



**Drishti IAS**

**SPECIAL DISCOUNT  
FOR  
DRISHTI STUDENTS**



# DRISHTI IAS MAINS TEST SERIES 2024

## HISTORY (Optional Subject)

Available in **English & Hindi** Medium

**STARTING : 17<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER 2023**

**Total 16 Tests**

**8 Sectional**

**8 Full Syllabus**

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

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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
<b>Test-1</b> <b>OPT-H-2401</b>	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
<b>Test-2</b> <b>OPT-H-2402</b>	24 December, 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
<b>Test-3</b> <b>OPT-H-2403</b>	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
<b>Test-4</b> <b>OPT-H-2404</b>	7 January, 2024 (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
<b>Test-5</b> <b>OPT-H-2405</b>	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 <sup>th</sup> and 17 <sup>th</sup> Centuries, Culture during Mughal Empire, The Eighteenth Century
<b>Test-6</b> <b>OPT-H-2406</b>	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

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



Test Code	Date	Syllabus
<b>Test-7 OPT-H-2407</b>	28 January, 2024 (Sunday)	Constitutional Developments in the Colonial India, Other strands in the National Movement, Communalism and the politics of Separatism
<b>Test-8 OPT-H-2408</b>	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
<b>Test-9 OPT-H-2409</b>	9 June, 2024 (Sunday)	<b>Full Length Paper-I</b>
<b>Test-10 OPT-H-2410</b>	16 June, 2024 (Sunday)	<b>Full Length Paper-II</b>
<b>Test-11 OPT-H-2411</b>	23 June, 2024 (Sunday)	<b>Full Length Paper-I</b>
<b>Test-12 OPT-H-2412</b>	30 June, 2024 (Sunday)	<b>Full Length Paper-II</b>
<b>Test-13 OPT-H-2413</b>	14 July, 2024 (Sunday)	<b>Full Length Paper-I</b>
<b>Test-14 OPT-H-2414</b>		<b>Full Length Paper-II</b>
<b>Test-15 OPT-H-2415</b>	28 July, 2024 (Sunday)	<b>Full Length Paper-I</b>
<b>Test-16 OPT-H-2416</b>		<b>Full Length Paper-II</b>

### Test Schedule

Test Code	Test Date	Subject
Test-1 OPT-H-2401	17 December, 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 Meccedonian 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-2402	24 December, 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>
Test-3 OPT-H-2403	31 December, 2023 (Sunday)	<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>

	<p><b><u>Early Structure of the British Raj</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Economic Impact of British Colonial Rule</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● 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.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Social and Cultural Developments</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Social and Religious Reform Movements in Bengal and Other Areas</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Indian Response to British Rule</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Factors leading to the birth of Indian Nationalism</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Rise of Gandhi</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> </ul>
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<p>Test-4 OPT-H-2404</p>	<p>7 January, 2024 (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>● 19<sup>th</sup> 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>● 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> 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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<b>Test-5</b> <b>OPT-H-2405</b>	14 January, 2024 (Sunday)	<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><b>Test-6 OPT-H-2406</b></p>	<p>21 January, 2024 (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 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.</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-2407	28 January, 2024 (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-2408	4 February 2024 (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-2409	9 June, 2024 (Sunday)	Full Length Paper-I
Test-10 OPT-H-2410	16 June, 2024 (Sunday)	Full Length Paper-II
Test-11 OPT-H-2411	23 June, 2024 (Sunday)	Full Length Paper-I
Test-12 OPT-H-2412	30 June, 2024 (Sunday)	Full Length Paper-II



Test-13 OPT-H-2413	14 July, 2024 (Sunday)	Full Length Paper-I
Test-14 OPT-H-2414		Full Length Paper-II
Test-15 OPT-H-2415	28 July, 2024 (Sunday)	Full Length Paper-I
Test-16 OPT-H-2416		Full Length Paper-II

### 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"> <li>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.</li> <li>Policy of Sulh-i-kul stemmed from Akbar's social maturity. Examine.</li> <li>Din-i-ilahi was the crowning expression of Akbar's national idealism. Discuss.</li> <li>Discuss the foreign policy of Akbar.</li> </ul>	8(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discuss the nature of the Mughal State under Akbar.</li> </ul>	15
2301	4(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Account for the religious elements found in the Harappan civilization.</li> </ul>	2(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Indus-Saraswati cultural zone exhibited both homogeneity and diversity. Discuss.</li> </ul>	15
2311	3(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Give an account of the evolution of north Indian society in the light of the Vedic literature</li> </ul>	2(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	15

2309	4(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● “Sangam literature was a manifestation of both internal and external aspects of socio-cultural life of people.” Comment.</li> </ul>	3(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● How far the Sangam literature acts as a window into the social and cultural traditions of ancient South India</li> </ul>	20
2301 2301	7(c) 8(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Discuss the nature of the Mauryan administration in light of Arthashastra.</li> <li>● Ashokan Dhamma significantly influenced the stability of the Mauryan empire. Examine.</li> </ul>	3(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Analyze the contours of imperial ideology as exhibited during the Mauryan period.</li> </ul>	15
2302 2305 2305	4(a) 1(c) 4(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● While popularising the vernacular literature, the Bhakti movement dented the elitism of Sanskrit. Analyse.</li> <li>● Kabir and Nanak played a crucial role in popularising Nirguna Bhakti. Discuss.</li> <li>● How far and in what respects did Bhakti Saints influence contemporary north Indian society?</li> </ul>	4(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Analyze the tenets, spread and impact of the Bhakti Movement.</li> </ul>	20
2311	5(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Trace out the salient features of Chola temples.</li> </ul>	4(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● How far temple architecture under the Cholas became more refined and grandiose as compared to the early South Indian temple architecture style?</li> </ul>	15
2306	4(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Discuss the emergence and features of Tantrism in Early India</li> </ul>	4(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Is it correct to say that the post-Gupta period was remarkable for the expansion of religious cults in India?</li> </ul>	15
2302 2306	1(b) 8(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Indian literary evidence for urban decay is not strong in Early Medieval South India. Comment.</li> <li>● 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.</li> </ul>	5(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Discuss the various proponents of Indian feudalism.</li> </ul>	10
2311 2306	7(a) 6(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Discuss the role of Sufi folk literature in the diffusion of Islam in India.</li> <li>● Delineate the literary texts which were produced around Sufi khanqahs.</li> </ul>	5(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Discuss the importance of Sufic literature as an important source of history.</li> </ul>	10
2302 2309	1(e) 8(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Discuss in brief Alauddin’s market regulation policy.</li> <li>● Assess the impact of market reforms of Alauddin Khilji on contemporary economy and society.</li> </ul>	5(e)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> </ul>	10



2315 2302	5(d) 4(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Write a short note on the 'blood and iron' policy of Balban.</li> <li>● Balban's Concept of kingship differed from that of Alauddin Khilji. Discuss.</li> </ul>	6(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Why did Balban prefer 'consolidation' over 'expansion' of the Delhi Sultanate?</li> </ul>	15
2306 2315	7(b) 5(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Mughal painting illustrated the social milieu of their contemporary times. Analyse.</li> <li>● Delineate the development of the Mughal painting during the reign of Jahangir.</li> </ul>	6(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● What features of European paintings were incorporated in the Mughal miniature paintings?</li> </ul>	15
2315	8(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Delineate the Maratha policy of expansion.</li> </ul>	7(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Marathas posed a significant threat to the integrity of the Mughal Empire. Discuss.</li> </ul>	20
2316	1(d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● "Haider was born to create an empire, Tipu to lose one." Analyse.</li> </ul>	7(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● "Haider Ali was born to build an empire, and Tipu Sultan to lose one". Comment.</li> </ul>	15
2305	5(d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Mughal Architecture witnessed the pomp and ruin of the Mughals likewise. Discuss.</li> </ul>	8(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Mughal architecture was syncretic in character. Comment.</li> </ul>	20
2305	2(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The 18<sup>th</sup> Century was a century of chaos and decline. Critically analyse.</li> </ul>	8(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The economy of India was not stagnant in the eighteenth century. Discuss.</li> </ul>	15
<b>Test Series (Code)</b>	<b>Question Code</b>	<b>Drishti IAS Test Series Question</b>	<b>UPSC Question Number</b>	<b>UPSC Question</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<b>Paper 2</b>					
<b>Test Series (Code)</b>	<b>Question Code</b>	<b>Drishti IAS Test Series Question</b>	<b>UPSC Question Number</b>	<b>UPSC Question</b>	<b>Marks</b>
2311 2010	8(b) 2(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Debt Trap Theory in British India.</li> <li>● Bring out the pattern of commercialization of agriculture in the 19th century.</li> </ul>	1(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● "Colonialism had a twisted logic of its own for commercialization. It emerges on analysis to have been often an artificial and forced process."</li> </ul>	10
2314	4(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Analyze the nature of peasant movements during the nationalist phase and bring out its shortcomings.</li> </ul>	1(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● After 1857, "the peasants emerged as the main force in agrarian movements."</li> </ul>	10
2316	3(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Explain the circumstances leading to the alliance between the Khilafat and Non Cooperation Movement.</li> </ul>	1(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● "Awakened political consciousness of Indian masses, bound with dishonourable and cowardly insults of the British led to the movement of Non-Cooperation."</li> </ul>	10

2312	4(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analyze the factors responsible for the Civil Disobedience movement.</li> </ul>	1(d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When Gandhiji launched the Civil Disobedience Movement he was "desperately in search of an effective formula."</li> </ul>	10
2303 2314 2303	3(a) 4(a) 5(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Political upheaval in South India were greatly responsible for carnatic wars. Examine.</li> <li>Examine the circumstances which led to the Third Anglo Mysore War.</li> <li>The Treaty of Salbai</li> </ul>	2(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	20
2304	4(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislative councils established by the Indian Councils Act, 1861 possessed no real power. Examine.</li> </ul>	2(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	20
2303	6(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recent evidence on deindustrialisation in India presents a more complicated picture than presented. Analyse.</li> </ul>	3(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do you agree that 'the decline of traditional Indian artisan production was a fact, sad but inevitable'? Discuss.</li> </ul>	10
2303 2307 2310 2314	5(e) 5(d) 4(a) 4(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Santhal revolt denoted the struggle of disposed and exploited peasants and tribals.</li> <li>Colonialism transformed the tribals' relationship with the forest. Comment.</li> <li>Write a short note on the Eka movement.</li> <li>Analyze the nature of peasant movements during the nationalist phase and bring out its shortcomings.</li> </ul>	3(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	20
2303 2303	3(b) 7(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Influence of Press in the nationalist struggle was of great significance. Analyse.</li> <li>British Education Policy endorsed and supported differentiation in Indian society. Critically Analyse.</li> </ul>	3(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To accomplish the aims of education, 'political propaganda and formation as well as propagation of nationalist ideology', the press became the chief instrument. Comment.</li> </ul>	10
2310 2303	3(b) 2(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analyze the nature of the Socio-Religious Reforms Movement in India during the 19th century.</li> <li>Discuss the socio-cultural movements ignited by Raja Rammohan Roy.</li> </ul>	4(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	20
2307 2307	2(b) 3(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Give an account of the rise and growth of leftism in the Congress movement.</li> <li>Discuss the nature of the leadership and programme of the Congress Socialist Party.</li> </ul>	4(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	20

2314	5(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● “The American war of Independence transformed Europe as well as America.”</li> </ul>	5(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● "The American War of Independence finally ended in 1783 when Britain acknowledged the independence of the United States of America."</li> </ul>	10
2314	5(d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● “The roots of the Chartist movement in Great Britain were partly political and partly economic.”</li> </ul>	5(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● "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."</li> </ul>	10
2304	2(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The French Revolution of 1848 presented a unique change from the revolutions sweeping through the rest of Europe. Discuss.</li> </ul>	5(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● "The Revolution of 1848 were shaped by the ideas of democracy and nationalism."</li> </ul>	10
2316	6(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Trace the growth of British imperialism in South Africa from 1800 to 1907.</li> </ul>	5(d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● "The British imperialism in South Africa from 1867 to 1902 was influenced to a large extent by the capitalist mining of diamond."</li> </ul>	10
2304 2310	4(a) 5(d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Discuss the role of philosophers in French revolution.</li> <li>● “The French Revolution (1789) actually achieved far less than what it intended.”</li> </ul>	6(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The philosophers and thinkers may have laid the foundation of the French Revolution, but it was precipitated by social and economic reasons. Explain.</li> </ul>	20
2304	6(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Renaissance by the virtue of its intellectual currents ushered Europe to the modern age.</li> </ul>	6(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Enlightenment was not confined to scientific revolution alone, but humanism and ideas of progress too were its inseparable constituents. Examine.</li> </ul>	10
2316	5(e)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● “The contradictions of the Industrial Revolution (IR) were natural to its dynamics.” Analyse.</li> </ul>	7(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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.</li> </ul>	20
2304	1(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● What were the significant factors that led to the unification of Italy?</li> </ul>	7(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Discuss the different stages of the unification of Italy from 1848 to the occupation of Rome in 1870.</li> </ul>	20
2304 2310	1(e) 5(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Is it justified to blame Germany for both the world wars? Examine.</li> <li>● “The treaty of Versailles was a dictated treaty.”</li> </ul>	7(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The treaty of Versailles contained in itself the seeds of the Second World War. Examine.</li> </ul>	10
2305 2304	8(c) 5(d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Examine in detail the nature of World War II. Also bring out its positive outcome.</li> <li>● Enumerate the reasons for the establishment of the United Nations in the modern world?</li> </ul>	8(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● "UNO was necessity of the time when the World War II ended." Critically examine its achievements and shortcomings.</li> </ul>	20
2308 2310 2316	1(d) 8(b) 7(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● “Arab nationalism and oil - these were the principal factors in complicating the relations of middle eastern countries with the outside world.” Comment.</li> <li>● Trace the growth of Arab Nationalism after the First World War.</li> <li>● “Arab Nationalism was a reaction to Oil imperialism.” Discuss.</li> </ul>	8(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Arab nationalism was not only a cultural movement, but also an anti-colonial struggle. Comment.</li> </ul>	10