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**RRRB**

**General Knowledge  
Chapterwise Solved Papers**

**(Computer Based Test)**

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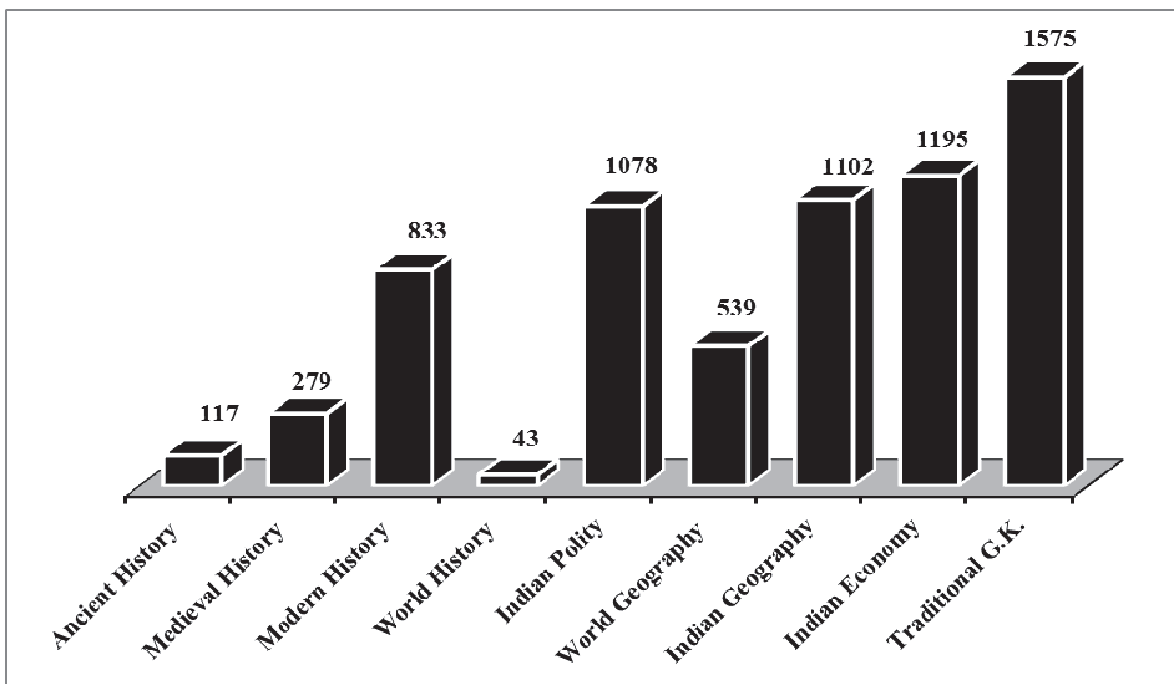
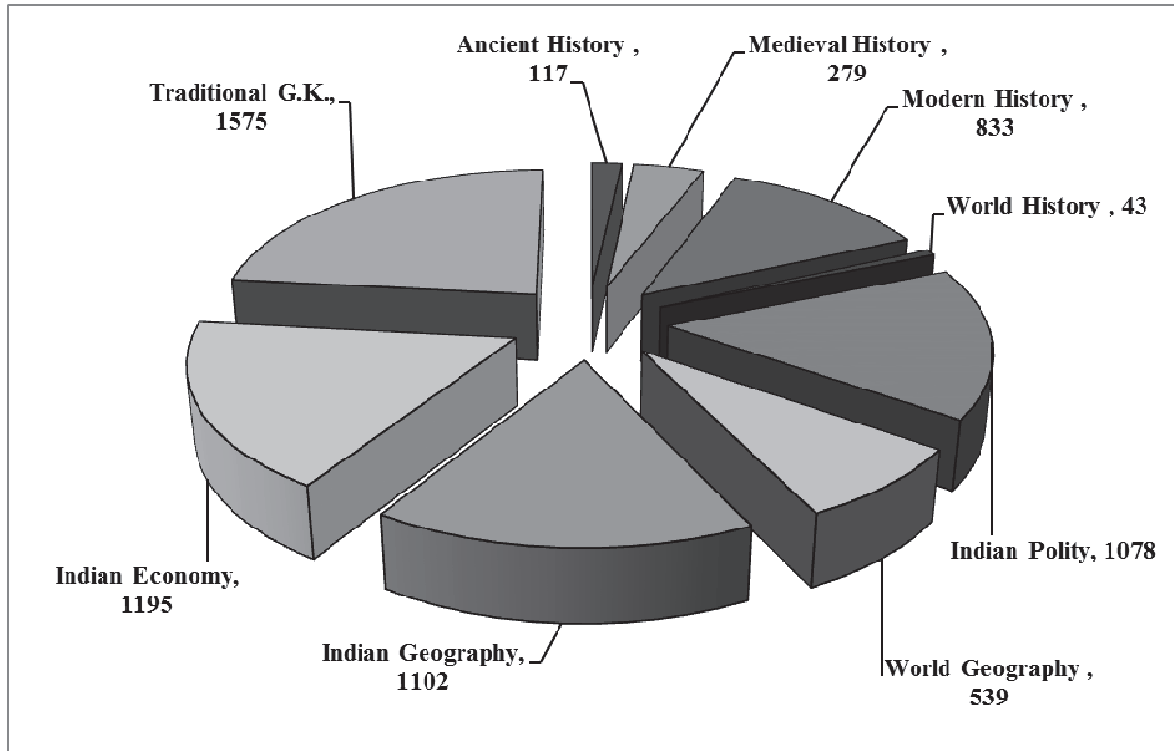
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## Analysis Chart of Question Papers of Various Previous Exams of RRB

S.N.	Exam	Exam year	Total Question Papers	Total Questions of General Knowledge
1.	RRB NTPC-2019 Stage-II	2022	15	$40 \times 15 = 600$
2.	RRC Group-D 2019	2022	99	$30 \times 99 = 2970$
3.	RRB NTPC-2019 Stage-I	2020-2021	133	$30 \times 133 = 3990$
4.	RRB JE-2018 Stage-II	2019	9	$15 \times 9 = 135$
5.	RPF Constable 2018	2019	17	$30 \times 17 = 510$
6.	RPF SI 2018	2019	23	$30 \times 23 = 690$
7.	RRB JE-2018 Stage-I	2019	38	$15 \times 38 = 570$
8.	RRB ALP/Tech.-2018 Stage-II	2019	18	$10 \times 18 = 180$
9.	RRB ALP/Tech.-2018 Stage-I	2018	30	$10 \times 30 = 300$
10.	RRB Group D 2018	2018	135	$20 \times 135 = 2700$
11.	RRB NTPC-2015 Stage-II	2017	9	$15 \times 9 = 135$
12.	RRB NTPC-2015 Stage-I	2016	63	$30 \times 63 = 1890$
13.	RRB JE 2015	2015	26	$15 \times 26 = 390$
14.	RRB JE 2014	2014	10	$15 \times 10 = 150$
<b>Total</b>			<b>625</b>	<b>15210</b>

**Note**— In this book, out of total **625** papers of JE, ALP, NTPC, RPF Constable, RPF SI, Group D and Paramedical exams conducted by RRB, out of total **15210** questions asked from General Knowledge. Some behavior have been removed and chapterwise compilation of questions of different types has been presented. In this book, every effort has been made by the Examination Special Committee to accommodate maximum variety of questions, so that the examinees can be made aware of the variety of questions asked by RRB.

## Trend Analysis of Previous Year RRB JE, ALP, NTPC & Group-D Papers Through Pie Chart and Bar Graph





## Ancient History

### 1. Stone Age

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

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

**RRB NTPC 11.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

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

2. Which of the following does not come under the three major periods of the Stone Age?

- (a) Paleolithic
- (b) Neolithic
- (c) Copper stone
- (d) Mesolithic

**RRB NTPC 12.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of above question.

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

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

**RRB NTPC 12.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

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

4. When were the caves of Bhimbetka discovered?  
 (a) 1955-56 (b) 1957-58  
 (c) 1954-55 (d) 1953-54

**RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation of above question.

5. Bhimbetka caves are located in \_\_\_\_.

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

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 22.04.2016 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation of above question.

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

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

**RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

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

7. Bhimbetka's caves are considered to be \_\_\_\_ year old.

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

**RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

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

8. What were the first wheels made of?

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

**RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

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

## 2. Indus Valley Civilization

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12. Which of the following construction material was used in Harappan civilisation?

- (a) Clay (b) Red sandstone  
(c) Burnt brick (d) Sun dried

RPF SI 18.01.2019 (Shift - III)

**Ans. (c) :** Burnt brick, construction material was used in Harappan civilisation, which were made in molds of 4:2:1 ratios.

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

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

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

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

14. The Great Bath found at Mohenjo-daro was a huge \_\_\_\_\_.

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

RRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 12.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation of above question.

18. Which town of the Indus Valley Civilisation literally means 'mound of the dead'?
- (a) Mesopotamia (b) Mohenjo-daro  
(c) Balakot (d) Harappa

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

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

19. The meaning of the name 'Mohenjodaro' in \_\_\_\_\_ is mound of dead -

- (a) Persian (b) Urdu  
(c) Hindi (d) Sindhi

RRB Group-D 28-11-2018 (Shift-I)

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of above question.

20. What is the meaning of 'Mohenjodaro'?

- (a) Living place (b) Market place  
(c) Mound of dead (d) like country

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of above question.

21. Mohenjodaro is situated in:

- (a) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (b) Punjab  
(c) Balochistan (d) Sindh

RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of above question.

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

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

RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

**Ans. (c) :** The male dancer's torso was obtained from Harappa is made of 'lime stone'. He is standing on the right leg and the left leg is crossed in a dancing posture. This idol is considered to represent the original form of 'Nataraja'. Its height is 7-8 inches.

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

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

RRB NTPC 05.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

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

27. Dhaulavira, an archaeological place is associated with period?

- (a) Gupta Period (b) Magadha Period  
(c) Indus Valley (d) Chalukya Period

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

**Ans. (c):** See the explanation of the above.

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

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

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

**30. Which one of the following animals was frequently seen on the seals of the Harappan Civilisation?**

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

**RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

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

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

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

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

**RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

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

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

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

**RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** Manda is a Harappan site which is not associated with craft production. Whereas Chanhudaro was exclusively devoted to craft production, including bead-making, shell-cutting, metal-working, seal-making, and weight-making. Specialized drills have been found at Chanhudaro, Lothal, and more recently at Dholavira. The Harappans procured materials for craft production in various ways. For instance, they established settlements

such as Nageshwar and Balakot in areas where shell was available. Other such sites were Shortughai, in far-off Afghanistan, near the best source of lapis lazuli, a blue stone that was apparently very highly valued, and Lothal which was near sources of Carnelian (from Bharuch in Gujarat), steatite (from south Rajasthan and north Gujarat) and metal (from Rajasthan).

**33. Indus Valley Civilization is \_\_\_\_\_ years old and extends to the lower part of the Gangetic valley in South and till Malwa in North.**

- (a) 1000 B.C. (b) 5000 B.C.  
(c) 3000 B.C. (d) 8000 B.C.

**RRB Group-D 27-11-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c):** The Indus Valley Civilization chronology are as follows -

- According to NCERT between 2600 BC–1900BC
- The mature Harappan culture existed roughly between 2550 BCE and 1900 BCE.
- The common date of Indus Valley Civilization has been assumed from 2500 BCE to 1750 BCE through analysis - methods like Radiocarbon C<sup>14</sup>.
- Some historians consider the date of Indus Valley Civilization from 3250 BC to 2750 BC.

Considering the appropriate interpretation, the closest option C can be considered correct.

**34. Which civilization has developed from 5000 BCE towards the south of Malwa and north to the entire foothills of the Ganges Valley?**

- (a) Indus Valley Civilization  
(b) Aryan Empire  
(c) Mauryan Empire  
(d) Magadh Empire

**RRB Group-D 24-09-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a):** Indus Valley Civilization has developed from 5000 BCE towards the south of Malwa and north to the entire foothills of the Ganges Valley.

**35. The Harppan civilization flourished around 2500 BC. What do we call them today?**

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

**RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

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

**36. The history of India begins with the birth of the Indus Valley Civilization which came into existence almost \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) 2500 BC (b) 4500 BC  
(c) 1500 BC (d) 6500 BC

**RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a):** See the explanation of above question.

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

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

**RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

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

38. Indus Valley civilization?

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

**RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

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

39. The people of the Indus Valley Civilization mixed copper and tin to make -----.

- (a) Mirror
- (b) Bronze
- (c) Iron
- (d) Gold

**RRB Group-D 10-12-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b):** See the explanation of above question.

40. Which of the following is not an important place of Indus Valley Civilization?

- (a) Kalibanga
- (b) Harappa
- (c) Mohenjodaro
- (d) Ajamgarh

**RRB Group-D 24-10-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d):** Azamgarh is not a site of Indus Valley Civilization. Indus Valley Civilization or Saindhav Civilization was an urban Civilization. The major sites of Indus Valley Civilization are - Mohenjodaro, Harappa, Lothal, Banawali, Dholavira, Rakhigarhi and Kalibanga

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

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

**RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

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

42. The people of Indus Valley Civilization worshiped \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Hanuman
- (b) Kali
- (c) Ayyappa
- (d) Pashupati

**RRB ALP & Tec. (13-08-18 Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d):** The people of the Indus Valley Civilization worshiped the three-faced deity Pashupati.

### 3. Vedic Civilization

43. Which Veda has the maximum number of verses?

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

**RRB Group-D 12-10-2018 (Shift-III)**

**RRB Group-D- 02/09/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b) :** Rigveda is regarded as one of the most earliest and sacred text of Hinduism. The Rigveda is divided into ten parts (Books) which are known as 'Mandalas'. It is a collection of around 10,600 verses (maximum in the four Vedas) and 1,028 hymns. It is the oldest text in any Indo-European language. It is the oldest and biggest among all the four Vedas.

44. Which is the oldest of the four Vedas?

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

**RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of above question.

45. There are \_\_\_\_\_ Mantras in the Rigveda which include the unproven Valkhilya hymns-

- (a) 1549
- (b) 1028
- (c) 760
- (d) 1875

**RRB Group-D 29-10-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b):** See the explanation of above question.

46. The Rig Veda consists of 1028 hymns, organized into ten books known as .....

- (a) Mandalas
- (b) Anudatta
- (c) Suktas
- (d) Padapatha

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

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of above question.

47. Which among the following is the oldest and biggest amongst all the four Vedas?

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

**RRB Group-D- 16/09/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of above question.

48. Which Veda is the largest and considered the most important of the collection, containing 1,028 hymns divided into 10 books called mandalas?

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

**RRB Group-D- 18/09/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation of above question.

49. Rigveda consists of a collection of :  
 (a) 1028 hymns (b) 4028 hymns  
 (c) 2028 hymns (d) 3028 hymns

**RRB Group-D- 13/09/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of above question.

50. Which Vedic God falls under the category of 'Prithvishthana' (Terrestrial God)?  
 (a) Vishnu (b) Brihaspati  
 (c) Varuna (d) Indra

**RRB Group-D- 18/09/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans.(b) :** The Vedic Gods were classified under terrestrial (Prithvishthana), atmospheric (Antarikshasthana), and Celestial (Dyusthana)

Prithvi, Agni, Soma, Brihaspati and rivers belongs to Prithvishthana

Indra, Rudra, Vayu, Vata, Prujanaya belongs to Antarikshasthana.

Surya, Pushan, Vishnu, Mitra, Adityas, Ushas and Asvins belongs to dyusthana (Celestial).

51. Which of the following Vedas is a 'Book of rituals?'  
 (a) The Atharvaveda (b) The Samaveda  
 (c) The Yajurveda (d) The Rigveda

**RRB Group-D- 02/09/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c) :** The Yajurveda is known as 'Veda of Sacrificial formulas' and contains prose formulas applicable to various rites, along with verses intended for a similar purpose.

- The Yajurveda is known as 'Book of rituals'.
- The Upveda of the Yajur Veda is the 'Dhanur Veda'.

52. Which of the four Vedas is known as 'Veda of Sacrificial Formulas' and contains prose formulas applicable to various rites, along with verses intended for a similar purpose?

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

**RRB Group-D 29-09-2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of above question.

53. Brihadaranyaka, Mundaka and Taittiriya are some examples of which of the following categories of religious texts ?

- (a) Upanishads (b) Jataka Stories  
 (c) Puranas (d) Epics

**RRB Group-D- 06/10/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a) :** Brihadaranyaka, Mundaka and Taittiriya are some examples of Upanishads religious texts. The word 'Upanishad' has been derived from the root sad (word) (to sit), to which are added two prefixes : Upa and Ni. The prefix upa denotes nearness and 'Ni' totality. Thus, this world means 'sitting nearby devotedly'.

54. What does the term 'Upa' in the term Upanishad denote?

- (a) Nearness (b) Totality  
 (c) Secret (d) Happiness

**RRB Group-D- 17/08/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of above question.

55. Which of the following Veda is also called the "Book of Song," "Veda of Chants" or even "Yoga of Song" ?

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

**RRB Group-D- 08/09/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans.(a) :** Sama veda is also called the Book of Song, Veda of Chants or even Yoga of Songs.

56. Which of the following scriptures is NOT a part of Vedic literature?

- (a) Upanishads (b) Aranyakas  
 (c) Pitakas (d) Brahmanas

**RRB Group-D 24-08-2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c) :** Pitakas are NOT a part of Vedic literature.

Pitakas are related to Buddhism.

The three pitakas are -

- (1) Sutta Pitaka (2) Vinaya Pitaka  
 (3) Abhidhamma Pitaka

While Upanishads, Aranyakas and Brahmanas are a part of Vedic Literature.

57. The Aitareya Upanishad belongs to fourth, fifth and sixth chapters of the second book of Aitareya Aranyaka of the ..... and considered as the oldest Upanishads.

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

**RRB Group-D 23-08-2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c) :** The Aitareya Upanishad belongs to fourth, fifth and sixth chapters of the second book of Aitareya Aranyaka of the Rigveda. Rigveda is also a part of Vedtrayi i.e. a group of Rigveda, Samveda and Yajurveda.

58. How many stages of life did early Hindu philosophy determine?

- (a) four (b) three  
 (c) five (d) two

**RRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (a) :** Early Hindu philosophy determined four stages of life, that is Brahmacharya (the Student stage), Grihastha (the Householder), Vanaprastha (the recluse stage), and the free man Sanyas wandering Ascetic stage.

59. Which of the following is Hinduism's major philosophical school?

- (a) Sanyasa (b) Moksha  
 (c) Artha (d) Vaisheshika

**RRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d) :** The six major philosophical schools of Hinduism are **Nyaya, Sankhya, Yoga, Vaisheshika, Purva Mimamsa and Uttara Mimamsa** (Vedanta Philosophy).

**60. Yajur Veda deals with.....**

- (a) the rituals of the Yagna
- (b) spells and charms
- (c) melodies
- (d) the Gaytri Mantra

**RRB Group-D 17-09-2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (a) :** There are four Vedas: Rig Veda, Sama Veda, Yajur Veda, Atharva Veda.

Rig veda is a collection of hymns dedicated to various deities

The Sam Veda deals with melodies se chants

The Yajur Veda contains the rituals of yagna's

The Atharva Veda contains magic spells.

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

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

**RRB NTPC 23.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

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

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

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

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

**RRB NTPC 02.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

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

**63. The national motto of India is Satyameva Jayate (meaning Truth always Triumphs). Which ancient Indian Scripture is a mantra emanating from?**

- (a) Rigveda
- (b) Mundakopnishad
- (c) Bhagwat Gita
- (d) Matsya Purana

**RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (b):** See the explanation of above question.

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

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

**RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

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

**65. The Vedic time period in India lasted from?**

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

**RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

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

**66. Dhanurveda is the upveda of the Yajurveda. It deals with :**

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

**RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** Dhanurveda is the Upveda of the Yajurveda and deals with archery. It is a Sanskrit treatise on warfare and archery, traditionally regarded as an upveda attached to Yajurveda (1100-800 BCE) and attributed either to Bhṛigu or Vishvamitra or Bharadwaja.

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

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

**RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

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

**68. Which of the following vedas describes music?**

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

**RRB Group-D 24-09-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of above question.

**69. Mundaka Upanishad belongs to the:**

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

**RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

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

71. Which of the following vedas tells about magical rituals and captivations?

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

RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) : Atharvaveda is also called Brahma Veda. This veda is named after the name of Atharva Rishi. It has 20 chapters 731 suktas and 6000 mantras. It describes mantras related to vashikaran, magical charms, ghosts and medicines. The earliest mention of Kashi is found in the Atharvaveda.

72. What is the meaning of yajur in yajurveda?

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

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage II<sup>nd</sup>

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage II<sup>nd</sup>

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

74. In which of he following upanishads is the word Vasudhaivakutumbakam mentioned?

- (a) Maha Upanishad  
(b) Chhandogya Upanishad  
(c) Brihadaranyaka Upanishad  
(d) Kenopanishad

RRB Group-D 24-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans.(a) The word Vasudhaivakutmbakam is mentioned in the Maha Upanishad. It means 'The world is a family'.

75. \_\_\_\_\_ upanishads are considered to be the main

- (a) 108, 11 (b) 116, 22  
(c) 100, 12 (d) 99, 10

RRB Group-D 11-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) : The Upanishads are the basic source of all Indian Philosophy. They are also called as Vedanta. 108 Upanishads are mentioned in Mukhtika Upanishad in Indian history but only 11 Upanishads are considered authentic of which the Brihadaranyaka Upanishad is the largest, Mundakopanishad is the smallest (12 verse) and Chandogya Upanishad is the oldest.

76. The oldest upanishad is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Isha Upanishad  
(b) Mandukya Upanishad  
(c) Ken Upanishad  
(d) Chandogya Upanishad

RRB Group-D 12-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

77. According to the real Indian philosopher, each object is made up of basic elements.

- (a) 2 (b) 4  
(c) 3 (d) 5

RRB ALP & Tec. (09-08-18 Shift-III)

Ans. (d): Panchabhoota (Panchatatva or Panch Mahabhoota) is considered as the origin of all substances in Indian Philosophy. These five elements are considered to be the great powers of sky, air, fire water and earth by whose creation every substance is made of. But the materials made from these are rooted, they need a soul to become alive. The soul is called Purusha in Vedic literature. In Sankhya Philosophy, nature is believed to be composed of these five elements.

78. Kathopanishad records a conversation between a teenager named Nachiketa and the deity. Which of the following god is speaking to Nachiketa?

- (a) Lord Ganesha (b) Lord Shiva  
(c) Lord Yam (d) Lord Karthikeya

RRB ALP & Tec. (09-08-18 Shift-II)

Ans. (c): In Kathopanishad, there is conversation between Nachiketa and the deity Yama. It is a Upanishad of the Krishna Yajurveda branch. The author of the this Upanishad is Acharya named 'Katha'.

## 4. Mahajanpada Period

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) :

Kingdom/Mahajanpada	Capital
Magadha	Rajgriha
Avanti	Ujjain
Vajji	Vaishali
Vatsa	Kaushambi

81. Udayin shifted the capital of Magadha from \_\_\_\_\_ to Patliputra.

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

RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

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

82. In the highest period of Aryan culture, the districts of the Ganges valley, which were \_\_\_\_\_ in number.

- (a) 16 (b) 14  
(c) 15 (d) 18

RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) : In Sixth century BCE 16 Mahajanpadas emerged. These 16 Mahajanpadas were the 16 districts of the Ganga valley in the pre-Aryan culture period. The mention of these 16 Mahajanpadas is found in the Buddhist Scriptures Anguttara Nikaya and the Jain text Bhagavati Sutta. Among these 16 Mahajanpadas, Magadha (Girivraja), Vatsa (Kaushambi), Kosala (Shravasti) and Avanti (Ujjain) were the most famous. The state or administrative units in ancient India were called Mahajanapadas.

83. Bimbisara was the ruler of-

- (a) Magadha (b) Mathura  
(c) Gandhara (d) Taxila

RRB JE CBT-II 31.08.2019 IInd Shift

Ans. (a): Magadha's rise to political supremacy began with Bimbisara, who belonged to the Haryanka dynasty, and ruled for 52 years from 544 to 492 BCE Bimbisara was the contemporary of both Mahavira & Buddha, and paid equal respect to them. He was succeeded on the throne by his son Ajatshatru, who murdered his father to obtain power.

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

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

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage II<sup>nd</sup>

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

## 5. Jainism

85. Out of the five constraints in life that the Jains need to follow, which of the following means non-acquisition?

- (a) Aparigraha (b) Brahmacharya  
(c) Asteya (d) Ahimsa

RRB Group-D- 15/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) : Aparigraha is the Jainism principle of non-possessiveness that focuses on creating balance between desires and needs and detachment from your own possessions. Out of the five constraints in life that the Jains need to follow, in which Aparigraha means non-acquisition. This is one of the main virtues of Jainism.

86. In Jainism, the word 'Jain' is derived from the Sanskrit word 'Jina', which means \_\_\_\_\_, implying one who has transcended all human passions.

- (a) conqueror (b) immortal  
(c) vigour (d) candour

RRB Group-D- 17/08/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) : In Jainism, the word 'Jain' is derived from the Sanskrit word 'Jina', which means conqueror, here the sense is that a person who has transcended all human passions.

87. Where was Swami Mahavir born?

- (a) Pavapuri (b) Pataliputra  
(c) Kundagram (d) Lumbini

RRB Group-D- 26/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(c) : Swami Mahavir, the 24<sup>th</sup> Tirthankara (supreme preacher) of Jainism was born in 540 BC at Kundagram near Vaishali. He died at the age of 72 in 468 BC at Pavapuri near Rajagriha. Lumbini is the birthplace of Gautama Buddha which is now located in Nepal. Pataliputra, modern day Patna, was a city in Ancient India.

88. Where was Swami Mahavir born?

- (a) Pataliputra (b) Lumbini  
(c) Kundagram (d) Pavapuri

RRB Group-D- 26/08/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(b) : See the explanation of above question.

89. In the universal prayer of Jains, Navakara Mantra, what is the literal meaning of 'Namō Arihantanam'?

- (a) I bow to all spiritual masters or divine teachers.  
(b) I bow down to all souls who have escaped all their gati karmas.

- (c) I bow down to all completely liberated souls.  
 (d) I bow down to all preceptors.

**RRB Group-D– 30/09/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans.(a) :** Namokar mantra also called as Navkar mantra is considered the mother of all mantras. It addresses all the divine beings without mentioning the name of any particular holy man. The meaning of Namokar mantra is I bow down to all Arihants or the conquerors of senses. I bow down to the siddhas or those who attained special powers. I bow down to the devine teachers who preach the mankind of lofty truths.

**90. In Jainism, who is a Tirthankara ?**

- (a) A saviour and spiritual teacher of the dharma who teaches the way to moksha, or liberation.  
 (b) A person who believes in one God and one spirit and believes in rebirth  
 (c) A person who never believes in God  
 (d) A group of pilgrims.

**RRB Group-D– 06/10/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans.(a) :** In Jainism a Tirthankar is someone who has attained enlightenment liberation that is termed as 'nirvana' in jain texts. Also this highest virtue is termed as "Anantchatustay". The Jainism has 24 Tirthankaras some of them are.

Tirthankara	Sign
Lord Rishabhadev	Ox
Lord Mallinath	Jar (kalash)
Lord Neminath	Conch (shankh)
Lord Parsvanath	Snake
Lord Mahaveera	Lion

**91. Who among the following is considered as the first Tirthankara of Jainism?**

- (a) Neminath  
 (b) Vardhamana Mahavira  
 (c) Parshvanath  
 (d) Rishabhanatha

**RRB Group-D– 16/09/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d) :** Rishabhanatha is considered as the first Tirthankara of Jainism. Rishabhdev was the first Tirthankara of the Jains. He was born to king Nabhi Raja and Queen Marudevi at Ayodhya in the Ikshvaku clan. In Jaina scriptures and texts Rishabhdeva is represented by Ox (Vrishabha).

**92. .... is the first of the 24 Tirthankaras of Jainism.**

- (a) Padmaprabha (b) Sumatinatha  
 (c) Rishabhanatha (d) Sambahavanath

**RRB Group-D 07-10-2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of above question.

**93. The teachings of Mahavira and his followers were written down about 1500 years ago in the form in which they are presently available at which place?**

- (a) Pawapuri in Bihar (b) Vallabhi in Gujarat  
 (c) Lachhuar in Bihar (d) Vaishali in Bihar

**RRB Group-D 28-09-2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (b) :** The teachings of Mahavira and his followers were written down about 1500 years ago in the form in which they are presently available at Vallabhi in Gujarat.

Mahavira also known as Vardhamana, was the 24<sup>th</sup> Tirthankar of Jainism, born in the 6th century BCE into a royal Kshatriya clan in ancient India.

**94. The Digambara sect belongs to which of the following religions?**

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

**RRB Group-D 25-08-2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c) :** The Digambara sect belongs to Jainism religion Jains are divided into two major sects; the Digmbara (meaning sky clan) sect and the Svetambara (meaning white clan) sect.

**95. When a Tirthankara leaves a mortal body, it is known as .....**

- (a) Janma Kalyana (b) Tapa Kalyana  
 (c) Siddhashila (d) Nirvana

**RRB Group-D 11-10-2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d) :** When a Tirthankara leaves a mortal body it is known as Nirvana, the final liberation, Moksha. Nirvana is a Jain philosophy which is a state of infinite bliss, infinite knowledge and infinite perception that a soul attains when it gets rid of all its karmas.

**96. .... is considered as the holy person who gave Jainism its present form.**

- (a) Mahavira (b) Vasudev  
 (c) Digambar (d) Rishabhanatha

**RRB Group-D 12-09-2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a) :** Mahavira was the 24<sup>th</sup> Tirthankara of Jainism. It is considered that the present form of Jainism was given by him.

**97. Vardhamana Mahavira was the \_\_\_\_\_ Tirthankara of Jainism.**

- (a) 20<sup>th</sup> (b) 2<sup>nd</sup>  
 (c) 24<sup>th</sup> (d) 5<sup>th</sup>

**RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c) :** Vardhamana Mahavira was the 24<sup>th</sup> Tirthankara of Jainism. Bimbisara was the contemporary of Vardhamana Mahavira.

Sequence	Tirthankara	Symbol
1 <sup>st</sup>	Risabhanatha	Bull
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Ajitanatha	Elephant
23 <sup>rd</sup>	Parsvanatha	Hooded serpent/Snake
24 <sup>th</sup>	Mahavira	Lion

**98. Word Shwetambara is associated with -----?**

- (a) Sikh religion (b) Jain Religion  
 (c) Buddhism (d) Jews

**RPF SI 18.01.2019 (Shift - III)**

**Ans. (b) :** Shwetambara is one of the sect of Jainism other one is Digambaras. Shwetambaras are mainly famous for practice of wearing white clothes. The Jain monasteries are called Basadis.

**99. The Jain Monastic establishments are called as:**

- (a) Aparigraha (b) Svetambara  
(c) Tirth (d) Basadis

**RRB NTPC 23.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d):** See the explanation of above question.

**100. Lord Mahavira's original name is:**

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

**RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

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

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

**101. Mahavira \_\_\_\_\_ is considered the last Tirthankara among the Tirthankaras.**

- (a) 22 (b) 26  
(c) 24 (d) 20

**RRB Group-D 11-10-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c):** See the explanation of above question.

**102. Who was the twenty-fourth Jain Tirthankara**

- (a) Gomateshwara (b) Parasnath  
(c) Rishabha (d) Mahavira

**RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of above question.

**103. Which of the following is the birthplace of Lord Mahavira in early 6th century BC?**

- (a) Magadha (b) Patliputra  
(c) Vaishali (d) Sarnath

**RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of above question.

**104. Parshvanatha who was the Son of a Kshatriya and King Ashwasena of Benaras, became a Jain Tirthankara \_\_\_\_.**

- (a) 23 (b) 24  
(c) 1 (d) 2

**RRB Group-D 24-09-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (a):** Ashwasen's son Parshvanath was the 23rd Tirthankara of Jainism. His insignia was snake. The first Tirthankar of Jainism was Rishabhadeva (Adinatha) whose insignia was Taurus (Bull).

**105. The concept of Triratna is related to \_\_\_\_.**

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

**RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

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

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

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

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

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

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 26.04.2016 (Shift-II)**

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

## 6. Buddhism

**107. Gautama (Siddhartha) is believed to have piously meditated at which place for six years before he went to Bodhgaya for the final realisation ?**

- (a) Pragbodhi (b) Kapilavastu  
(c) Rajgir (d) Itkhor

**RRB Group-D- 09/09/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans.(a) :** Pragbodhi is the place where lord Buddha spent six year before attaining enlightenment. The place is evidence of Gautam Buddha's efforts toward the eternal truth. When he realized the truth, he became Buddha - the enlightened one. Historical developments have led to change of the name of mountain and now it is called Dhungeswara.

108. Which of the following is a sacred text related to Buddhism?

- (a) Agama (b) Tripitaka  
(c) Tanakh (d) Hadith

RRB Group-D 22-08-2022 (Shift-I)

**Ans. (b) :** Tripitaka means three basket, the traditional term for the Buddhist scriptures. Tripitaka are of three types– Vinay Pitaka rules of monastic discipline for monks. Sutta Pitaka is a collection of Buddha's sermon. Abhidhamma Pitaka is the philosophies of Buddha's teachings.

The oldest branch of Buddhism is called Theravada. It is practiced mainly in Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia and Thailand.

109. Which one of the following is a collection of teachings of Buddha?

- (a) Agama (b) Brahmin  
(c) Purana (d) Tripitaka

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of above question.

110. Out of the three Pitakas, the Abhidhamma Pitaka deals with.

- (a) Stories on Sarnath Pillar  
(b) Buddha's teachings  
(c) Philosophical matters  
(d) Rules for those who joined the Sangha

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

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of above question.

111. Tripitaka -----is the earliest collection of sermons.

- (a) Jain (b) Hindu  
(c) Buddhism (d) Arya

RRB Group-D 09-10-2018 (Shift-II)

**Ans. (c):** Tripitaka Buddhism is the earliest collection of sermons.

112. Which religion is the Tripitaka sacred scripture related to?

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

RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-III)

**Ans. (d):** See the explanation of above question.

113. The 'Tripitaka' is a holy book in which religion from following–

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

RRB Group-D– 20/09/2022 (Shift-I)

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation of above question.

114. Which of the following terms generally refers to a Buddhist monastery where Buddhist monks live?

- (a) Stupas (b) Chaitya  
(c) Grihas (d) Viharas

RRB Group-D 29-09-2022 (Shift-I)

**Ans. (d) :** The term Viharas generally refers to a Buddhist monastery where Buddhist monks live.

**Stupa :** A relic-filled mound-like or hemisphere structure used for meditation.

**Chaitya :** It refers to a shrine, sanctuary, temple or prayer hall in Buddhism.

**Grihas :** It is a Sanskrit word meaning – 'abode'.

115. Which of the following is a Middle Indian dialect that is closely related to Sanskrit, and is one of the major languages of Buddhist scriptures and literature?

- (a) Sarailki (b) Varhadi  
(c) Pali (d) Paisaci

RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-II)

**Ans. (c) :** The major languages of Buddhist scriptures and literature was Pali. Pali was a middle Indian dialect that is closely related to Sanskrit.

116. Buddha delivered his first sermon which is called\_\_\_\_, at Sarnath to his five disciples.

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

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

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

117. Where did Gautam Buddha give his first sermon?

- (a) Kushinagar (b) Sarnath  
(c) Pataliputra (d) Vaishali

RRB J.E. –2014

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation of above question.

118. Gautama Buddha gave his first sermon in\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Kapilvastu (b) Bodhgaya  
(c) Sarnath (d) Patliputra

RRB Group-D 08-10-2018 (Shift-III)

**Ans. (c):** See the explanation of above question.

119. Where did Gautam Buddha deliver his first sermon?

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

RRB Group-D– 22/09/2022 (Shift-I)

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of above question.

120. The Therigatha is a Buddhist text, part of the \_\_\_\_\_, is a collection of verses composed by bhikkhunis,

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

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

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

**121. The Second Buddhists Council was convened in Vaishali by \_\_\_\_\_.**

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

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

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

**122. The third Buddhist Council was held by:**

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

**RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of above question.

**123. The events of Buddha's life were given in-----**

- (a) Buddhist (b) Triratna  
(c) Jatak tales (d) Pita

**RPF SI 18.01.2019 (Shift - III)**

**Ans. (c) :** Jatak tales are works of literature that are about Gautam Buddha's previous births. These births are his lives in which he was human as well as animal forms.

**124. Why were stupas built?**

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

**RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

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

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

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

**RRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

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

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

**126. Name the Buddhist text that comprises rules for monks.**

- (a) Tripitaka (b) Vinaya Pitaka  
(c) Abhidhamma Pitaka (d) Sutta Pitaka

**RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation of above question.

**127. Vinaya and Sutta Pitaka are the compilations of whose teachings?**

- (a) Gautam Buddha (b) Rishabhadev  
(c) Mahavira Jaina (d) Guru Gobind Singh

**RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of above question.

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

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

**RRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

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

**129. Hinayana and Mahayana are sects of which religion?**

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

**RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

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

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

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

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

131. Where do we believe that Lord Buddha gave his first sermon, give the name of the memorial and which is also called seat of holy Buddha?

- (a) Dhamekh Stupa, Sarnath  
(b) Sanchi Stupa, Sanchi  
(c) Shingdar Stupa, Swat valley  
(d) Do-Dul Chorten, Gangtok

RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 29.04.2016 (Shift-II)

**Ans. (a):** See the explanation of above question.

132. Where is the Buddhist structure, Dhamekh Stupa?

- (a) Sarnath (b) Sanchi  
(c) Konark (d) Mahabalipuram

RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

**Ans. (a):** See the explanation of above question.

133. The concept of Bodhisattva is associated with:

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

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (d) :** A person who has attained prajna or enlightenment, but who postpones Nirvana in order to help others to attain enlightenment. The concept of Bodhisattva is associated with Mahayana Buddhism.

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

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

RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

136. Jataka tales are related with-

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

RRB NTPC 29.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

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

139. Where was Gautama Buddha born?

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

**RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

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

140. \_\_\_\_\_ was born in 560 BC and died in 480 BC at the age of eighty.

- (a) Mahaveer (b) Harsha  
(c) Buddha (d) Ashok

**RRB Group-D 03-12-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (\*) :** Gautama Buddha was born in 563 BC and died in 483 BC at the age of eighty.

**Note-** Gautama Buddha was born in 563 BCE in Lumbini (Kapilvastu) and died at the age of 80 years in 483 BCE in Kushinagar, Uttar Pradesh. Lumbini, birthplace of Buddha has been testified by the Rummindei pillar inscription of Ashoka.

141. Under which tree did queen Mayadevi give birth to Gautam Buddha?

- (a) Sal tree (b) Ashoka tree  
(c) Peepal tree (d) Mango tree

**RRB Group-D 12-10-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (a):** Gautama Buddha was born in 563 AD under a sal tree at a place called Lumbini in Kapilvastu. His father Shuddhodana was the head of Sakyagan. Gautama Buddha attained enlightenment under the Peepal tree on the bank of Niranjana (Phalgu) river on the night of Vaisakh Purnima after 6 years of hard penance.

142. The foundations of Buddhism are based on \_\_\_\_\_ great truths and organs \_\_\_\_\_ path.

- (a) Six, Four (b) Two, Eight  
(c) Eight, Six (d) Four, Eight

**RRB Group-D 08-10-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d):** Buddha preached four Arya Satya (truths) in relation to worldly sufferings. It is called 'Chatwari Aryasatyani in Sanskrit and 'Chatri Ariyasanchani' in Pali.

Following are the four Arya truths of Lord Buddha-

- (1) Grief - there is Sorrow in the world.
- (2) Grief community - the cause of grief.
- (3) Unhappiness - prevention of unhappiness
- (4) Prevention of grief - Gaminipratipada is the asexual path for redress, Buddha has described the asexual path for liberation from the worldly sorrows.

**These are :** Samyak Vishaya, Samyak Sankalpa, Samyak Aajeev, Samyak Exercise, Samyak Smriti, Samyak Samadhi.

143. Which of the following is not among the 4 great goodies of Lord Buddha?

- (a) World of sorrows  
(b) The reason for sorrow is desire  
(c) If desires are not believed then suffering can be relieved.  
(d) This can be done by following the Eight-fold path.

**RRB Group-D 10-10-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c):** See the explanation of above question.

144. Where did Gautama Buddha attain enlightenment/education?

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

**RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

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

145. In which Indian state is Bodhgaya located?

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

**RRB Group-D 30-10-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b):** See the explanation of above question.

146. Which Chinese scholar lived in Vijayawada to study Buddhist text.

- (a) Dong Jahongshu (b) Juan Zhang  
(c) Kui weeping (d) Dongfang Shuo

**RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b):** A Chinese scholar named Juan Zhang lived in Vijayawada to study Buddhist texts. Chinese Buddhism is the Chinese branch of Buddhism. Traditions of Buddhism left a deep impact on Chinese culture and civilization for two thousand years. These Buddhist traditions can be seen in Chinese art, politics, literature, philosophy and medicine. More than 65% of the world's Buddhist population lives in China. Due to this reason, The Chinese scholars used to come to India to study the Buddhist text here and the ideas and values of Buddhists were absorbed in China.

147. Gautama Buddha used the language of the common people in his teachings-

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

**RRB Group-D 11-10-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d):** Gautama Buddha used the Pali language in his sermons.

148. In the Jataka tales, a description of the birth and life of \_\_\_ is found.

- (a) Buddha (b) Lord Vishnu  
(c) Mahaveer (d) Lord Krishna

RRB Group-D 10-10-2018 (Shift-III)

**Ans. (a)** The Jataka stories are the stories of the previous births of Lord Buddha. Which have been preserved in all faiths of Buddhism. These Jataka stories are described in Sutta Pitaka. These stories give a message of morality, truth, religion, love and brotherhood to the society.

149. The rise of Jainism and Buddhism saw religious unrest in India in the .....century BC.

- (a) Fifth (b) Forth  
(c) Sixth (d) Seventh

RRB Group-D 09-10-2018 (Shift-I)

**Ans. (c):**The period of the sixth century BC was in many cases the transitional period. Magadha Empire was established during this period. Second urbanization took place and increasing orthodox of Vedic religion, bigotry and dissatisfaction among shudras gave rise to many religions in which Jainism and Buddhism were predominant.

150. What was the name of mother of Gautama Buddha?

- (a) Maya (b) Trishala  
(c) Kanika (d) Kaushalya

RRB Group-D 05-10-2018 (Shift-I)

**Ans. (a):** Gautama Buddha's mother's name was Maya devi who was the princess of the Koliya republic. She was married to Suddhodana, the head of the Shakya clan. She died seven days after the birth of Buddha. After her death, Prajapati Gautami nurtured Buddha and was brought up by her.

151. The rules of ethics given in Buddhism are known as \_\_\_ and Panchsheel Siddhanta.

- (a) Panchangik Marg (b) Sastangik Marg  
(c) Ashtangik Marg (d) Chatuthrk Marg

RRB Group-D 10-10-2018 (Shift-II)

**Ans. (\*)** In Buddhism Lord Buddha preached the Ashtangik marg or eight fold path. Followers of Buddhism follow these paths and attain salvation. The Ashtangik path described by the Buddha is as follows:

1. Samyak Drishti
2. Samyak Sankalp
3. Samyak Vani
4. Samyak Karmant
5. Samyak Ajivika
6. Samyak Exercise
7. Samyak Smriti
8. Samyak Samadhi

The Panchasheel Doctrine of the Buddha gives a positive view of life. The following are five teachings of the Buddha.

1. To keep the animal away from violence.
2. To refrain from stealing taking what is not given.
3. Sexual misconduct or fornication to abstain from.
4. To refrain from speaking untruth.
5. To abstain from narcotics.

**Note-** This question has been cancelled by RRB.

152. \_\_\_ Vastu art mainly consists of chaitya, Vihara, Stupa and Stambha.

- (a) Maurya (b) Buddha  
(c) Hindu (d) Mughal

RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-II)

**Ans. (b):**The religious architecture of Buddhism developed in the Indian subcontinent. The following types of structures are associated with the religious architecture of early Buddhism, monasteries (viharas), relics (stupas) and temples or prayer halls (chaityas) and pillars.

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

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

RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 19.01.2017 (Shift-II)

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

154. Where is Borobudur Buddhist Temple located?

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

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

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

## 7. Zoroastrian/Judaism

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

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

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

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

156. Jed is associated with Zend Avesta:

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

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

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

157. Which religion do the Jews follow?

- (a) Christianity (b) Zoroastrianism  
(c) Jainism (d) Judaism

RRB JE - 23/05/2019 (Shift-II)



**Ans. (d):** The monotheistic religion of the Jews is Judaism, which believes that the presence of God is experienced by human activities and history and God transmits his message through Prophets. The Jewish people consider, Abraham Isuak and Jacob as their main prophet. 'Moses' Judaism is the religion of the Israelite and Hebrew Speakers.

**158. Which of the following is related to Judaism?**

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

**RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (b):** Religion of Jews Hebrew and the Jewish scriptures name 'Tanakh' written in Hebrew. It is also known as Talmud or Torah.

## 8. Mauryan Empire

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

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

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

**Ans. (a) :** During the Mauryan period, Suvarnagiri was known for gold mine hub in Karnataka.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**162. Who was the grandfather of King Ashoka ?**

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

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

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

**163. The Lauria Nandangarh Pillar is located in \_\_\_\_**

- (a) Varanasi (b) Kumrahar  
(c) Champaran (d) Patna

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

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

**164. Which Mauryan emperor led a military campaign to conquer Kalinga, around 261 BCE?**

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

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

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

**165. With reference to the distribution of Ashokan inscriptions, which among the following sites is in the modern state of Gujarat?**

- (a) Sannati (b) Shishupalgarh  
(c) Girnar (d) Kalsi

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

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

**166. The sarnath Lion Capital erected by the Mauryan Ruler Ashoka, was made up of \_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Iron (b) Sandstone  
(c) Mica (d) Marble

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

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

**167. Megasthenes was an ambassador who was sent to the court of Chandragupta Maurya by the \_\_\_\_\_ ruler named Seleucus Nicator.**

- (a) Chinese (b) Arab  
(c) Persian (d) Greek

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

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

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

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

**RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

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

**169. Ashoka, arguably the most famous ruler of early India, conquered Kalinga. He was the grandson of \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Samudragupta  
(b) Chandragupta Maurya  
(c) Prabhavati Gupta  
(d) Chandragupta II

**RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

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

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

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

**RRB NTPC 24.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** With respect to Chandragupta Maurya, statement in option (b) is wrong because, his political mentor and chief adviser was Chanakya, also known as Kautilya and Vishnugupta, to whom is attributed the legendary Arthashastra, the pioneering Indian treatise on political science, statecraft, military strategy, and

economy. Chandragupta Maurya (322–298 BCE), also known as Sandrakottos or Sandrokottos to the Greeks, was the founder of the Maurya Dynasty (4<sup>th</sup>–2<sup>nd</sup> century BCE) and is credited with the setting up of the first (nearly) pan-Indian empire. It is significant that, Bairam Khan was the guardian, chief mentor, adviser, teacher and the most trusted ally of Mughal Emperor Akbar.

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

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

**RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

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

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

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

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

**172. Ashoka the Great, belonged to the:**

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

**RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

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

174. The most important event of Ashoka's reign was the conquest of Kalinga, the modern era \_\_\_\_ which proved to be an important change in his life.

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

RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II)

**Ans. (d):** See the explanation of above question.

175. Ashoka adopted Buddhist teachings after the war of \_\_\_\_.

- (a) Buxar (b) Kalinga  
(c) Panipath (d) Magadha

RRB Group-D 01-12-2018 (Shift-II)

**Ans. (b):** See the explanation of above question.

176. The famous Kalinga war sent Emperor Ashoka to leave the war and inspired him to adopt Buddhism, when this war was fought in Odisha.

- (a) 261 BC (b) 262 BC  
(c) 260 BC (d) 264 BC

RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-III)

**Ans. (a):** See the explanation of above question.

177. Who was the teacher of Chandragupta Maurya?

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

RRB NTPC 02.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

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

179. Megasthenes was one of the earliest explorers to come to India. He was related to which country?

- (a) Greece (b) Spain  
(c) Egypt (d) Italy

RRB ALP & Tec. (21-08-18 Shift-II)

**Ans. (a):** See the explanation of above question.

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

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

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

181. Kautilya's Arthashastra gives us information about \_\_\_\_ administration.

- (a) Gupta (b) Maurya  
(c) Pratihara (d) Rashtrakuta

RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-II)

**Ans. (b):** See the explanation of above question.

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

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

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

**Ans. (c) :** The earliest records of Ashoka were written in the Brahmi Script. So far, more than 40 inscriptions of Ashoka have been found. For the first time in 1837, a scholar named James Prinsep had succeeded in reading Ashoka's inscription. The inscriptions of Shahbazgarhi and Mansehra are inscribed in Kharoshthi script and the Afghan inscriptions near Taxila and Laghman are in Aramaic and Greek. Apart from this, all the inscriptions of Ashoka small stone pillar inscriptions and small inscriptions are engraved in Brahmi script.

184. James Prinsep, an archaeologist, philologist and official of the East India Company, deciphered Ashokan edicts (which were in the Brahmi script) in the year:

- (a) 1837 (b) 1857  
(c) 1890 (d) 1876

RRB NTPC 01.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

185. \_\_\_\_\_ deciphered Brahmi and Kharoshti script that were used for earlier inscriptions.

- (a) Marshall (b) Cunningham  
(c) James Prinsep (d) Wheeler

RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

186. Emperor Ashoka sent the apostles to remote places to propagate the ideals of Buddhism so that people could inspire their lives through the teachings of Lord Buddha. There evangelists also included his son \_\_\_\_\_ and daughter \_\_\_\_?

- (a) Manoj and Sanjana  
(b) Mahesh and Sangita  
(c) Mahendra and Sanghamitra  
(d) Mandeep and Suhasana

RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-II)

**Ans. (c):** Emperor Ashoka sent the apostles to remote places to propagate the ideals of Buddhism so that people could save their lives through the teachings of Lord Buddha. He sent his son Mahendra and Daughter Sanghamitra to Sri Lanka to propagate Buddhism. Emperor Ashoka's name is Devanampriya in the inscriptions. His reign was from 273 BC to 232 BC.

187. Which of the following King was the father of Sanghamitra and Mahendra Varman?

- (a) Bindusara (b) Krishna Dev Rai  
(c) Ashoka (d) Kanishka

RRB JE - 22/05/2019 (Shift-III)

**Ans. (c):** See the explanation of above question.

188. \_\_\_\_\_ developed Dharma Vijaya, the policy of Victory by Righteousness.

- (a) Bindusara (b) Mahendra  
(c) Ashoka (d) Bimbisara

RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-III)

**Ans. (c):** Ashoka developed the policy of Dharma Vijaya by Righteousness and propagated Buddhism. Due to the violence and human destruction in the Kalinga war, his heart was moved by war and he accepted Buddhism.

189. Chandra Gupta's son \_\_\_ was the second ruler to sit on the throne of the Mauryan Empire.

- (a) Dhananand (b) Ashoka  
(c) Bimbisara (d) Bindusara

RRB Group-D 08-10-2018 (Shift-I)

**Ans. (d) :** Bindusara, son of Chandragupta (298 BC to 273 BC) of Mauryan Empire was the second ruler to sit on the throne of the Mauryan Empire. Bindusara was a follower of the Ajivak sect, In Vayupuranas, he is called Bhadrasar. Bindusara is also known as Amitraghata. Greek ambassador Deimachus came to his court. Buddhist scholar Taranath has described him as the winner of 10 states.

190. Emperor Ashoka was the son of \_\_\_\_\_ who belonged to the Maurya dynasty.

- (a) Chandra Gupta Maurya  
(b) Chandragupta II  
(c) Bindusara  
(d) Bimbisara

RRB Group-D 15-10-2018 (Shift-II)

**Ans. (c):** Emperor Ashoka was the son of Bindusara who belonged to the Maurya dynasty.

191. The great emperor Ashoka belonged to which dynasty?

- (a) Maurya Dynasty (b) Mughal Dynasty  
(c) Gupta Dynasty (d) Chola Dynasty

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

**Ans. (a):** See the explanation of above question.

192. Whose successor was Emperor Ashoka?

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

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

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

193. Emperor Ashoka engraved the order on stone pillars and stone planks \_\_\_ and established them at the principal places of his Kingdom so that the people could act accordingly.

- (a) 16 (b) 14  
(c) 8 (d) 10

RRB Group-D 26-10-2018 (Shift-III)

**Ans. (b):** Emperor Ashoka got 14 inscriptions engraved so that people could conduct accordingly.

194. \_\_\_\_\_ was the capital of the Mauryan Empire.

- (a) Magadha (b) Pataliputra  
(c) Nalanda (d) Takshshila

RRB Group-D 15-10-2018 (Shift-I)

**Ans. (b):** The Mauryan Empire was founded by Chandra Gupta Maurya in 322 BC. He established the Mauryan Empire by defeating Dhanananda, the ruler of the Nanda Dynasty. The capital of the Mauryan Empire was Pataliputra.

195. Emperor Ashoka, in the 12th year of his reign, appointed a special officer who surveyed the land and maintained land records. These officers were called \_\_\_\_.

- (a) Amatya (b) Collector  
(c) Razuk (d) Chalukya

RRB J.E. -2014

**Ans. (c):** The Great Emperor Ashoka appointed a special officer in the 12th year of his reign, who surveyed the land and maintained land records and maintained law and justice. These officers were called Razuk.

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

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

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

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

197. Which dynasty ended the Maurya Dynasty?

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

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

**Ans. (a):** Brihadratha, the last ruler of the Maurya dynasty was killed by its commander Pushyamitra Sunga in 185 BC and he founded the Sunga dynasty in Magadha. This dynasty ruled northern India from around 184 BC to 75 BC. It had lived till 109 years. Pushyamitra Sunga was the first ruler of this dynasty.

198. Who was the last emperor of the Maurya Dynasty?

- (a) Chandragupta (b) Ashoka  
(c) Brihadratha (d) Shatadhanvan

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

**Ans. (c):** See the explanation of above question.

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

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

RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

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

## 9. Post-Mauryan Period

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

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

RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

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

201. Banabhatta was the court poet of which king?

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

RRB NTPC 01.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

202. Kanishka was related to which dynasty?

- (a) Chol (b) Pallava  
(c) Kushan (d) Maurya

RRB JE - 23/05/2019 (Shift-III)

RRB JE - 30/05/2019 (Shift-III)

**Ans. (c):** Kanishka was the most powerful ruler of the Kushan dynasty. In 78 AD he ascended the throne and launched a Samvat called Saka Samvat which is used by the Government of India. 78 AD is also considered to be the beginning of the Shaka era, during its reign, the fourth Buddhist association, at Kundalvan (Kashmir) under the Chairmanship of the Buddhist scholar Vasumitra was held. Kanishka died in 101 AD. He was a follower of Mahayana sect. The last ruler of the Kushan dynasty was Vasudeva.

203. The Saka era was started.

- (a) 58 BC (b) 78 BC  
(c) 58 AD (d) 78 AD

RRB J.E. -2014

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of above question.

204. The most famous of the Kushan kings was \_\_\_\_ who was the third ruler in the Kushan dynasty.

- (a) Kritavarma (b) Krishnadevaraya  
(c) Kautilya (d) Kanishka

RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-II)

**Ans. (d):** The most famous the Kushan rulers was Kanishka (78 AD – 101 AD), the third ruler of the Kushan Dyansty. Its capital was Purushpur (Peshawar).

205. In the beginning of the \_\_\_ century BC the Kushanas established their authority over the north-west border of India.

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

RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-I)

**Ans. (c):** In the beginning of the first century BC (15 AD), the Kushanas established their authority on the north-west border of India. The founder of the Kushan Dynasty was Kujul Kadphises who belonged to the Chinese community.

206. The Hathigumpha inscription from Udayagiri in Odisha was written by the King of Kalinga \_\_\_.

- (a) Kharavel (b) Mahendra  
(c) Bimbisara (d) Ashok

RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-II)

**Ans. (a):** In Odisha, an inscription found in a hill cave called Udayagiri is famous as Hathigumpha inscription. It is also called dateless inscription. It was engraved by Kalingaraj Kharavel. This article is in Prakrit Language and has great importance in ancient Indian history.

## 10. Gupta and Post-Gupta Empire

207. Which dynasty did Harshavardhana belong to?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

210. Which Chinese traveler visited India during the Gupta period?

- (a) Hieun Tsang (b) Faxian  
(c) It shing (d) Li xiu

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

**Ans. (b):** See the explanation of above question.

211. The Prayaga Prashasti (also known as the Allahabad Pillar Inscription) gives us information about the achievements of \_\_\_.

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

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

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

**Ans. (d) :** Aryabhata was the first of the major mathematician-astronomers from the classical age of Indian mathematics and Indian astronomy. His contribution in Mathematics was - place value system and zero, Approximation of  $\pi$ , Trigonometry, Indeterminate equations.

213. Who was the court poet of King Harshavardhana?

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

RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

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

214. Which of the following is one of the nine gems of Chandragupta II?

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

RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

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

**215. Who is known as the 'Napoleon of India'?**

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

**RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

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

**216. Who among the following during the reign of Harshvardhan came to India?**

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

**RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

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

**217. During whose reign the Chinese traveler Hiuen Tsang came to India?**

- (a) Kirtivarman (b) PulaKeshin II  
(c) Harshvardhana (d) Vikramaditya

**RRB NTPC 12.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of above question.

**218. In whose reign did the famous Chinese traveler Hiuen-Tsang come to India?**

- (a) Harshvardhan (b) Chandragupta II  
(c) Ashoka (d) Kanishka

**RRB J.E. -2014**

**Ans. (a):** See the explanation of above question.

**219. .... was a Chinese Buddhist monk who studied Buddhist scriptures in Nalanda and is famous for his 17-year long journey to India from 627 to 643 AD.**

- (a) Megasthenes (b) Alberuni  
(c) Hiuen Tsang (d) Fahian

**RRB ALP & Tec. (17-08-18 Shift-III)**

**Ans : (c):** See the explanation of above question.

**220. Which of these Chinese traveler came to Nalanda and lived as both student and teacher?**

- (a) Fahian (b) Kublai Khan  
(c) Hiuen Tsang (d) Itsing

**RRB JE - 26/05/2019 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c):** Chinese traveler Hiuen Tsang came to Nalanda during the Harshvardhana period and lived as both student and as a teacher.

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

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

**RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

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

**222. Vikramaditya is another name of which famous Gupta ruler?**

- (a) Kumargupta II (b) Chandragupta I  
(c) Chandragupta II (d) Ramagupta

**RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of above question.

**223. Who is the author of the Panchatantra collection of fables?**

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

**RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

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

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

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

**RRB NTPC 08.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

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

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

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

**RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

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

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

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

**RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

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

**227. Which era is called the golden age of ancient India?**

- (a) The Mauryan Empire 3<sup>rd</sup> century
- (b) The Chola Empire 3<sup>rd</sup> century
- (c) The Gupta Empire, 4<sup>th</sup> century
- (d) The Kushan Empire, 1<sup>st</sup> century

**RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of above question.

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

**Which Indian ruler founded it?**

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

**RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

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

**229. Bhukti, Bhoga, Visaya, Vithi and Mandal were:**

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

**RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

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

**230. Who ascended the Gupta throne after Chandragupta I?**

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

**RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b):** After Chandragupta I (319-334 AD), Samudragupta took over the reign of the Gupta Empire. He ascended the throne in 335 AD.

**231. Who was Harshawardhana's Court poet?**

- (a) Jaidev
- (b) Banabhatta
- (c) Chand Bardai
- (d) Bilhana

**RRB Group-D 15-10-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b):** Banabhatta was the court poet of Harshavardhana. He was a scholar of Sanskrit. Harshacharita and 'Kadambari' were composed by him. Chand Bardai was the court poet of Prithviraj Chauhan. He composed Prithviraj Raso. Jaidev was the court poet of Laxman Sen. He composed 'Geet Govind'.

**232. After Harsha's death, around the seventh century \_\_\_\_ came into dominion as the bend era of India.**

- (a) Rajput
- (b) Angrej
- (c) Turk
- (d) Mughal

**RRB Group-D 30-10-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a):** After the death of Harshvardhana his entire empire was divided into small states in which most of the states were ruled by Rajputs from 7th to 12th century, in Indian history. It is known as Rajput period.

**233. Chandragupta II extended the Gupta Empire to Gujarat in the year \_\_\_\_ AD.**

- (a) 930
- (b) 903
- (c) 309
- (d) 390

**RRB Group-D 03-10-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d):** Chandragupta II extended the Gupta Empire to Gujarat in 390 AD.

**234. The Chinese traveler Itsing had learned Sanskrit for three years in \_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Tamralipti
- (b) Nalanda
- (c) Pataliputra
- (d) Bodhgaya

**RRB Group-D 22-10-2018 (Shift-II)**



**Ans. (a):** Itsing was a Chinese Buddhist traveler. He came to India in the late seventh century. He came to India via the sea route to the south. While reaching Sumatra and Lanka, he reached Tamralipti where he stayed for three years and studied Sanskrit.

**235. After the death of Harshvardhana, the kings of Pratihara, Pal and Rashtrakuta dynasty fought with each other to gain Suzerainty over \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Badami (b) Kannauj  
(c) Delhi (d) Gujarat

**RRB Group-D 12-11-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b):** After Harsha, Kannauj became the center of various powers Pal, Pratihara and Rashtrakuta started struggle over Kannauj. This tripartite struggle lasted for nearly 200 years. As a result of the tripartite struggle Kannauj finally became the possession of the Gurjara-Pratihara rulers.

**236. At the beginning of the fourth century, the Guptas established a small empire in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Vatapi (b) Awadh  
(c) Magadha (d) Malwa

**RRB ALP & Tec. (21-08-18 Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c):** A new dynasty emerged in Magadha, North India in the fourth century. The name of this dynasty was Gupta dynasty. The founder of this dynasty was Shreegupta. The credit of restoring the political unity of Magadha that was destroyed after the fall of the Maurya dynasty goes to the Gupta dynasty.

**237. Which of the following cities was the capital of Gupta Dynasty?**

- (a) Pataliputra (b) Kaushal  
(c) Kashi (d) Ujjain

**RRB JE - 30/05/2019 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a):** After the fall of the Kushanas several states emerged in North India, of which the Gupta dynasty in Magadha was also one of them. The founder of this dynasty was Srigupta, who assumed the title of Maharaj who was followed by the Ghatotkacha. The actual founder of the Gupta dynasty is believed to be Chandragupta I (319-334 AD). The capital of the Guptas was Pataliputra (Modern Patna).

**238. Who was the actual founder of the Gupta Empire?**

- (a) Chandragupta II (b) Samudra Gupta  
(c) Sri Gupta (d) Ghatotkacha

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 28.04.2016 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c):** See the explanation of above question.

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

**239. What was the capital of Hoyasala's kingdom?**

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

**RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (b) :** The Hoysala Empire was a prominent South Indian empire from the 11<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> centuries and ruled mostly the modern-day Karnataka. "Dwarasamudra" was the capital of Hoysala dynasty. Sala was the founder of this dynasty.

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

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

**RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

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

**241. According to Chola Rock edicts, the land grants made to Gurukula's was known as \_\_\_\_\_.**

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

**RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

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

**242. The Virupaksha temple at Hampi is dedicated to:**

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

**RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

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

**243. King Simhavishnu belonged to the ..... dynasty**

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

**RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

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

- 244. Kanchi was the capitals of \_\_\_\_\_.**  
(a) The Rashtrakutas (b) The Cholas  
(c) The Pallavas (d) The Chalukyas

**RRB JE CBT-II 28-08-2019 (morning)**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of above question.

- 245. The rulers Pulakeshin I and Pulakeshin II were related to which of the following dynasties?**  
(a) Chola dynasty (b) Chalukya dynasty  
(c) Kushan dynasty (d) Magadha dynasty

**RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

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

- 246. Pulakeshin II was the most illustrious ruler of which dynasty?**  
(a) Chalukya (b) Kakatiya  
(c) Pandya (d) Hoysala

**RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of above question.

- 247. ....became very powerful in the seventh and eighth centuries and Kanchipuram was their capital.**  
(a) Pallavas (b) Pratihara  
(c) Pal (d) Chola

**RRB Group-D 26-10-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a):**The Pallavas were established as a powerful dynasty in the seventh and eighth centuries, whose original founder is believed to be Singhavishnu. He assumed the title of 'Avanisimha (lion on earth)'. The capital of the Pallavas was Kanchipuram. Narasimhavarman II constructed the Kailashnath and Airavateshwar temples of Kanchi and the coastal temple of Mahabalipuram.

- 248. ....was the capital of the Pandya dynasty.**  
(a) Gaya (b) Kanchipuram  
(c) Madurai (d) Dwara Samudra

**RRB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c):**The history of Tamil Nadu is mainly of three dynasties-Chola, Chera and Pandya. The capital of the Pandyas was named Madurai situated on the bank of river Vaigai.

- 249. .... ruled the region around Madurai and attained supremacy in the thirteenth century.**

- (a) Rajput (b) Chola  
(c) Cher (d) Pandya

**RRB Group-D 24-10-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d):** The rulers of Pandya dynasty ruled Madurai, The history of the Pandya dynasty is divided into three phases.

- (1) Pandya Kingdom of Sangam Period.  
(2) First Pandya Kingdom established by Kadnugon  
(3) Second Pandya Kingdom was established by Sundar Pandya. Sangam literature provide information about Pandya dynasty. Madurai is a headquarters city in the state of Tamil Nadu in South India. The city is known for its ancient temples. The main attraction here is the 'Meenakshi Temple.

- 250. What is the main occupation of merchants known as Shroff, Seth, Sahukar, Mahajan and Cheti since ancient times?**

- (a) Construction (b) Teaching  
(c) Banking (d) Medical

**RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (c):**Since ancient times, the main business of merchants known as Shroff, Seth, Sahukar, Mahajan and Cheti was to operate banking system. The moneylender or Mahajan used to give loans to the people which were returned after a certain time. These people ran their business/ commerce successfully. People used to buy items of their need by mortgaging or selling their precious gems (gold silver) etc.

- 251. Who among the following Chola kings is considered the greatest?**

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

**RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

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

- 252. Which kings of the Pallava dynasty also wrote Sanskrit plays?**

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

**RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

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

**253. Which Chalukya king defeated king Harsha of Kannauj?**

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

**RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

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

**254. Who was the last ruler of the Chola dynasty?**

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

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 28.04.2016 (Shift-III)**

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

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

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

**RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

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

**256. Which Kingdoms were ruled by the early Chera Dynasty?**

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

**RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

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

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

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

**RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

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

## 12. Borderline Dynasties

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

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

**RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

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

**259. The famous Konark Sun Temple is attributed to:**

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

**RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

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

**260. Vindhyashakti was the founder of the..... dynasty?**

- (a) Vakataka (b) Kakatiya  
(c) Pandava (d) Chola

**RRB Group-D 17-09-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (a):** Vindhyashakti was the founder of the Vakataka dynasty. The Vakataka dynasty was spread over the upper part of Madhya Pradesh and up to Berar (Andhra Pradesh). Vindhyashakti is mentioned in Vayu Purana and Ajanta Lekh. The most powerful king of this dynasty was Pravar Sen I. Pravar Sen was the only ruler of this dynasty who assumed the title of Emperor.

**261. Who was the first of the Pala dynasty?**

- (a) Gopal (b) Devpal  
(c) Madanpal (d) Nandlal

**RRB Group-D 22-10-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (a):** The capital of this dynasty was Munger. The Pal rulers were follower of Buddhism. Pal ruler Dharampal established Odantpuri University. The principal kings of the Pala dynasty were Gopal, Dharmapala, Devpal, Narayanpal, Mahipal, Naypala etc.

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

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

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 19.01.2017 (Shift-I)**

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

### 13. Ancient Literature and Litterateur

263. The Ancient Indian Epic '\_\_\_\_\_' Stands as the longest epic poem known, and has been described as the longest poem ever written'.  
 (a) The Ramayana (b) The Mahabharata  
 (c) The Buddhacharita (d) The Bhagawad Gita  
**RRB Group-D 19-09-2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b) :** The Ancient Indian Epic 'The Mahabharata' stand as the longest epic poem known and has been described as the longest poem ever written.

264. The Sanskrit drama, 'Ratnavali', about the love story of Princess Ratnavali is said to have been written by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Vishakhadutta (b) Kalidasa  
 (c) Harsha (d) Bhavabhuti  
**RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -12/06/2022 (Shift-I)**

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

265. Which of the following is NOT written by Kalidasa?  
 (a) Vikramorvasiyam  
 (b) Raghuvansham  
 (c) Nitisara  
 (d) Abhigyan Shakuntalam  
**RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -13/06/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c) :** Vikramorvasiyam, Raghuvansham and Abhigyan Shakuntlam are written by Kalidasa while Nitisara is written by Kamandaka both are the contemporary of Gupta era. 5.

266. In which of the following languages did Kalidasa write his poem Meghaduta?  
 (a) Pali (b) Prakrit  
 (c) Hindi (d) Sanskrit  
**RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -13/06/2022 (Shift-II)**

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

267. Who among the following has compiled 'Raghuvansham'?  
 (a) Surdasa (b) Kabirdasa  
 (c) Kalidasa (d) Tulsidasa  
**RRB Group-D 08-10-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans (c):** See the explanation of above question.

268. From the options given below, choose the one, which figure in the play of Kalidasa's 'Vikramorvasiyam'.  
 (a) The love of King Agnimitra for Malavika  
 (b) The story of Nal and Damayanti  
 (c) The story of Dushyanta and Shakuntala  
 (d) The story of the love of Pururavas and Urvasi  
**RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -13/06/2022 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of above question.

269. Nagananda, a Sanskrit play which tells the popular story of Vidyadhar King Jimutavahana's self-sacrifice to save the Nagas, is attributed to emperor \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Ashok (b) Harsha  
 (c) Chandra Gupta I (d) Bindusara  
**RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 14/06/2022 (Shift-I)**

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

270. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Gunadhya is written in the Paisachi language.  
 (a) Mrichhakatika (b) Panchatantra  
 (c) Kathasaritsagara (d) Brihatkatha  
**RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d) :** Gunadhya was the 6<sup>th</sup> century Indian scholar who wrote Brhatkatha. Scholars compare Gunadhya with Vyasa and Valmiki. He could have flourished during the reign of Satvahana king of Pratishtana (Paithan) He wrote this book in Paisachi language.

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

271. Who wrote the famous Sanskrit play Svapnavasavadattam?  
 (a) Jayadev (b) Kalidas  
 (c) Shudraka (d) Bhasa  
**RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of above question.

272. Which of the following drama has been written by Kalidasa?  
 (a) Mricchakatikam  
 (b) Ratnavali  
 (c) Malvikagnimitram  
 (d) Devichandraguptam  
**RPF Constable 03.02.2019 (Shift - I)**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of above question.

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

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

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

Ans. (a) :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

276. Which of the following ancient texts is also called Fifth Veda?

- (a) Shivpuran (b) Ramayana  
(c) Bhagavad Geeta (d) Mahabharata

RRB Group-D 27-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of the above question.

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

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

RRB NTPC 12.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

278. Who among the following has compiled the book 'Mrichchakatikam' in Ancient India?

- (a) Kalhan  
(b) Shudraka  
(c) Vikramveda  
(d) Banabhatta

RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

279. Who wrote the great literary work 'Mrichchakatika' ?

- (a) Shudraka (b) Kalidasa  
(c) Bhaasa (d) Harsha

RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of above question.

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

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

RRB NTPC 08.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

281. Who is the author of the ancient Sanskrit grammar book Ashtadhyayi?

- (a) Sushruta (b) Jayadeva  
(c) Panini (d) Surdas

RRB Group-D 02-11-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): Ashtadhyayi is a Sanskrit essay on grammar written by Panini between 6th to 5th century BCE. This book consist of 4000 sutras, the science of phonetics and grammar that have evolved during the Vedic religion. This book is generative as well a descriptive.

282. Who is the author of Ashtadhyayi, an ancient Sanskrit book?

- (a) Patanjali (b) Panini  
(c) Ashtavakra (d) Charaka

RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of above question.

283. Panini was a famous Sanskrit\_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Poet (b) Novelist  
(c) Grammarian (d) Writer

RRB NTPC 08.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of above question.

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

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

RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

**285. Sushruta is known as \_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Father of Indian Medicine  
(b) Father of Indian Surgery  
(c) Father of Indian Ecology  
(d) Father of Indian Paleobotany

**RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (b):** See the explanation of above question.

**286. The original name of Mahabharata is:**

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

**RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

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

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

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

**RRB NTPC 05.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

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

**288. Who wrote Geet Govinda?**

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

**RRB NTPC 29.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

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

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

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

**RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

**Ans. (a) :** Bharata was the son of Shakuntala in the drama Abhigyan Shakuntalam.

**290. The author of Indica is:**

- (a) Chanakya (b) Megasthenes  
(c) Seleucus (d) Derias

**RRB J.E. –2014**

**Ans. (b):** Megasthenes (350 BC- 290 BC) was an ambassador of Greece, who came to the court of Chandragupta and stayed here for many years. He has described what he saw in India in his book Indica. Megasthenes has given a very beautiful and detailed description of Pataliputra.

**291. The Tamil poet 'Kamban' compiled the Tamil version of which of the following texts?**

- (a) Mahabharata (b) Ramayana  
(c) Rigveda (d) Bhagavad-Gita

**RRB Group-D 27-11-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b):** Tamil language poet 'Kamban' compiled the Tamil version of Ramayana under the name of Kambaramayan. This is a masterpiece in Tamil literature.

**292. The epics of the Sangam period 'Shilpadikaram and Manimekhalai' were written in the language \_\_\_\_**

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

**RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d):** The epics of the Sangam period, Shilpadikaram and Manimekhalai were written in Tamil language. Shilpadikaram is considered as the first epic of Tamil literature.

**293. By whom the main text of Nyaya Philosophy 'Nyaya Sutra' written.**

- (a) Akshapada Gautama (b) Chanakya  
(c) Kalidasa (d) Ravikirti

**Ans. (a) :** Nyayasutra is the ancient text of Indian Philosophy. Its author is Akshapada Gautama. This is the oldest composition of Nyaya Philosophy. This book serves as the foundation for the Nyaya School of Hindu Philosophy.

**294. Who among the following wrote the Sanskrit play Mudrarakshas?**

- (a) Nagarjuna (b) Somdev  
(c) Vishakhadatta (d) Kalidas

**RRB Group-D 08-10-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c):** Mudrarakshas is a famous historical drama in Sanskrit. The author of this Sanskrit play was Vishakhadatta. This play provides an analysis of the events related to the life of Chanakya and Chandragupta Maurya and the political success of Chanakya. Bharatendu Harishchandra first translated this drama into Hindi. Vishakhadatta was a famous Sanskrit playwright. Devichandraguptam compositions of Vishakhadatta.

**295. Who is the author of Panchatantra?**

- (a) Shri Harsh (b) Vishnu Sharma  
(c) Valmiki (d) Kalidasa

**RRB Group-D 08-10-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (b):** Panchatantra is considered as the first place in Sanskrit fables. The author of this book is Pandit Vishnu Sharma.

296. Panchatantra legends are believed to be composed by.

- (a) Mulla Nasruddin (b) Vishnu Sharma  
(c) Raja Sudarshan (d) Tenali Raman

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

297. Who among the following has compiled the ancient treatise Natyashastra of India?

- (a) Vedvyas (b) Manu  
(c) Agastya (d) Bharata Muni

RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): Natyashastra (in Sanskrit) is a text based on Natyakala which was composed by Bharata Muni before the third century. In this book, there is the impression of Pratibhagya philosophy. It has a compilation of music, drama and acting in 36 chapters.

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

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

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

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

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

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

RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 28.04.2016 (Shift-I)

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

300. Who wrote the epic called Buddhacharita?

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

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

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

302. Which states kings have been described by Rajatarangini?

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

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

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

303. Which of the following books was written by Kalhan in ancient India?

- (a) Harshcharit (b) Rajatarangini  
(c) Mudrarakshas (d) Vikramovarshiyam

RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of the above question.

304. Ancient Indian legal document 'Manusmriti' was written in \_\_\_\_.

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

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage II<sup>nd</sup>

Ans. (a):

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

306. Which one of these was an Indian Mathematician?

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

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

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

308. Who translated Manusmriti into English?

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

RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 29.04.2016 (Shift-I)

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

309. Harshcharit, biography of King Harshavardhana, was written by \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Kalidasa
- (b) Birbal
- (c) Banabhatta
- (d) Tulsidas

RRB Group-D 26-11-2018 (Shift-III)

**Ans. (c):** Harshcharita was composed by Banabhatta in which he describes the life character of Harshavardhana and his administration. It is one of the oldest book of Sanskrit.

310. Who is the author of Harshcharita?

- (a) Kalidas
- (b) Panini
- (c) Kalhana
- (d) Banabhatta

RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of above question.

311. The Harshcharitra composed by \_\_\_\_\_ gives correct information about Harsha and his administration.

- (a) Banabhatta
- (b) Fa hien
- (c) Tulsidas
- (d) Kalhan

RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-II)

**Ans. (a):** See the explanation of above question.

312. In ancient times Amar Singh prepared a dictionary of language words called Amarkosh:

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

RRB Group-D 15-10-2018 (Shift-III)

**Ans. (b):** In ancient times, a dictionary of Sanskrit words was prepared by Amar Singh named Amarkosh. The world's first so called Parallel Dictionary. Amar Singh was one of the Navratnas of Chandragupta II. The Amarkosh is composed in the form of Shloka.

## 14. Ancient Period Architecture / Painting/ Music

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

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

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

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

314. The Sun temple at Konark, is popularly known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

316. The style of temple architecture that became popular in \_\_\_\_\_ is known as Nagara.

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

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

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

317. Who built the Lingraj Temple?

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

RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist



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

**318. The grand temple of Khajuraho was built by the \_\_\_\_ rulers.**

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

**RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

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

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

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

**RRB NTPC 12.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

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

**320. Murudeshwar Temple is situated on Kanduka Giri in the state of \_\_\_\_.**

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

**RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

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

**321. The Lion Capital pillar is located at :**

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

**RRB NTPC 02.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

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

**322. \_\_\_\_ was built by the Kakatiya rulers in the 12th century and rebuilt by the Qutub Sahi dynasty in the 14th century.**

- (a) Golconda Fort (b) Agra Fort  
(c) Kocchi Fort (d) Mandu Fort

**Ans. (a):** The Golconda Fort was built in the 12th century by the Kakatiya kings and was rebuilt in the 14th century by the Qutub Sahi dynasty.

**323. Konark Sun Temple is situated in -**

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Chattisgarh  
(c) West Bengal (d) Odisha

**RPF SI 18.01.2019 (Shift - III)**

**Ans. (a) :** Konark Sun temple is located in Odisha. Its a 13<sup>th</sup> century temple dedicated to god Sun.

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

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

**RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

**RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**RRB Group-D 27-09-2018 (Shift-I)**

**RRB NTPC 05.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

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

**325. Brihadeswar \_\_\_\_ temple is in:**

- (a) Bangalore (b) Thanjavur  
(c) Chennai (d) Cochin

**RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b):** See the explanation of the above question.

**326. Brihadeswar temple was built by the king \_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Rajendra Chola (b) Shri Vijay  
(c) Prithviraj Chauhan (d) Raja Raj Chola I

**RRB Group-D 30-10-2018 (Shift-II)**

**RRB Group-D 05-10-2018 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d):** See the explanation of above question.

**327. Brihadeswar temple is the great architectural monument of the period which is in Thanjavur was built by \_\_\_\_.**

- (a) Pratihara (b) Chola  
(c) Rastrakuta (d) Pandya

**RRB Group-D 29-10-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (b):** See the explanation of above question.

**328. Brihadeeshwar temple is a Hindu temple dedicated to Lord Shiva, located in the Tanjore District of the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. It was built to grace the throne of—**

- (a) Chola Empire (b) Mauryan Empire  
(c) Gupta Empire (d) Mughal Empire

**RRB NTPC 10.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (a):** See the explanation of above question.

**329. The Brihadisvara temple is in which state of India?**

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

**RRB NTPC 08.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage II<sup>nd</sup>**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of above question.

**330. Which type of paintings are found on the walls of Thiruvavur and Ajanta temples ?**

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

**RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

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

Virupaksha temple, Karnataka.

Thiruvavur temple, Tamil Nadu.

Ajanta, Maharashtra.

Veerabhadreswara temple, Karnataka

Lepakshi temple, Andhra Pradesh.

**331. Sri Lingaraj Temple is situated in:**

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

**RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

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

**332. Which dynasty built the Sun temple of Modhera?**

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

**RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

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

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

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

**RRB NTPC 01.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

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

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

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

**RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

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

**335. Who built the Sanchi Stupa?**

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

**RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

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

**336. Which temple is known as 'black pagoda'?**

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

**RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

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

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

**337. Which of the following pairs is correct?**

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

**RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

<b>Ans. (b) :</b>	
Khajuraho Temple	Madhya Pradesh
Tijara Temple	Rajasthan
Venkateswara Temple	Andhra Pradesh
Lingraj Temple	Odisha

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

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

RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

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

342. The Meenakshi Temple is located in:

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

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (b) :** Arulmigu Meenakshi Sundareshwarar Temple is a historic Hindu temple located on the Southern bank of the Vaigai River, in the temple city of Madurai, Tamil Nadu, India. It is dedicated to the goddess Meenakshi, a form of Parvati and her consort, Sundreshwarar, a form of Shiva.

343. Where is Meenakshi Temple located?

- (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Rajasthan  
(c) Maharashtra (d) Punjab

RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 19.01.2017 (Shift-III)

**Ans. (a):** See the explanation of above question.

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

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

RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

345. What do paintings at Ajanta caves illustrate?

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

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

Main features of Ajanta Paintings are-

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

346. The Ajanta caves are located in:

- (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Chhattisgarh  
(c) Maharashtra (d) Delhi

RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of the above equation.

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

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

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

350. Sanchi Stupa is situated near the city of .....

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

RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

352. Where is the Sabarimala temple located?

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

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 28.04.2016 (Shift-II)

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

354. Where are the Elephanta caves located?

- (a) Bengaluru (b) Konark  
(c) Mumbai (d) Jaipur

RRB JE - 25/05/2019 (Shift-II)

**Ans. (c):** Elephanta caves are located at Dharapuri near Mumbai port, about 11 km from Mumbai, Maharashtra. Elephanta caves are a combination of 7 caves. These caves are located on an island. In 1987 AD Elephanta caves were declared as World Heritage Site by UNESCO.

355. Aihole inscriptions are associated with which of the following rulers?

- (a) Vikramaditya (b) Akbar  
(c) Ashoka (d) Pulakeshin

RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-I)

**Ans. (d):** Aihole inscription relates to Pulakeshin II. The author of this inscription is the Jain poet Ravikirti and it describes the war between Pulakeshin II and Harshavardhana. Pulakeshin II was the mighty and famous ruler of the Chalukya dynasty of Vatapi whose reign was 609-642 AD.

356. The painting of Ajanta cave is a proof of \_\_\_\_\_ era in India?

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

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

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

357. What do the paintings of Ajanta Portray?

- (a) Mahabharata (b) Raslila  
(c) Jataka stories (d) Rashtrakuta

RRB Group-D 24-09-2018 (Shift-III)

**Ans. (c):** See the explanation of above question.

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

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

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

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

359. The caves of Ajanta and Ellora are among the finest examples of \_\_\_\_\_ religions earliest architecture, cave painting and sculpture.

- (a) Buddha (b) Hindu  
(c) Jain (d) Rajput

RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-I)

**Ans. (a):** See the explanation of above question.

360. Where is Ajanta caves, which is about 30 rock cut intellectual caves, which are 'the finest living examples of Indian art, especially in painting?

- (a) Amravati, Maharashtra  
(b) Aurangabad, Maharashtra  
(c) Pune, Maharashtra  
(d) Ratnagiri, Maharashtra

RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 29.04.2016 (Shift-III)

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation of above question.

361. How ancient was the caves of Ajanta in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra, in which Buddhist caves were cut by about 30 rocks?

- (a) 8th century BC (b) 2nd century BC  
(c) 6th century BC (d) 7th century BC

RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

**Ans. (b):** See the explanation of above question.

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

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

RRB Group-D 17-09-2018 (Shift-III)

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

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

363. Which of the following Temples was also called Black Pagoda by European sailors?

- (a) Konark Temple  
(b) Jagannath Temple  
(c) Brahmeshwar Temple  
(d) Mukteshwar Temple

RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 28.04.2016 (Shift-III)

**Ans. (a):** See the explanation of above question.

364. The Temples of Ellora was built by \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Chera rulers (b) Pandayas  
(c) Chola rulers (d) Rashtrakutas

RRB Group-D 27-11-2018 (Shift-I)

**Ans. (d):** The temples of Ellora was built by the Rashtrakuta rulers. Ellora (Maharashtra) has 34 rock caves. Cave number 16 depicts the Lord Shiva temple. The Dravidian style Kailash Temple was built by Rashtrakuta ruler Krishna I.

365. Who constructed the Jagannath Temple in Puri?

- (a) Anantavarman Chodagung  
(b) Narasimhavaramana  
(c) Adityavarmana  
(d) Parmeshwarvarmana

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)

**Ans. (a) :** Shri Jagannath Temple of Puri is a Hindu Temple dedicated to Lord Jagannath (Shri Krishna). It is located in the coastal city of Puri in the Indian state of Odisha. The word Jagannath means lord of the world. This city is called Jagannathpuri or Puri. This temple was built by Kalinga king Anantvarman Chodagung Dev.

366. Famous Somnath Temple is located in \_\_\_\_\_?

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

RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 22.04.2016 (Shift-I)

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

367. Somnath Temple is located at the western coast of \_\_\_\_ in India.

- (a) Goa (b) Gujarat  
(c) Kerala (d) Maharashtra

RRB Group-D 02-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

368. Which of the following is a marble temple built by Vimal Shah?

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

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

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

369. Karley famous for Buddhist caves is located?

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

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

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

370. Among the Buddhist caves, the best preserved cave is Karley caves which is located in \_\_\_\_ of the following states.

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

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

371. Which type of architecture does Khajuraho temple reflects?

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

RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 29.04.2016 (Shift-I)

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

372. Which dynasty built the famous Khajuraho temples in the 10th and 11th centuries?

- (a) Chola (b) Pandya  
(c) Chalukya (d) Chandel

RRB JE - 28/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

373. Where are the monuments of Khajuraho found?

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Bihar  
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Gujarat

RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

374. Mahabodhi Temple or Mahajagriti Temple is a Buddhist Temple located in \_\_\_\_.

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

RRB NTPC 10.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

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

375. The Mahabodhi Temple complex is one of the four sacred sites belonging to the lord Buddha is located in \_\_\_\_.

- (a) Bihar (b) Tamilnadu  
(c) Karnataka (d) Delhi

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

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

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

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

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

380. Who built the famous stupa of Sanchi?

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

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

**Ans. (b):**The famous stupa of Sanchi was originally built by king Ashoka in 3rd century BC.

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

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

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage II<sup>nd</sup>

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

382. Shore temple is located at-

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

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage II<sup>nd</sup>

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 30.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

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

386. Where is Shravanbelagola located?

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

RRB NTPC 30.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>

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

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

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

RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 30.04.2016 (Shift-II)

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

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

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

**RRB NTPC 20.01.12021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

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

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

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

**RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

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

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

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

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 22.04.2016 (Shift-III)**

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

## 15. Rajput Dynasty

391. The temples at Khajuraho were built during which dynasty?

- (a) Lodhi dynasty
- (b) Chandella dynasty
- (c) Ghazni Dynasty
- (d) Gupta Dynasty

**RRB Group-D- 05/09/2022 (Shift-III)**

**Ans.(b) :** The temples at Khajuraho were built during the Chandella dynasty, which reached its apogee between 950 and 1050.

392. Jantar Mantar in Delhi was built by Maharaja \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Jai Singh I<sup>st</sup> of Jaipur
- (b) Jai Singh II<sup>nd</sup> of Jaipur
- (c) Ram Singh I<sup>st</sup>
- (d) Bishan Singh

**RRB NTPC 06.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

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

393. What is Jantar Mantar made by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh?

- (a) Landscape
- (b) Museum
- (c) Fort
- (d) Astronomical observatory

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 30.04.2016 (Shift-III)**

**Ans. (d):** See the explanation of above question.

394. In how many cities did Maharaja Jai Singh II built the Jantar Mantar?

- (a) Five
- (b) Three
- (c) One
- (d) Two

**RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage II<sup>nd</sup>**

**Ans. (a):**See the explanation of above question.

395. Tower of Victory, Vijay stambha is located in \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 26.04.2016 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (b):**Vijay Stambha (Victory tower) at Chittorgarh in Rajasthan was built by Maharana Kumbha to commemorate his victory over Mahmud Khalji of Malwa in 1437. The construction of tower was done in 1448. This amazing and beautiful tower has 9 floors having height is 37 meters.

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

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

**RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

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

397. Which among these is not related with slave Dynasty?

- (a) Iltutmish
- (b) Kaikubad
- (c) Hammir
- (d) Balban

**RRB JE - 24/05/2019 (Shift-II)**

**Ans. (c):**Hammir did not belong to the Slave dynasty. Hammir Dev Chauhan was a descendant of Prithviraj Chauhan. He ruled Ranthambhore from 1282 to 1301 AD. The classical rule of Hammir Dev is considered to be the immortal heroic history of the Chauhan period. Hammir Dev Chauhan is also called 'Karna' of the Chauhan period.



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

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

**RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

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

399. **Who was the founder of Pratihara dynasty?**

- (a) Narsimha Dev I<sup>st</sup> (b) Ramchandra  
(c) Harishchandra (d) Harshvardhana

**RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (c):** The Pratihara dynasty was the most famous dynasty among the Rajputs of the Agnikul. The founder of the Pratihara dynasty was King Harishchandra, who was a Brahmakshatri. His capital was Kannauj. The real founder of the dynasty under the Gwalior inscription was Nagabhata I.

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

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

**RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

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

## 16. Ancient Period Miscellaneous

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

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

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

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

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

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

**RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

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

403. **Who invented paper?**

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

**RRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist**

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

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

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

**RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

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

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

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

**RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

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

406. **In which state did the ancient Kingdom of Kamarupa exist?**

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Manipur  
(c) Assam (d) Kerala

**RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

**Ans. (c):** See the explanation of above question.

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

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

**RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

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

408. **What is meant by Epigraphy?**

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

**RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

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

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

Numismatics is related to study of coins.

Cartography is related to study of maps.

409. The famous Gol Gumbaz is located in:

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

**RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

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

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

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

**RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist**

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

411. The name Bharat is used as a title for India in the Indian Constitution, which is mentioned in part of the Indian epic as the legend of the ancient mythological emperor 'Bharata'.

- (a) Upanishad (b) Geeta  
(c) Ramayana (d) Mahabharata

**RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (d) :** It is believed that our country was named as India in the name of Bharata. Many Bharatas are mentioned in history and puranas. First Bharat, son of Jain Tirthankara Rishabhdeva who was known to be Bharata. The second Bharat is the brother of Lord Rama, the third is Bharatmuni, the creator of Natyashashtra and the fourth is Bharata, the son of Dushyant and Shakuntala. In the dynasty of Dushyant's son, Bharat later came Kauravas and Pandavas. Ved Vyas who wrote the saga of the war between Kauravas and Pandavas which was called as Mahabharata. Thus the origin of the word Bharat is considered from the Mahabharata epic.

412. \_\_\_\_\_ name is derived from Greek which means 'the area across the Indus River'.

- (a) Bharat (b) Jambudweep  
(c) Aryavrat (d) Bharatwarsh

**RRB Group-D 22-10-2018 (Shift-III)**

**Ans.(a) :** The name 'Bharat' was mainly named after Bharat, the son of Rishabhdev. The word 'India' comes from the Greek language, which means the region across the Indus River. It is noteworthy that the Greek ambassador Megasthenes also composed a book 'Indica', which is described in the context of India.

413. The name India is derived from \_\_\_\_\_ river.

- (a) Sindhu (Indus) (b) Irawadi  
(c) Brahmaputra (d) Ganga

**RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-I)**

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of above question.

414. The Mahabharata war lasted for \_\_\_\_\_ days.

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

**RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

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

415. The concept of \_\_\_\_\_ is based on superstitious beliefs.

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

**RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage I<sup>st</sup>**

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

416. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first to establish the city of Delhi and named it Indraprastha.

- (a) Portuguese (b) Kauravas  
(c) Mughals (d) Pandavas

**RRB ALP & Tec. (14-08-18 Shift-II)**

**Ans. (d) :** Officially the National Territory of New Delhi is a Union Territory and metropolis of India. Being the National Capital, the headquarters of the three, central government units, executive, parliament and judiciary are established in New Delhi situated on the bank of river Yamuna, the city has a glorious mythological history. During the Mahabharata period, the city of Delhi was first established by Pandavas and named this city as Indraprastha.

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

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

**RRB NTPC Stage I<sup>st</sup> 28.04.2016 (Shift-II)**

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