

IAS34.COM Daily Quiz Solutions: Day 3

Q1. Consider the following statements regarding a King of Medieval India:

1. He belonged to one of the empires that were involved in the tripartite struggle for Kannauj.
2. He is credited with the writing of the first Kannada book on poetics.
3. He is said to have built his capital city Manyakheta, to match that of Lord Indra.

Which of the following kings has been described above?

- (a) Amoghavarsha I
- (b) Indra III
- (c) Nagabhatta
- (d) Dantidurga

Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- The **battle for Kannauj** is one of the most important events in the medieval history of India. It was the tripartite struggle between the Gurjara-Pratihara Empire, the **Rashtrakutas**, and the Pala Dynasty to control the main heartland of India.
- Dantivarman or Dantidurga (735 – 756) was the founder of the Rashtrakutas dynasty.
- The Kailash Temple at Ellora was built by the Rashtrakuta King Krishna I.
- Considered as the greatest king of the Rashtrakutas, **Amoghavarsha I** ruled for 64 years. He was a peace-loving king who preferred to literature and religion to war. He was himself an author and **wrote the first Kannada book on poetic, Kavirajmarga. He set up a new capital at Manyakheta and is said to have built his capital city to match that of Lord Indra.**

Q2. Consider the following statements:

1. The Sultanate of Delhi charged only those taxes that are sanctioned by the Quran.
2. Both Kharaj and Jaziya were levied on non-Muslims.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- The fiscal policy of Turkish Sultans of India was modelled on the theory of finances of the “Hanafi School” of Sunni Jurists”. **Only four different sources of revenue were sanctioned by the Quran – Kharaj, Khams, Jaziya and Zakat, but the Sultanate of Delhi charged about two dozen extra taxes.**
- Following were the few important taxes:
 - Zakat: The religious taxes were collectively known as the Zakat. This was realized from well to do Muslims amounting at the rate of 1/40th of one’s property.
 - **Jizya: It was levied on non-Muslims** in return for the protection of life and property and exemption from military services. Women, children, indigent and the Brahmanas were exempted from it.
 - **Kharaj: It was the land tax realized from non-Muslims.**
 - Khums: It was the tax on mines, treasure trove and share in war booty.
 - Sharaf: It was the irrigation tax charged at the rate of 1/10th of the produce. This was imposed by Firoz Shah Tughlaq.
 - Abwafs: It was the extra taxes like housing tax, grazing tax, etc.

Q3. Which of the following statements regarding the Iqta system is/are correct?

1. Each ‘Iqta’ was under the charge of a general who was the member of the royal family only.
2. It was a hereditary system.
3. In India, it was introduced by Iltutmish.

which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, and 3

Correct Option: (c)

- The agricultural and land revenue system of the early Turkish Sultans rested on two foundations viz. the Iqta (assignment of land revenue) and Kharaj (land revenue).
- **Iltutmish established the "Iqta' system"** based on Mohammad Gori's ideas. It was very close to the original form of Iqta' as its main function was only to collect taxes by Muqtis/Iqtedars in India.
- Under Iqta System, the land of the empire was divided into several large and small tracts called Iqta and assigned these Iqtas to his soldiers, officers and nobles.
- **In the beginning, an Iqta was based upon salary. Later, under Firoz Shah Tughlaq it became hereditary.**

- Each 'Iqta' was under the charge of an experienced general who generally was the member of the royal family or a notable 'Amir' (noble) and confidant of the Sultan.

Q4. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. The third battle of Tarain was fought between Iltutmish and the Sultan of Ghazni.
2. In the Battle of Rakshasa-Tangadi, the Vijayanagar empire defeated the combined armies of Bijapur, Ahmednagar and Golconda.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- The third battle of Tarain was fought between Iltutmish and Tajuddin, the Sultan of Ghazni in 1216 at Tarain. In that war Iltutmish emerged victorious.
- The Bahmani rulers of Bijapur, Ahmednagar and Golconda combined to inflict a crushing defeat on Vijayanagar empire in the Battle of Talikota or Rakshasa-Tangadi in 1565.

Q5. Consider the following statements:

1. He was the greatest ruler of the Sangama dynasty.
2. He was also known as Andhra Bhoja.
3. He was the author of many Telugu works including Manu Charitam.

Which of the above statements regarding Krishna Deva Raya is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- The Sangama dynasty was the earliest dynasty of the Vijayanagara Empire, founded in the 14th century by two brothers viz. Harihara I and Bukka Raya I.

- Krishna Deva Raya (1509-30 A.D.) of the **Tuluva dynasty** was the greatest ruler of the Vijayanagar Empire. Under him, Vijayanagara emerged as the strongest military power in the south. He defeated the rebellious chiefs of Ummattur, the Gajapatis of Orissa and Sultan Adil Shah of Bijapur.
- Krishna Deva Raya maintained friendly relations with Albuquerque, the Portuguese governor whose ambassador Friar Luis resided at Vijayanagar.
- Krishna Deva Raya was also a great patron of art and literature, and **was known as Andhra Bhoja**. He was the author of the Telugu work Amuktamalyada and one Sanskrit work Jambavati Kalyanam.
- His court was adorned by the Ashtadiggajas (the eight celebrated poets), of whom, **Allasani Peddana was the greatest, which important works include Manucharitam, Harikatha Saramsamu.**
- Krishna Deva Raya also built the famous temples of Krishnaswamy, Hazara Ramaswamy and Vitthalaswamy at his capital.

Q6. Which the following statements regarding Virasaiva movement is/are correct?

1. The Philosophy of this movement is known as Saktivisistadvaita.
2. They do not believe in the theory of karma.
3. The path of meditation or the Lingangyoga is the confluence of all the Indian yogas including Kundalini yoga.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, and 3

Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

- The Virasaiva or Lingayata movement was developed by Basava a minister of the Chalukya king Bijjala Raya of Kalyana. His followers were known as Virashaivas (heroes of Shiva) or Lingayats (wearers of the linga). They worship Shiva in his manifestation as a linga, and men usually wear a small linga in a silver case on a loop strung over the left shoulder.
- Lingayats believe that on death the devotee will be united with Shiva and will not return to this world. Therefore, they do not practice funerary rites such as cremation, prescribed in the Dharmashastras. Instead, they ceremonially bury their dead.
- The Lingayats challenged the idea of caste and the “pollution” attributed to certain groups by Brahmanas. **They also questioned the theory of rebirth and the theory of Karma.**
- **The Philosophy of this movement is known as Saktivisistadvaita**, by which, there is no duality between the soul and the Lord God and soul are in an inseparable union through the inalienable power called Sakti.

- Yoga or the path of meditation is known as Lingangyoga/Sivayoga, which differs from all other Indian yogas, but at the same time is a harmonious **confluence of all other yogas**, including **Kundalini yoga**. Scriptural texts of Lingayats are the Vachana.

Q7. Which of the following statements regarding the Pashupata sect is/are correct?

1. It is the earliest Hindu sect to worship the god Shiva as the supreme deity.
2. The Kapalika and Kalamukha are the extreme sub sects of this tradition.
3. They were also called Atimargika.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

- **Pashupata, the earliest Hindu sect to worship the god Shiva as the supreme deity.** It gave rise in turn to numerous subsects that flourished in Gujarat and Rajasthan, at least until the 12th century, and also travelled to Java and Cambodia.
- The sect takes its name from Pashupati, an epithet of Shiva meaning “lord” (pati) of “cattle” (pashus). Pashus are more precisely sacrificial or domestic beasts, the males of five species: goats, sheep, horses, cows, and, theoretically, humans. The “beasts” are therefore human souls, worshippers regarded as the cattle of the god and fit for sacrifice. Shiva himself was believed to have been the first preceptor of the system.
- The Pashupata sect is mentioned in the Mahabharata. According to the Vayu-purana and the Linga-purana, Shiva revealed that he would make an appearance on earth during the age of Vishnu’s incarnation as Vasudeva (Krishna). Shiva indicated that he would enter a dead body and incarnate himself as Lakulin (or Nakulin or Lakulisha, lakula meaning “club”).
- Inscriptions from the 10th and 13th centuries refer to a teacher named Lakulin, whose followers believed him to be an incarnation of Shiva. On analogy with the Vasudeva cult, some historians place the rise of the Pashupatas as early as the 2nd century BCE, while others prefer the 2nd century CE as a date of origin.
- The ascetic practices adopted by the Pashupatas include the thrice-daily smearing of their bodies with ashes, meditation, and chanting the symbolic syllable Om.
- The school fell into disrepute when distortions of some of the mystical practices gave rise to two extreme sects, **the Kapalika and Kalamukha**. Some of the Pashupatas also developed the more moderate Shaiva-siddhanta school, whose philosophical teachings became not only acceptable but also central to modern Shaivism.

- **The Pashupatas and the extreme sects were called Atimargika** (“Away from the Path”; i.e., antinomian) to distinguish them from the Shaiva-siddhantas.

Q8. Consider the following statements:

1. The amara-nayaka system was a political innovation of the Chola Empire.
2. The amara-nayakas were military commanders who were given territories to govern.
3. They collected taxes and other dues from peasants, crafts persons and traders.

Which of the above statements is/are **incorrect**?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) None of the above

Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- **The amara-nayaka system was a major political innovation of the Vijayanagara Empire.** It is likely that many features of this system were derived from the iqta system of the Delhi Sultanate.
- **The amara-nayakas were military commanders who were given territories to govern by the rayas. They collected taxes and other dues from peasants, crafts persons and traders in the area.** They retained part of the revenue for personal use and for maintaining a stipulated contingent of horses and elephants. These contingents provided the Vijayanagara kings with an effective fighting force with which they brought the entire southern peninsula under their control. Some of the revenue was also used for the maintenance of temples and irrigation works.
- The amara-nayakas sent tribute to the king annually and personally appeared in the royal court with gifts to express their loyalty.

Q9. Which the following pairs regarding Chola administration is/are correctly matched?

1. Ur: General assembly of Brahmana villages
2. Nattar: Head of Nadu
3. Nattupadai: Only for local defence

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- The Chola empire was divided into principalities (under vassal chiefs) and mandalams (provinces under viceroys who were mostly royal princes) with further division of the provinces into valanadus (divisions), **nadus (districts)** and Kurrams (villages).
- Nadu was one of the important administrative units of the Cholas. Nadus had representative assemblies. **The heads of the nadus were called Nattars.** The council of nadu was called nattavai. Representatives of the Nattavais and nattars promoted agriculture. They also took care of the protection of the people and tax collection.
- There was a great deal of local self-government in the villages in the Chola Empire. Each village had its own general assembly which administered control over all the affairs of the village and was free from the control of the Central Government. There were two types of institutions working at village level. **Ur was the general assembly of the village, consisted of all the taxpaying residents of an ordinary village. Mahasabha was a gathering of the adult men in the Brahmana villages which were called agraharas.**
- The soldiers of the Cholas generally consisted of two types-the **Kaikkolar who were royal troops receiving regular pay from the treasury;** and **the nattupadai who were the militia men employed only for local defence.**

Q10. Which of the following pairs regarding the officers of the Delhi Sultanate are correctly matched?

1. Ariz-i-mumalik: Head of military affairs
2. Diwan-i-Risalat: Highest religious officer
3. Sadr-us-Sudur: Head of foreign affairs
4. Barid-i-mumalik: Head of intelligence

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- Different ministers and other officials assisted the Sultan in administering the state.
- The Prime Minister or, Wazir, was primarily the head of the finance department called the dewan-i-vizarat and was in a position to supervise not only the income and expenditure of the state but all other departments as well.

- The diwan-i-arz or military department was headed by the **Ariz-i-mumalik**. He was responsible for the **administration of military affairs**.
- The diwan-i-insha looked after State correspondence. It was headed by Dahir-i-mumalik.
- **Diwan-i-Risalat was the minister of foreign affairs** and looked after the diplomatic relations with foreign states and welfare of foreign diplomats and ambassadors.
- **The Barid-i-mumalik was the head of the State news-agency and intelligence.**
- **The diwan-i-rhalat was headed by the Sadr-us-Sudur. He was the highest religious officer.**

Q11. Consider following statement regarding SUMAN scheme:

1. It aims at providing quality health care to every rural woman and new born.
2. Beneficiaries are entitled to several free services at public and private facilities.
3. Government will also provide free transport to pregnant women from home to health facility.

Which of the above statement are **incorrect**?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) All of the above

Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- SUMAN aims to provide dignified and quality health care **at no cost to every woman and newborn visiting a public health facility.**
- Under the scheme, the **beneficiaries visiting public health facilities are entitled to several free services. Under the scheme there is provision of free transport and zero expense delivery.**

Q12. India first e- waste clinic will be established in which of the following cities?

- (a) Delhi
(b) Lucknow
(c) Bhopal
(d) Pune

Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- Bhopal municipal corporation and central pollution control board (CPCB) joined hand to establish India first e waste facility in Bhopal.

Q13. Consider the following statements:

1. Jaguar and Cheetah are the big cat species which are not found in their natural habitat in India.
2. Kuno – Palpur wildlife sanctuary is a potential site for Cheetah reintroduction.
3. Asiatic Cheetah is classified as endangered species by ICUN in its red list.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) All of the above

Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- The Big Cats that are not found in their natural habitats in India are **Jaguar and Cheetah**.
- Asiatic Cheetah is declared extinct in 1952 and classified as critically endangered by IUCN and believed to be survived only in Iran.

Q14. Consider the following statements:

1. Spike are anti-tank American missile system.
2. Avangrade are Chinese hypersonic glide vehicle capable of carrying ICBM.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) None of the above

Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

- Spike are **Israeli** anti-tank missile manufactured by Rafael advanced defense system limited.
- Avangrade are new **Russian** strategic weapon unveiled by President Vladimir Putin in 2018.

Q15. Consider the following statements?

1. MO – SARKAR is a citizen friendly governance initiative launched by West Bengal govt.
2. Odisha slum land title initiative, JAGA mission, recently won the world habitat award.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) None of the above

Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- Mo Sarkar or My Government is the Odisha government's citizen-centric project that takes feedback from ordinary people regarding their experience at the government-run facilities in the state.

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