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# CLASSROOM PROGRAMME

**PRAYAGRAJ**

**UPSC CSE + UPPSC**

English Medium

Tashkent Marg, Patrika Chauraha,  
Civil Lines, Allahabad

☎ : 8448485518, 8750187501

✉ : [allahabad@groupdrishti.com](mailto:allahabad@groupdrishti.com)

🌐 : [www.drishtias.com](http://www.drishtias.com)

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## **UPPSC** *Combined State/Upper Subordinate Services Examination*

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## About Drishti

‘Drishti The Vision’ was founded on 1st November, 1999. Since then, we have been one of the top institutes among the UPSC Civil Services Examination (CSE) community.

In the recent years, and especially in the Hindi medium, there has been more than a thousand selections from Drishti IAS. We believe students who follow our methods and work hard on our scientifically designed schedule shall achieve success in this examination. With this goal in mind we have finally decided to design, develop and prepare a one-of-a-kind course for English medium aspirants. The primary reason for launching this English medium course is to fill the gap of well structured intensive classes that take the students from the very basics of a subject to the UPSC CSE desired complexity level without over burdening the student.

Our classroom programs are advanced as, they cater to the needs of the aspirants in a variety of ways. For example, we will not only provide regular class notes, but include class-tests based on these notes as well, for best learning outcomes. Moreover, we will hold class-tests from our magazine, Drishti Current Affairs Today (DCAT), on a monthly basis for developing a thorough understanding of Current Affairs; and we will also provide top quality curated reading material.

Our classroom programmes are intensive- we are not only going to cover the syllabus but also test the aspirants on their retention at the same time. For this, we have integrated the Prelims & Mains Test Series with the classroom program at no extra cost.

We have also integrated our web-based learning modules with our classroom program. This will help Drishti students stay updated with the latest developments.

## Why Drishti?

The Civil Service Examination (CSE) is considered to be one of the toughest exams, owing to the vast and dynamic nature of its syllabus. It is a challenge for any student to prepare this vast syllabus and get their name on the final list of selected candidates of examination in a limited span of time.

Drishti has prepared a holistic academic programme, addressing the problems faced by the aspirants in CSE preparation, which sets us apart from other institutes. Our holistic academic programme encompasses the following features:

### Our Approach towards General Studies

Realising the importance of General Studies, Drishti holds the view that it should be studied in depth and detail, because we are not in favour of selective study. These days, the nature of the question paper is not such that selective study can lead to success. This is the reason our classroom programme focusses on preparing every topic. That's why, our General Studies (Preliminary and Main Examination) batch is for 15 months.

Apart from this, we believe that the preparation for Preliminary and Main Exam should be done simultaneously, and not separately because barring a few, most topics are asked in both the exams. The only difference is that in Preliminary exam, the correct answer has to be chosen from very close and difficult options while in Main Exam, the aspects (mainly current and applied) related to those topics have to be explained in your own words. In other words, while the Preliminary Exam tests the meticulous understanding and accurate knowledge of the aspirants, the Main Exam tests the writing skill as well. It is

advisable that whichever topics candidates study, they should study them in a manner that they are able to face and excel in both the exams.

### Our Faculty Members

The biggest strength Drishti has is its excellence-driven faculty. We have kept the procedure of selection of teachers quite stringent and the decision for appointment and permanency of any teacher is made only after completion of multiple stages of selection. The expert teachers for each section of General Studies are appointed on the basis of meticulous understanding, vast knowledge and interesting presentation skills.

### Teaching Methodology

Drishti has a unique teaching methodology which sets us apart from rest of the institutes. Some of the salient features of this teaching methodology are listed below-

- We do not believe in rote learning of any topic without building its proper understanding. Our focus is that each student understand and assimilate the basic concepts. Memorising the fundamental information regarding any topic becomes much easier after one understands it and one is also comfortable answering the indirect and at times, confusing questions.
- Faculty at Drishti do not believe in keeping students busy by writing notes in the class rather, the focus is on explaining the concepts and giving handouts and printed class notes

which covers all the relevant information. Only those points have to be written down which are in news for some reason, or demand special analysis.

- All the topics are discussed extensively and interestingly in the class. The students are made to understand the concepts by the use of real life examples.
- An effort is made that even abstract concepts register into the minds of the students in the form of images and videos, by the use of technical inputs like videos, projectors and internet.
- The students have the full right and freedom to ask their queries from the teachers.
- If any student has any doubt regarding any concept, event or fact or has any issue in understanding them, the Academic Support team of the institute is also available to help them.
- The questions which have been already asked or those which can be possibly asked are included in the class discussions as important reference points so that the students are not limited to understanding the concepts, but also understand how they can apply their knowledge in the exam. Special discussions are held on the format of the difficult questions of the exam and how to answer them.
- The teaching methodology acknowledges that there should be no unnecessary deviations in the classroom and the course is completed as per the scheduled time line.

## Duration and Order of Batches

Drishti Foundation Batch (preliminary and main examination) for General Studies contains around 400 classes. Each class is 2.5 to 3 hours long. The whole batch lasts for 12–15 months.

Number of classes of each section of General Studies (Pre and Mains examination batch)	
Polity	40 classes
Issues Related to Governance	10 classes
History and Art & Culture	65 classes
Indian Economy	40 classes
Geography and Environment & Ecology	55 classes
Disaster Management	7 classes
Indian Society and Social Justice	20 classes
International Relations	30 classes
General Science and Science & Technology	25 classes
Internal Security	8 classes
Ethics, Integrity & Aptitude	50 classes
<b>Total Classes (approx.)</b>	<b>350 classes</b>
<b>Note:</b> In addition to the above mentioned classes, about 30 classes of Current Affairs will also run parallel to other classes.	

- Since the Foundation Batch lasts for a period of about one to one and half years, we take special note of the examinations that will be held in this duration. For example, about 1 month of leave is given at the time of UPSC CSE preliminary examination so that the students taking the exam can revise the class notes and study material. Apart from this, the sections that are asked in this exam are completed in the class before the preliminary examination viz. History, Geography, Economy, Polity and General Science. After the preliminary examination, only sections related to the main examination are taught, such as International Relations, ethics etc.
- The order of the various sections in all the batches is determined in such a way that the new student does not encounter any problem and progressively moves from simple to difficult sections. Initially sections like History, Polity are taught and Economy and Geography are kept for later stage. Before International Relations, a brief background of World History and World Geography is given so that the student can keep track of all the information. An effort is made to teach only one or two sections at a time, so that students do not have to face any confusion.
- Generally, classes are organized 6 days a week. A weekly off is given on Sunday although this is not mandatory. If the syllabus in any batch falls behind the prescribed plan, then special classes can be organized on Sunday.
- We try to conduct a test every week in every batch. The advantage of this is that students can continuously evaluate the level of their preparation.

## Study Material

Study material constitutes an important part of Drishti's General Studies Programme. Our pedagogy stands on the idea that students have to put the least effort on collecting information. Therefore, we try to provide the students all the course material they need to study in a particular subject. This ensures that they do not have to rely on outside books and sources.

The notes given to the students are prepared in a scientific manner. Mind maps, bullets, flowcharts, memorable facts, etc. are used in the notes so that students can easily understand difficult concepts and assimilate them. With these notes, the 'Drishti Current Affairs Today' magazine and relevant books of Drishti Publications are provided free of cost.

It is worth mentioning, that we have about 300 full-time dedicated team for development of study material. All of them have long experience of Civil Services Examination. Along with the development of new study material, these members also keep the content updated and in accordance with changing demands of the examination.



## Updates on Current Issues

It is a given to keep updating current events in General Studies. We combat this challenge at the following 5 levels-

- We publish a monthly magazine called 'Drishti Current Affairs Today' for our students. This is a complete magazine for the Civil Services and PCS examination (Preliminary, Main and Interview) of various states.
- There are many good articles published in various newspapers and magazines, reading which can create a comprehensive and balanced outlook. As students find it difficult to check out all the newspapers and choose which articles they should read, we compile the most relevant articles from various newspapers and magazines on a regular basis and make them available to students. Along with the articles, we also provide information on what kind of questions can be asked from them.
- In order to score good marks in General Studies, reading good articles and books and notes is indispensable. In this regard, the website of Drishti ([www.drishtias.com](http://www.drishtias.com)) provides very useful content. It regularly provides point-by-point analysis of news and articles published daily in PIB / PRS and leading English-language newspapers such as The Hindu & Indian Express. The debates and discussions of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha TV are analysed in a simple and easy, point wise manner. This website contains abundant updated study material for all sections of General Studies, which will keep your preparation up to date.

- We also have a YouTube channel **Drishti IAS: English** in order to boost your preparation. Currently, programmes like Strategy, Toppers' interview etc. are being run on this channel.

All these endeavours are just to ensure that our students get quality study material in a simple language which can fill the gap between the demand of the exam and the available information.

## Tests and Answer-writing Practice

Drishti will hold tests on a weekly basis in every batch so that the students get enough opportunity to understand and evaluate their performance.

A test for preliminary examination will be conducted almost every fortnight where the students are given some objective questions based on classroom teaching. Apart from this, OMR sheet is used in weekly/fortnightly tests so that the students get a feel of the actual exam.

The challenge of answer writing for the main examination is of paramount importance. For this we have two strategies-

- (i) Tests are conducted every month for the practice of main examination answer writing.
- (ii) Students can also practice answer-writing at their own level, the evaluation of which is done by the institution. Our academic team consists of 50 full-time members whose responsibility is to evaluate the answers and give feedback for improvement.

## About UPSC Civil Services Exam

*Indian Civil Services which includes the top services e.g. the IAS, IPS and IFS, is the dream career for millions of aspirants from all over the country.*

### Why Choose Civil Services as a Career?

Civil Services work as the backbone of the administrative machinery of the country. Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Police Service (IPS), and Indian Foreign Service (IFS) are three of the most preferable services under this.

### About the Examination Process

In order to get selected into these coveted services, candidates have to appear in the **Civil Services Exam (CSE)** conducted by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) and should pass a three-phase selection process. The three phases are the **Civil Services Preliminary Exam (Prelims)**, **Civil Services (Main) Examination (Mains)** and The Personality Test (Interview).

As per the official UPSC Exam Calendar, **Civil Services Preliminary Exam** is conducted in the months of May & June and the Main Examination is held after 3-4 months.

- Candidates are required to apply online on the official website of **UPSC** ([www.upsconline.nic.in](http://www.upsconline.nic.in)).
- Candidates need to complete the online application form containing two stages viz. Part-I and Part-II as per the instructions available in the above mentioned website.
- The candidates are required to pay a fee of ₹ 100/- (Rupees One Hundred only) [except SC/ST/ Female/Persons with Benchmark Disability candidates who are exempted from payment of fee] either by depositing the money in any branch of State Bank of India by cash, or by using net banking facility of State Bank of India or by using any Visa/ Master/RuPay Credit/ Debit Card.
- Before filling up the online application form, a candidate must have his/her photograph and signature duly scanned

in the jpg format in such a manner that each file should not exceed 40 KB and, must not be less than 3 KB in size for the photograph and 1 KB for the signature.

- Applicants should avoid submitting multiple applications. In case of multiple applications, the application with higher Registration ID will be considered by the Commission.
- The applicants must ensure that while filling their Application Form, they are providing their valid and active e-mail IDs as the Commission may use electronic mode of communication in order to contact them at different stages of examination process.

## Plan of Examination

### The Civil Services Examination consist of two successive stages:

- **Civil Services** (Preliminary) Examination (Objective type) for the selection of candidates for the Main Examination; and
- **Civil Services** (Main) Examination (Written and Interview) for the selection of candidates for the various Services and posts.

*\*Candidates who are declared qualified for Civil Services (Main) Examination; have to submit Detailed Application Form (DAF).*

#### First Stage Details

- The **Civil Services** (Preliminary) Examination comprises of two papers of 200 marks each i.e. General Studies (GS) Paper-I.
- GS Paper-II (also known as CSAT i.e. Civil Service Aptitude Test) is qualifying in nature and in which a candidate has to secure 33% marks only.
- Objective type (Multiple Choice Questions) is asked at this stage. Marks obtained at this stage are counted only to decide merit in preliminary examination, not for final selection. Clearing the Prelims makes one eligible for the next stage of the exam.

#### Second Stage Details

**Civil Services** (Main) Examination is the 'written stage' of the examination. It consists of nine papers of which, marks of only seven papers are counted in deciding the final merit list. In remaining two papers, a candidate has to secure the minimum qualifying marks decided by UPSC each year. The question papers for the Mains examination are of conventional (essay) type.

- The **Civil Services** Personality Test consists of a board of members for assessing the candidate's personality. A candidate is asked questions on matters of general interest.
- The object of the interview is to assess the personal suitability of the candidate for a career in public service. The test is intended to judge the mental caliber of a candidate.

*\*Final rank of a candidate in merit list depends upon the marks scored in second stage only i.e. Written and Interview.*

### Two Qualifying Papers

- Paper-A (One of the Indian Languages is to be selected by the candidate from the Languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution): 300 Marks
- Paper-B (English): 300 Marks

Table Shows The Marks Distribution Counted For Final Merit		
Paper	Subject	Marks
Paper-I	Essay	250
Paper-II	General Studies-I (Indian Heritage and Culture, History and Geography of the World and Society)	250
Paper-III	General Studies-II (Governance, Constitution, Polity, Social Justice and International relations)	250
Paper-IV	General Studies-III (Technology, Economic Development, Biodiversity, Environment, Security and Disaster Management)	250
Paper-V	General Studies-IV (Ethics, Integrity and Aptitude)	250
Paper-VI	Optional Subject – Paper 1	250
Paper-VII	Optional Subject – Paper 2	250
	<b>Sub Total (Written test)</b>	<b>1750</b>
	Personality Test	275
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2025</b>

### Eligibility Criteria

- For the IAS, IPS and the IFS, a candidate must be a citizen of India. For other services, a candidate must be either a citizen of India or a citizen of some other country (eligible only after meeting with some special conditions).
- A candidate must have attained the age of 21 years and must not have attained the age of 32 years on the 1st of August of examination year. The upper age-limit is relaxable, maximum of 5 years for SC/STs candidates and 3 years for OBC candidates. Age relaxation is also applicable for Ex-Defense personnel and candidates with certain disability.
- A candidate must hold a university degree, or possess an equivalent qualification for appearing in **Civil Services Examination**. Candidates who have appeared in the final year of degree examination and also the candidates who intend to appear at such a qualifying examination will also be eligible for admission to the Preliminary Examination. But such candidates have to produce proof of passing the requisite examination before appearing in Civil Services (Main) Examination.

*\*A candidate who got appointed as an IAS or IFS officer in earlier examination and continues to be a member of that service will not be eligible to compete at this examination. Moreover, a candidate who is appointed to the Indian Police Service will not be eligible to opt for the Indian Police Service in the next exam.*

### 'Group A' Services

Indian P&T Accounts & Finance Service	Indian Audit and Accounts Service
Indian Revenue Service (Customs and Central Excise)	Indian Defence Accounts Service
Indian Revenue Service (I.T.)	Indian Ordnance Factories Service (Assistant Works Manager, Administration)
Indian Postal Service	Indian Civil Accounts Service
Indian Railway Traffic Service	Indian Railway Accounts Service
Indian Railway Personnel Service	Indian Railway Protection Force (Assistant Security Commissioner)
Indian Defence Estates Service	Indian Information Service (Junior Grade)
Indian Trade Service, Group 'A' (Gr. III)	Indian Corporate Law Service

### 'Group B' Services

Armed Forces Headquarters Civil Service (Section Officer's Grade)
Delhi, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Daman & Diu, and Dadra & Nagar Haveli Civil Service (DANICS)
Delhi, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Daman & Diu, and Dadra & Nagar Haveli Police Service (DANIPS)
Pondicherry Civil Service
Pondicherry Police Service

### List of Optional Subjects for Main Examination

Agriculture	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science	Anthropology
Botany	Chemistry	Civil Engineering
Commerce and Accountancy	Economics	Electrical Engineering
Geography	Geology	History
Law	Management	Mathematics
Mechanical Engineering	Medical Science	Philosophy
Physics	Political Science and International Relations	Psychology
Public Administration	Sociology	Statistics
	Zoology	

### Literature of Any One of the Following Languages

Assamese	Bengali	Bodo
Dogri	Gujarati	Hindi
Kannada	Kashmiri	Konkani
Maithili	Malayalam	Manipuri
Marathi	Nepali	Odia
Punjabi	Sanskrit	Santhali
Sindhi	Tamil	Telugu
Urdu	English	



# Scheme of Examination

## PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

### Paper: 1

#### General Studies

- Max. Marks: 200
- Duration: 2 hrs
- Negative Marking: 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of marks assigned to a question will be deducted as penalty for each wrong answer

### Paper: 2

#### CSAT

- Qualifying (33% Marks Required)
- Max. Marks: 200
- Duration: 2hrs
- Negative Marking: 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of marks assigned to a question will be deducted as penalty for each wrong answer

## MAIN EXAMINATION

## PERSONALITY TEST

The object 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.

- Max. Marks: 275

### Qualifying Papers

#### Paper-A: Indian Language

One of the Indian Languages to be selected by the candidate from the languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution

- Qualifying (25% Marks Required)
- Max. Marks: 300
- Duration: 3hrs

#### Paper-B: English

- Qualifying (25% Marks Required)
- Max. Marks: 300
- Duration: 3hrs

### Papers to be Counted for Merit

#### Paper-I: Essay

- Max. Marks: 250
- Duration: 3hrs

#### Paper-II: GS-1

- Indian Heritage and Culture
- History and Geography of the World
- Society
- Max. Marks: 250
- Duration: 3hrs

#### Paper-III: GS-2

- Governance
- Constitution
- Polity
- Social Justice
- International Relations
- Max. Marks: 250
- Duration: 3hrs

#### Paper-IV: GS-3

- Technology
- Economic Development
- Bio-diversity
- Environment
- Security
- Disaster Management
- Max. Marks: 250
- Duration: 3hrs

#### Paper-V: GS-4

- Ethics, Integrity and Aptitude
- Max. Marks: 250
- Duration: 3hrs

#### Paper-VI: Optional Subject Paper-1

- Max. Marks: 250
- Duration: 3hrs

#### Paper-VII: Optional Subject Paper-2

- Max. Marks: 250
- Duration: 3hrs

# UPSC Preliminary Examination Syllabus

## Paper-I (200 marks)

- Current Events of national and international Importance.
- History of India and Indian National Movement.
- Indian and World Geography-Physical, Social, Economic Geography of India and the World.
- Indian Polity and Governance-Constitution, Political System, Panchayati Raj, Public Policy, Rights Issues, etc.
- Economic and Social Development-Sustainable Development, Poverty, Inclusion, Demographics, Social Sector Initiatives, etc.
- General issues on Environmental ecology, Bio-diversity and Climate Change- that do not require subject specialization.
- General Science.

## Paper-II (200 marks)

- Comprehension;
- Interpersonal skills including communication skills;
- Logical reasoning and analytical ability;
- Decision making and problem solving;
- General Mental Ability;
- Basic numeracy (numbers and their relations, orders of magnitude, etc.) (Class X level), Data interpretation (charts, graphs, tables, data sufficiency etc. — Class X level)

**Note 1:** Paper-II of the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination will be a qualifying paper with minimum qualifying marks fixed at 33%.

**Note 2:** The questions will be of multiple choice, objective type.

**Note 3:** It is mandatory for the Candidates to appear in both the papers of Preliminary Examination for the purpose of evaluation. Therefore, a candidate will be disqualified in case he does not appear in both in papers.

## Analysis of CSE Prelims Previous Years Papers

The proportion in which questions are going to be asked from the different sections of the syllabus in the General Studies paper is not fixed. Generally, more questions were asked from History, Polity, Environment and Ecology, Economics and Geography, but 2016 witnessed an overhaul in this pattern. This tendency of change of pattern was apparent in the 2019 paper as well. Thus, the proportional distribution of questions is something which is very uncertain. The following table can help you know the proportion of questions asked from various sections from 2012 to 2019.

Segments	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
History of India	20	16	19	16	16	13	22	16
Indian Polity & Governance	21	17	10	13	6	22	13	15
Geography of India & World	17	18	20	18	3	8	9	8
Environment & Ecology	14	14	20	12	16	17	10	19
Indian Economy & Development	14	18	11	16	15	29	22	20
General Science & Technology	10	16	12	9	7	3	14	15
Current Affairs	04	01	08	16	37	8	10	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

The table given below highlights the number of questions that have been asked from different sections of CSAT.

Break down of questions asked in CSAT 2012-2019								
Segments	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Reading Comprehension (Bilingual)	32	24	26	30	27	30	26	30
English Comprehension	8	8	6*	0	0	0	0	0
Basis Numeracy	3	9	16	20	28	24	17	26
Data Interpretation/ Sufficiency	0	5	5	0	0	0	12	10
Reasoning /Analytical Ability	30	28	27	30	25	26	25	14
Decision Making & Problem Solving	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80*</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>

*\*In 2014, the evaluation of questions from English Comprehension were not taken into consideration, which means that only 74 questions were taken for calculating the the cut-off. From 2015 onwards, English comprehension was removed from the CSAT question paper.*

## Prelims Cut-off Marks

Category	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
General	241	205	107.34	116.00	105.34	98.00
OBC	222	204	106.00	110.66	102.66	96.66
SC	207	182	94.00	99.34	88.66	84.00
ST	201	174	91.34	96.00	88.66	83.34
PwBD-1	199	167	90.66	75.34	85.34	73.34
PwBD-2	184	113	76.66	72.66	61.34	53.34
PwBD-3	163	115	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00

## Mains Cut-off Marks

Category	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
General	678	676	787	809	774
OBC	631	630	745	770	732
SC	631	622	739	756	719
ST	619	617	730	749	719
PwBD-1	609	580	713	734	711
PwBD-2	575	627	740	745	696
PwBD-3	449	504	545	578	520

# UPSC Main Examination Syllabus

## GS Paper-I: Indian Heritage and Culture, History and Geography of the World and Society

S.No.	Topic
1.	Indian culture will cover the salient aspects of Art Forms, Literature and Architecture from ancient to modern times.
2.	Modern Indian history from about the middle of the eighteenth century until the present- significant events, personalities, issues.
3.	The Freedom Struggle- its various stages and important contributors/contributions from different parts of the country.
4.	Post-independence consolidation and reorganization within the country.
5.	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.- their forms and effect on the society.
6.	Salient features of Indian Society, Diversity of India.
7.	Role of women and women's organizations, Population and associated issues, Poverty and developmental issues, Urbanization, their problems and their remedies.
8.	Effects of globalization on Indian society.
9.	Social empowerment, Communalism, Regionalism & Secularism.
10.	Salient features of world's physical geography.
11.	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).
12.	Important Geophysical phenomena such as Earthquakes, Tsunami, Volcanic activity, Cyclone etc., geographical features and their location- changes in critical geographical features (including Water bodies and Ice-caps) and in flora and fauna and the effects of such changes.

## GS Paper-II : Governance, Constitution, Polity, Social Justice and International Relations

S.No.	Topic
1.	Indian Constitution- historical underpinnings, evolution, features, amendments, significant provisions and basic structure.
2.	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.
3.	Separation of powers between various organs, dispute redressal mechanisms and institutions.
4.	Comparison of the Indian constitutional scheme with that of other countries.
5.	Parliament and State Legislatures- structure, functioning, conduct of business, powers & privileges and issues arising out of these.
6.	Structure, organization and functioning of the Executive and the Judiciary; Ministries and Departments of the Government; pressure groups and formal/informal associations and their role in the Polity.
7.	Salient features of the Representation of People's Act.
8.	Appointment to various Constitutional posts, powers, functions and responsibilities of various Constitutional Bodies.
9.	Statutory, regulatory and various quasi-judicial bodies.
10.	Government policies and interventions for development in various sectors and issues arising out of their design and implementation.
11.	Development processes and the development industry- the role of NGOs, SHGs, various groups and associations, donors, charities, institutional and other stakeholders.
12.	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.
13.	Issues relating to development and management of Social Sector/Services relating to Health, Education, Human Resources.
14.	Issues relating to poverty and hunger.
15.	Important aspects of governance, transparency and accountability, e-governance- applications, models, successes, limitations and potential; citizens charters, transparency & accountability and institutional and other measures.
16.	Role of civil services in a democracy.
17.	India and its neighborhood- relations.
18.	Bilateral, regional and global groupings and agreements involving India and/or affecting India's interests.
19.	Effect of policies and politics of developed and developing countries on India's interests, Indian diaspora.
20.	Important International institutions, agencies and fora- their structure, mandate.

### GS Paper-III: Technology, Economic Development, Bio diversity, Environment, Security & Disaster Management

S.No.	Topic
1.	Indian Economy and issues relating to planning, mobilization of resources, growth, development and employment.
2.	Inclusive growth and issues arising from it.
3.	Government Budgeting.
4.	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.
5.	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.
6.	Food processing and related industries in India- scope and significance, location, upstream and downstream requirements, supply chain management.
7.	Land reforms in India.
8.	Effects of liberalization on the economy, changes in industrial policy and their effects on industrial growth.
9.	Infrastructure: Energy, Ports, Roads, Airports, Railways etc.
10.	Investment models.
11.	Science and Technology- developments and their applications and effects in everyday life.
12.	Achievements of Indians in Science & Technology; indigenization of technology and developing new technology.
13.	Awareness in the fields of IT, Space, Computers, robotics, nano-technology, bio-technology and issues relating to intellectual property rights.
14.	Conservation, environmental pollution and degradation, environmental impact assessment.
15.	Disaster and disaster management.
16.	Linkages between development and spread of extremism.
17.	Role of external state and non-state actors in creating challenges to internal security.
18.	Challenges to internal security through communication networks, role of media and social networking sites in internal security challenges, basics of cyber security; money-laundering and its prevention.
19.	Security challenges and their management in border areas—linkages of organized crime with terrorism.
20.	Various Security forces and agencies and their mandate.

### GS Paper-IV: Ethics, Integrity and Aptitude

*This paper will include questions to test the candidates attitude and approach to issues relating to integrity, probity in public life and his problem solving approach to various issues and conflicts faced by him in dealing with society. Questions may utilise the case study approach to determine these aspects. The following broad areas will be covered.*

S.No.	Topic
1.	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.
2.	Attitude: content, structure, function; its influence and relation with thought and behaviour; moral and political attitudes; social influence and persuasion.
3.	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.
4.	Emotional intelligence-concepts, and their utilities and application in administration and governance.
5.	Contributions of moral thinkers and philosophers from India and world.
6.	Public/Civil service values and Ethics in Public administration: 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.
7.	Probity in Governance: Concept of public service; Philosophical basis of governance and probity; Information sharing and transparency in government, Right to Information, Codes of Ethics, Codes of Conduct, Citizen's Charters, Work culture, Quality of service delivery, Utilization of public funds, challenges of corruption.
8.	Case Studies on above issues.



## Section and Marks wise classification of General Studies questions asked in Civil Services Main Examination

### General Studies Paper-I

History of India and the World	2019 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2018 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2017 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2016 : No. of Qs./Marks	2015 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2014 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2013 : No. of Qs./ Marks
Indian Heritage and Culture	1 (10 Marks)	4 (50 Marks)	1 (10 Marks)	2 (25 Marks)	2 (25 Marks)	4 (40 Marks)	3 (20 Marks)
History of Modern India (Before Independence)	4 (50 Marks)	1 (10 Marks)	5 (65 Marks)	3 (37.5 Marks)	2 (25 Marks)	3 (30 Marks)	4 (40 Marks)
History of Modern India (Post Independence)		1 (15 Marks)	–	1 (12.5 Marks)	1 (12.5 Marks)	–	4 (40 Marks)
World History	1 (15 Marks)	–	1 (10 Marks)	1 (12.5 Marks)	2 (25 Marks)	3 (30 Marks)	4 (40 Marks)
<b>Marks</b>	<b>75 Marks</b>	<b>75 Marks</b>	<b>85 Marks</b>	<b>87.5 Marks</b>	<b>87.5 Marks</b>	<b>100 Marks</b>	<b>140 Marks</b>
Social Problems in Indian Society	2019 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2018 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2017 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2016 : No. of Qs./Marks	2015 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2014 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2013 : No. of Qs./ Marks
Characteristics of Indian Society	1 (10 Marks)	1 (10 Marks)	2 (25 Marks)	–	1 (12.5 Marks)	1 (10 Marks)	–
Issues related to Women	1 (15 Marks)	1 (15 Marks)	–	–	1 (12.5 Marks)	3 (30 Marks)	1 (10 Marks)
Poverty And developmental Issues		2 (25 Marks)	–	1 (12.5 Marks)	1 (12.5 Marks)	–	–
Urbanization	1 (15 Marks)	–	1 (15 Marks)	2 (25 Marks)	2 (25 Marks)	–	1 (10 Marks)
Population	1 (10 Marks)	–	–	&	2 (25 Marks)	–	–
Impact of Globalization on Indian Society	1 (15 Marks)	1 (15 Marks)	–	1 (12.5 Marks)	–	–	1 (10 Marks)
Communalism, Regionalism, Secularism	2 (25 Marks)	2 (25 Marks)	1 (15 Marks)	1 (12.5 Marks)	–	1 (10 Marks)	1 (10 Marks)
Social Empowerment		–	1 (10 Marks)	1 (12.5 Marks)	1 (12.5 Marks)	–	–
<b>Marks</b>	<b>90 Marks</b>	<b>90 Marks</b>	<b>65 Marks</b>	<b>75 Marks</b>	<b>100 Marks</b>	<b>50 Marks</b>	<b>40 Marks</b>
Geography of India and the World	2019 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2018 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2017 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2016 : No. of Qs./Marks	2015 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2014 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2013 : No. of Qs./ Marks
Physical Geography	2 (25 Marks)	2 (25 Marks)	3 (40 Marks)	1 (12.5 Marks)	2 (25 Marks)	2 (20 Marks)	5 (30 Marks)
Distribution of Natural Resources	1 (15 Marks)	2 (25 Marks)	1 (10 Marks)	5 (62.5 Marks)	3 (37.5 Marks)	2 (20 Marks)	2 (20 Marks)
Factors for establishing Industries in India and the World	2 (20 Marks)	2 (25 Marks)	2 (25 Marks)	–	–	3 (30 Marks)	2 (10 Marks)
Major Geophysical Events (Earthquakes, Tsunamis, Volcanoes, etc.)	1 (10 Marks)	–	1 (15 Marks)	1 (12.5 Marks)	–	2 (20 Marks)	2 (10 Marks)
Geographical features and their location	1 (15 Marks)	1 (10 Marks)	1 (10 Marks)	–	–	1 (10 Marks)	–
<b>Marks</b>	<b>85 Marks</b>	<b>85 Marks</b>	<b>100 Marks</b>	<b>87.5 Marks</b>	<b>62.5 Marks</b>	<b>100 Marks</b>	<b>70 Marks</b>
<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>250</b>

### General Studies Paper-II

Indian Constitution and Governance	2019 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2018 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2017 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2016 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2015 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2014 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2013 : No. of Qs./ Marks
Indian Constitution (features & provision)	2 (25 Marks)	1 (15 Marks)	2 (30 Marks)	3 (37.5 Marks)	2 (25 Marks)	1 (12.5 Marks)	2 (20 Marks)
Topics related to the federal structure and Local Government	2 (25 Marks)	2 (30 Marks)	1 (10 Marks)	2 (25 Marks)	3 (37.5 Marks)	1 (12.5 Marks)	1 (10 Marks)
Legislature and Representation of the People Act	2 (30 Marks)	1 (10 Marks)	2 (25 Marks)	1 (12.5 Marks)	–	1 (12.5 Marks)	1 (10 Marks)
Executive	1 (15 Marks)	1 (10 Marks)	–	–	–	2 (25 Marks)	–
Judiciary		1 (15 Marks)	1 (10 Marks)	–	1 (12.5 Marks)	1 (12.5 Marks)	–
Separation of power between various components	1 (10 Marks)	–	–	–	1 (12.5 Marks)	–	1 (10 Marks)
Constitutional terms and constitutional law, Regulatory and Quasi-judicial bodies	1 (10 Marks)	4 (45 Marks)	2 (25 Marks)	2 (25 Marks)	1 (12.5 Marks)	1 (12.5 Marks)	3 (30 Marks)
Civil service in Democracy		–	1 (15 Marks)	1 (12.5 Marks)	–	1 (12.5 Marks)	–
<b>Marks</b>	<b>115 Marks</b>	<b>125 Marks</b>	<b>115 Marks</b>	<b>112.5 Marks</b>	<b>100 Marks</b>	<b>100 Marks</b>	<b>80 Marks</b>



Governance and Social Justice	2019 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2018 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2017 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2016 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2015 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2014 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2013 : No. of Qs./ Marks
Topics related to Government policies for development and its implementation	2 (30 Marks)	1 (10 Marks)	3 (40 Marks)	–	–	4 (50 Marks)	1 (10 Marks)
Role of Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), Self Help Groups (SHGs) and various groups in the development process	1 (10 Marks)	–	2 (25 Marks)	1 (12.5 Marks)	3 (37.5 Marks)	1 (12.5 Marks)	2 (20 Marks)
Welfare schemes launched for the Vulnerable sections	1 (15 Marks)	–	1 (10 Marks)	1 (12.5 Marks)	–	1 (12.5 Marks)	1 (10 Marks)
Topics related to Human Resource	1 (10 Marks)	2 (25 Marks)	–	2 (25 Marks)	2 (25 Marks)	1 (12.5 Marks)	2 (20 Marks)
Topics related to Poverty & Hunger	1 (10 Marks)	1 (15 Marks)	1 (10 Marks)	–	1 (12.5 Marks)	–	–
Topics related to Governance, Transparency, Accountability, e-governance, Citizen's charter	1 (10 Marks)	2 (25 Marks)	–	3 (37.5 Marks)	2 (25 Marks)	–	3 (30 Marks)
<b>Marks</b>	<b>85 Marks</b>	<b>75 Marks</b>	<b>85 Marks</b>	<b>87.5 Marks</b>	<b>100 Marks</b>	<b>87.5 Marks</b>	<b>90 Marks</b>
International Relations	2019 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2018 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2017 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2016 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2015 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2014 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2013 : No. of Qs./ Marks
India and its neighbours,		2 (20 Marks)	1 (10 Marks)	–	2 (25 Marks)	1 (12.5 Marks)	6 (60 Marks)
Bilateral, regional and global groups, the impact of policies of developed and developing countries on India, Non-Resident Indians (NRI)	3 (40 Marks)	1 (15 Marks)	2 (30 Marks)	2 (25 Marks)	1 (12.5 Marks)	1 (12.5 Marks)	1 (10 Marks)
Important International Institutes	1 (10 Marks)	1 (15 Marks)	1 (10 Marks)	2 (25 Marks)	1 (12.5 Marks)	3 (37.5 Marks)	1 (10 Marks)
<b>Marks</b>	<b>50 Marks</b>	<b>50 Marks</b>	<b>50 Marks</b>	<b>50 Marks</b>	<b>50 Marks</b>	<b>62.5 Marks</b>	<b>80 Marks</b>
<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>250</b>

### General Studies Paper-III

Economy	2019 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2018 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2017 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2016 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2015 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2014 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2013 : No. of Qs./ Marks
Indian economy, Issues related to planning, resources, development, employment	2 (20 Marks)	2 (30 Marks)	2 (20 Marks)	–	3 (37.5 Marks)	1 (12.5 Marks)	–
Inclusive Growth	1 (15 Marks)	1 (10 Marks)	1 (15 Marks)	2 (25 Marks)	–	1 (12.5 Marks)	1 (10 Marks)
Budget	1 (15 Marks)	1 (10 Marks)	1 (15 Marks)	1 (12.5 Marks)	–	–	3 (30 Marks)
Main crops, storage of agricultural produce, transport, irrigation, e-technology and other related topics and constraints	4 (45 Marks)	3 (40 Marks)	2 (25 Marks)	2 (25 Marks)	2 (25 Marks)	2 (25 Marks)	–
Direct and indirect agricultural aid, public distribution system, food security	1 (15 Marks)	1 (10 Marks)	1 (15 Marks)	1 (12.5 Marks)	1 (12.5 Marks)	–	2 (20 Marks)
Food Processing & Related Industries, Animal Husbandry	1 (15 Marks)	–	1 (10 Marks)	–	2 (25 Marks)	–	1 (10 Marks)
Land Reforms in India		–	–	1 (12.5 Marks)	–	1 (12.5 Marks)	1 (10 Marks)
Impact of Liberalization on the economy, Industrial Policy		–	1 (15 Marks)	1 (12.5 Marks)	–	1 (12.5 Marks)	1 (10 Marks)
Infrastructure		1 (15 Marks)	–	2 (25 Marks)	1 (12.5 Marks)	1 (12.5 Marks)	1 (10 Marks)
Investment Model		–	1 (10 Marks)	1 (12.5 Marks)	1 (12.5 Marks)	2 (25 Marks)	3 (20 Marks)
<b>Marks</b>	<b>125 Marks</b>	<b>115 Marks</b>	<b>125 Marks</b>	<b>137.5 Marks</b>	<b>125 Marks</b>	<b>112.5 Marks</b>	<b>120 Marks</b>

Science and Technology	2019 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2018 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2017 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2016 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2015 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2014 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2013 : No. of Qs./ Marks
Development of Science & Technology, its applications, IT & Space, Robotics etc., Topics related to Intellectual Properties	2 (20 Marks)	1 (15 Marks)	1 (10 Marks)	–	3 (37.5 Marks)	1 (12.5 Marks)	6 (45 Marks)
Achievements by Indians in S & T, Development of technology indigenously	1 (15 Marks)	1 (10 Marks)	2 (25 Marks)	2 (25 Marks)	1 (12.5 Marks)	2 (25 Marks)	–
<b>Marks</b>	<b>35 Marks</b>	<b>25 Marks</b>	<b>35 Marks</b>	<b>25 Marks</b>	<b>50 Marks</b>	<b>37.5 Marks</b>	<b>45 Marks</b>
<b>Environmental</b>	<b>2 (25 Marks)</b>	<b>4 (45 Marks)</b>	<b>2 (25 Marks)</b>	<b>1 (12.5 Marks)</b>	<b>1 (12.5 Marks)</b>	<b>2 (25 Marks)</b>	<b>3 (25 Marks)</b>
<b>Disaster Management</b>	<b>2 (25 Marks)</b>	<b>1 (15 Marks)</b>	<b>1 (15 Marks)</b>	<b>2 (25 Marks)</b>	<b>1 (12.5 Marks)</b>	<b>1 (12.5 Marks)</b>	<b>1 (10 Marks)</b>
Internal Security	2019 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2018 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2017 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2016 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2015 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2014 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2013 : No. of Qs./ Marks
Relations between development and Extremism		1 (10 Marks)	–	–	1 (12.5 Marks)	–	1 (10 Marks)
Challenges of internal security	1 (10 Marks)	1 (15 Marks)	2 (25 Marks)	1 (12.5 Marks)	2 (25 Marks)	1 (12.5 Marks)	3 (30 Marks)
Security challenges in border areas, organized crime and Terrorism	1 (15 Marks)	2 (25 Marks)	2 (25 Marks)	3 (37.5 Marks)	–	4 (50 Marks)	1 (10 Marks)
Security forces, institutions and their mandates	1 (15 Marks)	–	–	–	1 (12.5 Marks)	–	–
<b>Marks</b>	<b>40 Marks</b>	<b>50 Marks</b>	<b>50 Marks</b>	<b>50 Marks</b>	<b>50 Marks</b>	<b>62.5 Marks</b>	<b>50 Marks</b>
<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>250</b>

### General Studies Paper-IV

Ethics, Integrity and Aptitude	2019 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2018 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2017 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2016 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2015 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2014 : No. of Qs./ Marks	2013 : No. of Qs./ Marks
<b>Ethics and Human Correlations:</b> Essence, Determinants, Consequences, Dimensions of Ethics in Human Activities, Ethics in Public and Private Relations, Family Society and Educational Institutions in Developing Values.	3 (40 Marks)	1 (10 Marks)	3 (30 Marks)	3 (40 Marks)	4 (55 Marks)	4 (40 Marks)	2 (20 Marks)
<b>Aptitude:</b> Summary, structure, Attitude, its influence in thought conduct, moral-political interest, social influence and perception	1 (10 Marks)	–	1 (10 Marks)	2 (20 Marks)	–	2 (20 Marks)	1 (10 Marks)
<b>Emotional Understanding:</b> Its Concept and usage in administration	1 (10 Marks)	–	1 (10 Marks)	1 (10 Marks)	–	1 (10 Marks)	3 (30 Marks)
Moral thinkers and philosophers of India and the world	3 (30 Marks)	3 (30 Marks)	2 (20 Marks)	4 (40 Marks)	2 (20 Marks)	1 (10 Marks)	3 (30 Marks)
<b>Aptitude and basic values for civil service:</b> integrity, Impartiality and Non-partisanship, devotion to service, sympathy for weaker sections	2 (30 Marks)	1 (10 Marks)	3 (40 Marks)	2 (30 Marks)	5 (60 Marks)	4 (50 Marks)	3 (50 Marks)
Civil service values and ethics in public administration, ethical concerns and dilemmas in government and private institutions, responsibilities, international relations and ethical issues of funding arrangements	4 (70 Marks)	8 (110 Marks)	5 (70 Marks)	3 (65 Marks)	4 (70 Marks)	5 (90 Marks)	4 (70 Marks)
Integrity in governance, the concept of public service, right to information, ethical code of ethics, transparency, quality of work culture, public fund, corruption	5 (60 Marks)	6 (90 Marks)	4 (70 Marks)	3 (45 Marks)	3 (45 Marks)	2 (30 Marks)	2 (40 Marks)
<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>250</b>

## STRATEGY: Answer Writing for CSE Mains

It is said that answer writing is an art. The good news is that any form of art can be learnt over a period of time. All it takes is will and effort, regular practice and some guidance. We are here to provide you help with the guidance part and we hope you successfully integrate the tips we are going to provide in your preparation.

This answer writing guide has been divided into three sections – Basic, Intermediate and Advanced.

As the sections mentioned below suggest, one should proceed step by step, understanding each section completely before proceeding to the next. Ultimately you should be able to use the tips from all sections in your answer writing in a holistic manner.

- Do understand the question fully and correctly before contemplating an answer for it.
- Don't overstretch your imagination.
- Do develop a basic mental framework of the answer before actually committing anything to paper.
- Don't wait for the answer to come to you, instead force it out.

### Time Management in the Exam Hall

*To Manage Time while Attempting the Mains Examination mean that You Know How to Allocate the Right Amount of Time to Each Question, so that You can Complete all the Questions within 3 hours. The Three Rules of Thumb for Time Management in this Case are:*

- Go with the flow while writing and thinking; learn to trust yourself; do not indulge in self-doubt like being unable to decide whether to write a particular thing or not
- Write in language that comes naturally to you; do not use forced made-up writing styles, and
- Do not get stuck with one question – temporarily leave the question that you are unable to write at a particular moment and move on to the next question; come back to the difficult question as and when you get the opportunity to do so. With practice you should be able to master the time management aspects of the Mains examination.

### How to Practice Answer

While practising answer writing, keep in mind that it involves three things primarily. These are the abilities to recall, process and write down thoughts in a streamlined and time-bound manner. To do this, you need to cultivate a habit of being able to process information quickly and thoroughly. As such, begin with open-book answer writing- you will have the source/reading material in front of you and you will refer to these while

answering a question. You should continue with open-book answer writing till you get comfortable and reasonably quick at it. Then move on to answer writing from memory- read up a topic first and then answer the questions to it. Doing this would also improve your writing speed because writing from memory is faster than writing from an open book. Also don't forget that answer writing is an art, the more you write the better you get. To practice answer writing, begin with the CSE previous year's papers which are a great source for quality questions. Now, pick a question on a topic that you may have recently prepared, and simply write the answer to it. Read the answer that you have written multiple times, analyse it and ask yourself whether you have been able to do justice to the question. If yes, then how can you better it and if no, then what have you missed. Always remember that answer writing helps us find gaps in our preparation. At the same time it also helps us get a glimpse into the mind of the examiner. Thus, you should practice answer writing because it will help you not only in knowing what is left in the topic for you to prepare but also what the examiner is looking for in any given topic.

### How to Develop a Lucid Answer Writing Style

To develop a lucid answer writing style, first and foremost discard the use of complex language. Use words that have a chance of being universally understood, for example, use 'allocate' instead of 'bestow'. Write simple and easy to understand sentences, for example, read the following sentence from the Economic Times — 'India's agricultural growth will accelerate to 4.1% in the current fiscal from a sluggish 1.2% in drought-hit 2015-16, the Economic Survey said while raising concerns that inadequate supply may lead to a spurt in prices of milk, sugar, potato and onion as happened in the case of pulses last year'. This sentence can be converted to multiple sentences, like 'India's agricultural growth will accelerate to 4.1% this year from last year's 1.2%. Yet, the Economic Survey is concerned that if the supply of milk, sugar, potato and onion does not increase it may lead to a price rise. Last year, the price of pulses had spiked due to a drought.' An advanced strategy for successful answer writing would also be to develop templates for answers that you can recall at a short notice.

For example, you can have a universal answer template consisting of an introduction, body/bullets and a conclusion, or you can have a particular template for answering science-based questions and another for socio-economic ones, etc, or you can have both. It would help tremendously if you can recognise in the exam hall that a given question fits one of your templates (perfectly, or with slight modifications) and all that you need to do now is start writing your answer. In order to develop this template you will need to understand what interrogative directives are and how to approach them.

## STRATEGY: Essay Writing for CSE Mains

Broadly speaking, there are two types of essays - formal and informal. In the UPSC Civil Services Examination (CSE), we are concerned with the formal essay. The formal essay is relatively impersonal, the author writes it as an authority and such essays tend to be less emotional. Formal essay can also have factual elements in it, like statistics quoted from a government report, etc. It is never in the form of a conversation, never uses first-person references and seldom gets intimate with the audience. In short, a formal essay has a certain degree of seriousness attached to it.

### Essay Writing for CSE

- For the CSE essay paper, two essays have to be written under 3 hours in the 1000-1200 word limit. Each essay carries 125 marks for a total of 250.
- The essay paper is divided into two sections- A and B, each carrying a choice of 4 essays and the aspirant has to choose only one essay from each section.
- The instructions in the syllabus are clear in what is being expected from the aspirant, i.e., they are expected to keep their thoughts closely to the subject and arrange their ideas accordingly.

### Basic Structure of an Essay

- The most common method of structuring an essay is breaking it up into paragraphs. In this technique, besides the introduction and the conclusion, there will be body-paragraphs. In these body-paragraphs, the aspirant will have to fit in all his content.
- Body-paragraphs can broadly be supportive, critical or narrative. Ideally, one can start any argument in an aptly phrased narrative paragraph which describe the topic in some detail and then move on to a supportive paragraph containing a few positive facts/ideas on the topic. Though critical paragraphs look best when they are placed last, there are no such rules, and for some topics it can be used as the opening paragraph for the topic.
- The most important part of the essay is perhaps the introduction. First impressions are very important, and a well thought out introduction will definitely make a positive impression on the examiner. Similarly, the conclusion is where one can score additional marks if done properly.

*A good essay needs planning. There are three steps to it - defining or understanding what the essay is going to be about in very clear terms; brainstorming on the topic and, devising the outline of the essay.*

### Planning to Write an Essay

All CSE essays have a thesis statement. For example, in CSE 2016, the following essay was asked— 'Innovation is the key determinant of economic growth and social welfare'. Here the central idea is 'innovation'. The aspirant is supposed to explore those dimensions of innovation that affect 'economic growth and social welfare'. In doing so, the aspirant should not veer from the central topic of innovation but if possible add a few related ideas which may supplement the overall central idea that not only socio-economic but also other areas like technology and culture are affected by forces of innovation.

### Brainstorming for Essay Writing

Brainstorming for essay is a crucial step. Brainstorming helps you get all the ideas at one place for quick reference. There are no hard and fast rules, but typically one can begin with the given topic and immediately start listing the things that come to mind. One can ideally devote an entire page for this exercise.

### Adding Elements to the Essay

- Any good essay will definitely have a multitude of elements and dimensions to it. For CSE essay writing, there are certain basic rules that one can follow while searching for these elements and dimensions.
- The first of such rules would be to follow and uphold Constitutional values at all times. This is very crucial for essay writing in CSE, that the values enshrined in our Constitution reflect in whatever idea, problem or solution we discuss in the essay. At no point should one try and support an idea that is unconstitutional.
- One must also be democratic while addressing issues. The concepts of 'freedom and equality' should be the guiding principles while suggesting solutions and while criticising events or issues.
- Generally, one must also avoid taking absolutist/non-compromising positions. In fact, the best way to handle complex problems is to find the middle ground.
- One must also try not to make sweeping generalisations on any given issue. Instead, there should be hints of patience, justice and understanding in addressing or discussing any given topic.
- Lastly, there is one more thing that an aspirant need to keep in mind while attempting the CSE essay – do not question the topic itself, which is to say, in other words, do not contradict yourself.

### Elements in an Essay

- The three basic elements — social, political and economic — form the bedrock of a good CSE essay.

- To these, one may add other dimensions like Constitutional, legal, technological, technical, etc.
- Another important element is the personal good experiences or anecdotes that can be used to increase the effectiveness of the essay but these should stay within the accepted framework of ethical conduct.

## Writing An Essay

### Sticking to the Time Limit

In the CSE, one has to write two essays in 3 hrs which translates into 1 hr 30 minutes for each essay. Out of this, around 45 minutes to 1 hour will be required to write one essay. One can add another 10 minutes for the revision of one essay. This leaves us with roughly 30 minutes of time to prepare the essay in rough, and it includes time for carrying out the brainstorming and outlining exercises.

### How to Introduce the Essay

- The goal of the introduction should be to arouse the reader's interest in the topic and to prepare the reader for what is to follow.
- A good introduction to the essay can be a brief explanation of the essay topic itself. It can be made further interesting by adding to it some personal experience, or some relevant anecdotes or quotes.
- The introduction should not be confusing or lacking in clarity, rather it should be able to immediately clear up any doubts regarding the topic.

### Writing in Paragraphs

- In a stand-alone paragraph, the concluding sentence announces that the paragraph is complete. In an essay, the concluding sentence of a paragraph is more likely to play the role of a transitional device, joining one paragraph to the next.

- Flow is very important in an essay. It is also connected to writing order. Writing orders are of two types:
  - Known-to-New is the order of writing where the author by choice goes from known (given) concepts to unknown ones. New material is gradually added to build on the unknown.
  - Simple-to-Complex is the order of writing where the author first establishes a base of concepts that are easily understood and then develops over it increasingly complex ideas.

### How to Conclude the Essay

- The purpose of the conclusion is to bring a smooth end to the essay. It is also important to note that a strong finish is as important as a strong opening. Both are important for scoring better marks.
- The essay can be concluded in the following ways- restating the main points in brief and with different wordings (summarizing), suggesting a way forward or a course of action, or adding an interesting personal comment or any relevant anecdote.
- Another way to conclude the essay is by returning to the discussion begun in the introduction. This is called the 'cyclic return' and a lot of essays follow this simple method of concluding an essay.
- The conclusion should bear a positive outlook, it should see the silver lining in the clouds. It should also be as clear and concise as possible.

#### SOME TIPS ON ESSAY WRITING

*One can go through the CSE previous years' essays and understand the concepts, dimensions and solutions required to solve those. Having a simple understanding of complex social problems is the secret to writing a good essay for the CSE.*

*One can also keep handy a small collection of quotes or quotable phrases and citable anecdotes to be used while writing the essay. This keeps one prepared for writing any type of essay.*

## STRATEGY: Preparing For the Personality Test

What is **personality**? **Personality** is defined as 'the combination of characteristics or qualities that form an individual's distinctive character'. Two things are evident from this definition- first it is about who you truly are and second that it cannot be acquired in a short period of time. In the CSE, the definition of **personality** would also include the qualities required to function properly as a bureaucrat. Out of many things, three top-most qualities in a bureaucrat are the ability to estimate correctly the depths and nuances of an issue, the desire to overcome bottlenecks and time constraints in order to deliver services and lastly the aptitude to learn from past

assessments on issues so as to further improve future solutions. How to prepare for the **personality test**?

Here we will divide the strategy into two parts. Part one will be a general strategy aimed at achieving **personality** development in the mid to long term. Part two will focus on the immediate course of action one must take before appearing in the CSE **personality test**.

### Part-I

The following four steps you will need to follow while preparing exclusively for the **personality test**. This works best if



you have ample time to begin with, for example those who are only starting with their **CSE** preparation. You need to follow these steps because the results of these exercises will get subsumed into your consciousness and will become part of who you are.

**Step: I Read** — Read books, blogs, newspapers, magazines etc. Make reading your second nature, a habit. Read widely, do not restrict yourself to the text books, read novels and poetry, read newspapers, remember you are not reading to pass an exam, you are reading to develop your own inner self. After you have read something, ponder on it, add your own thoughts to it, make it personal and most importantly reflect on it keeping the **CSE** in mind. Over the course of time your vocabulary, ideas and understanding will grow and you will yourself start noticing changes in your thought patterns!

**Step: II Speak** — Speak your heart out. First choose your language for the **personality** test- English or Hindi and then stick to it. It is very important that you speak fluently, confidently and without hitches. In order to achieve this, do this simple exercise - talk to a mirror. It helps in three ways, first it will create and boost self confidence, second it will help connect speech to facial expressions and third it will remove any inhibitions you may have with speaking out your emotions. After continuing with this exercise for sometime, you should proceed to speaking with other people, for example, friends, relatives, teachers, colleagues and even strangers. You will notice that all it takes for fluency is practice and clarity of thought. It can even be recommended that you go for public speaking. Participate in healthy debates and discussions. Once these barriers are broken, speaking fluently in the **CSE** interview will be a breeze!

**Step III: Behave** — Imbibe the right behaviours. It is extremely difficult to learn new behaviours let alone follow them. But for the sake of our betterment we must not leave it at that. First, we must identify what is good behaviour and what type of behaviour is expected from a bureaucrat. Yes, we all have notions on what good behaviour is, problem is not in identification of such behaviours but following them. Also we must identify what sort of behaviour is expected of a bureaucrat. Without thinking twice we should be able to name these - truthfulness, honesty, calmness, empathy, compassion, respectful, self-control, non-reactionary, careful and responsible, etc.

**Step IV: Dress** — Choose to wear comfortably yet formally. A certain degree of formality is expected of potential bureaucrats and the clothes you choose to wear determines whether you are being formal or informal. If you dress casually most of the time, like we do in everyday jeans and t-shirts, then you should familiarize yourself with dressing formally with a shirt and tie. Women candidates may wear traditional dresses or formal wear which are not very bright or colourful- dressing in sober colours can be safely recommended here.

Now let us wrap up part one of the strategy and get to the part where we see how to exclusively prepare for the **CSE** interview after the Mains are over. As it is well known, the

interview is a **personality test** where more than testing your knowledge, your **personality** is tested. But that doesn't mean one can completely ignore most of the questions that will be asked by the interview board. You will at least have to answer a few questions correctly. Even though confidence is key to scoring at the interview, it would be pointless to say no to most questions put by the interview board regardless of the level of confidence you exhibit. Therefore, as a rule of thumb it is always better to answer correctly with confidence than to not answer with the same confidence. Only if the question is completely out of your orbit, say 'I don't know the answer to this question'.

## Part-II

The **CSE personality** test has two important aspects to it which can be turned into advantages if these aspects are properly understood and prepared. These are the Detailed Application Form (DAF) and the generic questions (for example, why do you want to join the **CSE**? etc).

The possibility of questions being asked from a candidate's background (as detailed in the DAF) is high. Therefore we will guide you step-by-step on how to prepare from the DAF.

- As a rule, always read up on the meaning of your name and surname, the significance of your place of birth or hometown and the political administrative who's-who of your residing state and district (who is the CM, DM, DSP etc). For the place of birth or hometown dig deep into its history, demography, economy etc and for your name look up its origins (esp. if mythologically important) and the message it conveys (if any).
- Questions have been asked about the places a candidate has lived in. For example, if you have moved out of your hometown for studies then questions can be put on your knowledge of the place you have moved to. Typical questions on this topic are on comparisons between your hometown and place of study (or work etc) and on urban-rural considerations if the situation arises.
- Next, comes a candidate's parents (job profile, business etc), his family background and profession (if any). Questions asked here are not in the form of a scrutiny but only informative in character. Also if a candidate has been working prior to appearing in the CSE it is expected that he know sufficiently on his former work.

One of the most important topics to prepare from the DAF is on one's education and career. Often questions are asked on the subjects a candidate had chosen for his graduation. Also, questions have been asked on favourite subjects, on why a candidate has selected a subject different from the one he graduated in for the CSE and also on why a particular subject chosen for the CSE in the first place. For example - If an engineering student chooses a Humanities subject as an optional, there may be a question related to this switch of the stream.

- The questions on one's hobbies are common and can be tricky so, it is best to prepare this topic carefully.

- Service preferences can also be a source for questions in the personality test. The general preference is IAS, IFS, IPS (sometimes IRS for women candidates) and if this preference hierarchy breaks then a question can be asked on it.
- After the DAF, what remains are knowledge of current events and development of opinions on these events. Read

the newspaper religiously, with special focus on editorials and columns but exercise your own opinion on most matters. Go for simple solutions and if possible ignore ideological and political leanings- stay on the middle path when in doubt. Combine these opinions with your education and life experience. Make these opinions your own and share them with confidence.

## Test Series Programme for UPSC CSE

Due to the dynamic pattern of UPSC CSE prelims in the recent years, it is necessary to reorient your strategy to changing needs of the exam. We, at Drishti-IAS, with our vast experience of successfully guiding and mentoring students have designed a structure to provide a suitable strategy to our students to handle the different facets of prelims paper.

### Prelims

Drishti Test series for UPSC CSP (2020) will strategically provide its students with an in-depth coverage of the syllabus and scientifically designed revision plans covering the entire static and current portions (multiple times). With the help of guidance, we aim to make sure that our students are exam ready, with all the skills and tools needed to handle any surprise UPSC throws at them.

#### Prelims Test Series

GS

CSAT

#### Salient Features

- Comprehensive coverage of entire syllabus of UPSC CSP exam through UPSC standard MCQs.
- Sectional Tests have been designed in a manner that students can cover each subject comprehensively in sufficient time and can evaluate his/her performance through our tests.
- Strictly adhering to UPSC pattern, the nature of questions ranges from factual to conceptual, proportionally divided in each of the Test Papers.
- Options of MCQs have also been arranged in such a manner that elimination tactics can be applied by students while solving questions.
- All tests will be conducted in same manner as in real examination hall which helps in better time management and prepare students to solve MCQs correctly under exam pressure.
- Performance analysis of aspirants, Section wise analysis, Difficulty analysis, All India Rank, comparison with toppers, Integrated Score Card, Analysis of Mock Test papers based on difficulty level & nature of questions etc., will be

provided to students. It will help in evaluating their performance and course correction.

In the Civil Services Mains Examination, answer writing plays a crucial part and remains the most important component of this three stage exam. A high score in Mains, more often than not, guarantees a better final rank.

### Mains

We at Drishti IAS, have been observing trends of the Mains exam for more than a decade now. First, our expertise lie in developing Mains questions that not only adhere to the UPSC standard but also help aspirants cover the better part of the syllabus in a holistic manner. Second, we have developed considerable expertise in evaluating the answers that you write and in providing valuable feedback. You can use this feedback to improve your answer writing within a short period of time.

#### Mains Test Series

General  
Studies

Optional

Essay

English  
Compulsory

#### Salient Features

- The Drishti IAS Mains Test Series is a synthesis of current affairs and conventional topics - as per the latest UPSC trends.
- All of our question papers are prepared after intensive research from standard books, government websites, relevant newspapers, etc. Evaluation of answers are done by a dedicated team of experts.
- In the Test Series, appropriate amount of days has been provided between tests for adequate preparation and revision.
- We are also providing clear and crisp information in the form of detailed answers with each test to help you enrich your overall knowledge.
- For Test discussions, only videos will be provided via our classes app which can be downloaded from the Google Play Store free of cost. You may watch these videos anytime any place.
- Lastly, students previously enrolled in any Drishti IAS course are eligible for discounts.

## Drishhti Current Affairs Today (DCAT)

### What Does UPSC Seek?

- To test candidates' general awareness on a variety of topics and subjects.
- To test candidates' ability to analyse, and take a stand on conflicting socio-economic objectives and demands.
- To assess the overall intellectual traits and depth of understanding of candidates rather than merely the range of their information and memory.

### What Does 'DCAT' Promise?

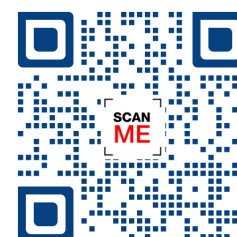
- 140+ pages of dynamic, exam-focused and well-researched

material prepared by a CSE- experienced team.

- Rich 65+ pages of Current Affairs coverage analysed through the prism of General Studies accompanied with To The Points and Learning Through Maps for quick revision.
- Crisp and concise gist of major publications (EPW, Yojana, Kurukshetra, Science Reporter and Down to Earth).
- Practice MCQs, Mains Answer Writing Practice and other sections to fortify your preparation.



## Drishhti Current Affairs Today (DCAT)

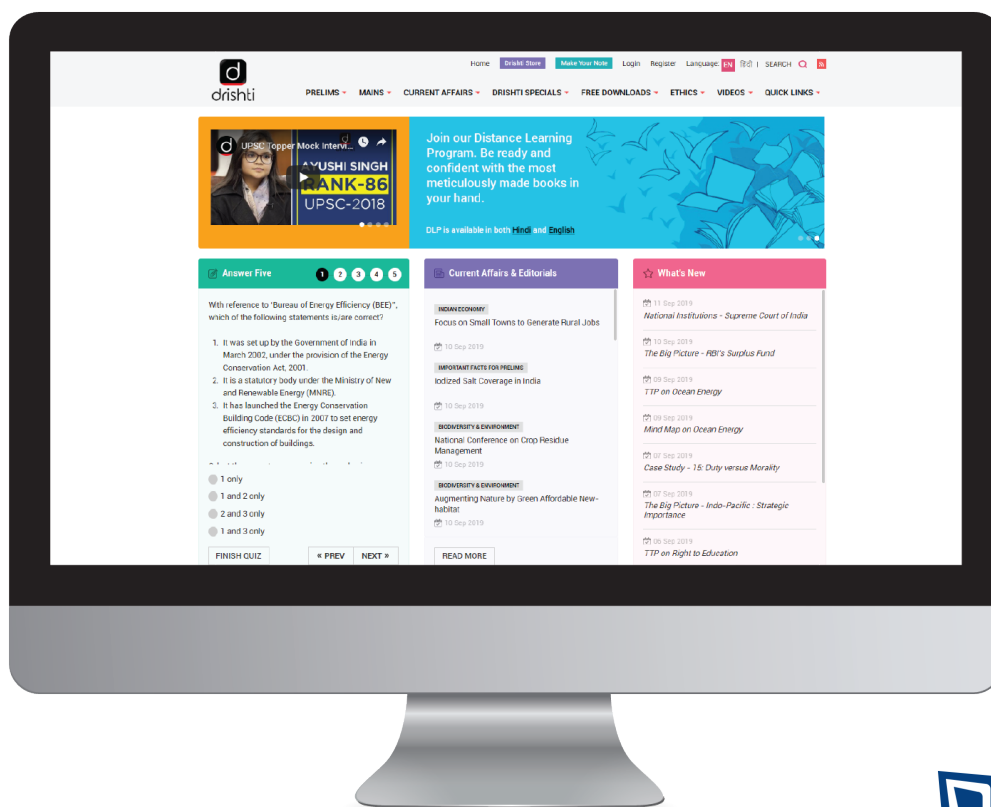




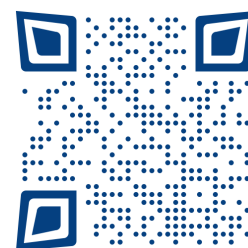
## Why Prepare from drishtiIAS.com?

- We provide current affairs & the most important Editorial of the day-sorted in topic-wise tags; with estimated reading time; with 5 MCQs from CA section and 1 Mains question from the Editorial.
- We provide 2 practice questions with solutions for Mains Answer Writing from Monday to Thursday, and a case study on Friday. On Saturday we provide 2 topics for Essay writing practice.
- We provide extensive Prelims practice quiz on the following: NCERT Books; Yojana; Kurukshetra; Science Reporter; Down To Earth; Economic Survey.
- We provide specially developed content for value addition on a weekly basis- everyday you will get one of these- a 'To The Point' (along with its Mind Map) or a Rajya Sabha Debate & Discussion or a 'Learning Through Maps' or a Summary of Important Reports or an Important Institution, etc.
- Our Website also has these three functions-you can take notes and save them to your account; you can track your progress; and you can bookmark what you find important to your account.
- We also blog! We talk about things here that we think could pull you temporarily out of any hectic study schedules, or perhaps push you to think out-of-the-box.

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## Plan of Examination

- Preliminary Examination (Objective Type – Multiple choice).
- Main Examination (Conventional Type, i.e. Written examination).
- Viva-Voce (Personality Test).

### Preliminary Examination

The Preliminary Examination for the Combined State / Upper Subordinate Services Examination will consist of two compulsory papers of which answer have to be marked be on OMR sheets.

The papers shall be 200 marks each and of two hours duration. Both the papers shall be objective type & multiple choice in which there shall be 150 and 100 questions respectively. The timing of paper I will be from 9.30 to 11.30 A.M. and paper II from 2.30 to 4.30 P.M.

**Note:** Paper-II of the Preliminary Examination will be a qualifying paper with minimum qualifying marks fixed at 33%.

- It is mandatory for the Candidates to appear in both the papers of Preliminary Examination for the purpose of evaluation. Therefore, a candidate will be disqualified in case he does not appear in both in papers.
- The merit of the Candidates will be determined on the basis of marks obtained in Paper-I of the Preliminary Examination.

### Main Examination

The Written examination will consist of the following compulsory and optional subjects. The candidates have to select any one subject from the list of optional subjects for main examination which will consist of two papers. Compulsory Subject viz: General Hindi, Essay and General Studies (First, Second, Third and Fourth papers) Papers shall be Conventional type and for solving the questions three hours time is allowed. For optional Question papers three hours time is allowed. Maximum of two hundred marks has been allotted for each optional question paper.

#### Compulsory Subjects

General Hindi	150 marks
Essay	150 marks
General Studies (First Paper)	200 marks
General Studies (Second Paper)	200 marks
General Studies (Third Paper)	200 marks
General Studies (Fourth Paper)	200 marks

#### Note:

1. Duration of examination paper is 3 hours i.e. 9.30 am to 12.30 pm & 2 pm to 5 pm.
2. A candidate shall be required to obtain such minimum marks in the compulsory paper of General Hindi, as may be determined by the Government or the Commission, as the case may be. There shall be two sections in all the question papers of Optional subject and each section will include four questions. Candidates are required to answer only five questions while they must select minimum two questions from each section.

#### List of Optional Subjects for Main Examination

Agriculture	Zoology	Chemistry
Physics	Mathematics	Geography
Economics	Sociology	Philosophy
Geology	Psychology	Botany
Law	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science	Statistics
Management	Political Science & International Relations	History
Anthropology	Civil Engineering	Mechanical Engineering
Electrical Engineering	English Literature	Urdu Literature
Hindi Literature	Sanskrit Literature	Commerce & Accountancy
Public Administration	Medical Science	

### Personality Test

The test will relate to the matter of general interest, keeping the matter of academic interest in view and for general awareness, intelligence, character, expression, power/ personality and general suitability for the service.

# Syllabus for Preliminary Examination

## Paper-I (General Studies-I)

**Duration: 2 hours (Marks: 200)**

- Current events of national and international importance.
- History of India and Indian National Movement
- India and World geography- Physical, Social, Economic geography of India and the World
- Indian Polity and governance- Constitution, Political System, Panchayati Raj, Public Policy, Rights Issues etc
- Economic and Social Development - Sustainable Development, Poverty Inclusion
- Demographics, Social Sector Initiatives, etc
- General Issues on Environmental ecology, Bio-diversity and Climate Change- that do not require subject specialization
- General Science

### **Current Events of National and International Importance**

Candidates will be expected to have knowledge on current events of national and international importance.

### **History of India & Indian National Movement**

In History emphasis should be on broad understanding of social, economic and political aspects of Indian history. In the Indian National Movement, the candidates are expected to have synoptic view of nature and character of the freedom movement, growth of nationalism and attainment of Independence.

### **India and World Geography - Physical, Social, Economic Geography of India and the World**

In World Geography only general understanding of the subject will be expected. Questions on Geography of India will relate to physical, social & economic geography of India.

### **Indian Polity and Governance - Constitution, Political System, Panchayati Raj, Public Policy, Rights Issues, etc.**

In Indian polity, economic and culture, questions will test knowledge of the country's political system including Panchayati Raj and Community Development, broad features of economic policy in India and Indian culture.

### **Economic and Social Development - Sustainable Development, Poverty, Inclusion, Demographics, Social Sector Initiatives, etc.**

The candidates will be tested with respect to problems and relationship between population, environment and urbanisation. General Issues on environmental ecology, bio-diversity and climate change - that do not require subject specialization. General awareness of the subject is expected from candidates.

### **General Science**

Questions on General Science will cover general appreciation and understanding of Science including matters of every day observation and experience, as may be expected of a

well educated person, who has not made a special study of any scientific discipline.

**Note:** Candidates are expected to have general awareness about the above subjects with special reference to Uttar Pradesh.

## Paper-II (General Studies-II)

**Duration: 2 hours (Marks: 200)**

- Comprehension
- Interpersonal skills including communication skills
- Logical reasoning and analytical ability
- Decision making and problem solving
- General mental ability
- Elementary Mathematics upto Class X level-Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Statistics
- General English upto Class X level
- General Hindi upto Class X level

### **Arithmetic**

(i) Number systems: Natural Numbers, Integers, Rational and Irrational numbers, Real numbers, Divisors of an Integer, prime Integers, L.C.M. and H.C.F. of integers and their Interrelationship. (ii) Average (iii) Ratio and proportion (iv) Percentage (v) Profit and Loss (vi) Simple and Compound Interests (vii) Work and Time (viii) Speed, Time and Distance.

### **Algebra**

(i) Factors of polynomials, L.C.M. and H.C.F. of polynomials and their Interrelationship, Remainder theorem, simultaneous linear equations, quadratic equations. (ii) Set Theory:- Set, null set, subsets and proper subsets of a set, operations (Union, Intersections, difference, symmetric difference) between sets, venn diagram.

### **Geometry**

(i) Constructions and theorems regarding triangle, rectangle, square, trapezium and circles, their perimeter and area. (ii) Volume and surface area of sphere, right circular cylinder, right circular Cone and Cube.

### **Statistics**

Collection of data, Classification of data, frequency, frequency distribution, tabulation, cumulative frequency. Representation of data - Bar diagram, Pie chart, histogram, frequency polygon, cumulative frequency curves (ogives), Measures of Central tendency: Arithmetic Mean, Median and Mode.

## General English Upto Class X Level

- Comprehension
- Active Voice and Passive Voice
- Parts of Speech
- Transformation of Sentences
- Direct and Indirect Speech
- Punctuation and Spellings
- Words meanings
- Vocabulary & Usage
- Idioms and Phrases
- Fill in the Blanks

## सामान्य हिंदी ( हाईस्कूल स्तर तक ) के पाठ्यक्रम में सम्मिलित किये जाने वाले विषय

- हिंदी वर्णमाला, विराम चिह्न

- शब्द रचना, वाक्य रचना, अर्थ
- शब्द-रूप
- संधि, समास
- क्रियाएँ
- अनेकार्थी शब्द
- विलोम शब्द
- पर्यायवाची शब्द
- मुहावरे एवं लोकोक्तियाँ
- तत्सम एवं तद्भव, देशज, विदेशी (शब्द भंडार)
- वर्तनी
- अर्थबोध
- हिंदी भाषा के प्रयोग में होने वाली अशुद्धियाँ
- उत्तर प्रदेश की मुख्य बोलियाँ

## Syllabus for Mains Examination

### सामान्य हिन्दी

- दिये गए गद्य खण्ड का अवबोध एवं प्रश्नोत्तर।
- संक्षेपण
- सरकारी एवं अर्द्धसरकारी पत्र लेखन, तार लेखन, कार्यालय आदेश, अधिसूचना, परिपत्र।
- शब्द ज्ञान एवं प्रयोग। (अ) उपसर्ग एवं प्रत्यय प्रयोग, (ब) विलोम शब्द, (स) वाक्यांश के लिये एक शब्द, (द) वर्तनी एवं वाक्य शुद्धि
- लोकोक्ति एवं मुहावरे।

### Essay

There will be three sections in the question paper of Essay. Candidates will have to select one topic from each section and they are required to write essay in 700 words on each topic. In the three sections, topics of essay will be based on the following sphere:

- **Section A :** (1) Literature and Culture (2) Social sphere (3) Political sphere
- **Section B:** (1) Science, Environment and Technology (2) Economic Sphere (3) Agriculture, Industry and Trade.
- **Section C:** (1) National and International Events (2) Natural Calamities, Land slide, Earthquake, Deluge, Drought etc. (3) National Development programmes and projects.

### General Studies-I

- History of Indian Culture will cover the salient aspects of Art Forms, literature and Architecture from ancient to modern times.

- Modern Indian history (from A.D.1757 to A.D. 1947): Significant events, personalities and issues, etc.
- The Freedom Struggle- its various stages and important contributors/contributions from different parts of the country.
- Post-independence consolidation and reorganization within the country (till 1965A.D.).
- History of the world will include events from 18<sup>th</sup> century to middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century such as French revolution of 1789, industrial revolution, World Wars, redraw of national boundaries, Socialism, Nazism, Fascism etc. their forms and effect on the society.
- Salient features of Indian Society and culture.
- Role of Women in society and women's organization, population and associated issues, poverty and developmental issues, urbanization, their problems and their remedies.
- Meaning of liberalization, privatization and globalization and their effects on economy, polity and social structure.
- Social empowerment, communalism, regionalism & secularism.
- Distribution of major natural resources of World- Water, Soils, Forests in reference to South and South-East Asia with special reference to India. Factors responsible for the location of industries (with special reference to India).
- Salient features of Physical Geography- Earthquake, Tsunami, Volcanic activity, Cyclone, Ocean Currents, winds and glaciers.

- Oceanic resources of India and their potential.
- Human migration-refugee problem of the World with focus on India.
- Frontiers and boundaries with reference to Indian sub-continent.
- Population and Settlements- Types and Patterns, Urbanization, Smart Cities and Smart Villages.
- Specific knowledge of Uttar Pradesh – History, Culture, Art, Architecture, Festival, Folk-Dance, Literature, Regional Languages, Heritage, Social Customs and Tourism.
- Specific knowledge of U.P.- Geography- Human and Natural Resources, Climate, Soils, Forest, Wild-Life, Mines and Minerals, Sources of Irrigation.

## General Studies-II

- Indian Constitution- historical underpinnings, evolution, features, amendments, significant provisions and basic structure, Role of Supreme Court in evolution of basic provisions of Constitution.
- 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 .
- Role of Finance Commission in Centre- State financial relations.
- Separation of powers, dispute redressal mechanisms and institutions. Emergence and use of alternative dispute redressal mechanisms.
- Comparison of the Indian constitutional scheme with that of other major democratic countries.
- Parliament and State legislatures- structure, functioning, conduct of business, powers and privileges and concerned issues.
- Structure, organization and functioning of the Executive and the Judiciary: Ministries and Departments of the Government, Pressure groups and formal/informal associations and their role in the Polity, Public Interest Litigation (PIL).
- Salient features of the Representation of People's Act.
- Appointment to various Constitutional posts, Powers, functions and their responsibilities.
- Statutory, regulatory and various quasi-judicial bodies including NITI Aayog, their features and functioning.
- Government policies and interventions for development in various sectors and issues arising out of their design, implementation and Information Communication Technology (ICT).
- Development processes- the role of Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Self Help Groups (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 development and management of Social Sector/Services relating to Health, Education, Human Resources.
- Issues relating to poverty and hunger, their implication on body politic.
- Important aspects of governance. Transparency and accountability, e-governance applications, models, successes, limitations, and potential, citizens, charters and institutional measures.
- Role of **Civil Services** in a democracy in the context of emerging trends.
- India and its relationship with neighbouring Countries.
- Bilateral, Regional and Global groupings and agreements involving India and/ or affecting India's interest.
- Effect of policies and politics of developed and developing countries on India's interests- Indian diaspora.
- Important International Institutions, Agencies their structure, mandate and functioning.
- Specific knowledge of Uttar Pradesh regarding Political, Administrative, Revenue and Judicial System.
- Current affairs and events of Regional, State, National and International importance.

## General Studies-III

- Economic planning in India, objectives and achievements. Role of NITI Aayog, Pursuit of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's).
- Issues of Poverty, Unemployment, Social justice and inclusive growth.
- Components of Government Budgets and Financial System.
- Major Crops, Different types of irrigation and irrigation systems, storage, transport and marketing of agricultural produce, 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 in agriculture.

- Food processing and related industries in India- scope and significance, location, upstream and downstream requirements, supply chain management.
- Land reforms in India since independence.
- Effects of liberalization and globalization on the economy, changes in industrial policy and their effects on industrial growth.
- Infrastructure: Energy, Ports, Roads, Airports, Railways etc.
- Science and Technology-developments and applications in everyday life and in National Security, India's Science and Technology policy.
- Achievements of Indians in science & technology, indigenization of technology. Developments of New technologies, transfer of technology, dual and critical use technologies.
- Awareness in the fields of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and Space Technology, Computers, Energy resources, nano-technology, microbiology, bio- technology. Issues relating to intellectual property rights (IPR), and digital rights.
- Environmental security and Ecosystems, Conservation of Wild life, Biodiversity, Environmental pollution and degradation, environmental impact assessment,
- Disaster as a Non-traditional security and safety challenge, disaster mitigation and management.
- Challenges of International Security: Issues of Nuclear proliferation, Causes and spread of extremism, Communication networks, role of media and social networking, Basics of cyber security, money laundering and human trafficking.
- India's internal security challenges: Terrorism, corruption, insurgency and organized crimes.
- Role, kind and mandate of security forces, Higher defense organizations in India.
- Specific knowledge of Uttar Pradesh Economy:- Overview of UP Economy: State Budgets. Importance of Agriculture, Industry, Infrastructure and physical resources. Human Resources and Skill development. Government Programmes and Welfare Schemes.
- Issues in Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry and Animal Husbandry.
- Law and Order and Civil Defence with special reference to U.P.

## General Studies-IV

### Ethics and Human Interface

Essence, determinants and consequences of Ethics in human action, 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.

### Attitude

Content, structure, function, its influence and relation with thought and behavior, moral and political attitudes, social influence and persuasion.

### Aptitude

Foundational values for Civil Service, integrity, impartiality and non- partisanship, objectivity, dedication to public services, empathy, tolerance and compassion towards the weaker-sections.

### Emotional Intelligence

Concept and dimensions, its utility and application in administration and governance.

### Contributions

Moral thinkers and philosophers from India and world.

### Public/Civil Service values and ethics in Public Administration

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 moral values in governance, ethical issues in international relations and funding, corporate governance.

### Probity in Governance

Concept of public service, philosophical basis of governance and probity, information sharing and transparency in government. Right to Information, codes of ethics, codes of conduct, citizen's charter, work culture, quality of service delivery, utilization of public funds, challenges of corruption.

### Case Studies

On above issues.



## Test Series Programme for UPPSC

Due to the dynamic pattern of UPPSC CSE prelims in the recent years, it is necessary to reorient your strategy to changing needs of the exam. We, at Drishti-IAS, with our vast experience of successfully guiding and mentoring students have designed a structure to provide a suitable strategy to our students to handle the different facets of prelims paper.

### PRELIMS

Drishti Test series for UPPSC Prelims 2019 will strategically provide its students with an in-depth coverage of the syllabus and scientifically designed revision plans covering the entire static and current portions (multiple times). With the help of guidance, we aim to make sure that our students are exam ready, with all the skills and tools needed to handle any surprise UPPSC throws at them.

#### Prelims Test Series (GS +CSAT)

##### Salient Features

- Comprehensive coverage of entire syllabus of UPPSC CSP exam through UPPSC standard MCQs.
- Tests have been designed in a manner that students can cover each subject comprehensively in sufficient time and can evaluate his/her performance through our tests.
- Strictly adhering to UPPSC pattern, the nature of questions ranges from factual to conceptual, proportionally divided in each of the Test Papers.
- Options of MCQs have also been arranged in such a manner that elimination tactics can be applied by students while solving questions.
- All tests will be conducted in same manner as in real examination hall which helps in better time management and prepare students to solve MCQs correctly under exam pressure.
- Performance analysis of aspirants, Section wise analysis, Difficulty analysis, All India Rank, comparison with toppers, Integrated Score Card, Analysis of Mock Test papers based on difficulty level & nature of questions etc. will be provided to students. It will help in evaluating their performance and course correction.

In the Mains Examination, answer writing plays a crucial part and remains the most important component of this three stage exam. A high score in Mains, more often than not, guarantees a better final rank.

### MAINS

We at Drishti IAS, have been observing the trends of the Mains exam for more than a decade now. First, our expertise lie in developing Mains questions that not only adhere to the UPPSC standard but also help aspirants cover the better part of the syllabus in a holistic manner. Second, we have developed considerable expertise in evaluating the answers that you write and in providing valuable feedback. You can use this feedback to improve your answer writing within a short period of time.

#### Mains Test Series (General Studies + Essay + General Hindi)

##### Salient Features

- The Drishti IAS Mains Test Series is a synthesis of current affairs and conventional topics - as per the latest UPPSC trends.
- All of our question papers are prepared after intensive research from standard books, government websites, relevant newspapers etc. Evaluation of answers are done by a dedicated team of experts.
- In the Test Series, appropriate amount of days has been provided between tests for adequate preparation and revision.
- We are also providing clear and crisp information in the form of detailed answers with each test to help you enrich your overall knowledge.
- For Test discussions only videos will be provided via our classes app which can be downloaded from the Google Play Store free of cost. You may watch these videos anytime any place.
- Lastly, students previously enrolled in any Drishti IAS course are eligible for discounts.



# CURRENT AFFAIRS

## Ecology & Environment

(26<sup>th</sup> Sept-5<sup>th</sup> Oct)

0:34 / 2:00

Drishti Current Affairs Ecology & Environment



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Ethics - Definitions & Concepts

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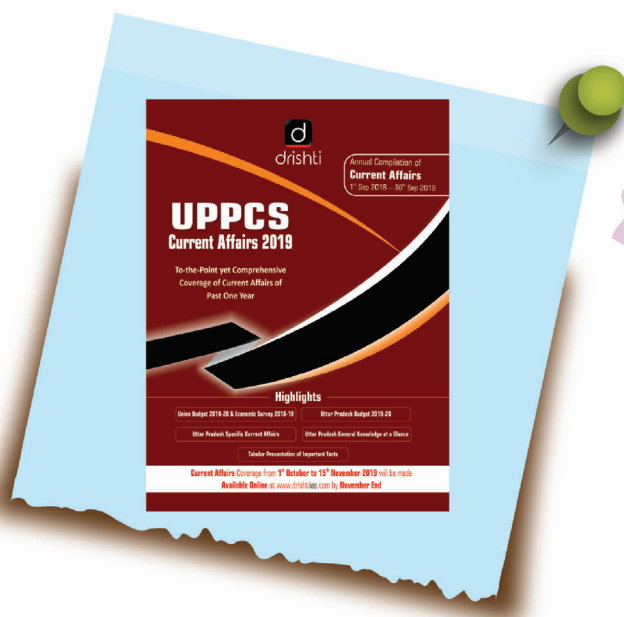
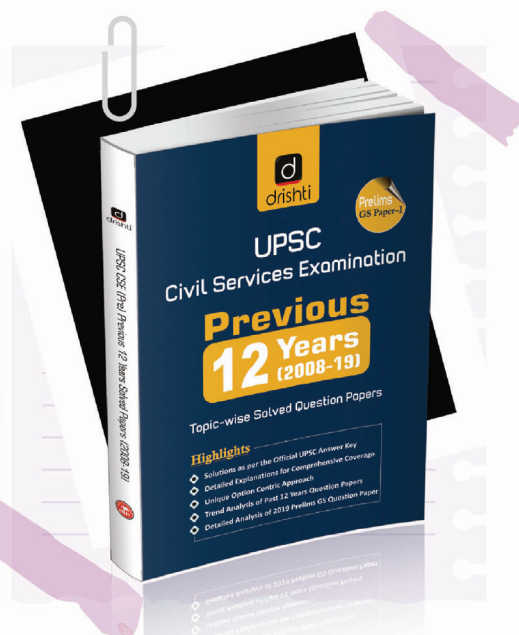
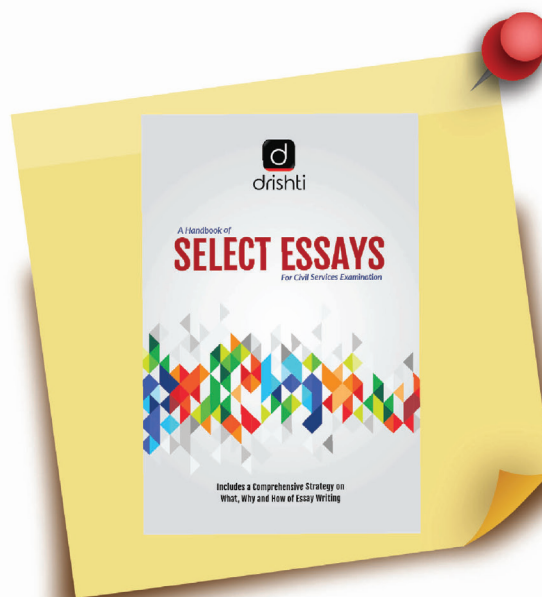
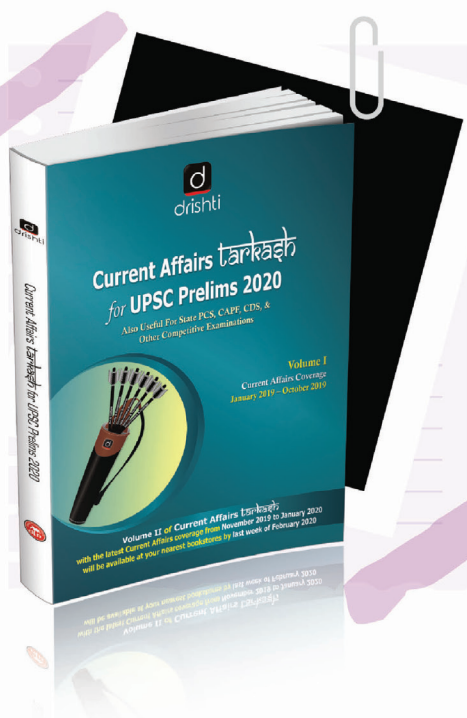
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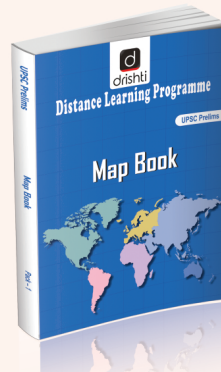
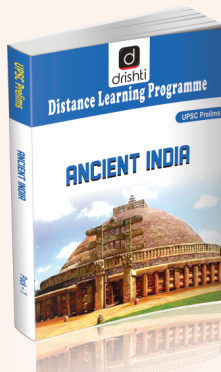
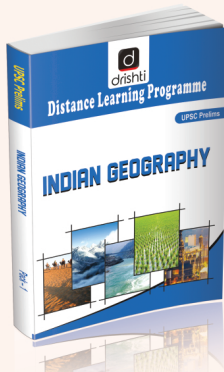
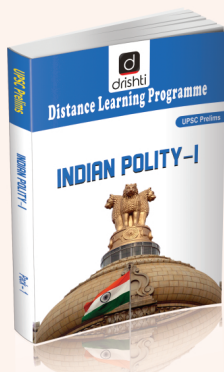
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*Drishti Publications is pleased to introduce the revised and updated study material for UPSC Civil Services Examination*

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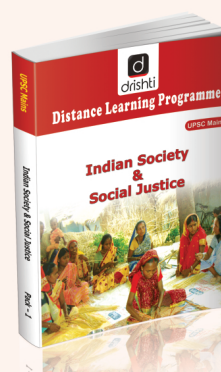
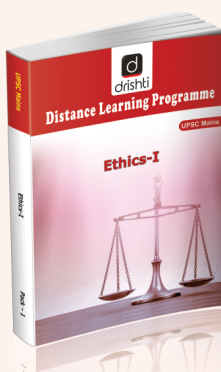
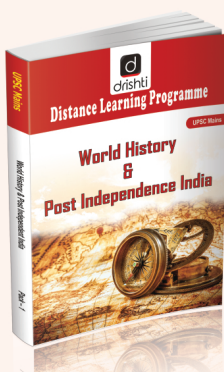
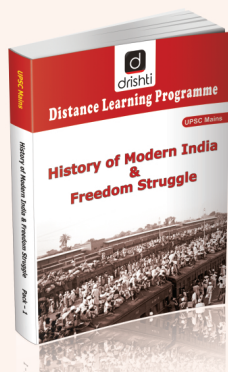


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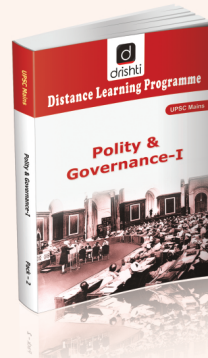
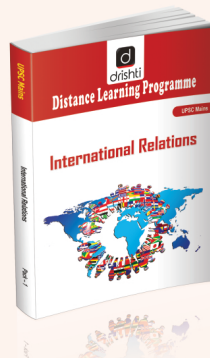
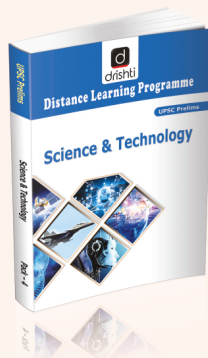
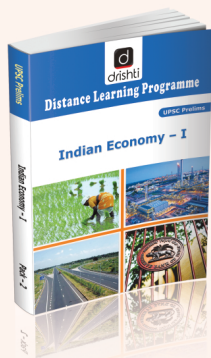


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Anupam Mishra  
**SDM**



Meenakshi Pandey  
**SDM**



Divya Ojha  
**SDM**



Anupam Mishra  
**SDM**



Ankit Shukla  
**SDM**



Kanchan  
**SDM**



Renu  
**SDM**



Deepak Pal  
**SDM**



Devvrat Vajpai  
**Dy. SP**



Atul Kumar Pandey  
**Dy. SP**



Gunjan Singh  
**Dy. SP**



Awadhesh Vishwakarma  
**Dy. SP**



Shiv Thakur  
**Dy. SP**



Rajeev Sisodia  
**Dy. SP**



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**Dy. SP**



Rajiv Yadav  
**Dy. SP**



Vivek Jawla  
**Dy. SP**



Prashali Gangwar  
**Dy. SP**



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Shilpa Kumari  
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S. Deepshikha Ahibaran  
**Dy. SP**

and many more...

Our Heartiest Congratulations to all **Successful Candidates** of UPSC CSE 2018

**Selections from our Interview  
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**Junaid Ahmad (3)**



**Shreyans Kumat (4)**



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**and many more...**