

Chapter 1 : UPSC Civil Services (IAS) Syllabus PDF Download

Updated UPSC Syllabus. General Studies consists of a variety of subjects including History, Polity, Economy, Geography, Science and Technology, etc while CSAT Syllabus includes Comprehension, Logical Reasoning, Quantitative Aptitude, etc.

So the total of the Mains exam will be Marks Only. Those who want to apply for UPSC will be required to know all topics related to the essay. Indian culture will cover the salient aspects of Art Forms, Literature and Architecture from ancient to modern times. Post-independence consolidation and reorganization within the country. History of the world will include events from 18th century such as industrial revolution, world wars, redrawing of national boundaries, colonization, decolonization, political philosophies like communism, capitalism, socialism etc. Salient features of Indian Society, Diversity of India. Distribution of key natural resources across the world including South Asia and the Indian sub-continent ; factors responsible for the location of primary, secondary, and tertiary sector industries in various parts of the world including India Important Geophysical phenomena such as earthquakes, Tsunami, Volcanic activity, cyclone etc. Indian Constitution- historical underpinnings, evolution, features, amendments, significant provisions and basic structure. Functions and responsibilities of the Union and the States, issues, and challenges pertaining to the federal structure, devolution of powers and finances up to local levels and challenges therein. Separation of powers between various organs disputes redressal mechanisms and institutions. Appointment to various Constitutional posts, powers, functions, and responsibilities of various Constitutional Bodies. Statutory, regulatory and various quasi-judicial bodies Government policies and interventions for development in various sectors and issues arising out of their design and implementation. Development processes and the development industry- the role of NGOs, SHGs, various groups and associations, donors, charities, institutional and other stakeholders Welfare schemes for vulnerable sections of the population by the Centre and States and the performance of these schemes; mechanisms, laws, institutions, and Bodies constituted for the protection and betterment of these vulnerable sections. Issues relating to poverty and hunger. Role of civil services in a democracy. India and its neighborhood- relations. Important International institutions, agencies, and for- their structure, mandate. Indian Economy and issues relating to planning, mobilization of resources, growth, development, and employment. Inclusive growth and issues arising from it. Major crops cropping patterns in various parts of the country, different types of irrigation and irrigation systems storage, transport and marketing of agricultural produce and issues and related constraints; e-technology in the aid of farmers Issues related to direct and indirect farm subsidies and minimum support prices; Public Distribution System- objectives, functioning, limitations, revamping; issues of buffer stocks and food security; Technology missions; economics of animal-rearing. Food processing and related industries in India- scope and significance, location, upstream and downstream requirements, supply chain management. Land reforms in India. Effects of liberalization on the economy, changes in industrial policy and their effects on industrial growth. Energy, Ports, Roads, Airports, Railways etc. Awareness in the fields of IT, Space, Computers, robotics, nanotechnology, biotechnology and issues relating to intellectual property rights. Conservation, environmental pollution and degradation, environmental impact assessment Disaster and disaster management. Linkages between development and spread of extremism. Role of external state and nonstate actors in creating challenges to internal security. Challenges to internal security through communication networks, the role of media and social networking sites in internal security challenges, basics of cyber security; money-laundering and its prevention Security challenges and their management in border areas; linkages of organized crime with terrorism Various Security forces and agencies and their mandate. Essence, determinants, and consequences of Ethics in human actions; dimensions of ethics; ethics in private and public relationships. Human Values – lessons from the lives and teachings of great leaders, reformers and administrators; the role of family, society and educational institutions in inculcating values. Aptitude and foundational values of Civil Service, integrity, impartiality and non-partisanship, objectivity, dedication to public service, empathy, tolerance and compassion towards the weaker-sections. Emotional intelligence-concepts, and their utilities and application in

administration and governance. Contributions of moral thinkers and philosophers from India and world. Status and problems; ethical concerns and dilemmas in government and private institutions; laws, rules, regulations and conscience as sources of ethical guidance; accountability and ethical governance; strengthening of ethical and moral values in governance; ethical issues in international relations and funding; corporate governance. Case Studies on above issues.

Chapter 2 : UPSC Syllabus for IAS Exam - Complete IAS Syllabus – NeoStencil

UPSC which is famous to be known by s IAS (Indian Administrative Services) examination, is one of the competitive and imperative examinations organized under the authority of Union Public Service Commission through India.

Country politics, Science and technology etc. One is expected to keep their ideas in a logical sequence. Candidate is supposed to present his ideas in an order touching all aspects of the topic. No doubt, effective and exact expression will grab marks.

CSE Mains Syllabus Post-independence consolidation as well as the reorganization within the country.

Civil Services Mains Syllabus Indian Constitution- evolution , historical underpinnings, features, amendments, significant provisions and basic structure. Separation of powers among various organs. Dispute redressal mechanisms and institutions. Comparison of the Indian constitutional scheme with that of other countries of the world. Structure, organization and functioning of the Judiciary and the Executive. Appointment to various Constitutional posts their powers, functions and responsibilities of various Constitutional Bodies. Regulatory, Statutory and various quasi-judicial bodies Government policies and interventions for development of various sectors and issues arising out. Issues relating to hunger and poverty. Role of civil services in a democracy. India and its neighborhood- relations. Important International institutions, agencies and forum- their structure, mandate. Issues related to indirect and direct farm subsidies and minimum support prices; PDS-Public Distribution System- objectives, functioning, revamping, limitations, issues of buffer stocks and food security; Technology missions; economics of animal-rearing. Food processing and related industries in India- location, scope and significance, upstream and downstream requirements, supply chain management. Land reforms in India. Effects of liberalization policy on the economy, changes in industrial policy and their effects on industrial growth. Ports, Energy, Roads, Airports, Railways etc. Awareness in the fields of IT, Computers, Space, robotics, nano-technology, bio-technology and issues relating to intellectual property rights. Conservation, environmental pollution and degradation, environmental impact assessment Disaster and disaster management system. Linkages between development and spread of extremism. Role of external state and non state actors in creating challenges to internal security. Internal Security and Challenges, the impact of communication networks, the role of media and social networking sites in internal security challenges, Role of money-laundering and its prevention Security challenges and their management in border areas; linkages of organized crime with terrorism Various Security forces and agencies and their mandates

IAS UPSC Syllabus The following broad areas will be covered.

Ethics and Human Interface: Essence, determinants, and consequences of Ethics in human actions; different dimensions of ethics; ethics in public and private relationships. **Human Values** – lessons from the lives and teachings of great leaders, reformers and administrators; Role of family, society and educational institutions in inculcating values. Aptitude and foundational values for Civil Service , impartiality, integrity and non-partisanship, objectivity, dedication to public service, tolerance ,e mpathy and compassion towards the weaker-sections. Emotional intelligence-concepts, and its importance and application in administration and governance. Values and Ethics in Public administration: What you need to do before appearing in IAS Mains ?

A big percentage of candidates do get eliminated in the UPSC prelims exam. UPSC mains syllabus is vast but it requires consistent efforts and dedication for preparation. Improve your writing skills. Get the clear concept of all the topics of the syllabus.

Chapter 3 : IAS Syllabus - IAS Prelims & mains syllabus PDF download

The Mains syllabus is basically designed to judge a candidate's academic expertise in his/her specialised subject. The syllabus also focuses on testing aspirants' ability to present knowledge in a clear and coherent manner.

Provided that a candidate belonging to categories b , c , d and e shall be a person in whose favour a certificate of eligibility has been issued by the Government of India. Provided further that candidates belonging to categories b , c and d above will not be eligible for appointment to the Indian Foreign Service. A candidate must have attained the age of 21 years and must not have attained the age of 32 years. The candidate must hold a degree of any of Universities incorporated by an Act of the Central or State Legislature in India or other educational institutions established by an Act of Parliament or declared to be deemed as a University Under Section-3 of the University Grants Commission Act, , or possess an equivalent qualification. Provided that this restriction on the number of attempts will not apply in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates who are otherwise eligible. Provided further that the number of attempts permissible to candidates belonging to Other Backward Classes, who are otherwise eligible shall be nine. The relaxation will be available to the candidates who are eligible to avail of reservation applicable to such candidiases. Provided further that a physically handicapped candidate will get as many attempts as are available to other non-physically handicapped candidates of his or her community, subject to the condition that a physically handicapped candidate belonging to the General Category shall be eligible for nine attempts. The relaxation will be available to the physically handicapped candidates who are eligible to avail of reservation applicable to such candidates. It has the responsibility to look after the safety of the citizens of the country. The IPS is not a law enforcement agency in its own right, rather it is the body to which aE senior poEce officers belong regardless of the agency for which they work. The roles and functions of an IPS officer are as follows: Fulfilling duties based on broader responsibilities, in the areas of maintenance of public peace and order, crime prevention, investigation, and detection, collection of intelligence, VIP security, counter-terrorism, border policing, railway policing, tackling smuggling, drug trafficking, economic offences, corruption in public life, disaster management, enforcement of socio-economic legislation, bio-diversity and protection of environmental laws, etc. Serving at the head of the departments in policy-making in the Ministries and Departments of Central and State Governments and public sector undertakings both at the Centre and States, Government of India. To lead and command the force with courage, uprightness, dedication and a strong sense of service to the people. Endeavouring to inculcate in the police forces under their command such values and norms as would help them serve the people better. The inculcating integrity of the highest order, sensitivity to aspirations of people in a fast-changing social and economic milieu, respect for human rights, broad liberal perspective of law and justice and high standard of professionalism. Following it, several measures were identified as necessary to professionalise the police in India: A mid or high-ranking police officer must not be transferred more frequently than every two years. The State Governments cannot ask the police force to hire someone, nor can they choose the Chief Commissioner. There must be separate departments and staff for investigation and patrol. Three new authorities to be created in each State, to prevent political interference in the police and also to make the police accountable for their heavy-handedness, which was to include the creation of: A State Security Commission for policies and direction. A Police Establishment Board, which would decide the selection, promotions and transfers of police officers and other staff. A Police Complaints Authority to inquire into allegations of police misconduct. In , due to lack of action by all the State Governments in India, the Supreme Court ordered the State Governments to report to it why the reform measures outlined were not implemented. After being questioned in front of the Judges of the Supreme Court of India, the State Governments finally started to reform the police forces and give them the operational independence they need for fearless and proper law enforcement. There is one cadre in each Indian State, except for three joint cadres: As per the Indian Constitution, two-thirds of the strength of every cadre is filled by direct IPS officers and rest one-third is elevated from respective State cadre officers. The State police are responsible for maintaining law and order in townships of the State and the rural areas. States such as Tamil

Nadu and Maharashtra have taken steps to get their police force trained by advanced police training schools notably the Atlanta City Police of the USA. The advanced training that the Tamil Nadu Police undergo varies from fraud investigation to advanced patrol training. This training, when completed, would make the Tamil Nadu Police one of the most advanced police forces in India. City Police Services, on the other hand, are known for their one-lesson-fit-all attitude. The Indian Police Forces have been trying to secure better training and capabilities for their personnel, but with indifferent success due to a cumbersome bureaucracy. The officials are responsible for the framing of foreign policies as well as maintaining and regulating the Indian embassies in various countries of the world. The first group of the IFS officers was recruited in 1947. Only a top position among the top candidates guarantees an IFS selection—an acceptance rate of 0. Career and rank structure of the IFS officers are as follows: Vice Consul, Consul, Consul General. At the Ministry of External Affairs: Apart from these three preferred services, the other avenues for civil servants are the following: The Railway Police Service is responsible for maintaining the security of the whole system and especially the passengers. The Indian Railway Traffic Service deals with the scheduling of trains and the passengers and the freight carried by these trains. The Indian Railway Personnel Service is the branch which deals with the recruitment of the officers and other administrative workers and the Indian Railway Accounts Services is in charge of looking after the accounts of this vast system. These are the The Indian Railway Traffic Service deals with the scheduling of trains and the passengers and the freight carried by these trains. These are the The Indian Railway Personnel Service is the branch which deals with the recruitment of the officers and other administrative workers and the Indian Railway Accounts Services is in charge of looking after the accounts of this vast system. These are the nontechnical branches of the Indian Railways. For the recruitment of technical staff like the engineers, there is a different entrance test altogether. There are four non-technical and technical or engineering cadres in the Railways. However, the engineering services IRSE have a different recruitment procedure. Officers start out as Senior Superintendent of Post Offices initially. The postings can be in any part of the country and also in the Central Ministry. It is responsible for the efficient functioning of the postal and telegraph services, officers after training with field officers are appointed as Senior Superintendent of Post Offices, Assistant Post Master General throughout the country and also in the Ministry at the Centre. The former deals with the levying of taxes on things brought into the country whereas the Department of Excise Duties deals with the taxation of goods which are produced in the country. It is basically concerned with two main aspects, mainly Customs and Excise. It has various specialised branches such as the Indian Defence Accounts Service which deals with the expenditure of the Indian Defence Services. There is also an Indian Civil Accounts Service which falls under the direct administration of the Secretary of the Ministry of Finance. It falls under the purview of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The Service is also responsible for handling the press and public relations for the various Central Ministries, public sector enterprises and Defence Forces at home as well as abroad. There are branches within it dealing with tax crimes such as evasion of income tax and also those which build up statistics. After their probationary period and the period of training, all officers are in charge of the most junior posts. With time and experience, one is promoted to higher positions. This is because the Indian Civil Service operates in a hierarchical fashion where experience is the key to advancement. IRS is responsible for fixing, assessment and collection of income tax. The Service also has specialised branches dealing with the investigation of tax evasion, statistics and so on. Though many people are of the view that civil servants, also known as babus, are the absolute rulers of the country, some regard them as the people serving to promote the unity and integrity of the nation. Some people think that an elite class comprising civil servants cannot transcend cleavages and differences. Elitism, to their mind, is different from neutralism or fair play. They think that partisanship of high-level civil servants goes against their mission of national integration. In fact, the Indian masses have been expecting too much from the bureaucracy, because it has been elitist. Some upright and conscientious IAS officers have protested the common notion that all the civil servants nurture the opportunistic motives of career development. Civil service, the backbone of the Indian Government machinery constitutes all the departments which run the State administration. A highly competitive and challenging area, it involves a variety of jobs in different departments. Compared to private sector jobs this profession has job security. The prestige and power that

comes along with these top-notch jobs are a definite reason for anybody to join this profession. The salary, allowances, and facilities like health care, housing, conveyance, etc. There is hardly any Indian who is apprehensive of the powerful position of Civil Service officers in running the affairs of the country. They also need the full participation of civil servants if they want to get their important policies to be implemented in most effective manner. The Government machinery comes to a standstill if the Civil Services officers do not cooperate.

Chapter 4 : Revised Syllabus and Scheme | UPSC

UPSC Syllabus - Civil Services Mains Exam. A candidate's rank in UPSC Civil Service Exam depends only on the mark scored in Main and Interview. The main exam has marks while interview has marks.

So the total of the Mains exam will be Marks Only. Candidates can give preference of the language in which they may like to be interviewed. UPSC will make arrangement for the translators. The marks fetched in this stage of the exam is combined with the marks obtained in the upsc mains. Grand Total Marks A candidate is allowed to use any one language from the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution or English as the medium of writing the examination. The marks obtained in these papers will not be counted for final ranking. The candidates will have to answer the English and Indian Languages papers in English and the respective Indian language except where translation is involved. The pattern of questions would be broadly as follows: Candidate is required to write an essay on a specific topic. The choice of subjects will be given. They are expected to keep their thoughts closely to the subject and arrange their ideas in orderly fashion and be concise. Credit will be given to effective and coherent expression. Post-independence consolidation and reorganization within the country. History of the world will include events from 18th century such as industrial revolution, world wars, redrawing of national boundaries, colonization, decolonization, political philosophies like communism, capitalism, socialism etc. Salient features of Indian Society, Diversity of India. Distribution of key natural resources across the world including South Asia and the Indian sub-continent ; factors responsible for the location of primary, secondary, and tertiary sector industries in various parts of the world including India Important Geophysical phenomena such as earthquakes, Tsunami, Volcanic activity, cyclone etc. Functions and responsibilities of the Union and the States, issues and challenges pertaining to the federal structure, devolution of powers and finances up to local levels and challenges therein. Separation of powers between various organs dispute redressal mechanisms and institutions. Appointment to various Constitutional posts, powers, functions and responsibilities of various Constitutional Bodies. Statutory, regulatory and various quasi-judicial bodies Government policies and interventions for development in various sectors and issues arising out of their design and implementation. Role of civil services in a democracy. India and its neighbourhood- relations. Important International institutions, agencies and fora, their structure, mandate. Indian Economy and issues relating to planning, mobilization of resources, growth, development and employment. Inclusive growth and issues arising from it. Major crops cropping patterns in various parts of the country, different types of irrigation and irrigation systems storage, transport and marketing of agricultural produce and issues and related constraints; e-technology in the aid of farmers Issues related to direct and indirect farm subsidies and minimum support prices; Public Distribution System objectives, functioning, limitations, revamping; issues of buffer stocks and food security; Technology missions; economics of animal-rearing. Food processing and related industries in India- scope and significance, location, upstream and downstream requirements, supply chain management. Land reforms in India. Effects of liberalization on the economy, changes in industrial policy and their effects on industrial growth. Energy, Ports, Roads, Airports, Railways etc. Awareness in the fields of IT, Space, Computers, robotics, nano-technology, bio-technology and issues relating to intellectual property rights. Conservation, environmental pollution and degradation, environmental impact assessment Disaster and disaster management. Linkages between development and spread of extremism. Role of external state and non-state actors in creating challenges to internal security. Questions may utilise the case study approach to determine these aspects. The following broad areas will be covered. Ethics and Human Interface: Essence, determinants and consequences of Ethics in human actions; dimensions of ethics; ethics in private and public relationships. Human Values - lessons from the lives and teachings of great leaders, reformers and administrators; role of family, society and educational institutions in inculcating values. Aptitude and foundational values for Civil Service , integrity, impartiality and non-partisanship, objectivity, dedication to public service, empathy, tolerance and compassion towards the weaker-sections. Emotional intelligence-concepts, and their utilities and application in administration and governance. Contributions of moral thinkers and philosophers from India and world. Status and problems;

ethical concerns and dilemmas in government and private institutions; laws, rules, regulations and conscience as sources of ethical guidance; accountability and ethical governance; strengthening of ethical and moral values in governance; ethical issues in international relations and funding; corporate governance. Case Studies on above issues. What After the Mains exam? However, the Commission will have the discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all papers of the examination.

Chapter 5 : UPSC IAS Syllabus - Civil Services Exam Prelims, Mains Exam Pattern

UPSC Syllabus for IAS exam or civil services exam is provided each year through the Civil Services Exam Notification. It is broadly divided into two parts: UPSC Prelims Syllabus and UPSC Mains Syllabus.

This exam acts a primary mechanism for selection of candidates for the Civil Services Main Examination. Since the examination serves as just a screening test; the mark results obtained in the preliminary Examination by the candidates will not be counted for determining their final order of merit. One should note that the number of candidates to be admitted to the Main Examination will be about fourteen to fifteen times the total approximate number of vacancies to be filled in the year in the various Services and Posts. Civil Services Preliminary Exam objective will be conducted on June 02, The Main Exam written will start from September 29, What is the syllabus for Civil Service Preliminary Examination ? The questions will be of multiple choice, objective type. The marks in prelims will not be counted for final ranking, but just for qualification for the main exam. Paper 1 - General Studies: While these are static part of the syllabus, the dynamic part includes current affairs, General Knowledge and that does not proper definition, thus making the syllabus quite vast. Paper II - Aptitude Test: Paper II is dynamic in nature and includes mathematics, reasoning, analytical ability, and interpersonal skills. All these areas require spot mental ability. The Paper II is now of only qualifying nature and its mark is not counted while making the merit list. However, it is mandatory for the candidate to score minimum 33 per cent in this paper to qualify the Prelims exam. The question papers are set both in Hindi and English. Blind candidates are allowed extra time of twenty minutes for each paper. However, marks of this paper are not counted for writing the Mains examination. The marks of Paper 1 are alone considered for making the merit list for this exam. Only those candidates who have qualified the Prelims can write the Mains exam. The marks scored in the Prelim exam is not counted in the final tally of the Mains exam or the Interview. The number of candidates who qualify the Prelims Exam is about twelve to thirteen times of the total of the approximate number of vacancies that has to be filled in that year in the various Services and Posts. It is mandatory for the candidate to appear in both the papers of Prelim exam to be qualified for the evaluation purposes. The candidate will be disqualified in case he or she appears in only one paper of the Prelims exam. There is "Negative Marking" in the Prelims exam. So candidates need to be extra careful while making wild guesses in the prelim exams. Current events of national and international importance. History of India and Indian National Movement. Comprehension Interpersonal skills including communication skills; Logical reasoning and analytical ability Decision-making and problemsolving General mental ability Basic numeracy numbers and their relations, orders of magnitude, etc. Class X level , Data interpretation charts, graphs, tables, data sufficiency etc. The questions in both Paper-I current affairs and Paper-II aptitude test will be of multiple choice, objective type for marks each and the time allotted for each paper is two hours. It is mandatory for the candidate to appear in both the papers of Civil Services Prelim examination. So appearing in both the papers is mandatory for the evaluation of the Prelims exam.

UPSC MAIN SYLLABUS. QUALIFYING PAPERS ON INDIAN LANGUAGES AND ENGLISH. The aim of the paper is to test the candidate's ability to read and understand serious discursive prose, and to express his ideas clearly and correctly, in English and Indian Language concerned.

Questions may utilise the case study approach to determine these aspects. The following broad areas will be covered. Essence, determinants and consequences of Ethics in human actions; dimensions of ethics; ethics in private and public relationships. Human Values – lessons from the lives and teachings of great leaders, reformers and administrators; role of family, society and educational institutions in inculcating values. Status and problems; ethical concerns and dilemmas in government and private institutions; laws, rules, regulations and conscience as sources of ethical guidance; accountability and ethical governance; strengthening of ethical and moral values in governance; ethical issues in international relations and funding; corporate governance. Case Studies on above issues. Geohydrology, economic geology and environment. Temperature and pressure belts of the world; Heat budget of the earth; Atmospheric circulation; atmospheric stability and instability. Bottom topography of the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans; Temperature and salinity of the oceans; Heat and salt budgets, Ocean deposits; Waves, currents and tides; Marine resources: Genesis of soils; Classification and distribution of soils; Soil profile; Soil erosion, Degradation and conservation; Factors influencing world distribution of plants and animals; Problems of deforestation and conservation measures; Social forestry; agro-forestry; Wild life; Major gene pool centres. Principle of ecology; Human ecological adaptations; Influence of man on ecology and environment; Global and regional ecological changes and imbalances; Ecosystem their management and conservation; Environmental degradation, management and conservation; Biodiversity and sustainable development; Environmental policy; Environmental hazards and remedial measures; Environmental education and legislation. Perspectives in Human Geography: Areal differentiation; regional synthesis; Dichotomy and dualism; Environmentalism; Quantitative revolution and locational analysis; radical, behavioural, human and welfare approaches; Languages, religions and secularisation; Cultural regions of the world; Human development index. Population and Settlement Geography: Growth and distribution of world population; demographic attributes; Causes and consequences of migration; concepts of over-under-and optimum population; Population theories, world population problems and policies, Social well-being and quality of life; Population as social capital. Types and patterns of rural settlements; Environmental issues in rural settlements; Hierarchy of urban settlements; Urban morphology: Concepts of primate city and rank-size rule; Functional classification of towns; Sphere of urban influence; Rural urban fringe; Satellite towns; Problems and remedies of urbanization; Sustainable development of cities. Concept of a region; Types of regions and methods of regionalisation; Growth centres and growth poles; Regional imbalances; regional development strategies; environmental issues in regional planning; Planning for sustainable development. Models, Theories and Laws in Human Geography: Heartland and Rimland theories; Laws of international boundaries and frontiers. Space relationship of India with neighboring countries; Structure and relief; Drainage system and watersheds; Physiographic regions; Mechanism of Indian monsoons and rainfall patterns, Tropical cyclones and western disturbances; Floods and droughts; Climatic regions; Natural vegetation; Soil types and their distributions. Land, surface and ground water, energy, minerals, biotic and marine resources; Forest and wild life resources and their conservation; Energy crisis. Evolution of industries; Locational factors of cotton, jute, textile, iron and steel, aluminium, fertilizer, paper, chemical and pharmaceutical, automobile, cottage and agro-based industries; Industrial houses and complexes including public sector undertakings; Industrial regionalisation; New industrial policies; Multinationals and liberalization; Special Economic Zones; Tourism including eco-tourism. Transport, Communication and Trade: Road, railway, waterway, airway and pipeline networks and their complementary roles in regional development; Growing importance of ports on national and foreign trade; Trade balance; Trade Policy; Export processing zones; Developments in communication and information technology and their impacts on economy and society; Indian space programme. Historical Perspective of Indian Society; Racial, linguistic and ethnic

diversities; religious minorities; major tribes, tribal areas and their problems; cultural regions; Growth, distribution and density of population; Demographic attributes: Types, patterns and morphology of rural settlements; Urban developments; Morphology of Indian cities; Functional classification of Indian cities; Conurbations and metropolitan regions; urban sprawl; Slums and associated problems; town planning; Problems of urbanization and remedies. Regional Development and Planning: Experience of regional planning in India; Five Year Plans; Integrated rural development programmes; Panchayati Raj and decentralised planning; Command area development; Watershed management; Planning for backward area, desert, drought prone, hill, tribal area development; multi-level planning; Regional planning and development of island territories. Sociology – The Discipline: Modernity and social changes in Europe and emergence of sociology. Scope of the subject and comparison with other social sciences. Sociology and common sense. Science, scientific method and critique. Major theoretical strands of research methodology. Positivism and its critique. Fact value and objectivity. Research Methods and Analysis: Qualitative and quantitative methods. Techniques of data collection. Variables, sampling, hypothesis, reliability and validity. Karl Marx- Historical materialism, mode of production, alienation, class struggle. Emile Durkheim- Division of labour, social fact, suicide, religion and society. Max Weber- Social action, ideal types, authority, bureaucracy, protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism Talcolt Parsons- Social system, pattern variables. Merton- Latent and manifest functions, conformity and deviance, reference groups Mead – Self and identity. Concepts- equality, inequality, hierarchy, exclusion, poverty and deprivation, Theories of social stratification- Structural functionalist theory, Marxist theory, Weberian theory. Social stratification of class, status groups, gender, ethnicity and race. Social mobility- open and closed systems, types of mobility, sources and causes of mobility. Works and Economic Life: Formal and informal organization of work Labour and society. Sociological theories of power, Power elite, bureaucracy, pressure groups, and political parties. Nation, state, citizenship, democracy, civil society, ideology. Protest, agitation, social movements, collective action, revolution. Sociological theories of religion. Types of religious practices: Religion in modern society: Types and forms of family. Lineage and descent, Patriarchy and sexual division of labour, Contemporary trends. Social Change in Modern Society: Sociological theories of social change. Agents of social change. Education and social change. Science, technology and social change. Perspectives on the study of Indian society: Structural functionalism M N Srinivas. Marxist sociology A R Desai. Impact of colonial rule on Indian society: Social background of Indian nationalism. Modernization of Indian tradition. Protests and movements during the colonial period. Rural and Agrarian Social Structure: The idea of Indian village and village studies, Agrarian social structure- evolution of land tenure system, land reforms. Perspectives on the study of caste systems: Features of caste system. Untouchability – forms and perspectives 5. Tribal communities in India: Colonial policies and tribes. Issues of integration and autonomy. Social Classes in India. Middle classes in India. Systems of Kinship in India: Lineage and descent in India. Types of kinship systems. Family and marriage in India. Household dimensions of the family. Patriarchy, entitlements and sexual division of labour. Religious communities in India. Problems of religious minorities. Social Changes in India: Visions of Social Change in India: Idea of development planning and mixed economy. Constitution, law and social change. Rural and Agrarian transformation in India: Programmes of rural development, Community Development Programme, cooperatives, poverty alleviation schemes. Green revolution and social change. Changing modes of production in Indian agriculture. Problems of rural labour, bondage, migration. Industrialization and Urbanisation in India: Evolution of modern industry in India.

Chapter 7 : UPSC Civil Services

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Every year many Civil Services aspirants compete for close to vacancies, making it one of the toughest papers to crack. The exact number of vacancies is notified by the UPSC. According to the Civil Services Exam, notification , this year there are close to posts that are advertised. It is very important to know what is IAS before you plunge into the competitive warfare i. People who have complete information about Indian Civil Services are motivated enough to take multiple attempts to crack the IAS exam. A person appointed through the Civil Services Exam has personal morality and professional responsibility, to oversee important matters related to the able administrative functioning of a vast country like India. IAS officers initially work at the sub-divisional level in the state administration. There is an ample scope to gain more experience and handle challenges to make a positive impact on a million lives. How to become an IAS officer? It is not easy to make this distinguished career choice and it is not easy to crack the IAS exam code either. Millions of aspirants appear for the coveted posts listed under the UPSC CSE making it even tougher to clear the exam with a perfect competitive score in the first attempt. Anybody can apply for the post and an aspirant may not necessarily be a qualified doctor or engineer to be eligible for the crucial government vacancies. Any candidate, irrespective of the financial, social or educational background, can apply for the IAS Exam and appear for the CSE based on his own potential and confidence. At next stage, get to know the exam syllabus, organize a preparation schedule of General Studies, and sequentially, browse through the previous year papers and plan a subject wise strategy to prepare for the IAS exam. The latest news of an increase in salary post the implementation of the 7th Pay Commission, the job prestige, job security and plethora of reasons make the IAS Exam the most sought after UPSC exam every year. But how many people can, or do qualify, for the Indian Civil Service? Before a candidate even gets to know about what is IAS or what is UPSC, the better-known fact is that the IAS exam is a tough paper and it is difficult to clear the exam in a single attempt. There are limited job vacancies for Indian Civil Service. Out of this total number, there is only limited number of vacancies every year only approximately for all the 24 services and Out of the total candidates who applied for the exam 11,35, , only 4,59, candidates finally appeared. Only 15, candidates could qualify for the Mains examination conducted in December The culminating figures of the last eight years show that the new UPSC exam applicants at the preliminary level have increased by almost 8,00, In comparison, the total vacancies for the combined 24 services has gone up marginally, the increase has been marginal with only to posts added in the same period. In other words, only citizens of India are eligible to apply for the top positions in the Indian Administrative Service. To be eligible for these posts, an aspirant can be an Indian Citizen or any person who is now residing or has migrated to India. In addition, a Nepal Citizen or a person from Bhutan, Tibetan Refugee, who migrated to India before the 1st January and is now a permanent resident of India can apply for the written test of Civil Service Exam. Educational Qualification To be eligible to apply for an IAS Officer post, a candidate needs to necessarily have at least one of the education degree or qualification. Obtaining the right education degree should be the basic objective for an IAS Officer aspirant. Individuals who have given the graduation exam or the equivalent relevant as per the Government of India exam or higher examinations, and are still waiting for the exam results scheduled to appear in the same year of the IAS exam, can sit for the paper. Only candidates who possess a degree from a private university meeting the set conditions as specified above. Only candidates who have a degree from a foreign university granted recognition by the Association of Indian Universities. In this case, the aspiring individuals or candidates need to submit the proof of eligibility from the designated or practising authority or representative from the university or institution they pursued the course from at the time of appearing for the UPSC Main Exam. Any candidate who has appeared or intends to take the CSE exam and is waiting for their results is considered eligible to take the IAS preliminary exam. View all courses and free demos 2. Age limit To be eligible to apply for the Indian Civil Service officer post, an individual should attain a minimum age of 21 years and must not be 32 years old on August 1 in the year of

the examination. The only exception to this general criterion of the candidate age is in case of OBC category. To be sure, a candidate needs to meet all the below-tabulated criteria for the civil service exam.

Chapter 8 : UPSC Exam Exam Pattern, Syllabus , Eligibility Criteria & Prelims & Mains

UPSC Syllabus, Civil Services Exam Pattern and Subjects for UPSC Exams Here we are providing the complete updated details regarding UPSC syllabus, UPSC exam pattern and UPSC subjects for UPSC CIVIL SERVICES EXAM, popularly known as IAS exam.

Chapter 9 : UPSC Syllabus - UPSC Pathshala Pages

UPSC Syllabus. In this article, you will get explained about UPSC syllabus and UPSC exam pattern. This post will cover subjects and schemes of the UPSC syllabus for the Civil Services Preliminary Examinations Syllabus and Civil Services Main Examinations Syllabus.