

INSIGHT

IAS ACADEMY

QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME

HISTORY

About the Programme:

1. **QIP** has been specially designed for those students who have already prepared History optional themselves or with the help of some other coaching institute but due to any reason their answers still lack the kind of level and perfection required for **IAS MAINS EXAMINATION**.
2. The aim of this programme is to improve the **Writing Skills** of the students and help students in writing **Quality Enriched** answers.
3. To achieve this objective **12 Self Assessment Tests** will be conducted. All the test papers will be strictly in accordance with IAS Mains Examination (new syllabus).
4. The level of the questions will also be similar to that of IAS MAINS EXAMINATION.
5. This exercise will equip the students with necessary expertise to write very good answers in the examination hall for any kind of question and score **300 – 330 marks** easily.
6. The **SATs** have been designed topic wise. The complete syllabus has been divided into 8 parts. These 12 tests include 8 Topic wise Tests and 4 Comprehensive Tests covering full syllabus.
7. Model answers for each and every question will be discussed in detail in the discussion session and special tips for scoring very good marks will also be shared during the discussion.
8. Individual attention will be paid to each and every student to overcome all kinds of difficulties and to enable complete control over the subject.

TIME TABLE

Sl.No.	Date	Syllabus
T-1 World History-I	10 Oct' 23	<p><u>Enlightenment and Modern ideas:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Major ideas of Enlightenment; Kant, Rousseau(b) Spread of Enlightenment in the colonies(c) 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">(a) European States System(b) American Revolution and the Constitution(c) French revolution and aftermath, 1789 – 1815(d) American Civil War with reference to Abraham Lincoln and the abolition of slavery(e) British Democratic politics (1815 – 1850) –Parliamentary Reformers, Free Traders, Chartists <p><u>Industrialization:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) English Industrial Revolution; causes and impact on Society(b) Industrialization in other countries; USA, Germany, Russia, Japan(c) Industrialization and Globalization <p><u>Nation – State System:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Rise of Nationalism in 19th century(b) Nationalism ; state – building in Germany and Italy(c) Disintegration of Empires in the face of the emergence of nationalities across the world <p><u>Revolution and Counter – Revolution:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) 19th Century European revolutions(b) The Russian Revolution of 1917 – 1921(c) Fascist Counter – Revolution, Italy and Germany.(d) The Chinese Revolution of 1949 <p><u>World Wars:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) 1st and 2nd World Wars as Total Wars : Societal implications(b) World War I : Causes and consequences(c) World War II : Causes and consequence
T-2 World History-II	24 Oct' 23	<p><u>The World after World War II:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Emergence of two power blocs(b) Emergence of Third World and non – alignment(c) UNO and the global disputes

		<p><u>Imperialism and Colonialism:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) South and South – east Asia (b) Latin America and South Africa (c) Australia (d) Imperialism and free trade; Rise of neo – imperialism. <p><u>Liberation from Colonial Rule:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Latin America – Bolivar (b) Arab world – Egypt (c) Africa – Apartheid to Democracy (d) South – East Asia – Vietnam (e) Decolonization and Underdevelopment (f) Factors constraining development: Latin America, Africa <p><u>Unification of Europe:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Post War Foundations : NATO and European Community (b) Consolidation and Expansion of European Community (c) European Union <p><u>Disintegration of Soviet Union and the Rise of the Unipolar World</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Factors leading to the collapse of Soviet communism and the Soviet Union, 1985 – 1991 (b) Political Changes in Eastern Europe 1989 – 2001 (c) End of the cold war and US ascendancy in the world as the lone superpower.
<p>T-3 Modern India-I</p>	<p>07 Nov' 23</p>	<p><u>European Penetration into India:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The Early European Settlements (b) The Portuguese and the Dutch (c) The English and the French East India Companies (d) Their struggle for supremacy: Carnatic Wars; (e) 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"> (a) Bengal – Mir Zafar and Mir Kasim (b) The Battle of Buxar (c) Mysore (d) The Marathas (e) The three Anglo – Maratha Wars (f) The Punjab <p><u>Early Structure of the British Raj:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The early administrative structure - From diarchy to direct control (b) the Regulating Act (1773) (c) The Pitt's India Act (1784)

- (d) The Charter Act (1833)
- (e) The voice of free trade and the changing character of British colonial rule
- (f) The English Utilitarian and India.

Economic Impact of British Colonial Rule:

- (a) Land revenue settlements in British India -The Permanent Settlement, Ryotwari Settlement, Mahalwari Settlement,
- (b) Economic impact of the revenue arrangements
- (c) Commercialization of agriculture
- (d) Rise of landless agrarian labourers
- (e) Impoverishment of the rural society.
- (f) Dislocation of traditional trade and commerce
- (g) De – industrialization
- (h) Decline of traditional crafts
- (i) Drain of wealth
- (j) Economic transformation of India
- (k) Railroad and communication network including telegraph and postal services
- (l) Famine and poverty in the rural interior
- (m) European business enterprise and its limitations.

Social and Cultural Developments:

- (a) The state of indigenous education and its dislocation
- (b) Orientalists–Anglicists controversy
- (c) The introduction of western education in India
- (d) The rise of press, literature and public opinion
- (e) The rise of modern vernacular literature
- (f) Progress of science
- (g) Christian missionary activities in India.

Social and Religious Reform movements in Bengal and Other areas:

- (a) Ram Mohan Roy
- (b) The Brahmo Movement
- (c) Devendranath Tagore
- (d) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- (e) The Young Bengal Movement
- (f) Dayananda Saraswati
- (g) The social reform movements in India including Sati, widow remarriage, child marriage etc.
- (h) The contribution of Indian renaissance to the growth of modern India
- (i) Islamic revivalism – the Faraizi and Wahabi Movements.

		<p><u>Indian Response to British Rule:</u></p> <p>(a) Peasant movements and tribal uprisings in the 18th and 19th centuries including –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Rangpur Dhing (1783) • the Kol Rebellion (1832) • the Mopla Rebellion in Malabar (1832 - 1920) • the Santhal Hul (1855) • indigo rebellion (1859 - 60) • Deccan Uprising (1875) • the Munda Ulgulan (1899 - 1900) <p>(b) The Great Revolt of 1857 – Origin, character, causes of failure, the consequences</p> <p>(c) The shift in the character of peasant uprisings in the post – 1857 period</p> <p>(d) The peasant movements of the 1920s and 1930s.</p>
<p>T-4 Modern India-II</p>	<p>21 Nov' 23</p>	<p><u>First Phase of Indian Nationalism:</u></p> <p>(a) Factors leading to the birth of Indian Nationalism</p> <p>(b) Politics of Association</p> <p>(c) The Foundation of the Indian National Congress</p> <p>(d) the Safety – valve thesis relating to the birth of the Congress</p> <p>(e) Programme and objectives of Early Congress</p> <p>(f) the social composition of early Congress leadership</p> <p>(g) the Moderates and Extremists</p> <p>(h) The Partition of Bengal (1905)</p> <p>(i) The Swadeshi Movement in Bengal</p> <p>(j) the economic and political aspects of Swadeshi Movement</p> <p>(k) The beginning of revolutionary extremism in India.</p> <p><u>Second Phase of Indian Nationalism:</u></p> <p>(a) Rise of Gandhi</p> <p>(b) Character of Gandhian nationalism</p> <p>(c) Gandhi's popular appeal</p> <p>(d) Rowlatt Satyagraha</p> <p>(e) the Khilafat Movement</p> <p>(f) the Non – cooperation Movement</p> <p>(g) National politics from the end of the Non – cooperation movement to the beginning of the Civil Disobedience movement</p> <p>(h) the two phases of the Civil Disobedience Movement</p> <p>(i) Simon Commission</p> <p>(j) The Nehru Report</p> <p>(k) The Round Table Conferences</p> <p>(l) Nationalism and the Peasant Movements</p>

- (m) Nationalism and Working class movements
- (n) Women and Indian youth and students in Indian politics (1885 - 1947)
- (o) the election of 1937 and the formation of ministries
- (p) Cripps Mission
- (q) the Quit India Movement
- (r) Cripps Mission
- (s) the Wavell Plan
- (t) The Cabinet Mission.

Constitutional Developments in the Colonial India between 1858 and 1935

Other strands in the National Movement:

- (a) The Revolutionaries of Bengal, the Punjab, Maharashtra, U.P, the Madras Presidency and outside India.
- (b) The Left within the Congress; Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose.
- (c) The Congress Socialist Party
- (d) The Communist Party of India and other left parties.

Separatist strands in the National Movement:

- (a) Politics of Separatism
- (b) the Muslim League
- (c) the Hindu Mahasabha
- (d) Communalism and the politics of partition
- (e) Transfer of power
- (f) Independence.

Consolidation as a Nation

- (a) Nehru's Foreign Policy
- (b) India and her neighbours (1947 - 1964)
- (c) The linguistic reorganization of States (1935 - 1947)
- (d) Regionalism and Regional Inequality;
- (e) Integration of Princely States
- (f) Princes in electoral politics
- (g) The question of National Language.

Caste and Ethnicity after 1947

- (a) Backward castes and tribes in post – colonial electoral politics
- (b) Dalit movements.

Economic development and political change

- (a) Land reforms
- (b) the politics of planning and rural reconstruction
- (c) Ecology and environmental policy in post– colonial India
- (d) Progress of science

<p>T-5 Ancient India-I</p>	<p>05 Dec' 23</p>	<p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Archaeological sources: Exploration, Excavation, Epigraphy, Numismatics, Monuments(b) Literary sources : Indigenous: Primary and secondary: poetry, scientific literature, literature in regional languages, religious literature(c) Foreign accounts : Greek, Chinese and Arab writers <p><u>Pre – History and Proto – History:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Geographical factors(b) Hunting and gathering (Palaeolithic and Mesolithic)(c) Beginning of agriculture (Neolithic and Chalcolithic)(d) Megalithic Cultures(e) Distribution of pastoral and farming cultures outside the Indus (f) Development of Community life(g) Settlements(h) Development of agriculture(i) Development of Crafts(j) Development of Pottery(k) Development of Iron industry <p><u>Indus Valley Civilization:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Origin(b) Date(c) Extent(d) Characteristics(e) Decline(f) Survival(g) Significance(h) Art and architecture <p><u>Aryans and Vedic Period:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Expansions of Aryans in India(b) Religious and philosophic literature(c) Transformation from Rig Vedic period to the later Vedic period(d) Political(e) Social(f) Economical life(g) Significance of the Vedic Age(h) Evolution of Monarchy and Varna system <p><u>Period of Mahajanapadas or post Vedic age:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Formation of States (Mahajanapada) - Republics and Monarchies(b) Rise of urban centres(c) Trade routes
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (d) Economic growth (e) Introduction of coinage (f) Spread of Jainism and Buddhism (g) Rise of Magadha and Nandas <p>Iranian and Macedonian invasions and their impact</p>
<p>T-6 Ancient India-II</p>	<p>19 Dec' 23</p>	<p><u>Mauryan Empire:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Foundation of the Mauryan Empire, Chandragupta, Kautilya and Arthashastra (b) Ashoka's concept of Dharma (c) Ashokan Edicts (d) Polity (e) Administration (f) Economy (g) Art, architecture and sculpture (h) External contacts (i) Religion (j) Spread of religion (k) Literature (l) Disintegration of the empire <p><u>Post – Mauryan Period:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Sungas and Kanvas (b) Indo – Greeks, Sakas, Kushanas, Western Kshatrapas (c) Contact with outside world (d) Growth of urban centres (e) Economy (f) Coinage (g) Development of religions (h) Mahayana (i) Society & Culture (j) Art & Architecture (k) Culture (l) Literature (m) Science. <p><u>Early State and society in Eastern India, Deccan and South India:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Kharavela (b) The Satavahanas and Tamil States of the Sangam Age – their Administration and Economic life (c) Land grants (d) Coinage (e) Trade guilds

- (f) Urban centres
- (g) Buddhist centres
- (h) Sangam literature and culture
- (i) Art and architecture.

Guptas, Vakatakas and Vardhans Age:

- (a) Polity and administration
- (b) Economic conditions
- (c) Coinage of the Guptas
- (d) Land grants
- (e) Decline of urban centres
- (f) Indian feudalism
- (g) Caste system
- (h) Position of women
- (i) Education
- (j) Education institutions - Nalanda, Vikramashila and Vallabhi
- (k) Literature including scientific literature
- (l) Art and Architecture

Regional States during Gupta Era:

- (a) The Kadambas
- (b) Pallavas - Polity and administration
- (c) Chalukyas of Badami and Kalyani - Polity and administration
- (d) Trade guilds
- (e) Literature
- (f) Institutions of temple and temple architecture
- (g) Palas, Senas, Rashtrakutas, Paramaras, Polity and administration
- (h) Cultural aspects.
- (i) Arab conquest of Sind
- (j) Alberuni
- (k) Hoysalas, Pandyas - Polity and Administration
- (l) Growth of art and architecture
- (m) Religious sects
- (n) Institution of temple and Mathas
- (o) Agraharas
- (p) Education and Literature
- (q) Economy and Society.

Early Medieval India, 750 – 1200:

- (a) Major political developments in Northern India and the Peninsula
- (b) Origin and the rise of Rajputs
- (c) The Cholas : administration, Village Economy and Society
- (d) Indian Feudalism

		<p>(e) Agrarian economy and urban settlements</p> <p>(f) Trade and Commerce</p> <p>(g) Society:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the status of the Brahman and the new social order Condition of women <p>(h) Indian science and technology</p> <p>(i) Philosophy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shakaracharya and Vedanta Ramanuja and Vishistadwaita Madhava and Brahma – Mimamsa <p>(j) Religion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forms and features of religion Tamil Bhakti movement - Growth of Vaishnava and Shaiva religions Islam and its arrival in India Sufism <p>(k) Literature:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Literature in Sanskrit Growth of Tamil literature Literature in the newly developing languages Kalhana’s Rajatarangini Alberuni’s India Art and Architecture : Temple architecture, Sculpture, Painting <p>Themes in Early Indian cultural History:</p> <p>(a) Languages and texts</p> <p>(b) Major stages in the evolution of art and architecture</p>
<p>T-7 Medieval India-I</p>	<p>02 Jan’ 24</p>	<p>DELHI SULTANATE:</p> <p>(a) The Ghaurian invasions – factors behind Ghaurian success</p> <p>(b) Economic, social and cultural consequences establishment of the Delhi Sultanate</p> <p>(c) Foundation of Delhi Sultanate</p> <p>(d) Consolidation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rule of Iltutmish and Balban <p>(e) The Khalji revolution</p> <p>(f) Alauddin Khalji:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conquests and territorial expansion Agrarian and Economic measures <p>(g) Muhammad Tughluq:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major projects Agrarian measure Bureaucracy of Muhammad Tughluq

(h) **Firuz Tughluq:**

- Agrarian measures
- Achievements in civil engineering and public works

(i) Decline of the Sultanate

(j) Foreign contacts ; Ibn Battuta's account

Political developments and Economy during 15th and early 16th Century:

(a) Rise of Provincial Dynasties : Bengal, Kashmir (Zainul Abidin), Gujarat, Malwa, Bahmanis

(b) The Vijayanagar Empire

(c) Lodhis

(d) The Sur Empire : Sher Shah's administration

(e) Portuguese Colonial enterprise

(f) Bhakti and Sufi Movements

Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries:

(a) **Society:**

- composition of rural society
- ruling classes, town dwellers
- women
- religious classes
- caste and slavery under the Sultanate
- Bhakti movement
- Sufi movement

(b) **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

(c) **Economy:**

- Agricultural production
- Rise of urban economy and non- agricultural production
- Trade and commerce

The Fifteenth and early sixteenth Century – Society and Culture:

(a) Regional cultural specificities

(b) Literary traditions

(c) Provincial architecture

(d) Society, culture, literature and the arts in Vijayanagara Empire

<p>T-8 Medieval India-II</p>	<p>16 Jan' 24</p>	<p><u>MUGHAL PERIOD:</u></p> <p>(a) Nature of the Mughal State (b) First phase : Babur and Humayun (c) Akbar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conquests and consolidation of the Empire • Establishment of jagir and Mansab systems • Rajput policy • Evolution of religious and social outlook, • Theory of Sulh –i– Kul • Religious policy • Court patronage of art and technology <p>(d) Major administrative policies of Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb (e) The Empire and the Zamindars (f) Religious policies of Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb (g) Late Seventeenth century crisis and the revolts (h) The Ahom Kingdom (i) Shivaji and the early Maratha Kingdom</p> <p><u>Economy and society in the 16th and 17th Centuries:</u></p> <p>(a) Population, agricultural production, craft production (b) Towns, commerce with Europe through Dutch, English and French companies - a trade revolution (c) Indian mercantile classes, banking, insurance and credit systems (d) Condition of peasants, condition of women (e) Evolution of the Sikh community and the Khalsa Panth (f) Culture in the Mughal Empire (g) Persian histories and the other literature (h) Hindi and the other religious literature (i) Mughal architecture (j) Mughal painting (k) Provincial architecture and painting (l) Classical music (m) Science and technology</p> <p><u>The Eighteenth Century:</u></p> <p>(a) Factors for the decline of the Mughal Empire (b) The regional principalities: Nizam's Deccan, Bengal, Awadh</p>
<p>T-9</p>	<p>30 Jan' 24</p>	<p>1st Simulated Test of History Paper-1 (10:00 AM to 1:00 PM)</p>
<p>T-10</p>	<p>13 Feb' 24</p>	<p>1st Simulated Test of History Paper-II (2:30 PM to 5:30 PM)</p>
<p>T-11</p>	<p>27 Feb' 24</p>	<p>2nd Simulated Test of History Paper-1 (10:00 AM to 1:00 PM)</p>
<p>T-12</p>	<p>12 Mar' 24</p>	<p>2nd Simulated Test of History Paper-II (2:30 PM to 5:30 PM)</p>