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PACKAGE-II

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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 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, etc. required in answer writing by adopting scientific approach.
- Use of only standard books and sources during model answer writing.
- Necessary interval between each test for proper preparation.

Test Code	Date	Syllabus
Test-1 OPT-H-2401	17 December, 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-2402	24 December, 2023 (Sunday)	Early Medieval India (750 AD-1200 AD), Cultural Traditions in India (750 AD-1200 AD), Delhi Sultanate (13 th and 14 th Century), Society, Culture and Economy in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries
Test-3 OPT-H-2403	31 December, 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-2404	7 January, 2024 (Sunday)	Enlightenment and Modern ideas, Origins of Modern Politics, Industrialization, Nation-State System; Imperialism and Colonialism, Revolution and Counter-Revolution, 1 st and 2 nd World Wars, The World after World War II
Test-5 OPT-H-2405	14 January, 2024 (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 th and 17 th Centuries, Culture during Mughal Empire, The Eighteenth Century
Test-6 OPT-H-2406	21 January, 2024 (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
Test-7 OPT-H-2407	28 January, 2024 (Sunday)	Constitutional Developments in the Colonial India, Other strands in the National Movement, Communalism and the politics of Separatism
Test-8 OPT-H-2408	4 February 2024 (Sunday)	Liberation from Colonial Rule, Decolonization and Underdevelopment, Unification of Europe, Disintegration of Soviet Union and the Rise of the Unipolar World

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

Test Schedule

Test Code	Test Date	Subject
Test-1 OPT-H-2401	17 December, 2023 (Sunday)	<p><u>Archaeological sources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. <p><u>Pre-history and Proto-history</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Geographical factors; hunting and gathering (paleolithic and mesolithic); Beginning of agriculture (neolithic and chalcolithic). <p><u>Indus Valley Civilization</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Origin, date, extent, characteristics-decline, survival and significance, art and architecture. <p><u>Megalithic Cultures</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Distribution of pastoral and farming cultures outside the Indus, Development of community life, Settlements, Development of agriculture, Crafts, Pottery, and Iron industry. <p><u>Aryans and Vedic Period</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. <p><u>Period of Mahajanapadas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 Meceonian invasions and their impact <p><u>Mauryan Empire</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 <p><u>Post-Mauryan Period</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Contact with outside world; growth of urban centres, economy, coinage, development of religions, Mahayana, social conditions, art, architecture, culture, literature and science.
Test-2 OPT-H-2402	24 December, 2023 (Sunday)	<p><u>Early Medieval India (750 AD-1200 AD)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indian science and technology ● Polity: Major political developments in Northern India and the peninsula, origin and the rise of Rajputs. ● The Cholas: village economy and society ● Indian Feudalism

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agrarian economy and urban settlements ● Trade and commerce ● Society: the status of the Brahman and the new social order ● Condition of women <p><u>Cultural Traditions in India (750 AD-1200 AD)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Philosophy: Skankaracharya and Vedanta, Ramanuja and Vishishtadvaita, Madhva and Brahma-Mimansa. ● Religion: Forms and features of religion, Tamil devotional cult, growth of Bhakti, Islam and its arrival in India, Sufism. ● Literature: Literature in Sanskrit, growth of Tamil literature, literature in the newly developing languages, Kalhan's Rajtarangini, Alberuni's Kitab-ul-Hind. ● Art and Architecture: Temple architecture, sculpture, painting. <p><u>Delhi Sultanate (13th and 14th Century)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establishment of the Delhi Sultanate: The Ghurian invasions - factors behind Ghurian success. ● Economic, Social and cultural consequences. ● Foundation of Delhi Sultanate and early Turkish Sultans. ● Consolidation: The rule of Iltutmish and Balban. ● The Khalji Revolution. ● Alauddin Khalji: Conquests and territorial expansion, agrarian and economic measure. ● Muhammad Tughluq: Major projects, agrarian measures, bureaucracy of Muhammad Tughluq. ● Firuz Tughluq: Agrarian measures, achievements in civil engineering and public works, decline of the Sultanate, foreign contacts and Ibn Battuta's account <p><u>Society, Culture and Economy in the 13th and 14th Centuries</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Society: composition of rural society, ruling classes, town dwellers, women, religious classes, caste and slavery under the Sultanate, Bhakti movement, Sufi movement. ● 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. ● Economy: Agricultural Production, rise of urban economy and non-agricultural production, trade and commerce.
<p style="text-align: center;">Test-3 OPT-H-2403</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">31 December, 2023 (Sunday)</p>	<p><u>European Penetration into India</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. <p><u>British Expansion in India</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bengal-Mir Jafar and Mir Kasim; The Battle of Buxar; Mysore; The Marathas; The three Anglo-Maratha Wars; The Punjab.

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 Brahma 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-2404</p>	<p>7 January, 2024 (Sunday)</p>	<p><u>Enlightenment and Modern ideas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Major Ideas of Enlightenment : Kant, Rousseau.● Spread of Enlightenment in the colonies.● Rise of socialist ideas (up to Marx); spread of Marxian Socialism. <p><u>Origins of Modern Politics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● European States System.● American Revolution and the Constitution.● French Revolution and Aftermath, 1789-1815.● American Civil War with reference to Abraham Lincoln and the abolition of slavery.● British Democratic politics, 1815-1850 : Parliamentary Reformers, Free Traders, Chartists. <p><u>Industrialization</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● English Industrial Revolution : Causes and Impact on Society.● Industrialization in other countries : USA, Germany, Russia, Japan.● Industrialization and Globalization. <p><u>Nation-State System</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Rise of Nationalism in 19th century.● Nationalism : State-building in Germany and Italy.● Disintegration of Empires in the face of the emergence of nationalities across the World. <p><u>Imperialism and Colonialism</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● South and South-East Asia.● Latin America and South Africa.● Australia.● Imperialism and free trade: Rise of neo-imperialism. <p><u>Revolution and Counter-Revolution</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 19th Century European revolutions.● The Russian Revolution of 1917-1921.● Fascist Counter-Revolution, Italy and Germany.● The Chinese Revolution of 1949. <p><u>1st and 2nd World Wars</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 1st and 2nd World Wars as Total Wars : Societal implications.● World War I : Causes and Consequences.● World War II : Causes and Consequences. <p><u>The World after World War II</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Emergence of Two power blocs.● Emergence of Third World and non-alignment.● UNO and the global disputes.
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<p>Test-5 OPT-H-2405</p>	<p>14 January, 2024 (Sunday)</p>	<p><u>The 15th and Early 16th Century-Political Developments and Economy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Rise of Provincial Dynasties : Bengal, Kashmir (Zainul Abedin), Gujarat. — Malwa, Bahmanids.● The Vijayanagara Empire.● Lodis.● Mughal Empire, first phase : Babur, Humayun.● The Sur Empire : Sher Shah's administration.● Portuguese colonial enterprise <p><u>The 15th and Early 16th Century- Society and culture</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Society and culture.● Regional cultures specificities.● Literary traditions.● Provincial architectural.● Society, culture, literature and the arts in Vijayanagara Empire. <p><u>Akbar</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Conquests and consolidation of empire.● Establishment of jagir and mansab systems.● Rajput policy.● Evolution of religious and social outlook. Theory of Sulh-i-kul and religious policy.● Court patronage of art and technology. <p><u>Mughal Empire in the Seventeenth Century</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Major administrative policies of Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb.● The Empire and the Zamindars.● Religious policies of Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb.● Nature of the Mughal State.● Late Seventeenth Century crisis and the revolts.● The Ahom kingdom.● Shivaji and the early Maratha Kingdom. <p><u>Economy and society, in the 16th and 17th Centuries</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Population Agricultural and craft production.● Towns, commerce with Europe through Dutch, English and French companies : a trade revolution.● Indian mercantile classes. Banking, insurance and credit systems.● Conditions of peasants, Condition of Women.● Evolution of the Sikh community and the Khalsa Panth.
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		<p><u>Culture during Mughal Empire</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Persian histories and other literature. ● Hindi and religious literatures. ● Mughal architecture. ● Mughal painting. ● Provincial architecture and painting. ● Classical music. ● Science and technology <p><u>The Eighteenth Century</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Factors for the decline of the Mughal Empire. ● The regional principalities: Nizam's Deccan, Bengal, Awadh. ● Maratha ascendancy under the Peshwas. ● The Maratha fiscal and financial system. ● Emergence of Afghan power Battle of Panipat, 1761. ● State of, political, cultural and economic, on eve of the British conquest.
<p>Test-6 OPT-H-2406</p>	<p>21 January, 2024 (Sunday)</p>	<p><u>Early State and Society in Eastern India, Deccan and South India</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. <p><u>Guptas, Vakatakas and Vardhanas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. <p><u>Regional States during Gupta Era</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Kadambas, Pallavas, Chalukyas of Badami; Polity and Administration, Trade guilds, Literature; growth of Vaishnava and Saiva religions. Tamil Bhakti 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. <p><u>Themes in Early Indian Cultural History</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Languages and texts, major stages in the evolution of art and architecture, major philosophical thinkers and schools, ideas in Science and Mathematics.



<p>Test-7 OPT-H-2407</p>	<p>28 January, 2024 (Sunday)</p>	<p><u>Constitutional Developments in the Colonial India</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Constitutional Developments in the Colonial India between 1858 and 1935. <p><u>Other strands in the National Movement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 <p><u>Communalism and the politics of Separatism</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Muslim League; the Hindu Mahasabha; Communalism and the politics of partition; Transfer of power; Independence. <p><u>India After Independence</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ● Backward Castes and Tribes in post-colonial electoral politics; Dalit movements.
<p>Test-8 OPT-H-2408</p>	<p>4 February 2024 (Sunday)</p>	<p><u>Liberation from Colonial Rule</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Latin America-Bolivar ● Arab World-Egypt ● Africa-Apartheid to Democracy ● South-East Asia-Vietnam <p><u>Decolonization and Underdevelopment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Factors constraining Development ; Latin America, Africa <p><u>Unification of Europe</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Post War Foundations ; NATO and European Community. ● Consolidation and Expansion of European Community ● European Union. <p><u>Disintegration of Soviet Union and the Rise of the Unipolar World</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Factors leading to the collapse of Soviet Communism and Soviet Union, 1985-1991. ● Political Changes in East Europe 1989-2001. ● End of the Cold War and US Ascendancy in the World as the lone superpower.

UPSC (2023) & Drishti IAS Mains Test Series (History Optional) Comparative Analysis

Paper 1

Test Series (Code)	Question Code	Drishti IAS Test Series Question	UPSC Question Number	UPSC Question	Marks
2305 2305 2305 2311	6(c) 1(b) 3(a) 6(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Rajput policy of Akbar not only resolved the long drawn conflict between the Rajputs and Mughal rulers but also helped Akbar in the consolidation of his empire. Examine. Policy of Sulh-i-kul stemmed from Akbar's social maturity. Examine. Din-i-ilahi was the crowning expression of Akbar's national idealism. Discuss. Discuss the foreign policy of Akbar. 	8(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss the nature of the Mughal State under Akbar. 	15
2301	4(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Account for the religious elements found in the Harappan civilization. 	2(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Indus-Saraswati cultural zone exhibited both homogeneity and diversity. Discuss. 	15
2311	3(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give an account of the evolution of north Indian society in the light of the Vedic literature 	2(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How do the comparative study of languages, archaeological sources and vast corpus of Vedic literature help to determine the Aryan problem in Indian history? Discuss. 	15
2309	4(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Sangam literature was a manifestation of both internal and external aspects of socio-cultural life of people." Comment. 	3(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How far the Sangam literature acts as a window into the social and cultural traditions of ancient South India 	20
2301 2301	7(c) 8(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss the nature of the Mauryan administration in light of Arthashastra. Ashokan Dhamma significantly influenced the stability of the Mauryan empire. Examine. 	3(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the contours of imperial ideology as exhibited during the Mauryan period. 	15

2302 2305 2305	4(a) 1(c) 4(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While popularising the vernacular literature, the Bhakti movement dented the elitism of Sanskrit. Analyse. Kabir and Nanak played a crucial role in popularising Nirguna Bhakti. Discuss. How far and in what respects did Bhakti Saints influence contemporary north Indian society? 	4(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the tenets, spread and impact of the Bhakti Movement. 	20
2311	5(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trace out the salient features of Chola temples. 	4(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How far temple architecture under the Cholas became more refined and grandiose as compared to the early South Indian temple architecture style? 	15
2306	4(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss the emergence and features of Tantrism in Early India 	4(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is it correct to say that the post-Gupta period was remarkable for the expansion of religious cults in India? 	15
2302 2306	1(b) 8(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indian literary evidence for urban decay is not strong in Early Medieval South India. Comment. Identify the causes that led to the emergence of feudalism in ancient India. Analyze the influence of feudalism on the socio-political system of India. 	5(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss the various proponents of Indian feudalism. 	10
2311 2306	7(a) 6(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss the role of Sufi folk literature in the diffusion of Islam in India. Delineate the literary texts which were produced around Sufi khanqahs. 	5(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss the importance of Sufic literature as an important source of history. 	10
2302 2309	1(e) 8(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss in brief Alauddin's market regulation policy. Assess the impact of market reforms of Alauddin Khilji on contemporary economy and society. 	5(e)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The motive of Alauddin Khalji's agrarian policy was to curb the powers of the intermediaries. Examine the measures which he adopted to achieve his objective. 	10
2315 2302	5(d) 4(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write a short note on the 'blood and iron' policy of Balban. Balban's Concept of kingship differed from that of Alauddin Khilji. Discuss. 	6(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why did Balban prefer 'consolidation' over 'expansion' of the Delhi Sultanate? 	15

2306 2315	7(b) 5(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mughal painting illustrated the social milieu of their contemporary times. Analyse. Delineate the development of the Mughal painting during the reign of Jahangir. 	6(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What features of European paintings were incorporated in the Mughal miniature paintings? 	15
2315	8(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delineate the Maratha policy of expansion. 	7(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Marathas posed a significant threat to the integrity of the Mughal Empire. Discuss. 	20
2316	1(d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Haider was born to create an empire, Tipu to lose one." Analyse. 	7(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Haider Ali was born to build an empire, and Tipu Sultan to lose one". Comment. 	15
2305	5(d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mughal Architecture witnessed the pomp and ruin of the Mughals likewise. Discuss. 	8(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mughal architecture was syncretic in character. Comment. 	20
2305	2(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 18th Century was a century of chaos and decline. Critically analyse. 	8(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The economy of India was not stagnant in the eighteenth century. Discuss. 	15
Test Series (Code)	Question Code	Drishti IAS Test Series Question	UPSC Question Number	UPSC Question	Marks
Paper 2					
Test Series (Code)	Question Code	Drishti IAS Test Series Question	UPSC Question Number	UPSC Question	Marks
2311 2010	8(b) 2(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Debt Trap Theory in British India. Bring out the pattern of commercialization of agriculture in the 19th century. 	1(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Colonialism had a twisted logic of its own for commercialization. It emerges on analysis to have been often an artificial and forced process." 	10
2314	4(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the nature of peasant movements during the nationalist phase and bring out its shortcomings. 	1(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After 1857, "the peasants emerged as the main force in agrarian movements." 	10
2316	3(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the circumstances leading to the alliance between the Khilafat and Non Cooperation Movement. 	1(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Awakened political consciousness of Indian masses, bound with dishonourable and cowardly insults of the British led to the movement of Non-Cooperation." 	10
2312	4(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the factors responsible for the Civil Disobedience movement. 	1(d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When Gandhiji launched the Civil Disobedience Movement he was "desperately in search of an effective formula." 	10

2303 2314 2303	3(a) 4(a) 5(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Political upheaval in South India were greatly responsible for Carnatic wars. Examine. ● Examine the circumstances which led to the Third Anglo Mysore War. ● The Treaty of Salbai 	2(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Carnatic Wars, the Anglo-Mysore Wars and the Anglo-Maratha Wars had virtually eliminated the French from the context of supremacy in South India. Discuss. 	20
2304	4(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative councils established by the Indian Councils Act, 1861 possessed no real power. Examine. 	2(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● While introducing the Indian Councils Bill of 1861, the British thought that the only Government suitable for India 'is a despotism controlled from home'. Comment. 	20
2303	6(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recent evidence on deindustrialisation in India presents a more complicated picture than presented. Analyse. 	3(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Do you agree that 'the decline of traditional Indian artisan production was a fact, sad but inevitable'? Discuss. 	10
2303 2307 2310 2314	5(e) 5(d) 4(a) 4(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Santhal revolt denoted the struggle of disposed and exploited peasants and tribals. ● Colonialism transformed the tribals' relationship with the forest. Comment. ● Write a short note on the Eka movement. ● Analyze the nature of peasant movements during the nationalist phase and bring out its shortcomings. 	3(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The historical significance of tribal and peasant uprisings in India 'lies in that they established strong and valuable traditions of resistance to British rule'. Discuss. 	20
2303 2303	3(b) 7(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Influence of Press in the nationalist struggle was of great significance. Analyse. ● British Education Policy endorsed and supported differentiation in Indian society. Critically Analyse. 	3(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To accomplish the aims of education, 'political propaganda and formation as well as propagation of nationalist ideology', the press became the chief instrument. Comment. 	10
2310 2303	3(b) 2(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Analyze the nature of the Socio-Religious Reforms Movement in India during the 19th century. ● Discuss the socio-cultural movements ignited by Raja Rammohan Roy. 	4(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The universalist perspective of socio-religious reform movements was not a 'purely philosophic concern; it strongly influenced the political and social outlook of the time'. Examine. 	20
2307 2307	2(b) 3(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Give an account of the rise and growth of leftism in the Congress movement. ● Discuss the nature of the leadership and programme of the Congress Socialist Party. 	4(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Congress Socialist Party agenda was not to cut off from the Congress, but 'intended to give the Congress and the national movement a socialist direction'. Analyse. 	20
2314	5(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● "The American war of Independence transformed Europe as well as America." 	5(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● "The American War of Independence finally ended in 1783 when Britain acknowledged the independence of the United States of America." 	10

2314	5(d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● “The roots of the Chartist movement in Great Britain were partly political and partly economic.” 	5(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● "The Chartist Movement not only fulfilled some of the demands of the middle class, but its ramifications were felt among the working class and the colonies as well." 	10
2304	2(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The French Revolution of 1848 presented a unique change from the revolutions sweeping through the rest of Europe. Discuss. 	5(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● "The Revolution of 1848 were shaped by the ideas of democracy and nationalism." 	10
2316	6(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Trace the growth of British imperialism in South Africa from 1800 to 1907. 	5(d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● "The British imperialism in South Africa from 1867 to 1902 was influenced to a large extent by the capitalist mining of diamond." 	10
2304 2310	4(a) 5(d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Discuss the role of philosophers in French revolution. ● “The French Revolution (1789) actually achieved far less than what it intended.” 	6(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The philosophers and thinkers may have laid the foundation of the French Revolution, but it was precipitated by social and economic reasons. Explain. 	20
2304	6(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Renaissance by the virtue of its intellectual currents ushered Europe to the modern age. 	6(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enlightenment was not confined to scientific revolution alone, but humanism and ideas of progress too were its inseparable constituents. Examine. 	10
2316	5(e)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● “The contradictions of the Industrial Revolution (IR) were natural to its dynamics.” Analyse. 	7(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The impact of industrial revolution on the middle class world view is reflected in the views of Adam Smith, Thomas Malthus and Jeremy Bentham. Comment. 	20
2304	1(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What were the significant factors that led to the unification of Italy? 	7(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Discuss the different stages of the unification of Italy from 1848 to the occupation of Rome in 1870. 	20
2304 2310	1(e) 5(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Is it justified to blame Germany for both the world wars? Examine. ● “The treaty of Versailles was a dictated treaty.” 	7(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The treaty of Versailles contained in itself the seeds of the Second World War. Examine. 	10
2305 2304	8(c) 5(d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Examine in detail the nature of World War II. Also bring out its positive outcome. ● Enumerate the reasons for the establishment of the United Nations in the modern world? 	8(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● "UNO was necessity of the time when the World War II ended." Critically examine its achievements and shortcomings. 	20
2308 2310 2316	1(d) 8(b) 7(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● “Arab nationalism and oil - these were the principal factors in complicating the relations of middle eastern countries with the outside world.” Comment. ● Trace the growth of Arab Nationalism after the First World War. ● “Arab Nationalism was a reaction to Oil imperialism.” Discuss. 	8(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Arab nationalism was not only a cultural movemnt, but also an anti-colonial struggle. Comment. 	10