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Q.1)**Ans) c****Exp) Option (c) is the correct answer.**

Statement 1 is correct. The castes proliferated into numerous sub-castes as a result of two factors. A large number of foreigners had been assimilated into Indian society, and each group of foreigners was considered a kind of caste.

Statement 2 is correct. As the foreigners largely came as conquerors, they were given the status of kshatriya in society. The Hunas, who came to India towards the close of the fifth century, eventually came to be recognized as one of the thirty-six clans of the Rajput's. Even now some Rajput's bear the title Hun. The other reason for the increase in the number of castes was the absorption of many tribal people into Brahmanical society through the process of land grants. The tribal chiefs were assigned a respectable origin, but most of their ordinary kinsmen were assigned a low origin, and every tribe became a kind of caste in its new incarnation. This process continued in some ways up to the present.

Q.2)**Ans) c****Exp) Option (c) is the correct answer.**

Statement 1 is correct. Chandragupta II adopted the title of Vikramaditya, which had been first used by an Ujjain ruler in 58–57 BC as a mark of victory over the Shaka Kshatrapas of western India. This Ujjain ruler is traditionally called Shakari or the enemy of the Shakas. Vikrama samvat or era was started in 58–57 BC by Shakari. However, Chandragupta II proved to be a greater Shakari and Vikramaditya.

Statement 2 is correct. The court of Chandragupta II at Ujjain was adorned by numerous scholars including Kalidasa and Amarasingha.

Statement 3 is correct. It was during Chandragupta's reign that the Chinese pilgrim Fa-hsien (AD 399–414) visited India and wrote an elaborate account of the life of its people.

Q.3)**Ans) d****Exp) Option (d) is the correct answer.**

Statement 1 is incorrect. A local ruler expelled Sakas from Ujjain and called himself 'Vikramaditya'. He also stated Vikrama era in 57 BC.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Saka ruler Rudradaman I undertook repairs of Sudarshan lake in Kathiawar region. He didn't constructed Sudarshan lake.

Q.4)**Ans) b****Exp) Option (b) is the correct answer.**

Statement 1 is correct. Asokan inscriptions mention States of Chola, Chera and Pandya but their Kingdoms lay outside the territories of Mauryan empire.

Statement 2 is correct. Wealth of these states was mainly from overseas trade of cotton and spices. Ports like Kaveripattanam facilitated such trade.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Only Pandyan rulers patronized Sangam literature.

Q.5)**Ans) d****Exp) Option (d) is the correct answer.**

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Statement 1 is incorrect. Iranian scribes brought into India Kharosthi script which used to be written from right to left.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Punch-marked coins were already in use in India. Iranian coins are found in north western frontiers but they were not responsible for introduction of such coins for the first time.

KB): Vedic and Persian religions (both Aryan) mingled in Gandhar, where stood the Indian city called Taxila by the Greek. By the age of Darius (6th century BC), the most refined of its cult had evolved into what was later known as Zoroastrianism – a dualist religion accounting for the problem of evil in terms of struggle of a good with an evil god. To this day, there are close similarities in the Persian festival of Nowruz (Iranian New Year) also celebrated by Parsis in India and Holi as both are centred towards fire.

It is believed that the Greek philosopher **Pythagoras may have obtained his doctrine of metempsychosis**(transmigration, or passage of the soul from one body to another) **from India, mediated by Achaemenian** (6th–4th century BC) **Persia** (although similar ideas were known in Egypt and were also present in Greece before the time of Pythagoras). The Pythagorean doctrine of a cyclic universe may also be derived from India.

In the 6th century, sandalwood, magenta, shells, corals, pearls, gold and silver were **traded**. Several **Indian translators** are believed to have been present in the Sasanian royal courts. Bam, in south-east Iran, was a major commercial and trading town on the famous Spice Road, a major tributary of the Silk Road that connected trade routes from India through Iran to Central Asia and China.

Q.6)

Ans) a

Exp) Option (a) is the correct answer.

Sangam Literature:

‘Sangam’ means fraternity and this literature was very popular amongst the masses. This literature is a collection of work that contains approximately 2381 poems that have been attributed to 473 poets and there is a corpus of literature written by 102 poets that remains anonymous. The poets included men and women from different classes of society. The literary tradition was so popular that the period between 300 BC and 300 AD, during which most of these were composed and compiled, is often called Sangam period. There are two major schools of Sangam literature:

- Aham/agam which is the ‘inner field’ and concentrates on the abstract discussion of human aspects like love, sexual relations, etc.
- The second school is the ‘puram’ or the ‘outer field’ which discusses the human experiences like social life, ethics, valour, customs, etc.

This literature bears the name ‘Sangam’ because the kingdom of Pandya organised assemblies where poets, bards and writers would flock from various parts of South India. These assemblies were called ‘Sangamas’ and the literature produced in the duration of these assemblies was called Sangam literature. There were three Sangams organized over a period of 600–700 years.

Q.7)

Ans) d

Exp) Option (d) is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Brahmagupta in the 7th century AD in his book Brahmasputa Siddhantika mentioned Zero for the first time as a number. In his book, he also introduced negative numbers and described them as debts and positive numbers as fortunes.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The earliest book on mathematics was Sulvasutra written by Baudhayana in the 6th century BC. There is a mention of ‘Pi’ and even some concepts very similar to Pythagoras theorem in the Sulvasutra. Pi is presently used to calculate the area and circumference of the circle.

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KB) Zero and its operation are first defined by Brahmagupta in 628 A.D. An inscription on a temple wall in Gwalior, India, dates back to the ninth century, and has been considered the oldest recorded example of a zero, according to the University of Oxford. Another example is an ancient Indian scroll called the Bakhshali manuscript. Discovered in a field in 1881, researchers thought it also had originated in the ninth century. However, recent carbon dating has revealed that it was probably written in the third or fourth century, which pushes the earliest recorded use of zero back 500 years.

Q.8)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is correct

Statement 1 is correct. In post-Mauryan phase, handicrafts were supplemented by the beautiful pieces of terracotta which are found in profuse quantities. They have been found in almost all Kushanas and Satvahanas sites. Terracottas were meant mostly for the use of upper classes in towns. It is significant that with the decline of towns in Gupta, and especially in post-Gupta times, such terracotta almost went out of fashion.

Statement 2 is correct. The Roman mainly imported spices for which South India was famous. They also imported muslin, pearls, jewels and precious stone from central and south India. Iron goods especially cutlery formed an important items of export to the Roman empire

Statement 3 is incorrect. The movement of Shakas, Parthians and Kushanas from the first century B.C disrupted trade by land route. So from first century A.D. trade was carried on mainly by sea and not by land. Monsoons were also discovered around the beginning of the Christian era which could reduce the sailing time through the sea.

Knowledge Base: The main items of import from Romans were wine-amphorae, various types of pottery, lead for making coins in the shape of coiled strips, large number of coins made of silver and gold etc.

Q.9)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is correct.

The Sangam social structure rested on traditional caste systems and occupations. The Tolkappiyam literature bifurcated society into four castes namely **arasar, anthanar, vanigar and vellalar**.

Statement 1 is correct. The society in the southern kingdoms chiefly consisted of agriculturists or those who depended indirectly on the land. Besides, the peasants there were landless labourers, carpenters, gold-smiths, hunters and fishermen.

In the **ancient times, they followed neither the Varna system nor the Ashram system**. The Brahmanas came there much later from the northern India. Broadly speaking, there were chiefly two classes of people in the early Tamil society – those who tilled the land themselves and those who got it tilled by others. The latter were wealthier and this very fact introduced inequalities in the social system. Gradually, the Varna System also started.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The mention of prisons in Sangam society indicates that the legal system was well established, and punishment was given to those who deviated from the legal path. The commander named as head of the army were bestowed with the **title of Enadi** by the chief.

Statement 3 is correct. During the Sangam Age, **Karpu or Chaste life was considered the highest virtue of women**.

Q.10)

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is correct.

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Pair 1 is incorrect There were at least three different kinds of people living in most villages in the southern and northern parts of the subcontinent. In the Tamil region, large landowners were known as **vellalar**, ordinary ploughmen were known as **uzhavar**, and landless labourers, including slaves, were known as **kadaisiyar** and **adimai**. The Vellalar were affluent agrarian communities that had access to education and resources.

Pair 2 is correct. The **pariyars** were agricultural labourers who also worked in animal skins and used them as mats. We notice sharp social inequalities in the age of the Sangam.

Pair 3 is incorrect. Ulukudi (tenants) could not own land but had to cultivate the lands of Brahmins and holders of vellanvagai villages. While landholders retained melvaram (major share in harvest), the ulukudi got kizh varam (lower share). Labourers (paniceymakkal) and slaves (adimaigal) stayed at the bottom of social hierarchy.

Q.11)

Ans) a

Q.12)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is correct.

The rise of Guptas was due to:

1. Fertile land of Madhyadesa (their centre of operation).
2. Iron ores of central India and South Bihar.
3. Proximity with the areas that carried prosperous trade with Byzantine empire.
4. Excellent leaders.
5. Matrimonial alliances.

Reasons for the fall of gupta empire:

1. The rise of feudatories who proclaimed independence.
2. Growing practise of land grants that reduced royal revenue.
3. Huna invasion.
4. Weak successors.

Q.13)

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is correct.

Export of silk to Roman empire fell as Romans learnt the **art of growing silk**. Fa-Hsien who visited Magadha during the Gupta empire noticed the decline in long distance trade. Till 550 AD India carried on some trade with the Eastern Roman empire (Byzantine empire) to which it exported silk. Around 550 AD the people of the Eastern Roman empire learnt **from the Chinese** the art of growing silk, which adversely affected the export trade of India.

Q.14)

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The Central Asian rulers imposed their rule on numerous native princes. This eventually led to the development of a feudatory organization. Thus there was less of centralization under these rulers.

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Statement 2 is correct. Indo-Greeks introduced practice of military Governorship in India. During this period, the empire was divided into many provinces and each province was headed by a military commander. Greeks called such system as strategos whereas Shakas called it as Satrapis.

Statement 3 is correct. The central Asian rulers got absorbed into India society. For example Indo-Greek ruler Milind got converted into Buddhism by Nagasena. Similarly Kushana king Kanishka had patronized Buddhism and even conducted fourth Buddhist Council.

Statement 4 is correct. The Kushan kings were called sons of god. This title was adopted by the Kushans from the Chinese. It was actually done to strengthen the idea of the divine origin of kingship.

Q.15)

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is correct.

The period c. AD 300–750 marks the second historical phase in the regions south of the Vindhyas. It continued some of the processes that had begun in the first historical phase (c. 200 BC–AD 300) of the peninsula. Now in these areas and also in Vidarbha, between AD 300 and 600 there arose about two dozen states which are known to us from their land charters.

Statement a is incorrect. The **first phase (before 300 AD)** shows the ascendancy of the Satavahanas over the Deccan, and that of the Tamil kingdoms over the southern districts of Tamil Nadu. In that period, these kingdoms broadly **owed allegiance to the seats of political authority** established **outside** their areas. They themselves **did not have their own states. But it was not the case in the second historical phase (300 AD–750 AD) in the regions south of the Vindhyas.**

Statement b is correct. In the first phase we encounter extensive Buddhist monuments in both Andhra and Maharashtra. Now however Jainism was confined to Karnataka and the peninsula as a whole show numerous instances of the performance **of Vedic sacrifices** by the kings. This phase also marked the beginning of the **construction of stone temples for Shiva and Vishnu in Tamil Nadu** under the Pallavas, and in Karnataka under the Chalukyas of Badami.

Culturally, the Dravidian element seems to have dominated the scene in the first phase, but during the second phase (300–700 AD), Aryanization and **brahmanization** came to the fore.

Statement c is correct. In the second phase, numerous **land grants free of taxes were made** to the temples and **brahmanas**. The grants suggest that many new areas were brought under cultivation and settlement. This period therefore saw a far greater expansion of agrarian economy.

Statement d is correct. The Ashokan inscriptions found in Andhra and Karnataka show that the people knew Prakrit in the third century BC. The Brahmi inscriptions that have been found in Tamil Nadu also contain Prakrit words, but from about AD 400 onwards, **Sanskrit became the official language in the peninsula** and most charters were composed in it.

Q.16)

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is correct.

Around 5th century AD, we witness the formation of new states in the trans-Vindhyan regions. Each state had a number of feudatory chiefdoms, which were small states within a large state. To conduct wars, to cultivate art and literature, to promote religion, and to maintain the administrative staff, enormous resources were needed. Therefore, the states could not multiply without the proliferation of rural communities or an increase in the agricultural production of the existing villages.

It seems that in tribal areas, **the brahmanas were granted land**, and the **tribal peasantry** learnt the value of preserving cattle and better **methods of cultivation** from them.

The peasants also learnt from the brahmanas the **new calendar** that helped agriculture.

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Therefore, the **large number of grants made to the brahmanas** played an important role in spreading new methods of cultivation and increasing the size of the rural communities.

Q.17)

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement a is incorrect. In agricultural region of peninsular India, social organization was complex. This was characterised by the gradual breaking up of old kinship ties and the introduction of the Brahmanical varna concept. Social stratification or inequality between different social groups appeared and there was broad distinction between 'high' and 'low'. The **landed vellalar** and the **velala peasants** constituted the basic producing groups in the agrarian settlements.

Statement b is incorrect. Local coins of different varieties were prevalent in different regions in peninsular India. . In the Deccan, inscriptions refer to the use of **Kahapanas** which were silver coins locally minted and to **suvarnas** which refer to gold coins either of the Romans or I the Kushans. Actual coins of different varieties and minted in different metals like lead, potin I (Copper mixed with tin and other metals), copper and silver were in use. The earliest among them were punch marked coins which came to be minted in north-west and north India from 6th-5th century B.C. onward

Statement c is incorrect. The diverse forms of subsistence was more visible in the region of peninsular India during Sangam Age. Tamil Sangam poems speak of **five eco-zones** in terms of subsistence pattern and each eco-zone was quite distinct. These are:

Kurinji - the hills and forests; **mullai - the pasture land with low hills and thin forests**, marutam - the fertile agricultural plains; neytal - the sea-coasts and palai - the arid zone. The mullai were occupied by cowherds who were known as itayas.

Statement d is correct. Tolkappiyam authored by **Tolkappiyar** and is **considered the earliest of Tamil literary work**. Though it is a work on Tamil grammar but it also provides insights on the **political and socio-economic conditions** of the time. It highlights the **four types of castes** namely **arasar(Ruling Class)**, anthanar, vanigar(carried on trade and commerce) and vellalar(Agriculturists).

Q.18)

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is correct

Statement 1 is incorrect: Chandragupta II also known as **Chandragupta Vikramaditya** established **matrimonial alliances with the Vakataka Ruler**. He married Kuvernaga, the Naga princess and had a daughter Prabhavati from her. **He married his daughter to Rudrasena II of the Vakataka dynasty ruling in Deccan**. After her husband's death, she ruled the territory as regent to her minor son with the help of her father which **indirectly gave the control of Vakataka territory** in hand of Chandragupta II. **He defeated Shaka kings who were ruling western India**, It was his greatest achievement which extended his empire to reach up to the western coast.

Statement 2 is incorrect: **Chandragupta-I** is said to have started a new era from 319-320 A.D. It is not clear from any records that he started this era. which came to be known as **Gupta Samvat or Gupta era**, but since Chandragupta-I is mentioned as a Maharajadhiraja he is credited with the founding of the era.

Statement 3 is correct: 'King Chandra' whose exploits have been mentioned in the Mehrauli Iron Pillar Inscription, which is located in the Qutab-Minar complex in Delhi is identified by many scholars with Chandragupta-II. According to this inscription Chandra crossed the Sindhu region of seven rivers and defeated Valhikas (identified with Bactria). Some scholars identify Chandragupta-II with the hero of Kalidasa's work Raghuvamasa because Raghu's exploits appear comparable with those of Chandragupta. The **Mehrauli inscription also mentions Chandragupta's victory over enemies from Vanga (Bengal)**.

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Knowledge Base:

Chandragupta-II achievements find mention on the **inscription at iron pillar of Mehrauli in Delhi** which indicates that his empire also included even north-western India and Bengal. Whereas, **Samudragupta's** achievement has been inscribed on the **Allahabad Pillar**, which was composed by his court poet, Harisena.

Q.19)

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is correct

Statement a is correct. Vanavaramban, **Vanavan**, **Kuttuvan**, Irumporai and Villavar, were titles which were assumed by the Chera Kings. Further, **Senni**, Valavan and **Killi** were the titles assumed by the Chola Kings. At last, **Thennavar** and **Minavar**, were titles assumed by the Pandya kings.

Statement b is incorrect. **Kadai Yelu Vallalgal** referred to the **chieftains in the sangam polity**. Among them Pari, Kari, Ori, Nalli, Pegan, Ay and Adiyaman were popular for their philanthropy and patronage of Tamil poets. Further, chieftains were divided into velir and non-velir who were subordinate to the kings.

Statement c is incorrect. Based on the economic resources, during Sangam period the Tamil Region was divided into **5 different eco-zones**, or **tinais**. These were zones and included: *kurinji* (hilly region); *palai* (arid zone); *mullai* (pastoral tracts); *marudam* (wet lands); and *neital* (seacoast)

Statement d is incorrect. In the Pandiya period, '**Angadi**' referred to the **market places** where goods were exchanged, These markets were of two kinds, **Nalangadi** - morning bazar and **Alangadi** or **Andikkadai** the evening Bazaar.

Knowledge Base:

Other Terms

1. **Nadukal or virukkal**: These were memorial stones which were raised to honour those who died in fighting, and they were worshipped as godlings because war heroes occupied a special position in society.
2. **Tippayadal** was the cruel practice of Sati that was also prevalent in Tamil society.

Q.20)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Gupta kings followed a **policy of tolerance** towards the different religious sects. There is **no example of persecution of the followers of Buddhism and Jainism**.

Statement 2 is correct. Idol worship in the temples became a common feature of Hinduism from the Gupta periods onwards. Many festivals also came to be celebrated.

Statement 3 is correct. Bhagvatism centred around the worship of Vishnu or Bhagvat and originated in post Mauryan times. Bhagvatism was marked by bhakti and ahimsa. Bhakti meant the offer of loving devotion. The new religion was liberal enough to attract foreigners. It also appealed to artisans and merchants. Bhagvatism overshadowed Buddhism by Gupta times.

Q.21)

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is correct

Statement 1 is correct. The Vakatakas were Contemporaneous of the Guptas in northern India. The Puranas refer to the dynasty as the Vindhhyakas Their history can be reconstructed on the basis of **a large number of copper-plate land grant charters issued to the brahmanas**. Culturally, the **Vakataka kingdom is important because it became a channel to spread Brahminical culture to southern India**.

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Statement 2 is correct. The Vakatakas, who were Brahmin themselves (belonging to the, Vishnuvridha gotra) were great champions of the Brahmanical religion and performed numerous Vedic Sacrifices. **Even though they promoted Brahminism, they were liberal in outlook and patronised Buddhism as well.**

Statement 3 is correct. The Vakatakas had matrimonial ties with the imperial Guptas (Rudrasena II of the royal Vakataka family was married to Prabhavatigupta, the daughter of Chandragupta II of the imperial Gupta family), the Nagas of Padmavati, the Kadambas of Karnataka, and the Vishnukundins of Andhra. Culturally, the Vakataka kingdom is important because it became a channel to spread Brahminical culture to southern India

Statement 4 is incorrect. The Vakatakas are noted for having been patrons of the Arts, architecture, and literature. Their legacy in terms of public works and monuments has made significant contributions to Indian culture. **The rock-cut Buddhist viharas and chaityas of the Ajanta Caves UNESCO World Heritage Site) were built under the patronage of the Vakataka king, Harisena.(and not under pravrasena)** They are also credited with having built a few temples in Tigwa and Nachanakuthara. They made a remarkable contribution in the field of painting. Ajanta cave numbers XVI, XVII and XIX are the best examples of Vakataka excellence in the field of painting, in particular the painting titled Mahabhinishkramana. Not only the Vakataka rulers, but their ministers or governors like Hastibhoja and Varahadeva also extended their benevolent patronage to the Ajanta cave painters.

Q.22)

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The Indo-Greeks were the first rulers in India to issue coins which can be definitely attributed to the kings. In the earlier times the punched marked coins issued could not be assigned with certainty to a particular dynasty or a ruler.

Statement 2 is correct. The most famous Indo-Greek king Menander (also known as Milinda) (165-145 B.C.) was converted to Buddhism by Nagasena (also known as Nagarjuna). Menander asked Nagasena many questions relating to Buddhism philosophy. These questions and Nagasena's answers formed a book called Milind Panho.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The Indo-Greeks were the first ones in India to issue the gold coins. But the largest numbers of gold coins in ancient India were issued under the rule of Guptas.

Statement 4 is correct. Indo-Greeks are also credited for the introduction of Hellenistic art features in India especially in the North West. This gave rise to Gandhara art. In this, the images of Buddha were made in the Graeco-Roman style. E.g. the hair of Buddha was in wavy style. Gandhara art also spread to regions like Mathura, where the headless erect statue of Kanishka is found.

Knowledge Base: The capital of Menander was at Sakala in Punjab. He also invaded the Ganga-Yamuna doab.

Q.23)

Ans) a

Exp) Option (a) is the correct answer.

Construction of the Great wall of China forced Scythian tribe to move towards central Asia which forced Bactrian Greeks to invade India.

There after Sakas moved in five branches in different parts of India and Afghanistan.

Parthians followed Sakas but occupied only a small portion of North-west India.

Kushans followed Parthians. They were nomadic tribe of central Asia.

Q.24)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is correct

Option a is incorrect. Pattini Cult was introduced by Senguttuvan. The cult includes worshipping the ideal wife in Tamil Nadu.

Option b is correct. Pattinappalai is a Tamil poem written by Kadiyalar Uruttirangannanar. It depicts the life of King Karikala as well as his military achievements. Karikala's military achievements made him the overlord of the whole Tamil region of that time. Trade and commerce flourished during his reign.

Option c is incorrect. The Sangam Age of Tamil Literature produced five great Tamil epics, namely Silappatikaram, Manimegalai, Civaka Cintamani, Kundalakesi and Valayapathi. Pattinappalai is not among the epics of Tamil Literature.

Option d is incorrect. There were women poets like Avvaiyar, Nachchellaiyar, and Kakkaipadiniyar who flourished and contributed to Tamil literature. A lot of information is available in the Sangam literature to understand the position of women during the Sangam age.

Q.25)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The Gupta period witnessed an increase in land taxes but a decrease in trade and commerce taxes (such as shulka or tolls). The king collected taxes varying from one-fourth to one-sixth of the produce.

Statement 2 is correct. The Gupta period was a period of agricultural expansion. Due to the practice of granting lands to brahmanas (brahmadeyas, agraharas or shasanas) and to some other officers, vast areas of virgin land were brought under cultivation and major improvements were made in the existing methods of production (such as use of iron plough share, irrigation and preservation of cattle wealth) to attain higher yield.

Statement 3 is correct. Two new agricultural taxes that appear in Gupta inscriptions are uparikara (probably a tax imposed on temporary tenants) and udranga (its exact nature is not clear, but might be water tax or a sort of police tax). There is also mention of vata-bhuta tax, which probably refers to cesses for the maintenance of rites performed for the winds and spirits, and halirakara, probably plough tax.

Q.26)

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The position of Sudras improved in the Gupta period because of a change in the economic status of the Sudras. From the seventh century onwards, they were mainly represented as agriculturists; in the earlier period they always appeared as servants, slaves and agricultural labourers. The sudras were now permitted to listen to the Ramayana, the Mahabharata and the Puranas. They could also worship a new god called Krishna and were also allowed to perform certain domestic rites.

Statement 2 is correct. The castes proliferated into numerous sub-castes as a result of assimilation of large number of foreigners into the Indian society and also because of the absorption of many tribal people into brahmanical society through the process of land grants.

Statement 3 is correct. The members of higher varnas became polygamous and more property-minded. During the period patriarchal society was set up they began to treat women as items of property, so much so that a woman was expected to follow her husband, to the next world. The first example of the immolation of widow after the death of her husband appears in Gupta times in 510 AD in Eran inscription of Bhanugupta

Q.27)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is correct

Statement 1 is correct: Allahabad Inscription is the inscription that is engraved on a Pillar at Allahabad. It includes a long inscription (prashasti), written in pure Sanskrit by Harisena, a court poet of Samudragupta. It mentions various achievements of Samudragupta including the people and the regions conquered by Samudragupta.

Statement 2 is correct: From the Allahabad Pillar inscription of Samudragupta we learn that **non-monarchical groups like** the Malavas (Jaipur area, Rajasthan), Arjunayanas (located in the DelhiJaipur-Agra triangle), **Yaudheyas** (Bharatpur, Rajasthan), **Madrakas** (between the rivers Chenab and Ravi in Pakistan), Abhiras (in western Deccan around Nasik), Prarjuna, Kakas (near Sanchi), Sanakanikas (near Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh), and Kharaparikas (possibly in the Damoh district, Madhya Pradesh), paid homage and tribute to Samudragupta. Thus it appears that in the 4th century AD, Samudragupta's conquest resulted in the dissolution of a number of gana-samghas in north India.

Statement 3 is incorrect.. In the Allahabad pillar inscription **Samundragupta** is regarded as God living on Earth. In the genealogical accounts he is referred to as Kuber, Indra, etc

He adopted a different policy for different area conquered by him. He adopted **a policy of annexation in the Ganga-Yamuna doab region.** He adopted **policy to** conquer the forest kingdoms of central India, mentioned as atavirajyas, due to the strategic value as it was on a route to south India. Thus, Samudragupta proceeded to South through the eastern coast region. He adopted **the policy of political conciliation in south India.** He liberated and reinstated the defeated kings on their thrones. He adopted such a policy because he knew that it was difficult to keep them under control and subservience

Q.28)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Rudradaman I (130-150 A.D.) ruled over Western India in Sindh, Kutch and Gujarat. He also recovered from Satvahanas Konkan, the Narmada valley, Malwa and Kathiawar.

Statement 2 is correct. Rudradaman I undertook the repairs of Sudarsana lake in the semi-arid zone of Kathiawar. The lake was man-made and was built during Maurya rule. It was used for irrigation since then.

Statement 3 is correct. Rudradaman I was a great lover of Sanskrit language. Although he was a foreigner settled in India, he issued the first ever long inscription in chaste Sanskrit at Junagadh rock inscriptions. Before that longer inscriptions were composed in Prakrit language.

Q.29)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The Satvahanas rulers claim to have been Brahmanas and they represented the march of Triumphant Brahmanism. They performed asvamedha and rajasuya sacrifices, but their official language was not Sanskrit. The official language of Satvahanas was Prakrit. All inscriptions were composed in this language and written in Brahmi script.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Satavahanas patronized Buddhism and Brahmanism both. They built chaityas and viharas. They also made grants of villages and lands to Buddhist monks. They also paid liberal sacrificial fees to the Brahmanas and worshipped a large number of Vaishnava gods such as Krishna, Vasudeva and others.

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Statement 3 is correct. In the Satvahanas phase, many temples and monasteries were cut out of the solid rock in the north-west Deccan and Maharashtra with great skill and patience. The two common structures were the temple which was called chaityas and the monastery was called viharas. The most famous chaitya was that of Karle in western Deccan. At Nasik we have 3 viharas. Rock cut architecture is also found in Andhra in the Krishna-Godavari region. For example-The Amravati and Nagarjunakonda stupa

Knowledge Base: In the Deccan, the Satavahanas established their independent rule after the decline of the Mauryas. Their rule lasted for about 450 years. They were also known as the Andhras. Brahmanism was revived by the Satavahanas along with the performance of asvamedha and rajasuya sacrifices. They also patronized the Prakrit language and literature. Hala's Gathasaptasati is an excellent piece of Prakrit literature. The greatest ruler of the Satavahana dynasty was Gautamiputra Satakarni

Q.30)

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is correct.

Uraiyur is a place where chief centre of political power of the Chola kingdom laid. It is famous for cotton trade. Thus the early Tamil poems also mention the weaving of complex pattern on silk. Its cotton cloth is as thin as the slough of a snake.

Knowledge Base:

Puhar- also known as Poompuhar port. According to historians, the port witnessed the Indian merchants trading their commodities, mostly spices, with other Asian countries as well as Arabs. It is said that the goods arrived in the port included horses from Gulf countries and finished goods from neighbouring regions such as Sri Lanka and Indonesia

Muziris port- While spices, particularly black pepper, were the key item exported from the Muziris port, other commodities shipped include semi-precious stones, diamonds, ivory and pearls, among others. According to historians, the goods arrived at Muziris from over 30 countries were mostly textile, wine, wheat and gold coins etc.

Arikamedu port- Many believe that Arikamedu was a Chola port dedicated to bead making and it was the only port city in the region to have ties with Romans. In addition, textiles, terracotta artefacts, plants, spices and jewellery were also shipped from the Indian port to Roman ports and other eastern destinations.

Q.31)

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is correct

Each of Sangam dynasties i.e Chola, Chera and Pandyas maintained a long standing army consisting of chariots drawn by oxes, of elephants, cavalry and infantry. Elephants played an important part in the wars. So Assertion(A) is correct

foreign and internal constituted a very important source of royal revenue. Booty captured in wars was also a major income to the royal treasury. But the real foundation of war and polity laid in regular income from agriculture. The land produced paddy, ragi and sugarcane. In addition to this the Tamil region produced grains, fruit pepper and turmeric. So Land revenue was the chief source of state's income while custom duty was also imposed on foreign trade. The Pattinappalai refers to the custom officials employed in the seaport of Puhar. So Reason(R) is not correct.

Knowledge Base: Each of the Sangam dynasties had a royal emblem – carp for the Pandyas, tiger for the Cholas and bow for the Cheras. The imperial court or avai was attended by a number of chiefs and officials. The king was assisted by a large body of officials who were divided into five councils. They were ministers (amaichar), priests (anthanar), military commanders (senapathi), envoys (thuthar) and spies

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(orror). The military administration was also efficiently organized during the Sangam Age. Each ruler had a regular army and their respective Kodimaram (tutelary tree).

Q.32)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The Kshatriya and vaishyas do not appear as regular varna in the Sangam texts. But the class of warriors was not absent. Captains of army were invested with the title of enadi at a formal ceremony.

Statement 2 is correct. Civil and military offices were held under both the Cholas and the Pandyas by Vallalas or rich peasants. The ruling caste was called the arasar and its members had marriage relations with the vallalas, who constituted the fourth caste. They held the bulk of land and constituted the peasantry divided into rich and poor.

Statement 3 is correct. The Brahmins first appeared in Tamil Nadu in Sangam age. An ideal king was one who never hurt the Brahmanas. Many Brahmins functioned as poets and were generously rewarded by the King. The Tamil Brahmins took meat and wine. They often carried dispute with Jainas and the Buddhists.

Knowledge Base:

Tolkappiyam also refers to four castes namely arasar, anthanar, vanigar and vellalar. The ruling class was called arasar. Anthanars played a significant role in the Sangam polity and religion. Vanigars carried on trade and commerce. The vellalas were agriculturists.

Q.33)

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The Asokan inscriptions mention the Chera, Chola and Pandya rulers on the south of the Mauryan empire.

Statement 2, 3 and 4 are correct. Gajabhagu II of Sri Lanka and Cheran Senguttuvan of the Chera dynasty were contemporaries. This is confirmed by Silappathigaram as well as the Dipavamsa and Mahavamsa.

Knowledge Base: The Roman coins issued by Roman emperors of the first century A.D. were found in plenty in various places of Tamil Nadu. Therefore, the most probable date of the Sangam literature has been fixed between the third century B.C. to third century A.D. on the basis of literary, archaeological and numismatic evidences.

Q.34)

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The Mehrauli iron pillar inscription mentions about Gupta King Chandragupta-II who ruled from 385-415AD.

Statement 2 is correct. Chinese traveller Fa-Hien visited India during the reign of Chandragupta-II. Fa-Hien provides useful information. He characterizes the Gupta administration as mild and benevolent. There were no restrictions on people's movements and they enjoyed a large degree of personal freedom. There was no state interference in the individual's life. Punishments were not severe. Imposing a fine was a common punishment. There was no spy system. The administration was so efficient that the roads were kept safe for travelers, and there was no fear of thieves. He mentioned that people were generally prosperous and the crimes were negligible. Fa-Hien had also appreciated the efficiency of the Gupta administration as he was able to travel without any fear throughout the Gangetic valley. On the whole the administration was more liberal than that of the Mauryas.

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Statement 3 is incorrect. Chandragupta-II had not killed the king of Vakataka, Rudrasena-II. In fact he extended the Gupta empire by a judicious combination of diplomacy and warfare. He gave his daughter Prabhavati in marriage to the Vakataka prince Rudrasena-II. This alliance served a useful purpose when Chandragupta-II undertook his campaign in western India against the Sakas.

Statement 4 is correct. The court of Chandragupta-II was adorned by numerous scholars including Kalidas and Amarasingha.

Knowledge Base: 1500 years old sealing has been unearthed recently near Nagpur. It is the first time clay sealings have been excavated from Nagardhan. The oval-shaped sealing belongs to the period when Prabhavatigupta was the queen of the Vakataka dynasty. After marrying Vakataka king Rudrasena II, Prabhavatigupta enjoyed the position of Chief Queen. When she took over the Vakataka kingdom, after the sudden demise of Rudrasena II, her stature as a woman Vakataka ruler rose significantly. This is evident from the fact that the sealings were introduced and issued during her period as a ruler, that too from the capital city of Nagardhan. The copperplate issued by Queen Prabhavatigupta starts with a genealogy of the Guptas, mentioning the Queen's grandfather Samudragupta and her father Chandragupta II. These are strong indicators of Vaishnava signatures on the royal seals of the Vakatakas, reiterate that Queen Prabhavatigupta was indeed a powerful woman ruler.

Q.35)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Skanda Gupta successfully checked the invasion of the Hunas. He also succeeded in eliminating completely the threat posed by Pushyamitras to the empire from the South. Yet these campaigns heavily taxed the financial and military resources of the empire. His successors proved to be weak and could not cope up with Huna invaders which is the reason behind the fall of Gupta empire.

Statement 2 is correct. Due to growing practice of land grants for religious and other purposes, the revenue reduced and thus the Gupta state may have found difficult to maintain a large professional army.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The Gupta empire was not highly centralized. Due to weakening of central authority, a number of feudal chieftains rose. The governors appointed by the Gupta kings and their feudatories tended to become independent and thus many empires got passed out of the hands of the Gupta hands which further reduced their revenue.

Statement 4 is correct. The migration of a guild of silk weavers from Gujrat to Malwa in 473 A.D. and their adoption of non-productive professions show that there was not much demand for cloth produced by them. Also the advantages from Gujrat trade gradually disappeared.

Knowledge Base: The other reasons for their decline are:

- The success of Yasodharmana in Malwa encouraged others. The Maitrakas assumed independence at Valabhi, the Maukharis created an independent kingdom in the upper Ganges valley and the Gandas wrested Bengal from the Guptas. The weak Gupta rulers failed to check the disintegration of the empire
- The Gupta Empire ended in 550 CE, when it disintegrated into regional kingdoms after a series of weak rulers and invasions from the east, west, and north
- Independent princes issuing land grants in their own rights in northern Madhya Pradesh and established their own authority.

After the reign of Skandagupta hardly any coins or inscriptions had been found in western Malwa and Saurashtra. The loss of western India had deprived the Gupta of rich revenue from trade and commerce.

Q.36)

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is correct.

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Statement 1 is correct. The Kushans were one of the clans of Yuechi tribe of Central Asia. They came into India in two successive dynasties. The first one was Kadphises and the second was Kanishka.

Statement 2 is correct. The Kushans controlled much of the Silk Route in ancient period. Their empire extended from Central Asia, Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan to India. This made easy for them to control the Silk Route which originated in China. This was a huge source of revenues for them.

Statement 3 is correct. The Kushans issued even more gold coins than the Indo-Greeks. The Kushan's gold coins had higher gold content than even the Gupta coins. The gold coins of the Kushans are found mainly west of the Indus. Kadphises I minted copper in imitation of Roman coins. Kadphises II issued large number of gold money and spread the kingdom east of the Indus

Q.37)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The distinct feature of the Saka-Kushan period was their use of Red Ware pottery. The pottery was both plain and polished with medium to fine fabric. The Northern Black Polished Ware pottery was found during post Mauryan phase.

Statement 2 is correct. The Saka-Kushans introduced turban, tunic, trousers and heavy long coat in India. The Central Asians also brought in cap, helmet and boots.

Knowledge Base: The use of burnt bricks in constructions was also there in this period. There was use of tiles for flooring and roofing.

Q.38)

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Amravati and Nagarjunakonda were great centre of Art patronised by Satavahanas and their successors, Ikshvakus.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Nanaghat inscription refers to Satakarni I as "Dakshinapathapati". Nasik Inscription records the achievements of Gautamiputra Satakarni, as "his horse drank the water of three seas".

Statement 3 is incorrect: Yajnasri Satakarni issued coins bearing fish symbol, boat symbol and a chaitya symbol. Such coins are known as Ujjain type of coins.

Q.39)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The Gupta bureaucracy was not as elaborate as that of the Mauryas. As the imperial administration was managed by feudatories and beneficiaries, the Guptas did not require as many officials as that of Maurya. Several offices came under the same person and as posts became hereditary, the royal control over them was weakened.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The judicial system in the Gupta times was far more developed than in earlier times. Several law books were compiled in this period. For the very first time civil and criminal laws were clearly defined. But the laws were still based on the differences in varnas. The merchants and artisans' guilds were governed by their own laws.

Statement 3 is correct. The Gupta political system was more feudal than that of the Mauryas. The major part of the empire was held by feudatory chiefs. They offered services to the kings in return of charters for ruling the areas. This turned them into feudal vassals. The charters were marked with the royal Garuda seal.

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Knowledge Base: Guptas organized a provincial system based on- divisions (bhuktis under the charge of uparika), bhuktis were divided into districts (vishaya) under vishayapati, vishayas were again divided into vithis, which were again divided into villages. But this system applied to Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh which were directly ruled by the Guptas.

The Guptas also granted fiscal and administrative concessions to the priests and administrators. Religious functionaries were granted lands, free of taxes forever. The villages could not be entered by royal agents.

Q.40)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Fa-Hsien informs that there existed a class known as Chandalas (untouchables), who lived outside the village and dealt in meat and flesh. Whenever they entered the town the upper caste people kept themselves at a distance from them.

Statement 2 is correct: Fa-Hsien accounted that the Gupta kings such as Samudragupta and Chandragupta II were the followers of Vaishnavism but the rich people living in the cities of Magadha were supporter of Buddhism and gave charity.

Statement 3 is correct: Fa-Hsien recorded about lack of common currency use, rise feudal conditions and loss trade with Byzantine empire which led to the decline in trade and commerce during Gupta period.

Q.41)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Satvahanas were one of the most important native successors (although after a gap of 100 years) of the Mauryas in the Deccan and in the Central India.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The early Satvahana Kings appeared not in Andhra, but in Maharashtra where most of their early inscriptions have been found. They set up their power in the upper Godavari Valley. Gradually they extended their power over Andhra and Karnataka.

Statement 3 is correct. Satvahana King, Gautamiputra Satakarni (A.D. 106-130) defeated the Sakas and destroyed many Kshatriya rulers.

Q.42)

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Evidence on the origin and antecedents of the Gupta dynasty is limited. The Gupta kings seem to have risen from modest origins. Sri Gupta was the founder of Gupta Dynasty. Chandragupta I, who was the third ruler of the Gupta dynasty married Kumaradevi, a Lichchavi prince. The marriage is mentioned in the records of his successors with pride indicating that that royal connection would have contributed to the rise of Guptas. Lichchavi was an old, established gana-sangha and its territory lay between the Ganges and the Nepal Terai.

Statement 2 is incorrect. According to Allahabad pillar inscription Samudragupta, the illustrious son of Chandragupta I, had conquered the whole fertile plains west of Prayag to Mathura and launched a spectacular raid through Kalinga into the south as far as Kanchipuram, the Pallava capital. The Puranas mention Magadha, Allahabad and Oudh as the Gupta dominions.

Q.43)

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is correct.

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Statement 1 is incorrect: Vakatakas were the patrons of brahmanical religion. They were devotees of Vishnu and Shiva, but they continued protection to Buddhist and Jain traders.

Statement 2 is correct: In their inscriptions Vakatakas called themselves as 'Hariputras'.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Pulakeshin II, a Chalukya ruler, defeated Harshavardhana on the banks of Narmada.

Q.44)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The Satvahanas originally seem to have been a tribe of the Deccan.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Satvahanas did not reject the varna system, rather they supported it. Satvahanas are said to have been tribal people who were brahmanized. Their most famous king Gautamiputra Satkarni claims to have established the four-fold Varna system which had fallen into disorder.

Statement 3 is correct. The Satvahanas show traces of a matrilineal social structure. It was customary for their king to be named after his mother. Such names as Gautamiputra and Vasisthiputra indicate that in their society mother enjoyed a great deal of importance. However, basically the Satvahana ruling family was patriarchal because succession to the throne passed to the male member.

Knowledge Base:

Religion -

Satvahana rulers supported both Brahmanism and Buddhism. It is said that Satvahanas were the first rulers to make land grants to Brahmanas. However, there are more instances of grants being made to Buddhist monks.

Buddhism was also supported by both artisans and merchants who made generous donations to the Buddhist cause. Increasing craft and commerce in this period brought many merchants and artisans to the forefront in the society.

Q.45)

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Megaliths were tomb spots consisting of burials or graves covered with huge (mega) stones. The Iron Age in South India is known entirely from a large variety of burials and their accompanying grave goods. Since these graves are mostly megalithic, the cultures are traditionally known as 'Megalithic Culture'.

Statement 1 is correct: The urn burial system was evidenced in Adichanallur (present Thoothukudi district). These urns are kept with grave goods in a pit. The pit after covering can be marked by a circular demarcation made of stones.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Black-ware and not White-ware was peculiar to burial sites in Tamil Nadu. Interestingly, black ware is found mostly in burial mounds and not in human habitations.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Many sites reveal the development of agriculture and pastoralism. The presence of husks of rice and millet indicates domestication of these grains.

Knowledge Base: Menhirs, upright monumental stones, and dolmens made of big slabs or boulders are megalithic tombs found in Tamilnadu.

Q.46)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Simuka was the founder of the Satvahana dynasty.

Gautamiputra Satakarni is known as the greatest ruler of the Satvahana dynasty. He ruled for a period of 24 years from 106 to 130 AD. He captured the whole of deccan and expanded his empire. His victory over

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Nagapana, the ruler of Malwa was remarkable. He patronized Brahmins as well as gave donations to Buddhists.

Statement 2 is correct. Vashishtaputra Pulamayi was the son and successor of Gautamiputra Satakarni. He issued coins on which the images of ships were inscribed. They reveal the naval power and maritime trade of the Satvahanas.

He also extended the Satvahana power up to the mouth of the Krishna river.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Simuka was the founder of the Satvahana dynasty. The last great ruler of Satvahanas was Yajna Sri Satakarni.

Q.47)

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Zero was discovered by Brahmagupta in 2nd century BC. Since then, it is considered as a separate numeral.

Statement 2 is incorrect: A large number of hymns in Atharva Veda (and not Yajur Veda) are associated with Ayurveda. Ayurveda is, first and foremost, a science of preventative living through the application of accrued wisdom. Ayurveda offers Effective Treatments for various kinds of diseases.

Charaka Samhita, composed by Charak, refers to various diseases with cure and treatments, also about prevention and control through diet.

Statement 3 is correct: Brick construction of Harappa show that people had sound knowledge of geometry.

Q.48)

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The Satvahana Kingdom had three grades of feudatories. The highest grade was formed by the King who was called the raja and who had the right to strike coins. The second grade was formed by the mahabhoja, and the third grade by the senapati.

Statement 2 is correct. There were certain military elements in their administration.

1) Senapati was appointed the provincial governor.

2) Since the tribal people in the Deccan were not thoroughly hinduized and reconciled to the new rule, it was necessary to keep them under strong military control.

3) The administration in the rural areas was placed in the hands of gaulmika, who was the head of a military regiment consisting of nine chariots, nine elephants, 25 horses and 45 foot-soldiers. The head of the army platoon was therefore posted in the countryside to maintain peace and order.

4) The military character of the Satvahana rule is also evident from the common use of such terms as Kataka and skandhavaras in their inscriptions. These were the military camps and settlements which served as administrative centres so long as the king was there.

Statement 3 is correct. The Satvahanas started the practice of granting tax-free villages to Brahmanas and Buddhist monks. The cultivated fields and villages granted to them were declared free from any interference by royal policemen and soldiers, and all kinds of royal officers. These areas therefore became small independent islands within the Satvahana Kingdom.

Q.49)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: The judicial system was far more developed under Guptas than in earlier times. Several law books were compiled and for the first time, civil and criminal laws were clearly defined.

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Statement 2 is incorrect: Although, Nalanda University was founded during Gupta period by Kumaragupta but Vikramshila was founded by Pala dynasty king Dharmapala in the late 8th or 9th century AD.

Statement 3 is correct: Bhagavatism or Vaishnavism overshadowed Mahayana Buddhism by Gupta period. Gupta kings such as Samudragupta and Chandragupta II patronised Vaishnavism.

Statement 4 is incorrect: The Chinese Traveller Fa-Hsien visited India during the reign of Chandragupta II. Hsuan Tsang visited during Harshvardhan.

Q.50)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Satvahanas did not issue gold coins as such. They may have used gold as bullion from Kolar fields. They issued mostly coins of lead, which is found in the Deccan. They also used potin, copper and bronze money.

Statement 2 is correct. People of the Deccan produced cotton. In the foreign accounts, Andhra is considered famous for its cotton products. And, a substantial part of the Deccan developed a very advanced rural economy.

Statement 3 is correct. There was an increasing trade between the Romans and the Satvahanas, which is indicated by numerous Roman and Satvahana coins found in India and Rome respectively.

Knowledge Base: Other aspects of material culture of the Satvahanas period -

The material culture of the Deccan was a fusion of local elements and northern ingredients.

1) Tools and implements - With regard to tools and implements used in agriculture, we do not see much change in what was already present during the earlier megalithic culture there and the Satvahanas phase, only some improvements like better socketed hoes. Besides socketed hoes, we find sickles, spades, ploughshares etc.

2) Knowledge of metallurgy- The knowledge of use of iron was already existing in the earlier Megalithic culture, however number of such tools increased substantially during the Satvahanas period. Satvahanas may have exploited iron ores of Karimnagar and Warangal.

3) Gold may have been retrieved from kolar fields.

4) Agriculture - With regard to agricultural knowledge, people belonging to this period knew the art of paddy transplantation and in the first two centuries the

5) area between the Krishna and Godavari, especially the mouths of rivers formed a great rice bowl.

6) Trade and commerce - In the foreign accounts, the Andhra was famous for its cotton products. Thus, a good portion of Deccan developed a very advanced rural economy, which according to Pliny, helped the Andhra Kingdom to maintain a huge army.

7) Contributions of the North - Through contacts with the north, people of the Deccan learnt the use of coins, burnt bricks, ring wells, etc.

Q.51)

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer

Statement 1 is correct: This option is not explicitly mentioned in the passage. However, if a government wants to encourage the growth of this technology, it may formulate policies to promote research and development, investment, and training in additive manufacturing. Therefore, this option may be a practical implication of the passage.

Statement 2 is correct: The passage implies that additive manufacturing is a new and emerging technology that can bring flexibility and efficiency to manufacturing operations. As such, it may present an opportunity for startups to innovate and create new products and services. Therefore, providing

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incentives to such startups can encourage them to invest in additive manufacturing and contribute to its growth.

Statement 3 is correct: The passage suggests that additive manufacturing can bring improvements in performance, geometries, and fabrication. To fully realize these benefits, it may require collaboration between the public and private sectors. For example, the public sector may provide funding and research support, while the private sector may bring in expertise and resources.

Statement 4 is correct: The passage does not mention any specific limitations or drawbacks of additive manufacturing. However, it is reasonable to assume that like any new technology, there may be some areas that require further research and development. Therefore, academic institutions may play a role in advancing additive manufacturing by conducting research and developing new methods and applications.

Statement 5 is incorrect: The passage does not explicitly state that additive manufacturing will replace traditional methods of manufacturing in many sectors. It only suggest that additive manufacturing can bring improvements in performance, geometries, and fabrication. Therefore, to assume it will replace traditional methods of manufacturing is not appropriate.

Q.52)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer

Statement 1 is correct: The passage states that excessive individualism was one of the main targets of Plato's attack and that he believed it to be a contributing factor to the degeneration of Athenian democracy. This is supported by historical evidence as well, as the period in which Plato lived was marked by increasing individualism and a decline in the traditional values of Athenian society.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The passage does not suggest that Plato's concept of justice is purely idealistic and not practical. In fact, Plato goes into great detail in his Republic about how a just society can be created and maintained. While his ideas may be seen as idealistic, they are still grounded in practical considerations and reflect his belief that justice is necessary for a healthy society.

Statement 3 is correct: The passage suggests that Plato's concept of justice is multidimensional, with individual and social dimensions, whereas the conventional theories of justice presented by Cephalus, Polymarchus, Thrasymachus, and Glaucon were lacking in this regard. This is supported by the fact that Plato spends a significant portion of the Republic criticizing these conventional theories and presenting his own theory as a more comprehensive and nuanced approach to justice.

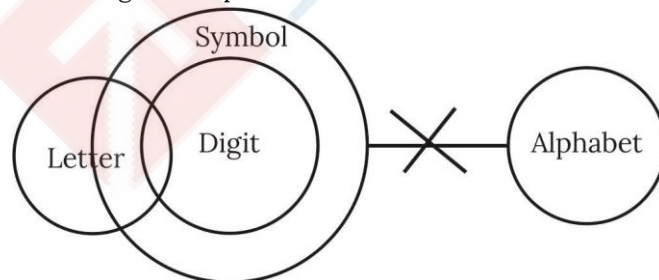
Hence, option b-1 and 3 only is the correct option.

Q.53)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer

According to the question:



Conclusion I: True

Conclusion II: True

Hence, Both Conclusions follow.

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Q.54)

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

'ZERO' written as 'CHUR'

 $Z \rightarrow Z + 3 \rightarrow C$ $E \rightarrow E + 3 \rightarrow H$ $R \rightarrow R + 3 \rightarrow U$ $O \rightarrow O + 3 \rightarrow R$

Going by the same logic,

 $P \rightarrow P + 3 \rightarrow S$ $L \rightarrow L + 3 \rightarrow O$ $A \rightarrow A + 3 \rightarrow D$ $Y \rightarrow Y + 3 \rightarrow B$ $E \rightarrow E + 3 \rightarrow H$ $R \rightarrow R + 3 \rightarrow U$

Hence, 'PLAYER' can be written as 'SODBHU'

Hence, option d is the correct answer.

Q.55)

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Let's use the sign convention '>' as Sohan > Mohan to represent Sohan older than Mohan and '=' sign as Sohan = Mohan to represent 'Sohan is of same age as Mohan'.

Statement 1- A is older than B $\rightarrow A > B$ Statement 2- C and D are of same age $\rightarrow C = D$ Statement 3- E is the youngest \rightarrow Statement 4- F is younger than D $\rightarrow D > F$ Statement 5 - F is older than A $\rightarrow F > A$ Combining all these five, we can represent something as - $C = D > F > A > B > E$.

Hence, all five statements are required to determine who is oldest.

Q.56)

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Option a is incorrect- 17, 37, 47, 97: This group consists of prime numbers. The numbers 17, 37, 47, and 97 are all prime.

Option b is incorrect- 31, 41, 53, 67: This group also consists of prime numbers. The numbers 31, 41, 53, and 67 are all prime.

Option c is incorrect- 71, 73, 79, 83: Similar to the previous groups, this group consists of prime numbers. The numbers 71, 73, 79, and 83 are all prime.

Option d is correct- 83, 89, 91, 97: In this group, all the numbers except 91 are prime. The numbers 83, 89, and 97 are prime, but 91 is not. Factors of 91 = 1, 91, 7, and 13.

Q.57)

Ans) c

Exp) option c is the correct answer

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Option c is correct as it best reflects the main idea of the passage, which is that despite the seemingly secure population of the Malabar grey hornbill, recent research indicates a significant and ongoing reduction in numbers that could result in extinction unless the underlying causes are identified and addressed.

Option a is incorrect, as it fails to capture the fact that the bird's seemingly secure population is also at risk. And also, it only states the need to identify the cause not its addressal which is mentioned in option c).

Option b is incorrect. While the second part of this statement is correct, the first part is not entirely accurate as the passage indicates that the bird is endemic to the Western Ghats and associated hills of southern India.

Option d is incorrect as it fails to emphasize the need to identify the causes of population decline and its remedy.

Q.58)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is correct answer

Statement 1 is incorrect: The passage does not explicitly state that habitat destruction is the main cause behind the population decline of the Malabar grey hornbill. However, it mentions that the critical factors driving the decline need to be identified and reversed. It is possible that habitat destruction is one of the factors driving the decline, but the passage does not provide enough information to confirm this assumption.

Statement 2 is correct: The passage states that the Malabar grey hornbill prefers to inhabit evergreen and semi-evergreen moist forests in the tropics. The Western Ghats is a region of southern India that is known for its high rainfall and moist forests. Therefore, it can be assumed that the Malabar grey hornbill is concentrated in wetter regions of the Western Ghats.

Statement 3 is correct: They are seemingly able to adapt to human-modified landscapes: The passage states that the Malabar grey hornbill can often be spotted in home gardens, timber plantations, and coffee and cardamom plantations that lie adjacent to their favoured habitats. This suggests that the bird is able to adapt to human-modified landscapes to some extent.

Q.59)

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

For $7x + 96$ to be divisible by x , x must be a factor of 96. The factors of 96 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24, 32, 48, and 96. Therefore, there are 12 possible values of x .

Q.60)

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

To maximize $(p+q)(r+s)$, we need to maximize both $p+q$ and $r+s$.

Since p , q , r , and s are distinct single digit positive numbers, the greatest possible values of $p+q$ and $r+s$ are $9+6=15$ and $7+8=15$.

Therefore, the greatest possible value of $(p+q)(r+s)$ is $15 \times 15 = 225$.