu  
(b) Gujarat - Garba  
(c) Uttarakhand - Tapali  
(d) Chhattisgarh - Dagma

**Sol.42.(c) Uttarakhand - Tapali.** Tapali is

the folk dance of Chhattisgarh. Folk Dance: Assam - Bagurumba, Jhumura Hobjanai, Naga dance, Natpuja, Tabal Chongli. Uttarakhand - Chappeli, Garhwali, Kajari, Kumayuni, Jhora, Raslila.

**Q.43.** Raut Nacha is a famous tribal dance of:

RRB NTPC CBT - I (03/04/2021) Evening

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Jharkhand  
(c) Odisha (d) Chhattisgarh

**Sol.43.(d) Chhattisgarh.** Raut Nacha is a dance of the Yadav community. It is performed at night to celebrate Lord Krishna's victory over the evil King Kansa. They perform the dance at the time of 'Dev Uthni ekadashi'. Other tribal dances: Santhali - Santhali tribe (West Bengal), Bamboo - Cheraw tribe (Mizoram), Kaadar Nritham - Kaadar tribe (Kerala).

**Q.44.** Parichakali is a popular folk dance of \_\_\_\_\_

RRB NTPC CBT - I (07/04/2021) Evening

- (a) Karnataka (b) Andhra Pradesh  
(c) Lakshadweep (d) Tamil Nadu

**Sol.44.(c) Lakshadweep.** Parichakali is a form of martial art, the swords and shields are used as props. Other Dance of Lakshadweep - Lava Dance, Kolkali Dance. Famous folk dances of India: Yakshagana (Karnataka), Vilasini Natyam (Andhra Pradesh), Kolattam (Tamil Nadu), Raslila (Uttar Pradesh).

**Q.45.** With which season is the Kajri folk dance related to?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (08/04/2021) Morning

- (a) Monsoon (b) Autumn  
(c) Spring (d) Winter

**Sol.45.(a) Monsoon.** Kajri (Uttar Pradesh):- A form of folk song and dance associated with the rainy season in North India. Jhumur dance (during the autumn season) - It is a traditional dance of tea tribe communities of Assam. Rouf dance - It is associated with Jammu and Kashmir, carried out by women to welcome the spring season.

**Q.46.** Maruni Dance is associated with \_\_\_\_\_ state of India.

RRB NTPC CBT - I (08/04/2021) Morning

- (a) Sikkim (b) Uttarakhand  
(c) Arunachal Pradesh (d) Tripura

**Sol.46.(a) Sikkim.** Maruni is a Nepalese folk dance of the Magar community. Alongside Nepal, it is popular in Nepalese diasporic communities of India (Darjeeling, Assam, Sikkim), Bhutan and

Myanmar. It is performed during the festival of Tihar.

- Q.47.** Which of the following best describes the dance form 'Gotipua'?  
RRB NTPC CBT - I (08/04/2021) Evening
- (a) Dance by young boys in Odisha  
(b) Girls dancing Bharatnatyam in a temple  
(c) Masked dance of Chhattisgarh  
(d) Story of Krishna told in Pat-Chitras

**Sol.47.(a) Gotipua** (Odissi classical dance) - It has been performed by Boys dancers, who dress as girls to praise Jagannath and Krishna. Other dances of Odisha - Sambalpuri, Chhau, Gotipua, Odissi, Ghumura, Chaiti Ghoda, Bagha Nacha, Paika Nrutya, Danda Nata.

- Q.48.** 'Dollu Kunitha' is a form of folk dance from the state of :  
RRB NTPC CBT - I (26/07/2021) Morning
- (a) Assam (b) Karnataka  
(c) Chhattisgarh (d) West Bengal

**Sol.48.(b) Karnataka. Dollu Kunitha** - It is a popular folk dance associated with the worship of Sri Beeralingeswara who is considered as a form of Lord Shiva.

- Q.49.** In which dance form do performers wear a cylindrical skirt named 'Potloi'?  
RRB JE 31/05/2019 (Evening)
- (a) Kathak (b) Bharatanatyam  
(c) Kuchipudi (d) Manipuri

**Sol.49.(d) Manipuri (Jogai)** classical dance - Its theme is based on Rasleela (Radha Krishna love story). Costumes: Male - Dhoti and Crown decorated with peacock feather, Female - Potloi or kumil. The Ghunghru which is the main feature of Indian classical dancers' costume is missing in the Manipuri dance. Costume in other classical dance: Bharatanatyam - Charismatic makeup, attractive costume (bright coloured sari) and shining ornaments. Kuchipudi - Sari (female) and Dhoti (male). Kathak - Saree with choli (female) and churidar kurta (male).

- Q.50.** Triangle mudra is associated with which dance form?  
RPF Constable 20/01/2019 (Morning)
- (a) Kuchipudi (b) Mohiniyattam  
(c) Odyssey (d) Kathak

**Sol.50.(c) Odyssey** (Odisha): Divided in two forms Nrita (focuses on perfection of hand movements and gestures) and Nritya (solo expressive dance that stresses on the aspects of expressions), Tandava dance of Lord Shiva, standing postures, basic steps, bhava, rasa,

methods of acting and gestures. Mohiniyattam (Kerala): Mudra -Asamyuta Mudras, Samyuktha Mudras, Sankalana Mudras. Kathak (Uttar Pradesh): Mudras - Hand Gesture, Pataka, Tripataka, Kartarimukh.

- Q.51.** Laho dance is related to which state of India?  
RRB ALP Tier - II (21/01/2019) Evening
- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Rajasthan  
(c) Odisha (d) Meghalaya

**Sol.51(d) Meghalaya.** It is performed during the Behdienkhlam festival (both men and women). It is performed by the Jaintia (Pnar) tribe. Dance festivals of India: Meghalaya - Derogata, Shad Suk Mynsiem, Nongkrem. Andhra Pradesh - Kuchipudi (classical), Vilasini Natyam, Andhra Natyam, Bhamakalagam, Veeranatyam, Dappu, Tappeta Gullu, Lambadi, Dhimsa, Kolattam, Butta Bommalu. Odisha - Odissi (classical), Savari, Ghumara, Painka, Munari, Chhau.

## Art Personality

- Q.52.** Padma Shri Minati Mishra was an Indian dancer and actress, known for her expertise in which of the following Indian classical dance forms?  
RRB NTPC CBT - II (09/05/2022) Shift 1
- (a) Kathak (b) Kathakali  
(c) Bharatanatyam (d) Odissi

**Sol.52.(d) Odissi.** Her Awards :- Padma Shri (2012), Sangeet Natak Akademi Award (2000). Some popular **Odissi** Dancer are Sonal Mansingh, Jhelum Paranjape, Mayadhar Raut, Gangadhar Pradhan, Ileana Citaristi, Leena Mohanty, Chitra Krishnamurti, Bijayini Satpathy. **Bharatnatyam** (Rukmini Devi, Padma Subrahmanyam, Alarmel Valli, Yamini Krishnamurthy). **Kathakali** (Kalamandalam Gopi, Kalamandalam Krishna Prasad, Kottakal Sivaraman, Kalamandalam Ramankutty Nair). **Kathak** (Shambhu Maharaj, Sunder Prasad, Mohanrao Kallianpurkar, Birju Maharaj, Damayanti Joshi, Sitara Devi).

- Q.53.** Allarakha Qureshi who is popularly known as Alla Rakha, is an Indian \_\_\_\_\_ player.  
RRB NTPC CBT - II (09/05/2022) Shift 1
- (a) Veena (b) Dholak  
(c) Tabla (d) Sitar

**Sol.53.(c) Tabla.** Allarakha Qureshi Awards: Padma Shri (1977) and the Sangeet Natak Akademi Award (1982). Other famous **tabla** players: Zakir

Hussain, Trilok Gurtu, Talvin Singh, Anindo Chatterjee, Rimpa Siva, Tanmoy Bose. Famous Sitar Players: Ravi Shankar, Anoushka Shankar, Annapurna Devi, George Harrison, Nikhil Banerjee, Vilayat Khan. Famous Dholak Player: Girish Vishwa.

- Q.54.** \_\_\_\_\_ is the founder of National Orchestra of India.  
RRB NTPC CBT - II (09/05/2022) Shift 2
- (a) Uday Shankar  
(b) Ananda Shankar  
(c) Anoushka Shankar  
(d) Ravi Shankar

**Sol.54.(d) Ravi Shankar** - He was a famous sitar player. Awards of Ravi Shankar - Bharat Ratna (1999), Padma Vibhushan (1981), Padma Bhushan (1967), Grammy Award for Best World Music Album for : The Living Room Sessions Part 1 - 2013. Pandit Ravi Shankar won a total of five Grammy Awards, making him the Indian with most Grammy Awards.

- Q.55.** The renowned singer MS Subbulakshmi was an Indian Carnatic singer born in \_\_\_\_\_.  
RRB NTPC CBT - II (09/05/2022) Shift 2
- (a) Vellore (b) Erode  
(c) Thanjavur (d) Madurai

**Sol.55.(d) Madurai** (Tamil Nadu). MS Subbulakshmi - She was a legendary Indian classical vocalist. Awards: Padma Bhushan (1954), Sangeet Natak Akademi Award (1956), Ramon Magsaysay award (1974), Padma Vibhushan (1975), Bharat Ratna (1998).

- Q.56.** Pandit Jasraj, an Indian Classical Vocalist, belongs to which gharana?  
RRB NTPC CBT - II (13/06/2022) Shift 1
- (a) Gwalior (b) Mewati  
(c) Kirana (d) Agra

**Sol.56.(b) Mewati. Pandit Jasraj** - One of the famous classical singers of India, Awards: Padma Vibhushan (2000), Sangeet Natak Akademi Award (1987), Padma Shri (1975). Mewati Gharana was founded by brothers Ghagge Nazir Khan and Wahid Khan of Indore. Other names associated with this Gharana: Moti Ram, Mani Ram, Sanjeev Abhyankar. Founders: Gwalior Gharana - Ustad Nathan Pir Baksh, Ustad Nathu Khan; Agra Gharana - Haji Sujana Khan; Kirana Gharana - Abdull Karim Khan.

- Q.57.** Which trio among the following is referred to as 'The Trinity of Carnatic Music'?  
RRB NTPC CBT - II (14/06/2022) Shift 1

- (a) Subbaraya Sastri, Madurai Mani Iyer and Tyagaraja  
 (b) Manambuchavadi Venkatasubbayyar, Poochi Srinivasa Iyengar and Subbaraya Sastri  
 (c) Tyagaraja, Muthuswami Dikshitar and Syama Sastri  
 (d) Madurai Mani Iyer, Tiger Varadachariar and Syama Sastri

**Sol.57.(c) Tyagaraja, Muthuswami**

**Dikshitar and Syama Sastri** - All three composers were born in Thiruvarur, formerly part of Thanjavur District in Tamilnadu. The Trinity of Carnatic music, also known as The Three Jewels of Carnatic music, refers to the outstanding trio of composer-musicians of Carnatic music in the 18th century. M. S. Subbalakshmi, D. K. Pattammal, and M. L. Vasanthakumari, who are Carnatic musicians of the 20th century, are popularly referred to as 'the female Trinity of Carnatic music'.

- Q.58.** Tarana Singer Pandit Rattan Mohan Sharma belongs to the \_\_\_\_\_ gharana.  
 RRB NTPC CBT - II (14/06/2022) Shift 2  
 (a) Mewati (b) Agra (c) Indore (d) Dilli

**Sol.58.(a) Mewati.** Rattan Mohan Sharma is an Indian classical vocalist. He performs classical music forms such as Khayal and Tarana as well as light classical forms such as Haveli Sangeet, Tappa and Bhajan as well as Rajasthani Folk. Famous singers of: Mewati Gharana - Pandit Jasraj, Sanjeev and Shobha Abhyankar, Bande Ali Khan, Jaiwant Singhji Vaghela; Agra Gharana - Hajusujan Khan (Founder), Ustad Faiyaz Khan, Sujan Khan Deepak Jyoti, Dayam Khan Sur Gyan; Delhi Gharana - Ustad Aman Ali Khan, Shashikala Koratar, Anjanibai Malpekar.

- Q.59.** Who among the following is not an Odissi Dancer?  
 RRB NTPC CBT - II (14/06/2022) Shift 2  
 (a) Shagun Bhutani  
 (b) Darshana Jhaveri  
 (c) Chitra Krishnamurti  
 (d) Kumkum Mohanty

**Sol.59.(b) Darshana Jhaveri,** the youngest of the four Jhaveri sisters, is a leading Indian exponent of **Manipuri dance**. She is a disciple of Guru Bipin Singh, and started performing on stage in 1958 along with her sisters (Nayana Susheel Jhaveri, Suverna Jhaveri, Ranjana Jhaveri). Awards: Sangeet Natak Akademi Award (1996), Padma Shri (2002).

- Q.60.** Pandit Bhimsen Joshi who received Bharat Ratna in 2008 was popular for the khayal form of singing and belonged to the \_\_\_\_\_Gharana.  
 RRB NTPC CBT - II (15/06/2022) Shift 1  
 (a) Gwalior (b) Patiala  
 (c) Kirana (d) Agra

**Sol.60.(c) Kirana. Pandit Bhimsen Gururaj Joshi** known for the khayal form of singing, as well as for his popular renditions of devotional music. He was the first musician from India whose concerts were advertised through posters in New York City. Awards: Padma Shri (1972), Padma Bhushan (1985), Padma Vibhushan (1999), Bharat Ratna (2009). Other exponents of Kirana Gharana: Abdul Karim Khan (founder), Abdul Wahid Khan, Prabha Atre.

- Q.61.** Teejan Bai is an exponent of Pandavani, a traditional performing art form, from Chhattisgarh in which she enacts tales from the \_\_\_\_\_with musical accompaniments.  
 RRB NTPC CBT - II (15/06/2022) Shift 3  
 (a) Katha Sarit Sagar  
 (b) Abhijnana Sakuntalam  
 (c) Mahabharata  
 (d) Ramayana

**Sol.61.(c) Mahabharata.** Teejan Bai (born 8 August 1956) is an exponent of Pandavani, a traditional performing art form, from Chhattisgarh, in which she enacts tales from the Mahabharata, with musical accompaniments. Awards : Padma Shri (1988), Padma Bhushan (2003), Padma Vibhushan (2019) and Sangeet Natak Akademi Award (1995)

- Q.62.** Revered as the father of Carnatic music, \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the most eminent musicians.  
 RRB NTPC CBT - II (17/06/2022) Shift 3  
 (a) Purandara Dasa (b) Dharam Raja  
 (c) Tyagaraja (d) MD Ramanathan

**Sol.62.(a) Purandara Dasa.** He was born in Purandaragadha (Maharashtra) was the only son of a wealthy merchant Varadappa Nayak. According to a legend, he is considered as an incarnation of Saint Narada. Sri Purandara Dasa was a great devotee of Lord Krishna, a poet and a musician. Dharmaraja, which refers to a righteous ruler of Sikkim or Bhutan, or a high-ranking monk in Tibetan Buddhism. MD Ramanathan was a Carnatic music composer and vocalist who created a distinctive style of singing rich in Bhava and Laya.

- Q.63.** Who among the following

- musicians won the Best Contemporary World Music Album-Global Drum Project in the year 2008?  
 RRB NTPC CBT - I (22/01/2021) Evening  
 (a) Allah Rakha (b) Ranjit Barot  
 (c) Sivamani (d) Zakir Hussain

**Sol.63.(d) Zakir Hussain** - an Indian tabla player, composer, percussionist, music producer and film actor. Awards - Padma Shri in (1988), Padma Bhushan in (2002), and Padma Vibhushan (2023). Other tabla players - Ustad Ahmed Jan Khan "Thirakwa", Anindo Chatterjee, Shankar Ghosh, Udhai Mazumdar, Alla Rakha Qureshi.

- Q.64.** Sonal Mansingh is famous for:  
 RRB NTPC CBT - I (03/02/2021) Evening  
 (a) Singing (b) Acting  
 (c) Sport (d) Dance

**Sol.64.(d) Dance.** Sonal Mansingh is a prominent Indian classical dancer who specializes in Bharatanatyam and Odissi dancing styles. Awards: Padma Vibhushan (2003), Padma Bhushan (1992), Sangeet Natak Akademi Award for Dance Odissi (1987).

- Q.65.** With which dance form is the noted dancer Guru Rajkumar Singhajit Singh associated?  
 RRB NTPC CBT - I (12/02/2021) Morning  
 (a) Kathakali (b) Kathak  
 (c) Odissi (d) Manipuri

**Sol.65.(d) Manipuri.** Rajkumar Singhajit Singh received Padma Shri (1986). He is a leading exponent, choreographer and a guru of Indian classical dance form of Manipuri, Pung cholom and Rasliila.

- Q.66.** Pandit Birju Maharaj is a legendary dancer of which Indian Dance form?  
 RRB NTPC CBT - I (12/03/2021) Evening  
 (a) Bharatanatyam (b) Kathak  
 (c) Kuchipudi (d) Odissi

**Sol.66.(b) Kathak.** Birju Maharaj was an exponent of the Lucknow "Kalka-Bindadin" Gharana of Kathak dance in India. Awards- Padma Vibhushan (1986), Sangeet Natak Akademi Award (1964), Kalidas Samman (1987), Lata Mangeshkar Puraskar (2002), National Film Award for Best Choreography for Unnai Kaanaathu (Vishwaroopam)- 2012, Filmfare Award for Best Choreography for Mohe Rang Do Laal (Bajirao Mastani)- 2016.

- Q.67.** With which dancing form is the noted classical dancer Shovana Narayan associated?



RRB NTPC CBT - I (19/03/2021) Morning  
(a) Bharatanatyam (b) Kathakali  
(c) Kuchipudi (d) Kathak

**Sol.67.(d) Kathak.** Shovana Narayan - She is a Kathak artist and a career officer with Indian Audit and Accounts Service. She received Padma Shri in 1992. Her guru was Birju Maharaj. Indian Classical Dances:- Odissi - Sujata Mohapatra, Madhavi Mudgal, Kelucharan Mohapatra, Minati Mishra. Bharatanatyam - Rukmini Devi, Padma Subrahmanyam, Alarmel Valli.

**Q.68.** Who among the following artists is NOT a painter?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (21/03/2021) Evening  
(a) Jamini Roy (b) Rukmini Devi  
(c) Amrita Shergil (d) Nandalal Bose

**Sol.68.(b) Rukmini Devi** (Bharatanatyam) - She was the first woman in Indian history to be nominated as a member to the Rajya Sabha. **Award** - Padma Bhushan (1956). **Some Indian Painters** - Abanindranath Tagore, Amrita Sher-Gil, Jamini Roy, Kalipada Ghoshal, Mukul Chandra Dey, Nandalal Bose, Satyajit Ray, Gaganendranath Tagore.

**Q.69.** With which art form is Ganesh Pyne associated?

RRB JE 26/06/2019 (Morning)  
(a) Painting (b) Singing  
(c) Acting (d) Dancing

**Sol.69.(a) Painting. Ganesh Pyne** - He was the artist of the Bengal School of Art, he developed his own style of "poetic surrealism", fantasy and dark imagery, around the themes of Bengali folklore and mythology. Famous Painters of India and Their Paintings: Jamini Roy - Three Pujarins, Tyeb Mehta - Mahisasur, Raja Ravi Varma - Shakuntala, Vasudeo S Gaitonde - Painting 4, Satish Gujral - Days of Glory, Sayed Haider Raza - Composition Geometrique.

**Q.70.** Which singer holds the Guinness World Record for most solo studio recordings?

RRB ALP Tier - II (21/01/2019) Afternoon  
(a) Kishore Kumar (b) Lata Mangeshkar  
(c) Asha Bhosle (d) Mohammed Rafi

**Sol.70.(c) Asha Bhosle:** Indian playback singer who has recorded up to 11,000 solo, duets and chorus backed songs. She sang her first film song 'Chala Chala Nav Bala' for the Marathi film Majha Bal (1943). She made her Hindi film debut when she sang the song 'Saawan Aaya' for Hansraj Behl's Chunariya (1948).

Awards: Padma Vibhushan (2008), Dadasaheb Phalke Award (2000). Mohammad Rafi (Padma Shri - 1967), Lata Mangeshkar (Dadasaheb Phalke Award - 1989, Bharat Ratna - 2001) and Kishore Kumar (Lata Mangeshkar Award - 1985) are some other legendary singers from India.

## Art Awards

**Q.71.** The Sahitya Akademi was formally inaugurated by the Government of India on 12 March \_\_\_\_\_

RRB NTPC CBT - II (09/05/2022) Shift 1.  
(a) 1956 (b) 1954 (c) 1958 (d) 1952

**Sol.71.(b) 1954.** The **Sahitya Akademi** was formally inaugurated by the Government of India on **12 March 1954**. The award is given in 24 languages. It is a literary Award in India. Rabindra Bhawan, Delhi which houses the Sangeet Natak Akademi, Lalit Kala Akademi, and Sahitya Akademi.

**Q.72.** The 'Vyas Samman', a literary award was first awarded in the year \_\_\_\_\_.

RRB NTPC CBT - II (16/06/2022) Shift 1  
(a) 1989 (b) 1999 (c) 1990 (d) 1991

**Sol.72.(d) 1991. Vyas Samman** (second highest literary award, after the Jnanpith award) is awarded annually by the KK Birla Foundation. Eligibility for the award - The literary work must be in the Hindi language and have been published in the past 10 years. The first Vyas Samman Awardee was Ram Vilas Sharma (1991).

**Q.73.** Devendra Mewari was awarded the Bal Sahitya Puraskar 2021 for his play\_\_\_\_\_.

RRB NTPC CBT - II (17/06/2022) Shift 1  
(a) Maya from madurai  
(b) Khwab-e-Hasti  
(c) Natak Natak me Vigyan  
(d) Nil Darpan

**Sol.73.(c) Natak Natak me Vigyan.** The Bal Sahitya Puraskar is an annual award established in 2010. Maya from Madurai - Play written by Naren Weiss. Khwab - e-Hasti - play written by Agha Hashar Kashmiri. Nil Darpan - A Bengali -language play written by Dinabandhu Mitra.

**Q.74.** Which of the following Awards is associated with only Music ?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (28/12/2020) Evening  
(a) Grammy (b) Tagore  
(c) Oscar (d) Cannes

**Sol.74.(a) Grammy Award:-**This award is given by the American organization Recording Academy or National Academy Recordings for outstanding achievement in the field of Grammy Award Music. In this trophy, a gold plated trophy is awarded in a gramophone. It was established in 1959. **Tagore Award** - Established in 2011. It is given for outstanding achievement in fostering harmony and universalism and values of cultural harmony. **Oscar Award** - It is also known as the Academy Award. It was established in 1929. It is one of the most prestigious film awards given annually. **Cannes film festival** - Its official name is Festival de Cannes. It was first held in 1946.

**Q.75.** \_\_\_\_\_ is the first rapper to win Pulitzer Prize for music.

RRB NTPC CBT - I (18/01/2021) Evening  
(a) Joyner Lucas (b) J. Cole  
(c) Kendrick Lamar (d) Eminem

**Sol.75.(c) Kendrick Lamar.** He is an American rapper, songwriter. He received this award for album Damn (2017), **Pulitzer Prize:** Awarded for Excellence in newspaper journalism, literary achievements, musical composition. First awarded - 1917. (Presented by Columbia University, U.S).

**Q.76.** In which year did AR Rahman win two Oscars?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (22/01/2021) Evening  
(a) 2011 (b) 2010 (c) 2009 (d) 2017

**Sol.76.(c) 2009. A. R. Rahman** is an Indian musical composer. He was the first Indian to win two Academy Awards for Slumdog Millionaire. He won the award for Best Original Score and Best Original Song - Jai Ho. Bhanu Athaiya - the first Indian to win an Academy Award for designing the costumes.

**Q.77.** Kalidas Samman Award has been instituted by which state government?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (03/02/2021) Evening  
(a) Government of Chhattisgarh  
(b) Government of Maharashtra  
(c) Government of Rajasthan  
(d) Government of Madhya Pradesh

**Sol.77.(d) Government of Madhya Pradesh.** Kalidas Samman is a prestigious annual award given separately for outstanding achievement in four categories (Plastic Arts, Theatre, Classical Music and Classical Dance). Named after the renowned ancient classical Sanskrit writer, Kalidasa. This award was first given in 1980. Other

Awards by Madhya Pradesh - Kabir Samman, Tansen Samman, Lata Mangeshkar Samman, Kumar Gandharva Award.

**Q.78.** The Dadasaheb Phalke Award is awarded for significant public achievement in which Field?

RRB ALP Tier - I (09/08/2018) Afternoon  
(a) Literature (b) Films  
(c) Sports (d) Journalism

**Sol.78.(b) Film. Dadasaheb Phalke**

(Father of Indian Cinema) made the first Indian feature film Raja Harishchandra in 1913. Dadasaheb Phalke Award was introduced by the government in 1969 and it was awarded for the first time to Devika Rani (the first lady of Indian cinema). Literature Awards - Jnanpith Award, Vyaas Samman. Sports Awards - Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award (Now Major Dhyani Chand Khel Ratna), Dronacharya Award. Journalism Awards - Pulitzer Prize, Ramnath Goenka award.

## Musical Instruments

**Q.79.** Which of the following is a bowed instrument that Pandit Ram Narayan, an Indian musician popularised and made him known internationally?

RRB NTPC CBT - II (10/05/2022) Shift 1  
(a) Mandolin (b) Guitar  
(c) Veena (d) Sarangi

**Sol.79.(d) Sarangi. Famous Instruments**

**Players-** Sarangi - Bundu Khan, Ustad Hafizullah Khan, Surinder Sandhu, Dhruva Ghosh, Umrao Bundu Khan, etc. Mandolin Player - U Srinivas. Veena - Asad Ali Khan, Asit Kumar Banerjee, Siddhartha Banerjee, Aswathi Thirunal Rama Varma, Bahauddin Mohiuddin Dagar, etc. Guitar - Warren Mendonsa, Rudy Wallang, Prasanna, Mahesh Tinaikar, etc.

**Q.80.** Ustad Mohi Bahauddin Dagar is a legendary musician associated with which of the following musical instruments?

RRB NTPC CBT - II (12/06/2022) Shift 2  
(a) Sitar (b) Rudra Veena  
(c) Tabla (d) Flute

**Sol.80.(b) Rudra Veena. Famous players**

and their instruments: Rudra Veena - Asad Ali Khan, Dabir Khan, Zia Mohiuddin Dagar, Pandit Gopal Krishnan; Flute - Pt. Hari Prasad Chaurasiya, Rajendra Prasanna, Chetan Joshi, Ronu Majumdar; Sitar - Ravi Shankar, Uma Shankar Mishra, Wahid Khan, Kushal Das, Manju

Mehta, Nikhil Banerjee; Tabla - Alla Rakha, Jahangir Khan, Kishan Maharaj, Ravindra Yavagal.

**Q.81.** In Natya Shastra, Bharat Muni has clubbed musical instruments into how many groups?

RRB NTPC CBT - II (15/06/2022) Shift 1  
(a) 7 (b) 6 (c) 4 (d) 3

**Sol.81.(c) 4.** Natya Shastra by **Bharat Muni** (composed between 200 BC and 200 AD) clubbed musical instruments into four groups: Avanaddha Vadya (membranophones or percussion instruments), Ghan Vadya (idiophones or solid instruments), Sushir Vadya (aerophones or wind instruments), and Tat Vadya (chordophones or stringed instruments).

**Q.82.** Which of the following is NOT a Percussion Instrument used in Carnatic Music?

RRB NTPC CBT - II (15/06/2022) Shift 2  
(a) Mridangam (b) Morsing  
(c) Mandolin (d) Ghatam

**Sol.82.(c) Mandolin.** Percussion instruments include any instrument that makes a sound when it is hit, shaken, or scraped. Percussion Instruments - Mridangam, Ghatam, Morsing (jaw harp), Piano, Kanjira, Tabla. String Instruments - Veena, Sitar, Sarod, Sautoor, Tambura, Mandolin; Bowed instruments - Violin, Sarangi; Wind Instruments - Flute, Shehnai, Nadaswaram.

**Q.83.** The kanjira is a frame drum of South India. It consists of a skin (usually iguana) stretched and pasted on a circular \_\_\_\_ frame.

RRB NTPC CBT - II (15/06/2022) Shift 3  
(a) brass (b) dried pumpkin  
(c) Wooden (d) Steel

**Sol.83.(c) Wooden.** Kanjira is a percussion instrument made of wood of jackfruit tree, lizard skin, goatskin, and metal. This folk instrument is found in various parts of South India.

**Q.84.** Who among the following popularized the guitar as an instrument in Hindustani Classical music?

RRB NTPC CBT - II (16/06/2022) Shift 1  
(a) Pandit Shivkumar Sharma  
(b) Ustad Ali Akbar Khan  
(c) Pandit Brij Bhushan Kabra  
(d) Pandit Hariprasad Chaurasia

**Sol.84.(c) Pandit Brij Bhushan Kabra** is an internationally acclaimed guitar maestro. He is stated as one of the gems

of Indian Classical Music and belongs to Jodhpur, Rajasthan. Award: National Sangeet Natak Akademi Award (2005). Pandit Shivkumar Sharma popularised the santoor as an instrument in Hindustani Classical music. Ustad Ali Akbar Khan was the master of the sarod.

**Q.85.** Who among the following is NOT an exponent of Carnatic Music?

RRB NTPC CBT - II (16/06/2022) Shift 2  
(a) M.S Subbulakshmi  
(b) Priya Sisters  
(c) Bombay Jayashri  
(d) Kishori Amonkar

**Sol.85.(d) Kishori Amonkar** was a leading Indian classical vocalist, belonging to the Jaipur gharana. Exponents of Carnatic Music: M.S Subbulakshmi - A Singer from Madurai, Tamil Nadu; Shanmukhapriya and Haripriya, popularly known as the Priya Sisters - Singers of Andhra Pradesh; "Bombay" Jayashri Ramnath - A vocalist, singer, and musician. Trinity of Carnatic music - Tyagaraja, Muthuswami Dikshitar, and Syama Sastri.

**Q.86.** How many beats are there in the Hindustani classical taal named Dadra Taal?

RRB NTPC CBT - II (16/06/2022) Shift 2  
(a) 3 (b) 6 (c) 12 (d) 9

**Sol.86.(b) 6. Dadra Taal** - This is a Hindustani classical taal (rhythmic cycle), consisting of six beats in two equal divisions of three. It is used mostly in bhajan, thumri and some film songs.

**Other important Taals:** Teen Taal (16 beats), Keharwa Taal (8 beats), Roopak Taal (7 beats), Jhap Taal (10 beats), Ek Taal (12 beats).

**Q.87.** Dr Lakshminarayan Subramaniam is an Indian \_\_\_\_ was honoured with the coveted Padma Bhushan in 2001.

RRB NTPC CBT - II (16/06/2022) Shift 3  
(a) Sitarist (b) Pianist  
(c) Guitarist (d) Violinist

**Sol.87.(d) Violinist.** Dr Lakshminarayan Subramaniam Awards - Padma Shri (1988), Sangeet Natak Akademi Award (1990). Some famous Violinist players - Balabhaskar, Gingger Shankar, Johar Ali Khan, Kala Ramnath, L. Athira Krishna, L. Shankar, Lalgudi Jayaraman, M. S. Gopalakrishnan, Mehli Mehta.

**Q.88.** The Mohan Veena, a modified Hawaiian Guitar also known as Hindustani Slide Guitar was created and popularized by \_\_\_\_.

RRB NTPC CBT - II (17/06/2022) Shift 1

- (a) Asad Ali Khan  
(b) Vishwa Mohan Bhatt  
(c) Ram Narayan  
(d) Anoushka Shankar

**Sol.88.(b) Vishwa Mohan Bhatt** - A Hindustani classical music instrumentalist. Awards - 1993 Grammy Award (Best World Music Album) – A Meeting by the River (With Ry Cooder), Sangeet Natak Akademi Award (1998), Padma Shri (2002), Padma Bhushan (2017). Vishwa Veena - a 'blend of the traditional veena and the harp' is also created by him. Mohan Veena - A modified western guitar which has main & sympathetic strings. The acoustic box is hollow and the neck is solid.

**Q.89.** Which of the following individuals is **NOT** associated with the musical instrument santoor?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (07/01/2021) Evening

- (a) Pt. Shiv Kumar Sharma  
(b) Ustad Amjad Ali Khan  
(c) Tarun Bhattacharya  
(d) Bhajan Sopori

**Sol.89.(b) Ustad Amjad Ali Khan** (Sarod Player and popularly known as Sarod Samrat). Awards - Padma Vibhushan (2001), Padma Bhushan (1991) and Padma Shri (1975). Shehnai Player: Ustad Bismillah Khan. Sitar Player: Pandit Ravi Shankar, Nikhil Banerjee, Vilayat Khan. Tabla Player: Ustad Alla Rakha Khan, Ustad Zakir Hussain, Kishan Maharaj.

**Q.90.** With which of the following musical instruments was V Balsara associated?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (13/01/2021) Evening

- (a) Jal Tarang (b) Sarangi  
(c) Piano (d) Mandolin

**Sol.90.(c) Piano.** Instruments and their Exponents: Shehnai - Daya Shankar, Bismillah Khan, Ali Ahmad Hussain. Santoor - Bhajan Sopori, Pt Shiv Kumar Sharma, Pt Tarun Bhattacharya. Sarod - Ustad Amjad Ali Khan, Allaudin Khan, Bahadur Khan, Zarin S Sharma, Sharan Rani, Ustad Ali Akbar Khan. Violin - Lalgudi Jayaram, VG Jog, M Chandrasekharan, NR Murlidharan, MS Gopalakrishnan. Mohan Veena - Pt Vishwa Mohan Bhat.

**Q.91.** Which of the following is **NOT** a style of Hindustani classical music?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (19/01/2021) Morning

- (a) Alapana (b) Tappa  
(c) Thumri (d) Dhrupad

**Sol.91.(a) Alapana** is the exposition of a raga or tone. There are ten main styles of singing in Hindustani music - The Dhrupad, Khayal, Tappa, Chaturanga, Tarana, Sargam, Thumri and Ragasagar, Hori and Dhamar. Classical languages in India - 6 (Tamil, Telugu, Sanskrit, Kannada, Malayalam, and Odia).

**Q.92.** Which of the following musical instruments is not Indo-Islamic in origin?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (23/01/2021) Morning

- (a) Veena (b) Sitar  
(c) Tabla (d) Rabab

**Sol.92.(a) Veena.** Indo-Islamic musical Instruments: Rubab, Sarod, Sarangi, Kanjira. Famous Veena Players: Asad Ali Khan, Asit Kumar Banerjee, Aswathi Thirunal Rama Varma, Dr. Jayanthi Kumaresh. Exponents: Ravi Shankar (Sitar), Zakir Hussain (tabla), Adnan Manzoor (Rabab).

**Q.93.** Which of the following is NOT a wind musical instrument?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (30/01/2021) Morning

- (a) Shehnai (b) Saxophone  
(c) Trumpet (d) Khol

**Sol.93.(d) Khol.** Wind Musical Instruments are of two types: Brass instruments (horns, trumpets, trombones, euphoniums, and tubas). Woodwind instruments (recorders, flutes, oboes, clarinets, saxophones, and bassoons).

**Q.94.** Which of the following exponents does NOT play the Sitar?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (05/02/2021) Morning

- (a) Pt Ravi Shankar  
(b) Anoushka Shankar  
(c) Pt Shiv Kumar Sharma  
(d) Ustad Vilayat Khan

**Sol.94.(c) Pandit Shivkumar Sharma** was an Indian classical musician and Santoor player. Awards - Sangeet Natak Akademi Award (1986) ; Padma Vibhushan (2001). Famous musicians and their instrument - Bhajan Sopori (Santoor), Amjad Ali Khan (Sarod), Mustaq Ali Khan (Sitar), Annapurna Devi (surbahar).

**Q.95.** The South Indian counterpart of the North Indian instrument 'Nagada' is:

RRB NTPC CBT - I (09/02/2021) Morning

- (a) Chenda (b) Been  
(c) Udukai (d) Damru

**Sol.95.(a) Chenda** - It is mainly played in Hindu temple festivals and as an accompaniment in the religious art forms

of Kerala. **Nagada** (Indian Drum) - A percussion instrument used for its rhythmic sounds. **Damru** - A small two-headed drum, used in Hinduism and Tibetan Buddhism. **Udukai** - A percussion instrument used in performing folk arts like Udukkaipaatu and Villupaatu

**Q.96.** With which of the following instruments is Hariprasad Chaurasia associated?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (22/02/2021) Morning

- (a) Drum (b) Tabla (c) Violin (d) Flute

**Sol.96.(d) Flute.** He was born in Prayagraj (Uttar Pradesh). Awards - Padma Vibhushan (2000), Padma Bhushan (1992), Sangeet Natak Academy (1984), Yash Bharati Samman (1994), Dinanath Mangeshkar Award (2000). Other Famous flute players: Raghunath Seth, Pannalal Ghosh, S. Akash, Mayavaram Saraswathi Ammal, K. Bhaskaran, Sikkil Mala Chandrasekhar, Debopriya Chatterjee, Rakesh Chaurasia, Milind Date.

**Q.97.** Which of the following pairs is NOT correctly matched (instrument to the artist)?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (22/02/2021) Evening

- (a) Pakhawaj - Shiv Kumar Sharma  
(b) Sitar - Pt. Ravi Shankar  
(c) Sarod - Amjad Ali Khan  
(d) Tabla - Kishan Maharaj

**Sol.97.(a). Instrument and artist :** Pakhawaj - Totaram Sharma. Surbahaar - Annapurna Devi. Santoor - Pt Shiv Kumar Sharma, Bhajan Sopori. Tabla - Zakir Hussain, Allah Rakha, Sabir Khan, Sandeep Das. Sitar - Pt Ravi Shankar, Shahid Parvez Khan, Anushka Shankar. Shehnai - Bismillah Khan, Bagheshwari Gamar, Bade Gulam Ali.

**Q.98.** With which musical instrument is the noted musician Mrs. N. Rajam associated?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (05/04/2021) Evening

- (a) Violin (b) Tanpura (c) Sitar (d) Flute

**Sol.98.(a) Violin. Other Violin players** - L. Subramaniam, M.S. Gopalakrishnan, Kala Ramnath, T.N. Krishnan, Ganesh Kumaresh, Anupriya Deotale. **Sitar** players - Pandit Ravi Shankar, Ustad Vilayat Khan, Pandit Nikhil Banerjee, Ustad Shahid Parvez Khan.

**Q.99.** With which musical instrument was the noted musician Ustad Bismillah Khan associated?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (08/04/2021) Morning

(a) Sitar (b) Shehnai (c) Flute (d) Tabla

**Sol.99.(b) Shehnai** (Wind instrument). Ustad Bismillah Khan : **Awards** - Bharat Ratna (2001), Padma Shri (1961), Padma Vibhushan (1980), Padma Bhushan (1968), Sangeet Natak Akademi Fellowship (1994). Famous instrument players: Shehnai - Ali Ahmed Hussain Khan, Anant Lal. Flute (Reedless wind instrument) - Pandit Hariprasad Chaurasia. Tabla (Percussion instrument) - Zakir Hussain. Sitar (Stringed instrument) - Pandit Ravi Shankar (Bharat Ratna in 1999), Nikhil Banerjee.

**Q.100.** Classical musician TR Mahalingam is associated with which musical instrument?

RRB ALP Tier - II (21/01/2019) Afternoon

- (a) Mridang (b) Flute  
(c) Tabla (d) Santoor

**Sol.100.(b) Flute** (Wind instrument): It is an aerophone, producing sound with a vibrating column of air. Other famous Indian flutists: Pandit Hariprasad Chaurasia, Pannalal Ghosh, Pandit Ronu Majumdar. Mridang: A percussion instrument made of leather and jackwood. Tabla: The most famous percussion instrument of North India. Santoor: A stringed instrument made of wood, steel, and bamboo.

**Q.101.** Which of the following is not a type of Wardar Vadya Yantra (string musical instrument)?

RRB ALP Tier - II (21/01/2019) Evening

- (a) Trumpet (b) cello  
(c) violin (d) Bass

**Sol.101.(a) Trumpet.** Flute, Shehnai and Saxophone are some well-known wind instruments. String instrument - A musical instrument that produces sound by means of vibrating strings. Examples: Guitar, Electric bass, Violin, Viola, Cello, Double Bass, Banjo, Mandolin, Ukulele and Harp. Kishore Sodha - A trumpet player, composer and arranger also known fondly as "The Trumpet King of India".

**Q.102.** Ustad Amjad Ali Khan is a famous player of which of these musical instruments ?

RRB ALP Tier - II (08/02/2019) Morning

- (a) Harmonium (b) Tabla  
(c) Sarod (d) flute

**Sol.102.(c) Sarod** (stringed musical instrument). Ustad Amjad Ali Khan (popularly known as the 'Sarod Samrat')

best known for his clear and fast 'ekhara taans'.

## Festivals

**Q.103.** In which state is the 'Chalo Loku' festival celebrated?

RRC Group D 17/08/2022 (Morning)

- (a) Uttar Pradesh  
(b) Andhra Pradesh  
(c) Madhya Pradesh  
(d) Arunachal Pradesh

**Sol.103.(d) Arunachal Pradesh.** The Chalo Loku festival is celebrated in October-November by the Nocte community. Some important Festivals of Arunachal Pradesh - Siang River Festival, Pangsau Pass Winter Festival, Ziro Festival of Music, Solung, Nyokum, Losar Festival, Dree Festival, Boori Boot, Loku, Sanken.

**Q.104.** Navroz festival is related to which religious community?

RRC Group D 17/08/2022 (Afternoon)

- (a) Parsi (b) Buddhist (c) Jain (d) Sikh

**Sol.104.(a) Parsi** festivals - Jamshedi Navroz, Khordad Sal, Pateti, Zarhost No Deeso. Parsis are worshipers of fire. Especially on Navroz, they keep a burning fire surrounded by water and wheat. The word Navroz (Parsis New Year) literally means 'new day'. Other religious festivals: Buddhist - Buddha Purnima, Losar, Hemis, Ullambana. Jain - Jain Paryushan, Mahavir Jayanti, Varshi Tapa. Sikh - Baisakhi, Lohri, Guru Nanak Jayanti.

**Q.105.** Which of the following is worshiped by people during the festival of Pongal?

RRC Group D 18/08/2022 (Morning)

- (a) God Shiva (b) The Moon  
(c) Maa Durga (d) The Sun

**Sol.105.(d) The Sun. Pongal festival** (celebrated in Tamil Nadu, a Dravidian harvest festival). Some examples of Harvesting festivals - Makar Sankranti, Pongal, Lohri, Baisakhi, Onam, Bihu, Holi, Basant Panchami etc. Worship of Goddess Durga in Navratri. Lord Shiva is worshiped on Shivratri. The Sun is worshiped on Chhath Puja, Lohri, Pongal etc. Moon (Eid, Guru Purnima, Karwachauth).

**Q.106.** Which is the most popular festival among the Garos tribe of Meghalaya?

RRC Group D 22/08/2022 (Morning)

- (a) Wangala Festival

- (b) Yaoshang Festival  
(c) Porag Festival  
(d) Nuakhai Festival

**Sol.106.(a) Wangala Festival** (a 100 drums festival) - A harvest festival held in honour of Saljong, the Sun-God. Nuakhai (Odisha)- It is celebrated to welcome the approaching new season and welcome the season's new rice. Parag (Assam)- It is a five-day post-harvest festival celebrated by the Misings of Assam. This festival is also known as the Nara Singha Bihu festival. Yaoshang (Manipur)- It is celebrated in Manipur for five days in spring. Thabal Chongba (Dancing in the Moonlight) dance is performed in this festival.

**Q.107.** Sindhu Darshan festival is celebrated in which part of India?

RRC Group D 22/08/2022 (Afternoon)

- (a) Punjab (b) Ladakh  
(c) Sikkim (d) Uttar Pradesh

**Sol.107.(b) Ladakh** (Leh). This festival is held every year in June on the full moon day of Guru Purnima. Festivals of Ladakh - Hemis, Losar, Phyang Tsedup, Dosmoche, Saka Dawa. Punjab - Lohri, Baisakhi, Hola Mohalla, Gurupurab and Teeyan. Uttar Pradesh - Buddha Purnima, Muharram, Ganga Dussehra, Janmashtami. Sikkim - Losoong, Sonam Lhochhar, Losar, Bhumchu, Chaite Dashain, Saga Dawa.

**Q.108.** Saga Dawa festival is celebrated in which of the following Indian states?

RRC Group D 22/08/2022 (Evening)

- (a) Uttar Pradesh  
(b) Madhya Pradesh  
(c) Arunachal Pradesh  
(d) Sikkim

**Sol.108.(d) Sikkim** - Saga Dawa (Buddhists festival, celebrated on the full moon of Tibetan Lunar month), Pang Lhabso, Losoong, etc. Arunachal Pradesh - Siang (River Festival), Pangsau Pass (Winter Festival), Ziro (Music Festival), Sanken. Madhya Pradesh - Lokrang Festival, Akhil Bhartiya Kalidas Samaroh, Bhagoria Haat Festival. Kerala - Onam Festival, Thrissur Pooram Festival, Attukal Pongala Festival, Vishu Festival.

**Q.109.** 'Nishagandhi Dance Festival' is celebrated in which of these states?

RRC Group D 23/08/2022 (Morning)

- (a) Kerala (b) Karnataka  
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Uttar Pradesh

**Sol.109.(a) Nishagandhi Nritye Utsav** {Kerala (Trivandrum), Time - October-

November and March- April, Duration- 1 week}. Festivals of Kerala - Adoor Gajamela, Attuvela Mahotsavam, Chettikulangara Bharani, Machattu Mamangam, Thirunakkara Arattu, Attukal Pongala, Kalpathi Ratholsavam etc. Karnataka - Kambala Festival, Hampi Festival, Pattadakal Dance Festival, Makar Sankranti, Ugadi, Vairamudi Festival, Karaga Festival etc. Tamil Nadu - Pongal Festival, Natyanjali Dance Festival, Karthigai Deepam, Jallikattu Bull Festival, Vinayaka Chathurthi etc.

**Q.110.** Which of the following harvest festivals is mainly celebrated in South India?

RRC Group D 23/08/2022 (Evening)

- (a) Onam (b) Maghi  
(c) Uttarayan (d) Bihu

**Sol.110.(a) Onam** - Celebrated by Malayalis that falls on the 22nd Nakshatra Thiruvonam in the month Chingam of the Malayalam calendar; the festival is held to honour King Mahabali. Maghi - Regional name of Makar Sankranti celebrated in Punjab, Haryana, Jammu division and Himachal Pradesh. Uttarayan - Celebrated mainly in Gujarat. Bihu - harvest festival celebrated mainly in Assam and a few other North-east states.

**Q.111.** The famous festival of India, Makar Sankranti is celebrated in which month?

RRC Group D 24/08/2022 (Morning)

- (a) March (b) January (c) July (d) May

**Sol.111.(b) January. Makar Sankranti** - Marks the end of the Winter season and the beginning of a new harvest season. The festival is dedicated to Lord Sun. Makar Sankranti different names - Sakraat (Delhi and Haryana), Uttarayan (Gujarat), Magha Saaji (Himachal Pradesh), Suggi (Karnataka), Ghughuti or Kale Kauva (Uttarakhand), Maghi (Punjab), Pongal (Tamil Nadu), Poush Parbon (West Bengal).

**Q.112.** On which of the following occasions 'Natyanjali Utsav' is celebrated every year in Tamil Nadu?

RRC Group D 24/08/2022 (Afternoon)

- (a) Mahashivratri (b) Pongal  
(c) Diwali (d) Janmashtami

**Sol.112.(a) Mahashivratri.** Natyanjali Dance Festival (five day festival) is held every year during the months of February and March in the Prakara of the Chidambaram temples in the city of Chidambaram in Tamil Nadu. This dance

festival is dedicated to the Lord of Dances and the Cosmic Dancer, Lord Natraja. Festivals of Tamil Nadu: Pongal, Thiruvaiyaru Festival, Thaipusam, Mahamaham, Tamil New Year's Day, Karthigai Deepam etc.

**Q.113.** Which cultural festival of India is a ten-day festival of classical dance, folk art and light music, and is held every year between February and March at Shilpgram?

RRC Group D 24/08/2022 (Evening)

- (a) Taj Mahotsav  
(b) Hampi Dance Utsav  
(c) Natyanjali Utsav  
(d) Nishagandhi Festival

**Sol.113.(a) Taj Mahotsav. Organized by** the Taj Mahotsav Committee presented by the Commissioner, Agra Division. Hampi Dance Utsav (Vijaya Utsav) - It is celebrated at Hampi (a UNESCO world heritage site in central Karnataka). The festival is reminiscent of the grand Vasantotsava that was celebrated during the time of the Vijayanagara Empire. Natyanjali Dance Utsav (pays tribute to Lord Shiva) - Tamil Nadu. Nishagandhi Festival - Nishagandhi amphitheatre, Kanakakunnu Palace, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.

**Q.114.** Which festival revives and preserves the rich culture of Nagaland, and showcases its extraordinary traditions?

RRC Group D 25/08/2022 (Morning)

- (a) Thrissur Pooram Festival  
(b) Hornbill Festival  
(c) Losar Festival  
(d) Thaipusam Festival

**Sol.114.(b) Hornbill Festival** (Nagaland) - Longest and most popular music festival in the country. Celebrated from 1 to 10 of December (since 2000) named after Hornbill, a bird. The festival represents all ethnic groups of Nagaland for which it is also called the Festival of Festivals. Thrissur Pooram Festival (Kerala). Losar Festival (Arunachal Pradesh). Thaipusam Festival (Tamil Nadu).

**Q.115.** Which of the following festivals is also known as 'Rural Olympics'?

RRC Group D 26/08/2022 (Afternoon)

- (a) Kila Raipur Sports Festival  
(b) Pushkar fair  
(c) Dree Festival  
(d) Onam Festival

**Sol.115.(a) Kila Raipur Sports Festival.** Pushkar fair (a seven-day festival) - Held every year at the time of Kartik Purnima.

This traditional carnival brings thousands of camels, cattle, and horses together. Dree Festival - A crop harvest festival is observed in Arunachal Pradesh. Onam Festival - A harvest festival celebrated in Kerala.

**Q.116.** Which of the following festivals is associated with the state of Odisha?

RRC Group D 29/08/2022 (Morning)

- (a) Ambubachi (b) Pongtu  
(c) Raja Parba (d) Porag

**Sol.116.(c) Raja Parba / Mithuna Sankranti / Swing Festival** (three day long festival). Other Festivals of Odisha - Durga Pooja, Kalinga Mahotsav, Mahabisuva Sankranti, Magha Saptmi, Chhau Festival. Festivals of Assam - Bihu, Baishagu, Ali-Ai-Ligang, Baikho, Rongker, Rajini Gabra Harni Gabra, Bohaggiyo Bishu, Ambubashi Mela, Porag and Jonbeel Mela.

**Q.117.** Which of the following festivals is associated with the state of Assam?

RRC Group D 30/08/2022 (Morning)

- (a) Baisakhi (b) Bihu  
(c) Onam (d) Pongal

**Sol.117.(b) Bihu** is a set of three important Assamese festivals in the Indian state of Assam - 'Rongali' or 'Bohag Bihu' observed in April, 'Kongali' or 'Kati Bihu' observed in October, and 'Bhogali' or 'Magh Bihu' observed in January. Onam is an annual Indian harvest festival celebrated predominantly in Kerala. Pongal, is a multi-day Hindu harvest festival celebrated by Tamils in India and Sri Lanka. Baisakhi is a celebration of spring harvest primarily in Northern India.

**Q.118.** Maru Sri (or Maru Shri) is a desert pageant held at the \_\_\_\_\_.

RRC Group D 02/09/2022 (Morning)

- (a) Pushkar Fair  
(b) Hornbill Festival  
(c) Jaisalmer Desert Festival  
(d) Goa Carnival

**Sol.118.(c) Jaisalmer Desert Festival** (annual event that takes place in Thar Desert in February, dedicated to Lord Krishna). There is a unique competition for men by the name Maru Sri or Mr. Desert Pageant. Famous festivals of Rajasthan - Pushkar festival, Kumbhalgarh festival, Winter Festival (Mount Abu), Camel Fair (Bikaner), Kite Festival (Jaipur), Nagaur Fair, Mewar Festival (Udaipur), Abhaneri Festival (Dausa), Ranakpur Mahotsav (Pali).

**Q.119.** In which state is the five day religious festival of 'Shad Nongkrem' celebrated?

RRC Group D 02/09/2022 (Afternoon)

- (a) Meghalaya (b) Andhra Pradesh  
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Tripura

**Sol.119.(a) Meghalaya. Shad Nongkrem** is celebrated generally in the month of November, every year at Smit (cultural centre of the Khasi Hills) to appease the all-powerful Goddess 'Ka Blei Synshar' in the hope of gaining a bountiful harvest and prosperity. Other festivals of Meghalaya - Shad Suk Mynsiem, Behdienkhlam Festival, Shad Sukra, Wangala Festival.

**Q.120.** On which national festival is the National Flag of India hoisted by the Prime Minister at the Red Fort in old Delhi?

RRC Group D 02/09/2022 (Evening)

- (a) Republic Day  
(b) Independence Day  
(c) Gandhi Jayanti  
(d) National Constitution Day

**Sol.120.(b) Independence Day** - It is celebrated on 15 August every year to celebrate India's freedom from British rule in 1947. The President of India unfurls the Indian flag on **Republic Day** (January 26) at Kartavya Path (formerly called Rajpath) in New Delhi. Gandhi Jayanti (2nd October), National Constitution Day (26th November).

**Q.121.** Which of the following festivals is celebrated in the month of January every year?

RRC Group D 05/09/2022 (Morning)

- (a) Ugadi (b) Onam  
(c) Gudi Padwa (d) Pongal

**Sol.121.(d) Pongal** is observed by the Tamil community across the world in mid-January every year. It is basically a harvest festival of 4 days long. Each day is marked by different festivities- First day - Bhogi festival, Second day - Thai Pongal, Third day - Mattu Pongal, Fourth day - Kaanum Pongal. Ugadi - Beginning of a new Hindu calendar year, Celebrated on the first day of Chaitra (March - April) month. Onam - Harvesting Festival of Kerala.

**Q.122.** Which god is worshipped during the Hindu festival, Chhath Puja?

RRC Group D 05/09/2022 (Afternoon)

- (a) Lord Indra (b) Lord Krishna  
(c) Lord Ganesh (d) Lord Surya

**Sol.122.(d) Lord Surya. Chhath Puja** - A

Hindu festival mainly observed in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Jharkhand. Chhathi Maiya is also worshipped on this day. Ganesh Chaturthi - Lord Ganesh. Janmashtami - Lord Krishna.

**Q.123** The Nabakalebara festival is observed at the Jagannath Temple, Odisha. In this festival, new idols are made from neem logs and are replaced during the \_\_\_\_\_.

RRC Group D 05/09/2022 (Evening)

- (a) Paryushana (b) Maun Agiyaras  
(c) Adhik Masa (d) Dasveh Patshah

**Sol.123.(c) Adhik Masa.** The idols of three deities of the Jagannath Temple, Odisha undergo the process of Nabakalebara in the year in which the Adhik Masa falls. The deities are carved from a special type of neem wood, known as Daru Brahma. Preparations for the ceremony begin in the month of Chaitra. The most recent ceremony was in 2015, 19 years after the 1996 ceremony.

**Q.124.** In which of these states is the Penkuni Festival celebrated?

RRC Group D 06/09/2022 (Morning)

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

**Sol.124.(a) Kerala. Penkuni Festival** - Celebrated in the months of March/April. It is a ten-day festival in which special rituals are offered every day. On the ninth day, the head of the Travancore Royal Family performs the palli vetta (royal hunt) ritual, near the Vettakkorumakan Temple in the Fort area. Venue - Sree PadmanabhaSwamy Temple, Thiruvananthapuram. Other festivals of Kerala - Onam, Theyyam Festival, Ambalapuzha Arattu etc.

**Q.125.** Which of the following festivals is mainly celebrated in the state of Manipur?

RRC Group D 06/09/2022 (Afternoon)

- (a) Halda (b) Odorous travel  
(c) Lai Haraoba (d) Loser

**Sol.125.(c) Lai-Haraoba** is a popular festival of Manipur, which is associated with the worship of traditional deities and ancestors. Halda festival is mainly celebrated by the Lamas of Himachal Pradesh for welcoming the New Year. Chandan Yatra (Odorous travel) - Odisha. Losar - Ladakh, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. More festivals of Manipur:- Sangai Festival, Ningol Chakouba, Chumba Festival, Gang Ngai, Lui Ngai Ni,

Kut Festival, Heikru Hidongba.

**Q.126.** Which is the seven-day long festival celebrated in the north-eastern state of Assam that marks the beginning of the Assamese New Year?

RRC Group D 08/09/2022 (Afternoon)

- (a) Moatsu Festival  
(b) Dehing Patkai Festival  
(c) Bohag Bihu Festival  
(d) Majuli Festival

**Sol.126.(c) Bohag Bihu Festival** (Rongali Bihu) - The most popular Bihu celebrates the onset of the Assamese New Year (around 14-15 April) and the coming of Spring. It marks the first day of the Hindu solar calendar and is also observed in Bengal, Manipur, Mithila, Nepal, Orissa, Punjab, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. **Festive food** - Pitha (rice cake) and Larus (traditional food made of rice, coconut).

**Q.127.** Which of the following festivals is also known as 'Vijaydashmi'?

RRC Group D 08/09/2022 (Evening)

- (a) Dussehra (b) Pongal  
(c) Diwali (d) Onam

**Sol.127.(a) Dussehra.** It is a major Hindu festival celebrated at the end of Navaratri every year marking the triumph of Rama, an avatar of Vishnu.

**Q.128.** The Kharchi Pooja festival is widely celebrated in the state of \_\_\_\_\_.

RRC Group D 09/09/2022 (Afternoon)

- (a) Tripura (b) Gujarat  
(c) Telangana (d) Uttarakhand

**Sol.128.(a) Tripura.** Kharchi Puja performed in Agartala in July or August, the festival involves the worship of the fourteen gods (Chaturdasa Devata) forming the dynasty deity of the Tripuri people. The 14 deities - Lord Shiva, Vishnu, Brahma, Durga, Lakshmi, Saraswathi, Kartikeya, Ganesh, Earth, Ganga, Agni, Kama, Himavan and Varuna. Other festivals of Tripura - Garia Puja, Ashokastami Festival, Pilak Festival.

**Q.129.** Which Muslim festival is celebrated to mark the culmination of the hajj (pilgrimage) rites at Minā, Saudi Arabia, near Mecca?

RRC Group D 09/09/2022 (Evening)

- (a) Milad un-Nabi (b) Eid Al-Adha  
(c) Muharram (d) Eid-UI-Fitr

**Sol.129.(b) Eid Al-Adha** (Bakrid). It falls on the 10th day of Dhu-al-Hijjah, the twelfth month of the Islamic calendar. Muharram is the first month of the

Islamic calendar. Eid Milad-un-Nabi is an annual celebration to commemorate the birth anniversary of Prophet Muhammad and is observed in the month of Rabi-ul-Awwal, the third month of the Islamic lunar calendar. Eid ul-Fitr follows Ramadan which takes place during the ninth month of the Islamic (lunar) calendar.

**Q.130.** Which of the following is a spring festival celebrated in Goa ?

RRC Group D 12/09/2022 (Evening)

- (a) Sarok (b) Pongtu  
(c) Shigmotsav (d) Chindang

**Sol.130.(c) Shigmotsav.** The Shigmo parades consist of traditional folk and street dancers and elaborately built floats depicting scenes from regional mythology and religious scenes. Other festivals of Goa - Carnival, Sao Joao Festival, Feast of St Francis Xavier, Sunburn Festival, Food and Cultural Festival.

**Q.131.** Ramadan or Ramazan is the \_\_\_\_\_ month of Islamic calendar and is observed by Muslims worldwide as a month of fasting.

RRC Group D 13/09/2022 (Morning)

- (a) 8<sup>th</sup> (b) 9<sup>th</sup> (c) 6<sup>th</sup> (d) 7<sup>th</sup>

**Sol.131.(b) 9th. Ramadan** is sacred time for Muslims, allocated for praying and forgiving. The month of Ramadan is believed to be the month in which the Holy Qur'an was revealed to Prophet Muhammad, as a guidance for all mankind. Muslims observe a strict daily fast from dawn until sunset. End of Ramadan - Eid-ul-Fitr. Islamic Months - Al-Muharram (1st), Safar (2nd), Rabi' al-Awwal (3rd), Rabi- Al-Thani (4th), Jammada-Al-Awwal (5th), Jumada -Al-Thani (6th), Rajab (7), Shaban (8), Ramadan (9), Shawwal (10), Dhul Qadah (11), Dhul-Hijjah (12).

**Q.132.** Vesak, the festival that is observed on the full-moon day of the lunar month of Vaisakha, which falls in April or May, is the festival for which religion?

RRC Group D 13/09/2022 (Evening)

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

**Sol.132.(b) Buddhism. Other Buddhist festivals** - Losar (celebrated in Ladakh, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim) - It begins on the day of a new moon that marks the first day of the first month on the Tibetan calendar. Saga Dawa (Sikkim, related to Buddha's birth). Tendong Lho Rum Faat (Sikkim, celebrated on the full

moon day of the 7th month of the lunar calendar). Festivals related to other religions - Jainism (Paryushan festival), Jews (yom kippur), Sikhism (Baisakhi).

**Q.133.** The Jewish festival of lights is called:

RRC Group D 15/09/2022 (Morning)

- (a) Anthurium (b) Hanukkah  
(c) Hornbill (d) Nauroj

**Sol.133.(b) Hanukkah** (Chanukah) (Festival of Lights) is the Jewish eight-day, wintertime festival of lights, celebrated with a nightly menorah lighting, special prayers and fried foods. Some of the major festivals and celebrations of Jews are Days of Awe, Jewish New Year (Rosh Hashanah), Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur), Festival of Thanksgiving (Sukkot), Merry Making Festival (Purim), Festival of Freedom (Pessah or Passover) and Festival of Weeks (Shavuot).

**Q.134.** Which of the following festivals of Odisha State commemorates the rich maritime history of Odisha that is celebrated throughout the state?

RRC Group D 15/09/2022 (Afternoon)

- (a) Chhath Puja (b) Bali Yatra  
(c) Rath Yatra (d) Amla Navami

**Sol.134.(b) Bali Yatra** (held at Cuttack on Kartik Purnima). Chhath puja - Dedicated to the God Surya, celebrated in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Jharkhand, and the Nepalese provinces of Madhesh and Lumbini. Ratha Yatra - Associated with the deity Jagannath held at Shri Kshetra Puri Dham in the state of Odisha. Akshaya Navami or Amla Navami - It marks the beginning of the Sat Yuga or the Yuga of the Gods and the noble people. In the Indian state of West Bengal, this day is celebrated as 'Jagdhatri Puja', dedicated to the goddess of wealth 'Jagadhatri'. In Odisha, Amla Navami is observed on Shukla Navami during Kartik Month as per Hindu calendar.

**Q.135.** Konsachem Fest, or the Harvest feast, A thanksgiving ritual wherein farmers pray for god's continued blessings, is celebrated in which of the following states?

RRC Group D 15/09/2022 (Evening)

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

**Sol.135.(a) Goa. Konsachem Fest** (Harvest festival) is celebrated with pomp and fervour by Raia villagers in the month of August. Other festivals of Goa:

Sao Joao Festival, Shigmo Festival, Mando festival, Bonderam Festival, Goa Carnival, Grape Escapade, Novidade festival. Famous Harvest festival in India: Onam (Kerala), Vishu (Kerala, Karnataka), Nuakhai (Orissa), Bohag Bihu (Assam), Makar Sankranti, Baisakhi, Lohri.

**Q.136.** Gurburab is one of the holiest festivals of Sikhism, celebrated to commemorate the birth anniversary of:

RRC Group D 16/09/2022 (Morning)

- (a) Guru Amar Das  
(b) Guru Tegh Bahadur  
(c) Guru Nanak Dev  
(d) Guru Gobind Singh

**Sol.136.(c) Guru Nanak Dev** (1469-1539) - First Guru of Sikhism; Born - Nankana Sahib (Punjab, Pakistan); Death - Kartarpur (Punjab, Pakistan); founded three pillars of Sikhism: Naam Japna, Kirat Karni, Vand Chakna. Guru Amar Das (1479-1574) - 3rd Guru; Introduced Manji system and founded langar. Guru Tegh Bahadur (1621-1675) - 9th Guru; He was beheaded in Chandni Chowk, Delhi by Aurangzeb and the site of his execution was later turned into a Gurudwara (Sis Ganj Sahib). Guru Gobind Singh (1666-1708) - 10th Guru (Last Guru); Born - Patna; Death - Nanded (Maharashtra); Founded the Khalsa Panth.

**Q.137.** The \_\_\_\_\_ festival is celebrated in West Bengal, Assam and some other states of India and often coincides with the festival of Holi in the month of March.

RRC Group D 16/09/2022 (Afternoon)

- (a) Rongker (b) Bheldiya  
(c) Doljatra (d) Baishagu

**Sol.137.(c) Doljatra** (Dol Purnima) is dedicated to Hindu god Krishna and Goddess Radha. Festivals of Some States: West Bengal - Charak Puja, Poush Sankranti, Poila Baisakh, Teesta Tea etc. Assam - Bhel diya, Baishagu (Boro Kacharis tribes), Rongker (kabis), Ambubachi, Bhogali Bihu etc.

**Q.138.** The Dree festival, an important agricultural festival, is primarily celebrated by the Apatani tribe in the state of \_\_\_\_\_.

RRC Group D 17/09/2022 (Afternoon)

- (a) Kerala (b) Madhya Pradesh  
(c) West Bengal (d) Arunachal Pradesh

**Sol.138.(d) Arunachal Pradesh.** Other festivals of Arunachal Pradesh: Mopin Festival, Losar Festival, Chalo-Loku Festival, Solung, Ziro Festival (music),

Pangsau Pass Winter Festival, and Siang River Festival. Kerala Festivals: Onam, Vishu, Thrissur Pooram, Thiruvonam etc. Madhya Pradesh Festivals: Lokrang, Akhil Bhartiya Kalidas Samaroh, Khajuraho Festival, Shankari Samaroh etc. West Bengal Festivals: Kali Puja, Vijaya Dashami, Bhai Phonta, Buddha Jayanti etc.

**Q.139.** The Baisakhi festival in India marks the birth of Khalsa Panth under Guru Gobind Singh, the \_\_\_\_\_ Guru of sikhs, in the year 1699.

RRC Group D 17/09/2022 (Evening)

(a) 9th (b) 7th (c) 10th (d) 8th

**Sol.139.(c) 10th. Baisakhi** is a harvest festival celebrated in the month of April. The Khalsa was founded by Guru Gobind Singh after his father Guru Tegh Bahadur was beheaded during the Islamic Sharia rule of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb. Sikh Festivals - Gurburab, Maghi, Hola Mohalla, Lohri, Sodal Mela, Parkash Utsav Dasveh Patshah, Bandi Chhor Divas. Founder of Sikh religion - Guru Nanak Dev

**Q.140.** Which of the following festivals is predominantly celebrated in Varanasi on a full moon day, 15 days after Diwali, on the ghats of River Ganga?

RRC Group D 18/09/2022 (Morning)

(a) Makar Sankranti (b) Rath Yatra  
(c) Chhath Pooja (d) Dev Deepawali

**Sol.140.(d) Dev Deepawali** is the festival of Kartik Poornima celebrated in the city of Varanasi in Bhojpur-Purvanchal region of Uttar Pradesh. The Ratha Yatra of Puri (Orissa) is an annual Hindu chariot festival celebrated on the bright half of the lunar month of Ashadh.

**Q.141.** \_\_\_\_\_ is a festival of the tribal population of Jharkhand.

RRC Group D 18/09/2022 (Afternoon)

(a) Bushu (b) Sarhul  
(c) Yemshe (d) Tuluni

**Sol.141.(b) Sarhul** :- It marks the advent of the spring season or Phaagun. Celebrated by Oraon, Munda and Ho tribes. Tuluni festival (Nagaland) - Great significance for the Sumi Nagas. Bushu and Yemshe (Nagaland) - A post-harvest festival.

**Q.142.** Nuakhai is an agricultural or harvesting festival mainly observed by people of which state in India?

RRC Group D 18/09/2022 (Evening)

(a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Manipur  
(c) Odisha (d) Kerala

**Sol.142.(c) Odisha.** In Nuakhai, Nua means new and Khai means food. Nuakhai is celebrated a day after Ganesh Chaturthi. Festivals: Odisha - Kalinga Mahotsav, Chandan Yatra, Konark Dance Festival, Rath Yatra etc. Madhya Pradesh - Lokrang Festival, Khajuraho Festival, Kalidas Samaroh, Bhagoria Haat, Malwa Utsav etc. Manipur - Cheiraoba, Lai Haraoba, Heirku Hindongba, Kut Festival etc. Kerala - Thiruvathira, Attukal Pongala, Onam, Thrissur Pooram, Boat Festival, Makaravilakku etc.

**Q.143.** Buhsu Jiba is a festival celebrated in the state of \_\_\_\_\_.

RRC Group D 19/09/2022 (Morning)

(a) Himachal Pradesh (b) Odisha  
(c) Sikkim (d) Nagaland

**Sol.143.(d) Buhsu Jiba festival** - Celebrated in Nagaland by the Dimasa-Kachari tribe. The festival is a thanks giving to Dimasa God Brai Sibrai Madai for a good farming season and a good harvest. Other Festivals of Nagaland - Hornbill Festival, Sekrenyi, Tsukheneye, Aoleang, Naknyulem, Mimkut, Tokhu Emong, Tuluni. Himachal Pradesh - Sazo Festival, Phulaich Festival etc. Sikkim - Drukpa Tsheshi, Losoong, Pang Lhabsol etc.

**Q.144.** Which of the following is a famous festival among the people belonging to the Angami tribe in Nagaland?

RRC Group D 20/09/2022 (Evening)

(a) Vairamudi (b) Kambala  
(c) Sekrenyi (d) Tula Sankramana

**Sol.144.(c) Sekrenyi** (Mini Hornbill) - It is a tribal Festival is celebrated on the 25th day of the Angami month of Kezei (February) in Nagaland. Other festivals and related tribes of Nagaland - Mimkut (Kuki tribe), Bushu Jiba (Kachari tribe), Monyu (Phom tribe), Miu (Khamniungan tribe), Tuluni (Sumi tribe). Karnataka - Vairamudi, Kambala, Tula Sankramana.

**Q.145.** The cultural festival 'Thrissur Pooram' is celebrated in which state?

RRC Group D 22/09/2022 (Morning)

(a) West Bengal (b) Telangana  
(c) Kerala (d) Karnataka

**Sol.145.(c) Kerala. Thrissur Pooram** - An annual Hindu festival held at the Vadakkunnathan (Shiva) Temple in Thrissur every year on Pooram day. Important Festivals of Kerala - Onam, Boat Festival, Makaravilakku, Theyyam, Vishu Festivals etc. West Bengal - Durga Puja, Jamai Shashti, Poush Sankranti etc.

Telangana - Bathukamma, Bonalu, Peerla Panduga, Nagoba Jatara etc. Karnataka - Ugadi, Tula Sankramana, Karaga, Gowri Habba etc.

**Q.146.** Which of the following festivals is NOT celebrated in January every year?

RRC Group D 22/09/2022 (Afternoon)

(a) Lohri (b) Onam  
(c) Bhogali Bihu (d) Pongal

**Sol.146.(b) Onam** - It is celebrated in the month of September in Kerala. Pongal (a harvest festival) is celebrated for four-day-long in Tamil Nadu in the month of January-February. Lohri (harvest festival) is celebrated on 13 January every year in Punjab. Bhogali Bihu - Harvest festival of Assam celebrated in mid-January and February.

**Q.147.** Which of the following festivals is NOT related to agriculture?

RRC Group D 22/09/2022 (Evening)

(a) Pongal (b) Deepawali  
(c) Baisakhi (d) Lohri

**Sol.147.(b) Deepawali** ("Festival of Lights"). Diwali commemorates Lord Rama's return to his hometown of Ayodhya after 14 years of exile. Pongal - A harvest festival celebrated in Tamil Nadu. Baisakhi - A spring harvest festival that marks the Sikh New Year and is celebrated on April 13 every year, sometimes also on 14 April. Lohri - A punjabi folk festival which marks the harvest season in Punjab.

**Q.148.** 'Beating the Retreat' officially denotes the end of which National Festival of India?

RRC Group D 26/09/2022 (Morning)

(a) Independence Day  
(b) Gandhi Jayanti  
(c) Constitution Day  
(d) Republic Day

**Sol.148.(d) Republic Day** is the day on which the Constitution of India came into effect on 26 January 1950. **Beating the Retreat** - It is conducted on the evening of 29 January, the third day after the Republic Day and is organized by the Ministry of Defence.

**Q.149.** Select the correct sequence of states according to the given sequence of cultural festivals celebrated in the respective states.

Hampi Dance Utsav, Mamallapuram Dance Utsav, Nishagandhi Festival, Taj Mahotsav

RRC Group D 26/09/2022 (Afternoon)

(a) Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Uttar



- Pradesh  
 (b) Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh  
 (c) Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka  
 (d) Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh

**Sol.149.(a) Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh.** Some other festivals - Kerala (Onam, Vishu, Thrissur Pooram), Karnataka - (Kambala, Ugadi), Tamil Nadu - (Pongal, Thiruvaiyaru, Thaipusam). Festival of North East states - Wangala (Meghalaya), Hornbill (Nagaland), Myoko (Arunachal Pradesh), Lossong (Sikkim), Bihu (Assam).

**Q.150.** Solung, celebrated on September 1 every year, is the most popular festival of Adi Tribe of which state?  
 RRC Group D 27/09/2022 (Morning)  
 (a) Sikkim (b) Meghalaya  
 (c) Arunachal Pradesh (d) Tripura

**Sol.150.(c) Arunachal Pradesh.** Solung festival is celebrated after the sowing of the seeds, to seek a good harvest and prosperity. Festivals of other states - Sikkim: Losoong, Losar, Bhumchu, Saga Dawa. Meghalaya: Shad Suk Mynsiem, Nongkrem, Behdienkhlam, Shad Sukra, Wangala. Tripura: Garia, Kharchi.

**Q.151.** The festival 'BONALU' is celebrated in which of the following states in India?  
 RRC Group D 28/09/2022 (Afternoon)  
 (a) Kerala (b) Tamil Nadu  
 (c) Karnataka (d) Telangana

**Sol.151.(d) Telangana. Bonalu festival** - Dedicated to Goddess Mahakali, celebrated usually during Ashada month (July/August), Special poojas are performed for Yellamma on the first and last day of the festival. Other festivals of Telangana - Peerla Panduga, Bathukamma festival, Medaram Jatara, Nagoba Jatara. Festivals of Karnataka - Hampi, Gowri Habba, Pattadakal. Festivals of Kerala - Onam, Thrissur Pooram, Thiruvathira, Theyyam Festival. Festivals of TamilNadu - Pongal, Jallikattu, Mahamaham, Float Festival (Theppotsavam).

**Q.152.** Which of the following festivals is associated with Jharkhand?  
 RRC Group D 28/09/2022 (Evening)  
 (a) Losar (b) Chavang Kut  
 (c) Tusu (d) Saga Dawa

**Sol.152.(c) Tusu (Makar)** - A harvest festival held during the winter on the last

day of Poush month. It is also for unmarried girls. Girls decorate a wooden or bamboo frame with coloured paper and then give it to the nearby hilly river. Jharkhand Festivals : Karam (Karma), Sarhul, Rohini, Bhagta, Sohrai. Losar - Celebrated in Tibet (China), Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and Ladakh. Chavang Kut (Manipur), Saga Dawa (Sikkim).

**Q.153.** The Purandaradasa Aradhana is principally a \_\_\_\_\_ Festival.  
 RRC Group D 29/09/2022 (Morning)  
 (a) Classical Music (b) Dance  
 (c) Martial Art (d) Theater

**Sol.153.(a) Classical Music. Purandara Dasa Aradhana** is the annual Aradhana of Kannada saints (Purandara Dasa) observed in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka (primarily in Hampi). Purandara Dasa (father of Carnatic Music) was a poet, musician and great devotee of Lord Krishna. He composed songs in Kannada and Sanskrit with the name Purandara Vittala.

**Q.154.** According to the Hindu Calendar, Buddha Purnima falls on the full moon day of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 RRC Group D 29/09/2022 (Afternoon)  
 (a) Chaitra (b) Magha  
 (c) Ashadha (d) Vaishakha

**Sol.154.(d) Vaishakha (vesak).** Buddha Purnima is considered a 'triple-blessed day' because it marks the birth, enlightenment and Maha Parnirvana of Gautam buddha. **Siddhartha (Gautama Buddha)** born in 563 BCE in Lumbini in shakya clan, attained enlightenment under a pipal tree at Bodhgaya (Bihar). First sermon (Dharma Chakra Pravartana) - Sarnath (Varanasi); **Death (Mahaparinirvana)** - Kushinagar (Uttar Pradesh) in 483 BCE.

**Q.155.** The Annual Boat Race Festival is held in which state?  
 RRC Group D 29/09/2022 (Evening)  
 (a) Kerala (b) Odisha  
 (c) Goa (d) Tamil Nadu

**Sol.155.(a) Kerala.** Boat Race is conducted during Onam (major harvest festival in Kerala). Onam is celebrated to honour the King Mahabali. Others Festivals of Kerala - Thrissur Pooram, Thiruvathira, Vishu, Theyyam Festival, Attukal Pongala, Makaravilakku Festival, Ambalapuzha Arattu, Aranmula Uthtrattathi Boat Race, Adoor Gajamela etc.

**Q.156.** Which of the following festivals is the mark of the triumph of Rama, an avatar of Vishnu, over the 10-headed demon king Ravana?  
 RRC Group D 30/09/2022 (Morning)  
 (a) Dussehra (b) Ram Navmi  
 (c) Holi (d) Rakshabandhan

**Sol.156.(a) Dussehra.** This is a major Hindu festival that is celebrated across the nation, marking the end of Navaratri and signifying the victory of Lord Rama over the King of Lanka, Ravana. Rama Navami is a Hindu festival that celebrates the birth of Rama, the seventh avatar of the deity Vishnu, to King Dasharatha and Queen Kausalya in Ayodhya, Kosala. Holi - A Hindu spring festival celebrated throughout North India on the full-moon day of Phalgun (February–March). Raksha Bandhan : It is a Hindu festival which is celebrated to symbolise the love between a brother and a sister. It is celebrated on the full moon day in the month of Shrawana according to the Hindu Lunar calendar.

**Q.157.** Where is the Lokrang Utsav celebrated?  
 RRC Group D 30/09/2022 (Evening)  
 (a) Nagaland (b) Madhya Pradesh  
 (c) Sikkim (d) Rajasthan

**Sol.157.(b)** The Lokrang Utsav is celebrated in **Madhya Pradesh** on 26th January every year for 5 days by the Gond tribe. Other Festivals of Madhya Pradesh - Akhil Bhartiya Kalidas Samaroh, Khajuraho, Bhagoria Haat, Pachmarhi utsav, Malva utsav, Chethiyagiri festival, Tansen samaroh, Ujjain kumbh mela.

**Q.158.** Rama Navami is a Hindu spring festival that commemorates God Rama's birthday, which usually comes in the month of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 RRC Group D 06/10/2022 (Morning)  
 (a) June (b) July (c) April (d) August

**Sol.158.(c) April.** Lord Rama is an incarnation of Lord Vishnu. Rama Navmi falls on the ninth day of the bright half (Shukla Paksha) of the lunar cycle of the Hindu month of Chaitra, which usually falls in March or April.

**Q.159.** Which festival is known as Magh Bihu in Assam?  
 RRC Group D 06/10/2022 (Afternoon)  
 (a) Raksha Bandhan (b) Holi  
 (c) Dussehra (d) Makar Sankranti

**Sol.159.(d) Makar Sankranti.** This festival is observed on the first day of

Magh month as per Bengali Panjika. This is a Sankranti celebration in Assam, which is known as Magh Bihu. Festivals of India - Gujarat (Kite Festival, Holi, Navratri), Assam (Ambubachi festival, Bohag Bihu, Baishagu festival), Jharkhand (Sarhul, Dansi, Karma, Hal Punhya, Rohin, Bandna), Bihar (Bihula, Chhath Puja, Rajgir Dance festival, Madhushravani, Sama Chakeva), Punjab (Lohri).

**Q.160.** What is significant about the Easter festival for the Christians?

RRC Group D 06/10/2022 (Evening)

- (a) It is celebrated as the birthday of Jesus Christ.  
 (b) It marks the new year of the Christians.  
 (c) It marks the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead.  
 (d) It is celebrated as an Autumn festival in Europe and North America.

**Sol.160.(c) Easter**, also called Pascha or Resurrection Sunday, is a Christian festival. Christmas: Celebrated to mark the birth of Jesus Christ. Good Friday (April): Commemorates the day of Jesus Christ's crucifixion.

**Q.161.** Which of the following festivals is also known as 'peerla panduga'?

RRC Group D 06/10/2022 (Evening)

- (a) Bakrid (b) Lailat al-Qadr  
 (c) Muharam (d) Ramadan

**Sol.161.(c) Muharam.** Peerla Panduga is a festival celebrated by Hindus and Muslims in the Telangana State. Famous Festivals of Telangana: Bathukamma - A state festival; Concurrence with Durga Navratri. Bonalu - Celebrated in the month of Ashada (July or August); During this festival, women prepare a Bonam and offer it to the Goddess by carrying it on their heads, Pothuraju, Rangam, Ghatam. Samakka Saarakka Jaathara - A biennial festival celebrated in the month of February; To commemorate the Mother-Daughter-duo (Samakka-Saarakka), who stood against the oppression of Kakatiyas in 13th century.

**Q.162.** Which Indian state celebrates Rongali Bihu, a spring dramatic-cultural festival?

RRC Group D 07/10/2022 (Morning)

- (a) Tripura (b) Meghalaya  
 (c) West Bengal (d) Assam

**Sol.162.(d) Assam. Rongali Bihu** (Assamese new year and spring festival), spring is a dramatic-cultural festival celebrated in mid of April. The seven

days of Rongali Bihu are known as 'Chot', 'Kutum', 'Mela' 'Raati', 'Goru', 'Manuh' and 'Chera'. **Kongali or Kati Bihu** observed in October and Bhogali or Magh Bihu observed in January - February.

**Q.163.** The Ram Navami festival in India is celebrated as a Hindu festival on the \_\_\_\_\_ which marks the birth of Lord Ram

RRC Group D 07/10/2022 (Afternoon)

- (a) ninth day of Sharad Navratri  
 (b) ninth day of Sawan month of Vikram Sambat Calendar  
 (c) ninth day of Chaitra Navratri  
 (d) ninth day of Phalgun month of Vikram Sambat Calendar

**Sol.163.(c) Ninth day of the Chaitra Navratri.** It commemorates the birth of Lord Ram, the seventh incarnation of Lord Vishnu in human form. Lord Rama was born during the Madhyahna era. Hindi Months: Chaitra (March - April), Vaisakha (April - May), Jyaistha (May - June), Asadha (June- July), Shrawana (July - August), Bhadra (August - September), Asvina (September - October), Kartika (October - November), Agrahayana (November - December), Pausa (December - January), Magha (January - February), Phalgun (February - March).

**Q.164.** Nowruz is popularly known as the new year of which religious group /community?

RRC Group D 11/10/2022 (Morning)

- (a) Sikhism (b) Buddhism  
 (c) Muslim (d) Parsi

**Sol.164.(d) Parsi. Navroz** (Nowruz Jamshedi) is celebrated on 21st March. It is also known as the Iranian New year. It is connected with the legend of Persian King Jamshed. Balban introduced the famous Persian festival of Nowruz in India. "Naw" means New, and "Ruz" means Day. The Pateti festival (celebrated on the last day of the Persian calendar). Gahambars (seasonal festivals) take place six times a year. Other festivals: Zarthost No Deeso and Khordad Sal.

**Q.165.** Pawl Kut is the greatest of all the festivals celebrated in the state of \_\_\_\_\_.

RRC Group D 11/10/2022 (Afternoon)

- (a) Meghalaya (b) Kerala  
 (c) Goa (d) Mizoram

**Sol.165.(d) Mizoram.** People celebrate Pawl Kut as an act of thanksgiving to the Almighty for giving a bountiful harvest in

December or January. Festivals of some Northeast states: Mizoram - Chapchar Kut (celebrated during March after completion of their most arduous task of jhum operation), Mim Kut (celebrated after the harvest of the maize crop is over). Meghalaya - Shad Suk Mynsiem, Nongkrem, Behdienkhlam, Wangala (most popular festival among the Garos). Tripura - Garia Puja (major festival wherein the deity of livestock and wealth is worshipped). Arunachal Pradesh - Siang River Festival (celebrated for communal harmony). Nagaland - Hornbill.

**Q.166.** During which of the following festivals is the Puli Kali (Tiger dance) event the main attraction?

RRC Group D 11/10/2022 (Evening)

- (a) Onam (b) Baisakhi  
 (c) Bihu (d) Pongal

**Sol.166.(a) Onam** - An annual harvest festival celebrated in Kerala; Celebrated at the end of Monsoon season to commemorate the mythical king Mahabali. **Pulikali** (Tiger Dance): A folk dance of Kerala; On the fourth day of Onam, artists paint their bodies like tigers and dance to the music of instruments such as thakil and udukku. Baisakhi: Agricultural festival of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh; Celebrated on the first day of the month of Vaisakh. Bihu: An Assamese dance performed during the spring festival (Bohag Bihu or Rongali Bihu) in mid - April. Pongal (Thai Pongal) - A four-day harvest festival observed in the month of Thai (the tenth month as per the traditional Tamil Calendar) in Tamil Nadu.

**Q.167.** The people of Sikkim celebrate Lhabab Dhuechen which is observed to mark the descent of \_\_\_\_\_ from heaven back to earth.

RRB NTPC CBT - II (09/05/2022) Shift 1

- (a) Lord Vishnu (b) Lord Buddha  
 (c) Lord Shiva (d) Lord Mahaviira

**Sol.167.(b) Lord Buddha.** Lhabab Duchen celebrates the anniversary of Buddha Shakyamuni's descent from heaven. Lhabab Duchen occurs on the 22nd day of the ninth lunar month, according to the Tibetan calendar. **Festivals in Sikkim** - Saga Dawa, Pang Lhabsol, Losoong or the Sonam Losar, International Flower Festival, Losar is the Tibetan New Year, Bhumchu Festival, Hee Bermiok Festival, Tendong Lho Rum Faat, Mangan Music Festival.

**Q.168.** The Hemis Gompa festival is

celebrated to celebrate the birth anniversary of Guru\_\_\_\_\_.

RRB NTPC CBT - II (09/05/2022) Shift 2

- (a) Katyayana (b) Patru Rinpoche  
(c) Marpa Lotsawa (d) Padmasambhava

**Sol.168.(d) Padmasambhava. Hemis Gompa festival** - It is celebrated in Ladakh, India. It is a two-day event that is celebrated on the 10th day of the fifth month of the Tibetan Calendar, which is the month of June/July in the Gregorian Calendar. Guru Padmasambhava was known in Tibet as one of the founding fathers of Tibetan Buddhism. Patru Rinpoche established a teaching centre in the vicinity of Dzogchen Monastery. Marpa Lotsawa is the Tibetan founder of the Kagyu school.

**Q.169.** New Year is observed in different regions with different names as given below:

RRB NTPC CBT - II (10/05/2022) Shift 1

- |                  |                            |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| 1.Navreh         | a. Malayali New Year       |
| 2.Ugadi          | b. Odia New year           |
| 3.Vishu          | c. Telugu New year         |
| 4.Pana Sankranti | d. Kashmiri Hindu New year |

Which of the following options presents the correct match?

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

**Sol.169.(b)** New Year Observed in different regions with different names: - Rongali Bihu in Assam, Puthandu in Tamil Nadu, Vishu in Kerala, Pana Sankranti or Odia Nababarsha in Odisha, Navreh in Kashmir, Poila Baisakh in Bengal and Ugadi in Andhra Pradesh (Telugu New Year).

**Q.170.** The spring festival celebrated by Konyak tribe of Nagaland is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

RRB NTPC CBT - II (12/06/2022) Shift 1

- (a) Mopin (b) Garia puja  
(c) Myoko (d) Aoleang Monyu

**Sol.170.(d) Aoleang Monyu** - Celebrated by the Konyak tribe at the arrival of spring (first week of April), they pray for a good upcoming harvest. The Mopin Festival is an agricultural festival celebrated by the Galo tribe of Arunachal Pradesh. Garia Puja - Tripura. Myoko Festival - Arunachal Pradesh.

**Q.171** The Losar festival, quite popular in Arunachal Pradesh, is mainly celebrated by the \_\_\_\_\_ tribe.

RRB NTPC CBT - II (12/06/2022) Shift 2

- (a) Monpa (b) Angami  
(c) Hunas (d) Apatani

**Sol.171.(a) Monpa. Losar** (Tibetan New Year) - It is a five-day festival in Arunachal Pradesh. It begins on the first day of the Lunar Calendar, marking the onset of Spring in the Northeast state. It includes prayers, hoisting of religious flags on top of houses, reading of Buddhist scriptures, and lighting butter lamps in the houses. The Angamis (Nagaland) celebrate a ten-day festival called Sekrenyi (also called Phousanyi). The dree festival - it is an important agricultural festival of the Apatani tribe in Arunachal Pradesh.

**Q.172.** With which of the following states are 'Husori' or 'Huchari' performance associated?

RRB NTPC CBT - II (12/06/2022) Shift 2

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Kerala  
(c) Odisha (d) Assam

**Sol.172.(d) Husori** is an indispensable part of Rangoli Bihu and it is sung on the very first day of Bihu, i.e. Cow Bihu. Bihu is the chief festival in Assam. It refers to a set of **three** different festivals: Rongali or Bohag Bihu (Assamese New Year) observed in April, Kongali or Kati Bihu observed in October, and Bhogali or Magh Bihu observed in January.

**Q.173.** In different parts of the country, New year is celebrated under different names. Match the following names with their respective states:

RRB NTPC CBT - II (13/06/2022) Shift 1

1. Vishu	a. Tamil Nadu
2. Puthandu	b. West Bengal
3. Gudi Padwa	c. Kerala
4. Poila Boisakh	d. Maharashtra

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

**Sol.173.(c) 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b. Vishu** (Kerala) - It is the harvest festival (beginning of spring season) and the astrological New Year of the Malayalis, Celebrated on the first day of Malayalam month (between April and May). Puthandu(Tamil nadu) - Celebrated on the first day of the Tamil month Chittirai, falls on or about 14 April every year. Gudi Padwa (Maharashtra) - A spring festival, celebrated at the start of Chaitra (March-April), Poila Boisakh(West Bengal) - Celebrated on the first day of the Bengali calendar (15 April).

**Q.174.** Anthurium, named after a famous flower, is a major festival of which of the following states?

RRB NTPC CBT - II (13/06/2022) Shift 2

- (a) Nagaland (b) Mizoram  
(c) Manipur (d) Arunachal Pradesh

**Sol.174.(b) Mizoram. Anthurium Festival** - It is a three day festival held annually and organized by the State Tourism Department at the foothills of the Mystic Reiek Mountain. It is held to promote farmers, flowers and horticulture in Mizoram. It is best described as an extravaganza of culture, music, dance, games, fashion shows, handloom and handicrafts exhibitions, and traditional cuisines. The Anthurium flower is one of the most expensive flowers cultivated in India.

**Q.175.** The tribal people of which Indian state celebrate Sarhul Festival where a sal tree is worshipped for health and prosperity?

RRB NTPC CBT - II (15/06/2022) Shift 1

- (a) Gujarat (b) Rajasthan  
(c) Jharkhand (d) Meghalaya

**Sol.175.(c) Jharkhand. Sarhul** festival marks the beginning of the New Year; Celebrated by the Oraon, the Munda and the Ho tribes; Celebrated every year in the first month of the Hindu calendar, on the fortnight of 'Chaitra'; It marks the advent of the spring season or 'Phagun' and is celebrated till the month of June (Jyestha). Sarhul means worship of trees.

**Q.176.** On which day is Gudi Padwa celebrated in the month of Chaitra as per Hindu calendar ?

RRB NTPC CBT - II (15/06/2022) Shift 1

- (a) Second (b) First (c) Fifth (d) Fourth

**Sol.176.(b) First. Gudi Padwa** usually falls between March and April as per the Gregorian calendar. It is a spring-time festival that marks the traditional new year for Marathi and Konkani Hindus, but is also celebrated by other Hindus as well. It is celebrated with colorful floor decorations called rangoli, a special Gudi flag, street processions, dancing, and festive foods. It is known by other names: Ugadi (celebrated as the New Year of the Telugu and Kannada people) in Karnataka, Telangana, and Andhra Pradesh; Bihu (Assam), Vishu (Kerala), Puthandu (Tamil Nadu).

**Q.177.** Which of the following festivals is NOT celebrated in the river island of Majuli?

RRB NTPC CBT - II (15/06/2022) Shift 2

- (a) Ali-Aye-Ligang (b) Raja Parba  
(c) Falgustsav (d) Bihu

**Sol.177.(b) Raja Parba.** Festivals celebrated in the river island of Majuli - Raas Leela of Shri Krishna (Raas Utsav), Ali-Aye-Ligang (Mising), Falgutsav, Bisu (Deori), Barsik Bhaona Sabah, Paal Nam, Magh Bihu (Bhogali Bihu), Rongali Bihu (Bohag Bihu), Kati Bihu (Kangali Bihu), Porag (Mising), Sawania Puja (Deori), Deo Puja, Nora Chinga (Mising), Na Khowa, Garakhia Sabah, Barsik Bhaona Sabah. **Raja Parba**, also known as Mithuna Sankranti, is a three-day-long festival of womanhood celebrated in Odisha. Biggest river Island in the world - Majuli (Assam).

**Q.178.** Poompuhar beach located in the state of Tamil Nadu along the Bay of Bengal is famous for the \_\_\_\_ festival.  
RRB NTPC CBT - II (15/06/2022) Shift 3  
(a) Charak Puja (b) Chitra Pournami  
(c) Pushkar Mela (d) Ganga Sagar Mela

**Sol.178.(b) Chitra Pournami.** Chitra Pournami is an important festival for this beach which happens during the full moon in Tamil, month chittrai. Poompuhar Beach - It is a natural and ancient beach located in Poompuhar, Tamil Nadu, along the Bay of Bengal. The beach starts from the Kaveri river and extends around 3 km north towards Neithavasal.

**Q.179.** The 'Gyana Panchami' is celebrated by the Jains on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of Kartika.  
RRB NTPC CBT - II (16/06/2022) Shift 1  
(a) ninth (b) third (c) fifth (d) first

**Sol.179.(c) Fifth. Gyana Panchami:** Also celebrated as Jaya Panchami, Pandava Panchami, Birthday of Guru Gobind Singh, Labha Panchami, Celebrated on the fifth day after Diwali, It is considered as a knowledge day. On this day holy scriptures are displayed and worshipped. **First** tirthankar - Rishabhanath (Adinath), 2nd - Ajitanatha, 23rd - Parshvanatha, **Last** (24th) - Mahavira (Emblem - Lion).

**Q.180.** The unique festival of flowers Bathukamma is a colourful and vibrant festival of \_\_\_\_ and is celebrated by women, with flowers that grow exclusively in each region.  
RRB NTPC CBT - II (16/06/2022) Shift 3  
(a) Telangana (b) West Bengal  
(c) Tripura (d) Gujarat

**Sol.180.(a) Telangana. Bathukamma** -This festival is a symbol of Telangana's cultural identity. Bathukamma comes during the latter half of monsoon, before the onset of winter. It is a 9-day festival

that starts with Engili Pula Bathukamma on Mahalaya Amavasya and Ends with Saddula Bathukamma on Durgashtami.  
**Other famous festivals of Telangana** - Bonalu Festival, Ugadi, Peerla Panduga, Peddagattu Jatara.

**Q.181.** Which is the sixth of the eighteen books of the Indian epic Mahabharata (written by Vyasa) that contains the widely studied Bhagavad Gita?  
RRB NTPC CBT - II (17/06/2022) Shift 1  
(a) Adi Parva (b) Virata Parva  
(c) Bhishma Parva (d) Sabha Parva

**Sol.181.(c) Bhishma Parva.** It is the only Parva in Mahabharata where the main hero is not Arjuna but rather Bhishma and Krishna. Mahabharata is one of the two major Sanskrit epics of Hinduism, the other being the Ramayana. It narrates the struggle between two groups of cousins in the Kurukshetra War and the fates of the Kaurava and the Paṇḍava princes and their successors. **The Bhagavad Gita** - Exact meaning is "Song of God". Krishna is the supreme personality of the godhead who delivers this knowledge to Arjuna in the battlefield of Kurukshetra.

**Q.182.** Which cultural festival was inscribed on the UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity during its 16<sup>th</sup> session which took place virtually from 13 to 18 December 2021?  
RRB NTPC CBT - II (17/06/2022) Shift 1  
(a) Durga Puja (b) Ganesh Chaturthi  
(c) Onam (d) Pongal

**Sol.182.(a) Durga Puja** - A five-day festival which begins on the fifth night of the nine-day Navratri festival and ends on the tenth day, which is Dashami. Unesco's Intangible Cultural Heritage List - Includes traditions or living expressions inherited from our ancestors and that is passed on to our descendants, such as oral traditions, performing arts, social practices, rituals, festive events. Festivals and their states : Onam - Kerala, Pongal - Tamilnadu, Ganesh Chaturthi - Maharashtra, Bihu - Assam, Ugadi - Andhra Pradesh.

**Q.183.** What is the Tamil New Year also known as?  
RRB NTPC CBT - I (05/01/2021) Morning  
(a) Varusha Pirappu (b) Ugadi  
(c) Bestu Varas (d) Vishu

**Sol.183.(a) Varusha Pirappu** (Puthandu) :- It is celebrated on the first day of the Chithirai month. Ugadi or Yugadi

(Samvatsarādi) - New Year's Day for the states of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, and Karnataka in India. Vishu - A Hindu festival celebrated in Kerala. Bestu Varas (Varsha-Pratipada or Padwa):- Gujarati's New Year celebrated a day after Diwali.

**Q.184.** Famous "Sengal Festival" is an annual cultural festival organised by which state of North-India?  
RRB NTPC CBT - I (05/01/2021) Evening  
(a) Tripura (b) Meghalaya  
(c) Nagaland (d) Manipur

**Sol.184.(d) Manipur. Other festivals of Manipur:** Yaosang, Cheiraoba (The Manipuri New Year), Heikru Hidongba, Kang (Ratha Yatra of Manipur). Festival and state: Losoong (Sikkim), Sekrenyi and Hornbill (Nagaland), Bihu (Assam), Kharchi Puja (Tripura), Wangala (Meghalaya), Majuli Festival (Assam), Lui - Ngai - Ni (Nagaland), Dree (Arunachal Pradesh), Moatsu (Nagaland).

**Q.185.** The famous Hornbill Festival is unique to which Northeast state of India?  
RRB NTPC CBT - I (18/01/2021) Morning  
(a) Mizoram (b) Nagaland  
(c) Meghalaya (d) Assam

**Sol.185.(b) Nagaland.** Hornbill Festival is celebrated every year in the first week of December. Other festivals of Nagaland - Sukrunyi, Moatsu, Naknyulem, Bushu Jiba. Festivals of Mizoram - Chapchar Kut, Lyuva Khutla, Anthurium Festival. Festivals of Meghalaya - Shad Suk Mynsiem, Nongkrem, Behdienkhlam, Shad Sukra, Wangala. Festivals of Assam - Me-Dum-Me-Phi, Baishagu, Ambubachi Mela.

**Q.186.** Which city of India celebrates the famous Elephant Festival annually on the day of Holi?  
RRB NTPC CBT - I (22/01/2021) Morning  
(a) Ajmer (b) Jaisalmer  
(c) Jodhpur (d) Jaipur

**Sol.186.(d) Jaipur** (Pink City of India). Camel Festival - Bikaner, Hornbill festival - Nagaland, Rath Yatra - Puri, Odisha. Holi is a Hindu festival celebrated in the spring season, usually in the month of March. It signifies the victory of good over evil, the arrival of spring, and the celebration of colors.

**Q.187.** Which of the following union territories celebrates the Tarpa festival?  
RRB NTPC CBT - I (30/01/2021) Evening  
(a) Lakshadweep  
(b) Andman and Nicobar Islands  
(c) Dadra and Nagar Haveli  
(d) Ladakh

**Sol.187.(c) Dadra and Nagar Haveli.**

**Tarpa dance:** Harvest dance celebrated by Varli, Kokna and Koli tribes. Other Festivals: Divasol, Akhatrij, Nariyeli Purnima, and Monsoon Magic Festival. Lakshadweep: Eid, Muharram. Andman and Nicobar Islands: Ossuary Feast (Nicobarese tribe), Villakku pooja, Island Tourism Festival. Ladakh: Hemis, Thiksey, Losar, Tak - Tok.

**Q.188.** Where is the Red Panda Winter Carnival celebrated?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (08/02/2021) Evening  
(a) Nagaland (b) Rajasthan  
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Sikkim

**Sol.188.(d) Sikkim.** The Red Panda Winter Festival was previously celebrated under the name of Sikkim Winter Carnival and was aimed at promoting tourism in the state during the winter months. It is celebrated during December-January months. It is organized and announced by the Sikkim Tourism board. It was started in 2016. **Other festivals of Sikkim** : Losoong Festival, Losar Festival, Bhumchu Festival, Saga Dawa, Lhabab Duchen Festival, Hee Bermiok Festival, International Flower Festival, etc.

**Q.189.** What is 'Jallikattu'?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (11/02/2021) Morning  
(a) The traditional name for 'People's Leader' in Tamil  
(b) A popular watersport enjoyed by the Marina beach, Chennai  
(c) A bull worship festival at Pashupatinath temple, Nepal  
(d) A traditional bull taming sport popular in Tamil Nadu

**Sol.189.(d)** Jallikattu (celebration of nature, and thanks giving for a bountiful harvest, of which cattle-worship is part) is a part of the festival of Mattu Pongal. Other names of Jallikattu: Yeru Thazhuvuthal, Madu Pidithal, Pollerudhu Pidithal.

**Q.190.** In which state is Mamallapuram Utsav celebrated?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (05/03/2021) Evening  
(a) Karnataka (b) Kerala  
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Tamil Nadu

**Sol.190.(d) Tamil Nadu. Mamallapuram Utsav:** Organised by the Department of Tourism, (Tamil Nadu), a 30-day festival held annually between December and January. Every year, Mamallapuram hosts the "Indian Dance Festival" - A Festival of Our Culture and Tradition. The venue for this Utsav - Front lawn of the Shore Temple.

**Q.191.** 'Ugadi' is a festival celebrated in the India state of:

RRB NTPC CBT - I (27/03/2021) Evening  
(a) Assam (b) Andhra Pradesh  
(c) Goa (d) Haryana

**Sol.191.(b) Andhra Pradesh. Ugadi** (Yugadi): It marks the beginning of the Hindu lunar calendar and is considered the New Year's Day in Telangana and Karnataka also. It usually falls in the months of March or April. Other festivals of Andhra Pradesh - Pongal, Lumbini Festival and Lepakshi Utsav.

**Q.192.** Famous 'Sangai Festival' is an annual cultural festival organised by which state of North-East India?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (06/04/2021) Morning  
(a) Nagaland (b) Manipur  
(c) Tripura (d) Meghalaya

**Sol.192.(b) Manipur.** Sangai Utsav is an annual cultural festival organised by the Manipur Tourism Department every year in November. The festival is named after the State animal, Sangai, the brow-antlered deer found only in Manipur. List of Festivals of Indian States - Manipur (Yaoshang, Kang), Nagaland (Hornbill festival, Moatsu Festival), Tripura (Kharchi Puja, Garia puja), Meghalaya (Nongkrem festival, Khasi's Shad Suk), Mizoram (Pawl Kut, Lyuva Khutla).

**Q.193.** The Kambala festival of Karnataka is essentially associated with what?

RRB ALP Tier - I (20/08/2018) Evening  
(a) Bull fighting (b) Tribal dance  
(c) Buffalo race (d) Cock fighting

**Sol.193.(c) Buffalo race** - An annual celebrated in the Southern district of Karnataka; Takes place over a two-day period; Celebrated between the months of March and November; Originated in the farming community of Karnataka; Dedicated to Hindu God Lord Kadri Manjunatha, who is the epitome of Lord Shiva.

### Fairs

**Q.194.** The Longest Moustache competition is held at which of the following festivals/fairs?

RRC Group D 25/08/2022 (Afternoon)  
(a) Kila Raipur Sports Festival  
(b) Hornbill Festival  
(c) Thrissur Pooram Festival  
(d) Pushkar Fair

**Sol.194.(d) Pushkar Fair** (Kartik Mela) - Held in the Pushkar city of Ajmer district

of Rajasthan. Cultural events and competitions include dances, tug of war between women teams as well as men teams, the "matka phod", "longest moustache" competition, "bridal competition", camel races and others. Thrissur Pooram Festival (Kerala). Hornbill Festival (Nagaland). Kila Raipur Sports Festival (Ludhiana, Punjab).

**Q.195.** Which of the following cities is famous for the prestigious 'Kumbh Mela'?

RRC Group D 26/08/2022 (Evening)  
(a) Ahmedabad (b) Surat  
(c) Lucknow (d) Prayagraj

**Sol.195.(d) Prayagraj. Kumbh Mela** is a religious festival organised every three years and its location switches between four different pilgrimage sites - Prayag (Confluence of Ganga-Yamuna-Saraswati rivers), Ujjain (Kshipra), Nasik (Godavari), and Haridwar (Ganga). So, the Mela returns to each location after a span of 12 years.

**Q.196.** Which of the following is the largest fair of West Bengal?

RRC Group D 27/09/2022 (Evening)  
(a) Rass Mela  
(b) Gangasagar Mela  
(c) Joydeb Kenduli Mela  
(d) Ramkeli Mela, Malda

**Sol.196.(b) Gangasagar Mela** - The fair is held every year on Makar Sankranti (14/15 January) at Kapilmuni's ashram located on the Gangasagar. Other Fairs (Mela) of West Bengal - Rash Mela, Joydeb Kenduli Mela, Ramkeli Mela, Poush Mela, Vasant Panchami, Jamai Sashti, Ratha Yatra etc.

**Q.197.** Surajkund Mela, also known as the International crafts fair, is held in\_\_\_\_  
RRB NTPC CBT - II (17/06/2022) Shift 1  
(a) Haryana (b) Odisha  
(c) Uttarakhand (d) Gujarat

**Sol.197.(a) Haryana.** The Surajkund Mela - Is unique as it showcases the richness and diversity of the handicrafts, handlooms and cultural fabric of India and is the largest crafts fair in the world. **Organized by** - The Surajkund Mela Authority & Haryana Tourism in collaboration with Union Ministries of Tourism, Textiles, Culture and External Affairs.

**Q.198.** Jon Beel mela is the only fair in India, where the barter system is still used. In which state does it take place?  
RRB NTPC CBT - I (08/01/2021) Morning

- (a) Nagaland (b) Tripura  
(c) Assam (d) Manipur

**Sol.198.(c) Assam.** Jonbeel Mela (A three day long festival) is organized by the **Tiwa community** with participants from the Tiwa, Karbi, Khasi and Jaintia communities, from the interiors of the state's Morigaon and Karbi Anglong, as well as some Jaintia (Meghalaya). It is organized under the patronage of the **Gobha Kingdom**. It usually takes place a few days after **Magh Bihu** (harvest festival). The Jonbeel lake that lends its name to the fair {Jon (Moon) and Beel (lake)} witnesses community fishing during the fair.

**Q.199.** Kenduli fair is celebrated in \_\_\_\_\_  
RRB NTPC CBT - I (03/03/2021) Morning  
(a) Rajasthan (b) Madhya Pradesh  
(c) West Bengal (d) Uttar Pradesh

**Sol.199.(c) West Bengal.** Kenduli fair - a three-day Hindu festival that marks the beginning of the harvest season (fair is celebrated on the occasion of Makar Sankranti) and held in the Jaydev Kenduli village of Birbhum district. It is a Baul community fair. Other festivals (West Bengal) - Durga Puja, Saraswati Puja, Kali Puja, Dol Utsav, Naba Barsho, Poush Mela, Ganga Sagar Mela.

**Q.200.** Which of the following places is known for the world's largest camel Fairs in India ?

RRB NTPC CBT - I ( 27/03/2021) Morning  
(a) Gangapur (b) Kolayat  
(c) Jhalawar (d) Pushkar

**Sol.200.(d) Pushkar** (Rajasthan). The **Pushkar Fair** (Pushkar Camel Fair) is an annual seven-day camel and livestock fair held between the months of October and November. Famous fairs in India - Kolayat fair (Rajasthan); Ambubachi Mela (Assam); Gangasagar Fair (West Bengal); Surajkund Handicrafts fair (Haryana).

## Songs

**Q.201.** In Contemporary Carnatic music, how many Melakarta ragas are there?  
RRB NTPC CBT - II (09/05/2022) Shift 1  
(a) 72 (b) 82 (c) 62 (d) 52

**Sol.201.(a) 72 .** Melakarta ragas can be divided into two parts: Suddha Madhyamam and Prati Madhyama ragas. Carnatic music owes its name to the Sanskrit term Karnataka Sangitam which denotes "traditional" or "codified" music and has typically originated in the

Southern part of India. There are 10 thaats in Hindustani music: Bilaval thaata, Kalyan thaata, Khamaz thaata, Bhairav thaata, Marva thaata, Kafi thaata, Bhairavi thaata, Poorvi thaata, Todi thaata, Asavari thaata.

**Q.202.** The Prayag Sangeet Samiti at Prayagraj was established in the year \_\_\_\_\_to teach Hindustani classical music.  
RRB NTPC CBT - II (10/05/2022) Shift 1  
(a) 1952 (b) 1901 (c) 1926 (d) 1915

**Sol.202.(c) 1926. Prayag Sangeet Samiti** - The major aim of this organization is to propagate various vocal and instrumental music streams that are widely recognized by state governments, universities and educational bodies.

**Q.203.** Alha singing is a prominent genre of folk songs of some parts of:  
RRB NTPC CBT - II (12/06/2022) Shift 1  
(a) Assam (b) Punjab  
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Odisha

**Sol.203.(c) Uttar Pradesh.** Alha - A form of folk song and music prevalent in North India, which is capable of communicating heroic rasa to the listeners. It is an important verse poem of Bundeli and Awadhi. The most popular songs from Indian folk Music from Uttar Pradesh are Purvi, Phag, Kajari, Bhajan; Assam - Bihu Geet; Odisha - Dalkhai, Rasarkeli, Maelajada, Chutkuchuta, Jaiphula, Maleshree, Chhilollai.

**Q.204.** Which style of singing is traditionally performed by men with tanpura and pakhawaj as instrumental accompaniments?

RRB NTPC CBT - II (15/06/2022) Shift 2  
(a) Tarana (b) Thumri  
(c) Dhrupad (d) Ghazal

**Sol.204.(c) Dhrupad** - A poetic form incorporated into an extended presentation style marked by precise and orderly elaboration of a raga. The major vocal forms or styles associated with Hindustani classical music are dhrupad, khayal, Ghazal, dhammar, thumri, and tarana. **Tarana** - It focuses on producing rhythmic matters, it was invented by Amir Khusro. **Thumri** - A romantic & erotic style of singing; also called 'the lyric of Indian classical music', Three main gharanas of thumri - Benaras, Lucknow and Patiala. **Ghazal** - A poetic expression of both the pain of loss or separation and the beauty of love in spite of that pain.

**Q.205.** Sangeet Ratnakar, the earliest known treatise on music was composed by \_\_\_\_\_.

RRB NTPC CBT - II (16/06/2022) Shift 1  
(a) Tansen (b) Amir Khusru  
(c) Muhammad Shah (d) Sharangdev

**Sol.205.(d) Sharangdev** (in Sanskrit) was a part of the court poet of King Simhana (1210–1247) of the Yādava dynasty whose capital was Devagiri, Maharashtra. Sangita - Ratnakara (Ocean of Music and Dance) is one of the most important musicological texts from India.

**Q.206.** From among the following \_\_\_\_\_ learnt music from Swami Haridas for eleven years.  
RRB NTPC CBT - II (16/06/2022) Shift 3  
(a) Tanarang (b) Ramdas  
(c) Tansen (d) Baiju Bawra

**Sol.206.(c) Tansen.** Akbar considered him as a Navaratnas (nine jewels), and gave him the title Mian. Tansen is remembered for his epic Dhrupad compositions. Tansen was the title given to him by Raja Vikramjit of Gwalior. Tansen was a court musician in the darbar of Raja Ramachandra of Bandavagarh. Tansen Samaroh (Gwalior district, Madhya Pradesh, 4-day musical extravaganza).

**Q.207.** Bon-geet (forest/nature song), is primarily a form of folk song of \_\_\_\_\_.  
RRB NTPC CBT - II (17/06/2022) Shift 2  
(a) Meghalaya (b) Himachal Pradesh  
(c) Manipur (d) Assam

**Sol.207.(d) Assam.** The term 'Bon' implies wilderness while 'geet' means songs.

**Q.208.** Which of the following states is the origin of the folk music traditions of Saikuti zai ?

RRB NTPC CBT - II (17/06/2022) Shift 3  
(a) Odisha (b) Mizoram  
(c) Telangana (d) Goa

**Sol.208.(b) Mizoram.** Saikuti zai - The regional folk songs and the richest heritage of Mizos. Saikuti - a poetess from Mizoram, composed songs in praise of warriors, brave hunters, great warriors and young men who aspire to be hunters.

**Q.209.** Popular folk song 'Kajari' is popular in:  
RRB NTPC CBT - I (12/01/2021) Evening  
(a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Uttar Pradesh  
(c) Haryana (d) Chhattisgarh

**Sol.209.(b) Uttar Pradesh.** Kajri derived from the Bhojpuri word Kajra, or Kohl, is a genre of semi-classical singing, originating from the Indian subcontinent,

popular in Uttar Pradesh. Famous singer of kajri is Ajita Srivastava. **Folk songs in Uttar Pradesh** - Sohar, Kajri, Kaharwa, Nauka Jhakkad, Bhajan, Kirtan. **Folk songs of Other States** - Baul (West Bengal), Hereileu (Nagaland), Khongjom Parva (Manipur), Lavani (Maharashtra), Panihari (Rajasthan), Pandwani (Chhattisgarh), Tikir (Assam), Maand (Rajasthan), Bara Masa (Haryana).

**Q.210.** The song Ekla Chalo Re (Walk alone) was written by:  
RRB NTPC CBT - I (08/02/2021) Morning  
(a) Rabindranath Tagore  
(b) BC Chatterjee  
(c) Aurobindo Ghosh  
(d) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

**Sol.210.(a) Rabindranath Tagore:** He wrote this song in 1905. BC Chatterjee: He wrote the National song 'Vande Matram' (it was taken from his Bengali novel "Anandmath"). Aurobindo Ghosh: "Savitri: A Legend and a Symbol" and "The Life Divine". Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar: "Betel Panchabinsati" and "Banglar Itihas".

**Q.211.** Who wrote the lyrics of the song 'Sare Jahan Se Achcha'?  
RRB JE 01/06/2019 (Afternoon)  
(a) Mohammed Iqbal  
(b) Munshi Premchand  
(c) Kavi Pradeep  
(d) Rabindranath Tagore

**Sol.211.(a) Mohammed Iqbal** (Allama Iqbal) was a renowned philosopher, poet, and politician from British India who is widely regarded as the national poet of Pakistan. **Books** - "Asrar - e - Khudi" (Secrets of the Self), 1915 and "Javed Nama" (The Book of Javed), 1932. Kavi Pradeep was an Indian poet and songwriter. He is best known for his patriotic song "Aye Mere Watan Ke Logo".

### Painting/ Dress/ Tribes

**Q.212.** Jaintia is the name of a tribe as well as a hill range found in the state of \_\_\_\_\_.  
RRB NTPC CBT - II (17/06/2022) Shift 1  
(a) West Bengal (b) Meghalaya  
(c) Karnataka (d) Tamil nadu

**Sol.212.(b) Meghalaya.** Three major tribes of Meghalaya- The Garo who reside in the Garo hills, the Khasi who reside in the East and West Khasi hills and the Jaintia tribe. **Tribes in Other states** : Bhutia, Mahali, Pahariya, Lohara - West Bengal. Sholagas, Yeravas, Toda - Karnataka. Malasar, Kurumba, Palliyar,

Adiyan - Tamil Nadu. Rengma, Angami, Garo, Nagas, Sema and Lotha- Nagaland.

**Q.213.** Onges is a tribal group living in which of the following union territories?  
RRB NTPC CBT - II (17/06/2022) Shift 2  
(a) Puducherry  
(b) Delhi  
(c) Andaman and Nicobar  
(d) Lakshadweep

**Sol.213.(c) Andaman and Nicobar islands.** The Andaman Islands are home to four 'Negrito' tribes as - the Great Andamanese, Onge, Jarawa, and Sentinelese. The Nicobar Islands are home to two 'Mongoloid' tribes - the Shompen and Nicobarese. **Dadra and Nagar Haveli tribes** - Dhodia, Kathodi, Warli, Kokna, Nayaka. **Daman and Diu tribes** - Dhodia, Dubla (Halpati), Siddi (Nayaka).

**Q.214.** Which of the following tribes is NOT native to the state of Tamil Nadu?  
RRB NTPC CBT - II (17/06/2022) Shift 3  
(a) Kota (b) Malasar  
(c) Bhutia (d) Kurumba

**Sol.214.(c) Bhutia.** It lives in Bhutan and the Indian state of Sikkim. **Scheduled Tribes List in India** - Tamil Nadu (Adiyan, Aranadan, Eravallan, Irular, Kadar, Kanikar, Kotas, Todas), Sikkim (Bhutia, Lepchas), Telangana (Chenchus), Bihar (Gond, Savar, Chero, Birhor, Santhals).

**Q.215.** The Warli Folk Painting is an art form of the state of  
RRB NTPC CBT - I (10/01/2021) Morning  
(a) Rajasthan (b) Maharashtra  
(c) Gujarat (d) Madhya Pradesh

**Sol.215.(b) Maharashtra.** Warli folk is a form of tribal art mostly created by the tribal women. Tribals are the Warli and Malkhar koli tribes found on the northern outskirts of Mumbai, in Western India. **Famous Indian art** - Andhra Pradesh (Kalamkari), Bihar (Madhubani), Karnataka (Chittara), Kerala (Kalamezhuthu), and Tamil Nadu (Tanjore painting).

**Q.216.** Which Indian art form is practiced in the Mithila region of Bihar and Nepal?  
RRB NTPC CBT - I (10/01/2021) Evening  
(a) Madhubani Painting  
(b) Kalamezhuthu  
(c) Tanjore Art  
(d) Pattachitra Painting

**Sol.216.(a) Madhubani Paintings** are popular because of their tribal motifs and use of bright earthy colours. **Other Paintings and Art Forms:** Kalamezhuthu (Kerala) - It refers to the pictorial

representation of deities on the floor (kalam) using coloured powders (kolappodi) during ceremonies. Tanjore Art (Tamil Nadu) - The Indian painting style which has embellishments of pure gold and precious stones and depicts Hindu deities especially Lord Krishna.

**Q.217.** Which type of paintings are found on the walls of Thiruvavur and Ajantha temples?  
RRB NTPC CBT - I (23/01/2021) Morning  
(a) Rajasthani (b) Madhubani  
(c) Mughal (d) Mural

**Sol.217.(d) Mural** - A mural is any piece of artwork that is painted or applied directly on a wall or other permanent surfaces, found in Armamalai Cave, Ravan Chhaya Rock Shelter, Bagh caverns, Sittanavasal caves, and Kailasanatha temple in Ellora. Rajasthani Paintings: Phad, Kajali, Bani thani. Madhubani Paintings (Bihar): Made from rice paste and natural colours. Mughal Paintings: Gulistan, Darab Nama, Khamsa of Nizami, Baharistan.

**Q.218.** 'Patna Kalam' is a;  
RRB NTPC CBT - I (27/01/2021) Morning  
(a) style of painting  
(b) famous pen  
(c) museum in Patna  
(d) group of Bihari poets

**Sol.218.(a) Style of painting. Patna Kalam style:** It is a unique and monotonous painting style in India. It was influenced with Persian school, Mughal art and British style of painting. **Characteristics** - It is mainly done in daily life which includes paintings on common man, women, children, farmers, carpenter, iron-smith and so on. **Paintings of Bihar state** - Tikuli art, Madhubani painting and Manjusha painting.

**Q.219.** Potloi is the bridal dress worn by the brides belonging to which state?  
RRB NTPC CBT - I (29/01/2021) Morning  
(a) Odisha (b) Kerala  
(c) Rajasthan (d) Manipur

**Sol.219.(d) Manipur. Potloi** - A cylindrical skirt made up of thick fabric that is ornamented with sequins and mirrors. It is usually used by the Meitei Hindu brides in Meitei weddings and the dancers in the Manipuri Rasa Leela dance. **Traditional bridal dress** - Mekhela-chador - Assam, Rinai (lower body) and Risa (upper body) - Tripura, Cotton or silk sarees - West Bengal, Tussar silk sarees - Bihar, Lugda (saree) and Polkha (blouse)-

Chhattisgarh.

**Q.220.** What form of art is used to decorate the floor in front of the house?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (01/02/2021) Morning

- (a) Mehandi (b) Worli  
(c) Madhubani (d) Kolam

**Sol.220.(d) Kolam:** It is an art of Rangoli in the southern parts of India, mainly in the states of Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

**Warli:** It is a painting form of tribal art mostly created by the tribal people from the North Sahyadri Range in Maharashtra. **Madhubani:** The traditional art form of Bihar.

**Q.221.** What do paintings at Ajanta caves illustrate?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (04/02/2021) Morning

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

**Sol.221.(c) Jataka tales. Ajanta Caves** (Maharashtra) - A group of 29 caves present paintings depicting the past lives and rebirths of the Buddha, pictorial tales from Aryasura's Jatakamala, and rock-cut sculptures of Buddhist deities. It was designated a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1983. Ellora Caves (Maharashtra) - A group of 34 Caves (17 Brahmanical, 12 Buddhist, 5 Jain).

**Q.222.** 'Bhotiya' is a caste of scheduled tribes of which of the following states in India ?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (08/02/2021) Morning

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

**Sol.222.(b) Uttarakhand. Bhotiyas** are also found in Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. They are basically a caste of shepherds. Other Schedule Tribes of Uttarakhand: Jaunsari, Tharu, Raji and Buksa tribes. Schedule tribes in other states: Rajasthan - Bhil, Mina. Madhya Pradesh - Kol, Sahariya and Baiga. Maharashtra - Bhils, Gond, Mahadeo Kolis.

**Q.223.** Which community of Rajasthan has been following block printing since the last three centuries?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (11/02/2021) Morning

- (a) Chhipa (b) Bishnoi  
(c) Khatri (d) Khatik

**Sol.223.(a) Chhipa Community** (originally from Bagru district of Rajasthan). Block printing - The process

of printing patterns by means of engraved wooden blocks. Bishnoi (also known as Prahlad Panthi) is a Hindu community found in the Western Thar Desert and northern states of India. Khatri is a caste, originally found in South Asia. Apart from India, they are also found in Afghanistan and Pakistan. The Khatik are an ethnic tribe found in the Indian subcontinent.

**Q.224.** In Thangka Paintings, images of Lord \_\_\_ are made on cotton or silk cloth.

RRB NTPC CBT - I (15/02/2021) Morning

- (a) Mahavira (b) Buddha  
(c) Vishnu (d) Shiva

**Sol.224.(b) Buddha. Thangka painting** (Sikkim): Usually depicts a Buddhist deity or mythological scenes. Buddhist paintings are also seen in the Ajanta Caves in Maharashtra and the Mogao Caves in China.

**Q.225.** The 'Me - Dam - Me - Phi' festival is celebrated by which community?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (02/03/2021) Evening

- (a) Tai-Ahom (b) Kuki  
(c) Angami (d) Nyishi

**Sol.225.(a) Tai-Ahom (Assam).** It is observed on 31 January every year. It is a communal festival for ancestor worship in memory of the departed. **Assam's Festivals:** Bihu, Baishagu, Ali-Ai-Ligang, Baikho, Rongker, Rajini Gabra Harni Gabra, Bohaggiyo Bishu, Ambubachi Mela and Jonbill Mela etc.

**Q.226.** On which island do the Mishing tribes live?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (08/04/2021) Evening

- (a) Lakshadweep (b) Andaman Island  
(c) Majuli Island (d) Minicoy

**Sol.226.(c) Majuli Island** (Brahmaputra river) - It is the world's largest river island. Mishing tribes (Tibeto-Burmese) - Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. **Other tribes of Majuli Island** - Deori, Sonowal Kacharis, Koch, Ahom, Sutiya, Kalita, Brahmin, Keot, Sut, Nath (Yogi). Some Tribes: Lakshadweep (Koya, Amini, Malmi, Melachari), Andaman Island (Onge, Jarawa, Sentinelese).

**Q.227.** The traditional weave of Gujarat is known as\_\_\_\_\_.

RRB NTPC CBT - I (23/07/2021) Evening

- (a) Tussar (b) Jamdani  
(c) Patola (d) Kanjeevaram

**Sol.227.(c) Patola.** These sarees are the popular double-ikat silk fabric, They are traditionally woven by the Salvi

community and involve an intricate method of dyeing and weaving. Tussar silk is valued for its rich texture and natural, deep golden colour. Jamdani is a fine muslin cloth on which decorative motifs are woven on the loom, typically in grey and white. Kanjeevaram art form is a traditional art form that is believed to have originated in the south Indian state of Tamil Nadu.

**Q.228.** The best - known pastoral and hunter- gatherer tribes, the 'Mongols' , inhabited \_\_\_\_\_.

RRB NTPC CBT - I (23/07/2021) Evening

- (a) South- East Asia (b) Arabian Peninsula  
(c) Central Asia (d) South Asia

**Sol.228.(c) Central Asia.** Mongols were known for their skills in horseback riding, archery, and conquest, and their empire stretched across a significant part of Asia, including Central Asia, China, and parts of Europe. South-East Asia is a subregion of Asia that includes countries such as Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam, and the Philippines. The Arabian Peninsula is a region in Western Asia that includes countries like Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Oman, and the United Arab Emirates. South Asia is a region that includes countries such as India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Nepal.

**Q.229.** "Phulkari" is a famous embroidery of which state of India?

RRB JE 01/06/2019 (Evening)

- (a) Punjab (b) Uttar Pradesh  
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Rajasthan

**Sol.229.(a) Punjab. Phulkari :** Refers to folk embroidery. Characteristics of Phulkari embroidery - Use of darn stitch on the wrong side of coarse cotton cloth with coloured silken thread. **Famous Embroidery in India :** Chikankari - Uttar Pradesh. Zardozi - Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. Chamba Rumal - Himachal Pradesh. Kamal kadai - Andhra Pradesh. Kasuti or Kasuthi - Karnataka. Kathi - Gujarat. Pichwai - Rajasthan. The creation of ornamental handwriting is called Calligraphy

**Q.230.** Masai are the tribe of which of the following country?

RPF Constable 03/02/2019 (Morning)

- (a) Saudi Arabia (b) Peru  
(c) Mexico (d) Kenya

**Sol.230.(d) Kenya. Famous tribe in the world** - Apache (Southwestern United States), Navajo (Southwestern United States), Himba (Namibia), Zulu (South



Africa), Aboriginal (Australia), Yanomami (Amazon rainforest, Brazil and Venezuela), Ashanti (Ghana), Dogon (Mali), Kayapo (Brazil). **Famous tribes in India: Santhal** - Primarily located in West Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar, and Odisha. **Gond** - It is spread across several states including Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, and Odisha. **Bhil** - Found in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Chhattisgarh.

**Q.231.** Maori tribe belongs to which of the following countries?

RPF Constable 05/02/2019 (Morning)

- (a) Chile (b) Mexico  
(c) New Zealand (d) South Africa

**Sol.231.(c) New Zealand.** Some major tribes of the world are : Ghawazee (Egypt), Aleuts (Alaska), Hausa (North Nigeria), Awa (Brazil), Masai (East and Central Africa), Mon (Myanmar), Red Indian (North America), The Huli (Papua New Guinea), Tuareg (Sahara), Mapuche (Chile), Nahua, Purépecha, Mixtec (Mexico), Zulu (South Africa).

## Languages

**Q.232.** Tamil, the official and most prominent language of Tamil Nadu, is a member of \_\_\_\_\_ language family.

RRC Group D 05/09/2022 (Morning)

- (a) Indo-Aryan (b) Dravidian  
(c) Kra-Dai (d) Munda

**Sol.232.(b) Dravidian.** Tamil was the first and the oldest living Dravidian language. Telugu, it's the most spoken Dravidian language. The Dravidian language family is said to have originated more than 4500 years ago in the Indian subcontinent. These south-Indian languages Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, and Malayalam are the official state languages of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Kerala respectively. Only two Dravidian languages are spoken exclusively outside India are Brahui and Kurukh. Tamil language is also recognised as an official language of Singapore and Sri Lanka.

**Q.233.** Which Indian state has 'KOKBOROK' as one of its official languages?

RRC Group D 09/09/2022 (Morning)

- (a) Himachal Pradesh (b) Goa  
(c) Tripura (d) West Bengal

**Sol.233.(c) Tripura.** Kokborok was declared an official language of the state

of Tripura in the year 1979. **Other states and their official language** - Himachal Pradesh (Hindi), Goa (Konkani), West Bengal (Bengali), Uttar Pradesh (Hindi), Kerala (Malayalam), Andhra Pradesh (Telugu), Assam (Assamese) etc. Kokborok Day (19th January, 2023).

**Q.234.** According to the 2011 language census, what is the rank of Telugu in terms of speakers' total number in India? RRC Group D 12/09/2022 (Evening)

- (a) 5<sup>th</sup> (b) 6<sup>th</sup> (c) 4<sup>th</sup> (d) 3<sup>rd</sup>

**Sol.234.(c) 4th.** According to the census (2011) - Marathi (6.86%) is the third most spoken language in India after Hindi and Bengali. Marathi is an Indo-Aryan language spoken predominantly by the Marathi people of Maharashtra, India. Official language and co-official language in the Maharashtra and Goa states of Western India. Telugu is one of the 22 scheduled languages of India. It is also one of the 6 Classical languages of India.

**Q.235.** As of 31 March 2023, the official language of the state of \_\_\_\_\_ is Hindi. RRC Group D 13/09/2022 (Evening)

- (a) Punjab (b) Arunachal Pradesh  
(c) Rajasthan (d) Goa

**Sol.235.(c) Rajasthan. Official language** - Arunachal Pradesh (English), Punjab (Punjabi), Goa (Konkani).

**Q.236.** Kangri language is mostly spoken in which of the following states of India? RRC Group D 18/09/2022 (Evening)

- (a) Karnataka (b) Kerala  
(c) Himachal Pradesh (d) Madhya Pradesh

**Sol.236.(c) Himachal Pradesh.** Kangri language is a mixture of Dogri and Punjabi spoken in Kangra, Una and a few parts of Hamirpur of Himachal Pradesh. Also in some parts of the Gurdaspur, Rupnagar and Hoshiarpur districts of Punjab. Karnataka languages - Kannada. Kerala languages - Malayalam. Madhya Pradesh languages - Bundeli, Bagheli, Nimari, Hindi, etc.

**Q.237.** Which is the second official language of Telangana?

RRC Group D 27/09/2022 (Morning)

- (a) English (b) Hindi (c) Tulu (d) Urdu

**Sol.237.(d) Urdu.** Telangana: Foundation Day - 2 June 2014. State Animal - Jinka (Deer). Tree - Jammi Chettu (Prosopis Cineraria). Flower - Tangedu (Tanner's Cassia). First official language - Telugu. Urdu is the Second official language of Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh.

**Q.238.** Which language is a descendant of Sanskrit and is influenced by the languages of Dravidian, Arabic, Portuguese, English, Persian and Turkey? RRC Group D 27/09/2022 (Afternoon)

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

**Sol.238.(b) Hindi. Major Hindi dialects** - Bagheli, Awadhi, Hariyanvi, Braj Bhasha, Maithili, Marvadi, Bhojpuri, Bundeli, Chhattisgarhi, Banjari. Hindi is the official language of Jharkhand, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar etc. Hindi is listed in the Eighth schedule of the Constitution. Sanskrit belongs to the family of Indo European languages.

**Q.239.** Which is one of the official languages of Andhra Pradesh? RRC Group D 28/09/2022 (Afternoon)

- (a) English (b) Kokborok  
(c) Telugu (d) Banjara

**Sol.239.(c) Telugu.** Andhra Pradesh was formed on 1st October 1953 on linguistic basis with Kurnool as its capital. Later on the Telugu-speaking areas in the erstwhile Hyderabad State were merged with it and Andhra Pradesh was formed on November 1, 1956 under the State Reorganisation Act of 1956. 1st Governor - Chandulal Madhavlal Trivedi, 1st Chief Minister - Neelam Sanjiva Reddy. State flower - Jasmine. State tree - Neem (Azadirachta indica). State Bird - Rama Chiluka (psittacula krameri) or rose ringed parakeet. State Animal - Black buck (Scientific name - Antelope cervicapra).

**Q.240.** Ao is a prominent language spoken in the state of \_\_\_\_\_.

RRC Group D 11/10/2022 (Afternoon)

- (a) Chhattisgarh (b) Tripura  
(c) Nagaland (d) Odisha

**Sol.240.(c) Nagaland.** The Ao or Central Naga languages are a small family of Sino-Tibetan languages spoken by various Naga peoples of Nagaland. Each tribe in Nagaland has its own dialect. Chokri, Khezha, Chang, Zeme, Yachumi are other languages spoken in Nagaland. Nagaland state has different tribes named Angami, Chakhesang, Chang, Khiamniungan, Kuki, Konyak, Kachari, Lotha, Phom, Pochury, Rengma, Sumi, Sangtam, Yimchunger, Ziliang.

**Q.241.** What is the traditional language used in Bhaona which was created by Sankardeva?

RRB NTPC CBT - II (13/06/2022) Shift 1

- (a) Malayalam (b) Sanskrit  
(c) Brajwali (d) Tamil

**Sol.241.(c) Brajawali.** Brajawali was a literary language used by Sankardev for Bhoana (traditional art form of Assam) and some of his compositions (Borgeets and Ankia Naats) in the context of his Vaishnavite religion, Ekasarana Dharma, in Assam. Malayalam - A classical Dravidian language (Kerala, Lakshadweep and Puducherry), Tamil - A classical Dravidian language (Tamil Nadu, Sri Lanka, Singapore), Sanskrit - An ancient and classical language of India.

**Q.242.** Sinhala is a major language in which of the following countries?

RRB NTPC CBT - II (16/06/2022) Shift 1

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

**Sol.242.(d) Sri Lanka.** Sinhala is widely spoken in the southern, western and central parts of Sri Lanka while Tamil is exclusively spoken in northern and eastern parts. **Languages of some countries:** Indonesia - Indonesian, Javanese, Sundanese, Madurese; Myanmar - Burmese, Kachin; Malaysia - Malay, Mandarin, Tamil.

**Q.243.** Which of the following is the world's second largest language family?

RRB NTPC CBT - II (17/06/2022) Shift 1

- (a) Austronesian (b) Niger - Congo  
(c) Sino - Tibetan (d) Indo - European

**Sol.243.(c) Sino-Tibetan** - a group of languages that includes both the Chinese and the Tibeto-Burman languages. Indo-European - The largest language family which includes Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, English and other European languages. Indo-European and Sino-Tibetan are the largest two language families, with over 4.6 billion speakers between them. Austronesian languages - A language family widely spoken throughout Maritime Southeast Asia, Madagascar, the islands of the Pacific Ocean and Taiwan. Niger-Congo - A language family spoken over the majority of sub-Saharan Africa.

**Q.244.** Which of the following branches of language does NOT belong to the Indo-European family of languages?

RRB NTPC CBT - II (17/06/2022) Shift 2

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

**Sol.244.(d) Finno - Ugric.**

The Indo-European family is divided into several branches or sub-families, of which there are eight groups with languages still alive today: Albanian, Armenian, Balto-Slavic, Celtic, Germanic,

Hellenic, Indo-Iranian, and Italic; and another nine subdivisions that are now extinct.

**Q.245.** A unified script for nine Indian languages, which is being proposed as a common script of India is:

RRB NTPC CBT - I (10/01/2021) Morning

- (a) Telugu (b) Devanagari  
(c) Bharati (d) Gurmukhi

**Sol.245.(c) Bharati** - This script is developed by Srinivasa Chakravarthy's team at IIT Madras, the team has developed a method for reading documents in Bharati script using a multi-lingual optical character recognition (OCR) scheme. It is in line with 'One Nation, One Script'. **Scripts supported are** - Hindi/Marathi (Devanagari), Tamil, Telugu, Gujarati, Punjabi (Gurmukhi), Bengali, Oriya, Kannada and Malayalam.

**Q.246.** The Kolhati language is spoken by people who live in:

RRB NTPC CBT - I (15/02/2021) Morning

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

**Sol.246.(a) Maharashtra.** Kolhati - Classified as a nomadic tribe by the government of Maharashtra. kolhati language - spoken in Pune district. **List of State and Scheduled Tribes:** Maharashtra (Warlis, Khond, Bhaina, Katkari, Bhunjia). Bihar (Gond, Birjia, Asur, Savar, Parhaiya, Chero). Andhra Pradesh (Kammara, Savaras, Dabba Yerukula). Odisha (Gadaba, Kharia, Khond, Matya, Oraons).

**Q.247.** Urdu is also referred to as:

RRB NTPC CBT - I (27/02/2021) Evening

- (a) Awadhi (b) Shauraseni  
(c) Farsi (d) Lashkari Zaban

**Sol.247.(d) Lashkari Zaban.** Urdu - An Indo-Aryan language spoken mostly in South Asia. It is the National language of Pakistan and the scheduled official language in India. Awadhi - An Indo-Aryan language spoken in Uttar Pradesh and Nepal. Shauraseni was a Middle Indo-Aryan language and a Dramatic Prakrit. Farsi (Persian) is a member of the Iranian branch of the Indo-Iranian language family. It is the official language of Iran

## First in India/World

**Q.248.** In which of the following years was a joint venture signed between the Government of India and Suzuki Motor Corporation, to launch the Maruti 800 car for the first time in India?

RRC Group D 18/08/2022 (Evening)

- (a) 1982 (b) 1986 (c) 1978 (d) 1998

**Sol.248.(a) 1982** . Suzuki is a Japanese multinational corporation headquartered in Japan. Maruti Suzuki India Limited (formerly Maruti Udyog Limited) is the Indian subsidiary of Suzuki Motor Corporation. Maruti Udyog Limited was founded as a joint venture in February 1981 by the Government of India with Suzuki Motor Corporation as a minor partner.

**Q.249.** India's first para-badminton academy was launched in which state?

RRC Group D 22/08/2022 (Evening)

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

**Sol.249.(b) Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow).** Badminton Academy in India: Pullela Gopichand Badminton Academy (Tamil Nadu), Prakash Padukone Badminton Academy (Bangalore), Global Academy for Badminton (Telangana), etc. Para Badminton players of India: Paramod Bhagat, Parul Parmar, Krishna Nagar, Manoj Sarkar, Sukant Sarkar etc.

**Q.250.** In which year did the Indian government conduct its first nuclear test in the deserts of Pokhran?

RRC Group D 24/08/2022 (Evening)

- (a) 1962 (b) 1974 (c) 1981 (d) 1968

**Sol.250.(b) 1974. Code name of nuclear bomb test** - Operation Smiling Buddha (Pokhran-I). It was the first confirmed nuclear weapons test by a nation outside the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. Again in 1998, another test Pokhran-II (Code name - Operation Shakti) was conducted. The Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) was formed as a result of the Indian tests to check international nuclear proliferation.

**Q.251.** Which of the following is the first indigenous RT-PCR kit developed by CSIR-Central Drug Research Institute for testing the omicron variant ?

RRC Group D 25/08/2022 (Morning)

- (a) VinCom (b) Shanti  
(c) Cowin (d) INDICoV-Om

**Sol.251.(d) INDICoV-Om.** The biggest benefit of the kit would be that the

patient will be aware if he or she is infected with Omicron or Delta. **Variants of COVID** - Omicron (identified in southern Africa in November 2021), Delta (India), Gamma (Brazil), Beta (South Africa), Alpha ( Britain).

**Q.252.** In which of the following states did NESTLE India Ltd. set up its first factory in 1961 ?

RRC Group D 25/08/2022 (Morning)

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Punjab  
(c) Kerala (d) Haryana

**Sol.252.(b) Punjab. NESTLE India Ltd.** - Indian subsidiary of Nestlé which is a Swiss multinational company. The company was founded on 28th March 1959 in New Delhi. Headquartered in Gurgaon, Haryana. The second plant was set up at Choladi in Tamil Nadu in 1967.

**Q.253.** Where did the first Green Hydrogen Microgrid Project start in 2021?

RRC Group D 25/08/2022 (Afternoon)

- (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Maharashtra  
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Kerala

**Sol.253.(c) Andhra Pradesh.** National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd awarded a project of 'Standalone Fuel-Cell based Microgrid with hydrogen production using electrolyser' at its Simhadri plant. Green hydrogen - Hydrogen generated by renewable energy. It has significantly lower carbon emissions than grey hydrogen, which is produced by steam reforming of natural gas.

**Q.254.** Who was the first Indian citizen to receive the Nobel Prize in literature?

RRC Group D 26/08/2022 (Morning)

- (a) Swami VNauidivekananda  
(b) Sully Prudhomme  
(c) Sarojini  
(d) Rabindranath Tagore

**Sol.254.(d) Rabindranath Tagore. Indian Nobel Prize winners:** Rabindranath Tagore (Literature) 1913, CV Raman (Physics) 1930, Har Gobind Khurana (Medicine) 1968, Mother Teresa (Peace) 1979, Subrahmanyam Chandrasekhar (Physics) 1983, Amartya Sen (Economics) 1998, Venkatraman Ramakrishnan (Chemistry) 2009, Kailash Satyarthi (Peace) 2014, Abhijit Banerjee (Economics) 2019.

**Q.255.** The first oil-field in Independent India was discovered in \_\_\_\_\_.

RRC Group D 12/09/2022 (Morning)

- (a) Assam (b) Gujarat  
(c) Maharashtra (d) Rajasthan

**Sol.255.(a) Assam.** In India, the oil fields were discovered in 1867 in Digboi, Assam. The refinery was established by the Assam oil company Ltd in 1901. **Digboi:** The birthplace of the oil industry in India, the oil city of India is an active 100-year-old oilfield and it is one of the world's oldest operating oil refineries. From 1981, the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd (IOC) took over the refinery and marketing management of Assam Oil Company Ltd. World's first oil field was drilled in Titusville, Pennsylvania, United States.

**Q.256.** Where is India's first ever e-waste (electronic waste) clinic set up ?

RRC Group D 13/09/2022 (Evening)

- (a) Bhopal (b) Hyderabad  
(c) Jaipur (d) Bengaluru

**Sol.256.(a) Bhopal.** Electronic waste or e-waste describes discarded electrical or electronic devices. Highest e-waste producing state in India (as of August 2023) - Maharashtra. Top e -waste producing countries (As of August 2023) - 1 (China), 2 (USA) and 3 (India).

**Q.257.** In which state is the first Graphene Innovations Centre of India set up ?

RRC Group D 15/09/2022 (Morning)

- (a) Karnataka (b) Gujarat  
(c) Telangana (d) Kerala

**Sol.257.(d) Kerala.** An Innovation Center is a cross-functional plan that creates a safe haven for new ideas. With opportunities for individual and group collaboration across time zones and continents, it's a place that fosters a culture of innovation through the creation, sharing, and testing of ideas. Graphene is a one-atom-thick layer of carbon atoms arranged in a hexagonal lattice. It is the building-block of Graphite, but graphene is a remarkable substance on its own with a multitude of astonishing properties.

**Q.258.** What is the name of India's first indigenous aircraft carrier?

RRC Group D 18/09/2022 (Evening)

- (a) INS Visakhapatnam (b) INS Virat  
(c) INS Vikrant (d) INS Vijaya

**Sol.258.(c) INS Vikrant.** The INS Vikrant was launched on September 22, 1945, as Hercules and India purchased it from Britain in 1957. On March 04, 1961, it was commissioned as Vikrant in its first avatar. INS Vikrant (India's first indigenous aircraft carrier) was launched at Cochin Shipyard Limited (CSL) on

September 2, 2022). **Indian shipbuilders and shipyards** - Hindustan Shipyard Ltd (Visakhapatnam), Cochin Shipyard Limited (Kochi), Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited (Kolkata), The Mazagon Dock ( Mumbai).

**Q.259.** What is the name of India's first privately developed fully cryogenic rocket engine?

RRC Group D 28/09/2022 (Evening)

- (a) Dhawan-1 (b) Kalam-1  
(c) Sarabhai-1 (d) Bhabha-1

**Sol.259.(a) Dhawan-1:** Developed by Skyroot aerospace (a private limited company). Cryogenic Engine : It works in extremely low temperatures (below -150 degree Centigrade) to lift and place the heavier objects in space. Skyroot Aerospace: Founder - Pawan Kumar Chandana and Naga Bharath Daka, Headquarters - Hyderabad, Telangana.

**Q.260.** Which is the first Indian mosque?

RRC Group D 28/09/2022 (Evening)

- (a) Cheraman Juma Mosque  
(b) Ziarat Shareef  
(c) Malik Dinar Mosque  
(d) Palaiya Jumma Palli

**Sol.260.(a) Cheraman Juma Mosque** - Built in 629 AD in Thrissur district (Kerala). Ziarat Shareef - Budaun, Uttar Pradesh. Malik Deenar Mosque - Kasaragod, Kerala (built around 642 AD). Palaiya Jumma Palli - Kilakarai, Tamil Nadu (around 628-630 AD). **Other Mosque in India** - Adina Mosque (Maldah, West Bengal), Aasfi Masjid (Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh), Jama Masjid (Delhi), Mecca Masjid (Hyderabad, Telangana), Moti Masjid (Delhi), Tipu Sultan Mosque (Kolkata, West Bengal).

**Q.261.** Which of the following countries won the Thomas Cup for the first time ever, in 2022?

RRC Group D 30/09/2022 (Morning)

- (a) India (b) China (c) Japan (d) Indonesia

**Sol.261.(a) India.** 32<sup>nd</sup> Thomas Cup 2022 (men's badminton) Finals - India (Winner) and Indonesia (Runner-Up). Host - Bangkok, Thailand. Founded - 1949. 33<sup>th</sup> Thomas Cup 2024 - China (Host).

**Q.262.** In India, which institution pioneered the first alternative to corneal transplantation?

RRC Group D 06/10/2022 (Afternoon)

- (a) NIT Tiruchirappalli (b) JIPMER  
(c) IIT Hyderabad (d) AIIMS

**Sol.262.(c) IIT Hyderabad.** Corneal

transplantation, also known as corneal grafting, is a surgical procedure where a damaged or diseased cornea is replaced by donated corneal tissue. **Fastest supercomputers developed in India** - AIRAWAT (C-DAC, Pune), Pratyush (Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune in 2018), SAHASRAT (IISc, Bengaluru), Color Blossom (Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Hyderabad), PADUM (IIT Delhi), VIRGO (IIT Madras in 2015).

**Q.263.** Who among the following was the First Vice Chancellor of Maulana Azad National Urdu University?

RRC Group D 07/10/2022 (Morning)

- (a) Prof. Abdul Jaleelkhan M.Pathan  
(b) Prof. Mohammad Miyan  
(c) Dr. Mohammad Aslam Parvaiz  
(d) Prof. Mohammed Shamim Jairajpuri

**Sol.263.(d) Prof. Mohammed Shamim Jairajpuri.** Maulana Azad National Urdu University (MANUU) is a Central University established by an Act of Parliament in 1998. Main campus of MANUU - Gachibowli, Hyderabad, Telangana State. It was named after Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, India's first Minister of Education, a freedom fighter in India's struggle for independence, and a scholar of Islam and Urdu literature.

**Q.264.** India's first amputee clinic was launched in which place?

RRC Group D 11/10/2022 (Afternoon)

- (a) Chandigarh (b) Bhopal  
(c) Bengaluru (d) Kanpur

**Sol.264.(a) Chandigarh.** 'PGI Amputee Clinic' has been set up with the aim of improving amputation patient care by providing a collection of services under one roof with significant coordination. The clinic will provide social, mental and physical support to its patients. It was launched by the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), a premier medical and research institution in Chandigarh.

**Q.265.** Where was the first 'open Rack Museum' inaugurated by the Union Minister of state for science & Technology and Earth Sciences, on January 6, 2021 ?

RRC NTPC CBT - II (12/06/2022) Shift 1

- (a) Hyderabad (b) Guwahati  
(c) Kochi (d) Bhubaneswar

**Sol.265.(a) Hyderabad.** Some famous museums in Hyderabad - Salar Jung Museum, Sudha Cars Museum, B.M. Birla Planetarium, Birla Science Center, The

Plabo, Nizam Museum.

**Q.266.** India's first building made of biobricks from agro-waste was inaugurated at \_\_\_\_\_.

RRC NTPC CBT - II (13/06/2022) Shift 1

- (a) IIT-Delhi (b) IIT - Hyderabad  
(c) IIT-kanpur (d) IIT-Kharagpur

**Sol.266.(b) IIT- Hyderabad** (established in 2008). India's first building made of biobricks from agro-waste was inaugurated at IIT Hyderabad in 2021. Bio bricks exhibit excellent thermal insulation and fire-retardant properties. It is part of the Bold Unique Idea Lead Development (BUILD) project to demonstrate the strength and versatility of the material.

**Q.267.** What is the capacity of First Green Solar Energy Harnessing Plant using Vanadium based battery technology commissioned by the Indian Army ?

RRC NTPC CBT - II (13/06/2022) Shift 1

- (a) 62 KVA (b) 74 KVA  
(c) 50 KVA (d) 56 KVA

**Sol.267.(d) 56 KVA.** Indian Army in its quest for harnessing renewable energy for its troops inaugurated the First Green Solar Energy harnessing plant of 56 KVA using Vanadium based battery technology in North Sikkim, at an altitude of 16000 ft. It was completed in collaboration with IIT Mumbai.

**Q.268.** Which government has become the world's first government to turn 100% paperless?

RRC NTPC CBT - II (14/06/2022) Shift 1

- (a) Moscow (b) Berlin  
(c) New York (d) Dubai

**Sol.268.(d) Dubai.** The announcement was made by the United Arab Emirate (UAE) Crown Prince, Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum. Dubai is one of the seven emirates of the United Arab Emirates (Capital - Abu Dhabi). Nagaland - 1st State Legislative Assembly in India to become completely paperless.

**Q.269.** The first ever detailed commentary of the Bhagwad Gita in Marathi was done by \_\_\_\_\_.

RRC NTPC CBT - II (16/06/2022) Shift 2

- (a) Eknath (b) Tukaram  
(c) Dnyaneshwar (d) Ramdas

**Sol.269.(c) Dnyaneshwar** - Also referred to as Jnaneshwar, Dnyandev or Mauli or Dnyaneshwar Vitthal Kulkarni, was a 13th-century Indian Marathi saint, poet,

philosopher and yogi of the Nath Shaiva and Varkari tradition. In his short life of 21 years, he authored Dnyaneshwari (a commentary on the Bhagavad Gita) and Amrutnubhav. Eknath was a devotee of the Hindu deity Vitthal; Tukaram was a 17th-century Marathi Saint, Hindu saint, known as Tukoba in Maharashtra; Ramdas - Famous for his literary contributions.

**Q.270.** Laurel Hubbard representing \_\_\_\_\_ became the first-ever transgender athlete to take part in the Tokyo 2020 Olympics under the women's 87+ kg weightlifting category.

RRC NTPC CBT - II (16/06/2022) Shift 2

- (a) Australia (b) China  
(c) The United States (d) New Zealand

**Sol.270.(d) New Zealand.** Laurel Hubbard has made history by becoming the first openly transgender athlete to compete in an individual event at the Summer Olympics.

**Q.271.** Which of the following countries has become the first country in the world to accept bitcoin as legal currency?

RRC NTPC CBT - II (17/06/2022) Shift 3

- (a) El Salvador (b) Albania  
(c) Jamaica (d) Uzbekistan

**Sol.271.(a) El Salvador.** Bitcoin is a type of digital currency (use the blockchain technology) introduced in 2009 (not issued by any central authority), Founder - Satoshi Nakamoto. El Salvador is a country in Central America. El Salvador's capital and largest city is San Salvador.

**Q.272.** Between two cities does India's first semi high - speed train 'Vande Bharat Express' run?

RRC NTPC CBT - I (28/12/2020) Morning

- (a) Puri and Howrah Junction  
(b) Ahmedabad and Mumbai central  
(c) Hazrat Nizamuddin and Jhansi Junction  
(d) New Delhi and Varanasi Junction

**Sol.272.(d) New Delhi and Varanasi Junction.** The train, then known as Train 18, was designed by the RDSO and manufactured by the Integral Coach Factory (ICF), Chennai under the Indian Government's Make in India Initiative. Vande Bharata Express is the fastest train in India with a speed of 180 km/hr, followed by Gatimaan express with a speed of 160 km/hr. India's first engineless train.

**Q.273.** Name India's first Superfast train.

RRC NTPC CBT - I (29/12/2020) Morning

- (a) Deccan Queen (b) Duronto  
(c) Shatabdi (d) Rajdhani Express

**Sol.273.(a) Deccan Queen** - Introduced on 1 June 1930. **Features** - First train to feature a dining car, First vestibuled train, First train to have a women-only car, First long-distance electric-hauled train, and First superfast train. The Indian Railway was started in 1853. Headquarters - New Delhi.

**Q.274.** In which year did India first participate in the Olympic games?  
RRB NTPC CBT - I (04/01/2021) Morning  
(a) 1925 (b) 1923 (c) 1924 (d) 1900

**Sol.274.(d) 1900.** India first participated at the Olympic Games in 1900, with athlete Norman Pritchard winning two medals, both silver - in athletics, and India became the first Asian nation to win an olympic medal. Olympic Games, 2024 - It will be held in Paris, France.

**Q.275.** The first island to operate seaplane service is:  
RRB NTPC CBT - I (07/01/2021) Evening  
(a) Andaman and Nicobar Island (b) Diu  
(c) Neil Island (d) Majuli

**Sol.275.(a) Andaman and Nicobar Island.** Seaplane (Jal Hans) was launched on 30 December 2010 to connect Port Blair with Havelock Island. First successful seaplane flight - Hydravion (1910) by Frenchman Henri Fabre. The Union Ministry of Civil Aviation approved operations on 13 water aerodromes under Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik-3 (UDAN-3). The first seaplane could run within Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Havelock, Long Island, Neil Island and Hutbay Island in Andaman and Nicobar have been selected to fly seaplanes.

**Q.276.** Artificial fertilizers were first created during the \_\_\_\_ century.  
RRB NTPC CBT - I (09/01/2021) Morning  
(a) 18th (b) 17th (c) 16th (d) 19th

**Sol.276.(d) 19<sup>th</sup>.** **Fertilisers** - Contains Urea, Ammonium sulfate, Potash, Super phosphate. **Natural fertilizers:** Organic products that have been extracted from living things or from the earth. Examples - Mushroom manure, peels of vegetables, cow dung, sheep or goat droppings, sewage. **Artificial fertilizers:** Produced through chemical processes, manufactured from petroleum or natural gas, consist of plant macronutrients such as nitrogen, potassium and sulphur. Examples - Ammonium Nitrate,

Ammonium Phosphate.

**Q.277.** Who inaugurated the first ever corridor of the Delhi Metro?  
RRB NTPC CBT - I (09/01/2021) Evening  
(a) Atal Bihari Vajpayee  
(b) E Sreedharan  
(c) Madan Lal Khurana  
(d) Manmohan Singh

**Sol.277.(a) Atal Bihari Vajpayee** inaugurated the Red line (1st line of Delhi metro between Shahdara and Tis Hazari ) on 24 December 2002. Elattuvalapil Sreedharan - known as Metro man of India. Madan Lal Khurana - Indian politician, served as Chief minister of Delhi, Governor of Rajasthan. Manmohan Singh - economist, politician, served as 13th prime minister of India.

**Q.278.** The first woman to swim English Channel was:  
RRB NTPC CBT - I (10/01/2021) Evening  
(a) a French (b) an Indian  
(c) a British (d) an American

**Sol.278.(d) An American (Gertrude Ederle).** The English Channel is a body of water that separates southern England from northern France and connects the southern part of the North Sea to the Atlantic Ocean. Arati Saha - First Asian Woman to swim across the English Channel. Mihir Sen - First Indian man to swim the English Channel. Matthew Webb (British) - First man to swim the English Channel.

**Q.279.** \_\_\_\_\_ is India's first para-athlete to win a medal at the Paralympics. She won silver at the Rio 2016 Paralympic Games in the shot put event.  
RRB NTPC CBT - I (16/01/2021) Morning  
(a) Dipa Karmakar (b) Devi Jhajharia  
(c) Deepa Malik (d) Girisha Rani

**Sol.279.(c) Deepa Malik.** In 2020, she was elected as President of the Paralympic Committee of India. India won 19 medals at the Tokyo Paralympics - 5 gold, 8 silver, 6 bronze. Shooter Avani Lekhara became the first Indian woman to win two Paralympics medals. **India's Tokyo 2020 Paralympics medal winners: Gold** - Avani Lekhara, Sumit Antil, Manish Narwal, Pramod Bhagat, Krishna Nagar; **Silver** - Bhavina Patel, Nishad Kumar, Devendra Jhajharia, Yogesh Kathuniya, Mariyappan Thangavelu, Praveen Kumar, Singhraj Adhana, Suhas Yathiraj; **Bronze** - Sundar Singh Gurjar, Singhraj Adhana, Sharad Kumar, Avani Lekhara, Harvinder Singh, Manoj Sarkar.

**Q.280.** In which year was the first radio programme broadcast in India?  
RRB NTPC CBT - I (16/01/2021) Morning  
(a) 1936 (b) 1957 (c) 1930 (d) 1923

**Sol.280.(d) 1923.** Radio broadcasting in India began with the setting up of the Radio Club of Bombay. In 1956, All India Radio (established in 1936) became Akashvani. In 1959, Doordarshan was launched. Prasar Bharati is a statutory autonomous body established under the Prasar Bharati Act, 1990, for public radio and TV broadcasting in India.

**Q.281.** \_\_\_\_\_ is the first robot in the world to become a full citizen of a country.  
RRB NTPC CBT - I (17/01/2021) Morning  
(a) Rose (b) Allen (c) Lily (d) Sophia

**Sol.281.(d) Sophia:** First robot citizen of Saudi Arabia. It was developed by Hanson Robotics Hong Kong based company. She is a social humanoid robot, using artificial intelligence (AI) programming, can imitate human gestures and facial expressions, and is able to do conversation on predefined topics.

**Q.282.** Who was appointed as the first woman speaker of the Lok Sabha?  
RRB NTPC CBT - I (17/01/2021) Morning  
(a) Smriti Irani (b) Meira Kumar  
(c) Sushma Swaraj (d) Hema Malini

**Sol.282.(b) Meira Kumar.** First speaker of Lok Sabha - Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar. **First female in India:** President - Pratibha Patil, Prime Minister - Indira Gandhi, Chief Minister - Sucheta Kripalani, Governor - Sarojini Naidu, President of Indian National Congress - Annie Besant, I.P.S officer - Kiran Bedi, Pilot - Sarla Thakral, Train driver - Surekha Yadav, Union minister - Rajkumari Amrita Kaur.

**Q.283.** Where and when was the first metro train introduced in India?  
RRB NTPC CBT - I (18/01/2021) Evening  
(a) Bombay on 26 January 1950  
(b) Bangalore on 2 Oct 1945  
(c) Kolkata on 24 Oct 1984  
(d) Delhi on 15 Aug 1947

**Sol.283.(c) Kolkata on 24 Oct 1984.** First underground metro train in India was introduced in Kolkata from Bhawanipur (Netaji Bhawan) to Esplanade. The Kolkata Metro - The first planned and operational rapid transit system in India. Construction started - 1970s. The foundation of the project was laid by

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

**Q.284.** Which Indian airport is the world's first fully solar-powered airport?

- RRB NTPC CBT - I (19/01/2021) Evening  
 (a) Indira Gandhi International Airport  
 (b) Cochin International Airport  
 (c) Chennai International Airport  
 (d) Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport

**Sol.284.(b) Cochin International Airport.**

It is the busiest and largest airport in the state of Kerala. Puducherry Airport has become the Airports Authority of India's (AAI) first entirely solar-powered airport in the country. Indira Gandhi international (IGI) Airport is the busiest airport in India. Indian Railways' Vijayawada station in the state of Andhra Pradesh became the first railway station in the country to be covered with 130 KWP solar panels.

**Q.285.** When was the first Indian Cricket Club-the Calcutta Cricket Club established ?

- RRB NTPC CBT - I (20/01/2021) Evening  
 (a) 1792 (b) 1790 (c) 1791 (d) 1793

**Sol.285.(a) 1792. Calcutta Cricket Club -** Second-oldest cricket club in the world, after the Marylebone Cricket Club (MCC, 1787) . Oriental cricket club (1848) - First Indian cricket club established by the Parsi community of Mumbai. 23<sup>rd</sup> February is celebrated as the foundation day of Calcutta Cricket Club and Football Club (CC and FC).

**Q.286.** The first Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR) of India in 1964 was a collaborative venture between Atomic Energy in \_\_\_\_ Ltd. and NPCIL of India.

- RRB NTPC CBT - I (20/01/2021) Evening  
 (a) France (b) USSR (c) Israel (d) Canada

**Sol.286.(d) Canada.** First Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR):- Rajasthan Atomic Power Station, RAPS-1. Nuclear **Power Plants in India:-** Tarapur Atomic Power (Maharashtra), Rajasthan Atomic Power (Rajasthan), Madras Atomic Power (Tamil Nadu), Narora Atomic Power (Uttar Pradesh).

**Q.287.** Who was the first UN Secretary - General?

- RRB NTPC CBT - I (21/01/2021) Morning  
 (a) Kofi A Annan (b) Trygve Lie  
 (c) U Thant (d) Dag Hammarskjold

**Sol.287.(b) Trygve Lie** (1946 to 1953, Norway). The United Nation (UN) was formed on 24th October 1945. Headquarters - New York, (United

States). Kofi A Annan - 7th secretary-general of the UN from 1997 to 2006. U Thant - 3rd secretary-general of the UN from 1961 to 1971. Organs - General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, International Court of Justice and the UN Secretariat.

**Q.288.** India's first biofuel-powered flight landed at IGI Airport in New Delhi from \_\_\_\_\_ in 2018.

- RRB NTPC CBT - I (21/01/2021) Morning  
 (a) Dehradun (b) Hyderabad  
 (c) Patna (d) Mumbai

**Sol.288.(a) Dehradun.** India's first flight aircraft (A Bombardier Q400) using biofuel flew from Dehradun (capital of Uttarakhand) to Indira Gandhi International Airport Delhi by Spice jet. The flight burned a mix of 75% traditional Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) and 25% oil extracted from the Jatropha plant. Biofuels are fuels manufactured from biomass. Biomass resources are the biodegradable fraction of products, wastes and residues from agriculture, forestry and related industries as well as the biodegradable fraction of industrial and municipal wastes.

**Q.289.** Which is the first and the oldest inter governmental organization?

- RRB NTPC CBT - I (21/01/2021) Evening  
 (a) Council of Europe  
 (b) Central Commission for Navigation on the Rhine  
 (c) United Nations  
 (d) International Labour Organization

**Sol.289.(b) Central Commission for Navigation on the Rhine.** Its function is to encourage European prosperity by guaranteeing a high level of security for navigation of the Rhine and environs. Founded in 1815, Headquartered - Strasbourg (France). The Council of Europe was established in 1949, the United Nations in 1945, and the International Labour Organization in 1919.

**Q.290.** In which of the following cities was India's first bio-refinery plant inaugurated?

- RRB NTPC CBT - I (22/01/2021) Evening  
 (a) Pune (b) Valsad  
 (c) Ahmedabad (d) Hyderabad

**Sol.290.(a) Pune.** Nitin Gadkari inaugurated India's first biorefinery plant that produces ethanol from a variety of biomass. A biorefinery is a refinery that converts biomass to energy and other

beneficial byproducts.

**Q.291.** On which of the following rivers was independent India's first river dam constructed?

- RRB NTPC CBT - I (23/01/2021) Evening  
 (a) Krishna (b) Yamuna  
 (c) Ganga (d) Damodar

**Sol.291.(d) Damodar river.** Independent India's first river dam, known as Tilaiya Dam (Damodar valley project), was built in Jharkhand. The construction began in 1948 and completed in 1953. **Important Dam in India -** Tehri Dam (Bhagirathi River), Nagarjuna Sagar Dam (Krishna river), Koyna Dam (Koyna river), Bhakra Nangal Dam (Sutlej river)

**Q.292.** Where has India's first floating elementary school been inaugurated?

- RRB NTPC CBT - I (23/01/2021) Evening  
 (a) Naini Jheel , Nainital  
 (b) Dal Lake, Srinagar  
 (c) Lake Pichola, Udaipur  
 (d) Loktak Lake, Manipur

**Sol.292.(d) Loktak Lake, Manipur -** One of the largest freshwater lakes in the country. Keibul Lamjao National Park is the only floating national park in the world. Lake Pichola, Udaipur is an artificial freshwater lake, created in 1362. Dal Lake, Srinagar - Second largest lake in Jammu and Kashmir.

**Q.293.** Who among the following joined the 969 Railway Engineer Regiment of Territorial Army (TA) in 2011? She was the first female jawan in the Indian Army.

- RRB NTPC CBT - I (25/01/2021) Morning  
 (a) Amrita Devi  
 (b) Sapper Shanti Tigga  
 (c) Chhavi Rajawat  
 (d) Sita Sahu

**Sol.293.(b) Sapper Shanti Tigga.** Railway Territorial Army (TA) units were raised as an auxiliary force in 1949 under the Territorial Army Act, 1948 for maintaining rail communication. Amrita Devi Bishnoi first sacrificed her life by hugging a Khejri tree and preventing it from being cut down by the king's men.

**Q.294.** The world's first official airmail was sent from \_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_ in February 1911.

- RRB NTPC CBT - I (25/01/2021) Morning  
 (a) Allahabad, Naini  
 (b) Andhra, Delhi  
 (c) Allahabad, Agra  
 (d) Hyderabad, Tirupati

**Sol.294.(a) Allahabad, Naini.** This was

the first commercial flight in India, This flight was made by a French pilot named Henri Peque. The flight took just 13 minutes (over a distance of 6 miles) to reach its destination. First railway line between Bombay and Thane (1853).

**Q.295.** In which of the following states the Electronic Voting Machine (EVMs) were used for the first time in India?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (29/01/2021) Morning  
(a) Tamil Nadu (b) West Bengal  
(c) Kerala (d) Karnataka

**Sol.295.(c) Kerala (1982).** Electronic Voting Machine (EVM) is designed with two units: control unit and balloting unit. First used - In 1982 in the by-election to North Paravur Assembly Constituency in Kerala. A VVPAT (voter-verified paper audit trail) was first used in Noksen (Assembly Constituency) of Nagaland in September 2013.

**Q.296.** Who was the first Indian to join the Indian Civil Service?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (29/01/2021) Evening  
(a) Lakshmi Kant Jha  
(b) Shyamji Krishna Varma  
(c) Haribhai Patel  
(d) Satyendranath Tagore

**Sol.296.(d) Satyendranath Tagore.** He became an ICS officer in 1863. He was a member of Bramho Samaj. Charles Cornwallis is known as 'the Father of civil service in India'. Lakshmi Kant Jha was the eighth Governor of the Reserve Bank of India from 1 July 1967 to 3 May 1970. Shyamji Krishna Varma founded the Indian Home Rule Society, India House and The Indian Sociologist in London. Haribhai Patel - From 1977 to 1979, he served as the Finance Minister and later Home Minister of India.

**Q.297.** Who was the first winner of the Jnanpith Award?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (29/01/2021) Evening  
(a) Ashapura Devi (b) G Sankara Kurup  
(c) Amrita Pritam (d) Uma Shankar Joshi

**Sol.297.(b) G Sankara Kurup (Malayalam poet).** He won the first Jnanpith Award in 1965, the year of its inception, for his anthology of poems, titled "Odakkuzhal". The Jnanpith Award is the oldest and the highest Indian literary award presented annually by the Bharatiya Jnanpith to an author for their outstanding contribution towards literature. Other Jnanpith awardees - Ashapura Devi (1976), Amrita Pritam (1981), Uma Shankar Joshi (1967).

**Q.298.** Who is the first women Indian Police Service officer to reach the South pole?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (01/02/2021) Morning  
(a) Aparna Kumar (b) Kiran Bedi  
(c) Raisina Dialogue (d) Kavita Desai

**Sol.298.(a) Aparna Kumar.** She is a 2002-batch Indian Police Service officer of the Uttar Pradesh cadre. The first person to reach the south pole was Roald Amundsen. First Indian to reach the South Pole - Colonel J.K. Bajaj. First Women IPS in India - Kiran Bedi.

**Q.299.** Which one among the following is the Asia's first stock exchange?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (01/02/2021) Morning  
(a) Shanghai Stock Exchange  
(b) National Stock Exchange  
(c) Bombay Stock Exchange  
(d) Tokyo Stock Exchange

**Sol.299.(c) Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE):** Established on 9 July 1875 at Dalal Street, Mumbai. As per the Securities Contracts Regulation Act, BSE became the first stock exchange to be recognized by the Government of India in 1956. Shanghai Stock Exchange - November 26, 1990. The National Stock Exchange (NSE) was established in 1992. It was recognised as a stock exchange by SEBI (Securities and Exchange Board of India) in April 1993. Tokyo Stock Exchange - Established in 1878.

**Q.300.** In which year was the World Happiness Report published for the first time?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (01/02/2021) Morning  
(a) 2012 (b) 2015 (c) 2010 (d) 2017

**Sol.300.(a) 2012 . World Happiness Report:** Released annually around March 20th as part of the International Day of Happiness celebration by the United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network. Factors - Social support, income, health, freedom, generosity, and absence of corruption.

**Q.301.** Who was the first Indian to travel to Space?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (01/02/2021) Evening  
(a) Sunita Williams (b) Vikram Sarabhaib  
(c) APJ Abdul Kalam (d) Rakesh Sharma

**Sol.301.(d) Rakesh Sharma** - A former Indian Air Force pilot who flew aboard Soyuz T-11 on 3 April 1984 as part of the Soviet Intercosmos program. Sunita Williams - An Indian American astronaut and United States Navy officer who

formerly held the records for most spacewalks by a woman and most spacewalk time by a woman (Peggy Whitson broke her record in 2008 with a total of five spacewalks). Vikram Sarabhai - An Indian physicist and astronomer who initiated space research and helped develop nuclear power in India.

**Q.302.** Who was the first person to fly into space?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (02/02/2021) Evening  
(a) Yelena Serova  
(b) Valentina Goryacheva  
(c) Yuri Gagarin  
(d) Neil Armstrong

**Sol.302.(c) Yuri Gagarin** (in 1961). Russian cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin made a 108-minute orbital journey in his Vostok 1 spacecraft. First Indian person to travel in space - Rakesh Sharma (3 April 1984). First Indian-born woman to fly in space - Kalpana Chawla (1997). First woman to reach space - Valentina Tereshkova from Russia (16 June 1963).

**Q.303.** Who among the following was the first Indian Governor of the Reserve Bank of India?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (03/02/2021) Morning  
(a) Manmohan Singh (b) IG Patel  
(c) CD Deshmukh (d) Raghuram Rajan

**Sol.303.(c) CD Deshmukh** (after independence). First Governor of the RBI - Sir Osborne Smith. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) - Founded on 1 April 1935 in Calcutta. Headquarter - Mumbai. It was set up based on the recommendations of the 1926 Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance (Hilton Young Commission). Nationalization - 1st January 1949. Work - To regulate the issue of Bank notes, to operate the currency and credit system.

**Q.304.** Which of the following beaches has become the first in Asia to get the Blue Flag Certification?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (03/02/2021) Morning  
(a) Kovalam beach  
(b) Bega beach  
(c) Chandrabhaga beach  
(d) Marina beach

**Sol.304.(c) Chandrabhaga beach.** It is an internationally recognised eco - label that is accorded based on 33 criterias. Other Beaches Received this Certification - Shivrajpur (Gujarat), Ghoghla (Daman & Diu), Kasarkod (Karnataka), Kappad (Kerala), Rushikonda (Andhra Pradesh), Golden beach (Odisha), Radhanagar

beach (Andaman and Nicobar), Kovalam (Tamil Nadu). Baga beach - Goa, Marina beach - Tamil Nadu.

**Q.305.** Which of the following has developed the world's first malaria vaccine for the World Health Organization?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (03/02/2021) Morning  
(a) Johnson & Johnson (b) Pfizer  
(c) GlaxoSmithKline (GSK) (d) Merck

**Sol.305.(c) GlaxoSmithKline (GSK).** It developed the RTS,S or Mosquirix vaccine in 1987. Malawi became the first to launch the malaria vaccine RTS,S.

**Q.306.** In which Indian city was the first successful Cotton mill set up?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (04/02/2021) Morning  
(a) Kolkata (b) Mumbai  
(c) Chennai (d) Patna

**Sol.306.(b) Mumbai.** The first cotton mill (Bombay Spinning Mill and Weaving Company) was established at Tardeo, Mumbai in 1854. It was established by Cowasji Nanabhai Davar. First cotton mill in other States - Kolkata (1818 at Fort Gloster), Chennai (1878; Buckingham and Carnatic Mills), Surat (1945), Ahmedabad (1861; Ahmedabad Mills Corporation).

**Q.307.** In July 2017, India's first solar powered train was launched at a railway station in \_\_\_\_\_.

RRB NTPC CBT - I (04/02/2021) Evening  
(a) Bengaluru (b) Mumbai  
(c) Delhi (d) Pune

**Sol.307.(c) Delhi.** It was a DEMU (Diesel Electrical Multiple Units) train launched from Delhi's Safdarjung railway station to Farukh Nagar in Haryana. The train has six trailer coaches, with 16 solar panels fitted in each of them. The solar panels will power all the electrical appliances inside.

**Q.308.** \_\_\_\_\_ is India's first indigenously built warship.

RRB NTPC CBT - I (05/02/2021) Morning  
(a) INS Godavari (b) INS Talwar  
(c) INS Shivalik (d) INS Arihant

**Sol.308.(a) INS Godavari (F20)** was the lead ship of her class of guided-missile frigates of the Indian Navy. Built by Mazagon Dock Limited in Mumbai. She was commissioned in 1983, and decommissioned in 2015. **Important ships of India** - INS Talwar (F40), INS Vikrant (first indigenous Built aircraft carrier), INS Shivalik - Indigenously built

stealth frigate. INS Shalki (S46) - First indigenous built diesel electric submarine.

**Q.309.** What is the name of India's first Railway University?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (11/02/2021) Morning  
(a) National Rail and Transportation Institute  
(b) Rashtriya Rail Vishwavidyalaya  
(c) Institute of Rail Management of India  
(d) Indian Rail and Roadways Institute

**Sol.309.(a) National Rail and Transportation Institute (Gati Shakti Vishwavidyalaya)** - India's first University in the Transportation and Logistics sectors, Located in Vadodara (Gujarat) India. Motto - Gyaanasya Abhyaasam Kuru. Established - 2018 and converted to Central University in August 2022.

**Q.310.** The world's first handwritten needle book is:

RRB NTPC CBT - I (15/02/2021) Morning  
(a) Devdas (b) Moti Mahal  
(c) Madhushala (d) Chitra

**Sol.310.(c) Madhushala:** Written by Harivansh Rai Bachchan. Books and poems - Satarangini, Basere Se Door, Khaadi ke Phool, Halaahal. Devdas - By Srat Chandra Chattopadhyay. Chitra - A one-act play by Rabindranath Tagore.

**Q.311.** Who is the first Indian to make the record by winning two gold medals in the Paralympic Games?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (15/02/2021) Morning  
(a) Neeraj Yadav  
(b) Devendra Jhajharia  
(c) Sandeep Chaudhary  
(d) Pardeep

**Sol.311.(b) Devendra Jhajharia :-** He is an Indian Paralympic javelin thrower competing in F46 events. He won a silver medal at the 2020 Summer Paralympics in Tokyo. Sandeep Chowdhary: Represented India at the 2018 Asian Para Games in Jakarta (Indonesia) and won the gold medal. Neeraj Yadav: Secured 2 gold medals (Shot Put, Discus Throw) at the Desert Challenge Games, 2022. Pradeep Sanjaya: First Sri Lankan competitor to win a Paralympic medal, taking bronze in the men's 400 meters race in 2012.

**Q.312.** Who was the first female judge to be appointed to the Supreme Court of India?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (15/02/2021) Morning  
(a) Gyan Sudha Misra (b) Indira Banerjee  
(c) Fathima Beevi (d) R Banumathi

**Sol.312.(c) Fathima Beevi.** Justice Anna Chandy - The first woman judge of India (Appointed to the Kerala High Court).

**First Indian Female:** President of India - Pratibha Patil. Prime Minister - Indira Gandhi. Health Minister of India - Rajkumari Amrit Kaur. 1<sup>st</sup> Female President of the United Nations General Assembly - Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit. First Governor - Sarojini Naidu. IPS Officer - Kiran Bedi.

**Q.313.** When did an Indian chief minister host the national flag Independence Day for the first time?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (16/02/2021) Evening  
(a) 15th August 1977  
(b) 15th August 1950  
(c) 15th August 1947  
(d) 15th August 1974

**Sol.313.(d) 15th August 1974.** Until 1973, chief ministers did not have the right to hoist the national flag on Independence Day. M. Karunanidhi launched a campaign and secured the right for all chief ministers in 1974. "Nenjukkku Neethi" book written by (M karunanidhi).

**Q.314.** Which was the first Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) to be established?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (16/02/2021) Evening  
(a) IIT, Delhi (b) IIT, Bombay  
(c) IIT, Kanpur (d) IIT, Kharagpur

**Sol.314.(d) IIT, Kharagpur.** formal inauguration of the Institute in 1951, by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (First Education Minister of India). IIT, Delhi - Established in 1961 by Prof. Humayun Kabir, Minister of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs. IIT, Kanpur - Established in 1959.

**Q.315.** Who is the first woman President of the Astronomical Society of India?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (23/02/2021) Morning  
(a) Dr. Mithali Raj (b) Dr. H Helina  
(c) Dr. GC Anupama (d) Dr. R Hemlata

**Sol.315.(c) Dr. GC Anupama.** The Astronomical Society of India was established in 1972 and has grown to become the prime association of professional astronomers in India. **Indian Astronomical Institutions:** Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore. Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Maharashtra. National Centre for Radio Astrophysics, Pune. Aryabhata Research Institute of Observational Sciences (ARIES), Uttarakhand.



**Q.316.** In 2003, \_\_\_\_\_ became the first Indian to win a medal at the IAAF World Championships in Athletics.

RRB NTPC CBT - I (01/03/2021) Morning  
(a) Anju Bobby George (b) Hima Das  
(c) PT Usha (d) PV Sindhu

**Sol.316.(a) Anju Bobby George.** She won a bronze medal in long jump (jumping 6.70 m) at the 2003 World Championships in Athletics in Paris. The first Indian to win an individual medal at the Olympic Games : KD Jadhav (wrestling) -1952 Helsinki Olympics. The first Indian to win a gold medal at the Olympic Games : Abhinav Bindra (Shooting) - Beijing Olympics 2008. First Indian track and field athlete to win a gold medal at Olympics: Neeraj Chopra (Javelin Throw) - Tokyo Olympics 2020.

**Q.317.** Name the first person to take a solo flight from Mumbai to Karachi in 1932.

RRB NTPC CBT - I (01/03/2021) Evening  
(a) CNR Rao (b) JRD Tata  
(c) Nelson Mandela (d) Satyajit Ray

**Sol.317.(b) JRD Tata** (Jehangir Ratanji Dadabhoi Tata) also known as "Father of Indian Civil Aviation" set up India's first private commercial airline in 1932. On October 15 1932, he flew India's first commercial flight. In 1938, he named the company Tata Airlines, and later Air India. All the airway companies were nationalized in 1953 as Indian Airlines Corporation (Domestic) and Air India International Corporation (Later termed as Air India in 1962).

**Q.318.** The very first translation of the Bhagavad Gita into English was done by:

RRB NTPC CBT - I (03/03/2021) Evening  
(a) William Jones (b) Colebrook  
(c) Charles Wilkins (d) Max Mueller

**Sol.318.(c) Charles Wilkins.** Bhagavad Gita was written by Maharishi Ved Vyasa. It is a poem written in the Sanskrit language containing 18 Chapters, 700 verses (Shloka) and 1400 lines. William Jones founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1784. Max Mueller (German Scholar) was one of the founders of the western academic disciplines of Indian studies and religious studies. Colebrook is known as the first great Sanskrit scholar in Europe.

**Q.319.** India's first costume museum is situated at \_\_\_\_\_.

RRB NTPC CBT - I (03/03/2021) Evening.  
(a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Goa  
(c) West Bengal (d) Maharashtra

**Sol.319.(b) Goa** (Moda Goa Museum and Research Centre). Designed by Wendell Rodricks. He was an Indian fashion designer and author from Goa. He was also an activist for social causes, environment and gay rights. Awards - Padma Shri (2014); French Order of Merit (Chevalier, 2015). Oldest Museum of India: The Indian Museum (1814, Kolkata).

**Q.320.** Who was the UNO's first Secretary-General from the African continent?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (03/03/2021) Evening  
(a) Winston Churchill  
(b) Kurt Waldheim  
(c) Boutros Boutros-Ghali  
(d) Dag Hammarskjold

**Sol.320.(c) Boutros Boutros-Ghali** (Sixth secretary general, From Egypt). The United Nations (1945): HQ - New York (US); Main organs - The General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, The International Court of Justice (Hague, Netherlands) and The Secretariat. Dag Hammarskjold (second secretary general), Kurt Waldheim (fourth secretary-general).

**Q.321.** Who was the first Indian poet who was invited to record his poems at the Library of Congress in Washington DC?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (04/03/2021) Morning  
(a) Ravindra Bhattacharya  
(b) Abhay K  
(c) Gopalakrishna Adiga  
(d) Vinay Kumar

**Sol.321.(b) Abhay K. Books written by him** : "The Eight-Eyed Lord of Kathmandu", "The Prophecy of Brasilia", "The Book of Bihari Literature" and "The Seduction of Delhi". Awards : Asia - Pacific excellence award and SAARC Literary Award. Gopalakrishna Adiga - The pioneer of Navya literature in Kannada.

**Q.322.** \_\_\_\_\_ is the first tagged Indian item under the Geographic Indicator tag through the TRIPS Agreement .

RRB NTPC CBT - I (05/03/2021) Evening  
(a) Indian turmeric (b) Darjeeling tea  
(c) Indian neem (d) Basmati rice

**Sol.322.(b) Darjeeling tea.** Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Right (TRIPS) - An agreement on international IP rights. It came into force in 1995, as part of the agreement that established the World Trade Organisation (WTO). GI tag (Geographical Indications tags): Came into force with effect from 15th

September 2003 (in India). Other GI tags of India - Waigaon Turmeric and Sangli Turmeric (Maharashtra), Erode Turmeric (Tamil Nadu), etc.

**Q.323.** India's first Genetic Bank for Wildlife Conservation is located at:

RRB NTPC CBT - I (08/03/2021) Evening  
(a) Bengaluru (b) Hyderabad  
(c) Ahmedabad (d) Cochin

**Sol.323.(b) Hyderabad.** National Wildlife Genetic Resource Bank was inaugurated at the Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology's (CCMB) Laboratory of Conservation of Endangered Species (LaCONES) facility in Telangana. For cryogenic preservation, researchers at CCMB-LaCONES will use liquid Nitrogen that is cooled down to as low as minus 195 degrees Celsius.

**Q.324.** Who is the first full time female Defence Minister of India?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (08/03/2021) Evening  
(a) Smriti Irani (b) Menaka Gandhi  
(c) Nirmala Sitharaman (d) Sushma Swaraj

**Sol.324.(c) Nirmala Sitharaman.** She is also the first full-time female Finance Minister of India. India's First female External Affairs Minister - Indira Gandhi. First female Prime Minister of India - Indira Gandhi. First female President of India - Pratibha Singh Patil.

**Q.325.** In 1931, the first Indian movie with sound was released . Name the film.

RRB NTPC CBT - I (09/03/2021) Morning  
(a) Jungle Ka Jawan  
(b) Raja harishchandra  
(c) Kisaan Kanya  
(d) Alam Ara

**Sol.325.(d) Alam Ara.** It is an Indian Hindustani-language historical fantasy film directed and produced by Ardeshir Irani. Famous movies and their directors- Jungle Ka Jawan (1938, Chunilal Parekh); Raja harishchandra (first full length film of India, 1913, Dadasaheb Phalke), Kisan Kanya (India's first indigenously made film in colour) - (1937, Moti B. Gidwani).

**Q.326.** Where was the world's first TV channel dedicated to human rights launched?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (11/03/2021) Morning  
(a) Germany (b) France (c) UK (d) Russia

**Sol.326.(c) UK.** The world's first television channel dedicated to human rights was launched in London in January 2019. Under International

Observatory of Human Rights (IOHR) and is a web-based channel that broadcasting human rights issues to audiences in over 20 countries across Europe, Latin America and the Middle East.

**Q.327.** Who started the first newspaper in India?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (11/03/2021) Morning  
(a) Edward Mallest (b) James A Hickey  
(c) Derk Sauer (d) John Campbell

**Sol.327.(b) James A Hickey.** First newspaper in India called "The Bengal Gazette" ("Hicky's Bengal Gazette" or "Calcutta General Advertiser"). Published on 29 January, 1780, in Calcutta (now Kolkata). Udant Martand (The Rising Sun) was the first Hindi language newspaper published in India.

**Q.328.** Name the first Indian newspaper that became available on the Internet.

RRB NTPC CBT - I (13/03/2021) Evening  
(a) National Herald (b) The Hindu  
(c) The Statesman (d) Times of India

**Sol.328.(b) The Hindu (1995).** The Columbus Dispatch - The first newspaper in the world to go online in 1980. **Other Newspaper:-** Bengal Gazette (first newspaper in India): Founded - 1780 by James Augustus Hicky. The National Herald Newspaper: Established by Jawaharlal Nehru in 1938. Times of India : Founded - 1838. The highest circulating English-language paper in India.

**Q.329.** Who owns the First CNG Tractor of India?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (21/03/2021) Morning  
(a) Dharmendra Pradhan  
(b) V K Singh  
(c) Nitin Gadkari  
(d) Sharad Pawar

**Sol.329.(c) Nitin Gadkari.** Union road transport and highways minister Nitin Gadkari launched India's first-ever diesel tractor, converted to a much cleaner (compressed natural gas) CNG variant. Union Minister Nitin Gadkari drives India's first hydrogen-powered car.

**Q.330.** Who among the following was the first Indian actress to receive an international film award?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (03/04/2021) Evening  
(a) Meena Kumari (b) Suchitra Sen  
(c) Madhubala (d) Sridevi

**Sol.330.(b) Suchitra Sen** was a Bengali actress who worked in Bengali and Hindi cinema. She won the Silver Prize for Best

Actress at the 1963 Moscow International Film Festival for her role in the movie Saat Paake Bandha. Other Award: Padma Shri - 1972.

**Q.331.** Who was the UNO's first Secretary-General from the African continent?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (07/04/2021) Evening  
(a) Dag Hammarskjold  
(b) Winston Churchill  
(c) Boutros Boutros-Ghali  
(d) Kurt Waldheim

**Sol.331.(c) Boutros Boutros-Ghali.** Other Secretary-Generals of the United Nation Organization (UNO): Trygve Lie (1st), Dag Hammarskjold (2nd), Kurt Waldheim (4th). UNO: Headquarters - New York; Established - 24 October 1945.

**Q.332.** India's First Digital University is inaugurated in \_\_\_\_\_.

RRB NTPC CBT - I (08/04/2021) Morning  
(a) Maharashtra (b) New Delhi  
(c) Kerala (d) Karnataka

**Sol.332.(c) Kerala. India's first university:** Railway - Gati Shakti Vishwavidyalaya (Vadodara, Gujarat), Sport - National Sports University (Imphaal, Manipur). Banaras Hindu University (Banaras, Uttar Pradesh) - Established in 1916. Aligarh Muslim University (Aligarh, Uttar pradesh) - Established in 1920.

**Q.333.** Who was the first Indian Director of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (08/04/2021) Evening  
(a) Subrahmanyam Chandrasekhar  
(b) Morris Travers  
(c) APJ Abdul Kalam  
(d) CV Raman

**Sol.333.(d) C V Raman (Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman)** - His Award : Nobel Prize (1930) in Physics for Scattering of light and discovery of the "Raman effect", Bharat Ratna (1954). Subrahmanyam Chandrasekhar - Nobel Prize in 1983 for The discoverer of black holes (1930). APJ Abdul Kalam ("Missile Man of India"): Awards - Bharat Ratna (1997), Padma Bhushan (1981) Padma Vibhushan (1990). Morris Travers (English chemist) - He worked with Sir William Ramsay in the discovery of xenon, neon, and krypton.

**Q.334.** Who was the guest of Honour for the First Republic day parade of India?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (08/04/2021) Evening  
(a) President of Indonesia

(b) President of Pakistan  
(c) President of South Africa  
(d) President of USA

**Sol.334.(a) President of Indonesia.** Ahmed Sukarno was Indonesia's first president (1949-66). India's First Republic Day was celebrated on 26 January 1950, three years after getting independence (15 August 1947). The Constitution was adopted by the Indian Constituent Assembly on 26 November 1949 and it came into effect on January 26, 1950.

**Q.335.** In which year the first electric train of India was introduced?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (31/07/2021) Evening  
(a) 1920 (b) 1925 (c) 1940 (d) 1950

**Sol.335.(b) 1925.** On 3 February 1925, India's first electric train was started on the Ex-GIP Railway System from Bombay VT and Kurla Harbour. First train in India :- Ran Between Bombay and Thane in 1853. The first Metro in India - Kolkata Metro (24 October 1984).

**Q.336.** Which Indian cricket ground hosted the first ever Test match in India?

RRB JE 22/05/2019 (Evening)  
(a) Feroz Shah Kotla  
(b) Bombay Gymkhana  
(c) Chepauk Stadium  
(d) Eden Gardens

**Sol.336.(b) Bombay Gymkhana**

established in 1875. The country's first test match was played between India (Captain - C.K. Naidu) and England in 1933. Eden Gardens (1864) - Kolkata. Feroz Shah Kotla (1883) (now Arun Jaitley Stadium) - Delhi. Chepauk Stadium (1916) - Tamil Nadu. Largest Cricket Stadium in the world (As of April 2023) - Narendra Modi Stadium (Motera, Ahmedabad, Gujarat).

**Q.337.** Who among the following was the first woman President of the General Assembly of UNO?

RRB JE 23/05/2019 (Afternoon)  
(a) Vijayalakshmi Pandit  
(b) Sarojini Naidu  
(c) Chonira Belliappa Muthamma  
(d) Annie Besant

**Sol.337.(a) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit** - Indian diplomat and politician, served as 8th President of United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). Organs of the United Nations - General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, International Court of Justice and UN Secretariat. Sarojini

Naidu - First Indian Women elected as President of Indian National Congress (1925 Session - Kanpur). Annie Besant - First women President of Indian National Congress (1917 session - Calcutta). Chonira Belliappa Muthamma - First woman to clear Indian Civil Services exam (1948).

**Q.338.** 'Raksha Blue' launched by Indian Immunological Limited and is the first vaccine for -

RRB JE 23/05/2019 (Evening)  
(a) Dengue (b) Blue tongue  
(c) Swine flu (d) Ebola

**Sol.338.(b) Blue tongue** is one of the major infectious diseases of ruminants. It is caused by an arbovirus known as bluetongue virus (BTV). The disease affects domestic animals such as goats, sheep, cattle and camels. The mortality rate is quite high at 30 per cent. The penta-valent vaccine Raksha-Blu protects all the five virus strains that cause the disease in India. Ebola: The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved the Ebola vaccine rVSV-ZEBOV (called Ervebo) in December 2019. Swine flu: Influenza A (H1N1) Monovalent Vaccine.

**Q.339.** Who was the first foreign coach appointed to the Indian cricket team?

RRB JE 23/05/2019 (Evening)  
(a) Gary Kirsten (b) Greg Chappell  
(c) John Wright (d) Duncan Fletcher

**Sol.339.(c) John Wright.** The former New Zealand cricket captain John Wright was appointed coach of the Indian cricket team in 2000. He was replaced by Greg Chappell in 2005. During Wright's tenure India also reached the final of the 2003 World Cup. Gary Kirsten (South Africa) was coach when India won the 2011 Cricket World Cup defeating Sri Lanka.

**Q.340.** India's first Spice Museum is being set up in which of the following cities to educate tourists about growth and history of the Indian spice industry?

RRB JE 24/05/2019 (Morning)  
(a) Panaji (b) Hyderabad  
(c) Thiruvananthapuram (d) Kochi

**Sol.340.(d) Kochi (land of spices).** The Spices Board (Established - 1987) sets up the first spice museum at Willingdon Island (Kerala). First food museum in India - Thanjavur, (Tamil Nadu); Established by Food Corporation of India. FCI (Food Corporation of India): It is a statutory body under the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public

Distribution; Formed by the enactment of Food Corporation Act, 1964; Establishment - 1965; Headquarters: New Delhi. **Other boards and Headquarters:** Tobacco Board - Guntur (Andhra Pradesh), Tea Board - Kolkata, Coffee board - Bangalore.

**Q.341.** When were the first Commonwealth Games held ?

RRB JE 24/05/2019 (Morning)  
(a) 1918 (b) 1930 (c) 1942 (d) 1954

**Sol.341.(b) 1930** . The first Commonwealth Games were held in Hamilton (Canada). 2nd Commonwealth Games (1934) - India participated for the first time. Rashid Anwar (Bronze in men's 74 kg freestyle wrestling) - The first Indian to win a medal at the Commonwealth Games (1934). Milkha Singh won India's first individual gold medal at the Commonwealth Games, Wales (1958). Commonwealth Games 2022 (Host - Birmingham, England): India (61 medals with 22 gold, 4th position); First medal (Sanket Sargar, silver in weightlifting), First Gold medal (Mirabai Chanu, Weightlifting). 2026 Commonwealth Games - Victoria (Australia).

**Q.342.** Who was the first Indian footballer to receive the Arjuna Award ?

RRB JE 24/05/2019 (Evening)  
(a) Jarnail Singh (b) Sailen Manna  
(c) P.K. Bannerjee (d) Tulsidas Balaram

**Sol.342.(c) P.K. Bannerjee.** Arjuna Award - The second highest sporting honour of India awarded annually by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports; Instituted - 1961. **The first recipients of Arjun Award in different sports :** Chess - Manuel Aaron, Cricket - Salim Durani, Badminton - Nandu Natekar, Athletics - Gurbachan Singh Randhawa, Archery - Krishna Das, Boxing - L Buddy D'Souza, Billiards & Snooker - Wilson Jones, Basketball - Sarabjeet Singh, Golf - PG Sethi, Hockey - Prithipal Singh, Polo - Prem Singh, Shooting - Karni Singh, Squash - Saurav Ghosal, Table Tennis - JC Vohra, Tennis - Ramanathan Krishnan, Weightlifting - AN Ghosh, Wrestling - Uday Chand.

**Q.343.** Who among the following was the first cricketer to score a century for India in a test match?

RRB JE 24/05/2019 (Evening)  
(a) Lala Amarnath  
(b) Surinder Amarnath  
(c) Deepak Shodhan  
(d) Hanumant Singh

**Sol.343.(a) Lala Amarnath.** First Indian cricketers who scored centuries in various formats of Cricket : ODI - Kapil Dev, T20I - Suresh Raina, IPL - Manish Pandey. The first Indian bowler to make a hat-trick in various formats of Cricket : Test match - Harbhajan Singh, ODI - Chetan Sharma, T20I - Ekta Bisht, IPL - Lakhmipathy Balaji.

**Q.344.** Who was the first Asian to swim across the English Channel ?

RRB JE 26/05/2019 (Afternoon)  
(a) Taranath shenoy (b) Anita Sood  
(c) Arati Saha (d) Mihir Sen

**Sol.344.(d) Mihir Sen** - He was also the only man to swim oceans of 5 continents in a year (1966). These included the Palk Strait, Dardanelles, Bosphorus, Gibraltar, and Panama Canal. Arti Saha was the first Asian woman to swim across the English Channel. In the world, Captain Matthew Webb of Great Britain was the first man and Gertrude Ederle was the first woman who successfully swam the English Channel. English Channel, also called The Channel, French La Manche, narrow arm of the Atlantic Ocean separating the southern coast of England from the northern coast of France and tapering eastward to its junction with the North Sea at the Strait of Dover.

**Q.345.** Who was the first Indian male athlete to reach the final of an Olympic athletic event ?

RRB JE 26/05/2019 (Evening)  
(a) Surjit Singh (b) Michael Kindo  
(c) Milkha Singh (d) Ajit Pal Singh

**Sol.345.(c) Milkha Singh (Flying Sikh)** - He is the only athlete to win gold at 400 meters at the Asian Games as well as the Commonwealth Games. He also won gold medals in the 1958 and 1962 Asian Games. Michael Kindo - He was an Indian field hockey player. Ajit Pal Singh - He was the captain of the Indian hockey team.

**Q.346.** Who was the first captain of the Indian Test team?

RRB JE 30/05/2019 (Evening)  
(a) Vijay Merchant (b) Vijay Hazare  
(c) C.K. Nayudu (d) Lala Amarnath

**Sol.346.(c) C.K. Nayudu.** India was invited to the International Cricket Council in 1926, and made their debut as a Test playing nation in England in 1932. First ODI Captain for India - Ajit Wadekar. First T20I Captain for India - Virender Sehwag. Lala Amarnath scored India's first Test century. Vijay Hazare Trophy

was named after the former Indian Cricketer Vijay Hazare and started in 2002-03. Under his captaincy, India won the 1st ever test cricket against England in 1951-52.

**Q.347.** Who is considered as the first botanist?

RRB JE 31/05/2019 (Evening)

- (a) Theophrastus (b) Plato  
(c) Plini (d) Archimedes

**Sol.347.(a) Theophrastus** (Father of Botany) - He wrote extensively on plants. He described and named approx 500 plants and published it in "Historia Plantarum". Pliny was Imperial administrator for the Roman emperor Vespasian. He wrote "Natural History" in 75 A.D. in which there are references to export from India. Plato - Father of political Philosophy, disciple of Socrates; He wrote 'The Republic', 'Statesman'. Archimedes - Known as father of Mathematics; Notable work - Exact value of pi( $\pi$ ), Law of Buoyancy.

**Q.348.** Who was the first Indian to win gold medal in Paralympics?

RPF Constable 17/01/2019 (Evening)

- (a) Deepa Karmakar  
(b) Mariyappan Thangweleu  
(c) Hima Das  
(d) Mary Kom

**Sol.348.(b) Mariyappan Thangweleu** (Sport - High jump). He is an Indian Paralympic high jumper and represented India in the 2016 Summer Paralympic games held in Rio de Janeiro with a jump of 1.89m. Awards - Padma Shri (2017), Arjuna Award (2017) and Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna (2020). Dipa Karmakar is associated with the Women's Artistic Gymnastics. Hima Das (Dhing Express) is associated with track and field in athletics.

**Q.349.** When was the first World's Parliament of Religions held?

RPF Constable 17/01/2019 (Morning)

- (a) 1873 (b) 1839 (c) 1883 (d) 1893

**Sol.349.(d) 1893.** The first Parliament of Religions was held in Chicago (USA). Swami Vivekananda won wide recognition for India's ancient culture, philosophy, and faith through his powerful words. Swami Vivekananda (Narendra Nath Datta): Born - 1863, Died - 1902 (Belur Math in present day West Bengal), Guru - Ramkrishna Paramhansa.

**Q.350.** Which was the first country to introduce GST in its system?

RRB ALP Tier - I (09/08/2018) Afternoon

- (a) Germany (b) Australia  
(c) Canada (d) France

**Sol.350.(d) France (1954).** Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a comprehensive indirect tax levied on the supply of goods and services in India. It was introduced on July 1, 2017, replacing various indirect taxes like the Central Excise Duty, Service Tax, Value Added Tax (VAT), and others. GST is a destination-based tax, meaning it is levied at the point of consumption rather than at the point of origin. The tax is implemented through the 101st Constitutional Amendment Act. Article 279A of the Constitution empowers the President to constitute a joint forum of the Centre and States namely, Goods & Services Tax Council.

**Q.351.** Kacheguda railway station - India's first energy-efficient 'A1 Category' railway station is situated in which of the following states?

RRB ALP Tier - I (30/08/2018) Afternoon

- (a) Karnataka (b) Andhra Pradesh  
(c) Telangana (d) Tamil Nadu

**Sol.351.(c) Telangana.** It is operated by the South Central Railway (SCR) zone of Indian Railways. The station achieved the feat by replacing 1,312 conventional lights with Light- Emitting Diode (LED). The station was built in 1916 during the tenure of Hyderabad Nizam.

## Sports

**Q.352.** Which of the following sports events is NOT included in the scheme of cash awards in India to medal winners and their coaches in international sports events?

RRC Group D 09/09/2022 (Afternoon)

- (a) Billiards (b) Cricket  
(c) Wrestling (d) Chess

**Sol.352.(b) Cricket.** The scheme of cash awards was introduced in 1986. Eligible sports - Olympics / Asian Games / Commonwealth Games (Football, Hockey, Badminton, Lawn Tennis etc), Chess, Billiards and Snooker, Blind Cricket World Cup (held in four years). Administration - Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports.

**Q.353.** Priyanka Nutakki is related to which of the following sports events?

RRC Group D 15/09/2022 (Morning)

- (a) Chess (b) Hockey  
(c) Wrestling (d) Badminton

**Sol.353.(a) Chess.** Famous Player:

Chess - Vishwanathan Anand, Vidit Gujrathi, Pentala Harikrishna, S. L. Narayanan, Nihal Sarin, Krishnan Sasikiran, Adhiban Baskaran, Parimarjan Negi. Hockey - Dhyhan Chand (his birthday (August 29) is celebrated as National Sports Day in India), Roop Singh, Udham Singh, Balbir Singh Sr, Leslie Claudius, Ajit Pal Singh, K D Singh. Wrestling - Sushil Kumar, Geeta Phogat, Bajrang Punia, Yogeshwar Dutt, KD Jadhav, Deepak Punia. Badminton - Nandu Natekar, Parupalli Kashyap, Srikanth Kidambi, Ashwini Ponnappa, Jwala Gutta, Aparna, Lakshya Sen, PV Sindhu.

**Q.354.** Who became the first Indian female athlete to win two individual Olympic medals?

RRB NTPC CBT - II (12/06/2022) Shift 1

- (a) Mirabai chanu (b) Dutee chand  
(c) PV Sindhu (d) Ankita Raina

**Sol.354.(c) P V Sindhu** (Badminton) won Silver (Rio Olympic 2016), Bronze (Tokyo Olympic 2022) - First sportspersons won two consecutive Olympic medals for India, Gold (2019 World Championships), Gold (mixed) and Silver (singles) in 2018 Gold Coast Commonwealth Games, Gold (2022 Birmingham Commonwealth Games). Mirabai Chanu (Weightlifter) - Silver (2020 Tokyo Olympic); Ankita Raina (Tennis) - Gold in the women's singles and mixed-doubles events (2016 South Asian Games), Bronze (2018 Asian Games); Dutee Chand (Sprinter) - Silver in 2018 Jakarta Asian Games in 100 m and 200 m both.

**Q.355.** Who became the first Indian Wrestler to fight at New York's iconic Madison Square Garden?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (10/01/2021) Morning

- (a) Harpreet Singh (b) Vinesh Phogat  
(c) Bajrang Punia (d) Gurpreet

**Sol.355.(c) Bajrang Punia** (Indian freestyle wrestler) Awards - Arjuna Award (2015), Padma Shri Award (2019), Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna award (2019), FICCI India Sports Award (2020). Vinesh Phogat (Indian freestyle wrestler) Awards - Major Dhyhan Chand Khel Ratna (2020), Arjuna Award (2016), Padma Shri (2018).

**Q.356.** How many times has India entered the ICC Men's Cricket World Cup (ODI) finals?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (13/01/2021) Morning

- (a) Two (b) Four (c) One (d) Three

**Sol.356.(d) Three.** The Indian cricket team is two times World Champions. In addition to winning the 1983 Cricket

World Cup, they triumphed over Sri Lanka in the 2011 Cricket World Cup on home soil. And in 2003 India was runner up.

**Q.357.** Who among the following is a Swiss professional tennis player who set a record with eight Wimbledon titles and five consecutive US open titles?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (17/01/2021) Morning  
(a) Rafeal Nadal (b) Novak Djokovic  
(c) Roger Federer (d) Andy Murray

**Sol.357.(c) Roger Federer** (Switzerland)- also known as 'King of Clay'. Tennis players and Nationality : Pete Sampras (United States), Novak Djokovic (Serbia), Andy Murray (United Kingdom), Naomi Osaka (Japan), Martina Hingis (Switzerland), Venus Williams, Serena Williams (United States), Ashleigh Barty (Australia).

**Q.358.** Bhaichung Bhutia was the first Indian sportsperson who refused to participate in the Olympic torch relay to support \_\_\_\_\_.

RRB NTPC CBT - I (18/01/2021) Morning  
(a) Children are not provided training facilities for sports.  
(b) Discrimination Against Women  
(c) Tibetan Independence Movement  
(d) More funds for Indian sports.

**Sol.358.(c) Tibetan Independence Movement.** In the Beijing Olympics (2008), Baichung Bhutia had refused to participate in the Olympic torch relay to show support and solidarity for the people of Tibet and their struggle. Baichung Bhutia: Related to Sports - Football, Birth Place - Sikkim, Nickname - Sikkimese Sniper, Awards - Arjuna Award (1998), Padma Shri (2008).

**Q.359.** Which of the following tournaments of Tennis is played on a clay court?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (19/01/2021) Evening  
(a) Roland Garros (b) US Open  
(c) Australian Open (d) Wimbledon

**Sol.359.(a) Roland Garros** (French Open). It was founded in 1891. The US Open (1881) and Australian Open (1905) Grand Slam tournaments are played on acrylic-topped hard courts. Wimbledon (1877) is the only one that is played on traditional grass courts. The chronological order in which the four major Lawn Tennis Tournaments are conducted annually is: Australian Open (mid January) – French Open (May - June) – Wimbledon (June - July) – U.S. Open (August - September).

**Q.360.** Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Trophy (MAKA) was instituted in the year \_\_\_\_\_ and awarded to the overall top performing Indian University in the Sports.

RRB NTPC CBT - I (25/01/2021) Morning  
(a) 1956 - 57 (b) 1958 - 59  
(c) 1954 - 55 (d) 1952- 53

**Sol.360.(a) 1956 - 57.** Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Trophy: It is awarded annually by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. Sponsored by - Government of India. First winner - Bombay University. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad - He was the first Minister of Education of India.

**Trophies and their related major sports -** Deodhar Trophy (Cricket), Durand Cup (Football), Santosh Trophy (Football), Ranji Trophy (Cricket), Subroto Cup (Football).

**Q.361.** In which year were the number of overs in a cricket world cup tournament reduced to 50 for the first time?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (27/01/2021) Morning  
(a) 1983 (b) 1987 (c) 1984 (d) 1978

**Sol.361.(b) 1987 .** India and Pakistan jointly hosted the 1987 Cricket World Cup, the first time that the competition was held outside England. The games were reduced from 60 to 50 overs. First Cricket World Cup was contested in England as a series of one-day matches of 60 overs per side (1975) between West Indies and Australia. Winner - West Indies.

**Q.362.** With which of the following tournaments is hockey associated?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (29/01/2021) Evening  
(a) Irani Cup (b) Rangaswamy Cup  
(c) Davis Cup (d) Subroto Cup

**Sol.362.(b) Rangaswamy Cup** (National Hockey Championship). Other Cups related to hockey - Tommy Eman Gold Cup, Scindia Gold Cup, Sahni Trophy, Rene Frank Trophy, Ranjit Singh Gold Cup, Obaid Ullah Gold Cup. Irani Cup - Cricket. Davis Cup - Lawn Tennis. Subroto Cup - Football.

**Q.363.** In which Olympic games did Milkha Singh finish fourth in the 400 in the Running final?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (30/01/2021) Evening  
(a) London Olympic games  
(b) Melbourne Olympic games  
(c) Tokyo Olympic games  
(d) Rome Olympic games

**Sol.363.(d) Rome Olympic games -** Set a national record (45.73 seconds). Milkha

Singh (The Flying Sikh): Only athlete to win gold at 400 meters at the Asian Games as well as the Commonwealth Games; Won gold medals in the 1958 and 1962 Asian Games; Awarded Padma Shri (1959). Autobiography: The Race of My Life (Published in 2013). Rome Olympic 1960: India won its only silver medal in men's Field Hockey.

**Q.364.** Sachin Tendulkar scored his 100th international cricket century against which team?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (01/02/2021) Evening  
(a) Bangladesh (b) England  
(c) Pakistan (d) Australia

**Sol.364.(a) Bangladesh .** Sachin Tendulkar (Master Blaster) - Became the first and only cricketer (As of June 2023) to score a hundred international centuries. Awards: The Bharat Ratna (2014), The Padma Vibhushan (2008), The Padma Shri (1998), The Khel Ratna Award (1997), The Arjuna Award (1994). He is the youngest recipient to receive the Bharat Ratna.

**Q.365.** Who among the following sportspersons won the highest number of Olympic Gold medals in swimming?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (02/02/2021) Morning  
(a) Michael Phelps (b) Katie Ledecky  
(c) Mark Spitz (d) Ryan Loche

**Sol.365.(a) Michael Phelps.** He was an American swimmer who won a total 28 medals in which 23 (gold), 3 (silver) and 2 (bronze). Awards: BBC Sports Personality of the Year Lifetime (2016), Sports Illustrated Sportsperson of the Year (2008). Kathleen Genevieve Ledecky (American competitive swimmer) won seven Olympic gold medals and 19 world championship gold medals, the most in history for a female swimmer.

**Q.366.** Which Indian boxer created history by becoming India's only six-time world boxing champion?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (03/02/2021) Morning  
(a) Kavita Goyat (b) Mary Kom  
(c) Sarjubala Devi (d) Pinki Rani

**Sol.366.(b) Mary Kom.** She is the first Indian woman to win boxing gold at the Asian Games (2014) and a bronze in London olympics (2012) in 51 Kg flyweight category. She is also the first Indian female boxer to win a gold medal in any Commonwealth games (2018). Awards - Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna award (2009), Padma Bhushan (2013), Padma Vibhushan award (2020). Autobiography - Unbreakable.

**Q.367.** Who was the captain of Indian cricket team when India won the Cricket World Cup in 1983 ?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (09/02/2021) Evening  
(a) Ravi Shastri (b) Sunil Gavaskar  
(c) Mohinder Amarnath (d) Kapil Dev

**Sol.367.(d) Kapil Dev.** India won the 1983 Cricket World Cup by defeating the West Indies in the final. India became the second team after the West Indies to win the Cricket World Cup trophy. India won their second world cup in 2011 under the captaincy of Mahender Singh Dhoni. BCCI (Board of Cricket Control in India) manages cricket in India. Headquarter - Mumbai. Establishment - December 1928.

**Q.368.** Which of the following countries other than India has field Hockey as its National Sport?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (11/02/2021) Morning  
(a) Nepal (b) Pakistan  
(c) Mongolia (d) Bangladesh

**Sol.368.(b) Pakistan.** National sports of other countries: Nepal - Volleyball; Bangladesh - Kabaddi; Bhutan - Archery; China - Table Tennis; Mexico - Charrería; Philippines - Arnis; Argentina - Pato; Bahamas - Cricket; Brazil - Capoeira.

**Q.369.** Which country has played every FIFA Football world cup since it began?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (15/02/2021) Evening  
(a) Germany (b) Spain  
(c) England (d) Brazil

**Sol.369.(d) Brazil.** FIFA Football world cup: Founded - 1930 (Host - Uruguay, Winner - Uruguay). India never played world cup but qualified in 1950. Most world cup wins by - Brazil (5), Germany and Italy (4). 2026 FIFA World Cup - It will be hosted by the United States, Canada and Mexico.

**Q.370.** How many times have the Asian Games been held in India?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (17/02/2021) Evening  
(a) Three (b) Four (c) Two (d) One

**Sol.370.(c) Two. Asian Games (Asiad):** It is held every four years among athletes from all over Asia. Second largest multi-sport event after the Olympic Games. In India Asian Games has been hosted two times : 1951 and 1982. First time Asian Games was held in 1951 New Delhi (India).

**Q.371.** With which of the following sports is the English professional club Chelsea associated?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (22/02/2021) Evening  
(a) Cricket (b) Rugby  
(c) Football (d) Hockey

**Sol.371.(c) Football.** Other Famous Football Clubs - Real Madrid, FC Barcelona, Liverpool, Bayern Munich, Juventus, Arsenal. Rugby Clubs - Toulouse, Crusaders, Stormers, Sharks, Leinster, Munster. Hockey clubs - HC Bloemendaal, Oranje Zwart, HC Den Bosch, Club de Campo. Cricket clubs - Sonnet Cricket Club, Calcutta Cricket club.

**Q.372.** Who among the following sportsmen has the nickname 'CR7' ?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (22/02/2021) Evening  
(a) Chris Paul (b) Cristiano Ronaldo  
(c) Chris Gayle (d) Chris Rea

**Sol.372.(b) Cristiano Ronaldo** - Portuguese professional football player. Chris Paul is an American professional basketball player. Nickname - CP3. Chris Gayle is a Jamaican cricketer known for his explosive batting style. Nickname - Universe Boss. Chris Rea is an English singer-songwriter and musician known for his blues and rock music.

**Q.373.** The Chinaman style of bowling in Cricket has been named after:

RRB NTPC CBT - I (05/03/2021) Evening  
(a) an English bowler of Chinese origin  
(b) an Indian bowler of Chinese origin  
(c) an Australian bowler of Chinese origin  
(d) a West Indian bowler of Chinese origin

**Sol.373.(d) A West Indian bowler of Chinese origin.** Chinaman:- A left-arm wrist-leg spinner. Ellis Achong of the West Indies is known as 'the first Chinaman'. Kuldeep Yadav - First ever Chinaman bowler to play for India. Priti Dimri (women's cricket team) was India's first Chinaman bowler. **Other terms related to cricket:-** Googly, Yorker, Grubber, Bye.

**Q.374.** Who is the sixth Indian cricketer to be inducted into the ICC Cricket Hall of Fame?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (09/03/2021) Evening  
(a) Sourav Ganguly (b) Rahul Dravid  
(c) Kapil Dev (d) Sachin Tendulkar

**Sol.374.(d) Sachin Tendulkar (2019).** Other Indian Cricketers Inducted in ICC hall of Fame : Bishan Singh Bedi (2009), Kapil Dev (2009), Sunil Gavaskar (2009), Anil Kumble (2015), Rahul Dravid (2018), Vinoo Mankad (7th, 2021). ICC Cricket Hall of Fame - the achievements of the

legends of the game from cricket's long and illustrious history. International Cricket Council (ICC): Formation - 15 June 1909, Headquarters - Dubai (United Arab Emirates).

**Q.375.** Who became the first player in the world to hit 500 sixes in international cricket?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (01/04/2021) Evening  
(a) Virat Kohli (b) Rohit Sharma  
(c) Chris Gayle (d) MS Dhoni

**Sol.375.(c) Chris Gayle (West Indies).** Yuvraj Singh, Herschelle Gibbs and Kieron Pollard hold the record for most sixes in an over in a One Day International. Virat Kohli - Fastest century in One Day Internationals (ODIs) by an Indian, Only Indian captain to score six double centuries in Test cricket. He became the third Cricketer to receive the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award.

**Q.376.** Who holds the record for India's youngest chess Grandmaster?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (05/04/2021) Evening  
(a) Parimarjan Negi  
(b) Viswanathan Anand  
(c) GN Gopal  
(d) D Gukesh

**Sol.376.(d) D Gukesh** became the youngest grandmaster in history on 15 January 2019, at the age of 12 years, 7 months, and 17 days. At just 12 years, 4 months and 25 days, Abhimanyu Mishra of New Jersey is the youngest chess grandmaster in history in 2021.

**Q.377.** Who among the following became the third Cricketer to hit six sixes in an over in International Cricket?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (05/04/2021) Evening  
(a) Kieron Pollard (b) Yuvraj Singh  
(c) Virendra Sehwag (d) Herschelle Gibbs

**Sol.377.(a) Kieron Pollard** (West Indies batsman). Herschelle Gibbs (South African batsman) - First player to hit six sixes an over in an ODI match against the Netherlands. Yuvraj Singh - Second International player to hit six sixes an over in a T20 match against England.

**Q.378.** Identify the Indian batsman who scored three consecutive test centuries in his first three International Cricket test matches.

RRB NTPC CBT - I (07/04/2021) Morning  
(a) Mohammad Azharuddin  
(b) Sachin Tendulkar  
(c) Virat Kohli  
(d) Rahul Dravid

**Sol.378.(a) Mohammad Azharuddin.** C. K Naidu - First Test Captain of India, Lala Amarnath - First Test Captain after Independence and First Test Centurian, Polly Umrigar - First Indian to score 200 in a test match, Virender Sehwag - First Indian to score 300 in a Test Match. Gautam Gambhir - 5 consecutive Test centuries in 5 Test matches. Donald Bradman holds the record for most consecutive hundreds in Test matches when he hit six centuries in succession.

**Q.379.** Who became the first batsman in the history of cricket to score 3 ODI double centuries?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (08/04/2021) Morning  
(a) Virender Sehwag (b) Rohit Sharma  
(c) Virat Kohli (d) Sachin Tendulkar

**Sol.379.(b) Rohit Sharma.** He is the highest scorer in One Day International cricket with 264 runs. Virendra Sehwag - He scored a triple century twice in Test matches. Virat Kohli - After Sachin Tendulkar, he has the second highest number of centuries in the world. Sachin Tendulkar - He has the highest centuries in the world.

**Q.380.** 'Silly point', 'slip' and 'gully' are terms used in:

RRB NTPC CBT - I (24/07/2021) Evening  
(a) hockey (b) football  
(c) cycling (d) cricket

**Sol.380.(d) Cricket. Other terms used:** Cricket - Bowling, Banana, Ashes, Boundary, Crease, Chinaman, Caught, Cover Drive, Fine Leg. Football - Blind Side, Corner Kick, Advantage Clause, Centre Forward, Direct Free Kick, Goal kick, Dead Ball, Dribble. Hockey - Back-stick, Stick, Off-side, Free-hit, Advantage, Corner, Tackle, Red Car, Dribble, Centre Forward, Bully, Square Pass, Short Corner. Cycling - Sprint, Time trial, Track race, Point race, Pursuit.

**Q.381.** In which of the following sports do Dipika Pallikal Karthik and Joshna Chinappa represent India?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (24/07/2021) Evening  
(a) Tennis (b) Volleyball  
(c) Squash (d) Table tennis

**Sol.381.(c) Squash** - A racket-and-ball sport played by two or four players in a four-walled court with a small, hollow, rubber ball. **Famous players:** Tennis - Novak Djokovic, Rafael Nadal, Roger Federer, Pete Sampras, Andre Agassi, Carlos Alcaraz, Andy Murray. Volleyball - Karch Kiraly, Misty May-Treanor, Kerri Walsh Jennings, Giba, Sheilla Castro.

Table tennis - Poulomi Ghatak, Mouma Das, Achanta Sharatha Kamal, Chetan Baboor.

**Q.382.** Who among the following was the first non-British President of the MCC (Marylebone Cricket Club)?

RRB NTPC CBT - I (31/07/2021) Morning  
(a) Kumar Sangakkara  
(b) Stephen Fleming  
(c) Sachin Tendulkar  
(d) Ricky Ponting

**Sol.382.(a) Kumar Sangakkara.** President of the MCC from October 2019 to September 2020. He is the former captain of Sri Lankan cricket team. The MCC is a prestigious cricket club based in London, England, and is regarded as the guardian of the laws and spirit of cricket. Stephen Fleming (New Zealand cricketer). Sachin Tendulkar (Indian Cricketer). Ricky Ponting (Australian cricketer).

**Q.383.** In 1990, which sport was introduced in the Asian Games for the first time?

RRB JE 23/05/2019 (Morning)  
(a) Triathlon (b) Kabaddi  
(c) Snooker (d) Power lifting

**Sol.383.(b) Kabaddi.** 1990 Asian Games held in Beijing (China). In Kabaddi, the Indian men's team won gold medals in all the Asian Games held from 1990 to 2014. Triathlon has been an event at the Asian Games since 2006 in Doha (Qatar). Snooker is a cue sport played on a rectangular baize-covered table with six pockets—one in the middle of each long side and one in each corner. Powerlifting is a sport consisting of three lifts: the squat, bench press, and deadlift.

**Q.384.** In which sport is playing with the left hand NOT allowed?

RRB JE 23/05/2019 (Evening)  
(a) Tennis (b) Golf  
(c) Table Tennis (d) Polo

**Sol.384.(d) Polo.** A game played on horseback. It is played between two teams (four players each). Federation of International Polo: Founded - 1982, Headquarters - Buenos Aires, Argentina. International Table Tennis Federation: Founded - 1926, Headquarters - Lausanne, Switzerland. International Golf Federation: Founded - 1958, Headquarters - Lausanne, Switzerland. International Tennis Federation: Formation - 1913, Headquarters - London, United Kingdom.

**Q.385.** Which of the following sports originated in India?

RRB JE 25/05/2019 (Morning)  
(a) Kabaddi (b) Tennis  
(c) Cricket (d) Football

**Sol.385.(a) Kabaddi** (Originated in Tamil Nadu). It is the national sport of Bangladesh. Famous Players of kabaddi: Pardeep Narwal, Ajay Thakur, Anup Kumar, Rahul Chaudhari, Deepak Niwas Hooda, Pawan Sehrawat, Manjeet Chhillar, Maninder Singh, Fazel Atrachali. Games (Originated): Football (England) - National sport of France. Cricket (England) - National sport of England, Australia, Bermuda.

**Q.386.** Archery is the national game of -

RRB JE 25/05/2019 (Evening)  
(a) Switzerland (b) Sri Lanka  
(c) Denmark (d) Bhutan

**Sol.386.(d) Bhutan. Countries and their National Games:** Sri Lanka (Volleyball), Denmark (Association Football, Handball), Bangladesh (Kabaddi), China (Table Tennis), Myanmar (Chinlone), Pakistan (Hockey), Japan (Sumo Wrestling), Australia (Cricket), New Zealand (Rugby), USA (Baseball), South Korea (Taekwondo), Afghanistan (Buzkashi).

**Q.387.** Which is the oldest hockey tournament in India?

RRB JE 26/05/2019 (Evening)  
(a) Nehru Cup (b) Beighton Cup  
(c) Durand Cup (d) Ramaswamy Cup

**Sol.387.(b) Beighton Cup** - Started in 1895. It is played annually in Kolkata. Hockey: Sultan Azlan Shah Cup, Rangaswamy Cup. Football: Durand Cup, Rovers Cup, Santosh Trophy, Begum Hazrat Mahal Trophy, Nehru Cup. Cricket: Deodhar Trophy, Duleep Trophy, Irani Cup, Ranji Trophy, Vijay Hazare Trophy. Lawn Tennis: Davis Cup, Australian Open, French Open, Wimbledon, US Open, Hopman Cup.

**Q.388.** What does the five interlinked rings in the Olympic flag represent?

RRB JE 26/05/2019 (Evening)  
(a) Sports (b) Mountains  
(c) Continents (d) Oceans

**Sol.388.(c) Continents.** The Olympic flag has a white background, with five interlocked rings in the center. Five colours of the Rings: Blue, Yellow, Black, Green and Red. The Olympic Flag was designed by Pierre de Coubertin in 1913.

**Q.389.** In the game of chess, which

animal does a rook represent?

RRB JE 01/06/2019 (Morning)

(a) Elephant (b) Goat (c) Horse (d) Camel

**Sol.389.(a) Elephant.** Each player starts with two rooks, one in each of the corners nearest his own side. There are six different types of chess pieces: king, queen, rook, bishop, knight, or pawn. Other animals represent chess: Horse - Knight, Camel - Bishop. In the past the castle or rook was also called the tower. Chess originated in India. Wilhelm Steinitz - Father of modern chess.

**Q.390.** With which of the following sports is the term 'Steeple chase' associated?

RRB JE 02/06/2019 (Morning)

(a) Polo (b) Rowing  
(c) Horse racing (d) Boxing

**Sol.390.(c) Horse racing.** Other Terminologies related to Horse racing - cheekpieces, Gallop, Hood, On the Bridle, Off the Bridle. Terminologies related with Other sports : Polo - chukker, divots, Bump, Bowl - in, Mallet. Rowing - Bow, stern, Port, Starboard, Rigger. Boxing - Clinch, Knock down, Parry, Low Blow, Bout, Dive, Hook, Jab.

**Q.391.** In cricket, who decides a dismissal on the basis of the replay?

RRB JE 02/06/2019 (Morning)

(a) 4th umpire (b) 5th umpire  
(c) 3rd umpire (d) 2nd umpire

**Sol.391.(c) Third Umpire** (In cricket) is an off field umpire. Role - To make the final decision in questions referred to them by the two on field umpires or the players. **Signal used by Umpire** - Six (Both arms held above their head), Four (sweeping right hand across the body 3 or 4 times), Bouncer (Tapping right shoulder), DRS (Decision Review System) or Third Umpire (Forming a square with hands).

**Q.392.** Which of the following options is related to the Kabaddi game?

RPF Constable 17/01/2019 (Morning)

(a) AKFI (b) AIKF (c) FIFA (d) BCCI

**Sol.392.(a) AKFI** (Amateurs Kabaddi Federation of India) - Established in 1973 and headquartered in Jaipur. Affiliated with the Olympics Association, International Kabaddi Federation, and Asian Kabaddi Federation. AIKF (All India Karate-do Federation) - Established in 1978 and is headquartered in Jaipur, Rajasthan. FIFA (Federation Internationale de Football Association) -

Established in 1904, Football sport governing body headquartered in Zurich, Switzerland. BCCI (Board of Control for Cricket in India) - Established in 1928 and headquartered in Mumbai, governing body of cricket in India.

**Q.393.** Which of these cups is associated with the First Artistic Gymnastics?

RPF Constable 17/01/2019 (Morning)

(a) Davis Cup (b) World Challenge Cup  
(c) Dodging Cup (d) Azlan Shah Cup

**Sol.393.(b) World Challenge Cup.**

Artistic Gymnastics founded in 1975. Cricket - Wills Trophy, Vizzy Trophy, Vijay Merchant Trophy, Mahal Trophy, Sahara Cup, Rothman's Trophy. Football - Vittal Trophy, Todd Memorial Trophy, Subroto Cup, Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee Trophy, Santosh Trophy (National Football), Sanjay Gold Cup, Kalinga Cup, FIFA World Cup, Durand Cup. Hockey - Tommy Eman Gold Cup.

**Q.394.** What is the term "raider" associated with which sport/sport?

RPF Constable 17/01/2019 (Morning)

(a) Cricket (b) Kabaddi  
(c) Gymnastics (d) Tennis

**Sol.394.(b) Kabaddi.** Terminologies used in sports:- Kabaddi: All-out, Ankle hold, Block, Back hold, Corner, Left-right raider, etc. Cricket: Toss, Run, Wicket, Pitch, Stump, Bails, Crease, Pavilion, Gloves, Wicket Keeper, Over, Followon, Rubber, Spin, Ashes, Catch. Gymnastics: Parallel bar, Horizontal bar, Push up, Floor exercise, Uneven bar, Sit up. Tennis: Service, Grand slam, Deuce, Advantage, Game Point, Breakpoint, Smash, Shot, Break, Grass Court, Drop shot, Netplay, Baseline.

**Q.395.** In Sports, the organization FILA is related to

RPF Constable 18/01/2019 (Morning)

(a) Water polo (b) Weight lifting  
(c) Wind Surfing (d) Wrestling

**Sol.395.(d) Wrestling.** United World Wrestling (UWW) - It is the international governing body for the sport of amateur wrestling. The UWW was formerly known as FILA (Federation Internationale Luttès Associates). Sports and International Governing Body : Water Polo, Swimming - FINA, Weightlifting - IWF, Wind Surfing - IWA, Cricket - ICC, Hockey - FIH, Football - FIFA.

**Q.396.** In Formula-1, different flags are used to communicate vital messages to

drivers. The YELLOW flag denotes \_\_\_\_\_.

RPF Constable 18/01/2019 (Morning)

(a) Gear Down  
(b) Out of the Track  
(c) Gear Up  
(d) Danger (Must Slow down)

**Sol.396.(d) Danger (Must slow down).**

Racing Flags and Meanings : Green Flag - Start the race. Red Flag - Immediate stopping of a race. Blue Flag - It is waved to a slower rider who is close to being overtaken by a faster rider. Yellow Flag with Red Stripes - It warns competitors of reduced track grip. Check Flag - End of a race. Black Flag - Disqualification. White Flag - It signals a slow-moving vehicle on the track.

**Q.397.** Barabati Stadium is located in\_\_\_\_\_.

RPF Constable 18/01/2019 (Morning)

(a) Rajasthan (b) Jharkhand  
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Odisha

**Sol.397.(d) Odisha.** Barabati Stadium (Established in 1958, Cuttack) - A Cricket stadium built by the Odisha Cricket Association. Stadiums of some Indian States : Odisha - Kalinga Stadium (Bhubaneswar), Birsa Munda International Hockey Stadium (Rourkela). These 2 stadiums hosted the 2023 Hockey World Cup. Uttar Pradesh - Atal Bihari Vajpayee Cricket Stadium (Lucknow), Green Park Stadium (Kanpur). Rajasthan - Sawai Mansingh Stadium (Jaipur), Barkatullah Khan Stadium (Jodhpur). Jharkhand - JSCA International Stadium Complex (Ranchi), Birsa Munda Football Stadium (Ranchi).

**Q.398.** In which year table tennis got recognition as the Olympic Games?

RPF Constable 18/01/2019 (Afternoon)

(a) 1996 (b) 1988 (c) 1972 (d) 1900

**Sol.398.(b) 1988** . Table tennis competition was included at 24th Summer Olympic Games Seoul, South Korea. 1<sup>st</sup> Olympic Games - Athens (1896). 32<sup>th</sup> Olympic Games - Japan (2020), 33<sup>th</sup> Olympic Games (2024) - Paris, 34<sup>th</sup> Olympic Games (2028) - Los Angeles, 35<sup>th</sup> Olympic Games (2032) - Brisbane. International Olympic Committee : Formation 1894, headquarters - Lausanne (Switzerland).

**Q.399.** Which of the following sports types is associated with the term "LIBERO"?

RPF Constable 18/01/2019 (Afternoon)

(a) Tennis (b) Volleyball  
(c) Archery (d) Badminton



**Sol.399.(b) Volleyball.** Libero is a defensive specialist position in indoor volleyball. **Sports and their terminologies:-** Volleyball - Beach dig, Bump, Block, Bump pass, Decoy, Flare. Tennis - Ace, Crosscourt, Backhand, Volley. Archery - Recurve bow, Limb, Fletching, Quiver, Nock, Riser. Badminton - Birdie, Fault, Lob, Short serve, Wood shot.

**Q.400.** Who is known as the father of Gymnastics?

RPF Constable 18/01/2019 (Afternoon)

- (a) Peter Witmar  
(b) Cohei Uchimura  
(c) Max Whitlock  
(d) Frederick Ludwig John

**Sol.400.(d) Frederick Ludwig John.** He founded the first Turnverein (gymnastic club) in Germany in 1811. Gymnastics - A type of sport that includes physical exercises requiring balance, strength, flexibility, agility, coordination, and endurance. International Gymnastics Federation (FIG) : Formation - 1881, Headquarters - Liege, Belgium.

**Q.401.** The device "Pommel Horse" is associated with which game?

RPF Constable 18/01/2019 (Evening)

- (a) Gymnastics (b) Archery  
(c) Chess (d) Golf

**Sol.401.(a) Gymnastics.** The pommel horse is an artistic gymnastics apparatus. Sports and equipment used : Gymnastics - Vault Springboard, Even bars, Tumble track, Leotards. Archery: Fletching, Quiver, Recurve. Golf: Tees, clubs, Golf wedges.

**Q.402.** In the game of volleyball, spike is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.

RPF Constable 18/01/2019 (Evening)

- (a) Open (b) Probe (c) Drop (d) Smash

**Sol.402.(d) Smash.** Terms related to various Sports: Volleyball - Spikers, Booster, Deuce, Smash, Sidearm, Penetration. Football - Kick, Goal, Head, Side Back, Pass, Baseline, Rebound, Comer Bick, Right Out, Hattrick, Move, Dribble, Left Out, Off Side, Stopper, Defender. Badminton - ForeHand, Smash, Hit, Drop, Net, Love, Double Fault, Shuttlecock, Service Court.

**Q.403.** The Gelora Bung Karno (GBK) stadium is located in \_\_\_\_\_.

RPF Constable 18/01/2019 (Evening)

- (a) Indonesia (b) Australia  
(c) Singapore (d) Canada

**Sol.403.(a) Indonesia.** This stadium is

one of the largest multi-purpose stadiums in Asia. Largest stadiums (capacity wise): Narendra Modi Stadium - Ahmedabad, (Gujarat), Rungrad Stadium - Pyongyang (North Korea), Michigan Stadium - Michigan (United States), Beaver Stadium - Pennsylvania (United States).

**Q.404.** The Augusta master trophy is related to which game?

RPF Constable 19/01/2019 (Morning)

- (a) Golf (b) Cricket  
(c) Baseball (d) Football

**Sol.404.(a) Golf.** Other sports and their trophies: Cricket - Ranji Trophy, Duleep Trophy, Vijay Hazare Trophy, Deodhar Trophy. Football - Durand Cup, Santosh trophy, Ashutosh Trophy. Hockey - Dhyan Chand Trophy, Aga Khan Cup.

**Q.405.** Who invented the volleyball game?

RPF Constable 19/01/2019 (Afternoon)

- (a) Michael Jordan (b) William G. Morgan  
(c) Ben Pearson (d) Carrefour

**Sol.405.(b) William G. Morgan.**

Volleyball (invented in 1895), Court - 9 m × 18 m (29.5 ft × 59.1 ft), Each team - 6 players. Terminologies: Ace, Bump, Double Contact. Michael Jeffrey Jordan is an American former professional basketball player and businessman. Benjamin David Pearson is an English professional footballer.

**Q.406.** Where was the Indian Football Association established?

RPF Constable 19/01/2019 (Evening)

- (a) Pune (b) Agartala  
(c) Kolkata (d) Chennai

**Sol.406.(c) Kolkata.** Indian Football Association (IFA) -It is the oldest Football Association in India and was founded in 1893. The first Secretary - A.R. Brown. All India Football Federation - Formed in 1937, when representatives of football associations of six regions met at the Army Headquarters, Shimla.

**Q.407.** Which of the following skills is not related to combat competition?

RPF Constable 19/01/2019 (Evening)

- (a) Skiing (b) Judo  
(c) Kung-Fu (d) Kalaripayattu

**Sol.407.(a) Skiing** - Winter sport. Judo - Martial art and combat sport that originated in Japan. Kung-Fu (Wushu) - Refers to the Chinese martial arts. Forms of kung fu - Wing Chun, Shaolin Kung Fu, Tai Chi Chuan. Kalaripayattu (developed

in Kerala) - The oldest and most scientific martial arts in the world.

**Q.408.** Which word is not related to the judo game?

RPF Constable 20/01/2019 (Morning)

- (a) Ippon (b) Yuko  
(c) Roman Ring (d) Waza-ari

**Sol.408.(c) Roman Ring** (gymnastic).

Judo - It is a Japanese martial art founded in 1882 by Jigoro Kano. Terms related to judo - Hiza (Knee), Kata (Shoulder) Kubi (Neck), Mune (chest). Karate - It is a martial art developed in the Ryukyu Kingdom. Terms: Kerikata (Kicks), Semekata (Attacks), Tachikata (Stances).

**Q.409.** The game basketball was invented by \_\_\_\_\_.

RPF Constable 20/01/2019 (Morning)

- (a) Kevin Love (b) James Naismith  
(c) LeBron James (d) Michael Jordan

**Sol.409.(b) James Naismith.** Basketball

(invented in 1891) - Player - 12. Court Size - 28m in length and 15m in width. Terminology - Bounce Pass, Field Goal, Free-throw, Held Ball. Michael Jeffrey Jordan and LeBron James both are American professional basketball players. **National game and country:** Baseball - USA, Kabaddi - Bangladesh, Archery - Bhutan, Ice hockey - Canada, Cricket - England.

**Q.410.** Which of the alternatives given is not related to gymnastics?

RPF Constable 20/01/2019 (Afternoon)

- (a) Round-off (b) Volley  
(c) Cartwheel (d) Handstand

**Sol.410.(b) Volley.** The terms Volley,

Smash, Service are related to Tennis. Gymnastics is a sport that includes physical exercises that require balance, strength, flexibility, agility, coordination, and endurance. Terminology used in Gymnastics - Acrobatics, Parallel bar, Horizontal bar, Push up, Floor exercise, Handstand, Uneven bar, Cartwheel, Sit up, Round-off, Landing Mat, etc.

**Q.411.** Who is the father of Indian cricket?

RPF Constable 20/01/2019 (Evening)

- (a) Vijay Hazare (b) Nizam-ul-Mulk  
(c) Ranjit Singh (d) Deodhar

**Sol.411.(c) Ranjit Singh.** Jam Saheb Ranjit Singh Ji Jadeja (Maharaja of the princely state of Nawanagar in Gujarat) was the first Indian to play professional Test matches and international cricket.

**Cricket Trophies** : Deodhar Trophy, Duleep Trophy, Vijay Hazare Trophy, Sheesh Mahal Trophy, Ranji Trophy, Rani Jhansi Trophy, Moin Ud Dowla Gold Cup Trophy, Irani Trophy.

**Q.412.** What sports are associated with the term "Par Terre" ?

RPF Constable 20/01/2019 (Evening)

- (a) Archery (b) Wrestling  
(c) Chess (d) Horseback riding

**Sol.412.(b) Wrestling** : A combat sport. Freestyle wrestling was added in the Olympics in 1904 and women's wrestling in 2004. Terminology - Freestyle, Point, Hal Nelson, Heave etc. Horse racing : An equestrian performance sport. Terminology - Equitation, Equestrian, Dry Lot, Canter, Lame. Chess: It is a board game played between two players, consisting of 64 square boxes of white and black colour. Terminology - Gambit, move, resign, stalemate, checkmate etc.

**Q.413.** Which game is related to the Sudirman Cup?

RPF Constable 22/01/2019 (Evening)

- (a) Hockey (b) Football  
(c) Golf (d) Badminton

**Sol.413.(d) Badminton.** Sports and their cup trophies: Badminton: Uber Cup, Thomas Cup, Narang Cup. Hockey: Agha Khan Cup, Beighton Cup, Dhyan Chand Trophy, Essandre Champions Cup, Gurmeet Trophy, Murugappa Gold Cup. Football: Durand Cup, Bandodkar Trophy, Kalinga Cup, Merdeka Cup, Santosh Trophy, Subroto Cup, Vittal Trophy. Golf: Prince of Wales Cup, Ryder Cup, Solheim Cup, Topolino Trophy, Walker Cup.

**Q.414.** 'Flaggar Foul' is one of the following words related to the game?

RPF Constable 24/01/2019 (Morning)

- (a) Scuba Diving (b) Basketball  
(c) Fencing (d) Chess

**Sol.414.(b) Basketball.** Fundamental skills of basketball: Footwork, Dribbling, Passing, Shooting, Rebounding, jumping and Defense. Eminent Players: Magic Johnson, Larry Bird, Wilt Chamberlain, Oscar Robinson. Terminologies: Dribble, Dunk, Flagrant Foul, Floor Violation, Hook Shot.

**Q.415.** What is the minimum age set to participate in the Special Olympics?

RPF Constable 24/01/2019 (Morning)

- (a) 12 years (b) 15 years  
(c) 8 years (d) 18 years

**Sol.415.(c) 8 years.** Special Olympics - It

is the world's largest sports organization for children and adults with intellectual disabilities providing year-round training Unified Sports partners in 172 countries. Founded - 20 July 1968. Founder - Eunice Kennedy Shriver. Headquarters - Washington, D.C. Official language - English, Spanish, French, Russian, Arabic and Chinese along with Japanese, Greek, Portuguese, Korean and Hindi.

**Q.416.** Which of the following sports do not require a stick?

RPF Constable 25/01/2019 (Evening)

- (a) Trampoline (b) Skiing  
(c) Billiard (d) Hockey

**Sol.416.(a) Trampoline:** A sport that involves jumping on a trampoline and performing acrobatic movements. Skiing: Uses ski poles or sticks to help with balance and propulsion. Billiards: Played with a cue stick to strike the balls on the table. Hockey: Played with a stick, specifically a hockey stick, to handle and hit the ball or puck.

**Q.417.** "Play the game, in spirit of the game" was the motto of \_\_\_\_\_ from the following.

RPF Constable 25/01/2019 (Evening)

- (a) First Paralympic Games  
(b) First Asian Games  
(c) First Commonwealth Games  
(d) First Modern Olympic Games

**Sol.417.(b) First Asian Games:** Nations - 11, Events - 57. India hosted the Asian Games two times in 1951 and 1982. Commonwealth Games - Also known as the British Empire Games. The first event was held in Hamilton, Ontario. India has also hosted the game once in 2010. Motto - Come out and play. Headquarters - London (United Kingdom).

**Q.418.** The Arjuna Awards given by the Government of India is for public achievement in which of the following fields ?

RRB ALP Tier - I (09/08/2018) Evening

- (a) Literature (b) Economics  
(c) Poverty Eradication (d) Sports

**Sol.418.(d) Sports.** Sports Awards (Established year)- Arjuna Award (1961), Khel Ratna Award {(1991-92), Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award renamed to Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award (2021)}, Dronacharya Award (1985). **Highest Indian Literature Awards:** Gyanpeeth Award (1961), Sahitya Akademi Fellowship (1968), Sahitya Akademi Award (1954), Vyas Samman (1991), The Hindu Literary Prize (2010).

**Q.419.** Indian athlete Neeraj Chopra created history by becoming the first Indian to get gold in a world athletics championship. What was his sport?

RRB ALP Tier - I (10/08/2018) Morning

- (a) Shot put (b) Javelin throw  
(c) Long jump (d) Discus throw

**Sol.419.(b) Javelin throw.** It is a track and field event. Neeraj Chopra is the first athlete to win a gold medal in olympics individual event (2020). Best throw in olympics 87.58 m in his second attempt. Personal best - 88.44 (Zurich Diamond League final in 2022). He is the first Indian to win the diamond league. Devendra Jhajharia, Sundar Singh Gurjar, Shivpal Singh, Kashinath Naik are some other famous javelin thrower of India.

**Q.420.** These regional teams: Dabang Mumbai, Kalinga Lancers, Ranchi Rays and Delhi Waveriders play against each other in which sports league competition?

RRB ALP Tier - I (14/08/2018) Afternoon

- (a) Pro Kabaddi League  
(b) Hockey India League  
(c) Indian Premier League  
(d) United Basketball Alliance

**Sol.420.(b) Hockey India League (HIL),** known as the Coal India Hockey India League, Founded in 2013. Indian Premier League (2008), The first IPL title was won by Rajasthan Royals. Pro Kabaddi League (2014), The first Pro Kabaddi title was won by the Jaipur Pink Panthers. United Basketball Alliance (2015). Indian Badminton League (2013). Pro Wrestling League (2015).

## Books and authors

**Q.421.** Who among the following is the author of the novel 'Red Earth and Pouring Rain'?

RRB NTPC CBT - II (09/05/2022) Shift 2

- (a) Suketu Mehta (b) Vikram Chandra  
(c) Arundhati Roy (d) Samanta Bhadra

**Sol.421.(b) Vikram Chandra. Books:** **Vikram Chandra** - "Love and longing in Bombay", "Sacred Games". Arundhati Roy (Man Booker prize in 1997) - "The God of Small Things", "The Ministry of Utmost Happiness", "The cost of living", "Capitalism: A Ghost Story", "Power Politics", "Walking with Comrades", "My Seditious Heart", "The End of Imagination", "Azadi", "Ek Tha Doctor Ek Tha Sant", "War Talk", "The Shape of the Beast". Suketu Mehta - "Maximum City: Bombay Lost and Found",