



**IAS MAIN MOCK TEST SERIES PROGRAMME: HISTORY -2009**  
**- ANSWER WRITING EVALUATION PROGRAMME**

**WHY Mock Tests? – These special design Test Series serve the following ends:**

- Understanding your current state preparedness and required action plans
- Understanding actual requirement of the UPSC in the different marks types questions ( 60 Marks , 30 Marks , 20 marks , 15 marks , 2 marks )
- Exposure to near actual competitive examination & Examination skills development
- Framing your mind towards actual pattern, toughness and timing of the actual entrance examination.
- Judging yourself vis-a-vis the competition and corrective measure

**Criteria for assessment of candidate performance in the written IAS exam as per UPSC instruction:**

*“The main Examination is intended to assess the overall intellectual traits and depth of understanding of candidates rather than merely the range of their information and memory”.*

- **Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)**

**Methodology for evaluation of Answer sheet:** Our expert will evaluate answer sheet on following indicators and experience in the field UPSC.

<b>EVALUATION INDICATORS</b>	<b>QUESTION No.</b> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <b>Score ( 1 – 5 )</b>
1. Alignment Competence	
2. Context Competence	
3. Content Competence	
4. Language Competence	
5. Introduction Competence	
6. Structure – Presentations Competence	
7. Conclusion Competence	
<b>MARKS</b>	

**Score: Scale: 1- 5**

- 5 – Outstanding
- 4 – Excellent
- 3 – Good
- 2 – Average
- 1 - Poor

**NOTE: 1.** Total Marks in the question would have been given on proper consideration of weightage of every evaluation indicators based on types of the questions and UPSC experience of the expert.

**2.** The score of every indicator for any question will highlight candidate’s competence performance (for understanding of the level of quality of the question and corrective measure ).

**3.** Proper feedback and comments would have been marked by expert effectively.

## Basic understanding of following Designed Competences:

### ◆ **Alignment Competence:**

- Writing the answer according to the actual requirement of the questions
- Focus on Key words & Tail words effectively ( *Elucidate – Explain, Comment , Examine , Critically examine , Discuss , Analyze , Illustrate , Review , Argue , Justify etc.*)

### ◆ **Context Competence:**

- Contextual understanding of the Questions
- Present relevant information , choice of words and proper statement

### ◆ **Content Competence :**

- Content of the answer in the contextual framework

### ◆ **Language Competence :**

- Optional Subject Specific Language not used general words in the optional paper ( but In General Studies language should be simple and clear )
- Appropriate words at proper place
- Word limits

### ◆ **Structure – Presentation Competence:**

- Proper systematization in the structure of the answer
- Proper consideration of priority and focus of given ideas.
- Logical structure of sentence and their connectivity
- proper visibility of idea through facts, data , diagram , figure , illustration according to the requirement of the question

### ◆ **Introduction – Conclusion Competence:**

- Impressive beginning and Ending of the answer
- Give your opinion only when asked for it.
- Incorporate your opinion from different perspective in a balance manner

## SCHEDULE & CONTENT

Number of Mock Tests : 12

Fee : Rs 5000

**IAS HISTORY MAIN 2009**

TEST No.	Date of Dispatch *	Sections Covered	Topics covered
Test 1	24 June 2009	<b>Ancient India : I</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Sources:</b> Archaeological sources: Exploration, excavation, epigraphy, numismatics, monuments  Literary sources: Indigenous: Primary and secondary; poetry, scientific literature, literature, literature in regional languages, religious literature. Foreign accounts: Greek, Chinese and Arab writers.</li><li><b>Pre-history and Proto-history:</b> Geographical factors; hunting and gathering (paleolithic and mesolithic); Beginning of agriculture (neolithic and chalcolithic).</li><li><b>Indus Valley Civilization:</b> Origin, date, extent, characteristics,</li></ol>

			<p>decline, survival and significance, art and architecture.</p> <p>4. <b>Megalithic Cultures:</b> Distribution of pastoral and farming cultures outside the Indus, Development of community life, Settlements, Development of agriculture, Crafts, Pottery, and Iron industry.</p> <p>5. <b>Aryans and Vedic Period:</b> 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> <p>6. <b>Period of Mahajanapadas:</b> Formation of States (Mahajanapada) : Republics and monarchies; Rise of urban centres; Trade routes; Economic growth; Introduction of coinage; Spread of Jainism and Buddhism; Rise of Magadha and Nandas. Iranian and Macedonian invasions and their impact.</p> <p>7. <b>Mauryan Empire:</b> 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>
<p>Test 2</p>	<p>8 July 2009</p>	<p><b>Ancient India : II</b></p>	<p>8. <b>Post - Mauryan Period</b> (Indo-Greeks, Sakas, Kushanas, Western Kshatrapas): Contact with outside world; growth of urban centres, economy, coinage, development of religions, Mahayana, social conditions, art, architecture, culture, literature and science.</p> <p>9. <b>Early State and Society in Eastern India, Deccan and South India:</b> 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> <p>10. <b>Guptas, Vakatakas and Vardhanas:</b> 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> <p>11. <b>Regional States during Gupta Era:</b> 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> <p>12. <b>Themes in Early Indian Cultural History:</b> Languages and texts, major stages in the evolution of art and architecture, major philosophical thinkers and schools, ideas in Science and Mathematics.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Test 3</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>16 July 2009</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Medieval India : I</b></p>	<p><b>13. Early Medieval India, 750-1200:</b> Polity: Major political developments in Northern India and the Peninsula, origin and the rise of Rajputs ; The Cholas: administration, village economy and society ; “Indian Feudalism” ; Agrarian economy and urban settlements ; Trade and commerce ; Society: the status of the Brahman and the new social order ; Condition of women ; Indian science and technology</p> <p><b>14. Cultural Traditions in India, 750-1200:</b> 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 India ; Art and Architecture: Temple architecture, sculpture, painting</p> <p><b>15. The Thirteenth Century:</b> 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</p> <p><b>16. The Fourteenth Century:</b> “The Khalji Revolution” ; Alauddin Khalji: Conquests and territorial expansion, agrarian and economic measures; 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> <p><b>17. Society, Culture and Economy in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries:</b> 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> <p><b>18. The Fifteenth and Early Sixteenth Century – Political Developments and Economy:</b> Rise of Provincial Dynasties: Bengal, Kashmir (Zainul Abedin), Gujarat, Malwa, Bahmanids ;The Vijayanagra Empire ; Lodis</p>
			<p>Mughal Empire, First phase: Babur and Humayun ;The Sur Empire: Sher Shah’s administration; Portuguese Colonial enterprise ; Bhakti and Sufi Movements</p> <p><b>19. The Fifteenth and early Sixteenth Century – Society and Culture:</b> Regional cultural specificities , Literary traditions , Provincial architecture ; Society, culture, literature and the arts in Vijayanagara Empire.</p> <p><b>20. Akbar:</b> 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 and religious policy , Court patronage of art and technology</p>

<p>Test 4</p>	<p>24 JULY 2009</p>	<p><b>Medieval India : II</b></p>	<p>21. <b>Mughal Empire in the Seventeenth Century:</b> 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> <p>22. <b>Economy and Society in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries :</b>Population, agricultural production, craft production ; Towns, commerce with Europe through Dutch, English and French companies : a trade revolution; Indian mercantile classes, banking, insurance and credit systems; Condition of peasants, condition of women ; Evolution of the Sikh community and the Khalsa Panth</p> <p>23. <b>Culture in the Mughal Empire:</b> Persian histories and other literature ; Hindi and other religious literature ; Mughal architecture ; Mughal painting ; Provincial architecture and painting ; Classical music ; Science and technology</p> <p>24. <b>The Eighteenth Century:</b> 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 politics, culture and economy on the eve of the British conquest</p>
<p>Test 5</p>	<p>3 Aug 2009</p>	<p><b>Modern India : I</b></p>	<p>1.<b>European Penetration into India:</b> 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> <p>2.<b>British Expansion in India:</b> Bengal – Mir Jafar and Mir Kasim; The Battle of Buxar; Mysore; The Marathas; The three Anglo-Maratha Wars; The Punjab.</p> <p>3.<b>Early Structure of the British Raj:</b> 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.</p> <p>4.<b>Economic Impact of British Colonial Rule:</b></p> <p>(a)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.</p> <p>(b)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.</p> <p>5. <b>Social and Cultural Developments:</b> 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</p>

			<p>of science; Christian missionary activities in India.</p> <p><b>6.Social and Religious Reform movements in Bengal and Other Areas:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>7.Indian Response to British Rule:</b> Peasant movements and tribal uprisings in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> 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.</p>
<p><b>Test 6</b></p>	<p><b>13 Aug 2009</b></p>	<p><b>Modern India : II</b></p>	<p><b>8.</b> 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.</p> <p><b>9.</b> 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> <p><b>10.</b> Constitutional Developments in the Colonial India between 1858 and 1935</p> <p><b>11.</b> Other strands in the National Movement ; 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> <p><b>12.</b> Politics of Separatism; the Muslim League; the Hindu Mahasabha; Communalism and the politics of partition; Transfer of power; Independence.</p> <p><b>13.</b> Consolidation as a Nation; 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.</p>

			<p><b>14.</b> Caste and Ethnicity after 1947; Backward castes and tribes in post-colonial electoral politics; Dalit movements.</p> <p><b>15.</b> Economic development and political change; Land reforms; the politics of planning and rural reconstruction; Ecology and environmental policy in post - colonial India; Progress of science.</p>
Test 7	22 August 2009	<b>World History : I</b>	<p><b>16. Enlightenment and Modern ideas:</b> (i) Major ideas of Enlightenment: Kant, Rousseau (ii) Spread of Enlightenment in the colonies (iii) Rise of socialist ideas (up to Marx); spread of Marxian Socialism.</p> <p><b>17. Origins of Modern Politics:</b> (i) European States System. (ii) American Revolution and the Constitution. (iii) French revolution and aftermath, 1789-1815. (iv) American Civil War with reference to Abraham Lincoln and the abolition of slavery (v) British Democratic Politics, 1815-1850; Parliamentary Reformers, Free Traders, Chartists.</p> <p><b>18. Industrialization:</b> (i) English Industrial Revolution: Causes and Impact on Society (ii) Industrialization in other countries: USA, Germany, Russia, Japan (iii) Industrialization and Globalization.</p> <p><b>19. Nation-State System:</b> (i) Rise of Nationalism in 19th century (ii) Nationalism: state-building in Germany and Italy (iii) Disintegration of Empires in the face of the emergence of nationalities across the world.</p> <p><b>20. Imperialism and Colonialism:</b> (i) South and South-East Asia (ii) Latin America and South Africa (iii) Australia (iv) Imperialism and free trade: Rise of neo-imperialism.</p> <p><b>21. Revolution and Counter-Revolution:</b> (i) 19th Century European revolutions (ii) The Russian Revolution of 1917-1921 (iii) Fascist Counter-Revolution, Italy and Germany. (iv) The Chinese Revolution of 1949</p>
Test 8	2 Sept 2009	<b>World History : II</b>	<p><b>22. World Wars :</b> (i) 1st and 2nd World Wars as Total Wars: Societal implication (ii) World War I: Causes and consequence (iii) World War II: Causes and consequence</p> <p><b>23. The World after World War II:</b> (i) Emergence of two power blocs (ii) Emergence of Third World and non-alignment (iii) UNO and the global disputes.</p> <p><b>24. Liberation from Colonial Rule:</b> (i) Latin America-Bolivar (ii) Arab World-Egypt (iii) Africa-Apartheid to Democracy (iv) South-East Asia-Vietnam</p> <p><b>25. Decolonization and Underdevelopment:</b> (i) Factors constraining development: Latin America, Africa</p> <p><b>26. Unification of Europe:</b> (i) Post War Foundations: NATO and European Community (ii) Consolidation and Expansion of European Community (iii) European Union.</p> <p><b>27. Disintegration of Soviet Union and the Rise of the Unipolar World:</b> (i) Factors leading to the collapse of Soviet communism and the Soviet Union, 1985-1991 (ii) Political Changes in Eastern Europe 1989-2001. (iii) End of the cold war and US ascendancy in the World as the lone superpower.</p>

Test 9	16 Sept 2009	FULL LENGTH MOCK TEST- I	[ Morning Session : 9 AM to 12 PM ] Complete syllabus of Paper I
Test 10		FULL LENGTH MOCK TEST- I	[ Evening Session : 2 PM to 5 PM ] Complete Syllabus of Paper II
Test 11	24 Sept 2009	FULL LENGTH MOCK TEST- II	[ Morning Session : 9 AM to 12 PM ] Complete syllabus of Paper I
Test 12		FULL LENGTH MOCK TEST-II	[ Evening Session : 2 PM to 5 PM ] Complete Syllabus of Paper II

## KEY REFERENCE BOOKS FOR HISTORY IAS MAINS

### ANCIENT INDIA

- IGNOU Notes
- Ancient India - D N Jha
- Ashoka and the Decline of the Mauryas - Romila Thapar
- The Wonder that was India - A L Basham

### MEDIEVAL INDIA

- IGNOU Notes
- Delhi Sultanat – Satish Chandra – Part I
- Mugal Empire - Satish Chandra – Part II
- Essays in India History – Irfan Habib

### MODERN INDIA

- Modern Indian History - B L Grover & Grover
- India's Struggle for Independence - Bipan Chandra
- IGNOU Notes

### WORLD HISTORY

- A Study of European History - L M Mukherjee
- Modern World History – Norman Lowe
- A History Of The Modern World – Jain & Mathur

### NOTE:

1. \* Question Papers of the Mock Test & Answer sheet will be dispatched through air mail; It will takes 3 - 4 days to reach its destination.
2. Checked answer sheet with next Question paper of the Mock Test will be sent above date of dispatch respectively.