

# **HISTORY DAILY ANSWER**

## **WRITING PROGRAMME**

**Improve your Answer writing expression in matured manner over the Practice of more than 17 to 18 trial Test. Identify your mistakes & rectify solutions for those deviations in your preparation.**

Test No	Syllabus
Day-1	<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.
Day-2	<b>Pre-history and Proto-history:</b> Geographical factors; hunting and gathering (paleolithic and mesolithic); Beginning of agriculture (neolithic and chalcolithic).
Day-3	<b>Indus Valley Civilization:</b> Origin, date, extent, characteristics, decline, survival and significance, art and architecture.
Day-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.
Day-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;
Day-6	<b>Aryans and Vedic Period:</b> Political, social and economical life; Significance of the Vedic Age; Evolution of Monarchy and Varna system.
Day-7	<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.
Day-8	<b>Mauryan Empire:</b> Foundation of the Mauryan Empire, Chandragupta, Kautilya and Arthashastra; Ashoka; Concept of Dharma; Edicts.
Day-9	<b>Mauryan Empire:</b> Polity, Administration; Economy; Art, architecture and sculpture; External contacts; Religion; Spread of religion; Literature. Disintegration of the empire; Sungas and Kanvas.
Day-10	<b>Post - Mauryan Period (Indo-Greeks, Sakas, Kushanas, Western Kshatrapas):</b> Contact with outside world; growth of urban centres, economy, coinage, development of religions, Mahayana, social conditions, art, architecture, culture, literature and science.
Day-11	<b>9. 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.
Day-12	<b>Guptas, Vakatakas and Vardhanas:</b> Polity and administration, Economic conditions, Coinage of the Guptas, Land grants, Decline of urban centres, Indian feudalism.
Day-13	<b>Guptas, Vakatakas and Vardhanas:</b> Caste system, Position of women, Education and educational institutions; Nalanda, Vikramshila and Vallabhi, Literature, scientific literature, art and architecture.
Day-14	<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.
Day-15	<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.
Day-16	<b>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
Day-17	<b>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.
Day-18	<b>The Thirteenth Century:</b> Establishment of the Delhi Sultanate: The Ghurians – factors behind Ghurians success; Economic, social and cultural consequences; Foundation of Delhi Sultanate and early Turkish Sultans; Consolidation: The rule of Iltutmish and Balban.
Day-19	<b>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.
Day-20	<b>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.
Day-21	<b>Society, Culture and Economy in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries:</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; Economy: Agricultural production, rise of urban economy and non-agricultural production, trade and commerce.
Day-22	<b>The Fifteenth and Early Sixteenth Century:</b> Political Developments and Economy: Rise of Provincial Dynasties: Bengal, Kashmir (Zainul Abedin), Gujarat, Malwa, Bahmanids; The Vijayanagara Empire; Lodis; Mughal Empire, First phase: Babur and Humayun; The Sur Empire: Sher Shah’s administration; Portuguese Colonial enterprise; Bhakti and Sufi Movements.
Day-23	<b>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.
Day-24	<b>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.
Day-25	<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.
Day-26	<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.
Day-27	<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.
Day-28	<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.
Day-29	<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.
Day-30	<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.
Day-31	<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.
Day-32	<b>Economic Impact of British Colonial Rule:</b> 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.
Day-33	<b>Economic Impact of British Colonial Rule:</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.
Day-34	<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 of science; Christian missionary activities in India.
Day-35	<b>Social and Religious Reform movements in Bengal and Other Areas:</b> Ram Mohan Roy, The Brahma Movement; Devendranath Tagore; Iswarchandra Vidyasagar; The Young Bengal Movement; Dayanada Saraswati.
Day-36	<b>Social and Religious Reform movements in Bengal and Other Areas:</b> 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.
Day-37	<b>Indian Response to British Rule:</b> Peasant movements 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).
Day-38	<b>Indian Response to British Rule:</b> 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.
Day-39	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.

Day-40	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.
Day-41	Rise of Gandhi; Character of Gandhian nationalism; Gandhi's popular appeal; Rowlatt Satyagraha; the Khilafat Movement.
Day-42	The Non-cooperation Movement; National politics from the end of the Non-cooperation movement to the beginning of the Civil Disobedience movement.
Day-43	The two phases of the Civil Disobedience Movement; Simon Commission; The Nehru Report; the Round Table Conferences.
Day-44	Nationalism and the Peasant Movements; Nationalism and Working class movements; Women and Indian youth and students in Indian politics (1885-1947).
Day-45	the election of 1937 and the formation of ministries; Cripps Mission; the Quit India Movement; the Wavell Plan; The Cabinet Mission.
Day-46	Constitutional Developments in the Colonial India between 1858 and 1935.
Day-47	Other strands in the National Movement The Revolutionaries: Bengal, the Punjab, Maharashtra, U.P, the Madras Presidency, Outside India.
Day-48	The Left; The Left within the Congress: Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress Socialist Party; the Communist Party of India, other left parties.
Day-49	Politics of Separatism; the Muslim League; the Hindu Mahasabha; Communalism and the politics of partition; Transfer of power; Independence.
Day-50	Consolidation as a Nation; Nehru's Foreign Policy; India and her neighbours (1947-1964); The linguistic reorganisation of States (1935-1947).
Day-51	Regionalism and regional inequality; Integration of Princely States; Princes in electoral politics; the Question of National Language.
Day-52	Caste and Ethnicity after 1947; Backward castes and tribes in postcolonial electoral politics; Dalit movements.
Day-53	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.
Day-54	<b>Enlightenment and Modern ideas:</b> Major ideas of Enlightenment: Kant, Rousseau; Spread of Enlightenment in the colonies; Rise of socialist ideas (up to Marx); spread of Marxian Socialism.
Day-55	<b>Origins of Modern Politics:</b> European States System; American Revolution and the Constitution; French revolution and aftermath, 1789- 1815.
Day-56	<b>Origins of Modern Politics:</b> American Civil War with reference to Abraham Lincoln and the abolition of slavery; British Democratic Politics, 1815- 1850; Parliamentary Reformers, Free Traders, Chartists.
Day-57	<b>Industrialization:</b> English Industrial Revolution: Causes and Impact on Society; Industrialization in other countries: USA, Germany, Russia, Japan; Industrialization and Globalization.
Day-58	<b>Nation-State System:</b> 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.
Day-59	<b>Imperialism and Colonialism:</b> South and South-East Asia; Latin America and South Africa; Australia; Imperialism and free trade: Rise of neo-imperialism.
Day-60	<b>Revolution and Counter-Revolution:</b> 19th Century European revolutions, The Russian Revolution of 1917- 1921, Fascist Counter-Revolution, Italy and Germany; The Chinese Revolution of 1949.
Day-61	<b>World Wars:</b> 1st and 2nd World Wars as Total Wars: Societal implications; World War I: Causes and consequences.
Day-62	<b>World Wars:</b> World War II: Causes and consequence.
Day-63	<b>The World after World War II:</b> Emergence of two power blocs; Emergence of Third World and non-alignment; UNO and the global disputes.

Day-64	<b>Liberation from Colonial Rule:</b> Latin America-Bolivar; Arab World-Egypt; Africa-Apartheid to Democracy; South-East Asia-Vietnam.
Day-65	<b>Decolonization and Underdevelopment:</b> Factors constraining development: Latin America, Africa.
Day-66	<b>Unification of Europe:</b> Post War Foundations: NATO and European Community; Consolidation and Expansion of European Community; European Union.
	<b>Disintegration of Soviet Union and the Rise of the Unipolar World:</b> Factors leading to the collapse of Soviet communism and the Soviet Union, 1985-1991; Political Changes in Eastern Europe 1989-2001; End of the cold war and US ascendancy in the World as the lone superpower.
Test 68 to 69	Comprehensive Test for Both Papers

**Features of Test Series:**

- ✓ 68 Topic wise Test ( Question cum answer spacing format exam)
- ✓ 2 Comprehensive Test
- ✓ Evaluation + Discussion
- ✓ One to one Interaction for every student for rectifying your mistakes in answer writing framework.

**Note: The Dates of Examinations are Liable to Alteration, if the Circumstances so Warrant.**

So I hope that this Mains Test Series Programme will help conceptually for your UPSC mains preparation. For more details please contact office.

**With All The Best**

**Jai Hind!!!**

**KAVERI'S IAS.**