

IAS34.COM Daily Quiz Solutions: Day 1

Q1. Consider the following statements regarding Mesolithic age:

1. It corresponds to era between 10000 – 6000 BCE.
2. This phase marks the beginning of rock art in pre-history.
3. Burzahom and Gufkraal are important Mesolithic sites on Kashmir.
4. Belan valley in the Vindhyas show evidence of all three phases of Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic settlements.

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

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

Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- **Mesolithic falls between 10000-6000 BCE witnessing initiation of rock art in pre-history** at sites like Bhimbetka in M.P, Sudargarh and Sambhalpur in Odisha and Ezhutu in Kerala.
- **Burzahom and Gufkraal are Neolithic sites in Kashmir, while Belan valley in Mizapur is famous for containing evidences of all three phases.**

Q2. Consider the following statements regarding Indus Valley civilization (IVC):

1. Manda in Jammu and Malvan in Gujrat represents northern and southern extremes of IVC.
2. Harappan bricks shows identical ratio of 1:2:3 in terms of thickness: width: length uniformly.
3. Harappan script is pictographic, logo syllabic and boustrophedon in nature.
4. Harappan society is highly religious in nature with domination of priestly class.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 4 only
- (d) All of the above

Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- Harappan bricks are found in **uniform ratio of 1:2:4** and characterized by their burnt brick nature.
- Also, **Harappan society was a secular society** as not a single structure qualifying as temple has been found.

Q3. Consider following statements:

1. Dockyard has been found at Lothal, Gujrat and Lothal is also the site for proposed India's first maritime museum.
2. Ploughed field and fire alter have been found at Kalibangan, Rajasthan.
3. Chanhu-Daro in Sindh, Pakistan is the only Harappan site without a citadel.
4. Suktagendor is the site where bones of horses have been found.

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

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

Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

- **Surkotada in Bhuj, Gujrat** is the site where bone of horses and graveyard have been found.

Q4. Which of the following statements regarding Buddhist philosophy are correct?

1. Buddhism does not believe in the law of 'karma'.
2. Buddha was indifferent to the existence of 'God' but did not believe in the existence of 'Soul'.
3. Unlike the emphasis on rituals, Buddha laid emphasis on the moral life of the individuals to attain 'nirvana'.

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:

- According to the law of 'karma', present is determined by the past actions. The condition of a man in this life and the next depends upon his own actions. Every individual is the maker of his own destiny. We are born again and again to reap the fruits of our 'karma'. If an individual has no sins, he is not born again, that is, the individual has attained 'nirvana'. **Buddhism like Bhagavatism, laid great emphasis on the law of 'karma'.**
- Buddha preached 'nirvana', as the ultimate goal in the life of a man. It means the shedding of all desires, and ending of sufferings, which finally leads to freedom from rebirth. By a process of elimination of desire, one can attain 'nirvana'. Therefore, Buddha preached that annihilation of desire is the real problem. Prayers and sacrifices will not end the desire. **So, unlike the emphasis on rituals and ceremonies in Vedic religion he laid emphasis on the moral life of the individuals.**
- **Buddha neither accepted nor rejected the existence of God.** He was more concerned about the individual and his actions. **Buddhism also did not believe in the existence of soul.**

Q5. Consider the following statements:

1. Murtipujaka and Sthanakavasi are the sub-sects of Digambara.
2. Only Digambaras believe that Mahavira never married and remained a celibate throughout his life.
3. Svetambaras mainly follow the practices of Parsvanatha.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- Broadly, Jainism is divided into two major schools of thought, Digambara and Svetambara. These are further divided into different sub-sects and traditions. While there are differences in practices, the core philosophy and main principles of each sect is same.
- The Digambaras remain unclothed as they depict Mahavira in complete nudity, without any ornamentation, with downcast eyes. **The Svetambaras by following the example of Parsvanatha,** accept the 11 angas, wear white robes and hold that observing complete nudity is not a prerequisite to attain liberation, since Parsvanahta and his disciples wore white robes and did not practice complete nudity. According to them women are equally qualified to attain salvation, and show Mahavira wearing white robes.
- **Digambaras believe that both Parshvanatha and Mahavira remained unmarried, whereas Svetambaras believe the 23rd and 24th did indeed marry.** According to the Svetambara version, Parshva married Prabhavati, and Mahavira married Yashoda who bore him a daughter named Priyadarshana.

- The sub-sects of Digambar order are Bisapantha, Terapantha, Taranapatha, Gumanapantha, etc.
- The sub-sects of Svetambar order are Murtipujakas, Sthanakavavasi, Terapanthi, Gacchas, etc.

Q6. Which the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

Buddhism sects: Centers of activity

1. Sarvastivadins: Mathura
2. Bhadrayanika: Kausambi
3. Theravadins: Kanheri

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- With the spread of Buddhism to different parts of the country many sects appeared.
- For example, the **Theravadins had their center of activity at Kausambi; Mathura was the center for the Sarvastivadins; and the Bhadrayanika sect flourished at Nasik and Kanheri.**

Q7. Which of the following festivals/ceremonies are celebrated by Jains?

1. Pajjusana
2. Oli
3. Jnana Panchami

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:

- **Pajjusana (also known as Paryusana) is the most popular festival of the Jain.** It is performed in the month of Bhadrapad (August-September) with the aim of purification by forgiving and rendering service with whole hearted effort and devotion. In the last day of this festival the Jains distribute alms to the poor and take out a procession with the image of Mahavir. During the festival annual confession is made to remove all ill-feelings.
- **A fasting ceremony known as 'oli' is observed by fasting twice a year by Jains.** This is observed nine day each during the month of Chaitra (March-April) and Ashwin (September-October).
- **The Jnana Panchami, five days after the Diwali, is celebrated by the Jain** with temple worship and especially with worship of scriptures in manuscript form.

Q8. Consider the following statements:

1. All the teachings of Buddha were divided into three Pitakas during the first Buddhist Council.
2. the Second Council ended in a permanent split of the Buddhist order into Sthaviravadins and Mahasangikas.
3. The Fourth Buddhist Council compiled three commentaries (Vibhashas) of the three Pitakas.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

- According to tradition, shortly after the death of Buddha, the first Buddhist Council was held in 483 B.C. in the Saptapmi cave near Rajagriha. Mahakassapa presided over the assembly. **All the teachings of Buddha were divided into two Pitakas, namely Vinaya Pitaka, and Sutta Pitaka.** The text of Vinaya Pitaka was established under the leadership of Upali and those of Sutta Pitaka was settled under the leadership of Ananda.
- The second Council was held at Vaisali in 383 B.C. The monks of Vaishali and Pataliputra had accepted certain rules which were declared as contrary to the teaching of Buddha by the monks of Kausambi and Avanti. The Council failed to bring about a compromise between the two opposing groups; **hence the council ended in a permanent split of the Buddhist order into Sthaviravadins and Mahasangikas.** The former upheld the orthodox Vinaya Pitaka while the latter favored the new rules and their further relaxation.
- The third Council was held at Pataliputra during the reign of Asoka under the chairmanship of Moggaliputta Tissa. In this Council the philosophical interpretations of the doctrines of Buddha were collected into the third Pitaka called Abhidhamma Pitaka. An attempt was made in this Council to free the Buddhist order from the dissidents and innovations.

- **The fourth Council was held during the reign of Kanishka in Kashmir. This council was a gathering of Hinayanists of North India. It compiled three commentaries (Vibhashas) of the three Pitakas. It decided certain controversial questions of differences that arose between the Sarvastivada teachers of Kashrnir and Gandhar.**

Q9. Consider the following statements:

1. The Vedangas are the last treatises of the Vedic Literature.
2. Vyakarana is considered as the mouth of the Veda Purusha.
3. The oldest record of their names occurs in the Chandogya Upanishad.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- **The Vedangas are the last treatises of the Vedic Literature.**
- Paniniya Shiksha narrates two verses on the importance of the Vedangas which describe Veda as a Purusha having six limbs as six Vedangas:
- **Chandas are His two feet, Kalpa are His two arms, Jyotisha are His eyes, Nirukta is His ears, Shiksha is His nose and Vyakarana is His mouth.**
- **The oldest record of their names occurs in the Mundaka Upanishad** where they are named as:
 - i. Shiksha or phonetics or pronunciation
 - ii. Kalpa or ritual
 - iii. Vyakarana or grammar
 - iv. Nirukta or etymology
 - v. Chandas or meter
 - vi. Jyotisha or astronomy

Q10. Which of the following is/are not considered as 'Upveda'?

1. Arthasastra
2. Jyotisha

3. Ayurveda
4. Dhanurveda

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- The term Upaveda (“applied knowledge”) is used in traditional literature to designate the subjects of certain technical works. Lists of what subjects are included in this class differ among sources. As per the Caranavyuha, they are:
 - i. **Ayurveda** (Medicine), associated with the R̥gveda,
 - ii. **Dhanurveda** (Archery), associated with the Yajurveda,
 - iii. **Gandharvaveda** (Music and sacred dance), associated with the Samaveda, and
 - iv. **Arthashastra** (Economics), associated with the Atharvaveda

Q11. Consider the following statements regarding terms recently in news.

1. Concept of strict liability has its origin in English common law and evolved during Rylands vs Fletcher case.
2. Concept of absolute liability is developed by Indian Supreme court in MC Mehta vs PUDR case.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- **Strict liability is a limited liability concept developed in England** during 19 century while absolute liability is a broad concept developed in Supreme court in aftermath of Bhopal gas tragedy in 1986 in **MC Mehta case also known as Oleum gas leak case.**

Q12. Consider following statement regarding forum for India Pacific islands cooperation forum (FIPIC):

1. FIPIC held its first meeting in Palau in 2014.
2. FIPIC has 3 summit levels meeting till date.
3. Upcoming meet of FIPIC is proposed in Port Moresby.

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

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

Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- FIPIC is a multilateral grouping developed in 2014 to promote cooperation between India and 14 pacific island countries.
- **It held its first meeting in Suva, Fiji in 2014 and its second meeting in 2015 in Jaipur.**
- **Its third meeting has been proposed to be held in Port Moresby Papua New Guinea.**

Q13. Consider the following pairs:

1. Bougainvillean referendum: Papua New Guinea
2. Yellow vests movement: France
3. Umbrella movement: Macau
4. Five-star movement: Germany.

Which of the above pairs are **incorrectly** matched?

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 3 and 4 only
- (d) None of the above

Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- **Bougainville is an autonomous region of Papua New Guinea, which held its independence referendum in 2019.**

- **Yellow vest is a movement against inflation and economic hardship in France.**
- **Umbrella movement is pro-democracy movement in Hong Kong.**
- **Five-star movement is a political party in Italy** which is considered a part of growing populist new right political movement of the western Europe.

Q14. 1 trillion tree campaign has been launched by ____

- (a) World economic forum (WEF)
- (b) United nations environmental programme (UNEP)
- (c) Govt. of Pakistan
- (d) MoEFCC

Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- **World economic forum** has launched a global initiative to grow, restore and conserve 1 trillion trees around the world in a bid to restore biodiversity and help fight climate change.

Q15. Which of the following is/are viral disease?

1. Zika fever
2. West Nile fever
3. Malaria
4. River Blindness

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) 3 and 4 only

Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- **Zika and West Nile fever are viral diseases** while Malaria is mosquito born disease caused by single celled microorganism of Plasmodium group.
- River blindness is a disease caused by parasitic worm.