

 **9910133084**

# **HISTORY OPTIONAL**

## **DAILY ANSWER WRITING**

### **Core Features**

1. 2 Question Per Day (5 Days Per Week).
2. Questions will be uploaded daily at 11am.
3. Students have to submit their Answers within 24 hours.
4. Comprehensive Discussion (along with Model Answer) will be held on the next day of the Question.
5. Best Evaluation within 48 hours.

MALUKA  
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## DAILY ANSWER PRACTICE (DAP) HISTORY SCHEDULE

### ANCIENT INDIA

DAY	DATE	SYLLABUS
1	10-10-2022	1. Archaeological sources: Exploration, excavation, epigraphy, numismatics, monuments
2	11-10-2022	1. Literary sources: i. Indigenous: Primary and secondary; poetry, scientific literature, literature, literature in regional languages, religious literature ii. Foreign accounts: Greek, Chinese and Arab writers
3	12-10-2022	2. Pre-history and Proto-history: a. Geographical factors b. Hunting and gathering (paleolithic and mesolithic) c. Beginning of agriculture (neolithic and chalcolithic)
4	13-10-2022	3. Indus Valley Civilization: Origin, date, extent, characteristics, decline, survival and significance, art and architecture
5	14-10-2022	3. Indus Valley Civilization: Origin, date, extent, characteristics, decline, survival and significance, art and architecture
6	17-10-2022	4. Megalithic Cultures: Distribution of pastoral and farming cultures outside the Indus, Development of community life, Settlements, Development of agriculture, Crafts, Pottery, Iron industry
7	18-10-2022	5. Aryans and Vedic Period: Expansions of Aryans in India, Vedic Period: Religious and philosophic literature
8	19-10-2022	5. Aryans and Vedic Period: 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
9	20-10-2022	6. Period of Mahajanapadas: Formation of States (Mahajanapada) : Republics and monarchies, Rise of urban centres, Trade routes, Economic growth, Introduction of coinage.
10	21-10-2022	6. Period of Mahajanapadas: Spread of Jainism and Buddhism, Rise of Magadha and Nanda, Iranian and Macedonian invasions and their impact.
11	24-10-2022	7. Mauryan Empire: Foundation of the Mauryan Empire, Chandragupta, Kautilya and Arthashastra, Ashoka, Concept of Dharma, Edicts, Polity, Administration, Economy.
12	25-10-2022	7. Mauryan Empire: Art, Architecture and Sculpture, External contacts, Religion, Spread of religion, Literature, Disintegration of the empire, Sungas and Kanvas.
13	26-10-2022	8. Post – Mauryan Period (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.

14	27-10-2022	9. Early State and Society in Eastern India, Deccan and South India: Kharavela, The Satavahanas, Tamil States of the Sangam Age, Sangam literature and culture.
15	28-10-2022	9. Early State and Society in Eastern India, Deccan and South India: Administration, economy, land grants, coinage, trade guilds and urban centres; Buddhist centres, Art and architecture.
16	31-10-2022	10. Guptas, Vakatakas and Vardhanas: Polity and administration, Economic conditions, Coinage of the Guptas, Land grants, Decline of urban centres, Indian feudalism, Caste system, Position of women.
17	01-11-2022	10. Guptas, Vakatakas and Vardhanas: Education and educational institutions; Nalanda, Vikramshilaa and Vallabhi, Literature, scientific literature, art and architecture.
18	02-11-2022	11. Regional States during Gupta Era: The Kadambas, Pallavas, Chalukyas of Badami; Polity and Administration, Trade guilds, Literature; growth of Vaishnava and Saiva religions. Tamil Bhakit movement, Shankaracharya; Vedanta; Institutions of temple and temple architecture; Palas, Senas, Rashtrakutas, Paramaras, Polity and administration; Cultural aspects
19	03-11-2022	11. Regional States during Gupta Era: Arab conquest of Sind; Alberuni, The Chalukya as 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.
20	04-11-2022	12. Themes in Early Indian Cultural History: Languages and texts, Major stages in the evolution of art and architecture, Major philosophical thinkers and schools, Ideas in Science and Mathematics.

## Medieval India

21	07-11-2022	13. Early Medieval India, 750-1200:
		– Polity: Major political developments in Northern India and the peninsula, origin and the rise of Rajputs.
		– The Cholas: administration, village economy and society.
22	08-11-2022	13. Early Medieval India, 750-1200:
		“Indian Feudalism”.
		– Agrarian economy and urban settlements.
		– Trade and commerce.
		– Society: the status of the Brahman and the new social order.
		– Condition of women.
23	09-11-2022	– Indian science and technology.
		14. Cultural Traditions in India, 750-1200:
		– Philosophy: Shankaracharya 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.
24	10-11-2022	14. Cultural Traditions in India, 750-1200: – 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.
25	11-11-2022	15. The Thirteenth Century: – 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.
26	14-11-2022	16. The Fourteenth Century: – “The Khalji Revolution”. – Alauddin Khalji: Conquests and territorial expansion, agrarian and economic measure.
27	15-11-2022	16. The Fourteenth Century: – Muhammad Tughluq: Major projects, agrarian measures, bureaucracy of Muhammad Tughluq. – Firuz Tugluq: Agrarian measures, achievements in civil engineering and public works, decline of the Sultanate, foreign contacts and Ibn Battuta’s account.
28	16-11-2022	17. Society, Culture and Economy in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries: – 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.
29	17-11-2022	18. The Fifteenth and Early Sixteenth Century-Political Developments and Economy: – Rise of Provincial Dynasties : Bengal, Kashmir (Zainul Abedin), Gujarat. – Malwa, Bahmanids. – The Vijayanagara Empire.
30	18-11-2022	18. The Fifteenth and Early Sixteenth Century-Political Developments and Economy: – Lodis.

		– Mughal Empire, first phase : Babur, Humayun.
		– The Sur Empire : Sher Shah’s administration.
		– Portuguese colonial enterprise, Bhakti and Sufi Movements.
<b>31</b>	21-11-2022	19. The Fifteenth and Early Sixteenth Century- Society and culture:
		– Regional cultures specificities.
		– Literary traditions.
		– Provincial architectural.
		– Society, culture, literature and the arts in Vijayanagara Empire.
<b>32</b>	22-11-2022	20. Akbar:
		– Conquests and consolidation of empire.
		– Establishment of jagir and mansab systems.
		– Rajput policy.
<b>33</b>	23-11-2022	20. Akbar:
		– Evolution of religious and social outlook. Theory of Sulh-i-kul and religious policy.
		– Court patronage of art and technology.
<b>34</b>	24-11-2022	21. Mughal Empire in the Seventeenth Century:
		– Major administrative policies of Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb.
		– The Empire and the Zamindars.
		– Religious policies of Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb.
<b>35</b>	25-11-2022	21. Mughal Empire in the Seventeenth Century:
		– Nature of the Mughal State.
		– Late Seventeenth Century crisis and the revolts.
		– The Ahom kingdom.
		– Shivaji and the early Maratha Kingdom.
<b>36</b>	28-11-2022	22. Economy and society, in the 16th and 17th Centuries:
		– Population Agricultural and craft production.
		– Towns, commerce with Europe through Dutch, English and French companies : a trade revolution.
<b>37</b>	29-11-2022	22. Economy and society, in the 16th and 17th Centuries:
		– Indian mercantile classes. Banking, insurance and credit systems.
		– Conditions of peasants, Condition of Women.
		– Evolution of the Sikh community and the Khalsa Panth.
<b>38</b>	30-11-2022	23. Culture during Mughal Empire:
		– Persian histories and other literature.
		– Hindi and religious literatures.
		– Mughal architecture.
		– Mughal painting.
		– Provincial architecture and painting.
		– Classical music.
		– Science and technology.
<b>39</b>	01-12-2022	24. The Eighteenth Century:

		<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> </ul>
40	02-12-2022	<p>24. The Eighteenth Century:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>
<b>MODERN INDIA</b>		
41	05-12-2022	<p>1. European Penetration into India:</p> <p>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>
42	06-12-2022	<p>2. British Expansion in India:</p> <p>Bengal-Mir Jafar and Mir Kasim; The Battle of Buxar; Mysore; The Marathas; The three Anglo-Maratha Wars; The Punjab.</p>
43	07-12-2022	<p>3. Early Structure of the British Raj:</p> <p>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>
44	08-12-2022	<p>4. Economic Impact of British Colonial Rule:</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>
45	09-12-2022	<p>4. Economic Impact of British Colonial Rule:</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>
46	12-12-2022	<p>5. Social and Cultural Developments:</p> <p>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.</p>
47	13-12-2022	<p>6. Social and Religious Reform Movements in Bengal and Other Areas:</p>

		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.
48	14-12-2022	7. Indian Response to British Rule: Peasant movement and tribal uprisings in the 18th and 19th centuries including the Rangpur Dhing (1783), the Kol Rebellion (1832), the Mopla Rebellion in Malabar (1841-1920), the Santal Hul (1855), Indigo Rebellion (1859-60), Deccan Uprising (1875) and the Munda Ulgulan (1899-1900)
49	15-12-2022	7. Indian Response to British Rule: The Great Revolt of 1857 –Origin, character, casuses 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.
50	16-12-2022	8. 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
51	19-12-2022	8. 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.
52	20-12-2022	9. Rise of Gandhi; Character of Gandhian nationalism; Gandhi's popular appeal; Rowlatt Satyagraha; the Khilafat Movement; the Non-cooperation Movement;
53	21-12-2022	9. 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;
54	22-12-2022	9. 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.
55	23-12-2022	10. Constitutional Developments in the Colonial India between 1858 and 1935.
56	26-12-2022	11. 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.

57	27-12-2022	12. Politics of Separatism; the Muslim League; the Hindu Mahasabha; Communalism and the politics of partition; Transfer of power; Independence.
58	28-12-2022	13. 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.
59	29-12-2022	14. Caste and Ethnicity after 1947; Backward Castes and Tribes in post-colonial electoral politics; Dalit movements.
60	30-12-2022	15. 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.
61	02-01-2023	15. Ecology and environmental policy in post-colonial India; Progress of Science.
62	03-01-2023	16. Enlightenment and Modern ideas: (i) Major Ideas of Enlightenment: Kant, Rousseau. (ii) Spread of Enlightenment in the colonies.
63	04-01-2023	16. Enlightenment and Modern ideas: (iii) Rise of socialist ideas (up to Marx); spread of Marxian Socialism.
64	05-01-2023	17. Origins of Modern Politics: (i) European States System. (ii) American Revolution and the Constitution. (iv) American Civil War with reference to Abraham Lincoln and the abolition of slavery.
65	06-01-2023	17. Origins of Modern Politics: (iii) French Revolution and Aftermath, 1789-1815.