

CURRENT AFFAIRS



MCQ PRACTICE



Week 106

THE TUTORS ACADEMY



QUESTION 1

With which of the following incidents in the history of modern India is Sir Chettur Sankaran Nair associated?

- (a) War of 1857
- (b) The Jallianwala Bagh massacre
- (c) Bhagat Singh's conviction for the murder of John Saunders
- (d) The Indo-Pakistan War of 1965



QUESTION 2

'Bahishkrit Hitkarini Sabha' was set up by:

- (a) Madan Mohan Malaviya
- (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (d) Jyotirao Phule





QUESTION 3

Consider the following statements with reference to the literary works 'Padmavat' and 'Akhrawat':

1. 'Padmavat' was written by Malik Muhammad Jayasi and 'Akhrawat' was written by Abdul Rahim Khan-I-Khana
2. Both the works were written in Awadhi.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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



QUESTION 4

Consider the following statements given below:

1. A Code of Gentoo Laws — a legal compendium based on Hindu jurisprudence — was published by translator Nathaniel Brassey Halhed.
2. Orientalist Charles Wilkins translated the Bhagavad Gita into English.
3. Arthur William Ryder was an American Sanskritist who is known for the translation of Panchatantra and Bhagavad Gita.

Which of the above statements is/are true?

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



QUESTION 5

Who among the following undertook the monumental task of producing the Linguistic Survey of India (LSI) during the colonial period, aiming to document the linguistic diversity of India?

- (a) Irawati Karve
- (b) Thomas Babington Macaulay
- (c) George Abraham Grierson
- (d) James Rennell



Week 106

Answers and Explanations



QUESTION 1

With which of the following incidents in the history of modern India is Sir Chettur Sankaran Nair associated?

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1.Explanation

- ✓ Akshay Kumar is back with another historical biopic, this time starring in Karan Johar's Kesari Chapter 2: The Untold Story of Jallianwala Bagh. The film delves into the lesser-known story of C Sankaran Nair, a lawyer and statesman who challenged the British Raj to expose the truth behind the horrific Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
- ✓ Therefore, b is the correct answer.



QUESTION 2

'Bahishkrit Hitkarini Sabha' was set up by:

- (a) Madan Mohan Malaviya
- (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (d) Jyotirao Phule





2.Explanation

- ✓ Ambedkar was the first Dalit to study at Bombay's Elphinstone College, and he went to Columbia University on a Baroda State Scholarship and then to the London School of Economics. He was the chairman of the drafting committee of the Constitution of India, and he became the first law minister of independent India. He always championed education as a way to empowerment and societal progress and set up the 'Bahishkrit Hitkarini Sabha' in 1923 to spread education amongst the marginalised communities. A lawyer, economist, and political philosopher, he wrote numerous books and gave countless speeches.
- ✓ Therefore, c is the correct answer.



QUESTION 3

Consider the following statements with reference to the literary works 'Padmavat' and 'Akhrawat':

1. 'Padmavat' was written by Malik Muhammad Jayasi and 'Akhrawat' was written by Abdul Rahim Khan-I-Khana
2. Both the works were written in Awadhi.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2



3.Explanation

- ✓ An important literary work in Awadhi is Padmavat by Malik Muhammad Jayasi, written in 1540 AD. A romantic poem, Padmavat is notable for being written by a Muslim poet who, despite seemingly no knowledge of Sanskrit, had a command of Awadhi that, Saksena claims, was even purer than that of Tulsidas. His other known work, Akhrawat, was also in Awadhi.
- ✓ Therefore, b is the correct answer.



QUESTION 4

Consider the following statements given below:

1. A Code of Gentoo Laws — a legal compendium based on Hindu jurisprudence — was published by translator Nathaniel Brassey Halhed.
2. Orientalist Charles Wilkins translated the Bhagavad Gita into English.
3. Arthur William Ryder was an American Sanskritist who is known for the translation of Panchatantra and Bhagavad Gita.

Which of the above statements is/are true?

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



4.Explanation

- ✓ The Western encounter with Sanskrit began in earnest in the seventeenth century, but it was not until the late eighteenth century that its systematic study took shape. In 1779, A Code of Gentoo Laws — a legal compendium based on Hindu jurisprudence — was published by translator Nathaniel Brassey Halhed. Though Halhed worked from a Persian intermediary, the text represented one of the earliest efforts to engage with Indian intellectual traditions through translation.
- ✓ A more significant achievement followed in 1785, when Orientalist Charles Wilkins translated the Bhagavad Gita into English. Two years later, William Jones, founder of the Asiatic Society in Calcutta, delivered the iconic lecture in which he observed striking affinities between Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin. This observation laid the foundation for the discipline of comparative linguistics and inaugurated the formal study of Indo-European philology.



- ✓ One of the foremost American Sanskritists was Arthur William Ryder, who taught at the University of California, Berkeley, in the early twentieth century. His translations of the Panchatantra and Bhagavad Gita are still widely regarded for their literary merit. GR Noyes, a contemporary, wrote of him, “Taken as a whole, Ryder’s work as a translator is probably the finest ever accomplished by an American. It is also probably the finest body of translation from Sanskrit ever accomplished by one man.”
- ✓ Therefore, d is the correct answer.



QUESTION 5

Who among the following undertook the monumental task of producing the Linguistic Survey of India (LSI) during the colonial period, aiming to document the linguistic diversity of India?

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5.Explanation

- ✓ South Asia, home to 25% of the global population, is characterised by the widespread use of five major language families: Indo-European, Iranian, Dravidian, Tibeto-Burman, and Austro-Asiatic/Munda. According to linguists, including Javed Majeed, a professor at King's College London, distinguishing languages from dialects in South Asia is an intense and often impossible task, further complicating the process of determining the number of languages spoken in the region.
- ✓ This challenge captivated Irish-born Indian Civil Services officer George Abraham Grierson (1851–1941) to embark on the monumental task of producing the Linguistic Survey of India (LSI), a project that spanned over three decades. Published in 21 volumes between 1901 and 1928, the survey aimed to document the linguistic diversity of India. Amid ongoing debates on multilingualism, Grierson's Linguistic Survey of India remains a foundational work, offering insight into the region's diverse linguistic landscape.
- ✓ Therefore, c is the correct answer.