

**IAS
2024**

GS SCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

**PRELIMS
SAMPORNA**

FACT FILE

HISTORY

06



**A DICTIONARY OF
INDIAN HISTORY**

**IAS
2024**

PRELIMS TEST SERIES 2024

**4600+
QUESTIONS**

**PRELIMS
PRACTICE
PROGRAMME
(PPP)**

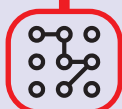


29

**BATCH
STARTS | OCTOBER**



PROGRAMME FEE
₹ 8,500 (+GST)



**Tests as per Changing
Pattern of the UPSC
Prelims**



**Concept & Essential Skills
Building through Tests
and their Discussion**



**Level-wise Questions for
gradual improvement &
exam readiness**



**One-on-one mentorship
for Personalised Guidance**



**Emphasis on both Static &
Current Events as per the
evolving format**

TOTAL 68 TESTS

33

**SUB SECTIONAL
TESTS**
50 QUESTIONS

12

**SECTIONAL TESTS
(GS & CSAT)**
100 & 50 QUESTIONS

07

**CURRENT AFFAIRS
TESTS**
100 QUESTIONS

16

**MOCK TESTS TESTS
(GS & CSAT)**
100 & 80 QUESTIONS



8448496262



ias score.in

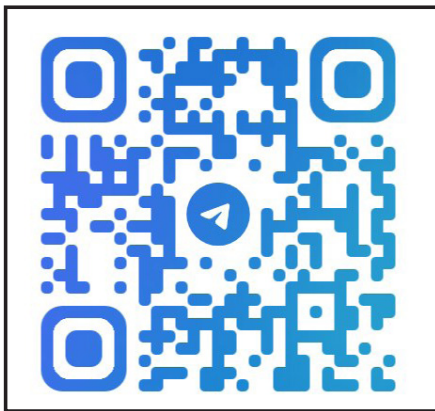
PRELIMS SAMPOORNA

The **UPSC CSE Prelims** exam necessitates the retention of fundamental and pertinent information, crucial from an examination perspective. It's vital to emphasize that candidates should have the **capacity to acquire and review all information** in a unified manner.

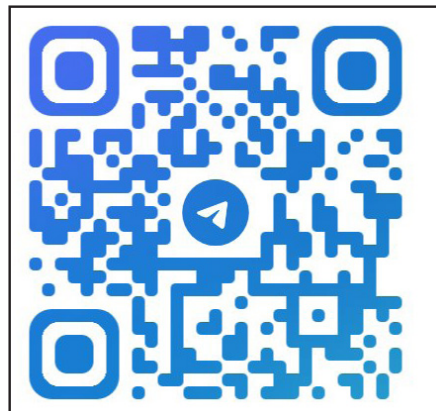
To facilitate this procedure, we have organized all significant and pertinent details according to diverse themes spanning all subjects. The **PRELIMS FACT FILE** series will encompass:

- * Categorization of subjects into assorted themes.
- * Essential and current facts and statistics categorized under each theme.
- * Swift recapitulation of facts.

Join our Telegram Channel *for* Peer to Peer Discussion



Prelims Sampoorna 2024



UPSC CSE Current Affairs

CSE Qualifier 2024

MENTORSHIP PROGRAMME *for* MAINS ANSWER WRITING & PRELIMS TEST {Daily Test}

- 01 **100+ Mentorship Sessions** (Pre & Post Test) based on **52 Tests** to cover entire Syllabuses of GS Mains.
- 02 **80+ Prelims Tests** integrated with the Mentorship Schedule of Mains Answer Writing Tests.
- 03 **Detailed Discussion of the Tests.**
- 04 **Daily Preparation Target** with Strict Schedule (No Flexi Format).
- 05 **16 Weekly Revision Tests & 12 Subject Revision Tests** for Both Prelims & Mains
- 06 **Prelims Mock Test Series** (20 Tests) for **All India Ranking & Performance Analysis.**
- 07 **One on One Mentorship Session** for Marks Improvement.



**BATCH
STARTS**

05

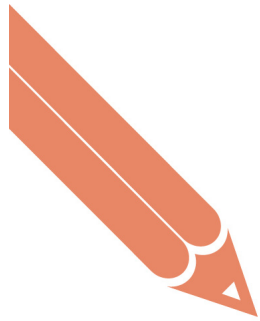
NOVEMBER

PROGRAMME FEE

₹ 17,000 +GST

 **8448496262**

 **iasscore.in**



A DICTIONARY OF INDIAN HISTORY

* ANCIENT INDIA (3000 BC – AD 650)

Vedic Period (1500 BC and 600 BC)

Terms	Meaning/Function
Akshavapa	Accounts Officer
Agnyadhana	Establishing Agni in kundas with prescribed mantras
Avesta	Sacred book of Zoroastrianism
Ayas	Copper metal in the Early Rig Vedic age
Aghanya	Cow
Aranyakas	These are Vedic texts composed by hermits
Akshvapa	Accountant
Ashwamedha	Horse sacrifice
Bhagadugha	Tax Collector
Brahmanas	A collection of ancient Indian texts with annotations on the hymns of the four Vedas
Bhagadugh	Carpenter
Duhitri	Milker of cow and also a daughter
Gahapati	The owner, master or head of a household
Hiranyakara	Goldsmith
Rajan (Gopati Janasya or Janasyagopa)	King
Rajasuya	Consecration ceremony
Gramini	Head of the Village
Kula	The clan or extended family
Kulapa (Dampati)	Head of the family
Senani	Commander
Vrajapati	Officer in Charge of Pastoral Lands
Vajapeya	Chariot race

Jivagribha and Ugra	Police Officers
Spasa	Spy
Vidhatha	An assembly meant for secular, religious and military purpose
Sabha	Assembly (performed judicial functions)
Sabhavati	Women who attended the assembly
Samiti	Folk assembly in which people of the tribe gathered for transacting tribal business.
Madhyamasi	Mediator in Disputes
Naditarna	Another name of Saraswati river or the best rivers of Rig Veda
Sangrahitri	Treasurer
Sreshtins	Aldermen
Shudras	Servers of the upper three classes (Brahmanas, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas)
Mahishi	Chief Queen
Suta	Charioteer
Palagala	Messenger
Kshata	Keeper of the King's household
Kshatriyas	Rulers
Janapada	The land where the jana or the people set feet and settled down".
Upanishads	The philosophical texts included in Vedic literature
Varna	Four-fold division of Hindu society
Vaishyas	Agriculturists, traders and artisans
Atharva Veda	It contains spells and magical formula.
Rig Veda	The oldest religious text in the world. It contains 1028 hymns and is classified into 10 mandalas.
Sama Veda	It deals with music. Indian music is said to be originated from Sama Veda.
Yajur Veda	This deals with the ways to perform rituals.

Mauryan Empire (324-187 BC)

Terms	Meaning/Function
Amatya	Administrative personnel or civil servants who filled the highest administrative and judicial appointments. Amatyas kept in touch with all sections of the society and made a highly skilled secretariat divided into several departments.
Adhyaksha	Looked after various departments. Kautilya in the 2nd book of his Arthashastra, Adhyakshaprachara, gives an account of the working of nearly 27 adhyakshas.
Akshapataladhyaksha	Accountant General who was in charge of two offices of currency and accounts.
Ayukta	Title of an officer often used in the Mauryan period
Asvadhyaksha	Commander of Cavalry

Akaradhyaksha	Superintendent of Mining
Atavivala	Troops supplied by forest tribes
Bhritakas	Hired troops
Dharmasthiyas	Courts dealing with civil matters
Gopa	Accountant to the unit of 5-10 villages which was an intermediate level of administration between district level and that of village.
Guddhapurushas	The espionage department was manned by guddhapurushas (secret agents) under the control of mahamatyapasarpa, both stationary (Samsthan) and wandering (Sanchari).
Hastyadhyaksha	Commander of Elephant Force (War Elephants)
Navadhyaksha	Superintendent of Ports
Pradesika	They were the principal police officers, whose duty was to investigate the crimes committed in the region within their jurisdiction
Panyadhyaksha	Supervisor of Commerce
Pautavadhyaksha	Superintendent of weights and measures.
Prashasti	Prison head
Padadhyaksha	Army Chief (Infantry)
Senapati	Commander in Chief
Samshadhyaksha	Supervisor of Markets
Sulkadhyaksha	Collector of customs and tolls
Suradhyaksha	Superintendent of Excise who controlled the manufacture and sale of liquor
Sanghas and Srenis	Merchants and Guilds
Sthanika	The tax was collected by the sthanika who worked directly under the Pradesika.

Satavahana Empire (235-100BC)

Terms	Meaning/Function
Raja, Mahabhoja and Maharathi or Senapati	Three grades of feudatories
Ahara	Districts
Amatya	Ruler of each ahara
Gandhika	The traders of perfume
Uparakshita	Charged with the duty of building caves for monks
Kataka and Skandhavaras	Military camps and settlements
Gaulmika	Administrator of rural areas who was the head of a military regiment of 9 chariots, 9 elephants, 25 horses and 45 foot soldiers.

Gupta Period (300AD – 800AD)

Terms	Meaning/Function
Mahabaladhikrita	Commander in Chief
Mahadandnayaka	Chief Justice
Mahapratihar	Maintenance of Royal Palaces
Mahasandhivigrahika or Sandhivigrahaka	Minister of War and Peace
Dandpashika	Head of Police department
Bhadagaradhikreta	Head of Royal Treasury
Vinaysthitisansthapaka	Head of Education Department
Sarvadhyaksha	Inspector of all central departments
Mahashwapati	Commander of the Cavalry
Mahamahipalapati	Commander of the Elephants (Control & Executor of elephantry)
Vinayapura	One who represented guests to King's court
Yuktapurusha	Officer to keep accounts of war booty
Khadyapakika	Inspector of Royal Kitchen
Ranbhandagarika	Officer in charge of Arms and ammunitions stores
Mahanarpati	Commander of the Infantry
Samanta	A neighbouring subsidiary ruler who was a friendly tributary of the Gupta overlords
Bhukti or Desa	Provinces (Provincial Councils headed by Kumaraamatyas)
Pradesha/Adhithana/Pattana	Districts (Each province (bhukti or desa) was divided into districts)
Kutumbis and Mahattaras	Village level officers
Nagarashreshthin	Chairman of the city corporations in the towns
Sarthavaha	Represented trading communities
Prathamakulika	Represented the crafting communities (artisans)
Prathamakayastha	Represented Government official community
Pustapala	Junior (district level) record officers
Brahmadeya	The religious grants to brahmans, individually or collectively.
Devagrahara or Devadana	The grants to institutions such as temples and monasteries
Nishka, Pala	Gold coins
Rupaka, Satmana, Panna	Silver coins
Kakini, Kasharpan	Copper coins
Kshetra	Fertile land
Khil	Unfertile land
Aprabata	Forested land
Vastu	Habitable land
Kulika	Chief Architect
Kanchuki	Head of Queen's Haram

Type of Taxes Levied under Gupta Period

Types of Taxes	Description of Taxes
Kalpita/ Upkilpta	Sales Tax and Purchase Tax
Halivakar/ Halidanda	Tax on Ploughing
Bali	An additional oppressive tax on people
Prataya	Toll Tax
Bhog	King's share of produce
Bhoga	General Tribute (the tax in kind of gifts, flowers, woods, fruits etc.)
Bhag Bhagkar	Combination of Bhog and Bhaga
Bhatta	Police Tax
Chat	Security Tax
Charasana	Grazing Tax
Hiranya	Tax on special produce taken in cash
Udakabhag	Water Tax
Uparikar	Tax collected from all subjects
Taradaya	Tax on navigation
Rajju	Tax for measurement of land
Sarvarishti	Forced Tax
Bedakbhog	Irrigation Tax
Uparnik	Tax taken from border area

Sangam Age (300 BC – 300 AD)

Terms	Meaning/Function
Sangam	A college/assembly of literary figures
Devalayam	Temple
Ko, Mohnam, Iraivan, Korravan, Vendan	King
Vari	Tax
Variyar	Tax collector
Korai	Land tax
Puhar	Harbour area
Maharum	Supreme Court
Irabu	Offerings to the King
Avai	Imperial Court
Yupas	Sacrificial ports
Panchvaram	Ministerial Council

Padai	Army
Enadi	Senapati
Duttar	Messenger
Orar	Spies
Amaichar	Minister
Kalbhu	Marriage without permission of Parent and without any customary.
Karpu	Marriage with permission of parents
Pinch Tinnal	Love marriage
Kardhsiyar	The title for low caste women.
Perur	Big Village
Sirur	Small village
Murdur	Old village
Salai	Highway
Muhir	Cocktail (Wine)
Kanigaichar	Prostitutes
Aniars	Hunters
Bellalar	Agriculturist (Rich & Poor)
Pullain	Rope Makers
Malvar	Thieves

Jainism and Buddhism

Terms	Meanings
Adinath	Adinath is the first of the 24 Jain Tirthankaras. He is said to have established the various institutions that form the basis of all civilized life: marriage, agriculture, the arts, and weaponry.
Ahimsa	It means non-violence and is a central ethical precept for Hindus, Jains, and Buddhists.
Ajivika	A heterodox sect closer to Jainism. It prospered at the time of the Buddha
Aparigraha	In the Jain tradition, aparigraha means renunciation. It means to avoid all acquisitive attachments.
Bodhisattva	An individual who attains nirvana by working for the welfare of the world
Chaitya	A Buddhist place of worship
Dharma-Chakra-Pravartana	Turning of the wheel of the law
Digambara	It is a Jain school, alongside Śvētāmbara, known for their "sky-clad" monks who don't wear clothes.
Śvētāmbara	It means "white-clad", and refers to its ascetics' practice of wearing white clothes.

Hinayana	Literally Lesser vehicle, also known as Abandoned Vehicle or Defective vehicle. It believes in the original teaching of Buddha or Doctrine of elders.
Stupa	Domical structure containing relics of the Buddha.
Upasikas	Lay worshippers (disciples of Buddha)
Theravada	A Buddhist sect
Mahavira, Jina, Jitendriya	One who conquered his senses (Jainism)
Nigrantha	Free from all bonds (Jainism)
Kaivalya	Highest spiritual knowledge (Jainism)
kevalajnana	It is the supreme, omniscient knowledge of the self and the universe (Jainism).
Digambara	A Jain sect believes that to attain Moksha, one must give up the luxury of clothes also



MEDIEVAL HISTORY (6TH CENTURY AND 16TH CENTURY)

Chola Empire (9th-13th Century)

Terms	Meaning/Function
Vellala	Agriculturists
Udankuttam	Higher officers
Jivitas	Land
Upper Perundanam and Lower Sirudanam	The officers, who tended to form a separate class in the society, were organized in two ranks.
Variyam	Committee
Alunganattar	Executive Committee
Salabhoga	Tenures meant for educational purpose
Manigramam	Great Nagaram
Nanadesis	Merchant guild having wide network
Valanjiyar	Merchant guild
Anjuvanam	Foreign merchant organization
Taniyur	A very large village, administrated as a Single unit
Mandalam	Province
Valandu	District
Nadu/Kurram/Kottam	Group of villages
Tankurrams	Autonomous administration for town and townships
Puravuvaritinaikalam	Department of land revenue
Nattam	The residential part of the village
Kummanachcheri	Artisans' quarters
Paracheri	The outcastes hamlet

Sudugadu	The burning ground
Kaikkolar	Royal troops receiving regular pay from the treasury (comprised infantry, cavalry, elephant corps and navy.)
Nattupadai	The militia men employed only for local defence
Velaikkarars	The most dependable troops in the royal service ready to defend the king and his cause with their lives.
Kadagams	Cantonments
Ur	General assembly of the village
Shashak Gana or Ganam	The members of the executive committee of Ur
Mahasabha	Gathering of the adult men in the Brahmana villages which were called agraharas.
Variyar	Reporters appointed by the sabha

Vijaynagar Empire (1336-1646 AD)

Terms	Meaning/Function
Mandalams or rajas	Provinces
Nadus	Districts
Sthalas	Sub-districts
Gramas	Villages
Gauda	Village headman
Viprulu	Brahmins followed the traditional profession of teachers and priests.
Rajulu or rachavaru	Generally associated with the ruling dynasty, assisting them in matters of state and warfare. The rulers as well as generals were actually Sudras, but called rachavaru on account of their position.
Matikaratalu or Vaishyas	Merchants who carried on trade and commerce.
Nalavajativaru or Sudras	Mainly agriculturists, but some of them carried on several other professions.
Naik	Governor who administered each Province.
Mahanayakacharya	An officer and the contact point between the villages and the Central administration.
Sist	Land tax
Varahas	Gold coins issued by Vijyanagara rulers, of 56 grains, issued in their half and quarter denominations

Delhi Sultanate (1206 AD – 1526 AD)

Officer: Central Level	Duty Performed
Wazir	Chief Minister; in charge of Revenue & Finances.
Ariz-i-Mumalik	Head of Military Department

Qazi	Legal Officer; dispensing Sharia law
Wakil-i-dar	Controller of Royal household
Barid-i-Mumalik	Head of state news agency
Amir-i-majlis	Officer in charge of Royal feasts & festivals
Majlis-i-am	Council of friends and officers consulted on important affairs of the state
Dahir-i-mumalik	Head of Royal correspondence
Sadr-us-sudur	Dealt with religious matters and endowments
Sadr-i-jahan	Officers in charge of religious matters and endowments
Amir-i-dad	Public Prosecutor
Naibwazir	Deputy Minister
Mushrif-i-mumalik	Accountant General
Amir-i-hazib	Officer in charge of the Royal court
Qazi-i-mumalik	Chief Justice
Qazi-ul-kazat	Head of Chief Judicial Department
Amir-i-Akhur	Officer commanding Royal Horses
Shahna-i-pil	Superintendent of Royal Elephants
Amir-i-bahr	Officer in charge of police & transport naval port
Officials: Provincial	Function
Amir	Governor
Mukti/ Wali	Responsible for law & order and collection of taxes in their iqtas
Nazir/ Wakuf	Officials responsible for collecting revenue in the provinces
Sahib-i-diwan	Maintained accounts of the provinces and sent them to central administration
Shiqdar	Officer in charge of land measuring a shiqq (district)
Central Department	Function
Diwan-i-Risalat	Department of Appeals
Diwan-i-Arz	Department of Military
Diwan-i-Bandagan	Department of Slaves
Diwan-i-Qaza-i-Mamalik	Department of Justice
Diwan-i-Ishtiaq	Department of Pensions
Diwan-i-Mustakhraj	Department of Arrears
Diwan-i-Khairat	Department of Charity
Diwan-i-Kohi	Department of Agriculture
Diwan-i-Insha	Department of Correspondence
Diwan-i-Wazriyat	Department of Finance
State Functionaries	
Amil	Revenue officer
Chihalgani	A select body of Turkish nobility originally slaves of Ilutmish which came into existence during the period of Ilutmish to be destroyed by Balban later

TARGET PT 2024

COMPLETE REVISION *of* PRELIMS
through 6000⁺ MCQs & 90⁺ CLASSES



CLASS & TEST

- 60 Concept cum Revision Classes with Daily Tests
- 10+ CSAT Classes & Tests
- 20+ Current Affairs Classes & Tests covering 800+ Topics

PRELIMS TEST SERIES

- 6 Revision Tests
- 6 Sectional Tests
- 20 Mock Tests (GS +CSAT)



STUDY MATERIAL

- Quick Revision Notes
- Prelims Current Affairs Compilation
- Prelims Fact File

SPECIAL CLASSES

- Special Sessions on Economic Survey & Budget and India Year Book
- Regular Doubt-clearing Sessions & Mentorship



BATCH
STARTS

26 OCTOBER

TEST TIMINGS: 09:00 AM to 10:00 AM
CLASS TIMINGS: 10:00 AM to 01:00 PM



COURSE FEE ₹ 14,000 (+GST)



8448496262  iasscore.in



Iqtadar	Governor, a person in whose charge an Iqta has been placed.
Khwaja	Keeping accounts and sending information to sultan, the office was created by Balban
Kotwal	Head of city administration.
Muftis	Expounder of law
Muhatasib	An officer appointed to maintain law and order in a municipality
Muqti/Wali	Provincial governor/ holder of Iqta
Terms associated with economy	
Fawazil	Excess amount of surplus of revenue appropriated from Iqta after detracting salary (of the Iqta holder) and meeting expenditure of troops. This amount was to be deposited with the state exchequer. However this trend ceased to exist from the time of Firoz Shah Tughlaq.
Ushr	A land tax, charged on the land held by a Muslim and watered by natural means. These lands were known as Ushri.
Khams	Booty captured in war.
Zakat	A religious tax, paid by Muslims as a charity for the welfare of their co-religionists.
Jizya	A tax levied on non-Muslims in their capacity as protected subjects.
Ghari	House tax
Charaj	Cattle tax levied on grazing.
Kharaj	Land revenue, realized from non-Muslims, such lands were known as Kharaji. Also known as Kharaj-i-Jiziya or mal.
Masahat	Measurement of land
Biswa	A common measure of area in northern India, equivalent to 1/20 of a bigha.
Khalisha	The area whose revenue was reserved for the Sultan's treasury. It was not given in Iqtas..
Sondhar	Loan given to the Peasants.

Marathas (1674-1818)

Shivaji's Administration	Functions
AshtPradhari	Council of Ministers
Mamlatdar or Viceroy	Head of Provinces
Deshpande or Patel	Chief of Village
Sar-i- 'Karkun' or the 'Prantpati'	Head of the Province
Chauth	The tax levied by Shivaji on those regions which were alien to his kingdom. It was one fourth of the tax that was given by the people to the Deccan or the Mughal kingdoms.
Sardeshmukhi	Sardeshmukhi means claim to one-tenth of standard land revenue imposed on entire population of the villages or town as a mark of their recognition of Maratha king as their Sardeshmukh (Chief Headman).
Peshwa	Prime Minister

Sar-i-nabat	Army Affairs
Nayayadhish	Judiciary
Amatya or Mazumdar	Finance Minister
Waqia-Navis	Home Minister
Samant or Dabir	Dealing with the outsiders
Sachiv	The Official Correspondence
Pandit Rao	The official religious officer
Hazar Majlis	Highest Court or Court of the King
Bargis	Category of Horsemen which were paid from the State Exchange
Silhadars	They were casual soldiers
Karkhani	Commissary
Chitnis	Correspondence Clerk.
Fadnis	Deputy Auditor
Mazumdar	Auditor
Jamdar	Treasurer
Potnis	Cash Keeper
Daftardar	Chief Officer of Records Department

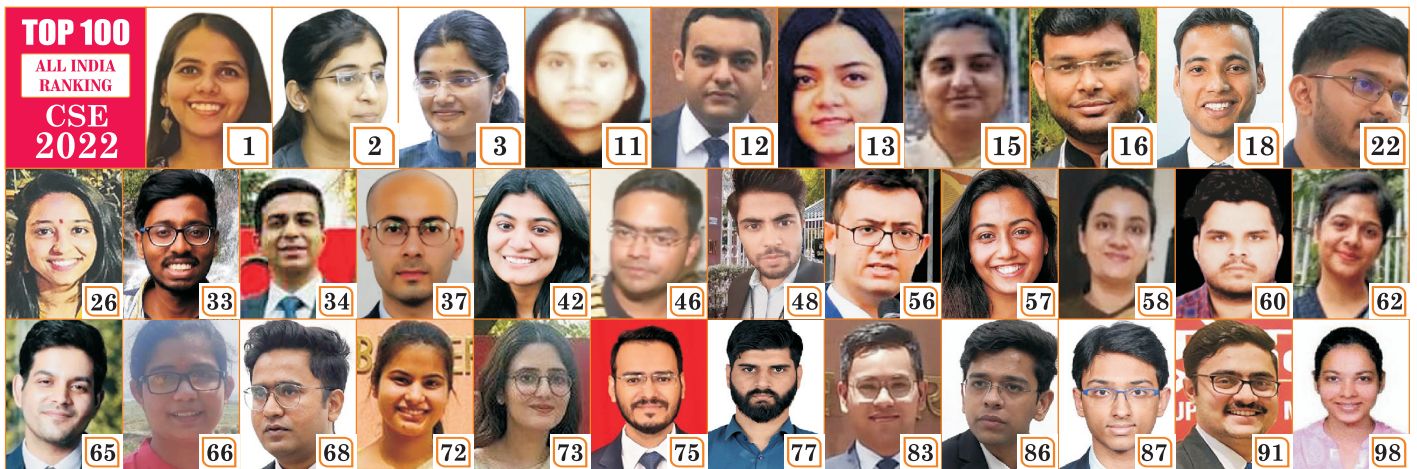
Mughals (AD 1526 – AD 1857)

Central Officers	Functions
Wazir	Head of Revenue Department
Diwan	Responsible for all income and expenditure; control over Khalisa & Jagir
Mir Bakshi	Headed Military Department, nobility, information and intelligence agencies
Mir Saman	In charge of Imperial Households (Karkhanas)
Diwan-i-Bayutat	Maintained Roads, Government buildings
Mir Manshi	Royal Correspondence
Sadr-us-Sadr	In charge of charitable & religious endowments
Qazi-ul-Quzat	Head of Judicial Department
Muhtasib	Censor of Public Morals
Mushrif-i-Mumalik	Accountant General
Mustauf-i-Mumalik	Auditor General
Daroga-i-dak-Chauki	Officer in Charge of Imperial Post
Mir-i-arz	Officer in Charge of Petition
Waqia Navis	News Reporters
Officer: Provincial Level	Functions
Sipahsalar	The Head Executive

Diwan	In charge of Revenue Department
Bakshi	In charge of Military Department
Sadr	In charge of Judicial Department
Officer: District (Sarkar) level	Functions
Fauzdar	Administrative Head
Amal/Amalguzar	Revenue Collection
Kotwal	Maintenance of Law & Order
Officer: Pargana	Functions
Shiqdar	Administrative Head
Amin, Qanungo	Revenue Officials
Officer: Village	Functions
Muqaddam	Headman
Patwari	Accountant
Important Departments	Functions
Diwan-i-Wazarat	Department of Revenue & Finances
Diwan-i-Arz	Military Department
Diwan-i-Rasalatmuhtasib	Foreign Affairs Department
Diwan-i-insha	Custodian of Govt. Papers
Diwan-i-quza	Justice Department
Diwan-i-Barid	Intelligence Department
Diwan-i-Saman	Department in charge of royal household

* MODERN INDIA (AD 1857-1991)

Terms	Meaning/Function
Farman	An irrevocable royal decree issued by the emperor
Dastaks	A permit exempting European traders, from paying customs or transit duties on their private trade.
Nizamat	The office of the administrator and his work, arrangement, regulation.
Diwani	The right to collect revenue and handle the administration of a region
Zamindar	Landowners or landlords responsible for collecting taxes in colonial India.
Swaraj	Self-rule or independence, a central concept in India's struggle for freedom.
Satyagraha	A nonviolent resistance or civil disobedience movement, a key strategy employed by Mahatma Gandhi.



SUCCESS IS A PRACTICE WE DO!

