

Exam Day Based RRB NTPC General Awareness Paper 1

Q.1 Which dynasty ruled Delhi immediately after the Khilji dynasty?

- A. Lodi Dynasty
- B. Tughlaq Dynasty
- C. Rajput Dynasty
- D. Sayyid Dynasty

Answer: B

Sol: Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

- After the decline of the Khilji dynasty (1290–1320 CE), the **Tughlaq dynasty** took power in 1320 CE.
- Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq founded the dynasty and ruled till 1325 CE.
- The Tughlaqs continued their rule over Delhi until 1414 CE.

Information Booster:

- The Khilji dynasty ended with the assassination of Qutbuddin Mubarak Shah in 1320 CE.
- Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq was previously a governor under the Khiljis.
- Important rulers: Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq, Muhammad bin Tughlaq, Firoz Shah Tughlaq.
- The Tughlaqs built Tughlaqabad fort in Delhi.
- They ruled during the Delhi Sultanate period (1206–1526 CE).

Additional Knowledge:

- **Lodi Dynasty:** Ruled later (1451–1526 CE), last dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate.
- **Rajput Dynasty:** Existed before the Delhi Sultanate, not after the Khiljis.
- **Sayyid Dynasty:** Came after the Tughlaqs (1414–1451 CE).

Q.2 The Seine River is France's second-longest river after which river?

- A. Rhône River
- B. Garonne River
- C. Loire River
- D. Dordogne River

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option (c) Loire River.

Explanation

- **The Loire River** is the longest river in France, with a length of about 1,006 kilometers. It is known for its scenic beauty, vineyards, and the famous Loire Valley, dotted with historic castles.
- **The Seine River**, at 775 kilometers long, is the second-longest river in France. It flows through Paris, which makes it significant both culturally and historically.
- The Loire and Seine rivers are crucial for France's geography, influencing agriculture, tourism, and urban development along their banks.
- The Seine is particularly famous for flowing through Paris, serving as an iconic landmark and major waterway.

Information Booster

- The **Paris Basin**, which the Seine drains, covers about 79,000 square kilometers and is an important agricultural and industrial region.
- The Loire Valley is a UNESCO World Heritage site, primarily due to its historical castles and vineyards, all located along the Loire River.
- The Seine plays a central role in Paris's culture, influencing the city's development and offering recreational spaces like the Seine quays.

Q.3 The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act added the Right to Education in the Constitution, under which Article?

- A. Article 22
- B. Article 21A
- C. Article 20
- D. Article 19

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Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is: **(b) Article 21A**

Explanation:

The **86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002** inserted **Article 21A** into the Indian Constitution, making the **Right to Education** a **Fundamental Right**.

According to **Article 21A**:

This article came into force in **2009** with the enactment of the **Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (RTE Act)**.

Information Booster:

- **Article 21A** guarantees **free and compulsory education** to children aged 6–14.
- Falls under **Part III** (Fundamental Rights) of the Constitution.
- Complements **Article 45**, which was modified to focus on early childhood care.
- Makes it **legally binding on the State** to ensure education for all children.

Additional Information:

- **Article 19** – Guarantees **six fundamental freedoms** to Indian citizens, **including speech and expression**.
- **Article 20** – Provides protection against **double jeopardy and self-incrimination in criminal cases**.
- **Article 22** – Grants protection against **arbitrary arrest and preventive detention**.

Q.4 Who was the last ruler of the Delhi Sultanate, defeated by Babur in the First Battle of Panipat, marking the end of the Sultanate and the beginning of Mughal rule in India?

- A. Babur
- B. Ibrahim Lodi
- C. Sikandar Lodi
- D. Alauddin Khilji

Answer: B

- Sol:**
- Ibrahim Lodi was the last ruler of the Delhi Sultanate.
 - His defeat by Babur in the Battle of Panipat in 1526 marked the end of the Sultanate and the beginning of Mughal rule in India.
 - The battle was crucial in establishing Mughal dominance in northern India, changing the political landscape for centuries. Babur's victory led to the foundation of the Mughal Empire, which ruled India for over three centuries.

Information Booster:

- Babur: Founder of the Mughal Empire.
- Sikandar Lodi: Father of Ibrahim Lodi, known for administrative reforms.
- Alauddin Khilji: Expanded the Delhi Sultanate significantly during his reign.

Q.5 In the 8th Schedule of the Constitution of India, which languages were added subsequently

- A. Sanskrit, Sindhi, Konkani, Manipuri
- B. English, Sindhi, Marathi, Sanskrit
- C. Sindhi, Konkani, Manipuri, Nepali
- D. Marathi, Oriya, Konkani, Nepali

Answer: C

- Sol:** The languages added subsequently to the 8th Schedule of the Constitution of India are Sindhi, Konkani, Manipuri, and Nepali. So, the answer is (c). The 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution contains a list of 22 scheduled languages. Initially, there were 14 official languages. Now, there are 22 official languages in the 8th schedule of the Indian constitution. Sindhi, Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali were added by subsequent amendments. Apart from these, Bodo, Dogri, Maithili and Santhali were also added to the 8th schedule, making it total 22 languages.

1967: Sindhi was added by 21st Constitutional Amendment Act.

1992: Konkani, Manipuri (Meitei) and Nepali were added by 71st Constitutional Amendment Act.

2003: Bodo, Dogri, Maithili and Santali were added by 92nd Constitutional Amendment Act.