Q.1) Ans) b

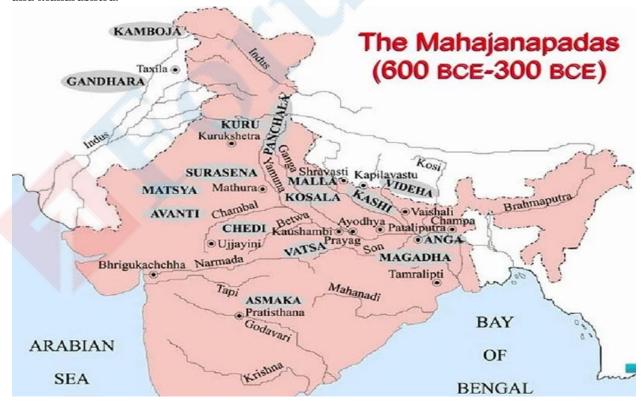
## Exp) Option (b) is the correct answer.

The Mahajanapadas were a set of sixteen kingdoms that existed in ancient India. It all began when the tribes (janas) of the late Vedic period decided to form their own territorial communities, which eventually gave rise to new and permanent areas of settlements called 'states' or 'janapadas.' In the sixth century BC, present-day Bihar and eastern Uttar Pradesh became centers of political activities as the region was not only fertile but also closer to the iron production centers. Iron production played a crucial role in expanding the territorial states of the region. These expansions helped some of these 'janapadas' turn into large states or 'mahajanapadas.' Most of these 'mahajanapadas' were monarchical in nature, while some of them were democratic states. Many prominent ancient Buddhist texts make frequent references to the '16 great kingdoms' (mahajanapadas) that flourished between the sixth and the fourth centuries BCE. These 16 kingdoms included kingdoms like Anga, Gandhara, Kuru, and Panchala, which are mentioned in the great Indian epic 'Mahabharata.'

Pair 1 is correctly matched. Avanti was an ancient Indian Mahajanapada (Great Realm), roughly corresponded to the present day Malwa (Madhya Pradesh) region. According to the Buddhist text, Anguttara Nikaya, Avanti was one of the solasa mahajanapadas (sixteen great realms) of the 6th century BCE. The janapada was divided into two parts by the Vindhyas, the northern part had its capital at Ujjaini and the southern part had its centre at Mahishmati.

Pair 2 is correctly matched. Anga was an ancient Indian kingdom that flourished on the eastern Indian subcontinent and one of the sixteen mahajanapadas ("large state"). It lay to the east of its neighbour and rival, Magadha, and was separated from it by the river Champa. It was located in present day **Bihar and Jharkhand**.

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched. Assaka (Pali) or Asmaka, was a region of ancient India (700–300 BCE) around and between the river Godavari. It included areas in present-day Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, and Maharashtra.



Q.2)

Ans) d

## Exp) Option (d) is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. Political marriages strengthened position of Magadhan rulers. Like Bimbisara married daughter of King of Kosala, Lichchhavi princess from Vaishali and daughter of ruler of Madra janapada.

Statement 2 is correct. Advance technology like stone throwing war machine and mace attached chariot which facilitated mass destruction. Also access to iron ore helped in advanced weapons.

Statement 3 is correct. Rise of urbanization and economy facilitated in up keeping of large standing army and revenue source.

Statement 4 is correct. The use of better iron tools and weapons enabled some territorial states to become very large and they came to be called mahajanapadas. The use of iron tools and cattle-power in the fertile middle Ganga plain led to the increase of agricultural productivity and the food supply in the sixth century BC. This development of agriculture resulted in growth of towns, trade and money economy

Q.3)

Ans) a

### Exp) Option (a) is the correct answer.

Villages during Buddha were divided into 3 types. Largest number of village with various caste and communities. It was headed by 'bhojaka'. Other two types of villages were of craftsmen and villages situated on the limits of countryside.

Q.4)

Ans) c

## Exp) Option (c) is the correct answer.

**Statement 1 is correct.** Mauryan Empire maintained large standing army of Cavalry, Army, elephants, chariots, navy and transport.

**Statement 2 is correct.** Administration of important cities were carried out by six boards, each consist of 5 members.

**Statement 3 is correct.** Administration of army was carried by a board of 30 members divided into 6, each having 5 members- Army, Navy, Elephant, cavalry, chariots and transport.

Q.5)

Ans) d

### Exp) Option (d) is the correct answer.

The great Emperor Ashoka, the third monarch of the Maurya dynasty converted to Buddhism after witnessing the horrific effects of war in Kalinga. He became a champion and patron of Buddhism and strove to spread Dhamma throughout his empire and beyond. He erected pillars and edicts all over the subcontinent and even in modern-day Afghanistan, Nepal, Bangladesh and Pakistan to spread the Buddha's word. James Prinsep, a British antiquary and colonial administrator was the first person to decipher Ashoka's edicts. These inscriptions are the first tangible evidence of Buddhism.

They were kept in public places and along trade routes so that maximum number of people would read them. More than religious discourses, they talk about the moral duties of the people, how to conduct life, Ashoka's desire to be a good and benevolent ruler, and about Ashoka's work towards this end.

These inscriptions can be classified into three:

Pillar edicts, Major rock edicts and Minor rock edicts.

**Statement 1 is incorrect.** Asokan edicts are written mainly in Prakrit language and Brahmi script. In eastern part of the empire, Magadhi language in Brahmi script is used. (Magadhi is the dialect of Prakrit found in Magadha).

- In western parts of the Mauryan Empire, Prakrit in kharosthi script is used.
- Major Rock Edict XIII contains an extract in Greek and Aramaic as well.

**Statement 2 is incorrect.** 13<sup>th</sup> Major Rock edict mentions victory over Kalinga. Mentions Ashoka's Dhamma victory over Greek Kings Antiochus of Syria (Amtiyoko), Ptolemy of Egypt (Turamaye), Magas of Cyrene (Maka), Antigonus of Macedon (Amtikini), Alexander of Epirus (Alikasudaro). Also mentions Pandyas, Cholas, etc.

Q.6)

Ans) a

Exp) Option (a) is the correct answer.

**Statement 1 is correct.** Asoka tried to teach compassion by way of live and let live. He tried to preserve social order and weed put unwanted rituals and cruelty.

**Statement 2 is incorrect.** Asoka disapproved rituals especially by women. He was against killing of certain birds and animals.

**Statement 3 is incorrect.** He appointed officer named 'dharma mahamatras' for propagating his idea of dhamma.

Q.7)

Ans) a

## Exp) Option a is correct

Statement 1 is incorrect: Alexander was from Macedonia. He conquered whole of Persia before entering India. First Persian king to lead an expedition to India was Cyrus (558-530 BC), who captured Gandhara region.

Statement 2 is correct: The Famous battle between Alexander the Great and Porus was fought on the banks of river Hydaspes (Jhelum). In this battle Alexander's army defeat Porus, but Alexander was impressed by the courage and heroism of Porus, so he treated him generously and reinstated him on his throne.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Hathigumpha inscription was found in Udaygiri near Bhubaneswar. It talks about the conquest of Kalinga by Nandas. It is indicative of geographical extent of Nandas.

KB: Alexander's invasion encouraged political unification of north India and paved the way for expansion of Mauryan Empire under Chandragupta Maurya.

Q.8)

Ans) c

## Exp) Option (c) is the correct answer.

Milinda Panho is a book dedicated to questions asked by Menander to Nagasena who converted him to Buddhism. Questions asked by him is recorded in book Milinda Panho.

Q.9)

Ans) c

### Exp) Option (c) is the correct answer.

Pepper is referred to as 'Yavanapriya' in sanskrit text. Export of cotton, pepper and steel cutlery led to drain of wealth of Roman Empire to the extent that they had to ban and rationalise import of such items.

Q.10)

Ans) a

Exp) Option (a) is the correct answer.

**Statement 1 is incorrect. Avalokiteshvara/Padmapani:** One of the three protective deities around Buddha. He is described as holding Lotus flower and is also known as Padmapani. The painting can be found at Ajanta Caves. He is the most acknowledged among all the Bodhisattvas. **The bodhisattva of compassion**, the listener of the world's cries who uses skillful means to come to their aid. He appears unofficially in Theravada Buddhism in Cambodia under the name Lokesvara. He is depicted as a female also and is said to incarnate in His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

**Statement 2 is incorrect. Vajrapani:** One of three protective deities around Buddha and is also depicted in Ajanta Caves. Vajrapaṇi is contemplated to manifest all the powers of Buddha as well as the power of all five tathagatas namely Vairocana, Akshobhya, Amitabha, Ratnasambhava and Amoghasiddhi.

**Statement 3 is correct. Manjusri:** One of three protective deities around Buddha is also depicted in Ajanta Caves. He is associated with the Wisdom of Buddha and is a male Bodhisattva with a wielding sword in his hand.

Q.11)

Ans) b

Exp) Option (b) is the correct answer.

Jatakas:

Statement 3 is incorrect. The Jatakas are the best example of Buddhist non-canonical literature.

These are a compilation of stories from the previous births of Buddha.

**Statement 1 is correct**. The stories of the Bodhisattva or the (future) would-be Buddha are also discussed in these Jatakas.

**Statement 2 is correct.** Although these stories propagate Buddhist religious doctrines, they are available in Sanskrit and Pali. Each story of the birth of the Buddha is equivalent to a Jataka tale. It was believed that Buddha passed through 550 births before he was born as Gautama. These tales combine the popular tales, ancient mythology as well as sociopolitical conditions in North India between 600 BC and 200 BC. The great epic Buddhacharita by Aswaghosha (78 A.D.) is another example of Buddhist literature in Sanskrit.

Q.12)

Ans) a

### Exp) Option a is the correct answer

Statement 1 is correct. According to Jaina teachings, the cycle of birth and rebirth is shaped through karma. Asceticism and penance are required to free oneself from the cycle of karma. This can be achieved only by renouncing the world; therefore, monastic existence is a necessary condition of salvation.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Mahavira denied god as the creator of the Universe and considered gods, if any, as subordinate to Jaina teachers

Statement 3 is incorrect. The most important idea in Jainism is that the entire world is animated: even stones, rocks and water have life. Non-injury to living beings, especially to humans, animals, plants and insects, is central to Jaina philosophy.

Q.13)

Ans) c

Exp) Option (c) is the correct answer.

**Statement 1 is correct**. As one moves from west to east in India, the annual rainfall gradually increases. Thus, from west to east the vegetation gets denser. The thickly forested areas of Ganga and Brahmaputra basin, could be cleared only with iron implements, which appeared in much later stage. Therefore, natural resources of less rainy western parts were utilized first.

- Harappan Culture flourished in the Indus Valley
- Vedic Culture in the Western Gangetic basin
- Post Vedic culture in the Middle Gangetic Basin
- Gupta Period Bengal and Lower Gangetic valley came in limelight
- Early medieval period Brahmaputra valley came in focus.

**Statement 2 is correct.** Rivers served as arteries of commerce and communication in Ancient India, hence all major cities like Hastinapur, Prayagraj, Varanasi, Pataliputra came along river banks.

### Q.14)

### Ans) b

## Exp) Option (b) is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect. There were 23 Tirthankaras or great-learned men in Jain religion before Mahavira. It is commonly mistaken that Mahavira was the founder of Jainism, instead he was the last and 24th tirthankara. He would achieve the goal of spirituality and teach others the right way to get moksha or liberation. He is like an incarnation of god who is in the form of a human body and has to go through penance and meditation to reach the pure stage of the soul. Jainism, like Buddhism, rejects the authority of the Vedas.

Statement 2 is correct. Unlike Buddhism, Jainism believes in the existence of soul (atman). Soul is the core and the fundamental focus of the Jain philosophy. It is the soul that experiences existence and gains knowledge, not mind nor body as both are believed to be a heap of matter.

KB) Basic similarities and differences between Jainism and Buddhism are as follows;

### Similarities:

- The source of both the religion is vedic religion and both are indebted to Upanishads
- Both Gautam Buddha and Mahavira belonged to princely families. and not to priestly families.
- Both deny the existence of God.
- Both denied the authority of the Vedas and the necessity of performing sacrifices and rituals.
- Both have accepted the theories of Karma rebirth and Moksha.
- Both taught in the language of the common people i.e. Prakrit and not in Sanskrit which was the language of the priests.
- Both of them were opposed to animal sacrifices.
- Both of them admitted disciples from all castes and from both sexes.
- Ahimsa is the prominent principle of both the religions.
- Both Buddhism and Jainism put stress on right conduct and right knowledge and not on religious ceremonial and ritual as the way to obtain salvation.
- Both, the religions came as a sort of reform of Hindu religion.
- Both the Religions were later on divided into two sects. Buddhism was divided into Mahayana and Hinayana. Jainism was divided into Svetambara and Digambara.
- Both had their own three gems or 'Tri Ratna'. Tri Ratna of Jainism were right philosophy right knowledge and right character. The Triratna of Buddhism were Budhha, Dhamma and Sangha.
- Both had three main religious texts. Tripitaka, i.e. Vinay Pathak, Suttapitaka and Abhidhamma pitaka were the three religious texts of Buddhism, where as Anga i.e, Anga, Upanga and Mulgrajitha were those of Jainism.

### Dissimilarities:

## • Difference regarding conception Moksha:

According to Buddhism, a man attains Moksha when he ends all the desires and can attain it while living in the world. But according to Jainism Moksha is freedom from miseries and can be attained only after death.

### • Means of attainment of Moksha:

According to Buddhist Sangha is proper for attainment of Moksha and they hate self-mortifications and severe penances. Jainism believes in fasts and severest penances.

#### • Ahimsa:

Though both emphasise the principle of Ahimsa, yet Jainism is more strict in this connection.

#### • Soul:

Buddhists do not believe in the existence of soul whereas Jainism believes the existence of soul in every living being.

## • Regarding Conduct:

Buddhism emphasises the eight noble paths whereas Jainism emphasises Tri Ratna.

## • Language of Religious texts:

Most of the Jain texts are in Sanskrit and Prakrit whereas Buddhist text are in Pali.

### • Their connection with Hinduism:

Jain religion is nearer to Hinduism whereas Buddhism followed the policy of keeping away from Hinduism.

### • Caste system:

Jains opposed it but Buddhism opposed and attacked vehemently.

## • Royal support and patronage:

Buddhism received royal support and patronage of kings like Ashoka and Kanishka. But Jainism could never receive strong royal support and Patronage.

## • Propagation:

Buddhism spread to foreign countries whereas Jainism did not travel outside the boundaries of India.

Q.15)

Ans) c

### Exp) Option c is correct.

All the above Statements are correct

Alexander's historians have left valuable geographical accounts. They also give us important information about social and economic conditions. They tell us about the sale of girls in market places by poor parents, and the fine breed of oxen in north-west India. Alexander sent from there 200,000 oxen to Macedonia for use in Greece. The art of carpentry was the most flourishing craft in India, and carpenters built chariots, boats and ships.

Knowledge Base: Alexander's Historians also have left clearly dated records of Alexander's campaign, which enable us to build Indian chronology for sub-sequent events on a definite basis.

Q.16)

Ans) b

#### Exp) Option b is correct.

In the age of the Buddha we find 16 large states called Mahajanapadas.

Anga had its capital Champa. Eventually the kingdom of Anga was swallowed by its powerful neighbor Magadha.

Koshala embraced the area occupied by present eastern Uttar Pradesh and had its capital at Shravasti. Koshala contained an important city called Ayodhya which is associated with the story in the Ramayana. Koshala also included the tribal territory of Shakyas of Kapilavastu.

Kapilavastu had its capital Piprahwa.

Kingdom of Vatsas which lay along the bank of Yamuna had its capital Kaushambi near Allahabad. Kaushambi was chosen because of its location near the confluence of the Ganga and the Yamuna. Knowledge Base:

The political history of India from the sixth century B.C. onwards is the history of Struggles between these states for supremacy. Ultimately the kingdom of Magadha emerged to be most powerful and succeeded in founding an empire.

## Q.17)

Ans) b

### Exp) Options b is correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: After the Kalinga war Ashoka followed a tolerant religious policy. He did not foist his Buddhist faith on his subjects and gave gifts to non-Buddhist and anti-Buddhist sects.

Statement 2 is correct: He used deputation of his officials as tool for his missionary activities. As a result material culture (pottery, coins) which is at the heart of empire reached far flung areas of Kalinga, lower Deccan and northern Bengal.

Knowledge Base: Cultural richness of Ashokan empire is depicted from his rich rock edicts. They are spread along the sub-continent with inscriptions in various scripts: Kharosthi, Brahmi, Greek and Aramaic. Along with these Prakrit, Greek and Sanskrit languages were also used.

### Q.18)

Ans) b

### Exp) Option b is the correct answer

Statement 1 is correct. Gautama Buddha or Siddartha was a contemporary of Vardhamana Mahavira. He was born in 563 BC to the chief of the Sakya clan in kapilavastu. Mahavira was born in 560 BC near a village in Vaishali.

Statement 2 is correct. The Dhammacakkappavattana is the first teaching given by the Buddha after he attained enlightenment. According to Buddhist tradition, the Buddha attained enlightenment and liberation while meditating under the Bodhi Tree in Bodh Gaya. Afterwards, he remained silent for fortynine days. The Buddha then journeyed from Bodhgaya to Sarnath, a small town near the sacred city of Varanasi in central India. Thereupon the Buddha gave his first religious discourse (dharmachakrapravartana) as a result of which five disciples joined him.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Ratnatraya is associated with Jaina philosophy. Ratnatraya (triple gems of Jainism) – the right faith (Samyak Darshana), right knowledge (Samyak Gyana) and right conduct (Samyak Charitra) – constitutes the path to liberation. These are known as the triple gems (or jewels) of Jainism and hence also known as Ratnatraya.

## Q.19)

Ans) c

### Exp) Option c is correct.

Arthashastra mentions a well-knit system of espionage. For the purpose of internal and external security, there was a vast espionage system was there to keep a watch on the officials and messengers. Chandragupta Maurya had a wide network of spies in his empire. There were spies against the spies and on important matters more than one agent was asked to collect information.

Statement 1 is correct. The king was always kept informed of the working of the bureaucracy. The espionage system of the Mauryas was well-developed. There were spies who informed the Emperor about the bureaucracy and markets. There were two types of spies: Sansthana (stationary) and Sanchari (wanderer). Gudhapurushas were the detectives or secret agents.

Statement 2 and 3 are correct: The spies were supposed to keep an eye on the ministers, government officials, collect impressions regarding the feelings of the citizens and know the secrets of foreign kings. They reported directly to the kings on urgent matters. The head of the secret service in the Arthashastra was the samahartta, who was primarily tasked with the collection of revenue. Yet another task was the protection of the king. In fact, the king's bodyguard was known to consist of women archers who also accompanied him on hunts. Additionally, women too were employed by the State as spies.

Q.20)

Ans) d

### Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement a is incorrect: The Arthashastra calls the king Dharma Pravartaka - which means the upholder and promulgator of social order. This is because the Arthashastra advises the king to follow the Varna-Ashrama Dharma and ensure that all his subjects live their lives in accordance to their roles and limitations prescribed in the Dharmashastras according to their Varna, the Ashram of life they are in as well as their gender. The king may create an administrative and judicial system in order to enforce said laws and by giving out punishments who go against these rules.

Statement b is incorrect: The Jain texts often refer to their 24 teacher saints like Rishabhnath, Pasavanth, Mahavira, etc as Tirthankaras (not Dharmathikarin). The word Tirthankara means someone who takes from one shore to another, and signifies the role of these teacher-saints in helping people make sense of their material life and bringing them to a calm and serene state of Moksha (a shore/protected place).

Statement c is incorrect: Dharma Chakra Pravartan is the name given by Buddhist texts to the event of first sermon by Budhha in Sarnath regarding the philosophies of Buddhism discovered by him during his enlightenment at Gaya. According to the Buddhists, this major event signifies the moment in time when the wheels of true Dharma (as preached by Buddhism) were set in motion.

Statement d is correct: The Dharmathikarin was an official of the Mauryan municipal and judicial administration system and was the chief justice at the city of Pataliputra. Pataliputra was the capital city of the huge Mauryan empire and so was big as well as very important. There were various types and levels of courts in the municipal administration of the city to deal with various types of civil and criminal cases and dispense justice.

Q.21)

Ans) a

## Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Of the 16 Mahajanpadas mentioned in contemporary literary sources, although a majority followed the political system of Monarchy, there were quite a few which followed the political system of Republics (called Gana Sanghas). For example, Vajji, Malla, Kamboja, Surasena, etc.

Statement 2 is incorrect: While in monarchies, power was concentrated in one individual only, in the GanaSanghas, power was collectively held by a group of influential families heading various kin-clans (not by all the ordinary public as in modern republics). The heads of these families heading the various clans used to govern by consensus by discussing every matter in assemblies. However, common people with no wealth or status, or people with diminished rights like slaves were not allowed to participate in the administration through these assemblies. Hence these republics were actually Oligarchies (power held by selective few powerful people) unlike monarchy (power held by a single all-powerful individual - the monarch i.e. the king).

Q.22)

Ans) a

## Exp) Option a is correct answer

Statement 1 is correct: Punch-marked silver coin with the symbol of peacock and the hill and crescent was the imperial currency. They were widely distributed and helped in collection of taxes and payments to the officers.

Statement 2 is incorrect: State had worked to increase agricultural production for which irrigation facilities were provided but users had to pay for them.

Statement 3 is correct: Indica was written by Magasthenes who was amazed to see that there were no slaves in Mauryan kingdom. In his book he divided Indian society into 7 classes: philosophers, farmers, soldiers, herders, artisans, magistrates and councilors.

Knowledge Base: Mauryan's had a vast army for which an effective economic structure was must. They collected tax at rate varied from1/4th to 1/6th, also regular land surveys were made for which Rajukas were appointed and tolls were also levied on commodities brought to town for sale and was collected at the gates.

Q.23)

Ans) b

### Exp) Option b is correct answer

Statement 1 is incorrect: Chandragupta Maurya was an autocrat who concentrated all the powers in his hand. Magasthenes had described that king was assisted by a council of wise men but there was nothing to show that the advice was bounding.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Capital of Magadha from Rajgriha to Patliputra was shifted during the reign of Udayin, who was son of Ajatashatru.

Statement 3 is correct: State had a huge army and to maintain it an effective economic policy was adopted. Tax collection varied from 1/4th to 1/6th of the produce.

Q.24)

Ans) b

### Exp) Option b is correct answer

Statement 1 is incorrect: Ashoka was the royal patron of 3rd Buddhist council which was held at Patliputra. Here Abhidhamma Pitaka was compiled, and it was decided that missionaries will be sent to various parts of the world. Hinayana and Mahayana came into existence after 4th Buddhist council.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Ashoka had given royal patronage to Buddhism and there were many legends associated with him. So, to strengthen the legend of Ashoka Buddhist writers used many fictions thus making his biography inaccurate.

Statement 3 is correct: Ashoka became inclined towards Buddhism after Kalinga war. In the process to spread Buddhism he sent his son Mahindra and daughter Sanghamitra to Sri Lanka as Buddhist missionaries.

Knowledge Base: Ashoka provided a boost for the spread of Buddhism and send missionaries to Sri Lanka and Central Asia. He started to use Buddhism as an approach to expend his area of political influence. Under him the Vedic art of stupa reached its peak.

Q.25)

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

Statement 1 is incorrect. The first Jaina council was held at Pataliputra under the leadership of Sthulabahu in the beginning of the third century BC and resulted in the compilation of 12 Angas (sections or limbs) to replace the lost 14 Purvas (former texts). However these texts were accepted only by the Svetambaras.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Jainism spread to Kalinga in 4th century BC and in the 1st century BC it enjoyed the patronage of King Kharavela. King Kharavela of Kalinga professed Jainism, and became its illustrious and renowned patron by setting up Jaina images himself. Kalasoka was the predecessor of Nandas in magadha.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The basic philosophy of the Jainas was already in existence in north India before the birth of Vardhamana, who came to be known as Mahavira, in the sixth century BCE. According to Jaina tradition, Mahavira was preceded by 23 other teachers or tirthankaras – literally, those who guide men and women across the river of existence. Rishabhnath is considered as founder and the first Tirthankar in Jianism.

### Q.26)

Ans) c

## Exp) Option c is correct

Statement 1 is correct: Khyber, Bolan, Kurram and Gomal passes lie in the northwestern Himalayas. These passes are situated in the Hindukush, Sulaiman and Kirthar ranges and they provide easy routes between India and Central Asia

Statement 2 is correct: Since ancient times these passes provide continuous flow of traffic thus leading to immigration and invasions.

Statement 3 is correct: Along with flow of people, these passes also facilitated trade as well as cultural contacts as Missionaries and merchants used these passes to travel.

KB) Indo-Aryans, Indo-Greeks, Parthians, Sakas, Kushanas, Hunas and Turks entered India through these passes

#### Q.27)

Ans) a

#### Exp) Option (a) is the correct answer.

The Hathigumpha Inscription ("Elephant Cave" inscription), from Udayagiri, near Bhubaneswar in Odisha, was inscribed by Kharavela, the then Emperor of Kalinga in India. It is written in Prakrit. It faces straight towards the Rock Edicts of Ashoka at Dhauli, situated at a distance of about six miles.

## Q.28)

Ans) b

### Exp) Option b is correct

Nigantha Nataputta is the name by which the Jaina teacher, Mahavira, was known to his contemporaries. He was also called Vardhamana. Nāta (or Naya) was the name of his clan.

A Buddhist text, Samannaphala Sutta, while making a reference to Ajatashatru of Magadha meeting Gautama Buddha, mentions that before his meeting, the former had a philosophical discourse with Nigantha Nataputta (Mahavira).

### Q.29)

Ans) c

### Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Megasthenes says Indians were divided into seven castes, with Brahmins, smallest in number, being engaged by others to perform sacrifices, and Kshatriyas, among others. But he does not have a word for the Vaish, probably because the economy didn't have much trade or banking at the time

(he says that lending was unknown in India). He divides the rest of India into peasants, herdsmen, artisans, administrators, and councilors.

Statement 2 is correct. As regards punishment for offences, the justice had no jail but amputation of limb or death.

Statement 3 is correct. It talks about India's location, dimensions and geography. India has very fertile plains and irrigation is practiced widely. He writes that India grows a lot of millet(bajra) and that it has two crops and a monsoon.

Knowledge Base: Megasthenese believed that India to be place where Dionysus and Hercules came, referring to Mount Meru as the place where the Dionysus rests. Megasthenes encountered lions, tigers, rhinos, and pythons, none of which would have been seen in Europe, but also speaks of flying serpants and winged scorpions.

There are some wild things in Indica such as a tribe of Indians with eight toes and feet pointing backwards, others who have no noses, and still others with snake like legs.

Megasthenes writes Indians are simple and frugal, though they like ornaments. Their food is a rice pottage.

## Q.30)

Ans) a

## Exp) Option a is correct.

**Statement 1 is correct**. Magadha enjoyed a special advantage in military organization. Although the Indian states were well acquainted with the use of horses and chariots, it was Magadha which first used elephants on a large scale in its wars against its neighbours. The eastern part of the country could supply elephants to the princes of Magadha and an evidence from Greek sources shows that the Nandas maintained 6000 elephants. Elephants could be used in storming fortresses and in marching over marshy and other areas lacking roads and other means of communication.

**Statement 2 is incorrect**. With reference to the unorthodox character of the Magadhan Society, it was inhabited by the Kiratas and Magadhas, who were held in low esteem by the orthodox brahmanas.

**Statement 3 is incorrect**. Though its society had some unorthodox character but it underwent a happy racial admixture on account of the advent of the Vedic people.

Knowledge Base: Since it was recently Vedicised, it showed more enthusiasm for expansion than the kingdoms which had been brought under the Vedic influence earlier. On account of all these reasons Magadha succeeded in defeating the other kingdoms and in founding the first empire in India.

## Q.31)

Ans) c

## Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Buddha visited Nalanda several times in his lifetime. But Nalanda as a learning center came into prominence during 5th-12th centuries A.D. It was the first residential international university in the world.

Statement 2 is correct. The monasteries at the Nalanda were built in old Kushan style of architecture. Monasteries were in a row of cells around a courtyard. Huang Tsang stayed here in 7th century A.D. He left a detailed account of education system and monastic life practiced here.

Statement 3 is correct. Harsha, as well as Ashoka, built temples, viharas and monasteries here. The Gupta kings also patronized these monasteries. 2000 teachers and 10,000 monks students from all over the world studied here.

# 

Q.32)

Ans) b

## Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Along with religions trade also played an important role in India's relations with South-East Asia. There was two-way traffic with respect to trade and culture. The Indians learned the craft of minting gold coins from the Greeks and Romans. Also, the art of growing silk came from China and that of betel leaves from Indonesia. In the same way, method of growing cotton spread from India to several Asian countries.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Hindu Kingdom Champa was formed in what today is Vietnam. In Cambodia there was the kingdom of Kamboja. The rulers of these kingdoms were Saivas, and Sanskrit was widely used during those times. The Angkor Wat temple is found in Cambodia and is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Statement 3 is correct. The largest Buddhist temple in the world Borobudur is found in Indonesia. It was constructed in the 8th century A.D. Around 436 images of Buddha are engraved on it.

Q.33)

Ans) d

## Exp) Option (d) is the correct answer.

The word Shramana means one who performs acts of austerity and ascetic. It refers to several Indian religious movements parallel to Vedic religion. The various Shramana schools include:

- 1. Jainism
- 2. Buddhism
- 3. Ajivikas
- 4. Ajnanas
- 5. Charvakas

All above five belong to Nastika or Heterodox school of philosophy.

Q.34)

Ans) a

### Exp) Option a is correct.

Option a is correct. Atharvaveda has the earliest mention of medicines. But the remedies recommended were related to magical charms and spells and there was no scientific development.

Option b is incorrect. Rigveda is the earliest work of the Indo-European language. It is the collections of prayers offered to nature Gods.

For purposes of singing these prayers were set to tune in Samaveda.

Yajurveda contains hymns as well as the rituals to be performed along with it.

Option c is incorrect. Charaksamhita written by Charaka (2nd century A.D.) contains the information of medicines. It describes different types of diseases. It also contains large number of plants and herbs which were to be used as medicine. Hence it is also useful foe studying Indian flora and chemistry.

Option d is incorrect. Susrutsamhita written by Susruta contains methods of operating different surgeries. In the treatment special emphasis is given to cleanliness and diet.

Q.35)

Ans) d

### Exp) Option d is correct.

The following are the causes of origin of Jainism:

The Kshatriya strongly reacted against the domination of the Brahmanas, who claimed various privileges, and led a protest movement against them. This was one of the causes of the origin of new religions.

But the real cause of the rise of this new religion, in the form of Jainism lay in the spread of a new agricultural economy in the north-eastern India. The use of iron tools made possible clearance of thickly forested land in the middle Gangetic plains. This led the north-eastern region in India towards the agriculturally based economy.

The complex rituals and sacrifices advocated by orthodox Hinduism were not acceptable to the common people. The sacrificial ceremonies were also found to be too expensive. The superstitious beliefs and mantras confused the people. The one of the causes for the rise of Jainism was the religious unrest in India in the 6th century B.C.

Q.36)

Ans) a

## Exp) Option a is correct answer

Statement 1 is correct: The long fought Kalinga war took life of 1,00,000 people. This massacre moved Ashoka and he gave up policy of physical occupation (bherighosha) in favor of policy of cultural conquest (dhammaghosha).

Statement 2 is incorrect: He did not pursue the policy of peace for sake peace under all conditions. So, he retained Kalinga after war and incorporated it into his empire.

Knowledge Base: Kalinga war brought a change in Mauryan polity. After this 2 rock edicts (Kalinga Rock Edicts) were erected they inscribed the new system of administration. He gave up military conquest and tried to conquer foreign dominions ideologically and sent ambassador of peace to Greek kingdoms in West Asia and Greece.

Q.37)

Ans) b

## Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: In about 79 CE Magadha was affected by severe famine. Some of the Jain monks went south under the leadership of Bhadrabahu to maintain their strict discipline. They remained without garments and were known as Digambaras (space-clad or naked).

Statement 2 is correct: The Jain monks who stayed back were organized under the leadership of Sthulabhadra and adopted white garments, they were known as Svetambaras (white-clads).

Statement 3 is incorrect: The Gupta King did not leave his throne under the influence of Jainism.

It was Chandragupta Maurya (322-298 BC) who became a Jaina, gave up his throne and spent the last year of his life in Karnataka as a Jaina ascetic.

Q.38)

Ans) a

#### Exp) Option a is correct

Statement 1 is incorrect: Mahavir was born to King Siddhartha of Kundagrama and Queen Trishala, a Lichchhavi princess in the year 540 BC in the Vajji kingdom, identical with modern day Vaishali in Bihar. Mahavira belonged to the Ikshvaku dynasty.

Statement 2 is correct: Jain texts document eleven Brahmins as Mahavira's first disciples, traditionally known as the eleven Ganadharas. Gautama Swami is believed to have been their leader. Mahavira's teachings were compiled by Gautama Swami as the Jain Agamas.

Q.39)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer

Statement 1 is incorrect. The early Jainas discarded Sanskrit language mainly patronized by brahmanas and utilised the prevailing spoken languages of different times at different places in the country for their religious propaganda and the preservation of sacred knowledge such as Prakrit or Ardhamagadhi. They even gave a literary shape to some vernaculars for the first time. Mahavira himself preached in the mixed dialect called Ardha-Magadhi.

Statement 2 is correct. In the first Jaina council, held at Pataliputra by Sthulabahu in the beginning of the third century BC 12 Angas (sections or limbs) were compiled to replace the lost 14 Purvas (former texts). However these texts were accepted only by the Svetambaras. The second council was held at Valabhi in the fifth century AD by the Svetambaras under the leadership of Devardhi Kshamasramana, and resulted in the final compilation of the 12 Angas and 12 Upangas (minor sections). Hence, the sacred literature of the Svetambaras is written in the Arsha or ArdhaMagadhi form of Prakrit, and may be classified into twelve Angas, twelve Upangas, ten Prakirnas, six Chhedasutras, four Mulasutras and two miscellaneous texts.

### Q.40)

## Ans) a

## Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Unlike the tribal societies of Vedic Age, this period saw the beginning of a uniform and well organised legal system in Ancient India. The laws were framed and executed mostly according to Brahmanical texts like the Dharmashastras which were based on the Varna-Ashrama Dharma. So, the rights available as well as the severity of punishments for civil and criminal offences were not alike, but were different based on the Varna of the person in question. The higher ranked Varnas had more privileges and lesser punishments for the same crimes, whereas the lower ranked Varnas had lesser rights, more restrictions and more severe punishments for the same crimes.

Statement 2 is correct: Unlike modern ideas of rehabilitative and restorative justice, the legal system of the Mahajanapada period was designed to inspire fear so that people may not commit crimes and was also sometimes inspired by the notion of revenge. So the punishments used were very scary and extreme like cutting tongues, scourging, beheading, etc.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Although the majority of the legal system of this period was based on Brahmanical texts like the Dharmasastras and the normative ideas contained therein, some customary laws of the tribal societies were included, as these Mahajanapadas had come into existence by absorbing significant numbers of non-Vedic tribal populations, and their customs could not be ignored, if the rulers did not want them to rebel and dissociate.

### Q.41)

### Ans) c

## Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Kanishka held a Buddhist council in Kashmir, where the doctrines of Mahayana were finalized. It was the fourth Buddhist council in first century A.D.

Statement 2 is correct. Vasumitra presided over the council. He also contributed to Mahavibhasa, which led to the formation of new school of thought called Vaibhasika.

Statement 3 is correct. Mahayana school based some of its scriptures on Abhidharma texts. Abhidharma is a doctrinal text based on the Buddhist sutras.

Knowledge Base: Sarvastivada – Sarvastivada believed in the theory of existence of everything, as opposed to the Shunyavada. Sautrantika and Vaibhasika are the two sects of Sarvastivada school of thought. Vaibhasika were orthodox and followed the doctrines of Mahavibhasa

Mahavibhasa is a treatise on Abhidharma.

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Q.42)

Ans) b

## Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is incorrect. Bhikkhus were the Men who joined the sangha. They renounced their family and led simple lives. They meditated for most of the time, and went to cities and villages to beg for food during fixed hours. The women who joined sangha were known as Bhikkhunis. Bhikkhus and bhikkhunis were used for Buddhist monks.

Pair 2 is incorrect. Jaina and Buddhist monks went from place to place throughout the year, teaching people. The only time they stayed in one place was during the rainy season, when it was very difficult to travel. As time went on, permanent shelters and monasteries were built. These were known as viharas.

Pair 3 is correct. Zoroaster was an Iranian prophet. His teachings are contained in a book called the Avesta. The language of the Avesta, and the practices described in it are very similar to those of the Vedas. The basic teachings of Zoroaster are contained in the maxim "Good thoughts, Good Words and Good Deeds."

Pair 4 is correct. The word Jaina comes from the term Jina, meaning conqueror. They are also known as Arihant.

Q.43

Ans) c

### Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. During Mauryan period the state controlled almost all spheres of life. This resulted in vast Mauryan bureaucracy which was more elaborate than any other period of ancient history. Statement 2 is correct. According to Arthasastra of Kautilya, slaves were mostly employed in agricultural operations. The state maintained farms, on which large number of slaves were employed.

Statement 3 is correct. Mauryan stone pillars were as shining as the Northern Black Polished ware. They were made of single piece of sandstone. Capitals were placed on the top which contain beautiful sculptures of lions and bulls.

Statement 4 is correct. As per Arthasastra of Kautilya, the state appointed 27 superintendents i.e. Adhyakshas to regulate the economic activities like trade, agriculture, commerce, mining and so on.

Q.44)

Ans) d

### Exp) Option d is correct:

According to Buddhist philosophy, the world is transient (anicca) and constantly changing; it is also soulless (anatta) as there is nothing permanent or eternal in it. Within this transient world, sorrow (dukkha) is intrinsic to human existence.

It is by following the path of moderation between severe penance and self-indulgence that human beings can rise above these worldly troubles.

Q.45)

Ans) b

### Exp) Option b is correct

Statement 1 is correct: The Buddhist Order split into two after the Second Buddhist Council. One was called the Sthaviravadins or 'Believers in the Teachings of the Elders' and the other known as Mahasanghikas or 'Members of the Great Community'.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Sthaviravadins belong to the Hinayana (followers of the Lesser Vehicle). Vajrayana emerged much later around 9th century under Pala rulers.

Statement 3 is correct: Sarvastivadins and Mahasanghikas belong to Mahayana sect. Sarvastivadins was popular in Kashmir and Mathura regions. Its doctrines were compiled in Mahavibhasa.

### Q.46)

### Ans) b

### Exp) Option b is correct answer

Statement 1 incorrect: Wheel pottery for the first time was introduced in the Indus Valley Civilisation. Maurayan empire is known for its Northern Black Polished Ware. This is made up of fine alluvial clay and found in abundance in Gangetic basin.

Statement 2 is correct: Mauryans have the credit for the use of burnt bricks in north-eastern India for the first time whereas Indus Valley Civilisation people introduced them much earlier in western India.

Statement 3 is correct: Ring wells in the Gangetic plain were introduced during Mauryan era. They freed people as it was no longer imperative to settle on the banks of rivers.

Statement 4 is incorrect: Spoked wheel was brought to India by Aryans during the vedic period. This also credited for their triumph over IVC people. During Mauryan rule spoked wheel was profoundly used but it was not introduced by them.

## Q.47)

### Ans) c

## Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Under the influence of Buddhism, Ashoka followed the anti-sacrifice attitude and derided superfluous rituals. This naturally led to reduction of gifts and money to the Brahmins. Hence, they developed antipathy to the King.

Statement 2 is correct. The huge superstructure of bureaucracy and the army caused huge burden on the state expenditure. Large grants made to the monks also emptied the royal treasury. This created a financial crisis.

Statement 3 is correct. The expansion of the Scythians in Central Asia forced the Parthians, the Sakas, and the Greeks towards India. As very less measures to defend the areas of North West were taken by the Maurya kings, which led to their downfall.

Knowledge Base: Maurya kingdom was finally destroyed by Pushyamitra Sunga in 185 B.C. The Sunga ruled in Patliputra and central India and performed several vedic sacrifices.

### Q.48)

### Ans) a

## Exp) Option a is correct.

Pair 1 is correctly matched. At the head of the administration was the king. He was assisted by a council of ministers and a purohita or priest, who was a person of great importance, and secretaries known as mahamatriyas. The capital region of Pataliputra was directly administered.

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched. Revenue collection was the responsibility of a collector-general (samaharta) who was also in charge of exchequer that he was, in effect, like a minister of finance.

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched. The sannidhata was the chief custodian of the state treasury and store house.

Knowledge Base:

Important Officials in Mauryan		Central Administration
•	Bhandagaradhikreta	Head of the royal treasury
•	Cahapaksha-Patalik	Head of the account department
•	Dandapashika	Head of the Police department
•	Khadyakpakika	Inspector of royal kitchen
	Mahadandanayak	Chief Justice
•	Mahamahipilapati	Controller and executor of elephantry
•	Mahanarpati	Head of foot soldiers (infantry)
•	Mahapratihar	An official to maintain the royal palace
•	Mahasandivigrahak	An official for post-war conciliation
•	Mahaswapati	Controller or cavalry

## Q.49)

## Ans) b

## Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Gautama Buddha advocated not a set of doctrines or dogmas but a rational scheme of spiritual development:

- 1) He rejected the infallibility of the Vedas.
- 2) There are 4 noble truths (Chatvari Arya Satyani)

The world is full of sorrows (dukkha).

The cause of sorrow is desire (trishna).

If desires are conquered, all sorrows can be removed.

The only way this can be done is by following the eight-fold path.

3) For this there is eight fold path:

The eight-fold path comprises: (1) proper vision, (2) right aim, (3) right speech, (4) proper action, (5) proper livelihood, (6) right effort, (7) correct awareness, and (8) meditation.

According to Buddha's teachings anyone who follows this path, considered as the 'middle path' (madhyama pratipAD), would attain salvation irrespective of his social background.

4) Another doctrine on which Buddha laid great emphasis is the law of karma, its working and the transmigration of soul. The condition of man in this life and the next, he argued, depends upon his own deeds. We are born again and again to reap the fruits of our karma. This is the law of karma. If an individual sins no more, he dies no more, and when he dies no more; he is born no more, and thus, he comes to live the life of Final Bliss.

Statement 4 is incorrect. Buddha maintained an agnostic attitude towards god. Whether God existed or not, it was irrelevant.

### Q.50)

### Ans) b

### Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Ajatshatru, the son of Bimbisara, started the policy of conquest by warfare. He had successfully defeated and annexed the Vaishali kingdom and Koshala kingdom.

Statement 2 in correct. Its was Bimbisara who acquired Anga Dynasty and placed it under the viceroyalty of his son Ajatashatru at Champa. He also strengthened his position by marriage alliances.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Though king Udayin had succeeded Ajatasatru but it was Sishunagas dynasty, who succeeded Udayin, that successfully defeated the mighty ruler of Avanti.

Knowledge Base: The Shishunagas were succeeded by the Nandas, who proved to be the most powerful rulers of Magadha. So great was their power that Alexander, who invaded Punjab at that time, did not dare to move towards the east. The later Nandas turned out to be weak and unpopular. Their rule in Magadha was supplanted by that of the Maurya dynasty under which the Magadhan empire reached the apex glory.

Q.51)

Ans) b

### Exp) Option b is the correct answer

The passage discusses how our relationship with money is shaped by various factors. It emphasizes that our attitudes towards money are not solely determined by economic or financial factors, but also by cultural, psychological, and spiritual ones. It explains that the pursuit of wealth and material possessions can become a form of idolatry that distorts our sense of self-worth and identity, and creates a false sense of security that blinds us to our dependence on God and others.

Q.52)

Ans) c

### Exp) Option c is the correct answer

**Statement 1 is correct:** The passage highlights that Money can create a sense of security and control that can be misleading. This is because money can give us the ability to protect ourselves against potential risks or threats that we perceive to be present in our lives.

**Statement 2 is correct:** The passage has clearly outlined that the fear of scarcity and the desire for financial security can lead us to hoard our resources and neglect the needs of those around us. This is because we may become preoccupied with accumulating wealth and assets, believing that this will provide us with a sense of security and protect us from potential risks or uncertainties in the future.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** The passage does not mention how money would change the way we view the God. Rather it describes that depending on how we view the God, our view towards money would be shaped.

Q.53)

Ans) b

### Exp) Option b is the correct answer

Total seed bags is 4

2 seed bag sell on 10% profit.

1 seed bag sells at 6% loss.

1 seed bag sell on 10% loss

Let the cost price of 1 seed bag be 100

The total cost price of all seed bag = 400

2 seed bag sell on 10% profit.

The selling price of 2 seed bags= 220

1 seed bag sells on 6% loss.

⇒ Selling price = 94

Further remaining 1 seed bag sell on 10% loss

⇒ Selling price = 90

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 $\Rightarrow$  The selling price of all 4 seed bag = 404

Profit percent = {(Total selling price - Total cost price)/Total cost price} × 100%

- $\Rightarrow$  {(404 400)/400} × 100%
- ⇒ (4/400) × 100%
- ⇒ 1%

The net profit percent is 1%.

### Q.54)

### Ans) b

### Exp) Option b is the correct answer

To solve this question, lets take the LCM of 6, 9, and 14. The LCM is 126. So, the equation framed would be 126 \* K + 4, where K is the non-negative integer. To find the smallest value of K, we have to divide the least 5 digit number i.e. 10, 000 by 126 and round off the integer i.e 80.

Putting K = 80 in the above equation

=> 126 \* 80 + 4 = 10,084.

Also, lets try K = 79 in the equation.

=> 126 \* 79 + 4 = 9954 + 4 = 9958.

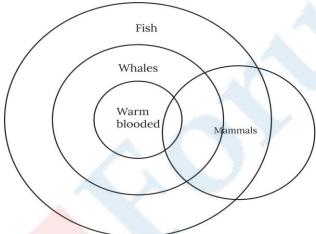
Hence, Option b is the correct answer.

## Q.55)

## Ans) d

## Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

By drawing venn diagram concept,



Conclusion I is correct- This conclusion is correct as some fish are definitely mammals according to the diagram.

Conclusion II is incorrect- This conclusion is incorrect as only some fish are warm-blooded according to the diagram.

Conclusion III is correct- Some whales are mammals according to the diagram.

### Q.56)

### Ans) c

## Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Let the number of non-officers be x.

Then, 120x + 550 \* 16 = 200 (16+x)

=> 3x + 55\*4 = 5 (16 + x)

```
=> 3x + 220 = 80 + 5x
=> 2x = 140
Therefore, x=140/2 = 70
```

Q.57)

Ans) a

## Exp) Option a is the correct answer

The passage clearly states that the division of labor is necessary for the development of intellectual and moral faculties and the growth of knowledge and culture, but it also leads to dependence on others and the emergence of social structures and institutions to regulate and coordinate the complex network of interdependence.

Q.58)

Ans) b

### Exp) Option b is the correct answer

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** The passage does not suggest that the labour laws in India are highly restrictive in nature. Instead, it acknowledges that the government has tried to cover most of the demands of the workers while preparing and drafting many labour laws.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** The passage talks about the need for coordination between the Centre and states in implementing the new labour codes. It does not imply that there is a lack of coordination in implementing labour reforms in general. Thus, statement 2 cannot be considered as valid for the given passage.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** The passage mentions that new concepts have come around such as the gig economy, platform workers, freelancers, etc., and that in such cases, there is no contract with the employer, making it impossible for the workers to get any remedy in the case of a dispute or exploitation against the employer. However, the passage does not suggest that the government is not taking enough steps for gig workers and platform workers.

**Statement 4 is correct:** The passage acknowledges that the government has tried to cover most of the demands of the workers while preparing and drafting many labour laws.

**Statement 5 is incorrect:** The passage does not suggest that India cannot become a manufacturing powerhouse without labour reforms. It only acknowledges that the dignity and rights of the workers are often ignored, and that this affects the growth of the economy.

Q.59)

Ans) d

### Exp) Option d is the correct answer

The average time they completed the race was 64 minutes

The last finisher took 50 minutes more than the third finisher

The average time of the top two finishers was 40 minutes

The fourth finisher the race in 1 hour 20 minutes

Let the times they finished the race in be t1, t2, t3, t4 and t5 respectively

⇒ 
$$(t1 + +2 + t3 + +4 + t5)/5 = 64$$
  
⇒  $t1 + t2 + t3 + 14 + t5 = 320$   
And as given  $t5 = 50 + t3$   
⇒  $t3 = t5 - 50$   
Also given is that  $(t1 + 12)/2 = 40$   
⇒  $t1 + t2 = 80$ 

Also given is that t4 = 60 + 20 = 80 minutes

Putting all the values in t1 + t2 + t3 + t4 + +t5 = 320

 $\Rightarrow$  80+t5-50+80 +t5 = 320

 $\Rightarrow$  t5 = 105

Time taken by the last finishing person = 105 minutes

## Q.60)

## Ans) b

## Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Time spent by Ravi in business=36

Time spent by Madhu in business=33

Time spent by Sikha in business=27

Ratio of their profits= Ravi's: Madhu's: Sikha's

- = 75000×36: 175000×33: 225000×27
- = 3×36: 7×33: 9×27
- $= 3 \times 12: 7 \times 11: 9 \times 9$
- =36:77:81