

IAS34.COM Daily Quiz Solutions: Day 13

Q1. Consider the following pairs:

1. Kiratarjuniyam: Bharavi
2. Sishupalavadha: Vyasa
3. Swapnavasavadatta: Bhasa

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

**Correct Option: (c)**

**Explanation:**

- **Bharavi (550 A.D.) wrote Kiratarjuniyam** (Kirat and Arjun) and **Magha (65-700 A.D.) wrote Sishupalavadha (the killing of Shishupal)**.
- The 13 plays of **Bhasa** (4th century B.C.-2nd century A.D.), which were discovered at the beginning of the 20th century, are accepted as the most stagable plays of Sanskrit theatre. The most popular is **Swapnavasavadatta** (Vasavadatta in dream) where the playwright has displayed his skill of characterization and a fine manipulation of the plot.

Source: <http://ccrtindia.gov.in/literaryarts.php>

Q2. Which of the following statements are correct?

1. Gathasaptashati, written by Hala, is an erotic literature in Prakrit.
2. Ritusamhara, a poetic epic, was written by Kalidasa.
3. Sutta Pitaka was written by Upali whereas, both Vinaya Pitaka and Abhidhamma Pitaka was compiled by Ananda.

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: (a)**

**Explanation:**

- **Kalidasa wrote two smaller epics called Meghaduta (the cloud messenger) and Ritusamhara (medley of seasons).**

- **Prakrit is well known for Gathasaptashati** (700 verses) by Hala (300 A.D.), the best example of erotic literature. It is a compilation of 700 verses along with his own contribution of 44 poems. It is interesting to note that quite a few poetesses like Pahai, Mahavi, Reva, Roha and Sasippaha are included in the anthology.
- **Sutta Pitaka was compiled by Ananda, Vinaya Pitaka by Upali, and Abhidhamma Pitaka was by Mahakashyap.**

Source: Nitin Singhanian book

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

1. Kavirajamarga is a book on rhetoric, poetics and grammar in the Telugu language.
2. It was written by Krishnadevaraya.

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: (d)**

**Explanation:**

- **Kavirajamarga is the earliest available work on rhetoric, poetics and grammar in the Kannada language.**
- **It was inspired by or written in part by the famous Rashtrakuta King Amoghavarsha I**

Source: Nitin Singhanian book

Q4. Consider the following statements regarding Kannada scholar 'Pampa':

1. He was one of the 'ratnatraya' of Kannada language.
2. Adipurana and Vikramarjuna Vijaya were written by him.

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: (c)**

**Explanation:**

- **Kannada language has many great scholars but the 'ratnatraya' or 'the three gems' were unparalleled. The ratnatraya consisted of three poets called Pampa, Ponna and Ranna.**

- It is also in the tenth century that Pampa, better known as the 'father of Kannada' wrote two of his greatest poetic works, **Adipurana and Vikramarjuna Vijaya**.

Source: Nitin Singhania book

Q5. Consider the following statements:

1. Didactic text is usually used for story writing and novels.
2. Narrative text is used for writing on political or moral issues.
3. The ancient Indian literature includes both these types of text.

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

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

**Correct Option: (b)**

**Explanation:**

- **Didactic** text is also known as Directive texts as it tries to influence the reasoning, thinking and conduct of the reader. It is usually used for writing about **political or moral issues**; specifically, in sermons, and religious treatises.
- **Narrative** text gives all the essential information about the topic so that whatever is discussed in the narration is explained or makes sense to the reader. It is the most common type of prose and is used mostly in **story writing and novels**.
- **The ancient Indian literature includes both these types of text.**

Source: Nitin Singhania book

Q6. Which of the following statements is/are **incorrect**?

1. Vedas are the earliest available literature of humanity.
2. The Veda contains both the Apara vidya and the Para vidya.

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: (d)**

**Explanation:**

- **It has been universally acknowledged that the Veda is the earliest available literature of humanity.**

- **The Veda contains the highest spiritual knowledge (Para vidya) as well as the knowledge of the world (Apara vidya).** Thus, apart from philosophy, we find here descriptions of various aspects of the different subjects such as sciences, medicine, political science, psychology, agriculture, poetry, art, music etc.

Source: <http://vedicheritage.gov.in/introduction/>

Q7. Consider the following statements:

1. Fables are short stories that in prose or verse, illustrating a 'moral'.
2. Both Panchatantra and Hitopadesha are didactic fables.
3. Both are written by Vishnu Sharma.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

**Correct Option: (b)**

**Explanation:**

- **Fables are short stories that in prose or verse, illustrates a 'moral' through a pithy maxim or clever story.** It features animals, inanimate objects, mythical creatures, plants who are given human like qualities.
- **Panchatantra (Vishnu Sharma) and Hitopadesha (Narayan Pandit) are its examples.**

Source: <http://ccrtindia.gov.in/literaryarts.php>

Q8. Consider the following pairs:

Books: Subjects

1. Madhava Nidana: Pathology
2. Uttarantra: Medicine
3. Lilavati: Arithmetic
4. Buddhivilasini: Philosophy

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

**Correct Option: (c)**

**Explanation:**

- **Madhava Nidana, a book on pathology and diseases**, was written by Madhava.
- Nagarjuna wrote **Uttaratantra which is a supplement to Sushruta Samhita and deals with preparation of medicinal drugs**.
- Bhaskaracharya was one of the leading mathematicians in the 12th century AD. His book Siddhanta Shiromani is divided into four sections viz. **Lilavati (dealing with Arithmetic)**, Beejganita (dealing with Algebra), Goladhyaya (about spheres), and Grahaganita (mathematics of planets).
- Ganesa Daivajna produced **Buddhivilasini - a commentary on lilavati** - containing a number of illustrations.

Source: Nitin Singhania book

Q9. Consider the following statements regarding the Dravidian literature:

1. Aham and Puram are the two schools of the early classical Tamil literature
2. Silappadhikaram and Manimekalai, the twin epics in Tamil language, are translations of Ramayana and Mahabharata respectively.
3. Nannaya was the first Telugu poet.

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: (b)**

**Explanation:**

- **Early classical Tamil literature is known as Sangam literature meaning 'fraternity', indicating mainly two schools of poets, aham** (subjective love poems), and **puram** (objective, public poetry and heroic). Aham deals purely with the subjective emotions of the lover, and puram with all kinds of emotions, mainly the valour and glory of kings, and about good and evil.
- **The twin epics, Silappadhikaram (the story of the anklet)**, written by Ilango-Adigal, and **Manimekalai (the story of Manimekalai)** by Chattanar, were written sometimes in A.D. 200-300 and **give vivid accounts of Tamil society during that period**.
- **Nannaya (A.D.1100) was the first Telugu poet**.

Source: [http://ccrtindia.gov.in/literaryarts.php#early\\_dravidian\\_literature](http://ccrtindia.gov.in/literaryarts.php#early_dravidian_literature)

Q10. Which of the following statements are correctly matched?

1. Risalo: Mulla Daud
2. Nuh Sipih: Amir Khusrau
3. Heer Ranjha: Warris Shah
4. Chandayan: Shah Abdul Latif

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

**Correct Option: (c)**

**Explanation:**

- The Hindi poem **Chandayan written by Mulla Daud** in 1379-80, which describes the painted decoration of the upper rooms, of the house were Chanda, the leading lady of this poem, sleeps with her female companions.
- **Nuh Sipihr was written by Amir Khusrau.**
- **Shah Jo Risalo is a poetic compendium of famous Sindhi Sufi poet Shah Abdul Latif Bhattai.**
- **The most famous Punjabi love ballad is Heer Ranjha, an immortal book by Warris Shah.**

Source: <http://ccrtindia.gov.in/literaryarts.php>

IAS34.com