



History Optional

Online

ALOK S JHA
Programme Director





About ALS ONLIVE

by Jojo Mathew, Manish K Gautam & Other Experts

Underpinning this offering by ALS Onlive is a group of gifted communicators - expert and enthusiastic teachers, who are dedicated to making their classes both academically rigorous and immensely enjoyable.

We have been loftily nurturing our pupils and seeing them crack the Civil Services Examination with poise. There is a rationale why around 20 percent of seats are secured annually by our alumni. We offer a rich and rewarding mix of courses, creative teaching methodology and maximal academic exposure in an inspirational environment. It all adds up to a winning combination of innovation and tradition: the best of both worlds.

The plenary alternative learning technology that is employed in the classes is based on the concept of lateral thinking. It is formulated to promote creativity, critical thinking and effortless learning. The sessions are supplemented with learning aids and exhaustive study material that result in timely completion of the courses while offering comprehensive coverage and an unwavering foundation.

Nothing that is worth knowing can be taught. It can only be learned. Take the oath to enlist.



Jojo Mathew

- An accomplished educationist and motivator.
- Have earned wide recognition as a teacher and mentor for the past 22 years.
- Has a unique ability to command multiple academic disciplines of General Studies.
- His insights has been instrumental in inculcating critical thinking and analytical ability in students.
- He has made effective use of technology to take quality coaching for civil services exam to the remotest parts of India.



Manish K Gautam

- Enthusiasm incarnated as a mentor for Civil Services, handling substantial portion of GS Syllabus through, engaging & thought provoking sessions for development of critical power of assimilation in students.
- The guide who can make the journey intriguing and invigorating with a firm foot at the core of subjects and branching enough to offer the shade in this draining, battle till success.



DELIVERING **20%** SELECTIONS CONSISTENTLY



HISTORY (OPTIONAL)

By Alok S Jha

HISTORY at ALS is recognised throughout India for excellence of its teaching methods. As an Optional, History can be considered as a very important subject in the UPSC scheme of things because history is included in the IAS prelims exam and in the IAS Mains General Studies papers as well. As an aspirant, you have to cover most of the parts of History in GS including Ancient, Medieval, Modern and World History.

The course has been designed to promote accelerated learning in such a way that even those students, who do not have even basic knowledge of History, will be in a position to write very good answer for any question after the completion of the course.

PROGRAMME HIGHLIGHTS

- 250+ hours of Intensive Learning.
- Foundation Lectures to sharpen your basics.
- Review of Previous Years Question Papers.
- Study Material based on latest researches
- Coverage of Complete syllabus
- Regular simulated tests

SYLLABUS

PAPER - I

1. **Sources:** 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.
2. **Pre-history and Proto-history:** Geographical factors; hunting and gathering (paleolithic and mesolithic); Beginning of agriculture (neolithic and chalcolithic).
3. **Indus Valley Civilization:** Origin, date, extent, characteristics, decline, survival and significance, art and architecture.
4. **Megalithic Cultures:** Distribution of pastoral and farming cultures outside the Indus, Development of community life, Settlements, Development of agriculture, Crafts, Pottery, and Iron industry.
5. **Aryans and Vedic Period:** 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.
6. **Period of Mahajanapadas:** 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.
7. **Mauryan Empire:** 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.
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.
9. **Early State and Society in Eastern India, Deccan and South India:** 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.
10. **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, Education and educational institutions; Nalanda, Vikramshila and Vallabhi, Literature, scientific literature, art and architecture.
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 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 Govern-ment; Growth of art and architecture, religious sects, Institution of temple and Mathas, Agraharas, education and literature, economy and society.
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.
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 - "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
14. **Cultural Traditions in India, 750- 1200:** Philosophy: Skankaracharya and Vedanta, Ramanuja and Vishishtadvaita, Madhva and BrahmaMimansa - 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
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

16. **The Fourteenth Century:** - "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
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
18. **The Fifteenth and Early Sixteenth Century – Political Developments and Economy:** - Rise of Provincial Dynasties: Bengal, Kashmir (Zainul Abedin), Gujarat, Malwa, Bahmanids - The Vijayanagra Empire - Lodis - Mughal Empire, First phase: Babur and Humayun - The Sur Empire: Sher Shah's administration - Portuguese Colonial enterprise - Bhakti and Sufi Movements
19. **The Fifteenth and early Sixteenth Century – Society and Culture:** Regional cultural specificities - Literary traditions - Provincial architecture - Society, culture, literature and the arts in Vijayanagara Empire.
20. **Akbar:** - 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
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 - Nature of the Mughal State - Late Seventeenth century crisis and the revolts - The Ahom Kingdom - Shivaji and the early Maratha Kingdom.
22. **Economy and Society in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries:** 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
23. **Culture in the Mughal Empire:** Persian histories and other literature - Hindi and other religious literature - Mughal architecture - Mughal painting - Provincial architecture and painting - Classical music - Science and technology
24. **The Eighteenth Century:** 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

PAPER - II

1. **European Penetration into India:** 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.
2. **British Expansion in India:** Bengal – Mir Jafar and Mir Kasim; The Battle of Buxar; Mysore; The Marathas; The three Anglo-Maratha Wars; The Punjab.
3. **Early Structure of the British Raj:** 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.
4. **Economic Impact of British Colonial Rule:** (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. (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 tele-graph and postal services; Famine and poverty in the rural interior; European business enterprise and its limitations.
5. **Social and Cultural Developments:** 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.
6. **Social and Religious Reform movements in Bengal and Other Areas:** 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.

7. **Indian Response to British Rule:** 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); 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.
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; 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.
9. 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.
10. Constitutional Developments in the Colonial India between 1858 and 1935
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.
12. Politics of Separatism; the Muslim League; the Hindu Mahasabha; Communalism and the politics of partition; Transfer of power; Independence.
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.
14. Caste and Ethnicity after 1947; Backward castes and tribes in post-colonial electoral politics; Dalit movements.
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.
16. **Enlightenment and Modern ideas:** (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.
17. **Origins of Modern Politics:** (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.
18. **Industrialization:** (i) English Industrial Revolution: Causes and Impact on Society (ii) Industrialization in other countries: USA, Germany, Russia, Japan (iii) Industrialization and Globalization.
19. **Nation-State System:** (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.
20. **Imperialism and Colonialism:** (i) South and South-East Asia (ii) Latin America and South Africa (iii) Australia (iv) Imperialism and free trade: Rise of neo-imperialism.
21. **Revolution and CounterRevolution:** (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
22. **World Wars:** (i) 1st and 2nd World Wars as Total Wars: Societal implications (ii) World War I: Causes and consequences (iii) World War II: Causes and consequence
23. **The World after World War II:** (i) Emergence of two power blocs (ii) Emergence of Third World and non-alignment (iii) UNO and the global disputes.
24. **Liberation from Colonial Rule:** (i) Latin America-Bolivar (ii) Arab World-Egypt (iii) Africa-Apartheid to Democracy (iv) South-East Asia-Vietnam
25. **Decolonization and Underdevelopment:** (i) Factors constraining development: Latin America, Africa
26. **Unification of Europe:** (i) Post War Foundations: NATO and European Community (ii) Consolidation and Expansion of European Community (iii) European Union.
27. **Disintegration of Soviet Union and the Rise of the Unipolar World:** (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.



About Civil Services Examination

The Indian Civil Service was the elite higher civil service of the British Empire in India between 1858 and 1947. Lord Warren Hastings laid the foundation of civil service and Charles Cornwallis reformed, modernised and rationalised it. Hence, Charles Cornwallis is known as the 'Father of Civil Service in India'. Its members ruled more than 300 million Indians and were ultimately responsible for overseeing all government activities in the 250 districts that comprised British India. The present modern civil service was formed after the partition of India in 1947. It was Sardar Patel's vision that the Civil Services should strengthen cohesion and national unity.

The Civil Services Examination (CSE) is a nationwide competitive examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission for recruitment to various Civil Services of the Government of India, including the Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Foreign Service (IFS), Indian Police Service (IPS) among others. It is conducted in two phases - a preliminary examination consisting of two objective-type papers (general studies and aptitude test), and a main examination consisting of nine papers of conventional (essay) type, followed by a personality test (interview).

From 2011 onwards, the preliminary examination, now popularly known as the Civil Services Aptitude Test (CSAT) (officially it is still called General Studies Paper-1 and Paper-2), intends to focus on analytical abilities and understanding, rather than the ability to memorize. The new pattern includes two papers of two hours duration and 200 marks each. Both papers have multiple choice objective type questions only.

Paper I tests the candidate's knowledge on current events, history of India and Indian national movement, Indian and world geography, Indian polity and governance, economic and social development, environmental ecology, biodiversity & climate change and general science.

Paper II tests the candidate's proficiency in comprehension, interpersonal and communication skills, logical reasoning, analytical ability, decision making and problem solving ability, basic numeracy, data interpretation, and general mental ability.

The main examination is a written examination consisting of nine papers, two qualifying and seven for ranking purpose. Candidates who pass the qualifying papers are ranked according to marks obtained in the remaining 7 Papers. A selected number of candidates are called for Interview or a Personality Test at the Commission's discretion.

There are four papers of 'General Studies', of 250 marks each, which comprises of Indian heritage, history and culture, Geography of India and the world, Indian Polity, constitution and governance, Social Issues, International relations, Indian economic development, Biodiversity and environment, security and disaster management as well as ethics, integrity and aptitude.

There is also a separate essay paper where the candidates are asked to write to large essays from choices of topics given based on General Studies itself.

The candidate will have to answer 2 papers of 250 marks each from a subject chosen from a list of Optional Subjects. Two qualifying papers are of Indian Language and English.

The overwhelming share of General studies in the total scheme of examination warrants an extensive preparation of these subjects for getting qualified in this examination. Selection of optional subject is also very important, in the overall context.

Scheme of Civil Services Examination



Introduction

Union Public Service Commission is a body under the Constitution of India, which conducts the exams for the Civil Services. Almost 10 lakh aspirants enrol each year while almost 5 lakh candidates appear for the exam. The Preliminary examination is conducted in May/June while the Main examination is conducted in November/December.

Pattern of the Examination

UPSC Civil Services Examination is divided into two stages: Preliminary Examination & Main Examination

Stage 1 - Preliminary Examination

- The Examination shall comprise of two compulsory Papers of 200 marks each.
- Both the question papers will be of the objective type (multiple choice questions) and each will be of two hours duration
- The General Studies Paper-II of the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination will be a qualifying paper with minimum qualifying marks fixed at 33%
- The question papers will be set both in Hindi and English.

Stage 2 - Main Examination

- Main examination is a conventional (Essay Type) exam consisting of 9 papers followed by a Personality Test.

Paper 1 - Essay	Paper 4 - GS 3	Paper 7 - Optional Subject
Paper 2 - GS I	Paper 5 - GS 4	Paper 8 - Compulsory English
Paper 3 - GS 2	Paper 6 - Optional Subject	Paper 9 - Compulsory Indian Language

- Each paper is of 250 marks except Paper 8 & 9 which is of 300 marks each. The marks for Paper 8 & 9 are not counted in the final score.
- UPSC has a list of 26 subjects from which the candidates shall choose one. The chosen optional subject is divided into two papers for paper 6 & 7.

Interview/Personality Test (275 Marks)

- The candidate will be interviewed by a Board who will have before them a record of his/her career. He/she will be asked questions on matters of general interest. The objective of the interview is to assess the personal suitability of the candidate for a career in public service by a Board of competent and unbiased observers. The test is intended to judge the mental caliber of a candidate. In broad terms, this is really an assessment of not only his/her intellectual qualities but also social traits and his/her interest in current affairs. Some of the qualities to be judged are mental alertness, critical powers of assimilation, clear and logical exposition, balance of judgement, variety and depth of interest, ability for social cohesion and leadership, intellectual and moral integrity.



Scheme of Civil Services Examination

- ⇒ The technique of the interview is not that of a strict cross-examination but of a natural, though directed and purposive conversation which is intended to reveal the mental qualities of the candidate.
- ⇒ The interview test is not intended to be a test either of the specialized or general knowledge of the candidates which has been already tested through their written papers. Candidates are expected to have taken an intelligent interest not only in their special subjects of academic study but also in the events which are happening around them both within and outside their own state or country as well as in modern currents of thought and in new discoveries which should rouse the curiosity of well educated youth.

Rank List

- ⇒ Rank List is prepared based on the total marks obtained in the Seven Written Papers of Main Examination and the Marks of the Personality Test. (i.e. 1750 Marks from Seven Papers + 275 Marks for Personality Test = 2025 Total Marks)

Eligibility

- ⇒ The educational qualification needed to appear in UPSC Civil Services Examination is Graduation in any subject recognized by UGC.

Age Limit and Attempts


- ⇒ The minimum age to appear for UPSC Civil Services Examination is 21 years and upper age limit and no. of attempts for various categories are as follows:

General	32 years	06 Attempts
EWS	32 years (No relaxation)	06 Attempts (10% reservation)
OBCs	35 years (3-years relaxation)	09 Attempts
SC/ST	37 years (5-years relaxation)	Unlimited attempt till the age limit

Important Dates

Notification and Form filling for IAS Prelim Exam – February / March	
Date of Preliminary Examination – May/June	Result of Preliminary Exam – August/September
Commencement of Main Exam – Sept/October	Declaration of Main Exam Results – December/January
Personality Test – February/March	Declaration of Final Merit List – May/June

User Guide




Phone No. / User ID

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LOGIN

Create a new account
Forgot Password?

REGISTRATION



Student Name

Email Id

City

Mobile Number

Use your mobile number as User Id


Password

Confirm password

SEND OTP ON MOBILE #

Already have an account?

FORGOT PASSWORD



Please enter your registered mobile number for verification

Mobile Number

VERIFY MOBILE NUMBER

You will receive an OTP on this number.

ALS Live

IAS Exam

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JOJO MATHEW MANISH GAUTAM
Strategist Morning Batch (Eng.) : Live Batch

Strategist After Batch

Helpdesk Numbers : 08586903756 / 08586903746

Full Course for IAS Exam

IAS Exam

GS STRATEGIST
LIVE
FACULTY
Jojo Mathew, Manish K Gautam and other experts
IAS 2021 GS Full Course: Online Classes during lock-down and offline classes

Online Batch for IAS Exam

My Wall My Batches My Notices Helpdesk

ALS Live

IAS 2021 GS Full Course: Online Classes during lock-down and offline

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Strategist Morning Batch (Eng.)

Starts on Mar 13, 7:30 am
Mar 13 - Mar 01. 50 weeks

Lessons 8, Quizzes 5

Course Structure

Lectures	Notes	Tests
Paper Work Lessons 5, 10 Quizzes		
Jun 27	Demo Class Content New Live Class on Jun 27	
Geometry Lessons 5, 10 Quizzes		
01	Geometry Class 1 Part I VOD Class	

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