



DRISHTI IAS

# DRISHTI IAS MAINS TEST SERIES 2023

## HISTORY (Optional Subject)

Available in **English** and **Hindi Medium**

**STARTING : 8<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY 2023**

**Total 16 Tests**

**8 Sectional Tests**

**8 Full Syllabus Tests**

Available in **Online** and **Offline** Mode

**Fees : ₹14,000/-**

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### Salient Features

- The language-style and nature of the questions are in line with the questions asked by the Union Public Service Commission and based on deep understanding and knowledge.
- The topics asked in the question are based on the important and relevant topics asked by the Union Public Service Commission which will be directly and indirectly helpful in the main examination.
- Simple and effective presentation of model answers with interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary approach.
- Emphasis on preparing better answers through illustrations, examples, graphic analysis, pie charts etc. required in answer writing by adopting scientific approach.
- Use of only standard books and sources during model answer writing.
- As far as possible adherence to the standards prescribed by the Union Public Service Commission in the evaluation process of answer sheets.
- Necessary interval between each test for proper preparation.
- Formulation of model answers within the word limit prescribed by the Union Public Service Commission.

Test Code	Date	Syllabus
Test-1 OPT-H-2301	8 January, 2023 (Sunday)	Archaeological sources, Pre-history and Proto-history, Indus Valley Civilization, Aryans and Vedic Period, Period of Mahajanapadas, Mauryan Empire, Post-Mauryan Period
Test-2 OPT-H-2302	15 January, 2023 (Sunday)	Early Medieval India (750 AD-1200 AD), Cultural Traditions in India (750 AD-1200 AD), Delhi Sultanate (13 <sup>th</sup> and 14 <sup>th</sup> Century), Society, Culture and Economy in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries
Test-3 OPT-H-2303	29 January, 2023 (Sunday)	European Penetration into India, British Expansion in India, Early Structure of the British Raj, Economic Impact of British Colonial Rule, Social and Cultural Developments; Social and Religious Reform Movements in Bengal and Other Areas, Indian Response to British Rule, Factors leading to the birth of Indian Nationalism, Rise of Gandhi
Test-4 OPT-H-2304	12 February, 2023 (Sunday)	Enlightenment and Modern ideas, Origins of Modern Politics, Industrialization, Nation-State System; Imperialism and Colonialism, Revolution and Counter-Revolution, 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> World Wars, The World after World War II
Test-5 OPT-H-2305	26 February, 2023 (Sunday)	The Fifteenth and Early Sixteenth Century-Political Developments and Economy, The Fifteenth and Early Sixteenth Century- Society and culture, Akbar; Mughal Empire in the Seventeenth Century, Economy and society, in the 16 <sup>th</sup> and 17 <sup>th</sup> Centuries, Culture during Mughal Empire, The Eighteenth Century
Test-6 OPT-H-2306	12 March, 2023 (Sunday)	Early State and Society in Eastern India, Deccan and South India, Guptas, Vakatakas and Vardhanas, Regional States during Gupta Era, Themes in Early Indian Cultural History

\*For detailed breakup of syllabus, kindly refer to the subsequent pages.



Test Code	Date	Syllabus
Test-7 OPT-H-2307	11 June, 2023 (Sunday)	Constitutional Developments in the Colonial India, Other strands in the National Movement, Communalism and the politics of Separatism
Test-8 OPT-H-2308	18 June, 2023 (Sunday)	Liberation from Colonial Rule, Decolonization and Underdevelopment, Unification of Europe, Disintegration of Soviet Union and the Rise of the Unipolar World
Test-9 OPT-H-2309	25 June, 2023 (Sunday)	Full Length Paper-I
Test-10 OPT-H-2310	2 July, 2023 (Sunday)	Full Length Paper-II
Test-11 OPT-H-2311	9 July, 2023 (Sunday)	Full Length Paper-I
Test-12 OPT-H-2312	16 July, 2023 (Sunday)	Full Length Paper-II
Test-13 OPT-H-2313	13 August, 2023 (Sunday)	Full Length Paper-I
Test-14 OPT-H-2314		Full Length Paper-II
Test-15 OPT-H-2315	27 August, 2023 (Sunday)	Full Length Paper-I
Test-16 OPT-H-2316		Full Length Paper-II

### Test Schedule

Test Code	Test Date	Subject
Test-1 OPT-H-2301	8 January, 2023 (Sunday)	<p><b><u>Archaeological sources</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Archaeological sources: Exploration, excavation, epigraphy, numismatics, monuments. Indigenous: Primary and secondary; poetry, scientific literature, literature, literature in regional languages, religious literature. Foreign account: Greek, Chinese and Arab writers.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Pre-history and Proto-history</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Geographical factors; hunting and gathering (paleolithic and mesolithic); Beginning of agriculture (neolithic and chalcolithic).</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Indus Valley Civilization</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Origin, date, extent, characteristics-decline, survival and significance, art and architecture.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Megalithic Cultures</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Distribution of pastoral and farming cultures outside the Indus, Development of community life, Settlements, Development of agriculture, Crafts, Pottery, and Iron industry.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Aryans and Vedic Period</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Expansions of Aryans in India : Vedic Period: Religious and philosophic literature; Transformation from Rig Vedic period to the later Vedic period; Political, social and economical life; Significance of the Vedic Age; Evolution of Monarchy and Varna system.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Period of Mahajanapadas</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Formation of States (Mahajanapada): Republics and monarchies; Rise of urban centres; Trade routes; Economic growth; Introduction of coinage; Spread of Jainism and Buddhism; Rise of Magadha and Nandas. Iranian and Macedonian invasions and their impact</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Mauryan Empire</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Foundation of the Mauryan Empire, Chandragupta, Kautilya and Arthashastra; Ashoka; Concept of Dharma; Edicts; Polity, Administration, Economy; Art, architecture and sculpture; External contacts; Religion; Spread of religion; Literature. Disintegration of the empire; Sungas and Kanvas</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Post-Mauryan Period</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Contact with outside world; growth of urban centres, economy, coinage, development of religions, Mahayana, social conditions, art, architecture, culture, literature and science.</li> </ul>
Test-2 OPT-H-2302	15 January, 2023 (Sunday)	<p><b><u>Early Medieval India (750 AD-1200 AD)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Indian science and technology</li> <li>● Polity: Major political developments in Northern India and the peninsula, origin and the rise of Rajputs.</li> <li>● The Cholas: village economy and society</li> <li>● Indian Feudalism</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Agrarian economy and urban settlements</li> <li>● Trade and commerce</li> <li>● Society: the status of the Brahman and the new social order</li> <li>● Condition of women</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Cultural Traditions in India (750 AD-1200 AD)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Philosophy: Skankaracharya and Vedanta, Ramanuja and Vishishtadvaita, Madhva and Brahma-Mimansa.</li> <li>● Religion: Forms and features of religion, Tamil devotional cult, growth of Bhakti, Islam and its arrival in India, Sufism.</li> <li>● Literature: Literature in Sanskrit, growth of Tamil literature, literature in the newly developing languages, Kalhan's Rajtarangini, Alberuni's Kitab-ul-Hind.</li> <li>● Art and Architecture: Temple architecture, sculpture, painting.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Delhi Sultanate (13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> Century)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Establishment of the Delhi Sultanate: The Ghurian invasions - factors behind Ghurian success.</li> <li>● Economic, Social and cultural consequences.</li> <li>● Foundation of Delhi Sultanate and early Turkish Sultans.</li> <li>● Consolidation: The rule of Iltutmish and Balban.</li> <li>● The Khalji Revolution.</li> <li>● Alauddin Khalji: Conquests and territorial expansion, agrarian and economic measure.</li> <li>● Muhammad Tughluq: Major projects, agrarian measures, bureaucracy of Muhammad Tughluq.</li> <li>● Firuz Tughluq: Agrarian measures, achievements in civil engineering and public works, decline of the Sultanate, foreign contacts and Ibn Battuta's account</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Society, Culture and Economy in the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> Centuries</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Society: composition of rural society, ruling classes, town dwellers, women, religious classes, caste and slavery under the Sultanate, Bhakti movement, Sufi movement.</li> <li>● Culture: Persian literature, literature in the regional languages of North India, literature in the languages of South India, Sultanate architecture and new structural forms, painting, evolution of a composite culture.</li> <li>● Economy: Agricultural Production, rise of urban economy and non-agricultural production, trade and commerce.</li> </ul>
<p>Test-3 OPT-H-2303</p>	<p>29 January, 2023 (Sunday)</p>	<p><b><u>European Penetration into India</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Early European Settlements; The Portuguese and the Dutch; The English and the French East India Companies; Their struggle for supremacy; Carnatic Wars; Bengal-The conflict between the English and the Nawabs of Bengal; Siraj and the English; The Battle of Plassey; Significance of Plassey.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>British Expansion in India</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Bengal-Mir Jafar and Mir Kasim; The Battle of Buxar; Mysore; The Marathas; The three Anglo-Maratha Wars; The Punjab.</li> </ul>

### Early Structure of the British Raj

- The Early administrative structure; From diarchy to direct control; The Regulating Act (1773); The Pitt's India Act (1784); The Charter Act (1833); The Voice of free trade and the changing character of British colonial rule; The English utilitarian and India.

### Economic Impact of British Colonial Rule

- Land revenue settlements in British India; The Permanent Settlement; Ryotwari Settlement; Mahalwari Settlement; Economic impact of the revenue arrangements; Commercialization of agriculture; Rise of landless agrarian labourers; Impoverishment of the rural society.
- Dislocation of traditional trade and commerce; De-industrialisation; Decline of traditional crafts; Drain of wealth; Economic transformation of India; Railroad and communication network including telegraph and postal services; Famine and poverty in the rural interior; European business enterprise and its limitations.

### Social and Cultural Developments

- The state of indigenous education, its dislocation; Orientalist-Anglicist controversy, The introduction of western education in India; The rise of press, literature and public opinion; The rise of modern vernacular literature; Progress of Science; Christian missionary activities in India.

### Social and Religious Reform Movements in Bengal and Other Areas

- Ram Mohan Roy, The Brahmo Movement; Devendranath Tagore; Iswarchandra Vidyasagar; The Young Bengal Movement; Dayanada Saraswati; The social reform movements in India including Sati, widow remarriage, child marriage etc.; The contribution of Indian renaissance to the growth of modern India; Islamic revivalism—the Feraizi and Wahabi Movements.

### Indian Response to British Rule

- Peasant movement and tribal uprisings in the 18th and 19th centuries including the Rangpur Dhing (1783), the Kol Rebellion (1832), the Mopla Rebellion in Malabar (1841-1920), the Santal Hul (1855), Indigo Rebellion (1859-60), Deccan Uprising (1875) and the Munda Ulgulan (1899-1900); The Great Revolt of 1857 —Origin, character, causes of failure, the consequences; The shift in the character of peasant uprisings in the post-1857 period; the peasant movements of the 1920s and 1930s

### Factors leading to the birth of Indian Nationalism

- Politics of Association; The Foundation of the Indian National Congress; The Safety-valve thesis relating to the birth of the Congress; Programme and objectives of Early Congress; the social composition of early Congress leadership; the Moderates and Extremists; The Partition of Bengal (1905); The Swadeshi Movement in Bengal; the economic and political aspects of Swadeshi Movement; The beginning of revolutionary extremism in India.

### Rise of Gandhi

- Character of Gandhian nationalism; Gandhi's popular appeal; Rowlatt Satyagraha; the Khilafat Movement; the Non-cooperation Movement; National politics from the end of the Non-cooperation movement to the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement; the two phases of the Civil Disobedience Movement; Simon Commission; The Nehru Report; the Round Table Conferences; Nationalism and the Peasant Movements; Nationalism and Working class movements; Women and Indian youth and students in Indian politics (1885-1947); the election of 1937 and the formation of ministries; Cripps Mission; the Quit India Movement; the Wavell Plan; The Cabinet Mission.



<p>Test-4 OPT-H-2304</p>	<p>12 February, 2023 (Sunday)</p>	<p><b><u>Enlightenment and Modern ideas</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Major Ideas of Enlightenment : Kant, Rousseau.</li><li>● Spread of Enlightenment in the colonies.</li><li>● Rise of socialist ideas (up to Marx); spread of Marxian Socialism.</li></ul> <p><b><u>Origins of Modern Politics</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● European States System.</li><li>● American Revolution and the Constitution.</li><li>● French Revolution and Aftermath, 1789-1815.</li><li>● American Civil War with reference to Abraham Lincoln and the abolition of slavery.</li><li>● British Democratic politics, 1815-1850 : Parliamentary Reformers, Free Traders, Chartists.</li></ul> <p><b><u>Industrialization</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● English Industrial Revolution : Causes and Impact on Society.</li><li>● Industrialization in other countries : USA, Germany, Russia, Japan.</li><li>● Industrialization and Globalization.</li></ul> <p><b><u>Nation-State System</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Rise of Nationalism in 19th century.</li><li>● Nationalism : State-building in Germany and Italy.</li><li>● Disintegration of Empires in the face of the emergence of nationalities across the World.</li></ul> <p><b><u>Imperialism and Colonialism</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● South and South-East Asia.</li><li>● Latin America and South Africa.</li><li>● Australia.</li><li>● Imperialism and free trade: Rise of neo-imperialism.</li></ul> <p><b><u>Revolution and Counter-Revolution</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● 19th Century European revolutions.</li><li>● The Russian Revolution of 1917-1921.</li><li>● Fascist Counter-Revolution, Italy and Germany.</li><li>● The Chinese Revolution of 1949.</li></ul> <p><b><u>1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> World Wars</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● 1st and 2nd World Wars as Total Wars : Societal implications.</li><li>● World War I : Causes and Consequences.</li><li>● World War II : Causes and Consequences.</li></ul> <p><b><u>The World after World War II</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Emergence of Two power blocs.</li><li>● Emergence of Third World and non-alignment.</li><li>● UNO and the global disputes.</li></ul>
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<p>Test-5 OPT-H-2305</p>	<p>26 February, 2023 (Sunday)</p>	<p><b><u>The 15<sup>th</sup> and Early 16<sup>th</sup> Century-Political Developments and Economy</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Rise of Provincial Dynasties : Bengal, Kashmir (Zainul Abedin), Gujarat. — Malwa, Bahmanids.</li><li>● The Vijayanagara Empire.</li><li>● Lodis.</li><li>● Mughal Empire, first phase : Babur, Humayun.</li><li>● The Sur Empire : Sher Shah's administration.</li><li>● Portuguese colonial enterprise</li></ul> <p><b><u>The 15<sup>th</sup> and Early 16<sup>th</sup> Century- Society and culture</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Society and culture.</li><li>● Regional cultures specificities.</li><li>● Literary traditions.</li><li>● Provincial architectural.</li><li>● Society, culture, literature and the arts in Vijayanagara Empire.</li></ul> <p><b><u>Akbar</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Conquests and consolidation of empire.</li><li>● Establishment of jagir and mansab systems.</li><li>● Rajput policy.</li><li>● Evolution of religious and social outlook. Theory of Sulh-i-kul and religious policy.</li><li>● Court patronage of art and technology.</li></ul> <p><b><u>Mughal Empire in the Seventeenth Century</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Major administrative policies of Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb.</li><li>● The Empire and the Zamindars.</li><li>● Religious policies of Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb.</li><li>● Nature of the Mughal State.</li><li>● Late Seventeenth Century crisis and the revolts.</li><li>● The Ahom kingdom.</li><li>● Shivaji and the early Maratha Kingdom.</li></ul> <p><b><u>Economy and society, in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> Centuries</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Population Agricultural and craft production.</li><li>● Towns, commerce with Europe through Dutch, English and French companies : a trade revolution.</li><li>● Indian mercantile classes. Banking, insurance and credit systems.</li><li>● Conditions of peasants, Condition of Women.</li><li>● Evolution of the Sikh community and the Khalsa Panth.</li></ul>
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		<p><b><u>Culture during Mughal Empire</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Persian histories and other literature.</li> <li>● Hindi and religious literatures.</li> <li>● Mughal architecture.</li> <li>● Mughal painting.</li> <li>● Provincial architecture and painting.</li> <li>● Classical music.</li> <li>● Science and technology</li> </ul> <p><b><u>The Eighteenth Century</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Factors for the decline of the Mughal Empire.</li> <li>● The regional principalities: Nizam's Deccan, Bengal, Awadh.</li> <li>● Maratha ascendancy under the Peshwas.</li> <li>● The Maratha fiscal and financial system.</li> <li>● Emergence of Afghan power Battle of Panipat, 1761.</li> <li>● State of, political, cultural and economic, on eve of the British conquest.</li> </ul>
<p>Test-6 OPT-H-2306</p>	<p>12 March, 2023 (Sunday)</p>	<p><b><u>Early State and Society in Eastern India, Deccan and South India</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Kharavela, The Satavahanas, Tamil States of the Sangam Age; Administration, Economy, land grants, coinage, trade guilds and urban centres; Buddhist centres; Sangam literature and culture; Art and architecture.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Guptas, Vakatakas and Vardhanas</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Polity and administration, Economic conditions, Coinage of the Guptas, Land grants, Decline of urban centres, Indian feudalism, Caste system, Position of women, Education and educational institutions; Nalanda, Vikramshila and Vallabhi, Literature, scientific literature, art and architecture.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Regional States during Gupta Era</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Kadambas, Pallavas, Chalukyas of Badami; Polity and Administration, Trade guilds, Literature; growth of Vaishnava and Saiva religions. Tamil Bhakit movement, Shankaracharya; Vedanta; Institutions of temple and temple architecture; Palas, Senas, Rashtrakutas, Paramaras, Polity and administration; Cultural aspects. Arab conquest of Sind; Alberuni, The Chalukyas of Kalyana, Cholas, Hoysalas, Pandyas; Polity and Administration; Local Government; Growth of art and architecture, religious sects, Institution of temple and Mathas, Agraharas, education and literature, economy and society.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Themes in Early Indian Cultural History</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Languages and texts, major stages in the evolution of art and architecture, major philosophical thinkers and schools, ideas in Science and Mathematics.</li> </ul>

Test-7 OPT-H-2307	11 June, 2023 (Sunday)	<p><b><u>Constitutional Developments in the Colonial India</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Constitutional Developments in the Colonial India between 1858 and 1935.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Other strands in the National Movement</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Revolutionaries: Bengal, the Punjab, Maharashtra, U.P. the Madras Presidency, Outside India. The Left; The Left within the Congress: Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress Socialist Party; the Communist Party of India, other left parties</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Communalism and the politics of Separatism</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Muslim League; the Hindu Mahasabha; Communalism and the politics of partition; Transfer of power; Independence.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>India After Independence</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Nehru's Foreign Policy; India and her neighbours (1947-1964); The linguistic reorganisation of States (1935-1947); Regionalism and regional inequality; Integration of Princely States; Princes in electoral politics; the Question of National Language.</li> <li>● Backward Castes and Tribes in post-colonial electoral politics; Dalit movements.</li> </ul>
Test-8 OPT-H-2308	18 June, 2023 (Sunday)	<p><b><u>Liberation from Colonial Rule</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Latin America-Bolivar</li> <li>● Arab World-Egypt</li> <li>● Africa-Apartheid to Democracy</li> <li>● South-East Asia-Vietnam</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Decolonization and Underdevelopment</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Factors constraining Development ; Latin America, Africa</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Unification of Europe</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Post War Foundations ; NATO and European Community.</li> <li>● Consolidation and Expansion of European Community</li> <li>● European Union.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Disintegration of Soviet Union and the Rise of the Unipolar World</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Factors leading to the collapse of Soviet Communism and Soviet Union, 1985-1991.</li> <li>● Political Changes in East Europe 1989-2001.</li> <li>● End of the Cold War and US Ascendancy in the World as the lone superpower.</li> </ul>
Test-9 OPT-H-2309	25 June, 2023 (Sunday)	<b>Full Length Paper-I</b>
Test-10 OPT-H-2310	2 July, 2023 (Sunday)	<b>Full Length Paper-II</b>
Test-11 OPT-H-2311	9 July, 2023 (Sunday)	<b>Full Length Paper-I</b>
Test-12 OPT-H-2312	16 July, 2023 (Sunday)	<b>Full Length Paper-II</b>



Test-13 OPT-H-2313	13 August, 2023 (Sunday)	Full Length Paper-I
Test-14 OPT-H-2314		Full Length Paper-II
Test-15 OPT-H-2315	27 August, 2023 (Sunday)	Full Length Paper-I
Test-16 OPT-H-2316		Full Length Paper-II

### UPSC (2022) & Drishti Mains Test Series (History Optional) Comparative Analysis

#### Paper 1

**NOTE:**

32 Question directly came from Drishti Mains Test Series (History Optional-2022)

Section A : Total 10 Question (75 Marks)  
Section B : Total 6 Question (90 Marks) } 165 Marks

#### Map Based Question

Test Series (Code)	Question Code	Drishti IAS Test Series Question	UPSC Question Number	UPSC Question	Marks
2201	1 (xvii)	● Mehrgarh	1 (iv)	● Early village settlement	2.5
2209	1 (ii)	● Sarai Nahar Rai	1 (ii)	● Mesolithic site with burials	2.5
2209	1 (xi)	● Chirand	1 (vi)	● Neolithic Chalcolithic site	2.5
2209	1 (xiii)	● Dholavira	1 (vii)	● Harappan UNESCO site	2.5
2209	1 (v)	● Taxila	1 (xvi)	● Centre of Gandhara art	2.5
2211	(xviii)	● Amravati	1 (x)	● Earliest Satvahana capital	2.5

Test Series (Code)	Question Code	Drishti IAS Test Series Question	UPSC Question Number	UPSC Question	Marks
2201	5 (e)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● "Discuss the main features of Ashoka's dhamma. How do you think it influenced the stability of the Mauryan empire?"</li> </ul>	3 (b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Ashoka's Dhamma was propagated not just for moral upliftment and social harmony but also for the extension of the state's authority. Analyse the statement.</li> </ul>	15
	8 (b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Foreign accounts are also helpful in knowing the history of ancient India. Explain.</li> </ul>	2 (b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Foreign accounts as a source of ancient history may have some advantages but also have few shortcomings. Citing appropriate examples, examine the statement.</li> </ul>	
2202	5 (c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Alauddin's measures to control the markets was one of the great wonders of the World. Discuss.</li> </ul>	6 (a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The market regulations of Alauddin Khilji were useful for Sultans military might but harmful for the economy of the Sultanate. Comment.</li> </ul>	20
	7 (a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Discuss the contribution of the Nayanars and Alvars in developing the ethos of bhakti in early Tamilakam.</li> </ul>	4 (b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Throw light on the chief characteristics of Tamil Bhakti Movement during the early medieval period</li> </ul>	
2206	8 (c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The conception of bhakti did away with the elite tradition of Sanskrit and accepted the language of the common man. Elucidate by highlighting the role of Bhakti movement in the evolution of literature in regional Indian languages.</li> </ul>	8 (c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Vaishnava Bhakti tradition of the fifteenth century contributed to the flourishing of provincial literature. Discuss with appropriate examples.</li> </ul>	20
2205	6 (b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Highlight the features of Jagirdari and Mansabdari systems under Mughal empire.</li> </ul>	6 (b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Examine the nature of the Mansabdari system during the reign of Akbar.</li> </ul>	15
	7 (c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Rajput painting initially introduced widespread vibrancy but later it embraced Mughal influence. Explain the Mughal influence on Rajput painting in light of the statement.</li> </ul>	5 (d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Rajput school of painting was Mughal style and Rajput in its content. Comment</li> </ul>	10
	1 (c) 6 (a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Economy of the Vijayanagara Empire.</li> <li>● Discuss the social and cultural life of the Vijayanagar Empire.</li> </ul>	7 (c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The prolonged conflict between the Vijayanagara Kingdom and the Bahmani successor states was influenced less by cultural factors, and more by strategic and economic considerations. Comment.</li> </ul>	20
2209	5 (e)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Critically examine the important reforms taken by Mahmud Gawan in the Bahmani kingdom.</li> </ul>			
	5 (c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Kalhan's Rajtarangini is an essential account of the history of powerful queens in Kashmir. Discuss.</li> </ul>	4 (c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Kalhan's Rajtarangini is the best example of history writing tradition in early India. Discuss</li> </ul>	15
	6 (a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Make an account for the rise of the Marathas as a political power. How did they influence the course of history?</li> </ul>	5 (e)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Account for the rise of the Maratha power in the eighteen century.</li> </ul>	10

**Paper 2**

**NOTE:**

32 Question directly came from Drishti Mains Test Series (History Optional-2022)

Section A : Total 9 Question (130 Marks) }  
Section B : Total 7 Question (120 Marks) } **250 Marks**

Test Series (Code)	Question Code	Drishti IAS Test Series Question	UPSC Question Number	UPSC Question	Marks
2203	2 (b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The East India company became real master of Bengal after the battle of Buxar. Comment.</li> </ul>	1 (a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Battle of Plassey (1757) was a skirmish while the Battle of Buxar (1764) was a real war'.</li> </ul>	10
2210	3 (a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Second half of the 18th century witnessed two major wars. Discuss it in the context of British imperialism in India"</li> </ul>			
2203	3 (b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commercialization of crops is nothing but a debt trap in British India. Critically examine.</li> </ul>	1 (c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Famines were not just because of foodgrain scarcity, but were a direct result of colonial economic policies'</li> </ul>	20
	7 (b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Examine the major factors shaping the British land revenue policy in India. How it affected Indian society?</li> </ul>	3 (a)		
	5 (a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What is the key role of the press in the nationalist struggle.</li> </ul>			
	5 (c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How far is it justified the role of working class in the freedom struggle?</li> </ul>			
2207	5 (e)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Examine the peasant movement with a special reference to Bihar.</li> </ul>	3 (a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do you think that the Indian National Movement was a 'multi class movement' which represented the anti-imperialist interests of all classes and strata? Give reasons in support of your answers.</li> </ul>	20
	4 (a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There was a single ideological thread that cultivated the character of Indian Nationalism in India's struggle for freedom. Critically evaluate.</li> </ul>			
2203	5 (d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indian women, cutting dross identities increasingly participated in the anti-colonial and democratic movements since 1930s."</li> </ul>	1 (d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Penetration of outsiders-called dikus by the Santhals - completely destroyed their familiar world, and forced them into action to take possession of their lost territory'.</li> </ul>	10
	4 (c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How did colonial rule affect tribal lives? Discuss with reference to the Murmu brothers.</li> </ul>			
	6 (a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"In the first decade of the 20th century, the atmosphere, was ripe for the emergence of revolutionary groups to fill up the vacant space in the political map of the country." In the light of the above statement, discuss the factors that led to the rise of the revolutionary groups</li> </ul>	3 (c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analyse how the revolutionaries taught people self confidence and widened the social base of the freedom movement.</li> </ul>	10

2203	7 (c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The introduction of modern education revolutionized the intellectual life of India during the British rule. Analyse.</li> </ul>	2 (b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Was the Western education a harbinger of cultural awakening or an instrument of colonial hegemony? Discuss</li> </ul>	20
2207	4 (a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There was a single ideological thread that cultivated the character of Indian Nationalism in India's struggle for freedom. Critically evaluate.</li> </ul>	4 (a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discuss the policies and programmes of the early nationalists (moderates). To what extent they were able to fulfil the aspirations of the people?</li> </ul>	
2010	4 (a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"The Multiple Meanings of 1857 for Indians in Britain' points to the diversities as well as the shifts associated with 1857 that influenced how Indians within British society related themselves to 1857." In the light of the above statement, discuss the nature of the 1857 revolt in India.</li> </ul>	3 (b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The British rule had differential impact on the Indian Society. Describe in what ways, the Indians responded to the Revolt of 1857.</li> </ul>	
2212	3 (a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Critically examine the temperament of Science in the colonial cultural fabric between 1857–1919 in India and how it raises the pace of freedom struggle.</li> </ul>	1 (e)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Within a limited scope the Indian Scientists could pursue original scientific research in colonial India!</li> </ul>	10
2208	1 (d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enumerate the differences between Fascism and Communism.</li> </ul>	6 (b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discuss how Fascism was a response to the post-war situation arising out of political instability, thwarted nationalist hopes and fears of the spread of communism?</li> </ul>	20
2012	5 (d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What were the causes that led to rise of Fascism in Italy? Discuss with reasons.</li> </ul>			
2208	2 (b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Critically examine the struggle for Independence of Vietnam in the light of the Vietminh movement.</li> </ul>	6 (c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do you feel that the Vietnamese fought the 20th century's longest and bloodiest war for their liberation and integration of their country? Analyse</li> </ul>	20
	2 (c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Why did Mikhail Gorbachev's Policies lead to the falling of the USSR?</li> </ul>	7 (b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discuss, how the policies adopted by Mikhail Gorbachev were responsible for the disintegration of the USSR?</li> </ul>	
	7 (b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What is Apartheid System? How did Africa deal with this system and challenged western power with the Gandhian idea?</li> </ul>	8 (b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Why was the apartheid policy introduced in South Africa? What were its main features?</li> </ul>	
2010	5 (e)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"The early signs of democracy and socialism can be found in the works of Jean Jacques Rousseau." Discuss.</li> </ul>	5 (a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rousseau kindled a hope which became the spirit of the Enlightenment!</li> </ul>	10
2204	2 (a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comparable only to humanity's adoption of agriculture with respect to material advancement, the Industrial Revolution influenced in some way almost every aspect of daily life. What was the impact of industrialisation on society? Discuss with reference to the above statement.</li> </ul>	6 (a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do you agree that the economic effects of the Industrial Revolution were to add enormously to wealth and capital on the one hand and to degrade the masses to permanent poverty as the other? Elucidate.</li> </ul>	20
2207	1 (d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How did Nehru's foreign policy help in resolving the Dutch attempt to re-colonize Indonesia?</li> </ul>	8 (a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe the launching of Non Alignment Movement. Why the small nations wanted to remain aloof from the powerful nations?</li> </ul>	
	2 (b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess the role played by India after Independence in the Korean War and the conflict in Congo</li> </ul>			