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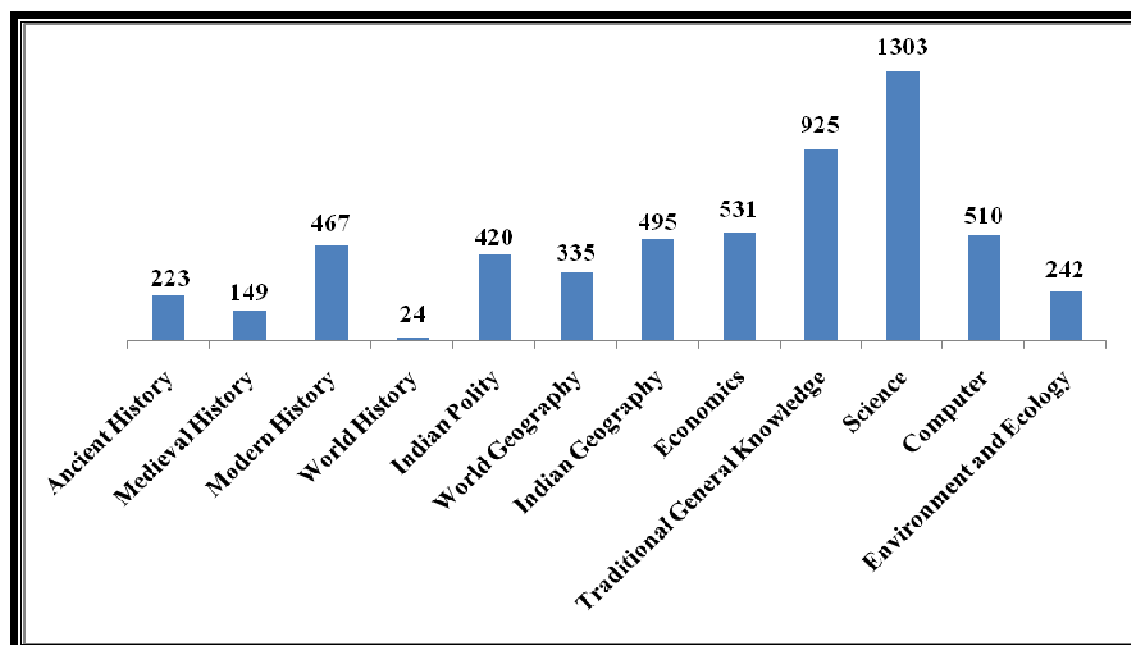
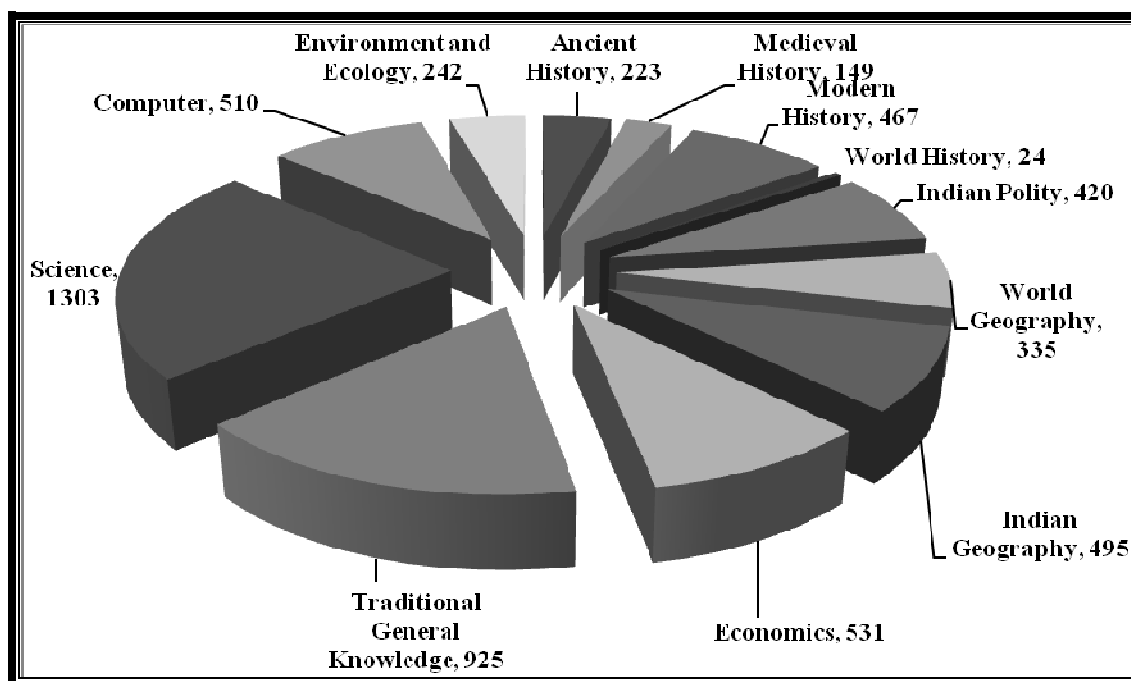
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Trend Analysis of RRB NTPC Previous Year Exams Papers Through Pie Chart and Bar Graph

S.No.	Exam Paper	Exam Date/Year	Ques. No.
1.	NTPC Stage - II	2022	15×120 = 1800
2.	NTPC Stage - I (Graduate Level & Non-Graduate Level)	2019	133×100 = 13300
3.	NTPC Stage - II	2017	9×120 = 1080
4.	NTPC Stage - I (Graduate Level & Non-Graduate Level)	2016	64×100 = 6400
			Total = 22580



Ancient History

1. Stone Age

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

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

RRB NTPC 12.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 11.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

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

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

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 22.04.2016 (Shift-II)

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 12.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

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

5. What were the first wheels made of?

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

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

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

2. Indus Valley Civilization

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 12.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 05.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

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

27. Indus Valley civilization?

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

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

3. Vedic Civilization

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

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

RRB NTPC 23.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 02.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

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

32. The Vedic time period in India lasted from?

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

RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

35. Mundaka Upanishad belongs to the:

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

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

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

37. What is the meaning of yajur in yajurveda?

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

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage IInd

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage IInd

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

4. Mahajanpada Period

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) :

Kingdom/Mahajanpada Capital

Magadha Rajagriha

Avanti Ujjain

Vajji Vaishali

Vatsa Kaushambi

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

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

RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 23.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage IInd

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

5. Jainism

43. Lord Mahavira's original name is:

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

RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

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

44. The concept of Triratna is related to ____.

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

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

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

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

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

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

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

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 26.04.2016 (Shift-II)

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

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

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

6. Buddhism

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

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

Ans. (b) :

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

49. Why were stupas built?

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

RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

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

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

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

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

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

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