

The  **ReliableIAS**®
Planner & Strategy



by
Manohar Patil Sir





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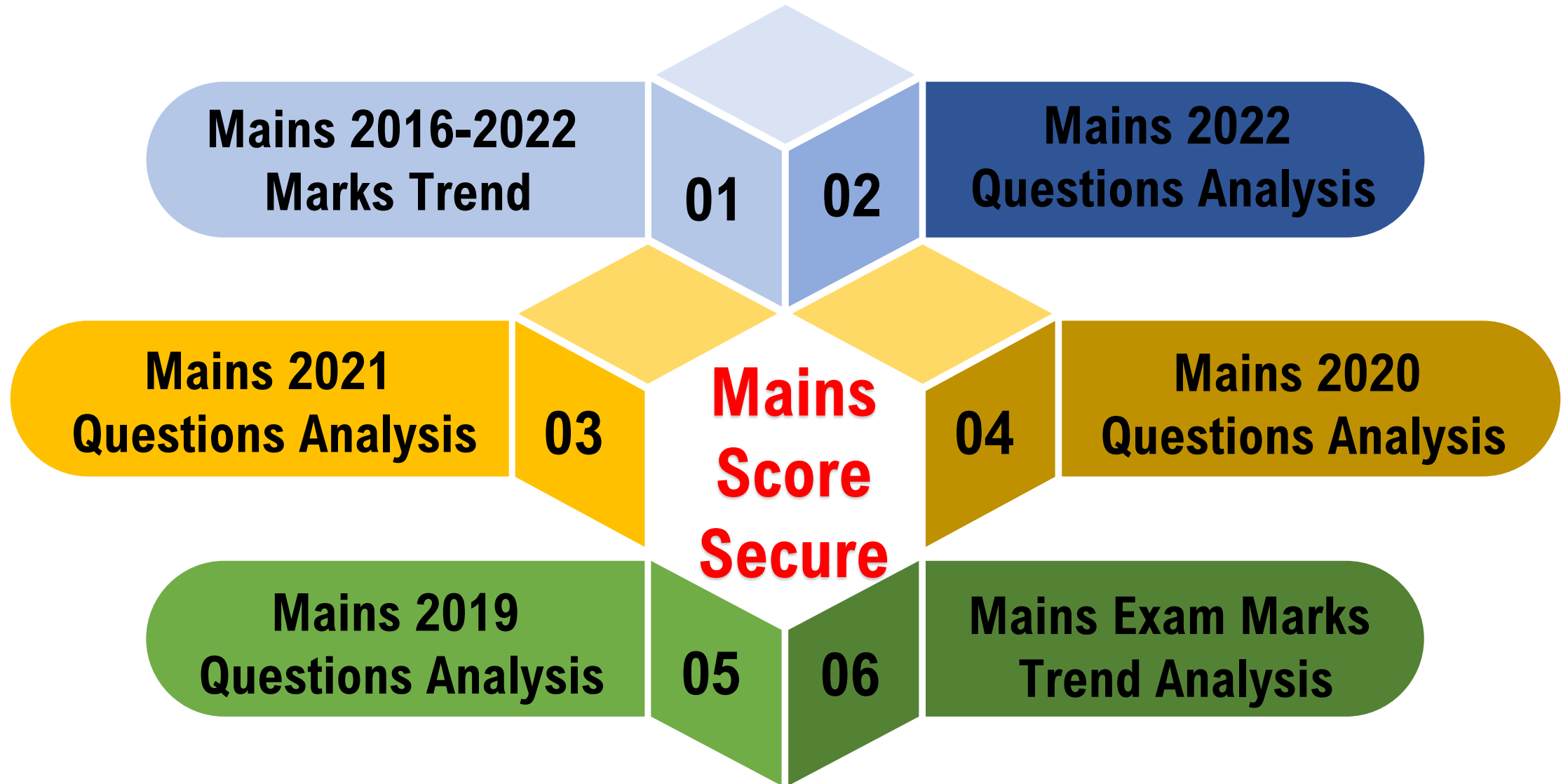
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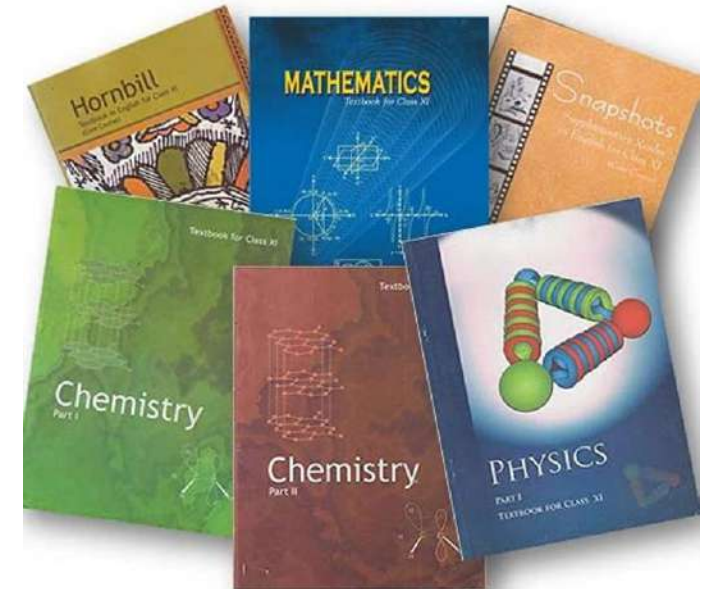
Why NCERTs are important for UPSC?

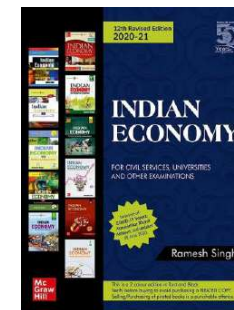
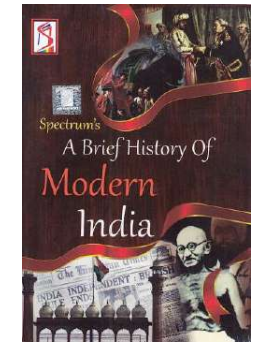
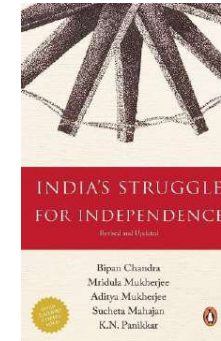
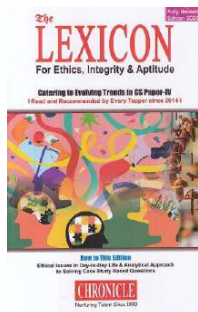
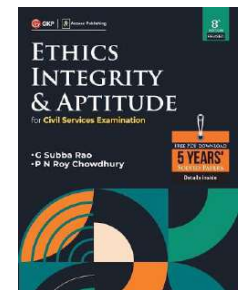
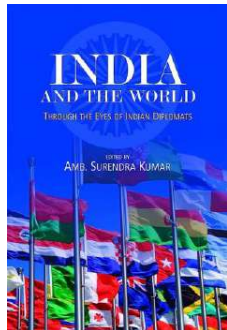
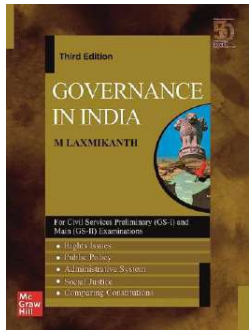
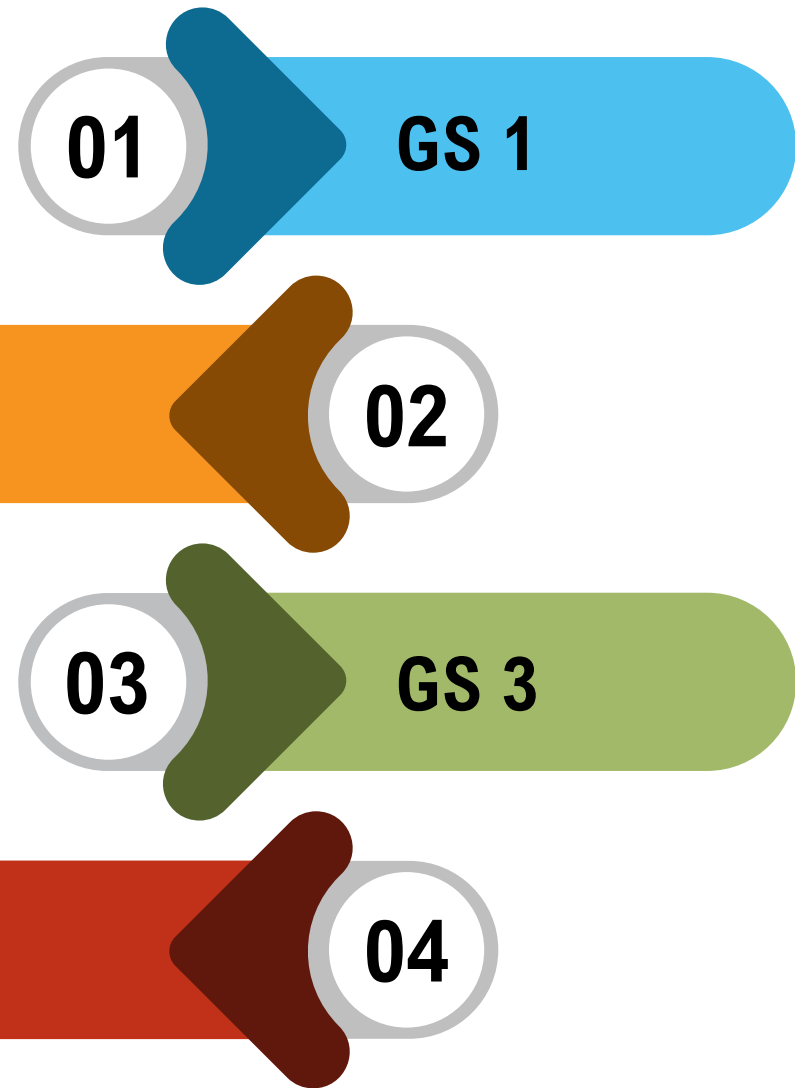
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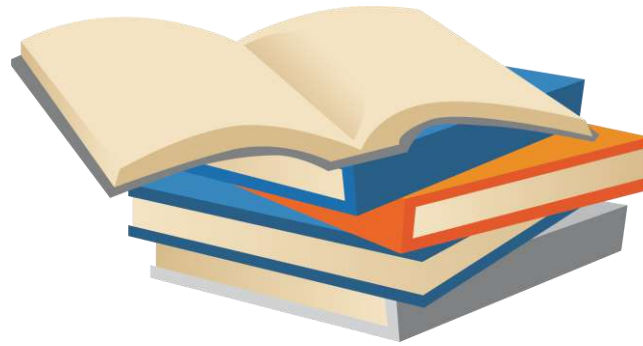
How to read NCERT Books?

03

Important NCERT Books for UPSC







- 1 Learning is the first step
- 2 Reading less Analyzing More
- 3 Making note in own words
- 4 Linear Notes and Pattern notes
- 5 How to make notes from News Paper?
- 6 Strategies for making notes
- 7 Notes for Current Affairs
- 8 Importance of Notes Making

**Importance of Current Affairs**

01

Strategy to Read Newspapers

02

Main topics to focus in CA

03

Newspaper Sources

04

Online Sources

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DEMOCRACY MATTERS





THE HINDU



01 What to Read ? and What Not to Read ?

02 Important Sections of the Newspaper

03 Some Important Tips to Read Newspaper

04 What to read in The Hindu?

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1 About Interview

2 Prepare DAF Form

3 Interview Preparation Strategy

4 Mock Interview Session



01 Study Plan

02 How to crack exam in first attempt?

03 Parameters to success



01

What are the available cadres?



02

System of allocating the cadre to candidates



03

How candidate choose their cadre preferences?



AIR 1



How Ishita Kishore secured an AIR-1?



How Shruti Sharma secured AIR 1?



How Shubham Kumar secured an AIR-1?



How Tina Dabi Secured an AIR-1?

01

Rank Needed for IAS-IPS-IFS

02

Myths & Facts about exam

03

CSE 2022 Toppers Marks



01 Training Centers

02 Functions of the officer's

03 Designation of the officers

04 Career progression

05 Nature of work

06 Salary, Perks, Benefits & Facilities to the officers



UPSC



UPSC is the central recruiting agency for the govt. of India. It conducts the examinations for appointments to the All India Services (IAS/IPS/IFoS), Central Services and public services of the centrally administered territories. Here is the list of exams conducted by them:

Civil Services Exam

Indian Forest Services Exam

Engineering Services Exam

Central Armed Police Force Exam

Indian Economics Services

Combined Medical Services Exam

NDA-CDS Exam



UPSC appoints 24 different civil services including the All India services i.e., IAS/IPS/IFoS. It conducts the civil services exam to recruit for these top services. Let's take a look at some of these services.

All India Services

- Indian Administrative Service (IAS)
- Indian Police Service (IPS)
- Indian Forest Service (IFoS)

Group A Civil Services

- Indian Foreign Service (IFS)
- Indian Audit and Accounts Service (IAAS)
- Indian Civil Accounts Service (ICAS)
- Indian Corporate Law Service (ICLS)
- Indian Defence Accounts Service (IDAS)
- Indian Defence Estates Service (IDES)
- Indian Information Service (IIS)
- Indian Ordnance Factories Service (IOFS)
- Indian Postal Service (IPoS)
- Indian Railway Accounts Service (IRAS)
- Indian Railway Personnel Service (IRPS)
- Indian Railway Traffic Service (IRTS)
- Indian Revenue Service (IRS)
- Indian Trade Service (ITS)
- Railway Protection Force (RPF)

Group C Civil Services

- Armed Forces Headquarters Civil Service
- DANICS
- DANIPS
- Pondicherry Civil Service
- Pondicherry Police Service



IAS

- IAS is one of the most prestigious job in India. IAS officers are responsible for maintain law and order.
- The training of the IAS officer starts at LBSSNA, Mussoorie which lasts for about 2 years.



IPS

- It is the second most desirable position after IAS.
- IPS officers are trained at Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy (SVPNPA).
- IPS officers are also appointed at RAW, IB, CBI, etc.



IFS

- The highest post of IFoS for the government is DG of the forest.
- Indian forest service officers come under the Ministry of Environment forest and climate change.

UPSC

CSE

Exam

Overview

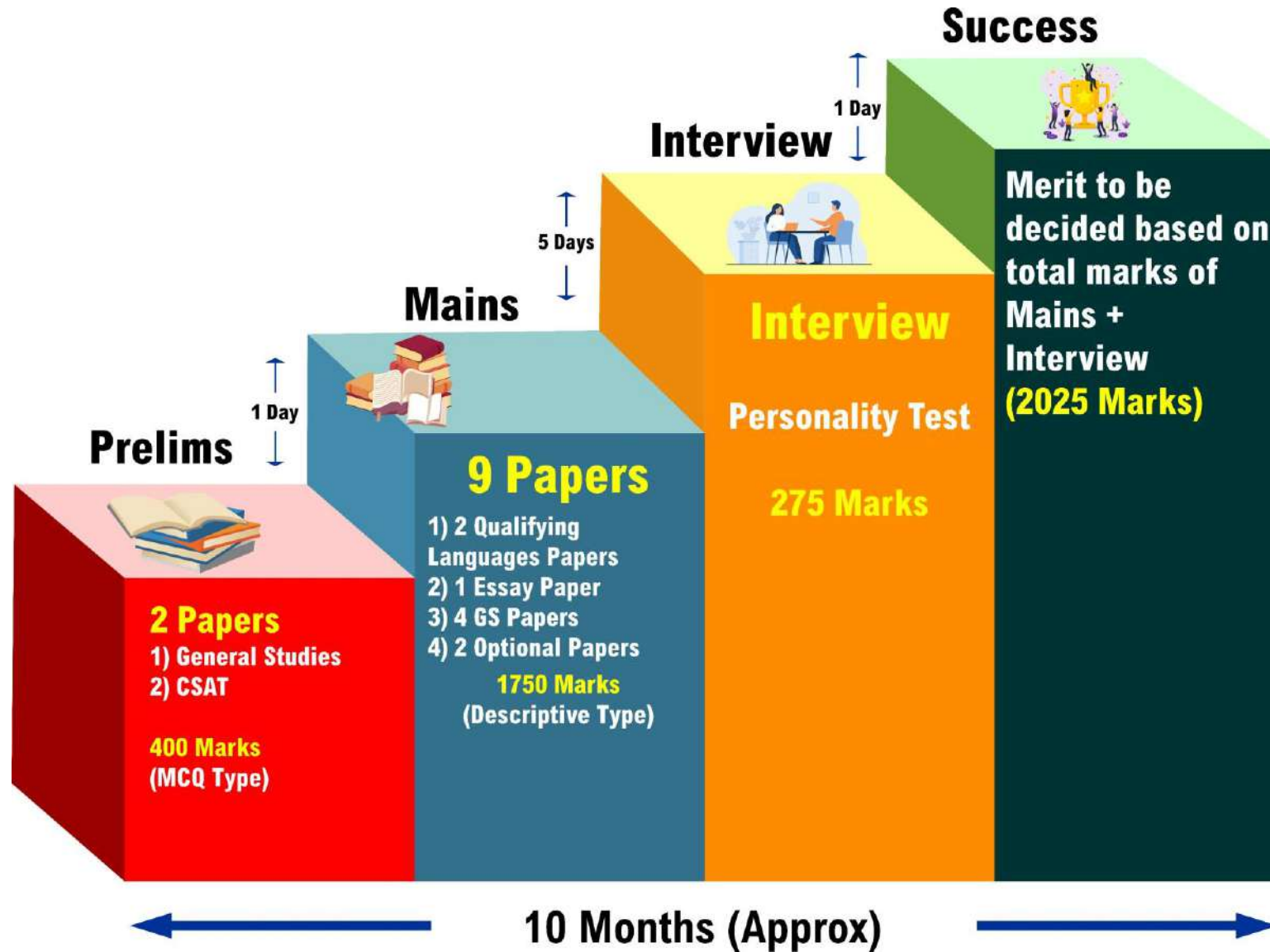


Educational Qualification

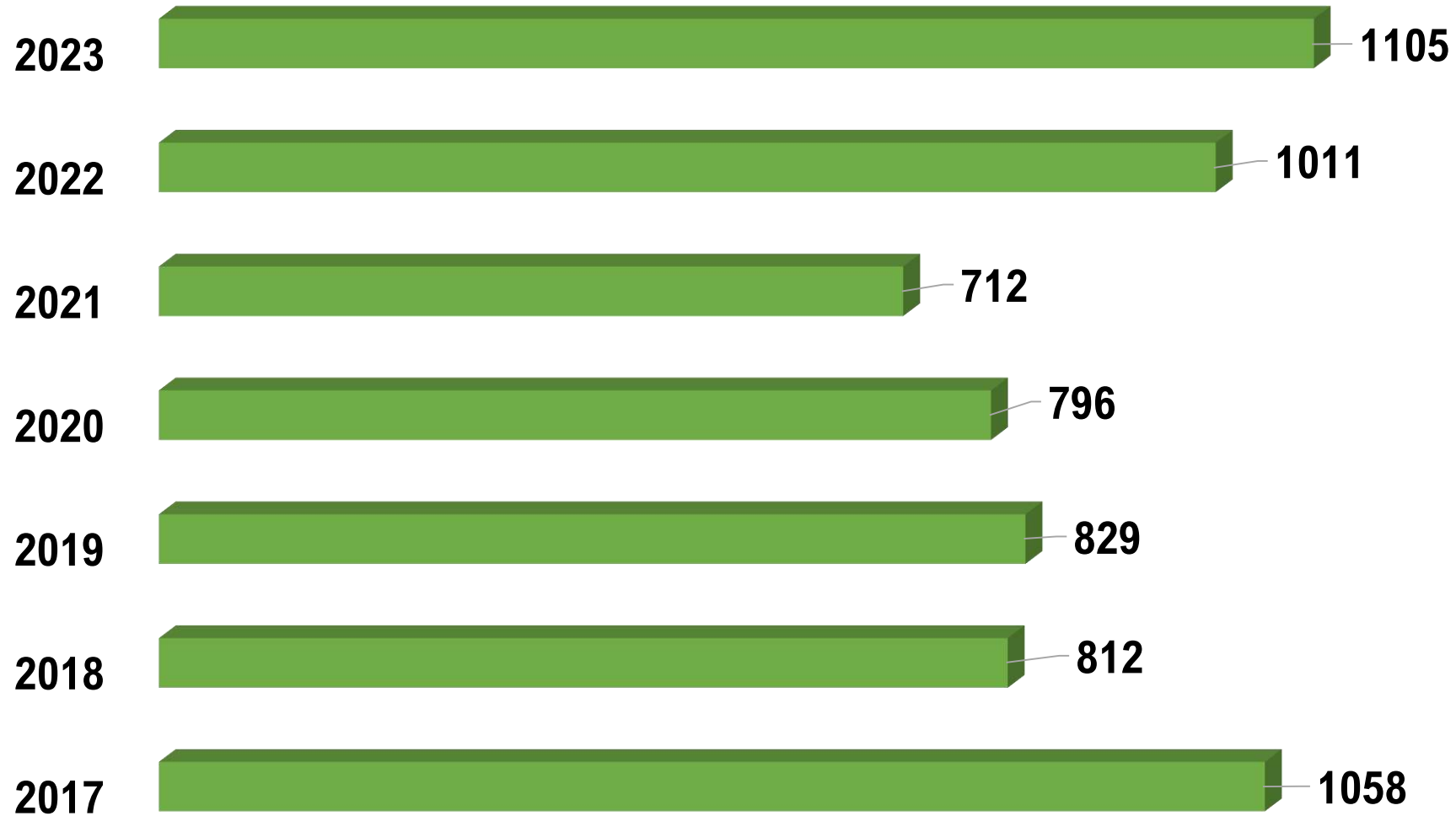
The candidate must hold a degree from recognized Universities or possess an equivalent qualification. Candidates who are in their final year or awaiting results are also eligible to appear for UPSC pre Exam.

Age & Attempts Limit

General	OBC	SC / ST	PwD
Max Age Limit : 32 Years	Max Age Limit : 35 Years	Max Age Limit : 37 Years	Max Age Limit : 42 Years
No. of Attempts: 6	No. of Attempts: 9	No. of Attempts: No Limit	No. of Attempts: No Limit



UPSC Exam 2023	Application & Notification Date	Last Date of Application	Exam Dates
Engineering Services (Prelims) Exam 24	06 Sept 23	26 Sept 23	18 Feb 24
NDA & NA 1 Exam 24	20 Dec 23	09 Jan 24	21 April 24
CDS 1 Exam 24	20 Dec 23	09 Jan 24	21 April 24
Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, 24	14 Feb 24	05 Mar 24	26 May 24
Indian Forest Service (Prelims) Exam 24	14 Feb 24	05 Mar 24	26 May 24
I.E.S./I.S.S. Examinations, 24	10 Apr 24	30 Apr 24	21 June 24
Engineering Services (Main) Examination, 24			23 June 24
UPSC CAPF 23 Exam (ACs) Exam	24 Apr 24	14 May 24	04 Aug 24
NDA & N.A. (II) Exam 24	15 May 24	04 June 24	01 Sept 24
C.D.S. (II) Exam 24	15 May 24	04 June 24	01 Sept 24
Civil Services (Main) Exam 24			20 Sept 24
Indian Forest Service (Main) Exam 24			24 Nov 24



Prelims Exam Preparation



The Civil Services Preliminary Exam is only conducted to shortlist candidates for the Main Examination. Marks secured in Pre Exam are not taken into account while preparing the final merit. Prelim Exam consists of two papers of objective type carrying a maximum of 400 marks. Candidates must cross the cut-off marks in Paper I and a minimum of 33% score in Paper II to sit for the main exam.

Paper	Type	No. of questions	Marks	Duration	Negative Marks
General Studies 1	Objective	100	2X100 = 200	2 hours	0.66
General Studies 2 (CSAT)	Objective	80	2.5X80 = 200	2 hours	0.83

GS Paper – I

- 1) Current events of national and international importance
- 2) History of India and Indian National Movement
- 3) Indian and World Geography
- 4) Indian Polity and Governance
- 5) Economic and Social Development
- 6) General issues on Environmental ecology, Bio-diversity and Climate Change
- 7) General Science

Paper – II (CSAT)

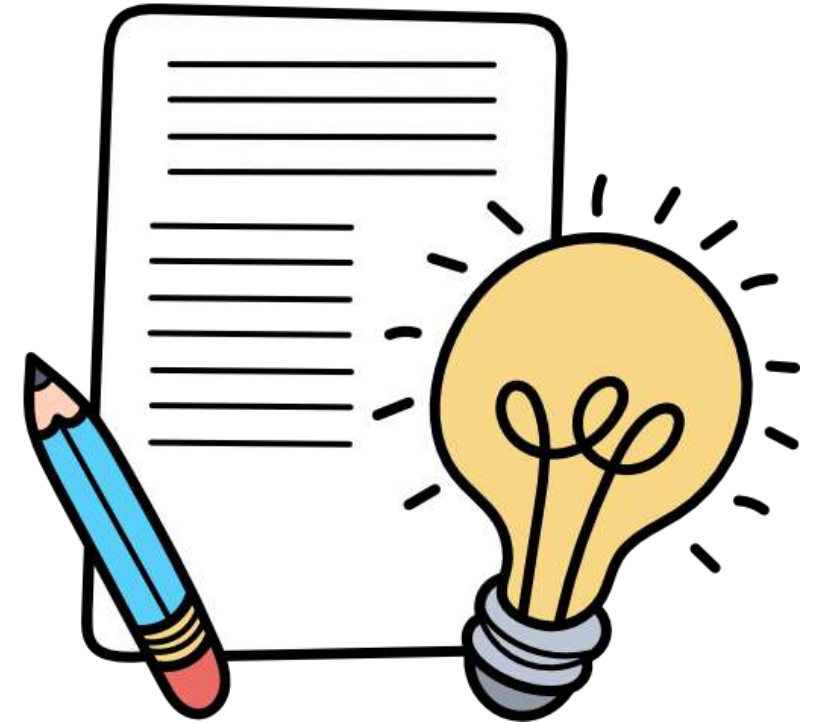
1. Comprehension
2. Interpersonal skills including communication skills
3. Logical reasoning and analytical ability
4. Decision making and problem-solving
5. General mental ability
6. Basic numeracy (Class X level)
 - i. Numbers and their relations,
 - ii. Orders of magnitude, etc.
 - iii. Data interpretation (Class X level)

- 1. Understand the Syllabus:** Begin by thoroughly understanding the syllabus for GS1. Familiarize yourself with the topics and subtopics mentioned in the UPSC syllabus to have a clear idea of what you need to study.
- 2. Collect Study Material:** Gather the necessary study materials such as textbooks, reference books, previous years' question papers, and relevant online resources.
- 3. Create a Study Plan:** Devise a comprehensive study plan that covers all the topics within the given time frame. Break down the syllabus into smaller portions and allocate specific time slots for each topic.
- 4. Focus on Basic Concepts:** Start with building a strong foundation by focusing on the basic concepts of each subject. Understand the fundamental principles, theories, and terminologies associated with each topic.
- 5. Study Current Affairs:** Stay updated with current affairs, particularly those related to national and international events, government policies, social issues, and economic developments. Read newspapers, magazines, and online sources to enhance your knowledge in this area.
- 6. Practice Previous Years' Question Papers:** Solve previous years' question papers to understand the exam pattern, question types, and time management.
- 7. Take Mock Tests:** Regularly take mock tests to evaluate your preparation and identify areas that require improvement. Mock tests will help you familiarize yourself with the exam environment and enhance your time management skills.
- 8. Analyze and Revise:** After attempting mock tests or completing a topic, analyze your performance and identify areas where you need to improve. Revise the topics regularly to retain the information and reinforce your understanding.
- 9. Stay Positive and Healthy:** Maintain a positive mindset throughout your preparation journey. A healthy body and mind will enhance your learning and retention abilities.

1. **Understand the Syllabus:** Begin by thoroughly understanding the syllabus for the CSAT paper. Familiarize yourself with the different sections and topics mentioned in the UPSC syllabus to know what you need to study.
2. **Analyze the Exam Pattern:** Understand the exam pattern and marking scheme of the CSAT paper Paper II is a qualifying paper with qualifying criteria of 33% marks. Focus on understanding the format and structure of Paper II.
3. **Develop Analytical and Reasoning Skills:** The CSAT paper evaluates your analytical, logical reasoning, and decision-making skills. Practice solving analytical and reasoning questions from various sources
4. **Enhance Comprehension and English Language Skills:** The CSAT paper tests your English language comprehension and communication abilities. Read newspapers, magazines, and literature to improve your reading comprehension skills.
5. **Practice Quantitative Aptitude:** Quantitative Aptitude forms an essential part of the CSAT paper. Practice solving mathematical problems including arithmetic, algebra, geometry, and data interpretation
6. **Develop Time Management Skills:** The CSAT paper is known for its time pressure. Practice solving questions within the allotted time limit to improve your speed and accuracy.
7. **Solve Previous Years' Question Papers:** Solve previous years' question papers to understand the exam pattern, question types, and difficulty level. This will help you familiarize yourself with the type of questions asked in the paper
8. **Utilize Online Resources:** Take advantage of online resources. Many websites and educational platforms offer free or paid resources specifically designed for CSAT preparation.
9. **Review and Revise Regularly:** Regularly review and revise the concepts, formulas, and strategies you have learned. Create short notes or flashcards to summarize important topics for quick revision

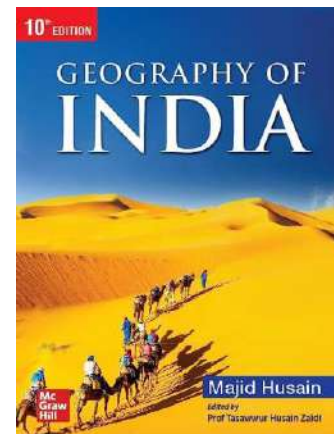
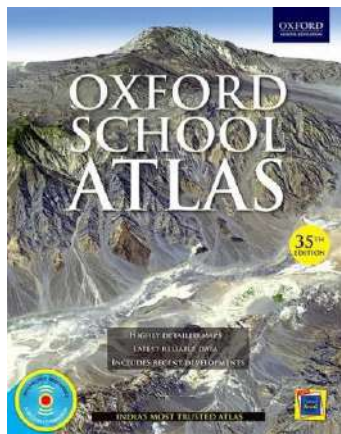
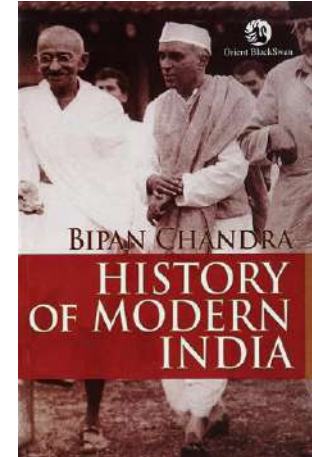
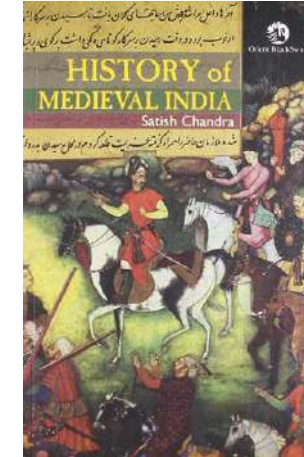
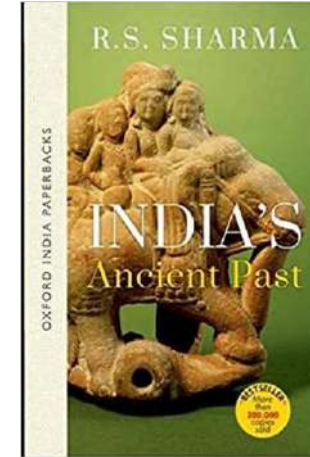
Following an Integrated approach is the best **UPSC prelims strategy** to prepare for both prelims and mains exam. To develop this approach, a candidate should keep the syllabus of prelims as well as mains in his mind and try to find out the common topics like History, polity, geography, economy, etc. First, prepare these subjects in a way that you can solve objective questions from these topics and you can write a subjective answer also if asked.

For this have a look at the previous year's prelims and mains papers to build a clear idea about the exact requirement. Make the list of common study sources, complete them first and then go to the mains specific topics like ethics, word history, etc.



□ History:

1. India's Ancient Past by R.S. Sharma
2. History of Medieval India by Satish Chandra
3. India's Struggle for Independence by Bipin Chandra
4. Modern India by Bipin Chandra
5. A Brief History of Modern India by Rajiv Ahir

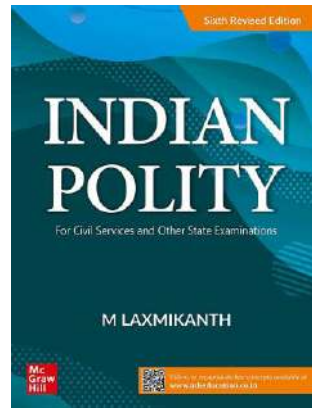
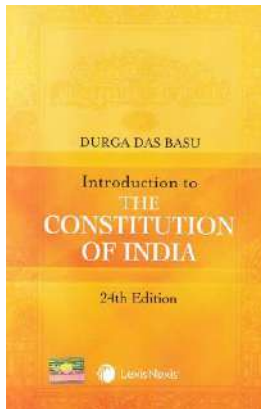
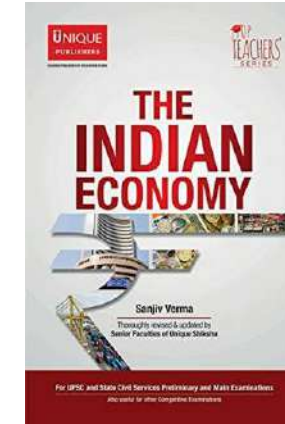
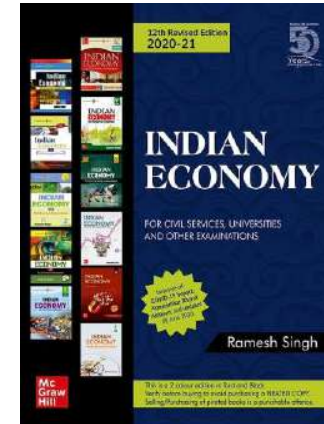


□ Geography:

1. Indian Geography by Majid Hussain
2. Oxford School Atlas
3. NCERT textbooks of Geography (Class 6 to 12)
4. G C Liang

□ Economy:

1. Indian Economy by Ramesh Singh
2. Indian Economy by Sanjiv Verma
3. Economic Survey (Government of India)
4. NCERT textbooks of Economics (Class 9 to 12)

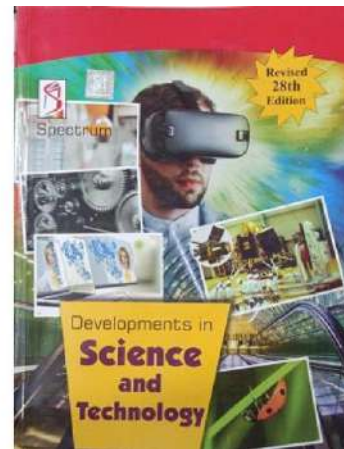
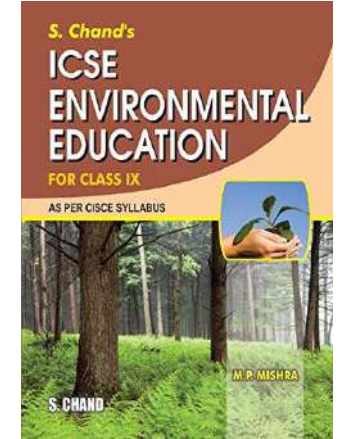
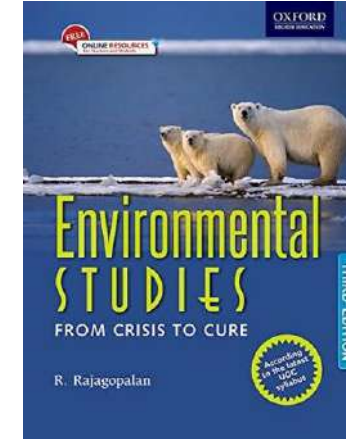
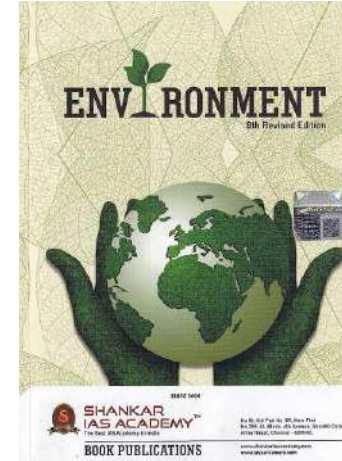


□ Indian Polity and Governance:

1. Indian Polity by M. Laxmikanth
2. Introduction to the Constitution of India by D.D. Basu
3. Governance in India by M. Laxmikanth
4. NCERT textbooks of Political Science (Class 6 to 12)

Environment and Ecology:

1. Environment by Shankar IAS Academy
2. Environmental Studies: From Crisis to Cure by R. Rajagopalan
3. ICSE Environmental Studies (Class 9 and 10)

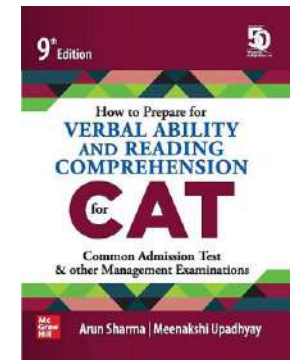
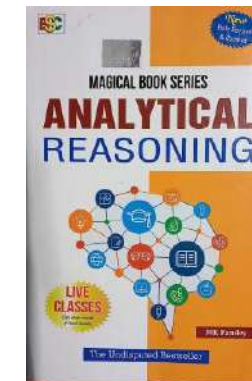
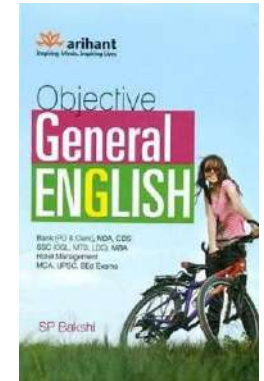
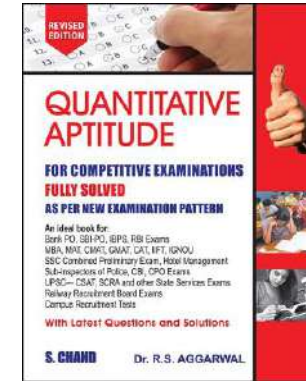


Science and Technology:

1. Science and Technology in India by Spectrum Publications
2. NCERT textbooks of Science (Class 6 to 10)
3. Science and Technology section of newspapers and magazines

□ CSAT:

1. **Quantitative Aptitude by R.S. Aggarwal**
2. **A Modern Approach to Verbal & Non-Verbal Reasoning by R.S. Aggarwal**
3. **Objective General English by S.P. Bakshi**
4. **Analytical Reasoning by M.K. Pandey**
5. **Reading Comprehension for the CAT by Arun Sharma and Meenakshi Upadhyay**



Mocks tests are crucial to prepare for prelims, especially the Prelims Test Series of Reliable Academy which is an initiative to pace the preparation for the preliminary examination and simulate students in an exam-like situation.

Once a student finishes his syllabus it is important to know how well is your preparation and hence mock tests help in refining your strategy to maximize your scoring. For some answering, only those questions which they are sure will do the trick. Whereas for someone else maximizing the number of attempts may help clear the cut-off. And there is only one way to find out the strategy that will work for you, do umpteen number of mock exams.

Try to solve practice papers at home in a time-bound manner. You are suggested to test yourself at regular intervals. Additionally, you will realize areas in a particular subject where you need to work upon. Try and solve as many test papers as possible.

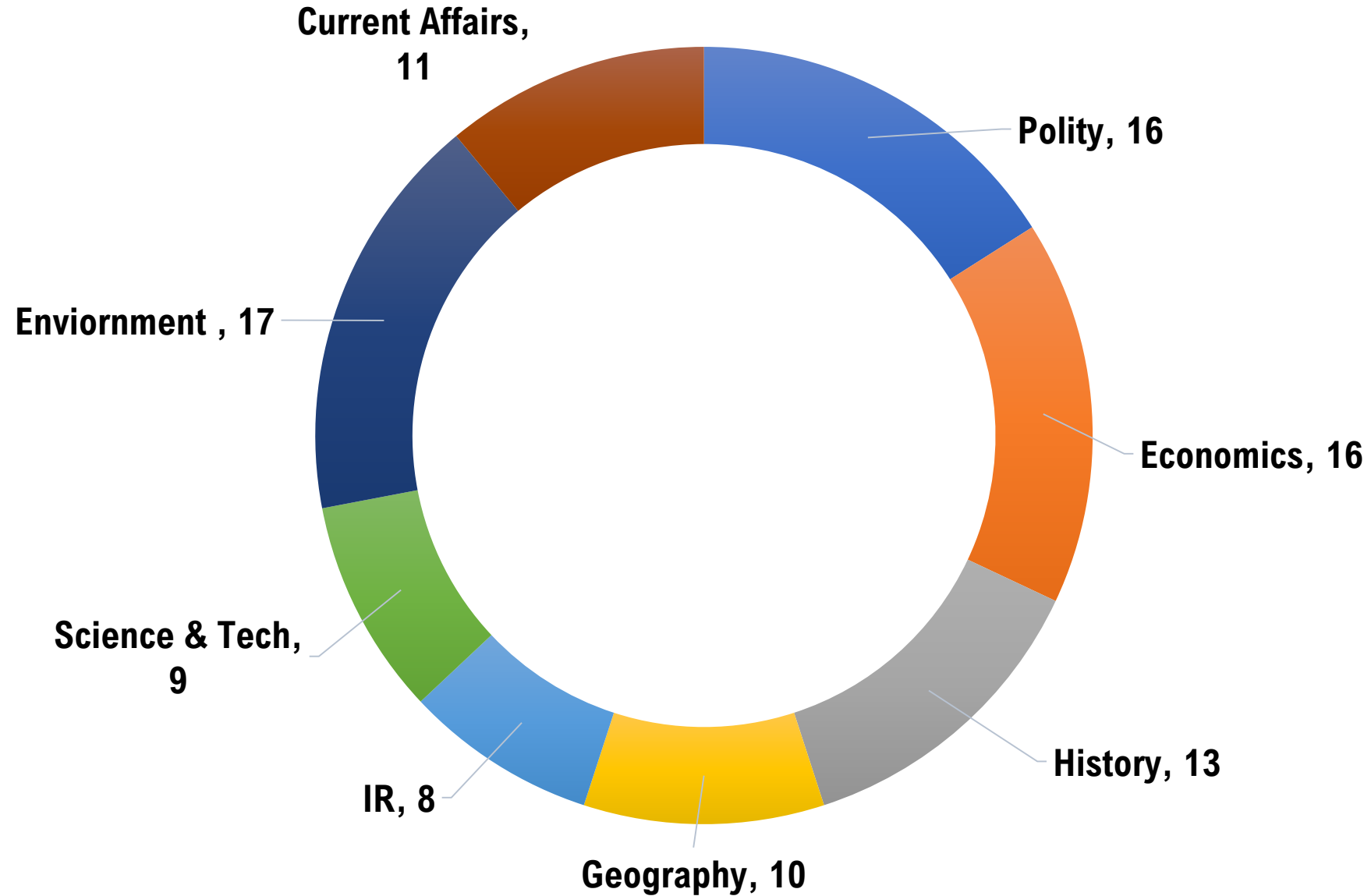


1. **Do not focus only on covering the syllabus but start revising the stuff. One month before Preliminary Examination, you must be focused on revising the current affairs part because you have presumably been studying the static part for at least one year.**
2. **Try to solve mock papers and try to find out your strong and weak areas. Analyze test and work on your weakness.**
3. **Read all the important NCERTs thoroughly and highlight important points. Revise them maximum times.**
4. **Refer to previous years' question papers for General Studies paper 1 and try to get insights about the pattern of questions being asked. Once you get an idea about this, focus on such areas while studying.**
5. **Make notes out of the newspaper which you follow regularly.**
6. **Solve at least 25–30 mock papers. Analyze your performance and work accordingly.**
7. **Although the CSAT is qualifying in nature, the basic level of preparation is necessary. Solve previous year papers of CSAT. Solve 2–5 CSAT mock tests to feel confident in this paper.**

Prelims Exam Analysis



	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	Total	Avg.
Ancient History	4	2	4	4	3	0	1	3	0	0	2	5	28	2
Art & Culture	9	4	3	4	2	6	5	3	3	16	8	2	65	5
Current Affairs	12	15	16	7	15	31	33	37	23	7	0	6	202	17
Economics	12	14	14	18	16	11	6	15	18	9	18	18	169	14
Environment	17	14	19	18	20	11	13	16	13	18	17	13	189	16
Geography	17	11	8	8	8	9	8	3	14	18	20	14	138	12
International Relations	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1
Medieval History	1	4	4	2	5	1	1	4	4	0	0	2	28	2
Modern History	2	4	7	9	6	12	7	6	8	5	6	12	84	7
Polity & Governance	15	12	16	18	13	11	22	6	11	12	17	17	170	14
Basic Science & S&T	8	13	9	12	12	6	4	7	6	15	12	11	115	10
Post-Independence	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		

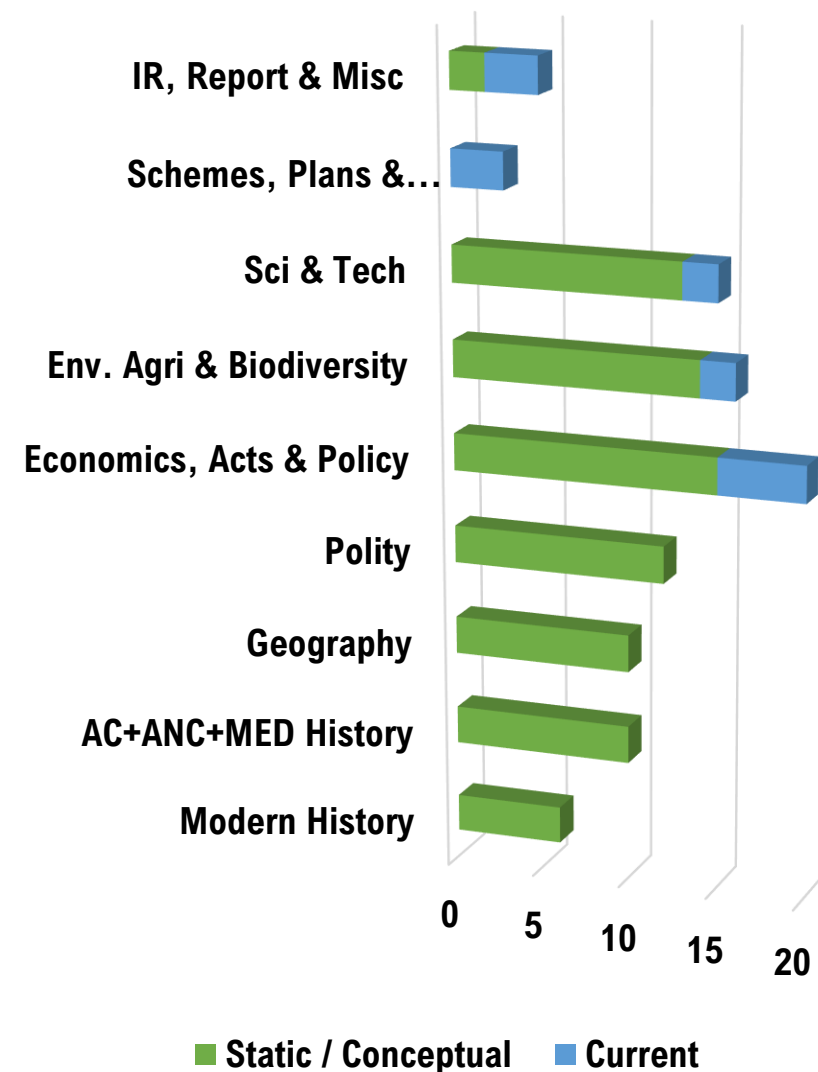


Subject	Number of Static Que. A Set	Number of Current Que.	Que. Based on Elimination + Static + Current Mix + PYQ Analysis	Total Number of Questions
Economy	2,6,7,8,9,10,65,68,72 (Total-9)	1,19,64,69 (Total-4)	3,5,61,63,71 (Total-5)	18
Geography	22,23,24,25,29,30,62,70(Total-8)	27 (Total-1)	21,26,28,81,88 (Total-5)	14
Environment	41,42,48,75,85,89,90 (Total-8)	44,45,49,50,80,84 (Total-6)	43,46,47,98,100 (Total-4)	18
Science	33,35,38,97,99 (Total-5)	31,32,34,39 (Total-4)	36,37,40 (Total-3)	12
Polity	12,13,15,16,18,20,79 (Total-7)	0	11,14,17,73 (Total-4)	11
Ancient + Medieval History	52,55,56,57,58,60,91,92,94,95 (Total-10)	96 (Total-1)	93 (Total-1)	12
Modern History	51,53,54,59 (Total-4)	0	0	4
Int. Relations	67,78 (Total-2)	83,86,87 (Total-3)	82 (Total-1)	6
Contemporary Affairs	0	4,66,74,76,77 (Total-5)	0	5
Total	53	24	23	100

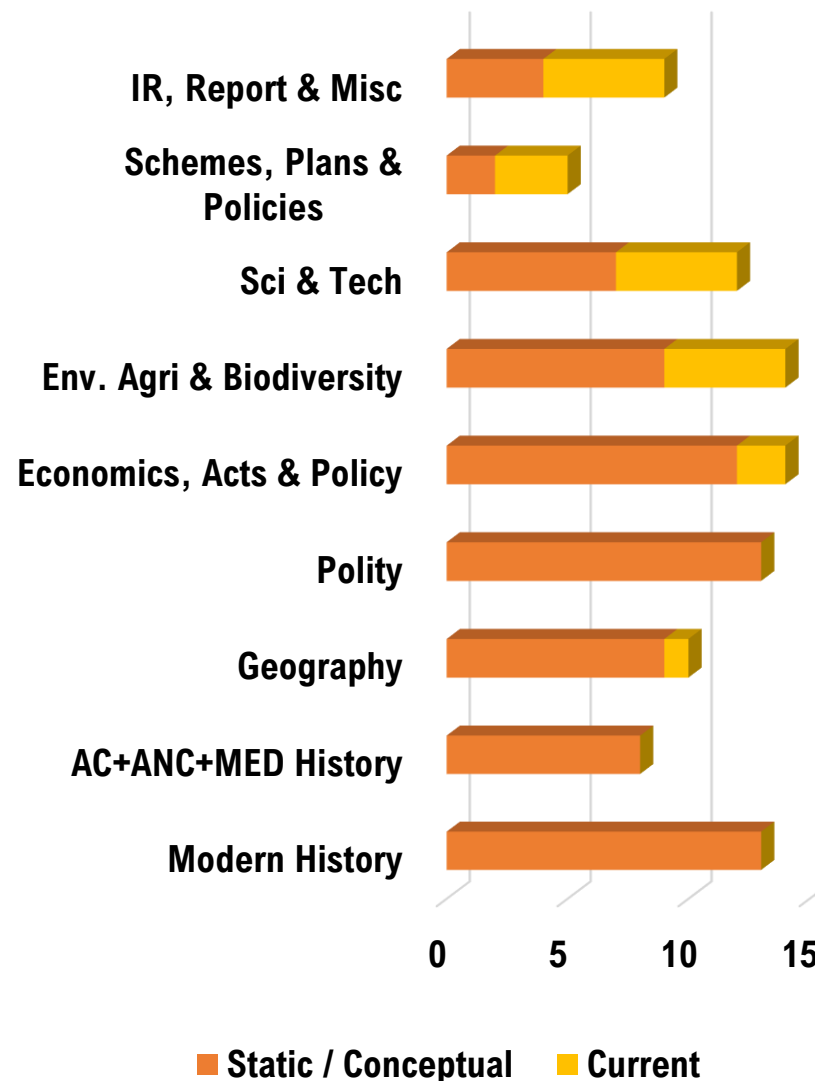
Subject	Number of Static Que. A Set	Number of Current Que.	Que. Based on Elimination + Static + Current Mix + PYQ Analysis	Total Number of Questions
Economy	2,4,5,7,8,12,13,15 (Total - 8)	14 (Total-1)	1,3,6,10,11 (Total -6)	15
Geography	53,54,55,58,61,63 (Total-6)	59 (Total-1)	51,52,56,57,60,62,64 (Total-7)	14
Environment	18,20,28,30 (Total-4)	16,21,26 (Total-3)	17,19,22,23,25,27 (Total-6)	12
Science	66,67,68,69,70,71,76 (Total-7)	65,73,74,75 (Total-4)	72 (Total-1)	12
Polity	77,78,79,80,85,86,87,88,89,90,91,92,93 (Total-13)	81 (Total-1)	82,83,84,94,96 (Total-5)	19
Ancient + Medieval History	32,34,35,37,38,41,45,48,49 (Total-9)	40 (Total-1)	31,95 (Total-2)	12
Modern History	33,36,39,42,43,44,46,47 (Total-8)	0	0	8
Contemporary Affairs	0	24,29,50,97,98,99,100 (Total-7)	0	7
Total	55	18	27	100

Subject	Number of Static Que. A Set	Number of Current Que.	Que. Based on Elimination + Static + Current Mix + PYQ Analysis	Total Number of Questions
Economy	17,51,54,55,56,57,58,59,62,67,69,70 (Total-12)	52,53,63 (Total-3)	49,50,60,61,66 (Total-5)	20
Geography	68,86,87,90,92,94,96,98,99 (Total-10)	0	83,89,91 (Total-3)	13
Environment	72,73,75,77,79,80,81,95,100 (Total-9)	84 (Total-1)	74,76,78,85 (Total-4)	14
Science	46,47,48 (Total-3)	37,39,40,43,44 (Total-5)	38,41,42,45,88 (Total-5)	13
Polity	2,4,5,6,8,9,11,12,14,16,18,19,20 (Total-13)	1,3 (Total-2)	7,13,15 (Total-3)	18
Ancient + Medieval History	21,22,24,25,29,30,31,36,71,82,97 (Total-11)	0	0	11
Modern History	23,26,27,28,32,33,34,35 (Total-8)	0	0	8
Contemporary Affairs	0	1 (Total-1)	0	1
Total	68	10	22	100

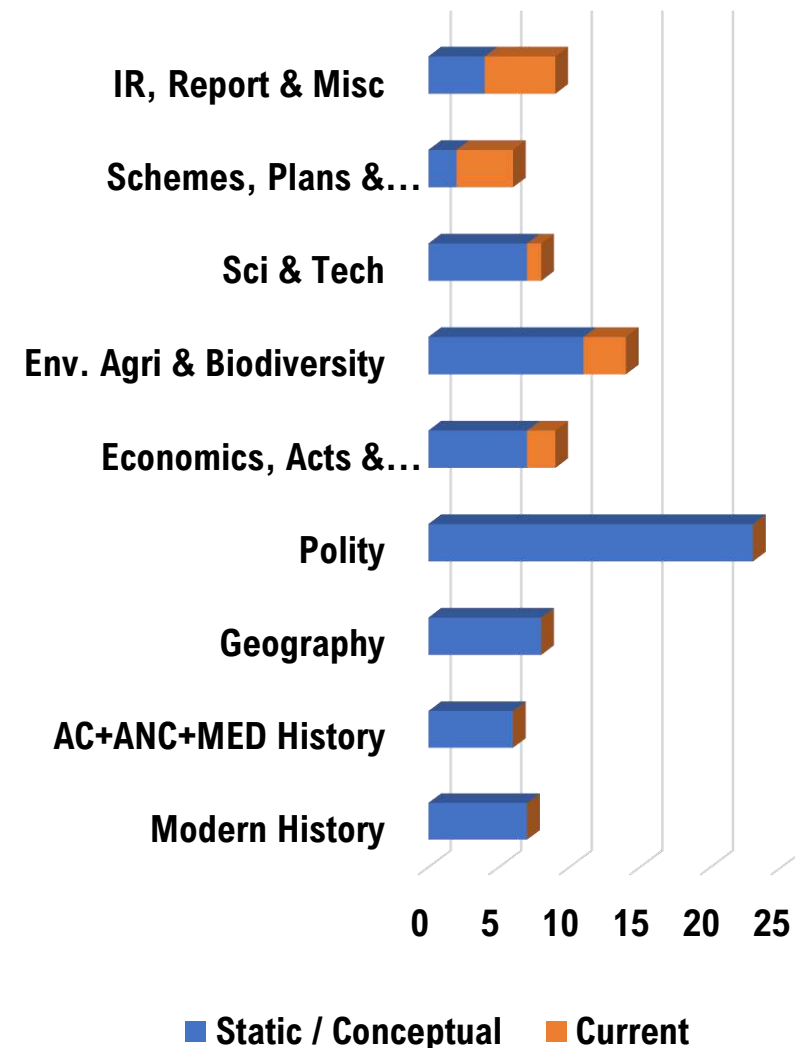
Subject	No. of Que.	Static / Conceptual	Current
Modern History	6	6	*
AC+ANC+MED History	10	10	*
Geography	10	10	*
Polity	12	12	*
Economics, Acts & Policy	20	15	5
Env. Agri & Biodiversity	18	14	2
Sci & Tech	15	13	2
Schemes, Plans & Policies	3	*	3
IR, Report & Misc	6	2	3



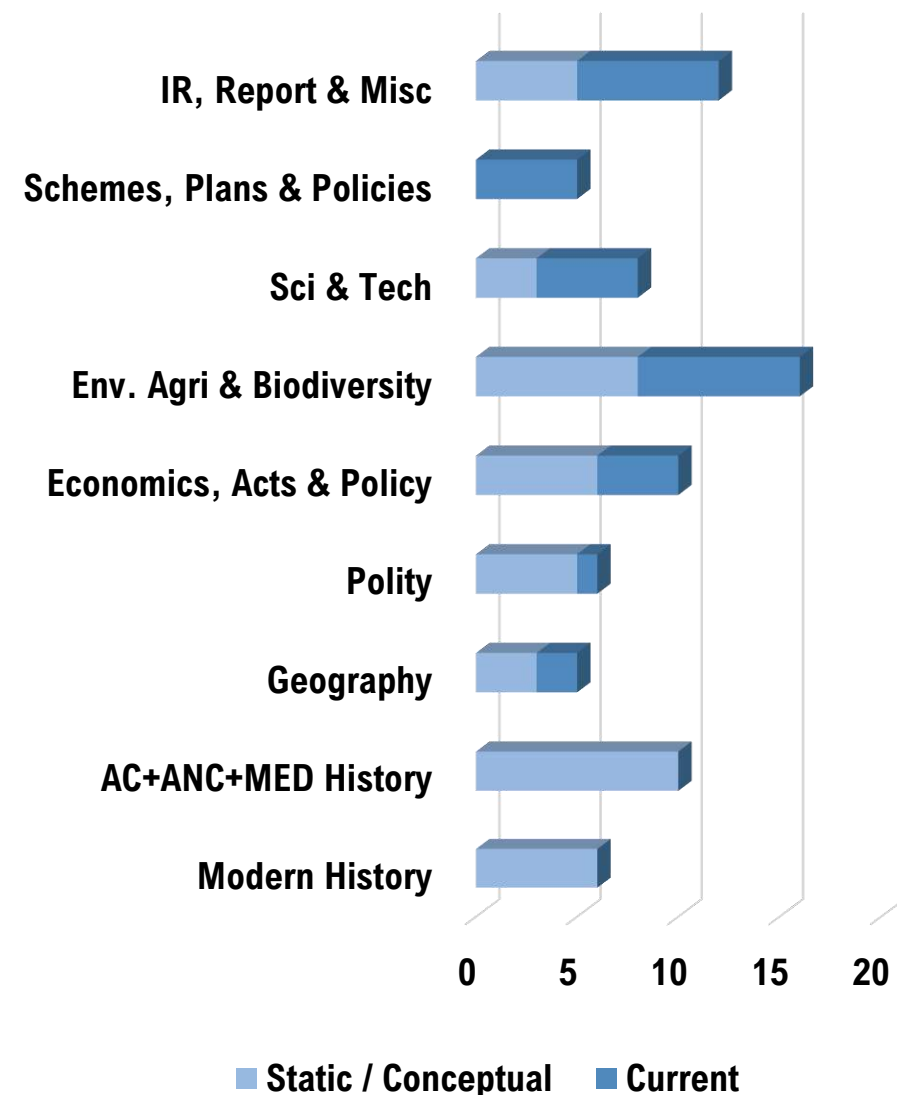
Subject	No. of Que.	Static / Conceptual	Current
Modern History	13	13	0
AC+ANC+MED History	8	8	0
Geography	10	9	1
Polity	13	13	0
Economics, Acts & Policy	15	12	2
Env. Agri & Biodiversity	15	9	5
Sci & Tech	12	7	5
Schemes, Plans & Policies	5	2	3
IR, Report & Misc	9	4	5



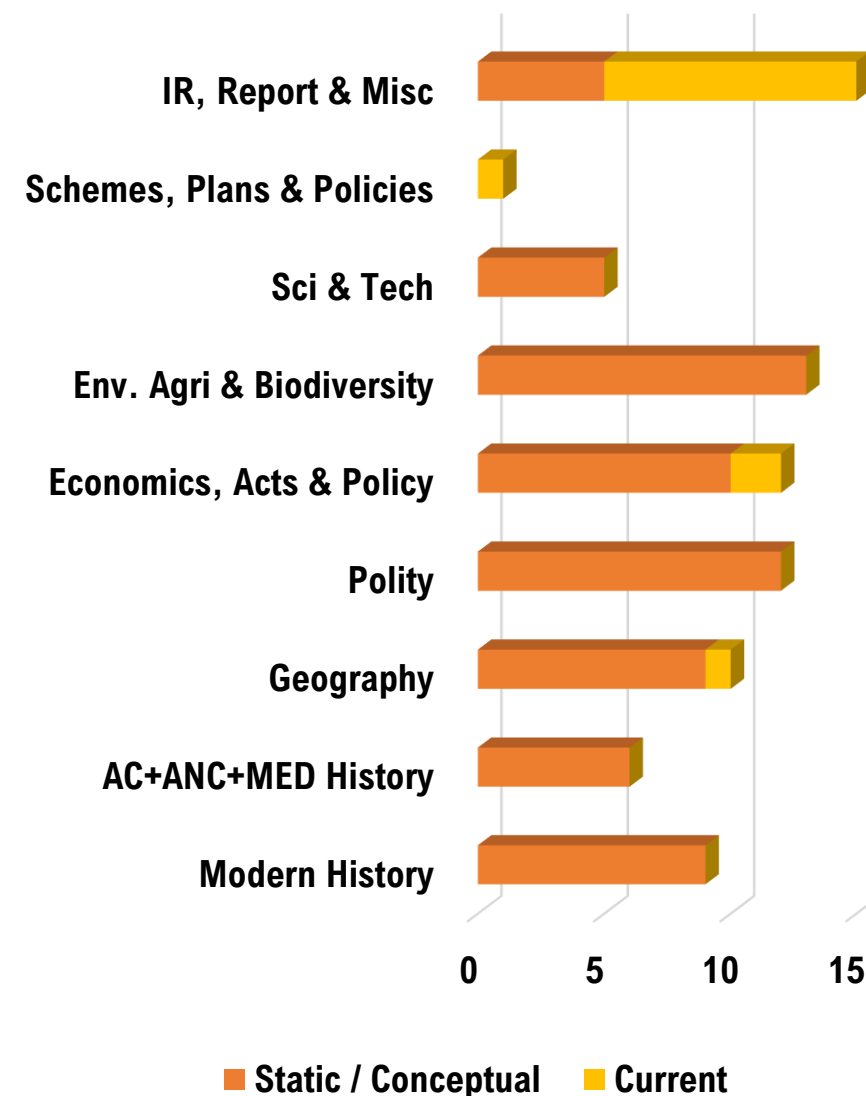
Subject	No. of Que.	Static / Conceptual	Current
Modern History	7	7	0
AC+ANC+MED History	7	6	0
Geography	8	8	0
Polity	23	23	0
Economics, Acts & Policy	9	7	2
Env. Agri & Biodiversity	15	11	3
Sci & Tech	8	7	1
Schemes, Plans & Policies	11	2	4
IR, Report & Misc	12	4	5



Subject	No. of Que.	Static / Conceptual	Current
Modern History	6	6	0
AC+ANC+MED History	10	10	0
Geography	5	3	2
Polity	6	5	1
Economics, Acts & Policy	13	6	4
Env. Agri & Biodiversity	21	8	8
Sci & Tech	12	3	5
Schemes, Plans & Policies	10	0	5
IR, Report & Misc	17	5	7



Subject	No. of Que.	Static / Conceptual	Current
Modern History	9	9	0
AC+ANC+MED History	6	6	0
Geography	11	9	1
Polity	12	12	0
Economics, Acts & Policy	14	10	2
Env. Agri & Biodiversity	19	13	0
Sci & Tech	8	5	0
Schemes, Plans & Policies	2	0	1
IR, Report & Misc	19	5	10

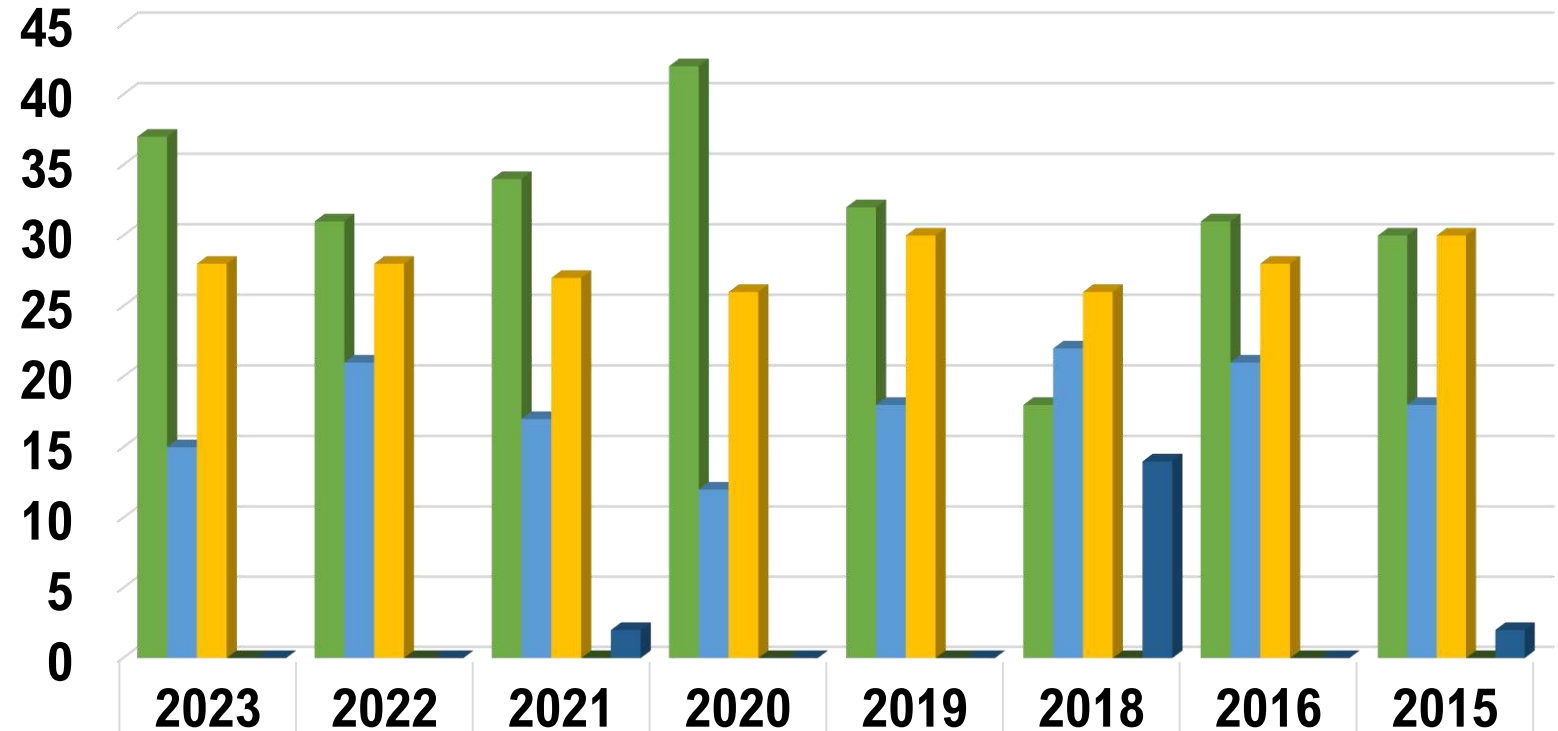


Subject	No. of Question	Key Topics
Current Affairs	22	IMF, G-20 Common Framework, Aayshman Bhatrat, Digital Mission, Lake Fagulbine, Biorock Technology, Miyawaki Method, AIIB, Vietnam, NFT's, ISC, UN-credentials committee, UNGA, Green Washing, Bidibidi, Members of Turkic state, Major infra projects, UNCLOS, Senkaku island, World's 2 nd tallest statue, Somnath Temple
Economics	14	NEER-REER, RBI, E-Commerce, Real Sector, Taxation, Capital & revenue Expenditure, Capital market, Monetary Policies, SEBI, BBB, Bond, Labour Bureu
Polity	12	SC, BCI, Amendment in constitution, Council of Ministers, LS, Anti-defection Law, AGI, CCO, 5 th Schedule, Tea-Board
Environment	14	CROP Anthropogenic Source of Methane Oxide, SRI, Climate Action Tracker, Climate Group, Rain Forest, WHO-AQG, PET/PETE, IUCN, Nitrogen, CGWA, Polar code, Indian Law of wildlife protection, Cultivation of fungi, Acid Rain
Geography	11	Gandikota Conyon, Peak-Mountain (PAIR), Levant (Term) Border Co-With Afghanistan, Minerals, Northern hemisphere- Longest Day, Wetland / Lake and Location (PAIR), Tea production state, Reserviour - State (PAIR), Cloud, Regions – Country (PAIR)
Science & Technology	13	OSS, Web – 3, SAAS, FOBS Qubit, Communication, Technology, Biofilms, Probiotics, Vaccine, Solar Flare, B-T Cells, Nano-Particles, DNA
Modern India	4	GOI, 1919, Freedom Fighters, Gadar Party, Cripps Mission, Portuguese-British (settlements)
Medival India	4	Fanam, Invasions, Kulan Daran, King – Dynasty (PAIR)
Art & Culture	4	Join Texts, Historical Persons - known as (PAIR), Sangam age Literature Source, Yogavasistha
Ancient India	2	Kautilyas – Arthashstra, Ashoka Major, Rock edicts – location sites (PAIR)

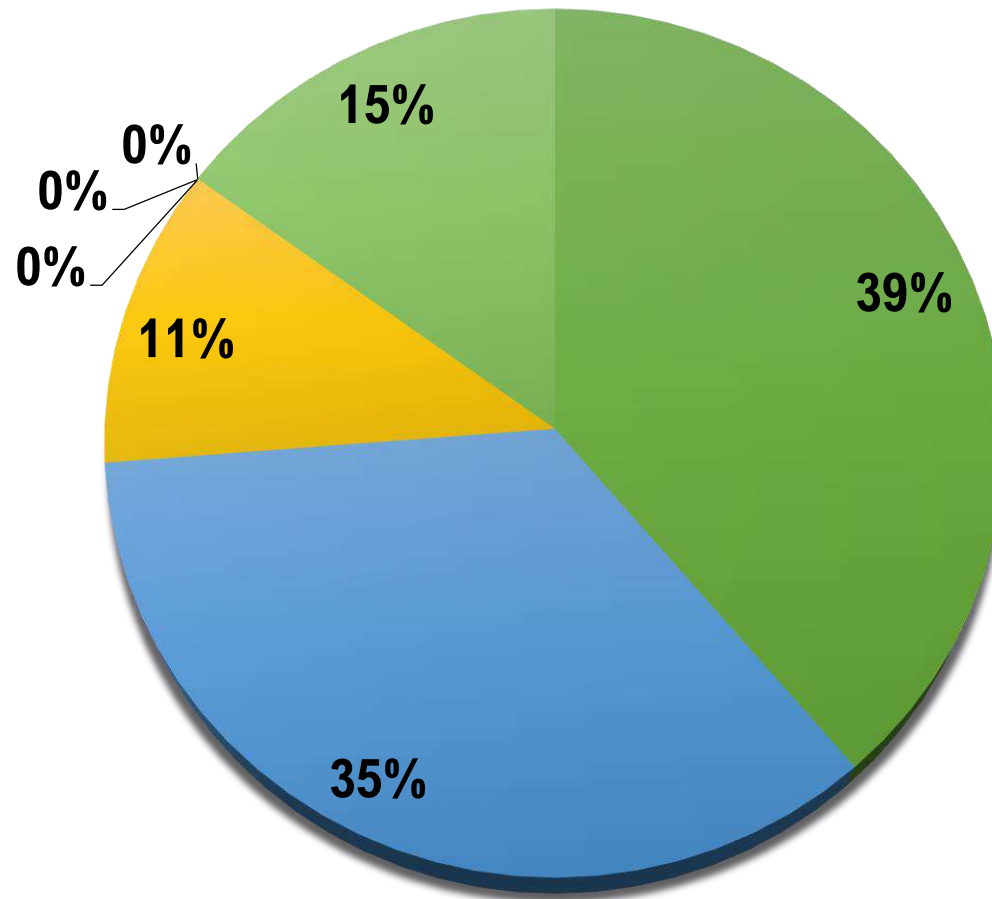
Subject	No. of Que.	Key Topics
ECONIMICS	14	RBI, Recession, Market Demand, Urbon Co-operative Banks, Bond – Yields, FCCB, Devaluation And Money / Currency, Black Money, Budget Deficit, CRR, Inflation, Market Economy, Water Credit
ENVIRONMENT	19	Moringa & Tamarind Tree, Copper Smelting Plant, Furanone Oil, Pioneer Species, Ocean Food Chain Natural Mosquito Repellent, Animal Vulnerable List, New York Declaration On Forest, Pollutants, Filter Feeder, Biogeographical Cycle, Detritivores, Common Carbon Metic – Unepm, CCAFS, Species, Permaculture Farming, Palm Oil, Deep Ocean Mission, Savanna Ecosystem,
GEOGRAPHY	8	Indus N System, Saline Lakes In India, Eastern Ghats – Rivers Org., Leas Water Efficient Crop, Mid Ocean Surface Temperature Zone, Tropical Rain Forest, Water On The Planet Earth, Black Soil
S & T / G Science	9	MRT, Genetically Modified Crops, Pressure Cooker, Bacteria – Fungi, AIDS, Dipolar Nature, LED Lamps, BPA, Triclosan, Speed Of Light
POLITY	16	Parliamentary Democracy, Union Govt., FR, LS, Right To The City, Judicial Custody, Parole Rules, STOTFD Act. 2006, Basics Of Constitution, Judiciary, Citizenship, Separation Of Power, DPSP, Right To Property (LR)
CURRENT AFFAIRS	16	Caseival Workers, R2 Code Of Practice, Blue Carbon, St. Francis Xavier, Mitakshara System International Mother Language Day, Recombinant Vector Vaccine, ACE2, Bharat Ratna – Padma Awards UNCOF – FAO, LWS Awards, 32 nd Summer Olympics, ICC World Test Championship
ART & CULTURE	4	Ajanta Caves, Chausath Yogini Temple, Historical Place – Well Know (PAIR), Tribal Language
Med History	4	Administration – Ascending Order, Vijayanagara Empire – Fernao Nuniz, Deccans – Rulers, Med : Indians Rulers – Powers- Adm
Ancient	3	Dholavira, Gupta – Harshwardhana, Ancient – Playwriters (Personalities)
Modern Indian History	7	EIC – Factories Location, Madanapalle OF Ap,goi 1919-1935, Quit India Mvt., Mahatma Gandhi – Literature Work, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, INA Members

Subject	No. of Que.	Topic
Science and Technology	12	Carbon nanotechnology, Drone Technology, eLISA, Gene Technology, Vaccine, Prenuclear Transfer, Plant & animal cells, AI, VLC, Blockchain Technology, Solar water pump, Sugarcane Cultivation-technology
Environment	18	Benzene pollution, Adv. of Fertilizers, India's desert national Park, CGWA, Critical Tiger Habitat Wildlife protection Act, Zero tillage agriculture, India's National policy on Biofuel, Social cost of carbon, eco-friendly agriculture, Indian elephants, Biodiversity, NP Steel slag, carbon footprint, Coal ash, Biochar
Current Affairs	7	Public Key Infrastructure, International agreement, India-Srilanka trade, G-20, WTI, IAEA Safeguards
Geography	8	Minerals, OMT, Siachen Glacier, Jet-Stream, Pulse Production, Crop-Subtropical, River-Flows (PAIR), Kaveri Basin
Economics	18	Global Financial Crisis, Demand Deposit Account, Gold Tranche, Chemical Fertilizers, MSP, International Coverage Ratio, Consumer Subsidies, Kisan Credit Scheme, CPI, FDI, CP-CD, MTD, Non Financial Debt, TRIMs, RBI, NITI Aayog, DCCB
Ancient Art & Culture	4	Gupta Dynasty, Scholar-panini, Kulyavapa & Dronavapa Term, Major Rock Edicts - ASHOKA
Medieval India	4	Buddhism, Famous Place – Present state (PAIR), Literature- Philosophy,
Modern India	2	Gujara Pratihara Dynasty, Post Harsha Period
Polity	9	Personalities Work, Indigo Cultivation, Wellesley – Fort William College, Revolt, Industrial Revolution – 18 th Impact
	18	Sakharam Ganesh (Chro), Gandhi – Irwin Pact, Montly – Journal & Publishers (PAIR)
		Parliamentary System, DPSP, FR's, Executive, Preamble, Ministers Of The State, Adhar, Rajasabha, MPLAND, FRBM Constitutional Government, Legal Service authority

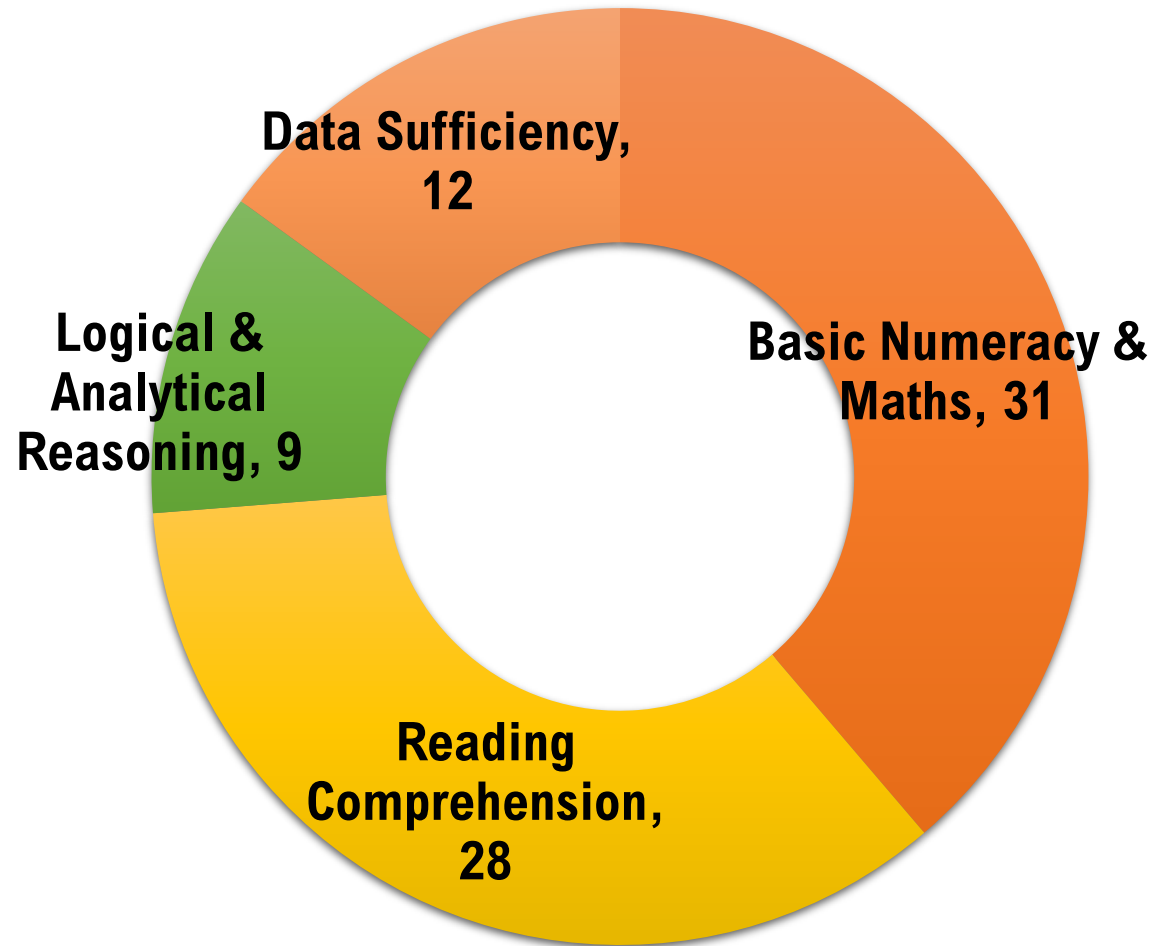
Subject	No Of Que	Topic - Subtopic
Indian Polity	12	Judiciary - Judicial Re, Judge Act, Speaker Of Lok Sabha, Parliament, Schedule 9,10,3,5,12, Tribal Groups, Ordinary Law, Election Commission, Financial Emergency, Fundamental Rights, Legislative Assembly, Governor, Committees, High Court
Geography	9	National Park, Famous Places & Rivers, Biosphere Reserve, Forest Cover Area, Sea-boundries, River, Places In News Resources, Radiations
Economy	21	Poverty Line, Survive Area, India's External Dept, Banks Commercial, Currency Crisis, Foreign Investment, Indep Regulatory Bodies, 5 Year Plan, Asian INF The Bank, International Agreement, Public Sector Banks, PNGRB, ease of doing business index, MSP, PPP, Kharif crop, Imports, RBI, incresses investve
History	13	Mughal Era Jamindari & Jagirdari, Land Reforms, Charter Act, Swadeshi Movement, Movement /Org & Its Leader, Harappan Sites, Maurija Inscription, Gupta Period, Delhi Sultanate, Sufi Saint, Colonial Rule, Person – Position, Mian Lausen - Litle
Art-Culture	3	Features Of Mahayana (O- N) Buddhism, Kalyaan Mandapas, Manu Portrait (In)
Environment	16	Group Of Uplands, Asiatic Lion, Double Humped Camel, One-horned Rhinoceros, Cirrus Cloud-rain, Sulphate Aerosol, Atmospheric Layer, Gasification, Wildlife & Their Location, Microbes, Himalayan Nettle, Methane, Biomass Reside, Pollutants, Ramsar Conventions, Soil, H-CNG, Environment Protect Act, Solid Waste Mgmt Rule, Waste-pollutants
Science		species family, satellite data mgmt., Communication sat, VR digital tech, Denisovan (news), DNA – cells, digital signature, devices, RNA-I, blackhole, multi-drug- microbed resist, Casq, Virus
CA	13	Report, mission/Initiative, coal sector, production, UNCAC, schedule tribe & Area, Indian parents Act, MBA-2017, deals



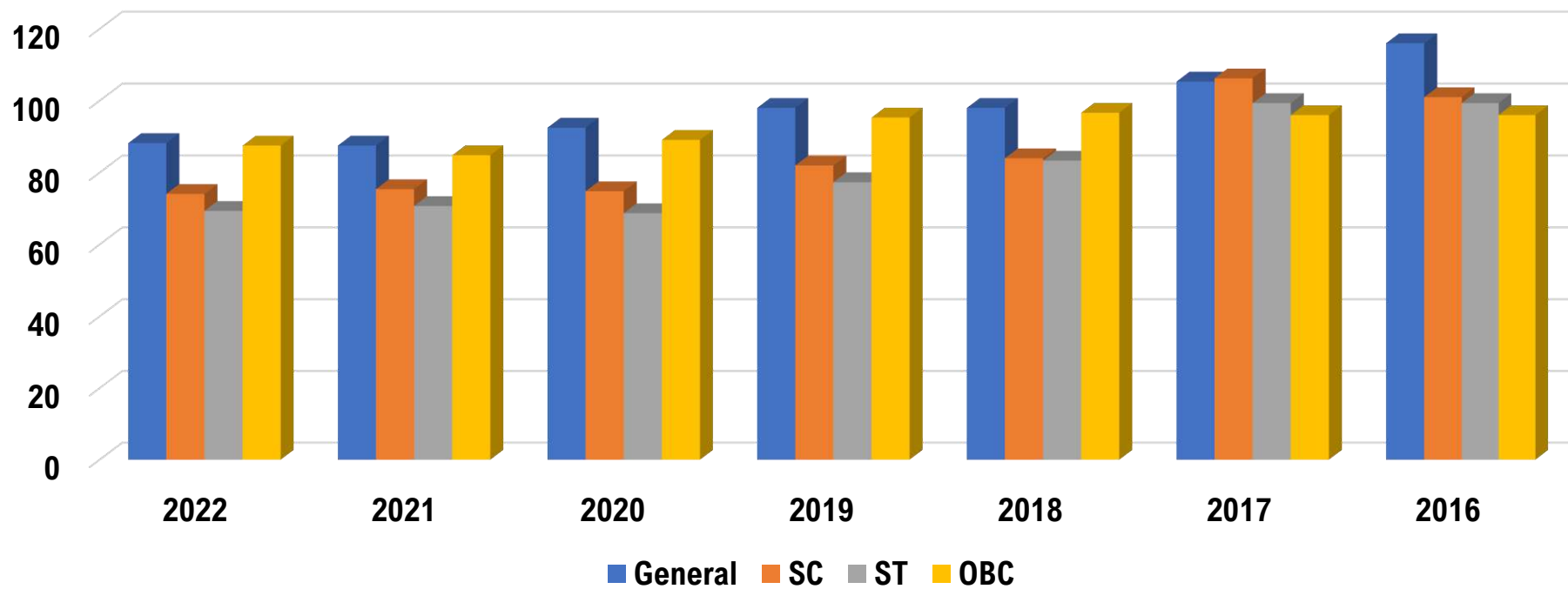
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2016	2015
■ Math & Basic Numeracy	37	31	34	42	32	18	31	30
■ Logical & Analytical Reasoning	15	21	17	12	18	22	21	18
■ Reading Comprehension	28	28	27	26	30	26	28	30
■ Decision Making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Data Interpretation	0	0	2	0	0	14	0	2



- Basic Numeracy & Maths
- Reading Comprehension
- Logical & Analytical Reasoning
- Visual Reasoning
- Data Interpretation
- Decision Making
- Data Sufficiency



Category	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
General	88.22	87.54	92.51	98	98	105.3	116
SC	74.08	75.41	74.84	82	84	106.2	101
ST	69.35	70.71	68.71	77.34	83.34	99.34	99.34
OBC	87.54	84.85	89.12	95.34	96.66	96	96



Mains Exam Preparation



Paper	Subject	Duration	Total marks
Paper A	Compulsory Indian language	3 hours	300 (Qualifying)
Paper B	English	3 hours	300 (Qualifying)
Paper I	Essay	3 hours	250
Paper II	General Studies 1 Indian History & Geography of the World & Society	3 hours	250
Paper III	General Studies 2 Governance, Constitution, Welfare Initiatives, Social Justice & International Relations	3 hours	250
Paper IV	General Studies 3 Technology, Economic Development, Agriculture, Biodiversity, Security & Disaster Management	3 hours	250
Paper V	General Studies 4 Ethics, Integrity & Aptitude	3 hours	250
Paper VI	Optional Subject – Paper I	3 hours	250
Paper VII	Optional Subject – Paper II	3 hours	250

GS 1

(Paper 4)

- **Indian Heritage & Culture, History and Geography of the World and Society**

GS 2

(Paper 5)

- **Governance, Constitution, Polity, Social Justice and International relations**

GS 3

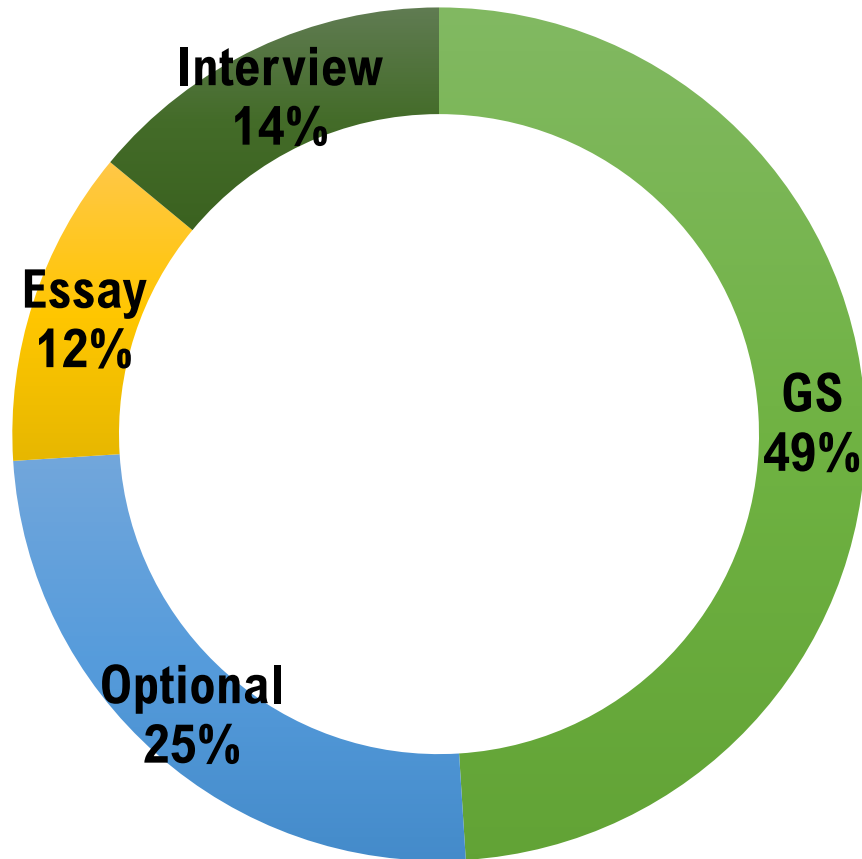
(Paper 6)

- **Technology, Economic Development, Bio-diversity, Environment, Security & Disaster Management**

GS 4

(Paper 7)

- **Ethics, Integrity and Aptitude**

2025 Marks

For the mains a candidate first needs to understand the nature of questions and an approach to prepare for important topics of the syllabus. All the question papers contain word and time limits, therefore, the focus should also be given to time management and learning the art of answer writing which is writing as much relevant content as possible, understanding the demand of the question. Four Important things to follow in one's preparation:

1. Practice answer writing as much as possible, one can start with questions from NCERTs.
2. Revise the subjects as many times as possible.
3. Make Notes in pointers, keep it precise.
4. Follow Current affairs, make notes Paper wise(not date-wise), and try to link your notes with the Static part of the syllabus.

General Studies Paper I

- The syllabus of GS paper 1 consists- Indian Heritage and Culture, History and Geography of the World and Society. These have further been divided into 12 topics and 40 subtopics.
- The most appropriate way to approach Paper I of the GS mains Paper is to understand the topic more broadly. e.g. Why Gupta Age is considered a golden era and why Magadha was the most powerful Mahajanpada of that time.
- In the Art and Culture portion, questions asked by UPSC nowadays are more analytical which requires both factual content and good analysis to answer the why and how. You can answer such questions well only when you understand the historical background in which such art was produced.
- For the Indian Society portion of the syllabus, the Class 12 NCERT book on Indian Society is more than enough, but a candidate can also refer to Ram Ahuja's Indian Society for an in-depth understanding
- For the Geography part, reading and making notes out of NCERTs is a must thing to do along with Goh Cheng Leong's Physical Geography, as discussed above the question in this section also come from an analytical and conceptual perspective, for instance, Impact of El-Nino on Indian Monsoon, conditions for a cyclone to develop, how climate change impacts agricultural activities so on. Illustrations through maps in geography make answers more catchy and soothing and one can grab good marks by using this approach

General Studies Paper-II

- The Syllabus includes Governance, Constitution, Polity, Social Justice, and International relations.
- Analyzing the trend in the last five years of paper II of GS, you can easily understand that this paper is not just about the static portion; a majority of questions is from current affairs and even that question that looks like of static one is linked to current events of recent times.
- For example; suppose a question is being asked about the power tussle between Lt Governor and CM of Delhi. So here you need to highlight the problem at present but at the same time, you have to state the significance of the post of Lt Governor post and CM briefly.
- For Basics on Polity and Governance, NCERTs are the best source anytime, along with Laxmikanth's Polity. DD Basu's "Introduction To The Constitution Of India" has also been found helpful to many toppers
- Other Sources: The 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission's report titled – Organizational Structure Of Government of India (13th Report) and Reliable Academy Magazine
- The Social justice part should mainly be covered from current affairs from various sources such as PIB, The Hindu newspaper and Indian express, etc
- International relations is all about current events, and you have to prepare it from a Newspaper and any standard magazine, whatever suits you.

General Studies Paper III

Questions from Paper III are asked majorly from current affairs and if a candidate is actively following newspapers and making notes he can solve the paper easily provided his basic knowledge of each topic is clear

- Questions from science and technology are general in nature and mostly contain the application part of many latest technologies and their impact on society and many other questions which are from general science and directly drawn from current affairs. Every year only 3-4 questions are asked from S&T and some of the most important topics such as Biotechnology, Space & Technologies, Defence Technologies, Public Health, Nuclear Technologies: Energy, Cyber Security: Discussed in Internal Security, ICT: Latest Technologies: AI, CPS, AR and VR, Quantum Computing, 5G, etc. Any information related to the above topics becomes important.
- For the Indian Economy, one can refer to current affairs, and some standard books such as Indian Economy by Ramesh Singh. Economic survey and Indian Budget released give out crucial information on the economy and hence are important sources.
- In Internal Security, most of the questions are always asked from a few selected topics such as Terrorism- International and domestic, Left-wing extremism/Naxalism/Maoism, North East Insurgency, Border Management, Coastal Security, Organized Crimes, Cyber-crime and cyber-security, Regionalism and inter-state disputes, etc. Topic-wise preparation on the above-mentioned topics is sufficient enough for this section, keeping the current affairs in mind.
- Biodiversity, Environment, and Disaster Management segment of GS Paper III- To cover the static part of this section, you can prefer NCERT Geography of 11th class, Biology of 12th class, IGNOU notes,. Besides, preparing current developments through newspapers and any standard current affairs magazine with mapping practice is advised.

General Studies Paper IV

- The syllabus includes: Ethics, Integrity, and Aptitude
- The questions asked in GS Paper IV are mainly to test candidates' attitudes and approach towards problem-solving, on issues relating to integrity and probity in public life. The question paper consists of questions on theory and case studies to understand a candidate's approach to determine these aspects. The Focus areas: ethics, public service/ values, and integrity, attitude, aptitude for the civil services, emotional intelligence, the contribution of thinkers, honesty in public life, etc.
- Paper IV is 25 percent of basic book knowledge and 75 percent of your understanding of the situation based on the basic books you have read and clarity of syllabus you have. Using 2nd ARC reports for this paper is highly recommended by toppers and experts.
- For the first portion of this paper, you have to read some moral thinkers and their contributions and when you will solve a case study, you have to utilize that information for not only writing the good answer of that case study but you have to also develop your knowledge and understanding of values.
- The most appropriate way to develop for this paper is to first understand each terminology given in the syllabus e.g. Empathy, sympathy, and the difference between Attitude and Aptitude., etc.

Essay Paper:

- The Essay paper is not about your knowledge and disseminating that information on your answer. It is about the representation of your approach to the skill of pinning down your information in sequence manner supported by some facts and figures.
- You can develop this art of representation and writing a good answer only by practicing it.

Optional Paper:

- The optional papers carry a total weightage of 500 marks in the mains examination and the better you score in your optional, the better are your chances of selection.
- Before choosing an optional a candidate should understand questions in the optional papers are of graduate-level and solving them requires in-depth knowledge and study of those subjects and hence it would consume an enormous amount of a student time of his preparation.

Compulsory Paper:

- How to Prepare compulsory language paper?
- As the compulsory paper is qualifying in nature so before the examination just practice some of the things like grammar and basic things like ways of answering and approach of writing. Solve previous year papers of the past 2-3 years. These things will help you to easily clear the qualifying exams.

Mains Exam Analysis



Subject	Topic	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
History	Culture	50	10	35	10	25
History	Freedom struggle	25	50	10	65	37.5
History	World History	0	15	15	10	12.5
History	Post independence	0	0	0	0	0
Society	Religion, Region, empowerment	35	35	35	50	37.5
Society	Poverty, Population, Development	25	0	40	0	12.5
Society	GlobalizationImpact	15	15	15	0	12.5
Society	Women	0	35	15	0	0
Geography	Climate	10	55	10	60	12.5
Geography	Disaster	0	0	0	15	12.5
Geography	Urbanization	15	15	15	15	25
Geography	Physical	20	0	20	10	0
Geography	Resources	45	10	10	0	62.5
Geography	IndustrialLocation	10	10	30	15	0

Subject	Topic	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Polity	Basic Str.	0	15	10	15	12.5
Polity	Comparing	10	10	15	0	0
Polity	Executive	0	0	0	0	0
Polity	Legislature & Elections	35	30	20	40	12.5
Polity	Power Sep.	15	20	5	10	12.5
Polity	Fed-local	40	15	30	10	37.5
Polity	Bodies	15	25	25	15	25
Welfare	Welfare & Protection	0	15	10	10	0
Welfare	Poverty & Hunger	30	10	30	25	0
Welfare	Edu. Health, HDI	25	10	10	10	37.5
Welfare	Eco.Reform	0	30	10	15	12.5
Governance	Accountability & E-Gov	20	10	25	10	25
Governance	NGO, Pressure, IAS	10	10	0	40	25
IR	Neighbor's	0	0	0	10	12.5
IR	Non - Neighbor's & Diaspora	25	40	25	30	12.5
IR	Inst. Group, Agreements	25	10	25	10	25

Subject	Topic	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Economy	Growth	20	25	15	35	25
	Budget	15	25	10	15	12.5
	Liberalization	0	0	15	15	12.5
	Infra, Invest	15	0	25	10	25
Food	Land Reform	0	0	0	0	12.5
	Cropping	30	45	40	15	37.5
	MSP-PDS	0	15	0	15	0
	E-Tech in aid	0	0	0	10	0
	Food Processing	20	15	0	10	0
Science	Sci.Tech	35	0	15	10	0
	Sci.Tech (Indian)	0	25	10	25	25
	Environment	50	15	35	25	25
	Disaster	45	35	15	15	25
Crime	Develop vs Exterm.	15	25	10	40	12.5
	Bi-der	25	15	10	0	25
	Cyber Security	10	10	15	10	12.5
	Money Laundering	0	0	15	0	0

Block	Topic	2022	2021	2020	2019	2019	2018	2017	2016
Basic	Basic Theory	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	20
Basic	EQ & Allied	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	10
Basic	Thinkers	50	30	50	30	30	0	10	40
Family	Family	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
Family	Social Influence	30	0	30	0	0	0	0	10
Family	Attitude	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	0
Job	Neutrality	0	30	0	30	30	30	30	10
Job	Work Culture	0	20	0	20	20	0	10	0
Job	Compassion	40	0	40	0	0	40	20	20
Pub.Org	Theory & Dilemma	30	40	30	40	40	70	0	30
Pub.Org	Code of Conduct	0	40	0	40	40	10	0	10
Pub.Org	Charter	0	10	0	10	10	0	0	0
Pub.Org	Corruption	20	40	20	40	40	30	50	25
Pub.Org	RTI	0	0	0	0	0	30	20	0
Pub.Org	IR/Funding	40	10	40	10	10	0	10	0
private org.	Corporate	20	20	20	20	20	0	60	45
TOTAL		250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250

General Studies 1

Key Subject	Q. No	Marks	Topic
Art & Culture (40 Marks)	Q.1	10	Architecture
	Q.12	15	Art Forms, Architecture & Literature
	Q.3	15	Architecture
History (35 Marks)	Q.2	10	Modern India
	Q.3	10	Modern India
	Q.11	15	Post-independent India
Geography (100 Marks)	Q.4	10	World Physical Geography (Geomorphology)
	Q.5	10	Indian Climatology
	Q.6	10	Natural Resources
	Q.7	10	Natural Resources
	Q.14	15	World P. Geo (Oceanography)
	Q.15	15	World Geographical Features
	Q.16	15	World P. Geo (Geomorphology)
	Q.17	15	World P. Geo (Climatology)
Society (75 Marks)	Q.8	10	Urbanization & Their Problems + Remedies
	Q.9	10	Poverty & Devl. Issues
	Q.10	10	Diversity In India
	Q.18	15	Regionalism
	Q.19	15	Secularism
	Q.20	15	Globalisation.

General Studies 2

Subject	Q.No	Marks	Topic	Sub Topic
Indian Polity (125 Marks)	Q.1	10	Indian Constitution	FR, PPSP, Judiciary Role
	Q.2	10	Indian Constitution	FE
	Q.3	10	Function & Responsibility	Panchayati Raj & MC (Role)
	Q.4	10	Power, Function & Responsibility	Vice President
	Q.5	10	Various Bodies	NCBC
	Q.11	15	Resp. Of Peoples Act	Election, Peoples Act.
	Q.12	15	Power, Function & Responsibility	Governor
	Q.13	15	Indian Constitution	Role Of Parties
	Q.14	15	Comp. With Other C.	President
	Q.15	15	Constitutional Bodies, Role	EC
Governance (35 Marks)	Q.6	10	Development	Gati-shakti
	Q.8	10	Scheme	DBTS
	Q.18	15	Education	FCE Act, 2009
Social Justice (40 Marks)	Q.7	10	Welfare Schemes	RPDA, 2016
	Q.16	15	Poverty & Hunger	Unemployment, UP. Section
	Q.17	15	Ngo	Role Of NGO & Public Participation
IR (50 Marks)	Q.9	10	Neighbourhood Relation	Srilanka
	Q.10	10	Global Grouping	SAARC, BIMSTEC
	Q.19	15	Global Grouping	I2U2-India's Position & Role
	Q.20	15	Int. Agency And Flora + Their Structures	Climate Change And India's Role

General Studies 3

Subject	Q No	Marks	Topic	Sub Topic
Economy (50 Marks)	Q.1	10	Infrastructure - Railway	PPP Model, Govt. Budgeting
	Q.2	10	Inclusive Growth	Market Economy, Budgeting
	Q.11	15	Indian Economy Growth	Labour Productivity, Employment, ES
	Q.12	15	Infrastructure - Energy	Renewable Energy, Govt. Subsidies.
Agriculture (50 Marks)	Q.3	10	PDS	Objective & Challenges
	Q.4	10	Food Processing - India	Scope & Significance
	Q.13	15	Food Processing-upst. & Downstream	Marketing Of Agricultural Product In India
	Q.14	15	Direct & Indirect Subsidies	Integrated Farming System.
S&T (40 Marks)	Q.5	10	S&t-development	Life Expectancy- Health
	Q.15	15	S&T Space	IT, Space, AI
	Q.16	15	Achievements Of Indians In S&T	Health, Vaccine
Environment (50 Marks)	Q.6	10	Ecology	Carbon Cycle, Various Processes In Envir. Ecol.
	Q.7	10	Environmental Pollution	Pollutions, Gothenburg Protocols
	Q.17	15	Environmental Pollution	Global Warming, GHG, Kyoto Protocol
	Q.18	15	EIA	Coastal Erosion, Management
Dis. Mgmt. (10 Marks)	Q.8	10	Cloudburst	Mechanism & Significance
Security (50 Marks)	Q.9	10	Linkage Of Organised Crime	Security Challenges
	Q.10	10	Security Forces	Maritime Security
	Q.19	15	Cyber Security	NCSP
	Q.20	15	Internal Security	Challenges, Naxalism

General Studies 4

Subject	Q No	Marks	Topic
Ethics & Human Interface (10 Marks)	Q.2(b)	10	Determinants & Consequences. Ethics In Human Action
Altitude, Aptitude & EI Concepts – (2 Marks)	Q.5(b)(i)	2	Morality
Contribution Of Moral Thinkers & Philosophers From India & World (30 Marks)	Q.3(a)	10	Potter Stewart
	Q.3(b)	10	APJ Abdul Kalam
	Q.3(c)	10	Dalai Lama
Public Service Values & Ethics In Public Admin (56 Marks)	Q.1(b)	10	Accountability & Ethical Governance
	Q.4(a)	10	Ethical & Moral Values In Governance
	Q.4(b)	10	Ethical Concerns & Dilemmas In Govt. & Private Institutions
	Q.5(a)	10	Ethical Issues In IR
	Q.5(b)	6	Civil Service Values
	(ii)(iv)(v)		
Probity In Gov. (32 Marks)	Q.1(a)	10	Quality Of Service Delivery
	Q.2(a)	10	Philosophical Basis Of Governance & Probability
	Q.5(b)(iii)	12	Probity In Public Life
	Q.6(a)	10	Challenges Of Corruption
Case Studies- (120 Marks)	Q.7 To Q. 12	120	

General Studies 1

Key Subject	Q No	Marks	Topic	Sub Topic
Art & Culture (50 Marks)	Q. 1	10	Architecture	Rock-cut Archi., Early Indian Art
	Q. 2	10	Literature	Pala Period, Buddhism
	Q. 11	15	Art	Monuments, Indian Philosophy
	Q. 12	15	Literature	Persian Literature, Medieval
Modern India (25 Marks)	Q. 3	10	National Movt.	Lord Curzon Policies, Impact
	Q. 13	15	National Movt	Ideological Changes
Geography (100 Marks)	Q. 4	10	World Physical Geo	Char. Of Circum-pacific Zone
	Q. 5	10	World Climatology	Climate, Desertification
	Q. 6	10	India Physical Geo.	Melting Him. Glaciers, Water Resources, Crisis
	Q. 7	10	World – Resources	Map, Location Of Iron & Steel. Raw Materials
	Q. 14	15	Physical Geography	Inter-linking Rivers, Drought
	Q. 15	15	India Physical.	Flood, DM
	Q. 16	15	Resource, Energy	Solar Energy, Devl., Indust
	Q. 17	15	Cc, Climatology, Resource	Forest Resource, CC Impact
Society (75 Marks)	Q. 8	10	Indian Society	Multi-culture, Caste
	Q. 9	10	Poverty	COVID-19, Inequalities, Pov
	Q. 10	10	Regionalism	Cultural Assertiveness
	Q. 18	15	Globalisation	Diversity In India
	Q. 19	15	Social Empowerment	Custom, Tradition Obscurantism
	Q. 20	15	Social Empowerment	Digital Init., Education Syst.

General Studies 2

Key Subjects	Q No	Marks	Topic	Sub Topic	
Indian Polity & Governance (185 Marks)	Q . 1	10	Rpa	Procedure In G. Corp	
	Q . 2	10	Ind. Const., Acts	RTI Amd, Challeng	
	Q . 3	10	Indian Constitution	Fed Struct, Bodies	
	Q . 4	10	Judiciary	Competition Between Indian & UK Judiciary Proc	
	Q . 5	10	Functioning	Speaker, LS, Object	
	Q . 6	10	Health	Social Deul, Health	
	Q . 7	10	Development	HR, Economic Perf	
	Q . 8	10	DR, E-governance	DR, Development	
	Q . 11	15	Constitution, PL	Acts, Amd, Procedure	
	Q . 12	15	Judicial Legislation	Sep. Of Power, PI	
	Q . 13	15	Functioning	Local Institution, Challenges	
	Q . 14	15	Parliament	RS, Power, Factors	
	Q . 15	15	Constitutional Bodies / Com	Commission, GJ.	
	Q . 16	15	Development	Poverty, Report,un	
	Q . 18	15	Development	NEP-2020, SDG Goal	
	Social Justice-(15 Marks)	Q . 17	15	SHG, Health	Anti-p, Role, Women
	IR (50 Marks)	Q . 9	10	International Institution	WHO, COVID-19 Health
		Q . 10	10	Indian Diaspora	Role
Q . 19		15	Grouping Agreement	QUAD, Trade, Security	
Q . 20		15	Policies, Agreement	Defence Deal	

General Studies 3

Key Subject	Q NO	Marks	Topic	Subtopic
Indian Economy (50 Marks)	Q. 1	10	Inclusive Growth	SDG, inter-intra gen' issues
	Q. 2	10	Growth	GDP, Potential GDP, con concepts
	Q. 11	15	Planning, development	Capital Formation Growth
	Q. 12	15	Govt Budgeting	GST, COVID-19 impact
Agriculture (50 Marks)	Q. 3	10	trans., marketing	Production based issues
	Q. 4	10	Food Processing	Challenges, opportunities
	Q. 13	15	Cultivation	rice-wheat system, factors
	Q. 14	15	Irrigation sys	water storage, measures
Sci & tech (35 Marks)	Q. 5	10	Nanotechnology	Health sector
	Q. 6	10	Technology	Agricultural tech. uses
	Q. 15	15	Technology	Health, vaccination, mgmt, tech
Environment (40 Marks)	Q. 7	10	EIA	draft, notif, issues & ch
	Q. 16	15	Convention	energy gen, Govt initiatives
	Q. 17	15	Pollution	NCAP, features
DM (25 Marks)	Q. 8	10	Drought	Conservation, water security
	Q. 18	15	DM initiative	Govt. initiatives, policies
Security (50 Marks)	Q. 9	10	Cyber crime	types, measures, policy
	Q. 10	10	internal security	BAMgmt, challenges
	Q. 19	15	Extremism	strategy security Forces
	Q. 20	15	internal security	Border, LoC, security forces

General Studies 4

Topic	Q No	Marks	Key Topic
Ethics & Human Interface (40 Marks)	Q. 1 (A)	10	Ethics, Human Value, CNP
	Q. 2 (A)	10	Ethics, Person Wisdom
	Q. 3 (A)	10	Values, Buddha Teachings
	Q. 5 (A)	10	Teaching Of Great Leaders,s. Phule
Attitude & Aptitude (20 Marks)	Q. 3 (B)	10	Altitude, Morality, Duty, Pr
	Q. 4 (B)	10	Attitude, Aptitude Of CS., +Ve
Emot. Intelligence (10 Marks)	Q. 2 (B)	10	Main Comp. Of EI
Moral Thinkers & Philosophers (30 Marks)	Q. 6 (A)	10	Swami Vivekananda
	Q. 6 (B)	10	Mahatma Gandhi
	Q. 6 (C)	10	Socrates
Probity In Governance (30 Marks)	Q. 4 (A)	10	Role Of Ethics
	Q. 5 (B)	10	Cultural Value
	Q. 1 (B)	10	Quality Of Service Delivery
Case Studies (120 Marks)	Q. 7 To Q. 12	120	

General Studies 1

KEY SUBJECT	Q. NO.	MARKS	TOPIC	SUB TOPIC
Art & Culture (50 Marks)	Q.1	10	Architecture	Rock-Cut Architecture, Early Indian Art
	Q.2	10	Literature	Pala Period, Buddhism
	Q.11	15	Art	Monuments, Indian Philosophy
	Q.12	15	Literature	Persian Literature, Medieval
Modern India (25 Marks)	Q.3	10	National Movement	Lord Curzon Policies, Impact
	Q.13	15	National Movement	Ideological Changes
Geography (100 Marks)	Q.4	10	World Physical Geography	Characteristics of Circum-Pacific Zone
	Q.5	10	World Climatology	Climate, Desertification
	Q.6	10	India Physical Geography	Melting Him Glaciers, Water resources, Crisis
	Q.7	10	World Resources	Map, Location of Iron & Steel, Raw Materials
	Q.14	15	Physical Geography	Inter-linking rivers, drought
	Q.15	15	Indian Physical	Flood, DM
	Q.16	15	Resource, Energy	Solar energy, CC Impact
	Q.17	15	CC Climatology, Resource	Forest resource, CC impact
Society (75 Marks)	Q.8	10	Indian Society	Multi-culture, caste
	Q.9	10	Poverty	COVID-19,
	Q.10	10	Regionalism	Cultural Assertiveness
	Q.18	15	Globalization	Diversity in India
	Q.19	15	Social Empowerment	Custom, Tradition, Obscurantism
	Q.20	15	Social Empowerment	Digital init. Education System

General Studies 2

KEY SUBJECT	Q. NO.	MARKS	TOPIC	SUB TOPIC
Indian Polity & Governance (185 Marks)	Q.1	10	RPA	Procedure in G. Corp.
	Q.2	10	Ind. Cons., Acts	RTI, Amd, Challenges
	Q.3	10	Indian Constitution	Fed. Structures, Bodies
	Q.4	10	Judiciary	Comparison Between Indian & UK Judiciary Proce.
	Q.5	10	Functioning	Speaker, LS, Object
	Q.6	10	Health	Social Development, Health
	Q.7	10	Development	HR, Economic Perf
	Q.8	10	DR, e-governance	DR, Development
	Q.11	15	Constitution, PL	Acts, amd, Procedure
	Q.12	15	Judicial Legislation	Sep. of Power, PI
	Q.13	15	Functioning	Local Institution, Challenges
	Q.14	15	Parliament	RS, Power, Factors
	Q.15	15	Constitutional Bodies / Com.	Commission, GJ
	Q.16	15	Development	Poverty, Report, UN
	Q.18	15	Development	NEP-2020, SDGGoal
Social Justice (15 Marks)	Q.17	15	SHG, Health	Anti-P, Role, Women
IR (50 Marks)	Q.9	10	International inst.	WHO, COVID-19, Health
	Q.10	10	Indian Diaspora	Role
	Q.19	15	Grouping, Agreement	QUAD, Trade, Security
	Q.20	15	Policies, Agreement	Defence deal

General Studies 3

KEY SUBJECT	Q. NO.	MARKS	TOPIC	SUB TOPIC
Indian Economy (50 Marks)	Q.1	10	Inclusive Growth	SDG, Inter-Intra generation Issues
	Q.2	10	Growth	GDP, Potential GDP, Concept
	Q.11	15	Planning, Development	Capital Formation, Growth
	Q.12	15	Government	GST, COVID-19 impact
Agriculture (50 Marks)	Q.3	10	Transportation, Marketing	Production based issues
	Q.4	10	Food Processing	Challenges, Opportunities
	Q.13	15	Cultivation	Rice-wheat system, Factors
	Q.14	15	Irrigation	Water storage, measures
Science & Technology (35 Marks)	Q.5	10	Nanotechnology	Health Sector
	Q.6	10	Technology	Agricultural Tech. uses
	Q.15	15	Technology	Health, Vaccine, mgmt., tech.
Environment (40 Marks)	Q.7	10	EIA	Draft, notif, issues & challenges
	Q.16	15	Convention	Energy generation, Government initiatives
	Q.17	15	Pollution	NCAP, Features
DM (25 Marks)	Q.8	10	Drought	Conservation, Water Security
	Q.18	15	DM Initiative	Government initiatives, Policies
Security (50 Marks)	Q.9	10	Cyber Crime	Types, measures, policy
	Q.10	10	Internal Security	BAMgmt, Challenges
	Q.19	15	Extremism	Strategy, Security Forces
	Q.20	15	Internal Security	Border, LOC, Security Force

General Studies 4

TOPIC	Q. No.	Marks	Key Topic
Ethics & Human Interface (40 Marks)	Q.1 (a)	10	Ethics, Human Value, CNP
	Q.2 (a)	10	Ethics, Person Wisdom
	Q.3 (a)	10	Values, Buddha Teachings
	Q.5 (a)	10	Teaching of Great leaders, Savitribai Phule
Attitude & Aptitude (20 Marks)	Q.3 (b)	10	Attitude, Morality, Duty, Pr.
	Q. 4 (b)	10	Attitude, Aptitude of CS., positive
Emot. Intelligence (10 Marks)	Q.2 (b)	10	Main Comp. of EI
Moral Thinkers & Philosophers (30 Marks)	Q.6 (a)	10	Swami Vivekananda
	Q.6 (b)	10	Mahatma Gandhi
	Q.6 (c)	10	Socrates
Probity in Governance (30 Marks)	Q.4 (a)	10	Role of Ethics
	Q.5 (b)	10	Cultural Value
	Q.1 (b)	10	Quality of service delivery
Case Studies (120 Marks)	Q.7 to Q.12	120	

General Studies 1

Key Subjects	Marks	Topic	Sub Topic
Art & Culture (10 Marks)	10	Gandhara Art	CA & GB Influences
Modern India (50 Marks)	10	1857 Uprising	Rebellion
	10	Indian Renaissance 19 th Cent.	Emergence of national ident
	15	National Movement	Gandhian Era
	15	British Monopoly	Power + Distb
World History (15)	15	Revolution	America + French
Society (75 Marks)	10	Indian Society	Culture
	10	Empowering women	Population Growth
	10	Secularism	Challenges
	15	Culture	-
	15	Women Emp	Challenges
	15	Globalisation	-
Geography (100 Marks)	10	Global Warming	Coral life
	10	Coastal Ecosystem	Mang/ coastal Ecosystem
	10	Resources	Regional resources
	10	Industries	Agro Food
	15	Physical Geography	Water Stress
	15	Mountain Eco	Tour, Impact
	15	Eco Deal	Urban, Mass transportation
	15	Oceanography	Ocean Current

General Studies 2

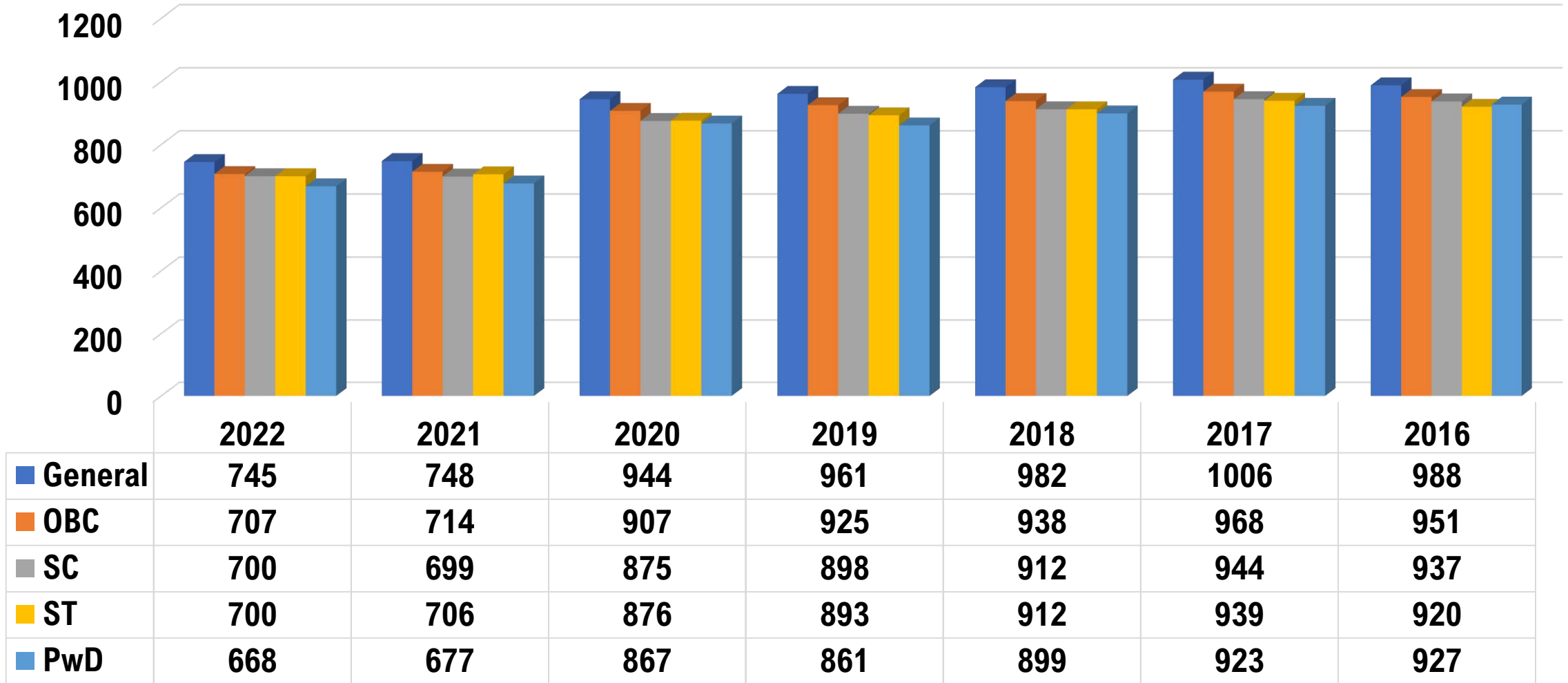
Key Subject	Mark	Topic	Sub Topic
Indian Polity (85 Marks)	10	Constitution	Sep. of Power
	10	Judiciary	CAT, Power Responsibility
	10	Secularism	Power, Functions
	10	People Act	Const. Approach
	15	Parliament	Peo. Representation
	15	Parliament	Power basic Structure
	15	Parliament	Role
Governance (55 Marks)	10	ICT. Dev.	e. Governance
	15	AGI	Power, Rep
	15	Deut	Strate.
	15	Services	Devl. Process.
Social Justice (60 Marks)	10	Policy Making	Organisation
	10	Devl. In Soc.	Inclusive growth
	10	Poverty & Hunger	Food budget
	15	Welfare Scheme	Women Empowerment
	15	Policy Emp.	Resp. Implement
IR (50 Marks)	10	Indian Dias	J-J
	10	Institution	UNESCO
	15	Relation with Glob.	Globalisation
	15	Effect of Politics in development	I-USA

General Studies 3

TOPIC KEY	MARKS	T1	T2
Economic Development (50 Marks)	10	Inclusive Growth	GST, IT
	10	Inclusive Growth	GDP, Inflation
	15	Inclusive Growth	Growth, Objectives
	15	Budget	Post Libra.
Agriculture (60 Marks)	10	Agri. Prod	IFC, SAP
	10	Devel.	NWP
	10	Devel.	Agri. Science
	15	Food Proc	Policy
	15	Food Proc.	PFG
Science & Technology (40 Marks)	10	Space Science	Prog.
	15	Med. Science	Trending Medicine
	15	Biotechnology	Agri Impacts
Environment (25 Marks)	10	Mining	Impact, Coast, Send.
	15	Mapping	-
DM (25 Marks)	10	Vulner.	-
	15	Mapping	Hazards, Pron
Security (50 Marks)	10	Org.	Threads
	10	Cyber Security	Cyber dome
	15	Anti. Ter. Law	UAPA
	15	Border Security	Challenges

General Studies 4

Key Topic	Marks	Sub Topics
Theory (130 Marks)	10	Ethics & Human interface – Action & values, Public Life
	10	Morality – Constitution Morality
	10	Attitude – Moral & Political Attitude
	10	Public Administration - Governance
	10	Public Service – RTI
	10	Administration – Public Servents
	10	Aptitude – Values – Public Servents
	10	Aptitude of Public Servents
	10	Emotional Intelligence – Goal, Reasons
	10	Concept & Application of EI
	10	Thinkers - Socrate
	10	Thinkers – M. K. Gandhi
10	Thinkers – A. P. J. Abdul Kalam	
Case Studies (120 Marks)	120	-



■ General ■ OBC ■ SC ■ ST ■ PwD

Mains Answer Writing



It's very important to understand the exam, as it will help in writing a better answer and preparing for it.

- For this, one needs to go through the PYQs and Syllabus properly and regularly to develop an awareness of the exam pattern.
- From the PYQs, find the Themes which keep repeating. For example, questions on local self-government are very common in GS2 papers:
 - In the absence of a well-educated and organised local-level government system, 'Panchayats' and 'Samitis' have remained mainly political institutions and not effective instruments of governance. Critically discuss. (2015)
 - "The local self-government system in India has not proved to be an effective instrument of governance". Critically examine the statement and give your views to improve the situation. (2017)
 - To what extent in your opinion has the decentralisation of power in India changed the governance landscape at the grassroots? (2022)
- Then find what all Dimensions are being asked under that theme. For example, the effectiveness of Local Self-government has been asked multiple times (as can be seen in the above examples)
- In this manner find important themes for each subject. This will help in doing a targeted study of the syllabus. You will not only understand what topics are important, but you will also get an idea of what exactly has to be read under those topics once you analyse the PYQs.

Once you read the question, frame a macrostructure of the answer, i.e., decide how your answer will look at the end. It would include how many headings will be there, where will they be placed and how many words are to be written under each heading depending on the marks assigned to that question.

Introduction:

Once you understand the question and its structure, start with the introduction. It should show the examiner that you have understood the question and its demand. And it should set the context for the question.

- 1. Different types of introductions:** Definition based, mentioning the current happenings related to the theme, mentioning the dimensions like reasons, importance, basic features etc. depending on the question.
- 2. Make the introduction specific:** Include some data, facts or examples to showcase your understanding of the question.

□ Body:

- **Relevant headings:** the body consists of content written under relevant headings – based on the exact words of the question.
- **Argumentative:** The content in the body should be argumentative. This means that instead of just giving examples, proper reasoning should be given for each point.
- **Multi-dimensional:** Writing a multi-dimensional answer is crucial. For this, pick points from various GS papers and write points related to dimensions like historical, social, political, economic, and even ethics etc. depending on the question.
- **Substantiation:** Each point in the body should be substantiated with a relevant example/data/fact etc. – this signals the examiner that the points we have written are authentic.
- **Keyword:** It is something that shows the gist of the point you are writing. It should be chosen such that just by reading the keyword the examiner gets an idea that you have understood the question and you have written the answer in the right direction.
 - Make a list of the most important keywords from each subject and use them in your answers. For Example, certain keywords in GS2 paper are Minimum Government Maximum Governance, Accountability, Transparency, Regulatory cholesterol, Political patronage, Cosmetic Reforms etc. Similarly, certain keywords in the GS3 section are – Structural transformation, Dual distress, Doubling farmers' income, Green desert, Hidden hunger, Har Khet ko Paani etc. Therefore, a list of similar keywords can be collected in various subjects.
- **Style:** You can either choose paragraph style or point-wise writing style
- **Visibility:** The visibility of your points is very crucial. We should make it easier for the examiner to check our answers.

□ Conclusion of an Answer:

This is the last part after which the examiner would award the marks – hence it should be given due importance as it's the last chance to impress the examiner.

▪ Characteristics of a Conclusion:

- A conclusion should be broad and futuristic.
- One can summarize the arguments given in the answer.
- A solution-based conclusion can be written.

□ Value Addition

Once the basic foundation of Answer writing is created, the next most important thing is to add more value to the answer to move ahead in the competition.

- Data, facts, constitutional articles, supreme court judgements, committee recommendations, quotations etc. act as value addition
 - Here one needs to make separate notebooks for such value addition – so that they can be revised just before the exam.
- If not explicitly asked, the way forward can also be given in relevant questions as value addition.
- Government policies can also be mentioned in some answers.
- Case Studies can be mentioned to give more authenticity to the answer.

- 1) Level 1** – Initially focus on understanding the question – breaking it into its broad headings to develop the macro-structure. Then start with a basic introduction, body and conclusion.
 - In the body, think about the various dimensions that can be added and various arguments that can be given in a logical manner. Don't worry about the quality as it will improve gradually with practice. Similarly, start with a basic forward-looking conclusion – summarising your answer.
- 2) Level 2** – Once you are done with the basics – now start making your answer more specific. Write a more contextual introduction, and add specific examples to it.
 - For the body, write better keywords for your arguments and start substantiating your arguments with support of suitable examples or data. Adopt a structure in which the keyword is mentioned first then it is explained and then the point is substantiated.
- 3) Level 3** – Now is the time for better presentation and value addition in the answer. Start making flow charts, diagrams etc. Also, add case studies, and quotations in your answer.

In this manner, you will gradually start writing a good answer. Once you understand how to write a good answer, then it's all about how much practice you do to make it your second nature. Practice is the key once learning is done. Therefore, be patient with the process.

Here are certain key points that you need to keep in mind while writing answers:

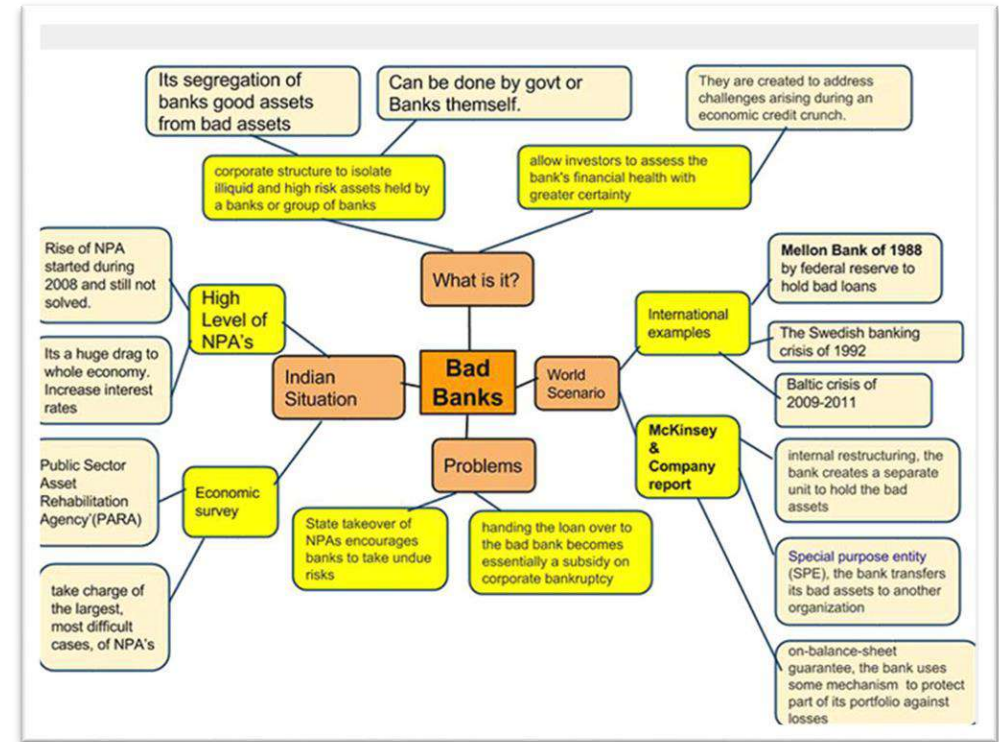
- 1) The demand of the question should be addressed – it's the most crucial aspect.**
- 2) Arguments and substantiation are the most important for an answer.**
- 3) Stick to the word limit.**
- 4) Visibility is critical because good content may not be appreciated if the visibility of keywords and important concepts is improper.**
- 5) Don't compare with others – instead, monitor your daily progress and keep practicing and improving.**



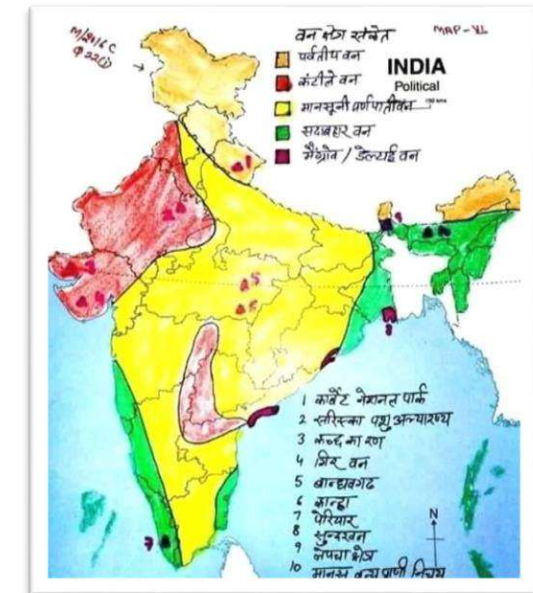
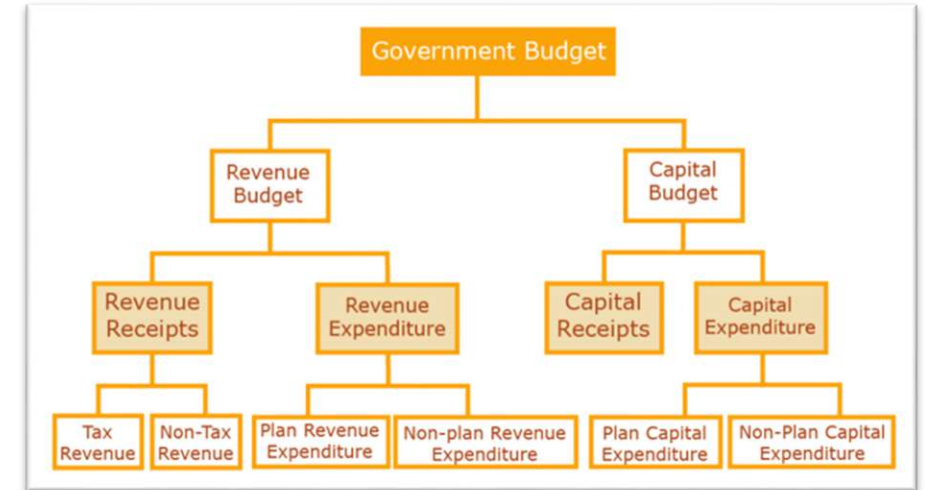
There are certain processes through which the answer writing journey can be smoothed in the examination.

- 1) **Develop pre-prepared templates of answers for often repeated themes. This can be tweaked in the actual exam as per the question and an answer can be written quickly.**
- 2) **Pre-prepared templates can also be developed for Introductions and Conclusions to quickly overcome the initial inertia and reduce the thinking time while writing the answers.**
- 3) **You can also prepare diagrams and flow charts in advance for such topics and use them directly in the exam to save thinking time.**
- 4) **Brainstorm multi-dimensional points for a lot of questions to improve the thinking process.**
- 5) **With this, as others are still reading questions multiple times and brainstorming about it, you can actually start your writing and be ahead of everyone. This will give you the edge you require to surpass the competition by creating your own secret recipe for answers.**

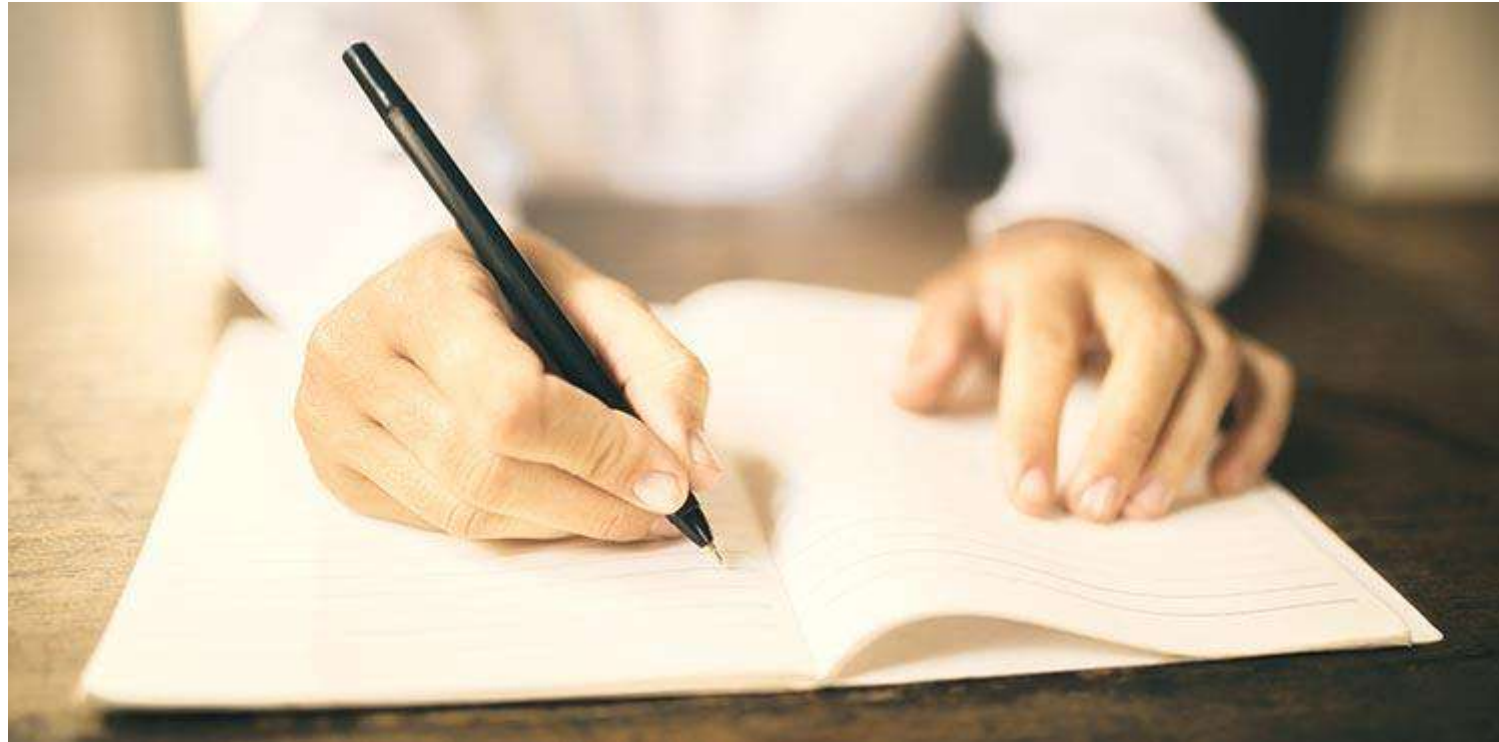
The practice of using mindmaps for locating places while preparing for current affairs is quite useful. In answer-writing of history, geography, disaster management, security in internal and border areas, etc, mindmap using practice has proven results and is one of the most followed strategies of toppers.



- The use of flowcharts and diagrams enhances the quality of an answer, helps in explaining more in less time, and is also an effective way to summarize the information contained in an answer.
- Using easy-to-understand mind maps, diagrams, and flow charts are the things that will provide you an edge over other candidates as your answer will look more catchy and soothing to the examiner.
- Many times when you run out of time in the examination hall and you still have a few questions to attempt you can move ahead by writing just a diagram of the flow chart so that an examiner may have an insight that you know the question.



Essay Writing Guidelines & Structure



- ✓ An essay is defined as an organized collection of YOUR IDEAS nicely written and professionally presented.
- ✓ In other words, the essay must be well structured and presented in a way that the readers find it easy to follow and it must look tidy and not present any obstacles to the reader.
- ✓ It must have a clear readable interesting style. But above all, it must consist of your ideas about the issue in question.
- ✓ Developing the skill to write a good essay needs preparation, which precedes the examination phase.
- ✓ Writing holds the key to an effective essay: it forms the core for conveying ideas from your mind to paper.
- ✓ Language skill is not developed overnight. It demands effort and perseverance. Your command over a language is determined by your desire to master it.
- ✓ The general essay paper plays a crucial role in compensating for the lack of high scores in GS and optional papers.
- ✓ Many of us commit the mistake of gathering facts and information on the probable topics at the eleventh hour of preparation, thinking that we can produce a good piece of work in the examination hall.
- ✓ What we have to understand is that arranging gathered ideas using an appropriate language is going to be a tedious job, especially when you have the pressure of time limit
- ✓ So start working on improving your writing skills right from the beginning of your preparation. Enhance your skills by developing an interest in learning more vocabulary, acquiring a wider information base, and having a passion for reading.
- ✓ The whole essay should be organically linked from one paragraph to another So that the examiner could feel the continuity and orderly flow and arrangement of your ideas. the unification among the paragraphs can be done through transitional words and phrases

- 1) Choose the Right Topic:** If given a choice between multiple essay topics, select the one you are most comfortable with and have sufficient knowledge about. Ensure you have a clear understanding of the chosen topic.
- 2) Stick to the Word Limit:** The UPSC usually specifies a word limit for the essay. Stay within this limit and avoid exceeding it. Candidates are penalized for writing too many or too few words.
- 3) Develop a Clear Structure:** Organize your essay with a well-defined structure. Include an introduction, several body paragraphs, and a conclusion. Each paragraph should focus on a specific point or argument.
- 4) Write in Clear and Concise Language:** Use simple and clear language to express your ideas. Avoid jargon and overly complex sentences. Your essay should be easily understandable to the reader.
- 5) Use Formal Tone:** Maintain a formal and objective tone throughout the essay. Avoid using informal language.
- 6) Provide Relevant Examples:** Support your arguments with relevant and well-explained examples. Use facts, data, historical events, or literary references to back up your points.
- 7) Analyze the Topic:** Don't just provide a superficial overview of the topic. Engage in critical analysis and showcase your ability to think deeply about the subject matter.
- 8) Address Counterarguments:** Acknowledge and address counterarguments to your thesis. This demonstrates your ability to think critically and consider different perspectives.
- 9) Avoid Bias:** While expressing your opinions, avoid any bias or controversial statements that may be offensive or inappropriate.
- 10) Maintain Proper Paragraphing:** Divide your essay into paragraphs with clear topic sentences.

1) Introduction: The introduction is the opening part of your essay. It should be concise, engaging, and provide a clear understanding of the topic. The introduction should include:

- **Hook:** Begin with an attention-grabbing statement, quote, or a thought-provoking question to captivate the reader's interest.
- **Background:** Offer some contextual information about the topic to provide the reader with necessary background knowledge.
- **Thesis Statement:** State your main argument or the central idea of the essay in a clear and concise manner. This will inform the reader about the focus of your essay.

2) Body Paragraphs: The body of the essay consists of multiple paragraphs, in these paragraphs that you will elaborate on your ideas, present evidence, and provide examples. Each body paragraph should follow this structure:

- **Topic Sentence:** Start the paragraph with a topic sentence that introduces the main point or argument of the paragraph.
- **Supporting Evidence:** Provide relevant evidence, data, or examples to back up your point. Use facts, statistics, historical events, or literary references to support your claims.
- **Analysis:** Analyze the evidence and explain how it supports your argument. Provide reasoning and logical connections to strengthen your case.
- **Transition:** Use transitional words or phrases to connect each paragraph smoothly to the next, creating a seamless flow between ideas.

3) Conclusion: The conclusion is the final part of your essay, where you summarize your main points and restate your thesis. However, avoid merely restating your introduction. Instead, provide a concise summary of your key arguments and the evidence you presented in the body paragraphs. Conclude with a thought-provoking statement or a call to action related to the topic.

4) Coherence and Flow: Throughout the essay, ensure there is a logical progression of ideas and a smooth transition between paragraphs. The essay should be easy to read and follow, with each paragraph contributing to the overall coherence of the piece.

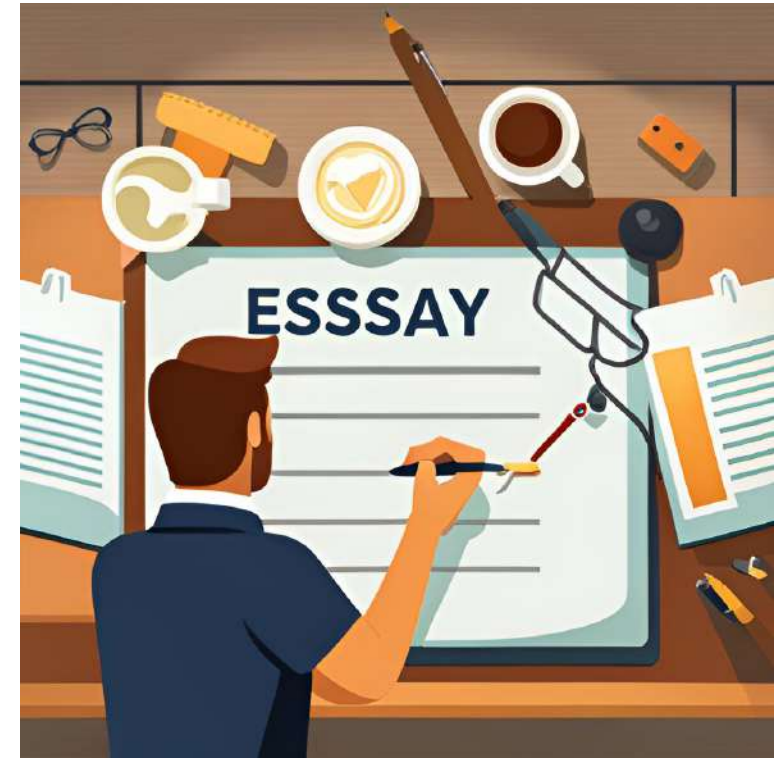
A - Accuracy, Appropriateness, Attentiveness to your reader

B - Brevity or Conciseness, Brightness

C - Correctness (of usage and grammar), Clarity, Consistency

In the course of UPSC preparation, you become a master of longitude of information. The essay paper requires you to filter, arrange, organize, and even innovate ideas out of that information, and, at the same time, not diverging from the selected topic. It's not the dearth of content but the lack of organizational skill that holds many students back.

However, this can easily be mastered with regular practice, expert evaluation, and working on the mistakes. Once this is done, the UPSC essay would become the most rewarding part of the paper, taking you beyond 'the' line



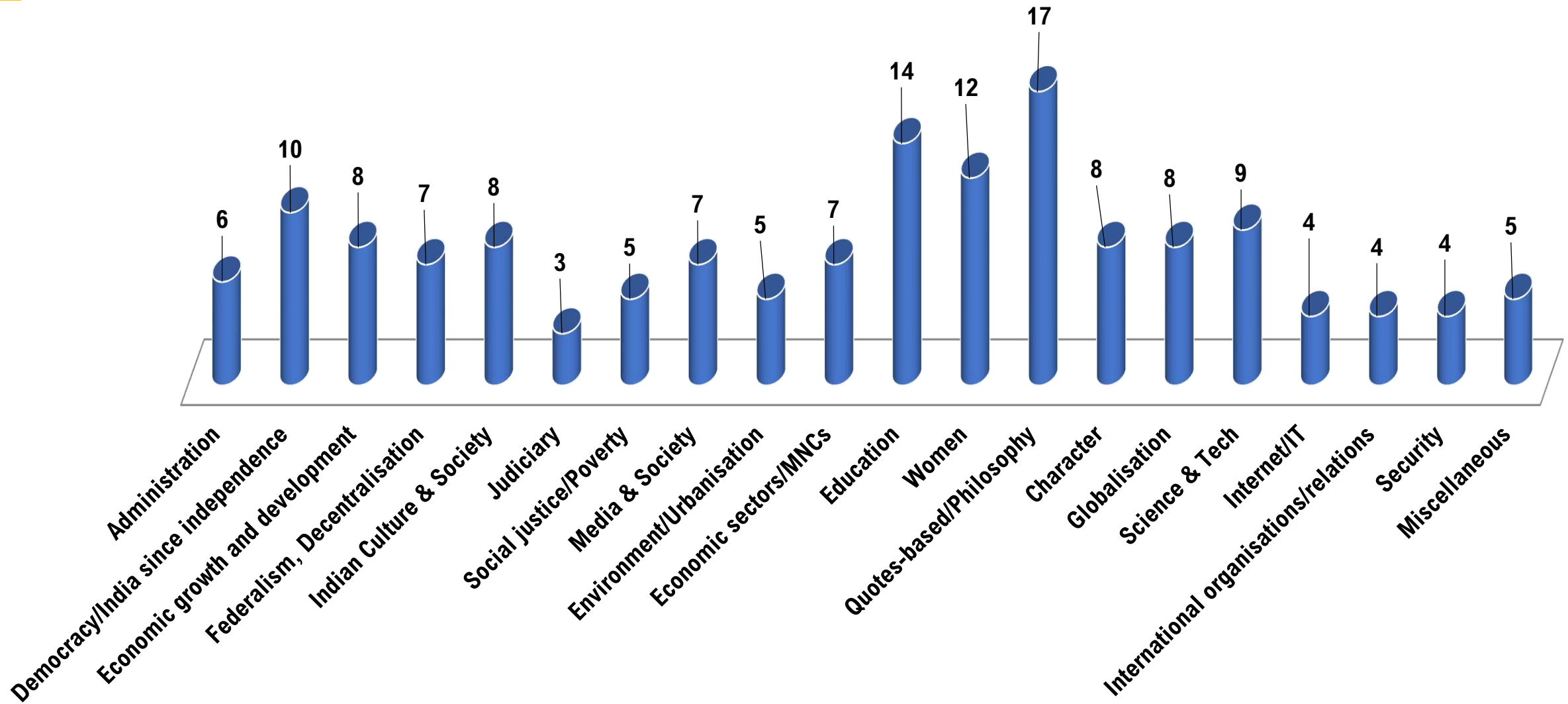
The Discovery of India	Jawaharlal Nehru
Satya ke Prayog	Mahatma Gandhi
Getting India Back on Track: An Action Agenda for Reform	Ratan N. Tata, Bibek Debroy
Social Problems in India	Ram Ahuja
Women In Indian Society	Neera Desai and Usha Thakkar
The Climate Book	Greta Thunberg
Indian Art and Culture	Nitin Singhania
India After Gandhi	Ramchandra Guha
India's Struggle for Independence	Bipin Chandra
Democracy In India - Class XII Polity	NCERT
Hindu Editorial Columns	The Hindu
Yojana Magazine	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Govt. of India
Kurukshetra Magazine	Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India
Frontline Magazine	The Hindu Group

Section A

1. Forests are the best case studies for economic excellence
2. Poets are the unacknowledged legislators of the world
3. History is a series of victories won by the scientific man over the romantic man
4. A ship in harbor is safe, but that is not what ship is for

Section B

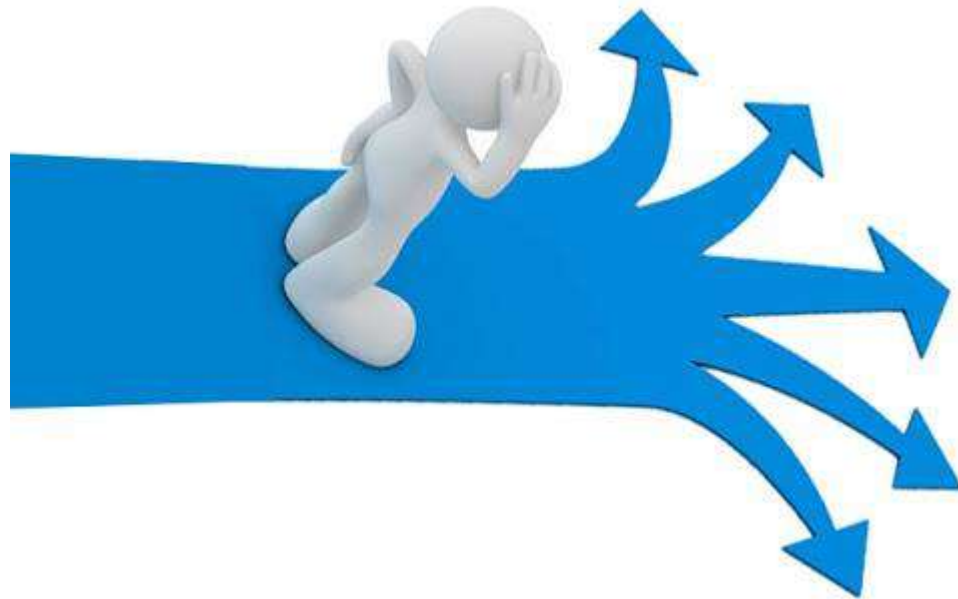
5. The time to repair the roof is when the sun is shining
6. You cannot step twice in the same river
7. A smile is the chosen vehicle for all ambiguities
8. Just because you have a choice, it does not mean that any of them has to be right.



Optional Subject



UPSC Optional subject has two papers, and each carries 250 marks. This means the optional subject will contribute a total of 500 marks in the UPSC Mains exam. Every candidate must aim to fetch maximum marks in this optional subject as it will play a huge role in qualifying for the Mains exam. Scoring big in the optional subject becomes easy if you choose the right optional subject as per your interest



- **Choosing the right optional subject plays a very important role in your final selection in the merit list as it brings a certain level of stability to one's preparation because GS papers are vast and dynamic. Many candidates are faced with the dilemma of how to choose their optional subject. Fortunately, in the new format, General Studies (GS) is much more important as UPSC has done away with two optional subjects and now the candidate has to choose only one optional subject.**
- **So don't take this decision at the beginning. First, start preparing for GS, and then after some time take this decision. Because in four GS papers you will be introduced to a variety of optional subjects like History, Geography, Public Administration, Political Science and Sociology. This will help you to determine your inclination to a particular subject. Every subject has its own demand (i.e. thinking pattern, writing style, presentation techniques, etc). Your personality should suit it.**



- 1) **Interest and Aptitude:** Consider your personal interest, aptitude, and background knowledge in a particular subject. Choose a subject that you genuinely enjoy studying and have some prior knowledge or expertise in.
- 2) **Syllabus Analysis:** Analyze the syllabus of different optional subjects. Go through the topics, subtopics, and the depth of coverage required. Assess if the subject aligns with your strengths and interests. Make sure to choose a subject that has a manageable syllabus, considering the time available for preparation.
- 3) **Scoring Potential:** Research and analyze the scoring potential of different optional subjects. Look at the success rate and average scores of candidates in previous years. Some subjects may have a reputation for scoring well, while others may be more challenging to score high marks.
- 4) **Availability of Study Material:** Evaluate the availability of good quality study material for the chosen optional subject. Check if there are standard textbooks, reference books, and online resources readily available.
- 5) **Past Performance and Experience:** Reflect on your academic background, work experience, or any previous exposure you have had to a particular subject. If you have studied or worked in a field related to an optional subject, it may give you an advantage in understanding and grasping the subject matter.
- 6) **Compatibility with General Studies:** Consider how well the chosen optional subject complements the General Studies papers. Look for overlap or synergy between the chosen subject and the GS papers. This can help you integrate your preparation and save time in covering overlapping topics.
- 7) **Consult Peers and Experts:** Seek guidance from seniors, mentors, or subject experts who can provide insights into different optional subjects.

Public Administration:

1. Public Administration by M. Laxmikanth
2. Public Administration: Concepts and Theories by Rumki Basu
3. Administrative Thinkers by Prasad and Prasad

Geography:

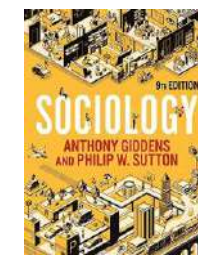
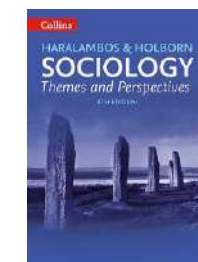
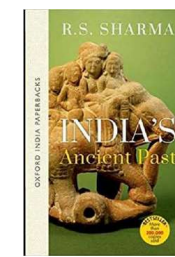
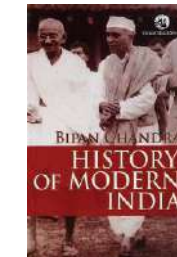
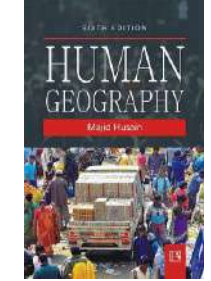
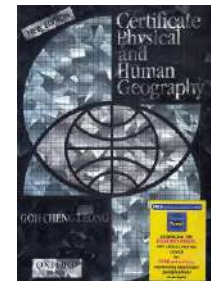
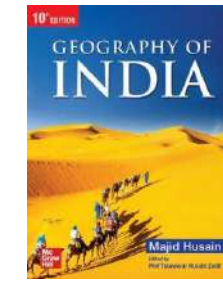
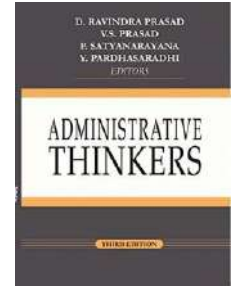
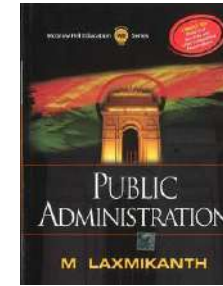
1. Geography of India by Majid Hussain
2. Certificate Physical and Human Geography by G.C. Leong
3. Human Geography by Majid Hussain

History:

1. History of Modern India by Bipan Chandra
2. India's Ancient Past by R.S. Sharma
3. World History by Norman Lowe

Sociology:

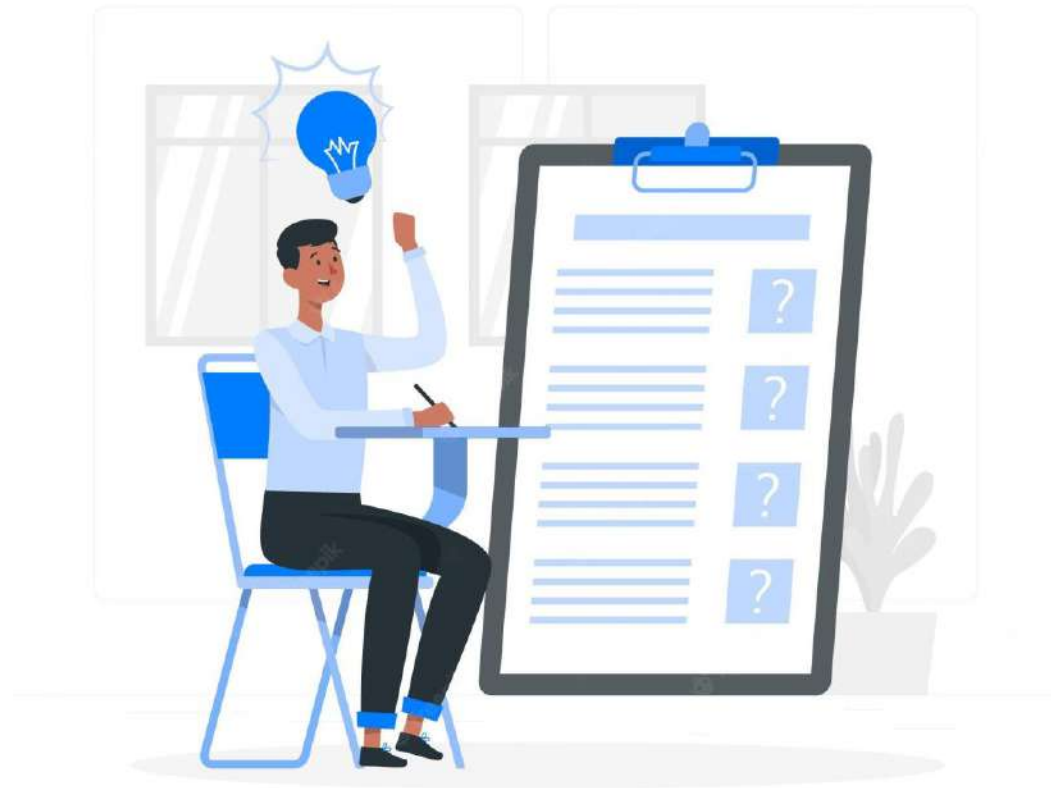
1. Sociology: Themes and Perspectives by Haralambos and Holborn
2. Sociology by Anthony Giddens
3. Social Change in Modern India by M.N. Srinivas



Subject	No of Candidates Appeared	No of candidates Selected	Success Rate
Agriculture	89	11	12.4
Anthropology	880	85	9.7
Chemistry	126	11	8.7
Accounts	224	28	12.5
Electrical Engineering	193	19	9.8
Geology	37	2	5.4
Law	3041	43	4.1
Mathematics	441	26	5.9
Medical Science	313	32	10.2
Physics	140	14	10
Psychology	193	21	10.9
Sociology	1421	137	9.6
Animal Husbandry	23	2	8.7

Subject	No of Candidates Appeared	No of candidates Selected	Success Rate
Botany	44	5	11.4
Civil Engineering	124	11	8.9
Economics	233	16	6.9
Geography	2669	147	5.5
History	1074	59	5.5
Management	86	7	8.1
Mechanical Engineering	170	19	11.2
Philosophy	755	53	7
Political Science	1246	117	9.4
Public Administration	1165	119	10.2
Statistics	3	0	0
Zoology	484	18	3.7

Languages Qualifying Papers



The compulsory language papers in the civil service mains exam comprise of 2 papers:

- 1) English Language (300 marks)
- 2) Any Indian Language (300 marks)

As per the UPSC notification, the minimum qualifying marks for both papers is 25% i.e. 75 marks

Paper Pattern for Indian Languages Paper

- 1) 100 marks – Essay writing
- 2) 60 marks – Reading comprehension
- 3) 60 marks – Precis writing
- 4) 40 marks – Translation
- 5) 40 marks – Usage of grammar

Paper Pattern For English Language Paper

- 1) 100 marks – Essay writing
- 2) 75 marks – Reading comprehension
- 3) 75 marks – Precis writing
- 4) 50 marks – Vocabulary & grammar usage

LANGUAGE	SCRIPT
1. Assamese	Assamese
2. Bengali	Bengali
3. Gujarati	Gujarati
4. Hindi	Devanagari
5. Kannada	Kannada
6. Kashmiri	Persian
7. Konkani	Devanagari
8. Malayalam	Malayalam
9. Manipuri	Bengali
10. Marathi	Devanagari
11. Nepali	Devanagari

LANGUAGE	SCRIPT
12. Odiya	Odiya
13. Punjabi	Gurumukhi
14. Sanskrit	Devanagari
15. Sindhi	Devanagari or Arabic
16. Tamil	Tamil
17. Telugu	Telugu
18. Urdu	Persian
19. Bodo	Devanagari
20. Dogri	Devanagari
21. Maithili	Devanagari
22. Santhali	Devanagari or Olchiki

- 1. Practice to Succeed:** This is not a recommendation to study less for the language exam but to remember that this is merely a qualifying exam. Therefore, while preparing for the compulsory language paper, you shouldn't sacrifice your preparation for your UPSC Prelims.
- 2. Choose a Language That is Comfortable:** The exam's questions are of matriculation-level difficulty or an equivalent. Select the Indian language you feel most at ease with, preferably one you have studied in school. CBSE-level books up to Class X standard are sufficient, per the UPSC Syllabus, for this paper's preparation.
- 3. Read Newspapers:** Add reading a local newspaper in the language of your choice to your regular newspaper regimen. This will improve your readiness for the optional language exam and aid your linguistic comprehension. For writing practice, you may also write a brief essay right after finishing the assignment.
- 4. Stay Away from Literal Translations:** You will need to translate from your chosen language to English and vice versa in the translation area. Avoid literal translations as you do this. By that, we mean literal translations, which might distort the meaning of a passage or an essay and cost you valuable points.
- 5. Learn to Write:** Given that English is now the only language taught in schools, it's likely that if you choose your home tongue, you won't be very familiar with it. Practice writing in your chosen language every day to stay in touch.

- 1. Reading Practice:** Read extensively on diverse topics, including literature, social issues, science, technology, politics, and more. Reading a variety of materials will help you understand different writing styles and improve your comprehension skills.
- 2. Essay Writing Practice:** Practice writing essays on a wide range of topics. Focus on coherent and well-structured essays with a clear introduction, body paragraphs, and a strong conclusion. Work on expressing your thoughts logically and concisely.
- 3. Comprehension Practice:** Improve your comprehension skills by regularly practicing reading comprehension passages. Answering questions based on the passages accurately is crucial in this section.
- 4. Precise Writing:** Work on precise writing exercises to improve your ability to convey information succinctly without losing the essence of the content.
- 5. Grammar and Vocabulary:** Review grammar rules and expand your vocabulary. Pay attention to complex sentence structures, word usage, and idiomatic expressions.
- 6. Grammar and Writing Guides:** Refer to standard grammar and writing guides to enhance your language skills and learn advanced writing techniques.
- 7. Time Management:** During your practice sessions, practice writing essays and answering comprehension questions within the allotted time limit. Time management is crucial in the actual exam.

NCERT Books



- 1) Comprehensive Content:** NCERT textbooks are known for their comprehensive and well-structured content. They cover a wide range of topics with depth and clarity, making them an excellent resource for building a strong foundation in various subjects.
- 2) Clarity and Simplicity:** NCERT books are written in a clear and simple language, making complex topics more accessible to readers. The straightforward approach of NCERTs helps candidates grasp difficult concepts and understand them easily.
- 3) Building Concepts:** UPSC questions often require a conceptual understanding of topics. NCERT textbooks focus on building strong conceptual foundations, which is crucial for answering both objective and subjective questions.
- 4) Covers Basic Facts and Figures:** UPSC aspirants often need to remember key facts, figures, and historical events. NCERTs provide these essential details, helping candidates to retain important information for the examination.
- 5) Useful for Both Prelims and Mains:** NCERT textbooks are beneficial for both the UPSC Preliminary Examination (Prelims) and the Main Examination (Mains). While they are helpful for building conceptual clarity for Prelims, they also serve as a primary source for some topics in the Mains syllabus.
- 6) Credible and Authentic Source:** UPSC being a prestigious examination, candidates must rely on credible and authentic sources for their preparation. NCERT textbooks are published by the government and have been revised and updated periodically, ensuring accuracy and reliability.
- 7) Helpful for Essay Writing:** NCERT textbooks provide valuable insights and perspectives on various social, economic, and political issues. This knowledge can be useful while writing essays in the UPSC Mains examination.

Read NCERT books subject wise for exam preparation- swim with the flow. If you read NCERT books subject wise you will understand the subject quickly, and your basic knowledge gets more substantial, and concepts get clearer. In contrast, if you read NCERT books by the first method, i.e. class-wise, you will get less knowledge because this method creates gaps between the same subject.

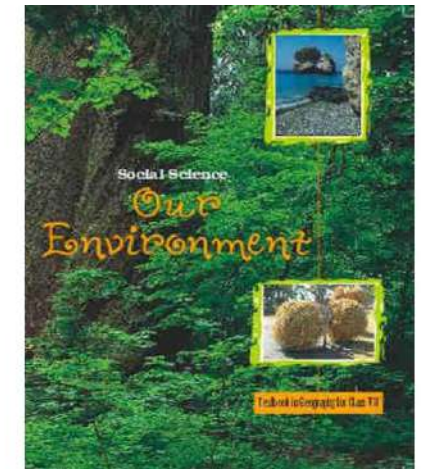
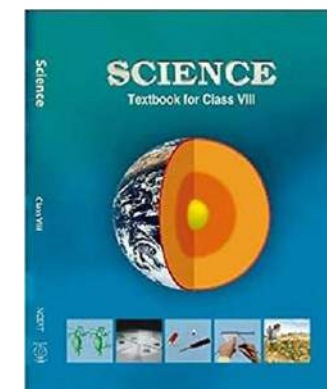
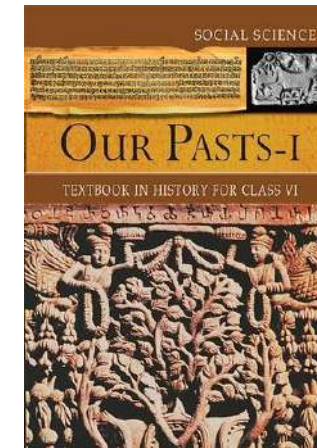
To understand the above question understand this simple logic-

More time (more gaps between the same subject) = More memory loss (first method)

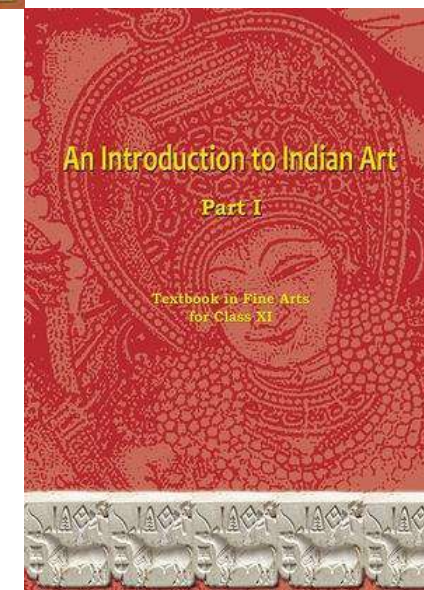
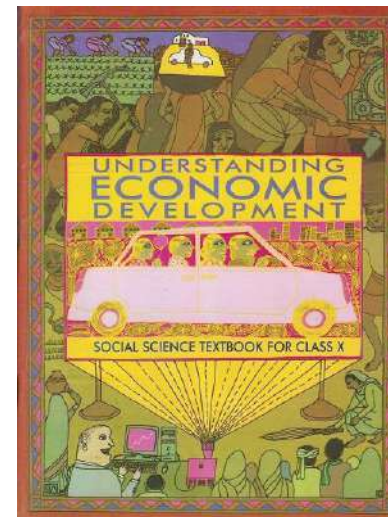
Less time (No gap between the same subject) = More memory(second method)

- Start your IAS preparation from class 6 NCERT books.
- Choose any subject of your interest.
- Complete all chapters from the chosen subject in the targeted time.
- Move on to another class.
- Then, in the same way, read all the books up to class 12 and complete the subject.
- Repeat the same process with another subject in the same way.

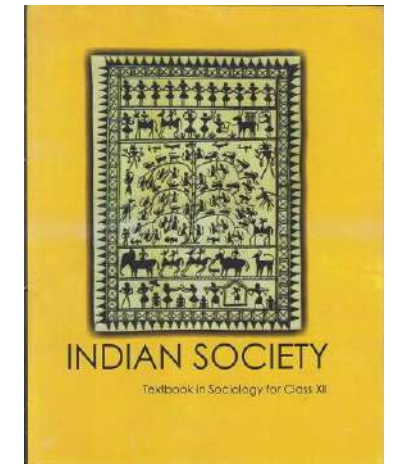
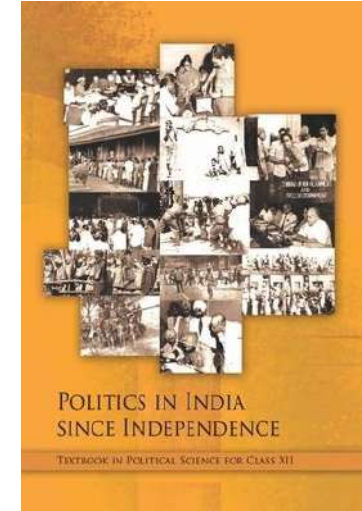
Class	Textbooks
6th	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •History: Our Past •Geography: The Earth Our Habitat •Social Science: Social & Political Life I •Science: Science: Class VI
7th	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •History: Our Past – II •Geography: Our Environment •Social Science: Social & Political Life II •Science: Science – Class VII
8th	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •History: Our Past III – Part I & II •Geography: Resource and Development •Social Science: Social & Political Life III •Science: Science – Class VIII
9th	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •History: India and the Contemporary World-I •Geography: Contemporary India – I •Political Science: Democratic Politics Part – I •Science: Class IX •Economics: Economics



Class	Textbooks
10th	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •History: India and the Contemporary World – II •Geography: Contemporary India – II •Political Science: Democratic Politics Part – II •Science: Class X •Economics: Understanding Economic Development
11th	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •History: Themes in World History •Geography: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundamentals Of Physical Geography • India- Physical Environment •Science: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemistry: Unit 14 • Biology: Unit 4 & 5 •Economics: Indian Economic Development •Sociology: Understanding Society •Political Science: Indian Constitution at Work •Indian Culture: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Introduction to Indian Art • Living Craft Traditions of India (Chapters 9 & 10)



Class	Textbooks
12th	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History: Themes in Indian History • Geography: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundamentals Of Human Geography • India – People & Economy • Science: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemistry: Unit 16 • Biology: Unit 8, 9 & 10 • Economics: Introductory Macroeconomics • Sociology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian Society • Social Change and Development in India • Political Science: Contemporary World Politics



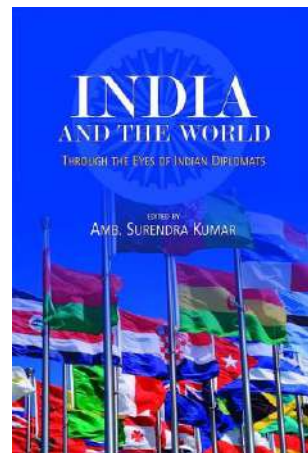
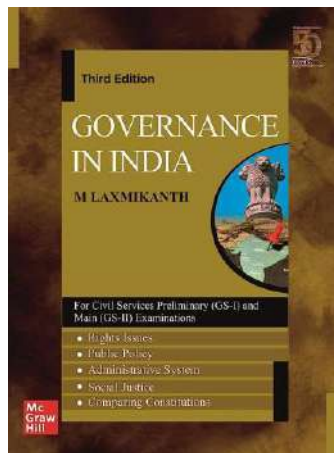
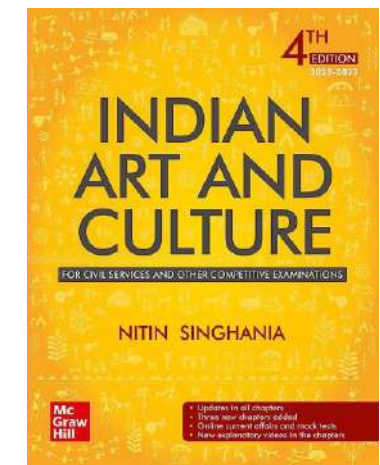
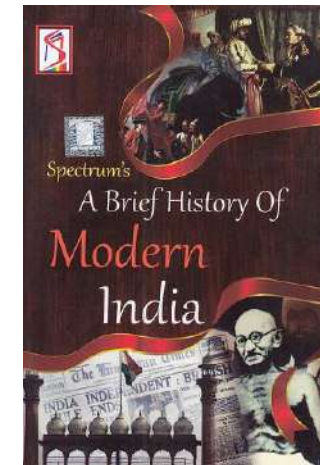
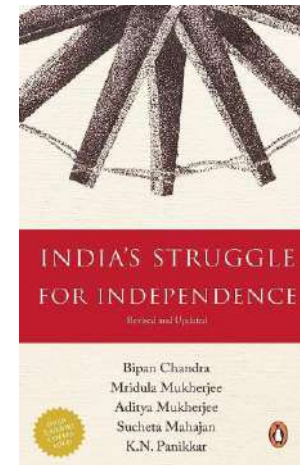
Imp. Reference Books list

For Mains Exam



General Studies Paper 1:

- India's Struggle for Independence by Bipin Chandra
- A Brief History of Modern India by Rajiv Ahir
- Indian Art and Culture by Nitin Singhania
- Geography of India by Majid Hussain
- NCERT textbooks for (Class 6 to 12)

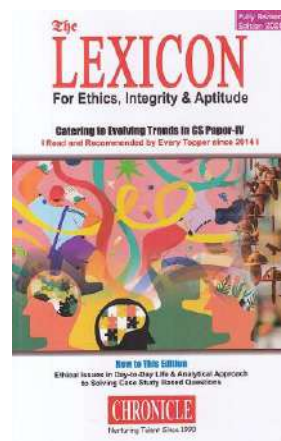
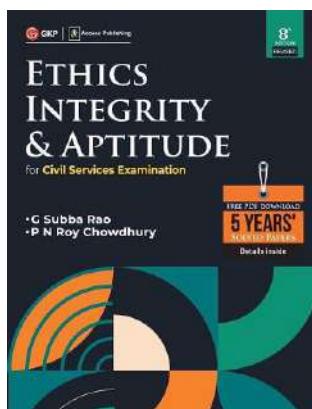
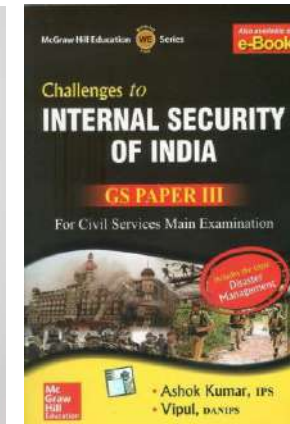
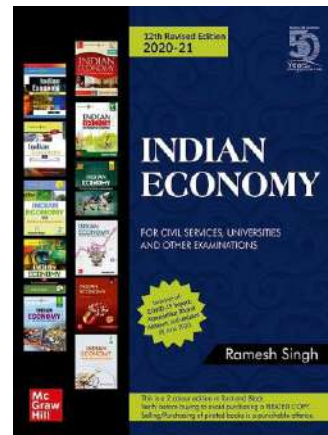


General Studies Paper 2:

- Indian Polity by M. Laxmikanth
- Introduction to the Constitution of India by D.D. Basu
- India and the World by Surendra Kumar
- Governance in India by M. Laxmikanth
- Social Justice: Welfare, Legislation, and Governance by Krishna Swamy Dara

General Studies Paper 3:

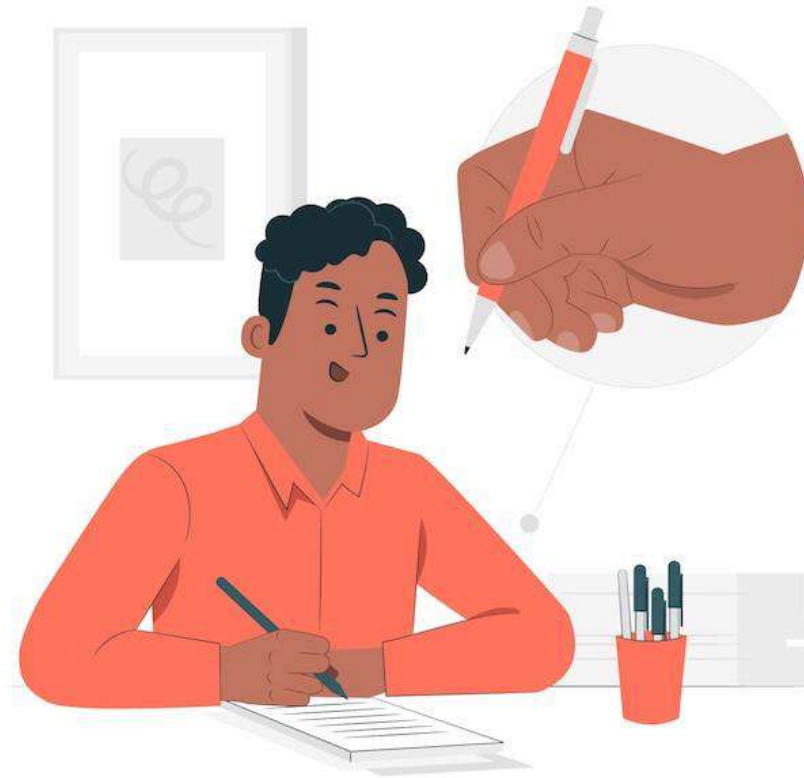
- Indian Economy by Ramesh Singh
- Environment by Shankar IAS Academy
- Economic Survey (Government of India)
- India Year Book (Publication Division, Government of India)
- Internal Security and Disaster Management by Ashok Kumar



General Studies Paper 4 :

- Ethics, Integrity, and Aptitude by Lexicon Publications
- Ethics, Integrity, and Aptitude for Civil Services Main Examination by Subba Rao and P.N. Roy Chowdhury
- Lexicon for Ethics, Integrity, and Aptitude by Niraj Kumar

How to make notes?



- Notes making is quite often confused with writing everything down on paper or digital devices.
- Quite often you will see students go for notes making in one go and without understanding the exact meaning of notes making and the importance of notes making.
- The very exact meaning of notes making is to write down things, which you can forget and things which can be revised in a quick succession of time.
- Notes making is an art where you read things and use that information smartly in pinning down that information in a crispy and precise manner so that you can remember those things.
- Before note-making you should collect information, information is the key in note-making. When you will know the topics, even in the lightest of manner it will help you in note-making.
- So, the mantra of note-making is going for information collection in the initial stage and later on, you can disseminate that information in note-making.



- Visualize things to remember the studied matter.
- One of the common problems that are found in students is that they forgot, what they had read after some time.
- You don't have to worry about these things much, as although it is quite natural that you will forget the studied things but revising time and again holds the key in this examination.
- Civil service examination is not about bookish knowledge but beyond limited knowledge of books. So, keep on expanding your knowledge, not by book alone but by analyzing the things in practicality that is understanding the concept more innately. E.g. Delhi government implement the Odd-Even scheme in November every year. In this case, understand that Delhi pollution is solely responsible for pollution in Delhi or neighboring states also contributes to Air pollution in Delhi. You should also understand what kind of air is injurious to health and their source of emergence.

- **Make a Mind-map or Flow chart.**
- **Making a mind-map or flow chart is not only beneficial in notes making point of view but, this same flow chart can be utilized in mains answer writing to get an edge ahead as compared to other students.**
- **Making a diagram or flow chart is beneficial in term of answer writing; when due to time crunch you may have to go to depict relevant information on your copy. These little things can also fetch you good marks.**



Pattern Notes:

- In pattern notes making each topic is at the center of the page and each line radiating from it should represent a branch of the main idea. Each point is written as briefly as possible using a keyword or a phrase. This is an appropriate method to adopt because it is more flexible and one can add extra information at any point in time.
- Pattern notes making is beneficial as you can see the entire pattern at one go without actually turning the pages. You can indicate the links between different topics more easily. It is useful from one's memory point of view as one can keep jotting down the points as and when they crop in the mind.
- Pattern notes are much easier to remember the content of the notes. This pattern helps in revision much faster as only brief keywords are being used to make notes.
- The disadvantage of pattern notes making is that if there are too many facts and too much information, your notes become messy and overcrowded. Using keywords can remind of basic ideas but when it comes to remembering details, this method cannot be sufficient alone.

Linear Notes:

- In the Linear notes method, you condense the material you have read and jot down the most important points using headings and subheadings. This is the best method to make notes after reading a book newspaper or magazine. Here one has to avoid copying a lot of material and a lot of care has to be taken while condensing the contents. The right way is to use loose sheets of paper to make notes on a given topic as it is easier to keep adding information through additional sheets.

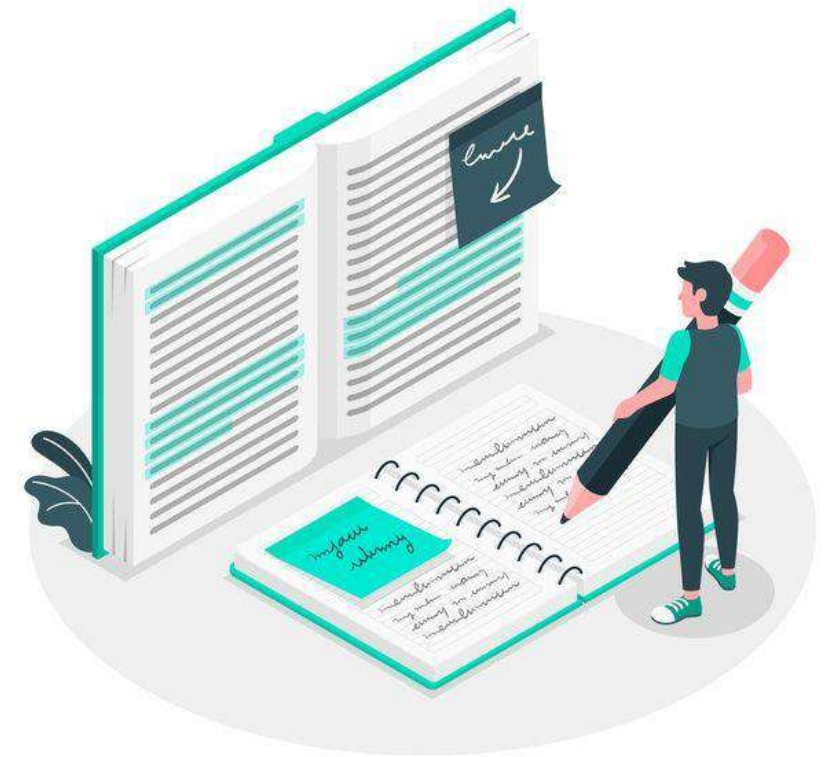
When you read the newspaper daily, understand the whole dynamics first then write down the important points in your language. Let's understand this concept through an example; read the article given below, which is taken from The Times of India:



The above article is about Universal Basic Income, in which the writer is depicting a broader picture of UBI merging it with rural distress; so, your notes making should be like this:

1. What is UBI?
2. Reasons for the emergence of the UBI concept?
3. Reasons for Agrarian distress?
4. Government policies (short term/long term) to tackle this problem.
5. Benefits and Negative aspects associated with UBI.
6. The above article also mentions about Rythu Bandhu scheme of Andhra Pradesh, so google it and know about it and write it down in your notebook.

- Try to use different colored pens for headings, sub-headings etc.
- Maintain separate folders/files for each subject.
- Always keep revising the notes or just have a glance at the important points once in a while.
- After analyzing the syllabus and selecting the recommended books-Make note of the particular chapters from the recommended books as you study.
- Whenever you read some other books or come across a news/update about a particular topic, directly go to your notes, add one page and write down all the new things you learned.



Try to segregate the news/articles/features etc. in following categories:

- Polity (PIB, PRS, Yojana etc.)
- Diplomacy and International Relations (The Hindu, IDSA etc.)
- Economics (The Hindu – Economy, Industry , EPW etc)
- Environment and Bio-diversity (The Hindu – Environment, Indian Express etc.)
- Science and Technology (The Hindu, Indian Express)
- Collect news from various sources and take notes from it on day to day basis.
- Try to group the similar news/features/articles under the same heading and you will get a bigger picture after some time.
- Also update the corresponding sections of GS subjects/ optional by adding one extra page in between their notes.



- 1) Organized Information:** Making notes helps in organizing and condensing vast amounts of information from various sources. It allows you to extract and compile the most relevant and important details in a concise and structured manner. This organization makes it easier for you to revise and retain the information.
- 2) Personalized Study Material:** Your notes act as personalized study material tailored to your learning style. They can include explanations, examples, diagrams, and mnemonics that make the information easier for you to understand and remember. Your notes capture the concepts in a way that resonates with your thinking process, making it a valuable resource during revision.
- 3) Effective Revision:** Notes serve as an effective tool for revision, especially when the exam date is approaching. The process of creating notes requires you to summarize and simplify complex information, making it easier for you to review and recall the material quickly. Regularly revisiting your notes helps reinforce the concepts and boosts your confidence.
- 4) Targeted Preparation:** With notes, you can focus on specific topics or areas that you find challenging or need to revise thoroughly. By highlighting the important points and organizing the information, you can identify the areas that require more attention and allocate your study time accordingly.
- 5) Integration of Multiple Sources:** When preparing for UPSC, you may refer to various textbooks, reference books, online sources, and newspapers. Note-making allows you to integrate information from different sources into a single, coherent document. This integration helps you develop a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter and establish connections between related topics.

Current Affairs Preparation



- Prelims exams of the last few years show that every year around 20-30 questions are asked from the current affairs which makes them extremely important and a deciding factor to ensure success in the prelims exam.
- Apart from the prelims exam when we write the mains exam, it requires a multidimensional approach of dealing with different issues, so current affair becomes vital in this regard. Current affairs also help to develop analytical and logical thinking on different topics like current social issues, election reforms, economic issues, national interest in international relations, etc. Current affairs not only help to deal with these questions properly but also help to fetch good marks when we include them in our answers. Even in the static portion of polity, history, geography, culture, etc, questions are interlinked with current events.
- The process of the UPSC Interview is an assessment of not only a candidate's knowledge part but also the capability of dealing with the real situation through his innovative approach and his awareness of current events. Apart from the theoretical knowledge of various topics of general studies and optional subjects, candidates are also expected to have a good knowledge of current events outside or inside of the country, other scientific knowledge such as discoveries, space missions, use of satellites in disaster management, gene editing and how it helps society, etc. Therefore, current affairs form an important part of the interview preparation.

- 1) **Choose a Reliable Newspaper:** Select a newspaper known for its comprehensive coverage of national and international news, such as The Hindu, The Indian Express, or The Times of India. These newspapers are known for their quality reporting and analysis.
- 2) **Focus on Relevant Sections:** Pay attention to specific sections of the newspaper that are important for UPSC preparation, such as National News, International News, Economy, Science and Technology, Environment, and Editorials. Skip sections that are less relevant to the exam.
- 3) **Make Notes:** While reading, make concise notes of important facts, figures, and events. Highlight key points and underline relevant information. Note down any government schemes, policies, or significant developments. These notes will serve as a quick reference for revision.
- 4) **Analyze Editorials:** Read editorials and opinion pieces to understand different perspectives on important issues. Analyze the arguments, reasoning, and evidence presented in these articles. This will help you develop a balanced and informed opinion on various topics.
- 5) **Supplementary Reading:** Supplement your newspaper reading with additional sources for in-depth understanding. Refer to relevant textbooks, reference books, and online resources to gain a broader knowledge base.
- 6) **Connect with Current Affairs:** Relate the news articles to the subjects of the UPSC syllabus. Identify the linkages between current affairs and topics like history, geography, polity, economy, environment, and social issues. This will help you develop a holistic understanding of the subjects.
- 7) **Stay Consistent:** Make it a habit to read the newspaper daily. Consistency is key to staying updated with current affairs. Set aside a specific time each day for newspaper reading and make it a part of your daily routine.

- 1) **Polity:** current news related to the constitution of India, Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha, Bills and Acts, governance, fundamental rights, social issues, center-state relations, electoral reforms, SC-ST rights, cooperative issues, etc.
- 2) **Economy:** News related to the Indian economy, International reports and indices, banking and finance, NPA issues, banking reforms inflation, Unemployment, poverty, inequality, sectors of Indian economy, India and its trade agreement, and multilateral platforms for trade, WTO, IMF, World Bank, etc.
- 3) **Environment:** News related to Biodiversity at Global, National, and regional level, Wildlife- threatened species, IUCN endangered species, major Biodiversity hotspots, Conservation of Biodiversity, climate change, COP, ozone depletion, etc.
- 4) **Art & Culture:** Anything on National heritage sites and monuments, monument conservation, national festivals, regional festivals, dance forms, paintings, etc.
- 5) **Science and Technology:** Latest scientific developments, artificial intelligence (AI), Indian Space Program and others important space mission, Contribution of Indians to science, biotechnology, communication technologies, etc.
- 6) **Government Schemes** of different sectors, Government policies, and Initiatives, amendments in existing laws.
- 7) **Annual Budget and Economic Survey summary of the current year.**
- 8) **International:** Indian visits- bilateral and multilateral forums such as WTO, UN, other international organizations, major political events, etc.



THE HINDU
INDIA'S NATIONAL NEWSPAPER SINCE 1911

Presidential reference to Supreme Court sought on separation of powers

Junior shooter electrocuted in Delhi OYO room

Congress steps back from Jharkhand brinkmanship

Supra's first Kaabilans stopped

Granaries overflowing, Food dept's SOS to MEA: Send wheat, rice as aid to deserving countries

Whitney Mastharam lets the lead



The Indian EXPRESS
JOURNALISM OF COURAGE

Couple Abhijit Banerjee and Esther Duflo share Nobel for Economics

Mobile phones back in Valley, SMS stopped after terror attack

Omar and Mehbooba detained under PSA, had to take precautions: Shah

To bridge trust deficit, J&K will try engage mainstream parties

Imprint in Punjab; Cash incentive scheme to save power and water

Subodh case: Google says HC order to have chilling effect on free speech

After night of drama, Ganguly emerges as new cricket chief

Probing Dawood aide Mirchi's case, ED claims link to Praful firm, NCP denies it

Granaries overflowing, Food dept's SOS to MEA: Send wheat, rice as aid to deserving countries

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 **श्री नरेंद्र मोदी**
प्रधानमंत्री

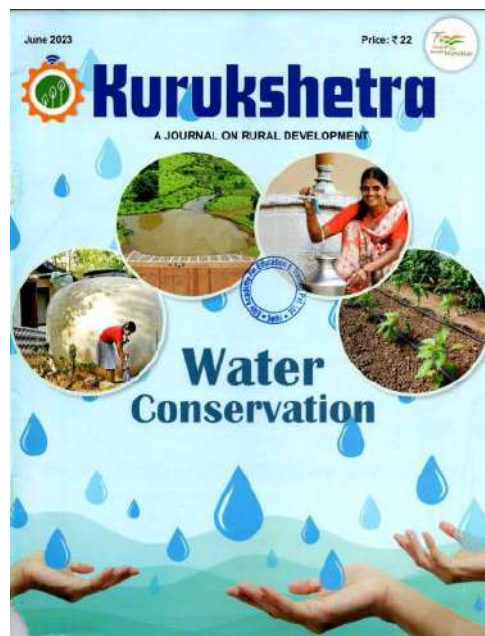
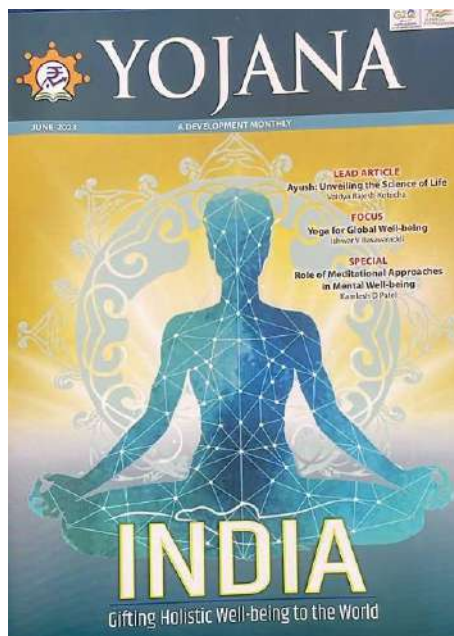
PM lays the foundation stone and dedicates to the nation development projects in Bikaner, Rajasthan.



Shri Narendra Modi
Hon'ble Prime Minister of India

- [Press Releases](#)
- [Speeches](#)
- [Photos](#)
- [Videos](#)
- [Visits Abroad](#)
- [CCEA Decisions](#)
- [Cabinet Decisions](#)
- [Connect to PM](#)





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EDITORIALS

- A Disaster That Was Waiting to Happen
- Gutting the Powers of an Elected Government

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

- Speaking For and Speaking About

ALTERNATIVE STANDPOINT

- Does Development Lead to More Crimes?

COMMENTARY

- The Life of Delivery Workers in South India
- Elusive Justice to Dalits in the 'Land of Social Justice'
- Role of Memoirs in Reducing the Stigma of Mental Illness in India

BOOK REVIEWS

- Beyond Emancipation: Pleasure and Power in the Making of Hijra in Bangladesh
- The Living Mountain
- Entangled Lives: Human-Animal-Plant Histories of the Eastern Himalayan Triangle

INSIGHT

- Rethinking the Strategic Partnership between Russia and Vietnam

SPECIAL ARTICLES

- The Forgotten Nakshis of Satara: A Renaming Programme Examined
- The Politics of the Pandemic: Situating West Bengal's Response
- Citizenship, Nationality, Discord, Accord, and Assam: A Brief History

CURRENT STATISTICS

POSTSCRIPT

Conditions of Delivery Workers

Recognising delivery partners as labourers and developing a legal framework to keep the aggregator companies under the purview of labour laws would compel the gig economy unicorns to categorise workers as full-time employees. [page 14](#)

Dravidian Politics and Dalits

The persistent systemic injustice against Dalits shows the limits of Dravidian parties who need to reorient the social justice politics against graded inequalities to pursue inclusive policies by eliminating the institutionalised segregation of Dalits. [page 17](#)

Russia-Vietnam Relations

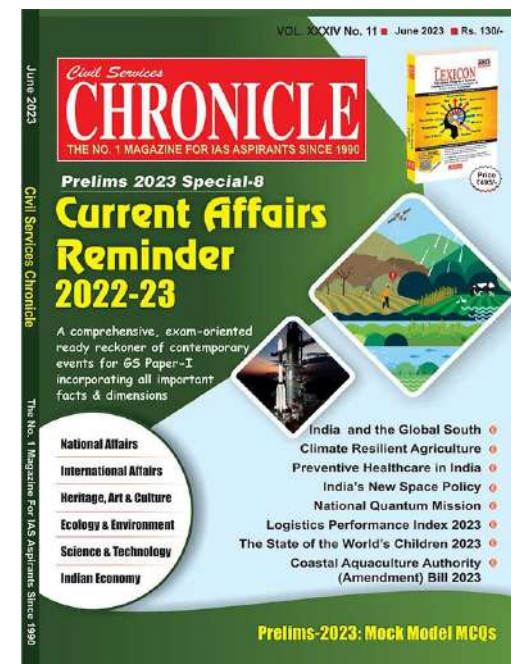
Russia-Vietnam ties could reinforce their mutual aspirations to forge a multipolar world and hedge the growing antagonism between the US and China. [page 32](#)

Limits of Renaming

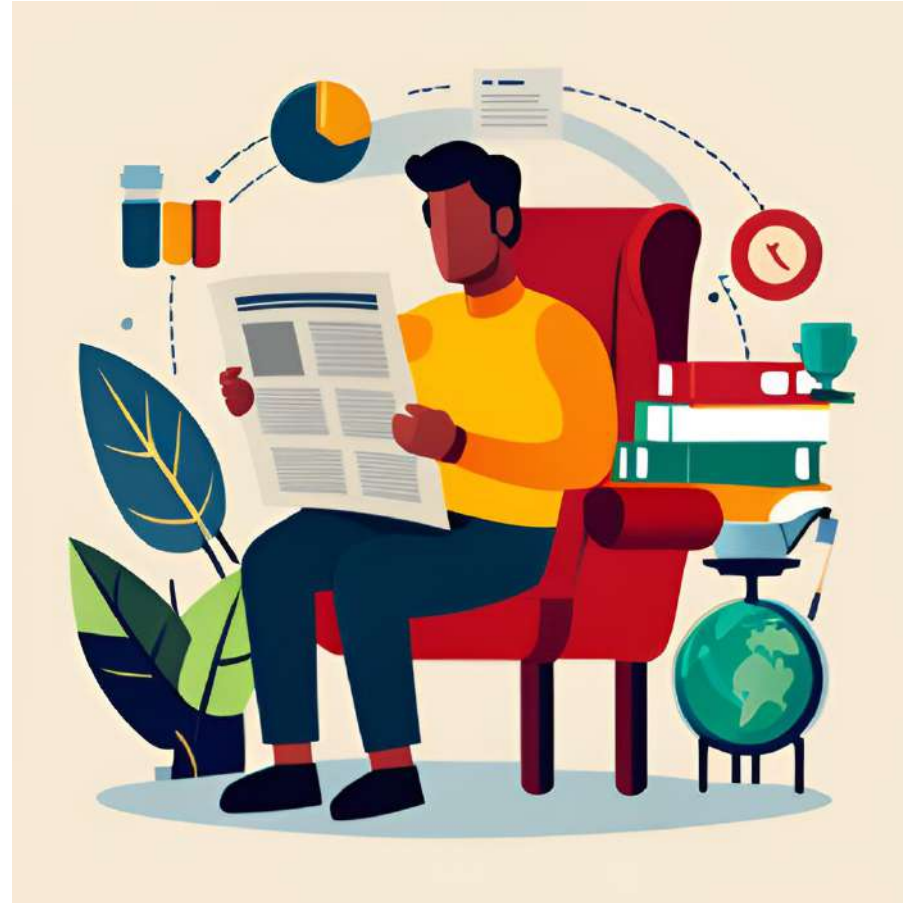
More than the tokenism of name change, women named *Nakshi* (unwanted) need measures of reform to break free from the shackles of the patriarchal cultural practices and the subsequent sufferings. [page 39](#)

Destigmatising Mental Illness

Memoirs talking about mental illness can aid in considering the subjective dimensions of the experience and reducing the stigma of mental illness in India. [page 19](#)



How & What to read in News Paper?



What to read?	What not to read?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ News related to national and international events, policies, and developments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Irrelevant news related to celebrities, entertainment, or sensational gossip.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Issues related to governance, economy, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local news that may not be relevant to the exam.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government Schemes And Programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local news that may not be relevant to the exam.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Editorials And Opinions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local Politics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Science and technology news 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unwanted sports news
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ News related to social issues such as Gender, Poverty, Education, Healthcare, And Marginalized Communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Avoid overconsumption
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Environmental Issues, Climate Change, Conservation Efforts, And Government Policies Related To Environmental Protection. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reports and surveys published by reputed organizations 	

- **Front Page**
- **National News Section**
- **International news Section**
- **Opinion and Editorials**
- **Economics and Business Section**
- **Science and Agriculture**

In general, the front page of the newspaper is important as it usually contains important news, the candidate should read the front page and related news mentioned in the subsequent pages of the newspapers. The City news and regional news pages are not that important as they contain information on local news, however, a candidate should not completely ignore them a quick skimming would suffice.

The Other pages sections such as National and International, Economics and Business and Science and Agriculture should strictly be read keeping the syllabus in mind. For instance:

In the Economy section, news related to the Indian economy, International reports and indices, banking and finance, external sector, inflation, unemployment and poverty, sectors of Indian economy, India and its trade agreement, international economic agencies and multilateral platforms for trade, etc. are important.

In the International News Section, Indian visits- bilateral and multilateral, international organizations, major political events, etc. are important.

In the Science and Technology Section, the latest scientific developments, Indian Space Program, Contribution of Indians to science, biotechnology, communication technologies, etc. are important.

- Newspaper reading takes time and patience but once you bear through the initial few weeks, it will be a very rewarding activity.
- Try to relate the static portion of the syllabus with current events and analyze the topics from examination point of view.
- As an IAS Aspirant, you are required to focus on the underlying theme or issue rather than specific news bytes and try to understand the issue rather than just reading word by word.
- News on issues of socio-economic importance such as education relates issues, health issues, women issues, issues or policies affecting backward sections of the society are important.
- After reading news, do analyze them on your own and try to make your view on that topic. This helps when you are writing the mains. For analysis, the editorial and op-ed page is a must.
- Try to make notes out of what you read subject wise, use pointers, flowcharts, and mindmaps in your notes.
- Always Revise your notes periodically to maximize your chances to score more in the examination.

- First, read the syllabus thoroughly and choose articles, which are relevant to the syllabus.
- Don't focus on political news, remarks, local politics, etc.
- Less emphasis on sports, entertainment, death, awards etc related news.
- Focus on socioeconomic issues such as women, vulnerable section, poverty, employment, health, education, social security, etc related policies and acts.
- Focus on constitution, constitutional amendment, Supreme Court and high court verdict.
- Focus on international relations, reform in the multilateral organization and all other news having national and international importance.
- Focus on syllabus related editorials to improve your comprehension and articulation skills.
- Understand the developments instead of memorizing.



- Topics related to national/international heritage, new GI tags, current geographical phenomenon, issues related to women and society, health, education, social security etc.
- Topics related to Governance, Constitution, Constitutional amendment, High court and Supreme Court verdicts, government Policies and schemes, Diplomatic relations, International relations, Multilateral Forums etc.
- World and Indian Economy, Employment, Poverty, Budget, National and International Security, Natural Disasters, Environment and Climate Change.
- Selected articles in Explained section.
- Case studies related to topics in the UPSC-CSE syllabus.



Interview Preparation



- All candidates who secure the cutoff marks in the Mains will proceed towards the Personality Test.
- The cutoff marks depend upon several factors like the difficulty level of the exam, number of candidates, and number of IAS vacancies.
- This would include the Psychometric Test, Assessment Test as well as Personal Interview.
- 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 candidate will be asked questions on matters of general interest.
- The test is intended to judge the mental calibre of a candidate.
- In broad terms, this is an assessment of not only the candidate's intellectual qualities but also his social traits and his interest in current affairs.

- **Candidates who clear the prelims exam are required to fill up the Detailed Application Form (DAF). It is like your biodata which is shared with the interview board members and contains all your personal and professional information. Contents such as your place of birth, subjects in graduation, optional subject, details of the college, professional experience, interests, and hobbies are all mentioned in the DAF. It is very important to know each and every element of your DAF thoroughly as it gives panel members scope to ask questions about you. Here are a few tips:**
- **A candidate must have a detailed knowledge of each and every word mentioned in DAF. For example, in case of the candidate Name-Any famous personality with the same name, the meaning of name/surname**
- **Be aware of the personalities for the sports or hobbies that the candidate wants to pursue. There is no need to do a Ph.D. in sports or hobbies but your interest must reflect your curiosity on the subject.**
- **It is always advisable to have a hobby that reflects the trait of your personality. For instance, doing yoga or meditation reflects your spirituality.**

Preparing for questions related to your Educational background

Preparing for questions related to your Work Experience

Preparing for questions related to your Reasons for choosing civil service

Preparing for questions related to your Optional Subject

Preparing for questions related to your Preference of services

Preparing for questions related to your Hobbies

Preparing for questions related to your district and state

Rehearsals with the mock-interview before the final interview will help you in avoiding the mistakes. Expert mentors and friends can help you with that.



Key to Achieve Success in Exam



Choose study material wisely:

Don't go on a shopping spree for books and resources! Pick a few reliable sources for each subject and stick with them. Too many resources can be overwhelming and make your study time a jigsaw puzzle.

Craft your study plan:

Your study plan should be like a good friend—realistic, supportive, and flexible. Cover all the syllabus topics, allocate time for revision, practice, and mock tests. Balance your study time between general studies, optional subjects, and prelims, just like you balance different flavors of ice cream.

Update with newspapers and current affairs

Stay updated with what's happening around you. Make reading newspapers a daily habit and take notes on important current affairs topics. But don't let it take over your life—set a fixed schedule and stick to it.

Practice makes progress:

Flex those writing muscles and practice answer writing regularly. It's like a workout for your brain! Analyze your answers, identify areas for improvement, and celebrate your progress along the way. Remember, Rome wasn't built in a day, and neither is a stellar answer!

Drawing from the invaluable insights of accomplished aspirants who have successfully transitioned into the prestigious realm of bureaucracy, alongside the invaluable wisdom shared by seasoned veterans of the UPSC CSE community, we present a set of crucial tips that every aspiring candidate should be aware of before embarking on their preparation journey:

The Question of WHY?

Take a moment to ask yourself, *"Why do I want to be an IAS officer?"* Think about the impact you can make, the positive changes you can bring to society, and how it aligns with your passions and aspirations. Embrace the superhero within you!

Be an Analysis Guru:

Dive into the world of previous year questions, trends, and toppers' answer copies. Uncover the patterns and understand the reasoning behind them. Are they asking more factual or conceptual questions? Crack the code and tailor your preparation accordingly.

- Analyse prelims PYQ's (Previous Year Questions)
- Analyse Trends, that from what part they are asking and why?
- Analyse Toppers Answer Copies
- Analyse that where trend is going in recent years, Factual or Conceptual.
- Analyse yourself, Do the right thing by keep writing.



Scan for Prelims PYQs

Buddy up with a coaching institute or study group

Surround yourself with like-minded folks who are on the same UPSC journey. Join a coaching institute or form a study group to exchange ideas, get guidance, and cheer each other on. It's more fun and motivating to conquer the exam together!

Stay motivated, my friend:

Keep the fire alive in your belly! Stay motivated by reminding yourself of your goals, visualizing your success, and celebrating small wins. And don't forget to take breaks, go for walks, have a laugh with loved ones, and be your fabulous, chill self.

Take care of your superhero self:

Superheroes need self-care too! Take care of your physical and mental health. Take breaks to recharge, exercise to keep your mind sharp, munch on nutritious food, and catch those Z's. Remember, you're not just preparing for an exam, but for a rewarding journey ahead.

So, my friend, arm yourself with these friendly tips, study smart, and believe in your abilities. You're on your way to becoming an amazing civil servant! Best of luck!

Hardwork

Dedication

Patience

Self Confidence

Time Management

Writing Skills

Examination Tactics

Faith in Good Luck

Cadre or Services Preference



The joint cadres or states are divided into the following five zones:

- 1) **Zone-1** (AGMUT, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab)
- 2) **Zone-2** (Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, and Odisha)
- 3) **Zone-3** (Gujarat, Maharashtra, Chattisgarh, and Madhya Pradesh)
- 4) **Zone-4** (Manipur, Nagaland, West Bengal, Sikkim, Assam-Meghalaya, and Tripura) and
- 5) **Zone-5** (Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Kerala)

Through the revised policy the government aims to ensure equal participation of officers from different categories: general, SC, ST, OBC in every cadre, and maintenance of national integration thus follows norms to allot two outside officers (whose home cadre is different from the assigned cadre) for every one officer who is assigned a home cadre.

- ❑ **The power of cadre allocation is devolved to Union Government in consultation with state governments under the All India Services Act- 1951. Under the act, the government revised cadre allocation norms in 2017 for all-India Services — Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Police Service (IPS), and Indian Forest Service (IFS). Through this revised policy the states were categorized into 5 zones and 10% weightage is assigned to candidates' performance in the foundational course at LBSNAA.**
- ❑ **As per OFFICE MEMORANDUM of DoPT, the cadre controlling authorities, namely, The Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT),/ Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA),/ Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) will determine the vacancies including the break-ups into Unreserved (UR)/SC/ST/OBC/PWD/Insider/Outsider vacancies for each of the cadres as per established procedures.**

- 1) Candidates are asked for their order of preference of services to the Civil Services when they qualify for the Mains exam. This list of services includes the All India Services, Group 'A', and Group 'B' services. From among these, you may choose the order of preference of services as per your choice.
- 2) The preference process takes place in the following manner:
 - 1) One must select the zone preference
 - 2) Then, the next step is to choose the cadre preference
 - 3) Further, the process is to be repeated for each Zone and Cadre in the order of preference. Also, one cannot choose the same cadre twice.
 - 4) In a case where candidates do not mark their cadre preference, it will be assumed that they do not have any preferred choice and hence the authorities will have the power to allot both accordingly.
- 3) Physically disabled quota candidates get an additional option to select their preferences.
- 4) On a final note, it is important to note that the cadre allocation for civil servants is made before the foundation course at LBSNAA.

Topper's Journey



Ishita Kishore, secured AIR 1 in the UPSC Civil Services Examination (CSE), 2022. The 26-year-old woman passed the prestigious exam on her third attempt. She failed her preliminary exam on each of her first two attempts.

Ishita's approach to UPSC preparation was marked by a precisely organized study schedule, judicious selection of study resources, and good time management. Her preparation strategy includes a rigorous study, comprehensive preparation planning, and a healthy lifestyle. Ishita Kishore said that “one has to be disciplined and sincere” in preparation to crack the civil services exam.

During her preparation, her strategy followed-

- **Routine:** Ishita maintained a rigid daily routine, devoting adequate time to reading and understanding the concepts of each subject. Consistency was her key to success.
- **Study Materials:** For her core subjects, she focused on NCERT textbooks, while for her optional subjects, she referred to standard books.
- **Mock Tests:** She practiced mock tests regularly in order to improve her speed and accuracy.
- **Current Affairs:** Keeping track of daily news and making notes on current affairs played a considerable role in her success in the IAS exam.
- **Revision:** She limited the study materials and revised the same multiple times.
- **Balanced Lifestyle:** Finally, she maintained a balanced lifestyle by incorporating regular exercise and meditation to manage stress.



Shruti Sharma, has achieved rank 1 as a result of her hard work and perseverance. Her story should serve as motivation to anyone who has failed this exam. She also failed in her first attempt, but later came back strong in her second attempt and secured Rank 1. In her first attempt, she had taken the mains exam in Hindi medium and she missed the interview call by just 1 mark which served as a motivation to work even harder. She learned from her mistakes and achieved the feat of all India topper in the UPSC CSE 2021 exam.

During her preparation, her strategy followed-

- **Focus on NCERTS:** Shruti Sharma began her IAS preparation 4 years ago by reading and understanding NCERTs.
- **Strong hold on Current Affairs:** Her strategy was to focus on current affairs which she covered by reading newspapers and making her own notes.
- **Answer writing practice:** She gave equal importance to answer writing, which is the most important aspect to clear the IAS exam.
- **Judicious use of the Internet:** She extensively used the internet to enrich her notes while seldom using social media.
- **Not limit herself with study hours:** She did not believe in counting the number of hours while studying but rather focused on the quality of her studies.
- **Limited resources with multiple revisions:** She stressed on having limited study resources, maximum revision, practice tests, and solving-analyzing previous year's question papers.



Shubham started his preparation in 2017 and secured AIR-1 in his 3rd attempt. He believes in saying "Where there is a will, there is the way". His father and his commitment to serve people were the source of his motivation.

During his preparation, his strategy followed-

- Working on basics.
- Batching mock tests for prelims and mains in his daily study plan.
- A wise selection of optional (scored 320/500).
- Newspaper reading for current affairs part.
- Focus on revision.
- He suggests UPSC aspirants believe in themselves, make a friend circle of his/her fellow aspirants stay motivated and for positive peer pressure, practice mock tests regularly, wise selection of optional subject and during revision time not to read new books.



- Tina has mentioned that she used to study for 8 to 14 hours. This she did for five continuous years. This means that she must have dedicated 12,000-15,000 hours in that five-year time period to studies only. After knowing this, one can easily gauge that her becoming an IAS topper in her very first attempt was no accident!
- She used to read newspaper purposively and there were days when she could complete newspaper in half an hour only instead of the regular two hours. This is because she would only hunt for topics which were in the UPSC CSE syllabus.
- She also chose an optional (Political Science and International Relations) she knew she was very comfortable with.
- In PSIR, she secured full marks in class 12th Board and also bagged Delhi university Gold medal.
- She joined GS foundation courses in class 11th itself and devoted most of her time in reading IAS related material.
- But this is also true that many aspirants devote more than 8,000 hours to studies and still can't get through UPSC. The reason is they don't devote the entire time in deliberately practicing for UPSC. We can open the book in front of us for 18 hours but how many hours do we genuinely study?!
- The key lies in being conscious of one's goal and continuously working on it.
- One should focus on studying more honestly and to a certain extent more cunningly and be alert and aware of one's weaknesses to clear the UPSC CSE Exam.



Exam Preparation



Category	IAS	IPS	IFS
General	77	228	88
EWS	320	440	369
OBC	333	482	385
SC	502	601	517
ST	547	655	600

- **Myth:** It's the 'mother of all exams' & clearing it is the best way to serve society.
- **Fact:** It's just another exam. The mother of all exams is Life itself. You can afford to fail in IAS, but not in Life. So, take the IAS preparation / UPSC exam preparation adjust a phase in Life, not as your Life. Your self-worth shouldn't depend on its outcome. If you clear it, that's good; else remember that there are other avenues to render service. This exam isn't life.

- **Myth:** You have to study 24*7- all day & every day.
- **Fact:** You have to study effectively, that's it. 8 hours or 10 hours- the hours don't matter. Give it your complete focus when you sit to study. Don't overdo the hours, you'll exhaust yourself.

Remember, Quality > Quantity

- **Myth:** You should've been a topper in your college days to ace the exam.
- **Fact:** The UPSC exam is a great leveler & offers an equal playing field to all. Your academic history does not matter. The only thing that matters is your performance at each stage.

Consistency > Talent.

- **Myth:** IAS is the best job on this earth!
 - **Fact:** NO!! It is not the only wonderful job available. There are several wonderful avenues one can explore! What is 'best' is subjective to each person.
At least in India, it is the best job. Right?
Yes. If you want to make a positive impact on the lives of the downtrodden in society, IAS is the best job. But you have to swim in the ocean infested by so many sharks. You should know how to swim, be fearless, and be armed with ammunition. There is a silver lining though. The ammunition is personal integrity and The People – if you do good work, and help the poor man on the streets and in the huts, people will love you. Sharks love votes. And the ocean will be safe for you.
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- **Myth:** You must buy & read 100000 books. Knowledge is power, right?
“I have a disease. I keep buying all the magazines and coaching material. Is there any cure for this?”
 - **Fact:** Wrong! Stick to the basics(NCERTs), standard books, and current affairs(newspapers).
 - Read. Revise >3 times. Retain.
 - When you become aware that you are not going to read all the books you buy, you will stop buying them.
 - Don't become a “collector” of material. We both know that you'll be donating it for recycling.

- **Myth:** You need to isolate yourself from the world & study.
- **Fact:** There is no need to cut yourself off from your social circle(family, friends). They're the ones who will support you when the going gets tough.

Remember, again, it is just an exam!

There is no need to isolate.

- **Myth:** Daily schedule should be- Wake Up. Study. Study some more. Study till your eyes droop*falls asleep*...Wakes up immediately to Study. Sleep(finally). One topper in an interview said that she studied 20 hours every day for 365 days.
- **Fact:** All work & no play makes one a dull aspirant. Instead, Wake up. Study. Take breaks. Exercise. Study. Break. Sleep(well). Maybe the topper suffered from insomnia. Even now she will be working 20 hours a day as an officer. On a serious note, good sleep is very necessary for UPSC exam preparation. It keeps you in good health. Don't study beyond 14 hours. Now you are saying 14 Hours! Are you mad? Calm down. If you have left your job, as a punishment you should devote these many hours. Didn't you work 12 hours for your company? Anyway, every day at least 8 hours of planned study is required for UPSC exam preparation. If you can study more than that, it is well and good. But please ensure that you also get 6-8 hours of sound sleep.

- **Myth:** Delhi is the best place to prepare!
I am worried. I can't go to Delhi because of some personal reasons.
 - **Fact:** Can't go to Delhi? Wow. That's great. These days you can study from home itself. IAS preparation / UPSC exam preparation is neither religion nor life to seek enlightenment in a faraway concrete desert. Do your duty sincerely, if pleased, almighty UPSC will call you to its shrine, if pleased with your personality, it will give you a pass to Heaven – the IAS. Why go there uninvited? Also, we have branches in Bengaluru, Lucknow, Hyderabad, Srinagar, and Belludi (Davanagere) too! Not just in Delhi.
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- **Myth:** Luck is needed for this exam.
 - **Fact:** NO! Let me modify a famous quote for you – Success is one percent luck and ninety-nine percent perspiration. Don't let that 99% thing slip from your hand. Toil sincerely, and you will be rewarded with that 1 percent luck.

#	NAME	ESSAY	GS1	GS2	GS3	GS4	GS TOTAL	OPTIONAL	OPT 1	OPT 2	OPT TTL	WRN	INTV.	TOTAL
1	Ishita Kishore	137	121	130	88	112	451	PSIR	147	166	313	901	193	1094
2	Garima Lohia	131	104	131	94	141	470	Commerce & Accountancy	125	150	275	876	187	1063
3	UMA Harathi N	119	113	116	100	132	461	Anthropology	146	147	293	873	187	1060
4	Smriti Mishra	145	113	130	97	116	456	Zoology	148	133	281	882	173	1055
5	Mayur Hazarika	133	113	108	102	122	445	Anthropology	154	129	283	861	193	1054
6	Rahul Srivastava	142	116	132	91	125	464	Electrical Engineering	139	118	257	863	180	1043
7	Abhinav Siwach	121	103	123	87	130	443	Sociology	144	148	292	856	185	1041
8	Vidushi Singh	131	115	118	89	126	448	Economics	141	135	276	855	184	1039
9	Kritika Goyal	129	105	113	85	113	416	Law	141	145	286	831	204	1035
10	Avinash Kumar	109	113	109	95	113	430	Philosophy	165	154	319	858	176	1034

An IAS officer joins Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA) for Foundation Course (FC) training.

Service	Institution	Venue	University Tie-up
IAS	Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA)	Mussoorie	Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU)
IPS	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy (SVPNPA)	Hyderabad	Osmania University
IFS	Foreign Service Institute	New Delhi	
IFoS	Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy (IGNFA)	Dehradun	Forest Research Institute
IRS (Income Tax)	National Academy of Direct Taxes	Nagpur	NALSAR University
IRS (Customs and Central Excise)	National Academy of Customs, Excise & Narcotics	Faridabad	NALSAR University

- The IAS officer is in charge of implementing the government policies and supervising them
- To keep track of the expenditure and submit the details to state legislatures.
- All the development work in the area has to be handle by the respective IAS of that area and to look after law and order is maintained.
- Monitor policy implementation
- IAS officer is concerned with Policy making and decision making
- IAS works at various levels of hierarchy such as undersecretary, secretary etc.



- ❖ **Sub Divisional Functions:** As a Sub Divisional Magistrate, maintenance of law and order, overseeing developmental and administrative activities within the Sub -Division.
- ❖ **District Level Functions:** As a District Magistrate, Collector or Deputy Commissioner, perform the same functions as an SDM at the district level and also supervise SDMs in their role.
- ❖ **State Secretariat Assignments:** State Secretariat postings involve using the experience and expertise gained in the field to advise elected representatives formulate policies and make decisions regarding government processes.
- ❖ **Public Sector Undertakings:** Many officers get posted to PSU cadres on deputation and become part of the higher management of various Public Sector Undertakings such as power stations, industrial units etc.
- ❖ **Central Secretariat Assignments:** Secretarial level postings at the level of the Central government deal with policy review, formulation and implementation for different ministries.

- ❖ Phase I Training at LBSNAA
- ❖ Training at the district level in the allotted cadre
- ❖ Phase II Training at LBSNAA which includes a week-long foreign attachment with one of India's diplomatic missions abroad
- ❖ Central Government attachment at the nominal position of an Assistant Secretary for three months
- ❖ Posting as Sub Divisional Magistrate (SDM)/Joint Magistrate/Sub Collector
- ❖ Posting as Municipal Commissioner.
- ❖ Posting as DM/Collector
- ❖ Posting at State Secretariats at Director/Joint Secretary level.
- ❖ Deputation to Central Government can be opted for during any stage of service after serving for a few years.
- ❖ Principal/Additional Secretary in the State Secretariat/Central Secretariat
- ❖ Chief Secretary of a state
- ❖ Cabinet Secretary



- 7th Central Pay Commission has stipulated a basic pay of Rs 56100 for newly inducted officers.
- There are a total of 18 pay levels for IAS with the Cabinet Secretary of the Union getting the highest pay at Rs. 250000.

Perks while in service:

- Subsidized government accommodation. District level postings get the best houses among any government service in India.
- Household help such as cooks, gardeners etc. depending on the requirement.
- Security cover depending on the requirement.
- Government transportation is provided in the most district and state-level postings. Central deputations have less vehicular facilities extended to IAS and only officers above a certain rank get government vehicles.
- Mobile, internet and telephone charges are reimbursed.
- Free stay in government rest houses and bungalows during duty.
- IAS officers are also entitled to a monthly pension after retirement based on their rank and length of service.

With Manohar Patil Sir



Dadar

Tuesday & Friday

Thane

Monday & Thursday

Kalyan

Wednesday & Saturday

10.00 am to 12.00 pm
5.00 pm to 7.00 pm



1. How To Start Studies ?



2. Which Is Imp Books, Notes & Test Series



3. Time Management



4. Strategy & Planning



5. How to Consistent Till Result



GOAL



TARGET



VISION



MISSION



Thank You !



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Thank You..!