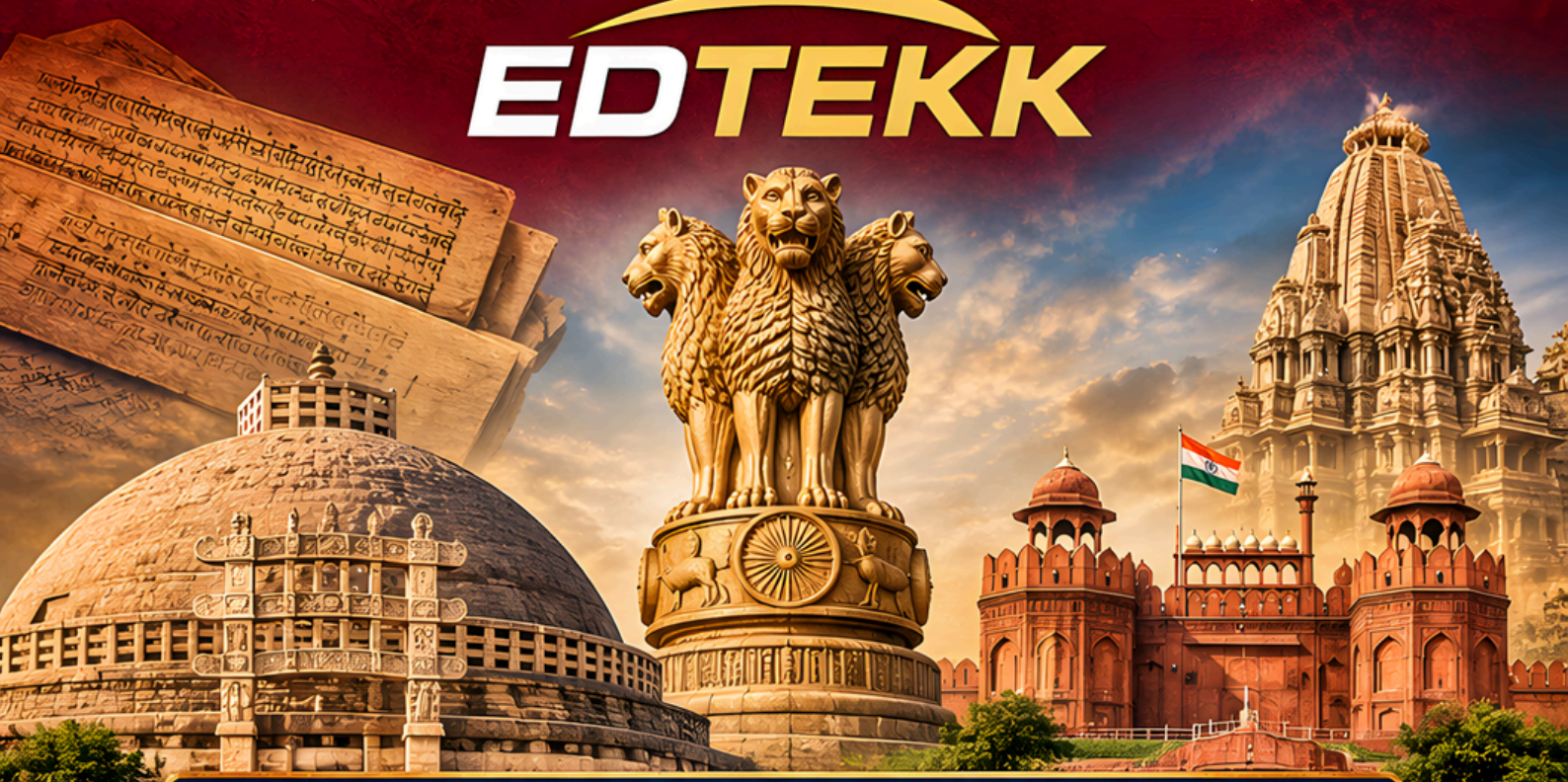
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RRB REVISION QUESTIONS
Ancient Indian History – Paper 1

Q1. At which place did Gautama Buddha first deliver his teachings on the Four Noble Truths?
(A) Bodh Gaya
(B) Sarnath
(C) Lumbini
(D) Rajgir

Q2. In which Indian state is the Harappan archaeological site of Surkotada located?
(A) Karnataka
(B) Gujarat
(C) Haryana
(D) Rajasthan

Q3. Which of the following was not a prescribed ethical principle of Ashoka's Dhamma?
(A) Respect for elders
(B) Obedience to parents
(C) Charity
(D) Faith in the Buddhist Sangha

Q4. Which dynasty did Chandragupta Maurya overthrow to establish the Mauryan Empire?
(A) Shishunagas
(B) Nandas
(C) Kushans
(D) Haryankas

Q5. In which Indian state is Bhimbetka, a renowned Palaeolithic archaeological site, located?
(A) Bihar
(B) Uttar Pradesh
(C) Madhya Pradesh
(D) Rajasthan

Q6. Who was the prominent Shaka ruler of India during approximately 130–150 CE?
(A) Rudradaman
(B) Bindusara
(C) Panduka
(D) Chashtana

Q7. Which of the following temples is an example of Chola architecture?
(A) Airavatesvara temple
(B) Badami cave temple
(C) Chennakesava temple
(D) Virupaksha temple

Q8. Which two rulers fought in the Battle of Hydaspes?
(A) Alexander and Porus
(B) Chandragupta and Dhana Nanda
(C) Ashoka and Maha Padmanabha
(D) Mihirakula and Yasodharman

Q9. At which Harappan site was a double or couple burial discovered?
(A) Mohenjodaro
(B) Harappa
(C) Lothal
(D) Chanhudaro

Q10. Which Mauryan ruler became a follower of Buddhism?
(A) Samudra gupta
(B) Ashoka
(C) Chandra gupta
(D) Brihadratha

Q11. Who composed the Tamil epic Silappadikaram?
(A) Ilango Adigal
(B) Sattanar
(C) Thiruvalluvar
(D) Avvaiyar

Q12. Which dynasty constructed the rock-cut temples and monuments at Mahabalipuram?
(A) Chola Dynasty
(B) Gupta Empire
(C) Pallava Dynasty
(D) Mauryan Empire

Q13. The Junagadh inscription of Kathiawar is associated with which ruler?
(A) Kanishka

(B) Gautamiputra Satakarni
(C) Rudradaman l
(D) Narasimhavarman

Q14. Krishna III of Manyakheta belonged to which dynasty?
(A) Chera
(B) Rashtrakuta
(C) Pala
(D) Gurjara-Pratihara

Q15. Who is traditionally credited with composing the Tamil epic Silappadikaram?
(A) Bharavi
(B) Tholkappiyar
(C) Ilango Adigal
(D) Kalidasa

Q16. In which city is the famous Lingaraj Temple located?
(A) Bhopal
(B) Kolkata
(C) Bhubaneshwar
(D) Ujjain

Q17. Which Rashtrakuta ruler performed the ritual known as Hiranyagarbha?
(A) Krishna I
(B) Govinda I
(C) Dhruva Dharavarsha
(D) Dantidurga

Q18. What were gold coins commonly called during the Gupta period?
(A) Rupaka
(B) Tanka
(C) Dinaras
(D) Drama

Q19. Which Rashtrakuta ruler attacked the Chola kingdom and defeated its forces at the Battle of Takkolam?
(A) Krishna III
(B) Dhruv
(C) Govind III
(D) Amoghvarsha

Q20. In which present-day Indian state is the Maski inscription located?
(A) Tamil Nadu
(B) Andhra Pradesh
(C) Karnataka
(D) Madhya Pradesh

RRB REVISION QUESTIONS
Ancient Indian History – Paper 2

Q1. In which Indian state is Ashoka's Jaugada Rock Edict located?
(A) Uttarakhand
(B) Odisha
(C) Andhra Pradesh
(D) Gujarat

Q2. Which town is regarded as an important early centre of Chalukya activity and is renowned for its early Chalukyan temples?
(A) Pattadakal
(B) Hubli
(C) Aihole
(D) Bijapur

Q3. Dhruvasena II belonged to which ruling dynasty?
(A) Maitraka
(B) Pushyabhuti
(C) Maukhari
(D) Vakataka

Q4. Which tax in the Chola Empire was collected in the form of compulsory unpaid labour rather than cash?
(A) Gudi
(B) Vetti
(C) Puravu
(D) Kadu

Q5. In which year was the Harappan Civilization first discovered?
(A) 1905
(B) 1932
(C) 1921
(D) 1926

Q6. Which region was ruled by Lalitaditya Muktapida?
(A) Gujarat
(B) Kashmir
(C) Sikkim
(D) Kerala

Q7. Which Chola ruler built the Rajarajeshwara Temple at Thanjavur?
(A) Rajendra Chola III
(B) Rajaraja Chola I
(C) Rajadhiraja Chola
(D) Vikrama Chola

Q8. Which dynasty constructed the Pancha Rathas at Mahabalipuram?
(A) Chola
(B) Pallava
(C) Chera
(D) Satavahana

Q9. Which king commissioned the original Sanchi Stupa?
(A) Samudragupta
(B) Ashoka
(C) Bimbisara
(D) Chandragupta Maurya

Q10. Who is traditionally credited with composing the Vaisheshika Sutra?
(A) Shankaracharya
(B) Kanada
(C) Patanjali
(D) Jaimini

Q11. Which dynasty is particularly renowned for its highly polished, freestanding monolithic stone pillars?
(A) Achaemenid dynasty
(B) Mauryan dynasty
(C) Gothic tradition
(D) Mughal dynasty

Q12. Which sage-poet is traditionally credited with composing the Mahabharata?
(A) Valmiki
(B) Vyasa
(C) Kalidasa
(D) Tulsidas

Q13. Harisena, the composer of the Prayaga Prashasti, served which Gupta ruler?

(A) Bholagupta
(B) Samudragupta
(C) Chandragupta
(D) Vikramagupta

Q14. Rudrama Devi was a ruler of which dynasty?
(A) Pandya
(B) Chola
(C) Kakatiya
(D) Chera

Q15. Which architectural style is represented by the temples of Khajuraho?
(A) Dravidian style
(B) Vesara style
(C) Eastern style
(D) Nagara style

Q16. Which of the following places is not a site where Ashoka's Major Rock Edicts have been found?
(A) Sopara
(B) Jaugada
(C) Bhabru
(D) Mansehra

Q17. Which Gupta ruler was depicted on coins playing the veena?
(A) Vikramgupta
(B) Ramagupta
(C) Samudragupta
(D) Skandagupta

Q18. In which Indian state are the Khajuraho Temples located?
(A) Madhya Pradesh
(B) Uttarakhand
(C) Uttar Pradesh
(D) Andhra Pradesh

Q19. Sriperumbudur is traditionally recognised as the birthplace of which philosopher?
(A) Sri Ramanujacharya
(B) Sri Madhvacharya
(C) Sri Basavanna
(D) Sri Shankaracharya

Q20. Which Sri Lankan chronicle is an important literary source for the history of the Mauryan Empire?
(A) Mudrarakshas
(B) Indica
(C) Mahavamsa
(D) Arthasastra

RRB REVISION QUESTIONS
Medieval Indian History – Paper 1

Q1. Which Mughal emperor adopted the title Alamgir?
(A) Jahangir
(B) Akbar
(C) Shah Jahan
(D) Aurangzeb

Q2. Which two metals are traditionally associated with the inlay work of Bidriware from Bidar?
(A) Copper and Silver
(B) Gold and Bronze
(C) Bronze and Silver
(D) Gold and Copper

Q3. Who was the last ruler of the Vaghela dynasty of Gujarat, defeated during Alauddin Khilji's invasion?
(A) Arjuna Deva
(B) Karandev II
(C) Saranga Deva
(D) Rama

Q4. During the reign of which ruler was Fatwa-i-Alamgiri, a digest of Muslim laws, compiled?
(A) Aurangzeb
(B) Nadir Shah
(C) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
(D) Tipu Sultan

Q5. Which Mughal emperor is associated with the policy of Sulh-i-Kul, or "universal peace"?
(A) Jahangir
(B) Babur
(C) Humayun
(D) Akbar

Q6. Who initiated the construction of the Qutub Minar in Delhi?
(A) Iltutmish
(B) Qutb-ud-din Aibak
(C) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
(D) Firuz Shah Tughlaq

Q7. Who authored Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi, a Persian chronicle of the Delhi Sultanate?
(A) Ziauddin Barani
(B) Yahya bin Ahmad Sirhindi
(C) Amir Khusrau
(D) Minhaj-us-Siraj

Q8. Which Indian ruler introduced a silver coin known as the Rupiya in the 16th century?
(A) Sher Shah Suri
(B) Krishnadevaraya
(C) Akbar
(D) Hemu

Q9. Which foreign traveller was appointed to a state position by Muhammad bin Tughluq?
(A) Marco Polo
(B) Ibn Battuta
(C) Nicolo Conti
(D) Al Masudi

Q10. Who is widely regarded as the greatest ruler of the Vijayanagara Empire?
(A) Devaraya II
(B) Harihara I
(C) Bukka Raya I
(D) Krishnadevaraya

Q11. What was the primary purpose of Hauz-i-Sultani?
(A) Tower
(B) Large water reservoir or tank
(C) Palace
(D) Mosque

Q12. Where is the tomb of Sher Shah Suri located?
(A) Delhi
(B) Rohtasgarh
(C) Chausa
(D) Sasaram

Q13. Which Bhakti saint made significant contributions to Marathi literature and language?

(A) Sant Dnyaneshwar
(B) Kabir
(C) Guru Nanak
(D) Ramanuja

Q14. Which of the following is the best example of Vijayanagara art and architecture?
(A) Sanchi
(B) Ajanta
(C) Puri
(D) Hampi

Q15. Under which Mughal emperor did the empire reach its greatest territorial extent?
(A) Jahangir
(B) Aurangzeb
(C) Shahjahan
(D) Akbar

Q16. Which Mughal emperor is buried at Sikandra near Agra?
(A) Akbar
(B) Shah Jahan
(C) Humayun
(D) Jahangir

Q17. Who among the following was not a ruler of the Delhi Sultanate?
(A) Krishnadevaraya
(B) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
(C) Ibrahim Lodi
(D) Alauddin Khilji

Q18. Whose reign is widely regarded as the golden age of Mughal art and architecture?
(A) Babur
(B) Akbar
(C) Shah Jahan
(D) Aurangzeb

Q19. Which Bhakti saint is known for promoting social equality and devotion to one God?
(A) Mirabai
(B) Kabir
(C) Ravidas
(D) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu

Q20. Which Mughal emperor is associated with the policy of Sulh-i-Kul, meaning “universal peace”?
(A) Humayun
(B) Jahangir
(C) Akbar
(D) Aurangzeb

RRB REVISION QUESTIONS
Medieval Indian History – Paper 2

Q1. In which city is the Gol Gumbaz mausoleum of Muhammad Adil Shah located?
(A) Delhi
(B) Agra
(C) Bijapur
(D) Allahabad

Q2. Which of the following monuments is NOT part of the Qutub Complex?
(A) Qutub Minar
(B) Buland Darwaza
(C) Alai Darwaza
(D) Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque

Q3. Who founded the Bahmani Kingdom?
(A) Hasan Gangu
(B) Mahmud Gawan
(C) Asaf Khan
(D) Firoz Shah

Q4. Who succeeded Humayun as Mughal emperor after his death in 1556 CE?
(A) Akbar
(B) Jahangir
(C) Babur
(D) Shah Jahan

Q5. The army of which Mughal emperor did Maharana Pratap fight in the Battle of Haldighati?
(A) Akbar
(B) Humayun
(C) Ibrahim Lodi
(D) Mahmud Shah

Q6. The Bengali saint Chaitanya Mahaprabhu was a contemporary of which ruler?
(A) Mohammad Shah
(B) Azamshah
(C) Sikandar Shah
(D) Alauddin Husain Shah

Q7. Who founded the Bhakti tradition known as Pushtimarg?
(A) Kabir
(B) Vallabhacharya
(C) Ramanuja
(D) Shankaracharya

Q8. Who was the fifth of the ten Sikh Gurus?
(A) Guru Angad
(B) Guru Arjan Dev
(C) Guru Ramdas
(D) Guru Hargobind

Q9. Who was the last ruler of the Delhi Sultanate?
(A) Sher Shah Suri
(B) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
(C) Sikandar Lodi
(D) Ibrahim Lodi

Q10. Which European power established an important trading settlement at Pulicat?
(A) Dutch
(B) Portuguese
(C) British
(D) French

Q11. Who founded the Sayyid dynasty?
(A) Bahlul Khan
(B) Nizam Shah
(C) Muhammad-bin-Farid
(D) Khizr Khan

Q12. Which kingdom was established by the Bahmani dynasty?
(A) Rajput Kingdom
(B) Vijayanagara Kingdom
(C) Maratha Kingdom
(D) Bahmani Sultanate

Q13. Who was the first European explorer to reach India by sea via the Cape of Good Hope?
(A) Vasco da Gama
(B) Christopher Columbus
(C) Ferdinand Magellan
(D) Marco Polo

Q14. Which Sultan of Delhi transferred the capital of the Sultanate from Delhi to Agra?
(A) Qutbuddin Aibak
(B) Alauddin Khilji
(C) Sikandar Lodi
(D) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq

Q15. Who among the following built the Charminar?
(A) Qutbuddin Aibak
(B) Iltutmish
(C) Quli Qutb Shah
(D) Alauddin Khilji

Q16. During the reign of which Delhi Sultan did Balban exercise substantial political power?
(A) Aram Shah
(B) Ruknuddin Feroze
(C) Nasiruddin Mahmud Shah
(D) Alauddin Masud

Q17. During whose reign did the Moroccan traveller Ibn Battuta visit India in the 14th century?
(A) Mohammad Bin Tughlaq
(B) Alauddin Khilji
(C) Jalaluddin Khalji
(D) Feroz Shah Tughlaq

Q18. In which year did Timur invade India?
(A) 1210 AD
(B) 1492 AD
(C) 1398 AD
(D) 1526 AD

Q19. Who founded the Sikh faith?
(A) Guru Arjan Dev
(B) Guru Nanak
(C) Guru Gobind Singh
(D) Guru Tegh Bahadur

Q20. Which Rajput ruler defeated Muhammad Ghori in the First Battle of Tarain in 1191 CE?
(A) Prithviraj Chauhan
(B) Rana Kumbha
(C) Maldeo Rathore
(D) Bappa Rawal

RRB REVISION QUESTIONS
Modern Indian History – Paper 1

Q1. At which session of the Indian National Congress did the Congress and the Muslim League reach an agreement to form a united front against British rule?
(A) Bombay
(B) Allahabad
(C) Lucknow
(D) Delhi

Q2. Who popularised the slogan "Swaraj is my birthright, and I shall have it"?
(A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Bipin Chandra Pal
(D) Lala Lajpat Rai

Q3. Who was the spiritual guru of Swami Vivekananda?
(A) Ramkrishna Paramhansa
(B) Ramana Maharshi
(C) Paramhansa Yogananda
(D) Adi Shankaracharya

Q4. Which Indian revolutionary helped establish the Mexican Communist Party in 1919?
(A) M. N. Roy
(B) S. A. Dange
(C) Mohammad Ali
(D) S. V. Ghate

Q5. In which year did the British annex Punjab following the Anglo-Sikh Wars?
(A) 1845
(B) 1839
(C) 1835
(D) 1849

Q6. Who repealed the Vernacular Press Act of 1878?
(A) Lord Ripon
(B) Lord Northbrook
(C) Lord Lytton
(D) Lord Dufferin

Q7. What was the Maratha tax amounting to 25% of the collected land revenue known as?
(A) Bhoga
(B) Chauth
(C) Sardeshmukhi
(D) Bhaga

Q8. Who renounced his British knighthood in protest against the Jallianwala Bagh massacre of 1919?
(A) Surendranath Banerjee
(B) Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy
(C) Shivajirao Holkar
(D) Rabindranath Tagore

Q9. In which year was the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms Report presented by the British colonial government in India?
(A) 1907
(B) 1934
(C) 1918
(D) 1942

Q10. Who among the following was NOT associated with the Revolt of 1857?
(A) Begum Hazrat Mahal
(B) Mangal Pandey
(C) Kunwar Singh
(D) Bhagat Singh

Q11. Who became the first woman Chief Minister of an Indian state?
(A) Indira Gandhi
(B) Sucheta Kripalani
(C) Jayalalithaa
(D) Sarojini Naidu

Q12. E. V. Ramasamy Naicker is associated with which of the following movements?
(A) Viacom movement
(B) Justice movement
(C) Self-respect movement
(D) Ezhava movement

Q13. In which year did the British capture Pondicherry from the French?
(A) 1738
(B) 1699
(C) 1674
(D) 1761

Q14. Which educational policy document of 1854 advocated the expansion of Western education in India?
(A) Linlithgow Commission
(B) Wood's Despatch
(C) Ramsay MacDonald Award
(D) Irwin Report

Q15. Which British Viceroy of India was associated with the Ilbert Bill controversy of 1883–1884?
(A) Lord Ripon
(B) Lord Northbrook
(C) Lord Dufferin
(D) Lord Napier

Q16. Which historical event is also known as the Sepoy Mutiny?
(A) Non-Cooperation Movement
(B) Jallianwala Bagh massacre
(C) Quit India Movement
(D) Indian Rebellion of 1857

Q17. Who, along with Thomas Munro, played an important role in developing the Ryotwari system during British rule in India?
(A) Warren Hastings
(B) Lord Dalhousie
(C) Lord Minto
(D) Captain Alexander Read

Q18. In which city did Congress leaders meet after Mahatma Gandhi's release from prison in January 1931?
(A) Surat
(B) Calcutta
(C) Lahore
(D) Allahabad

Q19. In which city was the Jhanda Satyagraha, also known as the Flag Satyagraha, held in 1923?
(A) Ahmedabad
(B) Bombay
(C) Calcutta
(D) Nagpur

Q20. In which consecutive years were D. C. Sircar's books Indian Epigraphy and Indian Epigraphical Glossary published, respectively?
(A) 1966–67
(B) 1967–68
(C) 1965–66
(D) 1964–65

RRB REVISION QUESTIONS
Modern Indian History – Paper 2

Q1. What was the primary issue addressed by the Champaran Satyagraha of 1917?
(A) Salt tax
(B) Indigo cultivation
(C) Land revenue system
(D) Forest rights

Q2. Who founded the Swaraj Party?
(A) Bhimrao Ambedkar and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(B) Aruna Asaf All and Subhash Chandra Bose
(C) Sukhdev and Rajguru
(D) Motilal Nehru and Chittaranjan Das

Q3. Which major event is associated with Lord Curzon's tenure as Viceroy of India?
(A) Setting up of Durand Commission
(B) Bhutan War
(C) Partition of Bengal
(D) Introduction to system of Budget

Q4. In which year was the first Factories Act passed during British colonial rule in India?
(A) 1859
(B) 1881
(C) 1873
(D) 1877

Q5. Which of the following events did NOT occur in 1919?
(A) Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy took place
(B) Montague Chelmsford Reform was announced
(C) Rowlatt Act was passed
(D) Partition of Bengal took place

Q6. Who among the following is known as the "Father of the Muslim Renaissance" in Bengal?
(A) Nawab Salimullah Khan
(B) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
(C) Ameer All
(D) Nawab Abdul Latif Khan

Q7. In which year was the first session of the Indian National Congress held?
(A) 1857
(B) 1905
(C) 1885
(D) 1920

Q8. The Swadeshi Movement was launched in protest against which event?
(A) Partition of Bengal
(B) Rowlatt Act
(C) Simon Commission
(D) Taxation on Indian farmers

Q9. In which year was the Treaty of Salbai signed?
(A) 1817
(B) 1769
(C) 1782
(D) 1800

Q10. In which years were the Indian National Army trials held at the Red Fort in Delhi?
(A) 1945-46
(B) 1935-36
(C) 1947-48
(D) 1951-52

Q11. Who among the following is credited with popularising the slogan "Inquilab Zindabad"?
(A) Bhagat Singh
(B) Ram Prasad Bismil
(C) Chandrashekhar Azad
(D) Sukhdev

Q12. During which session did the Indian National Congress split into two factions?
(A) Calcutta Session of 1907
(B) Surat Session of 1907
(C) Nagpur Session of 1907
(D) Chotanagpur Session of 1908

Q13. In which year was the Battle of Plassey fought between the English East India Company and the Nawab of Bengal?
(A) 1750
(B) 1757
(C) 1850
(D) 1857

Q14. Which British Governor-General introduced and extensively implemented the Doctrine of Lapse?
(A) Lord Mountbatten
(B) Lord Dalhousie
(C) Lord Hastings
(D) Lord Cornwallis

Q15. Which Governor-General of India wrote poetry under the pseudonym "Owen Meredith"?
(A) Lord Canning
(B) Lord Ripon
(C) Lord Lytton
(D) Lord Dalhousie

Q16. Which city was designed by the British architects Edwin Lutyens and Herbert Baker?
(A) New Delhi
(B) Allahabad (Prayagraj)
(C) Chandigarh
(D) Raipur

Q17. In which year was the Vernacular Press Act enacted in British India?
(A) 1876
(B) 1878
(C) 1874
(D) 1872

Q18. Who was the first Governor-General of independent India?
(A) C. Rajagopalachari
(B) Lord Mountbatten
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Q19. Who was the Viceroy of India when the Partition of Bengal was implemented in 1905?
(A) Lord Curzon
(B) Lord Ripon
(C) Lord Dalhousie
(D) Lord Mountbatten

Q20. In which year was the Treaty of Salbai signed?
(A) 1773
(B) 1782
(C) 1799
(D) 1794

RRB REVISION QUESTIONS
Post–Independence Indian History – Paper 1

Q1. Who initiated the Bhoodan Movement for voluntary land redistribution?
(A) Acharya Vinoba Bhave
(B) Indira Gandhi
(C) Jayaprakash Narayan
(D) Baba Amte

Q2. Who was the Prime Minister of India during the Kargil War of 1999?
(A) Manmohan Singh
(B) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
(C) P.V. Narasimha Rao
(D) Indira Gandhi

Q3. Which Indian State was the first to introduce the Panchayati Raj system?
(A) Rajasthan
(B) Kerala
(C) West Bengal
(D) Uttar Pradesh

Q4. What is the highest civilian award in India?
(A) Padma Bhushan
(B) Padma Vibhushan
(C) Bharat Ratna
(D) Padma Shri

Q5. Who was the Prime Minister of India when the country conducted its first nuclear test in 1974?
(A) Charan Singh
(B) Morarji Desai
(C) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
(D) Indira Gandhi

Q6. Who was the Prime Minister of India when the Right to Information Act was enacted in 2005?
(A) Manmohan Singh
(B) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
(C) P.V. Narasimha Rao
(D) Indira Gandhi

Q7. Who was the first Indian to receive the Nobel Prize in Physics?
(A) Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar
(B) Venkatraman Ramakrishnan
(C) C.V. Raman
(D) Har Gobind Khorana

Q8. Who is popularly known as the “Iron Man of India”?
(A) B.R. Ambedkar
(B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) Subhas Chandra Bose

Q9. In which year was the National Mission for Empowerment of Women launched?
(A) 2008
(B) 2010
(C) 2011
(D) 2013

Q10. Who is widely regarded as the architect of the Green Revolution in India?
(A) Dr. Verghese Kurien
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Indira Gandhi
(D) Dr. M. S. Swaminathan

Q11. In which year was the National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship launched?
(A) 2008
(B) 2015
(C) 2010
(D) 2018

Q12. In which year did India gain independence from British rule?
(A) 1945
(B) 1947
(C) 1950
(D) 1942

Q13. During whose tenure as Prime Minister were the Mandal Commission's recommendations implemented?
(A) Indira Gandhi
(B) V.P. Singh
(C) Rajiv Gandhi
(D) P.V. Narasimha Rao

Q14. In which Indian State is Kaziranga National Park located?
(A) Rajasthan
(B) West Bengal
(C) Madhya Pradesh
(D) Assam

Q15. What is the main objective of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)?
(A) Rural Housing
(B) Skill Development
(C) Financial Inclusion
(D) Healthcare Access

Q16. Who was the first woman to become President of the Indian National Congress?
(A) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
(B) Indira Gandhi
(C) Annie Besant
(D) Sarojini Naidu

Q17. Who was the Prime Minister of India when the country conducted the Pokhran-II nuclear tests in 1998?
(A) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
(B) Manmohan Singh
(C) P.V. Narasimha Rao
(D) Indira Gandhi

Q18. What is the primary focus of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan?
(A) Rural Development
(B) Women's Empowerment
(C) Poverty Alleviation
(D) Cleanliness and Sanitation

Q19. Who was the first woman to become the Chief Minister of an Indian state?
(A) Sucheta Kriplani
(B) Indira Gandhi
(C) Mamata Banerjee
(D) Jayalalithaa

Q20. Who was the first Indian to receive the Nobel Prize in Literature?
(A) V.S. Naipaul
(B) Amartya Sen
(C) Arundhati Roy
(D) Rabindranath Tagore

RRB REVISION QUESTIONS
Post–Independence Indian History – Paper 2

Q1. In which year was the National Horticulture Mission launched?
(A) 2013
(B) 2000
(C) 2010
(D) 2005

Q2. What was the primary objective of the Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)?
(A) Self-employment among rural poor
(B) Rural Electrification
(C) Women Empowerment
(D) Primary Healthcare

Q3. Which Indian State is traditionally known as the 'Land of Five Rivers'?
(A) Punjab
(B) Bihar
(C) Kerala
(D) Assam

Q4. Who is widely known as the “Architect of the Indian Constitution”?
(A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(B) Mahatma Gandhi
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) B.R. Ambedkar

Q5. What was the duration of India's First Five Year Plan?
(A) 1947–1952
(B) 1951–1956
(C) 1952–1957
(D) 1950–1955

Q6. In which Indian state are the famous Ajanta and Ellora Caves located?
(A) Madhya Pradesh
(B) Rajasthan
(C) Maharashtra
(D) Karnataka

Q7. Who was the first Indian woman to win an individual Olympic silver medal?
(A) Saina Nehwal
(B) Karnam Malleswari
(C) Sakshi Malik
(D) P.V. Sindhu

Q8. Which river is popularly known as the “Sorrow of Bengal”?
(A) Damodar
(B) Godavari
(C) Ganges
(D) Brahmaputra

Q9. Who was the Prime Minister of India during the National Emergency of 1975–1977?
(A) Morarji Desai
(B) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
(C) Indira Gandhi
(D) Charan Singh

Q10. In which year was the National Food Security Act enacted?
(A) 2010
(B) 2005
(C) 2013
(D) 2008

Q11. Who was the Governor-General of India when the country gained independence in 1947?
(A) Lord Hastings
(B) Lord Dalhousie
(C) Lord Mountbatten
(D) Lord Curzon

Q12. Which Indian river is popularly known as the “Dakshin Ganga”?
(A) Krishna
(B) Godavari
(C) Cauvery
(D) Narmada

Q13. Which Five Year Plan was closely associated with the slogan 'Garibi Hatao'?
(A) Sixth Plan
(B) Fifth Plan

(C) Fourth Plan
(D) Seventh Plan

Q14. In which year was the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission launched?
(A) 2008
(B) 2015
(C) 2010
(D) 2020

Q15. Who was the Prime Minister of India during the Second Indo-Pakistani War of 1965?
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(C) Morarji Desai
(D) Indira Gandhi

Q16. What was the name of the document that outlined the fundamental principles of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Objective Resolution
(B) Nehru Report
(C) Mountbatten Plan
(D) Cabinet Mission Plan

Q17. Who was the Prime Minister of India when the first Indian satellite, Aryabhata, was launched in 1975?
(A) Indira Gandhi
(B) Morarji Desai
(C) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
(D) Charan Singh

Q18. Who was India's first non-Congress Prime Minister?
(A) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
(B) Charan Singh
(C) V.P. Singh
(D) Morarji Desai

Q19. During the tenure of which Prime Minister were 14 major commercial banks nationalised in 1969?
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Indira Gandhi
(C) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(D) Morarji Desai

Q20. What was the primary objective of the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)?
(A) Employment Guarantee
(B) Clean Drinking Water
(C) Rural Housing
(D) Healthcare Access

RRB REVISION QUESTIONS
Indian Art and Culture – Paper 1

Q1. In which Indian state did the traditional Jhijhiya folk dance originate?
(A) Rajasthan
(B) West Bengal
(C) Gujarat
(D) Bihar

Q2. Which of the following places is particularly famous for Chikankari embroidery?
(A) Indore
(B) Lucknow
(C) Hyderabad
(D) Chennai

Q3. In which Indian state is the Bhagoria Haat festival celebrated?
(A) Madhya Pradesh
(B) Rajasthan
(C) Uttar Pradesh
(D) Bihar

Q4. Which of the following is NOT included in UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity?
(A) Yakshagana
(B) Buddhist chanting of Ladakh
(C) Tradition of Vedic chanting
(D) Chhau dance

Q5. In which Indian state are the famous Ajanta and Ellora Caves located?
(A) Madhya Pradesh
(B) Rajasthan
(C) Maharashtra
(D) Karnataka

Q6. While performing the Suwa folk dance of Chhattisgarh, women imitate the movements of which bird?
(A) Parrot
(B) Pigeon
(C) Peacock
(D) Hornbill

Q7. Where is the famous Kandariya Mahadeva Temple located?
(A) Hampi
(B) Vidisha
(C) Khajuraho
(D) Gangaikondacholapuram

Q8. Which Indian state is the birthplace of the classical dance form Mohiniyattam?
(A) Tamil Nadu
(B) Karnataka
(C) Kerala
(D) Andhra Pradesh

Q9. Which Indian festival commemorates Lord Rama's victory over the demon king Ravana?
(A) Diwali
(B) Holi
(C) Navratri
(D) Dussehra

Q10. In which Indian state is the Ambubachi Mela held every year?
(A) Sikkim
(B) Assam
(C) Gujarat
(D) Kerala

Q11. Which traditional handicraft of Manipur is made using natural water reeds?
(A) Godna
(B) Kauna
(C) Butta
(D) Mirijims

Q12. Which Indian festival commemorates the triumph of good over evil and traditionally features the burning of Ravana's effigies?
(A) Diwali
(B) Navratri
(C) Dussehra
(D) Holi

Q13. The Tanakh is the sacred scripture of which religion?
(A) Taoism
(B) Zen Buddhism
(C) Judaism
(D) Confucianism

Q14. Which was the first full-length talkie film produced in India?
(A) Alam Ara
(B) Shirin Farhad
(C) Bhakta Prahlada
(D) Indrasabha

Q15. Which of the following Jyotirlingas is located on the western coast of India?
(A) Somnath
(B) Baidyanath Dham
(C) Omkareshwar
(D) Mahakaleshwar

Q16. Which Indian state is particularly renowned for its Kathakali dance-drama tradition?
(A) Karnataka
(B) Tamil Nadu
(C) Kerala
(D) Andhra Pradesh

Q17. What are the monumental entrance gateways of South Indian temples known as?
(A) mandap
(B) ardhmandap
(C) gopuram
(D) vimana

Q18. In which city is the famous Hawa Mahal, also known as the “Palace of Winds”, located?
(A) Jodhpur
(B) Udaipur
(C) Jaipur
(D) Jaisalmer

Q19. Which Indian personality is popularly known as the “Nightingale of India” or “Bharat Kokila”?
(A) Asha Bhosle
(B) Sarojini Naidu
(C) M. S. Subbulakshmi
(D) Kishori Amonkar

Q20. Bhavai and Kalbelia are traditional folk-dance forms associated with which Indian state?
(A) Punjab
(B) Rajasthan
(C) Assam
(D) Odisha

RRB REVISION QUESTIONS
Indian Art and Culture – Paper 2

Q1. In which country is Dashain celebrated as the grandest festival?
(A) Nepal
(B) Bangladesh
(C) Bhutan
(D) Sri Lanka

Q2. In which Indian state is the Bumchu festival celebrated?
(A) West Bengal
(B) Sikkim
(C) Odisha
(D) Assam

Q3. Dhenka is a traditional musical instrument associated with which Indian state?
(A) Goa
(B) Odisha
(C) Kerala
(D) Maharashtra

Q4. In which of the following states or Union Territories is Hemis Monastery located?
(A) Jammu and Kashmir
(B) Sikkim
(C) Ladakh
(D) Arunachal Pradesh

Q5. The renowned dancer T. Balasaraswati was an exponent of which classical dance form?
(A) Kathakali
(B) Kathak
(C) Bharatanatyam
(D) Kuchipudi

Q6. Sitara Devi was associated with which of the following classical dance forms?
(A) Hindustani Vocal
(B) Manipuri dance
(C) Garba dance
(D) Kathak dance

Q7. Who is widely regarded as the “Father of Indian Cinema”?
(A) Satyajit Ray
(B) Raj Kapoor
(C) Dadasaheb Phalke
(D) Guru Dutt

Q8. Which Indian state celebrates Me-Dam-Me-Phi, the traditional ancestor-worship festival of the Tai Ahom community?
(A) Assam
(B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Himachal Pradesh
(D) Goa

Q9. In which city is the famous Qutub Minar located?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Agra
(C) Jaipur
(D) Delhi

Q10. Which of the following is NOT a vocal form of Hindustani classical music?
(A) Pakhawaj
(B) Drupad
(C) Tarana
(D) Dhamar

Q11. With which Indian state is the Bidesia folk-theatre tradition associated?
(A) Bihar
(B) West Bengal
(C) Jharkhand
(D) Odisha

Q12. At which temple is the Ambubachi Mela celebrated annually?
(A) Jagannath temple
(B) Kashi Vishwanath temple
(C) Kamakhya temple
(D) Kedarnath temple

Q13. Which of the following monuments is located at Mount Abu in Rajasthan?
(A) Hanseswari Temple
(B) Dilwara Temple

(C) Nahargarh Fort
(D) Saheliyon Ki Bari

Q14. Who among the following is renowned for his contributions to Carnatic classical music?
(A) Balamuralikrishna
(B) Pandit Ravi Shankar
(C) Pandit Shivkumar Sharma
(D) Pandit Kumar Gandharva

Q15. Which of the following is a traditional folk dance of Arunachal Pradesh?
(A) Popir
(B) Sattriya
(C) Purbi
(D) Bhavai

Q16. Which Indian festival is popularly known as the “Festival of Lights”?
(A) Dussehra
(B) Holi
(C) Navratri
(D) Diwali

Q17. Zikir is a devotional folk-song tradition associated with which Indian state?
(A) Assam
(B) West Bengal
(C) Uttar Pradesh
(D) Odisha

Q18. Which of the following palaces is located in Thiruvananthapuram?
(A) Kanakakunnu Palace
(B) Chowmahalla Palace
(C) Amber Palace
(D) Ujjayanta Palace

Q19. In which Indian state is the Lusei dialect spoken?
(A) Kerala
(B) Goa
(C) Manipur
(D) Mizoram

Q20. Which Indian classical dance-drama form is characterised by elaborate facial makeup, colourful costumes and distinctive headgear?
(A) Kuchipudi
(B) Kathakali
(C) Manipuri
(D) Odissi

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