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(An Institute for IAS)

HISTORY

By Manikant Singh

THE STUDY under the expert guidance of **MANIKANT SINGH** has continued its journey on the path of success.....

अभ्यर्थियो! मुख्य परीक्षा में वैकल्पिक विषयों (Optional Subjects) में प्रश्नों की प्रवृत्ति यह दर्शाती है कि आपकी सफलता में भविष्य में वैकल्पिक विषय की निर्णायक भूमिका होगी। वैकल्पिक विषयों में अत्यधिक स्तरीय प्रश्न पूछे जाने लगे हैं। अतः वैकल्पिक विषय के लिए दीर्घकालीन तैयारी की जरूरत है। इसलिए अब आवश्यक है कि प्रारम्भिक परीक्षा से पूर्व वैकल्पिक विषय की तैयारी का अधिकांश भाग पूरा हो चुका हो क्योंकि प्रारम्भिक परीक्षा के बाद यह संभव नहीं हो सकेगा।

बदले हुए परिदृश्य में इतिहास एक अति महत्वपूर्ण वैकल्पिक विषय के रूप में उभरा है। इसके निम्नलिखित कारण हैं। प्रथम, इसका सामान्य अध्ययन में बहुत बड़ा योगदान (मुख्य परीक्षा प्रथम पत्र में 100 से 110 अंक तथा प्रारम्भिक परीक्षा में 32 से 34 अंक) है। दूसरे, यह विषय सरल एवं सुग्राह्य है। अन्त में, इसमें "THE STUDY" जैसे विश्वसनीय संस्थान का सहयोग प्राप्त है।

हमारी रणनीति किस प्रकार अन्य से अलग है?

प्रचलित रणनीति

1. इतिहास के अध्ययन का अर्थ लगाया जाता है अधिक-से-अधिक सूचनाओं एवं तथ्यों का संग्रह करना।
2. अध्यापन में टॉपिक की क्रमबद्धता का प्रायः निर्वाह नहीं किया जाता (गुप्तकाल के अध्यापन के पश्चात् मौर्यकाल का अध्यापन, प्रथम विश्व युद्ध के पश्चात् जर्मनी के एकीकरण का अध्यापन आदि इस क्रमबद्धता का उल्लंघन है।)
3. अभ्यर्थियों को इतिहास के अध्ययन में प्रचलित विभिन्न दृष्टिकोणों (इतिहास लेखन) से अवगत नहीं कराया जाता। अतः किसी जटिल प्रश्न पर अपना झुकाव (Stand) स्पष्ट करना उनके लिए संभव नहीं हो पाता।
4. समय की बचत को ध्यान में रखकर कक्षा में भी तथ्यों को व्हाईट्स में प्रदर्शित किया जाता किंतु इस कारण से अभ्यर्थियों की टॉपिक पर पूर्ण समझ विकसित नहीं हो पाता।
5. लेखन कला का विकास नहीं हो पाता।

हमारी रणनीति

1. हमारे लिए इतिहास तथ्य (Fact) कम एवं विश्लेषण (Analysis) अधिक है।
2. हम तीन चरणों (Stages) में विषय की तैयारी को पूर्ण करते हैं। प्रथम चरण में हमारा बल विषय में छात्रों की दिलचस्पी एवं मौलिक समझ विकसित करने पर होता। इसलिए हम उन्हें निरन्तरता एवं परिवर्तन (Continuity and Changes) का ज्ञान देते।
3. द्वितीय चरण में हमारा बल इतिहास लेखन के ज्ञान (Knowledge of Historiography) पर होता है ताकि अभ्यर्थी स्तरीय प्रश्नों (Standard Questions) पर अपना झुकाव स्पष्ट कर सकें।
4. तीसरे चरण में लेखन शैली का विकास किया जाता है। इसके लिए हम अभ्यर्थियों को Thesis-based Writing का प्रशिक्षण देते हैं।

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38. Which of the following is/are correctly matched?

Act	Provisions
1. The Government of India Act, 1919	– Federal Public Service Commission
2. The Government of India Act, 1935	– Chamber of Princes
3. The Indian Council Act, 1909	– Bicameral system in States

Code:

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) Only 1
(c) Only 3 (d) 1 and 3

39. The Act of 1935 was based on-

1. Simon Commission Report.
2. The recommendations of the Round Table Conferences.
3. The White Paper published by the British government in 1933.
4. Report of the Joint Select Committees.

Code:

- (a) 1, 2 and 4 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) All of the above

40. Which of the following statements is/are correct about the 'All India Federation'?

1. This federation was consisted of British India and the princely states only.
2. It was compulsory for the princely states to join the federation.

Code:

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

41. Which of the following statements about the Government of India Act, 1935 is/are correct?

1. It provided three lists of subjects – Federal, Provincial and Concurrent.
2. Residual powers were vested in the British Parliament.

Code:

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

42. Consider the following statements-

1. The Indian Council was abolished by the Act of 1919.
2. The Muslim League supported the Government of India Act of 1935.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

43. Which of the following Acts did Jawaharlal Nehru compare to a car which has many brakes but no engine?

- (a) The Government of India Act of 1919
- (b) The Government of India Act of 1935
- (c) India Council Act of 1909
- (d) India Independence Act of 1947

44. Consider the following statements with reference to the Hindu Women's Rights to Property Act –

1. Hindu Women's Rights to Property Act was passed during the reign of Linlithgow.
2. This Act did not include Hindu widow women.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

45. Consider the following statements-

1. In this Act, one lakh rupees was earmarked for the development of education.
2. The shareholders of the company were assured to 10.5 percent of the dividends.
3. Trade monopoly of the company was ended except trade in tea and trade with China.

In which of the following Acts the above provisions were mentioned?

- (a) The Charter Act of 1813
- (b) The Act of 1786
- (c) The Charter Act of 1833
- (d) The Charter Act of 1853

Trends in the Indian National Movement (1924-1929)

1. With reference to the Simon Commission, consider the following statements-

1. It was constituted in 1909 to examine the Morley-Minto reforms.
2. The commission was constituted two years before the predetermined time.
3. All the seven members of this commission were white.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

2. Which of the following parties welcomed the Simon Commission?

1. Unionist Party of Punjab
2. Justice Party of Madras
3. Central Sikh Organization
4. All India Untouchable Federation

Code:

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

3. With reference to the Madras session of the Congress held in December, 1927, consider the following statements-

1. A resolution was passed to boycott the Simon Commission.
2. Jawaharlal Nehru proposed Purna Swaraj.
3. Gandhiji did not participate in this session.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

4. With reference to the opposition to the Simon Commission, consider the following statements-

1. It was opposed by showing black flags, after landing on the Calicut coast.
2. Lala Lajpat Rai opposed it in the United Province.
3. During this protest, a student organization was formed for the first time in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 3
 (c) Only 3 (d) 1 and 2

5. With reference to the provisions of the report published by the Simon Commission, consider the following statements-

1. The formation of a responsible government at the centre.
2. A responsible provincial government should be given all subjects including law and order.
3. The Central Legislature should be reconstituted with a federal spirit.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

6. Consider the following statements-

Assertion (A): In 1928, an all-party conference of the leaders of different ideologies of the country was called.

Reason (R): India Secretary Lord Birkenhead challenged the Indian parties that if you have the ability, then you should unanimously submit a constitution.

Code:

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 (c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
 (d) Reason (A) is true, but Assertion (R) is false.

7. Which one of the following proposals was not included in the Nehru Report?

- (a) Responsible Government
 (b) Purna Swaraj
 (c) Joint Electorate
 (d) Fundamental Right

8. With reference to the Nehru Report, consider the following statements-

1. The chairman of the committee was Jawaharlal Nehru.
2. Dominion Status for India was discussed.
3. It recommended the establishment of a bicameral legislature.

22. (a) At the time of Timur Lang's invasion in India (1398 CE) the ruler of Delhi was Nasiruddin Muhammad Shah Tughlaq. At the same time, Jaunpur was established as an independent state.
23. (b) Military campaigns of Alauddin Khalji-
- Ranthambore campaign - 1300 CE
 - Chittor campaign - 1303 CE
 - Malwa campaign - 1305 CE
 - Devagiri campaign - 1306 CE
24. (b) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq was the first Sultan who visited the Dargah of Sheikh Muinuddin Chishti (Ajmer).
25. (a) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq did not have any grudge with the residents of Delhi. His political ambition was the main factor behind the transfer of capital.
26. (a) The Lodi dynasty was originally related to Afghanistan. The second Afghan state was established by Sher Shah Suri. Agra was founded by Sikandar Lodi.
27. (d) The rule of Delhi Sultanate was not completely based on Sharia. However, the Ulema class consistently advocated for it.
28. (a) The departments and its founder under Delhi Sultanate are given below-
- | (Department) | (Founder) |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| • Diwan-i-Bandagan | - Firoz Tughlaq |
| • Diwan-i-Mustakhraj | - Alauddin Khalji |
| • Diwan-i-Kohi | - Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq |
| • Diwan-i-Arz | - Balban |
29. (a) Diwan-i-Arz was Military Department; Diwan-i-Ishtihag was Pension Department; Diwan-i-Amir Kohi was Agriculture Department and Diwan-i-Mustakhraj was Revenue Department under Delhi sultanate.
30. (c) When the Caliphate disintegrated, the independent Muslim rulers of different regions assumed the title of Sultan. The establishment of the Delhi Sultanate was also outcome of it. Neither the Caliph had any right to interfere in the internal or external policies of the Delhi Sultanate, nor the Sultan used to send any tribute to the Caliph.
31. (b) The correct match is given below-
- Sadr-us-Sudra – Advisor of the Sultan on the religious matters.
 - Amir-i- Hajib (Barbak) - Maintaining the etiquette of the royal court.
 - Diwan-i-Riyasat (Shahna-i-Mandi) - Regulator for the market operation
 - Diwan-i-Imarat (Mir-i-Imarat) - Head of the Public Works Department
32. (a) Iqtadar, Wali, Muqti and Naib were the provincial officials under Delhi Sultanate.
33. (b) The correct order (descending) of the local administrative units during Delhi Sultanate is- Shiq - Pargana - Village
34. (c) In context of the provincial and local administration of the Sultanate, the correct match is- Province-Wali; Pargana-Amil; Village-Khut.
35. (d) Balban appointed an officer Khwaja in the Iqta. The Khwaja used to assess the income of the Iqta.
36. (b) Milk, Waqf and Madad-i-Mash were the types of land grants in the Sultanate period.
37. (c) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq introduced the Gold coin- Dinar, Silver coin- Tanka and a new coin- Dokani.
38. (b) Gaj-i-Sikandari was the method of land measurement in the Sultanate period. It was introduced by Sikandar Lodi.
39. (c) Firoz Shah Tughlaq built five canals for irrigation, for example, the Western Yamuna Canal.
40. (c) Mahattar and Pattakil were the village level officers. An officer Mahattar was also present during the Gupta period.
41. (b) Sakia was a geared Rahat system used for irrigation.
42. (a) Alauddin Khilji started the land measurement system 'Masahat'. He was the first Muslim ruler who introduced land measurement. The unit of land measurement was 'Biswa'.
43. (c) Alauddin Khilji wanted to increase the income of the state and reforms in the tax system. Khut, Muqaddam and Choudhary came under the tax net first time. He converted Milk, Waqf and Inam land into Khalisa land. The tax rate was 50% and

Early Medieval Period

Political Expansion

1. Which of the following state was called 'Ruhma' by Arab traveller Suleiman?

- (a) Sena (b) Pala
(c) Chola (a) Rashtrakuta

2. With reference to the Pala dynasty, consider the following statements-

1. Its founder was Dharmapala.
2. Dharmapala was the first Pala ruler who participated in the tripartite struggle.
3. Dharmapala assumed the title of 'Uttarapathaswamy'.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) Only 2

3. Match the followings-

Inscription	Ruler
1. Khalimpur inscription	- Mahipala I
2. Munger inscription	- Devpala
3. Badal Pillar Inscription	- Narayan Pala

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 and 3 (b) 1 and 2
(c) 2 and 3 (d) Only 2

4. Which of the following dynasty has been mentioned in the Sandhyakara Nandi's 'Ramacharita'?

- (a) Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty
(b) Pala dynasty
(c) Rashtrakuta dynasty
(d) Gaharwal dynasty

5. Arrange the following Pala rulers in the correct chronological order-

1. Dharmapala 2. Devpala
3. Mahipala I 4. Gopala

Code:

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

6. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option-

1. Gopal established Odantapuri Vihara.
2. All the Pala rulers were Buddhist.
3. Vikramshila University was established by Devpala.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) Only 3 (d) All of the above

7. Who composed the Buddhist text 'Ashtasahasrika Prajnaparamita'?

- (a) Sandhyakara Nandi (b) Devpala
(c) Haribhadra (d) Soddhala

8. Name the Pala ruler who had patronized Haribhadra, the author of 'Ashtasahasrika Prajnaparamita'?

- (a) Gopala (b) Devpala
(c) Dharampala (d) Rampala

9. With reference to the Pala dynasty, consider the following statements-

1. In the tripartite struggle, Pala ruler Dharmapala defeated Rashtrakuta ruler Dhruva.
2. Pala rulers gave patronage to Dipankara Atisha, a Buddhist scholar.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

10. Which of the following Pala ruler donated 5 villages to build a Buddhist Vihara at Nalanda on the request of Balaputradeva, the ruler of the Shailendra dynasty?

- (a) Dharmapala (b) Mahipala I
(c) Mahendrapala (d) Devpala

69. Which of the following statements is/are correct with respect to Aryabhata?

1. He developed trigonometry.
2. He discovered the solar and the lunar eclipse.
3. He discovered the gravitational theory of the earth.

Code:

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

70. In ancient period, word 'Apaddharma' was-

- (a) Limited transcendence of Varna system under adverse circumstances.
- (b) The religion followed by the lower castes.
- (c) The religion followed by the varna sankaras.
- (d) The religion followed by the foreigners.

71. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option-

Assertion (A) : The Gupta period is considered to be the period of revival of Hindu religion.

Reason (R) : During this period, Buddhism and Jainism were progressing along with Brahmana religion.

Code:

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- (d) Reason (R) is true, but Assertion (A) is false.

72. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option-

Assertion (A): The development of Vaishnavism was a result of cultural harmony.

Reason (R): Both Aryan and non-Aryan elements played important role in the development of Vaishnavism.

Code:

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(d) Reason (R) is true, but Assertion (A) is false.

73. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option-

Assertion (A): The concept of Bhakti has depicted the feudalistic Gupta society.

Reason (R): The feature of this society was to establish the hierarchy and this hierarchy was based on devotion.

Code:

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- (d) Reason (R) is true, but Assertion (A) is false.

74. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option-

Assertion (A) : Bhagavatism became popular during the Gupta period.

Reason (R): Most of the Gupta rulers assumed the title of 'Param Bhagwat' and made 'Garuda', the vehicle of Vishnu, their emblem.

Code:

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- (d) Reason (R) is true, but Assertion (A) is false.

75. Which of the following is the most important element in the 'Vaishnavism'?

- (a) Penance (b) Religious rituals
- (c) Devotion (d) Karma

40. Match List-I with the List- II and select the correct choice (Different Neolithic sites and its locations)

List -I (Neolithic sites)	List-II (Locations)
A. Mehrgarh	1. Belan Valley
B. Koldihwa	2. Middle Gangetic plain
C. Chirand	3. Bolan valley (Kacchi plain)
D. Sarai Khola	4. Swat Valley (Potwar plateau)

Code:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	1	2	4
(b)	4	3	2	1
(c)	2	1	3	4
(d)	2	3	4	1

41. From which of the following Neolithic region we have found the evidence of bone tools in large quantity?

- (a) Kashmir (b) Rajasthan
(c) Sohan Valley (d) Belan Valley

42. Which of the following statements are correct?

1. In South India, the Neolithic culture was based on animal domestication.

2. Evidence of pottery has been found from almost all neolithic sites of South India except Sanganakallu.
3. There was no significant role of agriculture in the economy of South India during neolithic period.

Code:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 2 (d) All are wrong.

43. Which of the following are correctly matched?

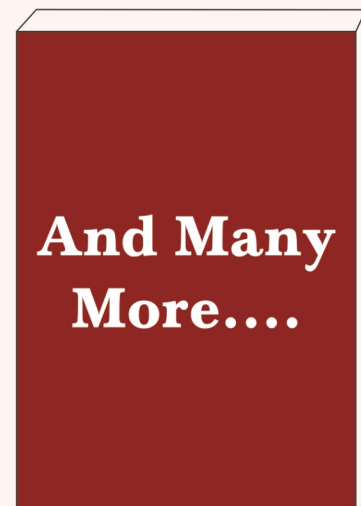
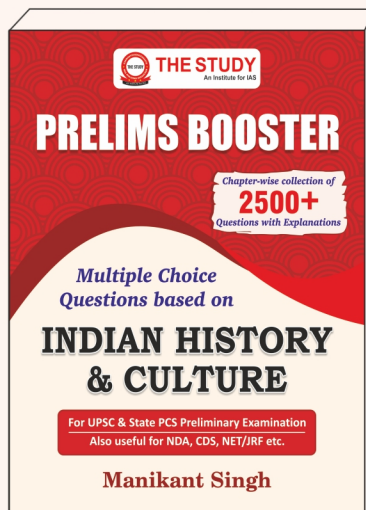
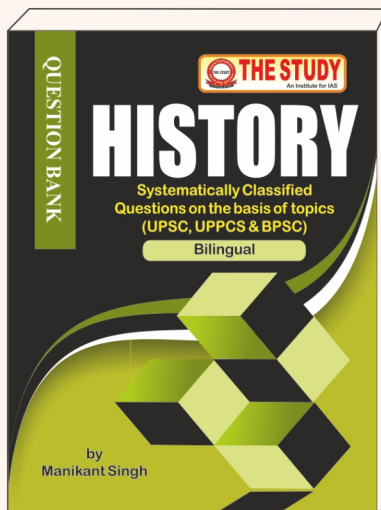
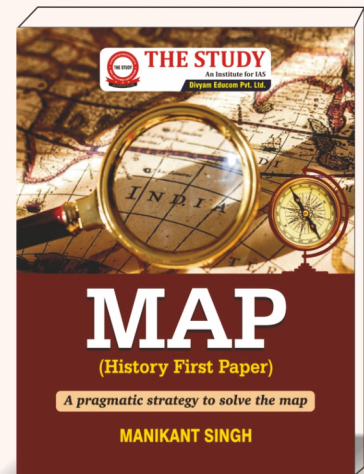
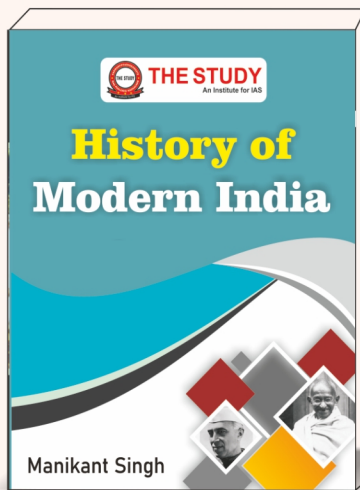
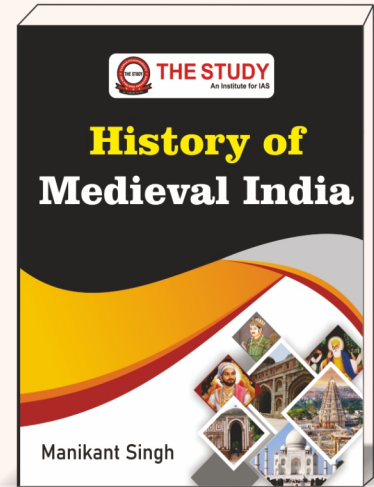
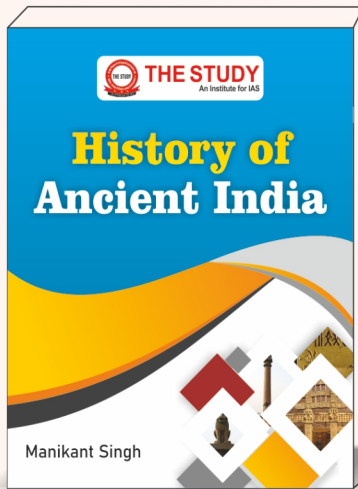
1. Multiple burials in a single grave– Indicates the strength of kinship ties.
2. The practice of covering dead bodies with red ochre prior to burial (Mehrgarh)– Suggests a fertility ritual.
3. The common burials of humans and animals (Burzahom) – Reflects a close relationship between people and the animals.
4. Placing food items with other objects in the grave – Suggests a belief in the afterlife.

Code:

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



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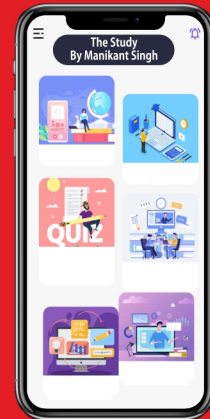


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