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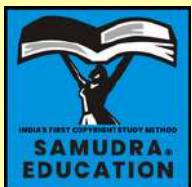
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UPSC SELECTION 2023



PREVIOUS SELECTIONS



What is UPSC or IAS exam?

The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) conducts the Civil Services Examination for recruitment in various Central Civil Services and All India Services for various departments of the Government of India. This Civil Services Examination is commonly known as IAS Examination. UPSC issues the official notification for the IAS exam in February of every year.

Those who qualify all the three stages of the IAS exam will enter the esteemed civil services of the country and become officers in the Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Police Service (IPS), Indian Foreign Service (IFS) and other services. Although it is considered to be one of the toughest examinations in the country, but with the right approach and strategy, a desired person can pass the IAS exam in the first attempt.

The IAS exam is conducted in two stages, Prelims (Objective Type) and Mains (Descriptive and Interview). Prelims is just a screening test to select candidates for Mains Exam and its marks are not included in the final merit result.

As the name suggests, the UPSC Civil Services Mains Examination is the main stage of the IAS Examination process. IAS Mains exam marks are taken into consideration for IAS final result. The rank of the candidate will be awarded based on the final merit list. Based on these ranks, services are allocated to candidates.

UPSC या IAS परीक्षा क्या है?

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग (UPSC) भारत सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों के लिए विभिन्न केंद्रीय सिविल सेवा और अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं में भर्ती के लिए सिविल सेवा परीक्षा आयोजित करता है। इस सिविल सेवा परीक्षा को आमतौर पर IAS परीक्षा के रूप में जाना जाता है। IAS परीक्षा के लिए यूपीएससी आधिकारिक अधिसूचना प्रत्येक वर्ष की फरवरी में जारी करता है।

जो लोग IAS परीक्षा के सभी तीन चरणों को क्वालीफाई करेंगे, वे देश की सम्मानित सिविल सेवाओं में प्रवेश करेंगे और भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (IAS), भारतीय पुलिस सेवा (IPS), भारतीय विदेश सेवा (IFS) और अन्य सेवाओं में अधिकारी बनेंगे। हालांकि इसे देश की सबसे कठिन परीक्षाओं में से एक माना जाता है, लेकिन सही दृष्टिकोण और रणनीति के साथ, एक इच्छुक व्यक्ति पहले ही प्रयास में IAS परीक्षा पास कर सकता है।

IAS परीक्षा दो चरणों में आयोजित की जाती है, Prelims (वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रकार) और Mains (वर्णनात्मक और साक्षात्कार)। प्रीलिम्स, मैन परीक्षा के लिए उम्मीदवारों का चयन करने के लिए केवल एक स्क्रीनिंग परीक्षा है और इसके अंक अंतिम मेरिट रिजल्ट में शामिल नहीं होते हैं।

जैसा कि नाम से पता चलता है, UPSC सिविल सेवा मेन्स परीक्षा IAS परीक्षा प्रक्रिया का मुख्य चरण है। IAS Mains परीक्षा के अंकों को IAS अंतिम परिणाम के लिए ध्यान में रखा जाता है। उम्मीदवार को रैंक अंतिम मेरिट सूची के आधार पर प्रदान किया जाएगा। इन रैंकों के आधार पर, उम्मीदवारों को सेवाएं आवंटित की जाती हैं।

FROM DIRECTOR DESK



Dr. Zeenat Khan
Director

My aim is to **Democratize UPSC preparation**. We have created an institution in which the **Weaker sections and Girls** can get quality education with all the innovations and facilities in minimum fees. So that all can achieve **Equality of Merit**.



Mr. G. Paras
Director

Real development happens only with the proper use of technology. Cheap online courses have become pointless. We have succeeded in making the **country's first hybrid model**. And special expertise has been achieved in **Answer writing checkup and Student's Doubt clearing**.



Dr. Zeenat Khan (PhD-Delhi University)
Faculty of History & Indian Society
Experience 12 Years



G. Paras Sir (Director-Samudra IAS)
Faculty of Political Science & Ethics
Experience 14 Years



Narendra Sharma Sir (Director-Iquator IAS)
Faculty of Geography & Environment
Experience 15 Years



Abhash Vaidyanathan Sir (Delhi University)
Faculty of Economics
Experience 16 Years



Manish Sharma Sir
Faculty of Polity & Internal Security
Experience 10 Years



Priya Goyal Ma'am
Faculty of Comprehension & Economy
Experience 5 Years



Amit Narauni Sir
Faculty of International Relations
Experience 12 Years



Krishna Kant Sir
Faculty of Current Affairs
Experience 12 Years



O.P. Kumar Sir (Bharti Concept)
Faculty of CSAT-Maths & Reasoning
Experience 10 Years



Abhishek Mishra Sir
Experience 12 Years



Sanjay Kumar (Sam Sir)
Experience 10 Years



Dr. Suman Yadav
Experience 6 Years



Omprakash Bhagat Sir
Experience 8 Years



IAS exam pattern is:

- Stage I: Preliminary exam (objective type)
- Stage II: Main exam (Descriptive type)
- Stage III: Interview (Personality Test)
- Stage IV: Final Result

IAS Syllabus: There is a common syllabus for Indian Administrative services, Indian Foreign services, Indian Police services, Indian revenue Services etc. The UPSC prelims syllabus focusses on general studies and societal awareness which is tested by MCQ type questions.

Preliminary exam syllabus:

Paper I: following are the topics;

1. Gist of Economic Survey,
2. Gist of Budget,
3. History of India and Indian National Movement,
4. India and World Geography,
5. Art, Architecture, and Literature,
6. Indian Polity and Governance,
7. Economics and Social Development,
8. General science,
9. Environment and Disaster Management,
10. Government Schemes & International Bodies,
11. International relations,
12. Daily important news.

Paper II: following are the topics;

1. General mental ability,
2. Data interpretation,
3. Decision making and problem solving,
4. Basic numericals,
5. Logical reasoning and analytical ability.

IAS परीक्षा पैटर्न है:

- स्टेज I: प्रारंभिक परीक्षा (वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रकार)
- स्टेज II: मेन्स परीक्षा (वर्णनात्मक प्रकार)
- चरण III: साक्षात्कार (व्यक्तित्व परीक्षण)
- चरण IV: फाइनल रिजल्ट

IAS सिलेबस: भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा, भारतीय विदेश सेवा, भारतीय पुलिस सेवा, भारतीय राजस्व सेवा आदि के लिए एक समान पाठ्यक्रम है। UPSC प्रारंभिक पाठ्यक्रम में सामान्य अध्ययन और सामाजिक जागरूकता पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है।

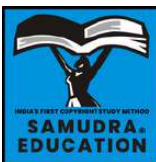
प्रारंभिक परीक्षा पाठ्यक्रम

पेपर I के लिए: निम्नलिखित विषय हैं;

1. आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण,
2. बजट का इतिहास,
3. भारत का इतिहास और भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन
4. भारत और विश्व भूगोल,
5. कला, वास्तुकला और साहित्य,
6. भारतीय राजनीति और शासन,
7. अर्थशास्त्र और सामाजिक विकास,
8. सामान्य विज्ञान,
9. पर्यावरण और आपदा प्रबंधन,
10. सरकारी योजनाएं और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय निकाय,
11. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंध
12. दैनिक महत्वपूर्ण समाचार.

पेपर II के लिए विषय हैं:

1. सामान्य मानसिक क्षमता,
2. डाटा इंटरप्रिटेशन,
3. निर्णय लेना और समस्या हल करना
4. मूल संख्याएँ,
5. तार्किक विचार और विश्लेषणात्मक क्षमता।



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4. GS Mains Course	10 Months	₹ 75,000	₹ 40,000
5. Optional Subject Course	6 Months	₹ 45,000	₹ 25,000
6. CSAT Course	3 Months	₹ 20,000	₹ 10,000
7. Advance Test Series	3 Months	₹ 25,000	₹ 10,000
8. Mains Booster Course	6 Months	₹ 50,000	₹ 25,000

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Foundation Course
(GS ALL, CSAT, Essay, Test Series)

Covered Jobs: UPSC, PCS, PCSJ, LOWER PCS, RO, ARO, SSC/CGL, BANKING, RAILWAY, CDS, NDA, DSSSB, UPSSSC, CAPF, SSB, AIR FORCE, Combined Lower Subordinate Service etc.

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PRELIMS PAPERS & MARKS

S.No.	Name of Paper	Nature of paper	Duration of Exam	Questions	Marks
1	Exam paper I: General studies	Merit ranking nature	2 Hours	100	200 Marks
2	Exam paper II: General studies (CSAT)	Qualifying nature	2 Hours	80	200 Marks

MAINS PAPERS & MARKS

S.No.	Name of Paper	Marks Allotted
1	Essay Paper	250
2	General studies I	250
3	General studies II	250
4	General studies III	250
5	General studies IV	250
6	Optional subject paper I	250
7	Optional subject paper II	250
	Total	1750

STAGE II: IAS Mains Exam

- The second stage of the IAS exam is called Mains Examination, which is a written descriptive exam and consists of 9 papers.
- The 9 papers in the IAS Exam (Mains) are as follows:
 - Paper-A (compulsory Indian language); Paper-B (English), in which only qualified marks are to be obtained, about 25% and the marks obtained in these are not counted in the final result.
 - While other question papers such as essays, All the four papers I, II, III and IV of General Studies
 - And marks obtained in optional papers I and II are counted in the final result.
 - Candidates can choose their medium to write UPSC Civil Services Mains Exam in Hindi / English or any other language listed in the 8th Schedule of Indian Constitution.
 - Candidates above the cut-off marks prescribed in IAS Examination (Mains) will be eligible for personality test or interview (final stage of IAS Examination).
- The final ranking of the candidates is based on the marks obtained in the main examination and personality test or interview rounds of the exam.

चरण II: IAS मेन्स परीक्षा

- IAS परीक्षा के दूसरे चरण को मेन्स परीक्षा कहा जाता है, जो एक लिखित वर्णनात्मक परीक्षा है और इसमें 9 पेपर शामिल होते हैं।
- IAS परीक्षा (मेन्स) में 9 पेपर इस प्रकार हैं:
 - पेपर-ए (अनिवार्य भारतीय भाषा); पेपर-बी (अंग्रेजी) जिनमें केवल क्वालीफाई मार्क्स लाने होते हैं लगभग 25% और इन में प्राप्त अंकों को फाइनल रिजल्ट में नहीं गिना जाता है।
 - अन्य प्रश्नपत्र जैसे निबंध, सामान्य अध्ययन के चारों पेपर I, II, III और IV और वैकल्पिक पेपर I और II में प्राप्त अंकों को फाइनल रिजल्ट में गिना जाता है।
 - उम्मीदवार UPSC की सिविल सेवा मेन्स परीक्षा को हिंदी / अंग्रेजी या भारतीय संविधान की 8वीं अनुसूची में सूचीबद्ध किसी अन्य भाषा को लिखने के अपने माध्यम का चयन कर सकते हैं।
 - IAS परीक्षा (मेन्स) में निर्धारित कट-ऑफ अंकों से ऊपर के उम्मीदवारों ने व्यक्तिगत परीक्षण या इंटरव्यू (IAS परीक्षा के अंतिम चरण) के लिए पात्र होंगे।
 - उम्मीदवारों की अंतिम रैंकिंग मुख्य परीक्षा और व्यक्तिगत परीक्षण या IAS परीक्षा के साक्षात्कार राउंड में उनके द्वारा प्राप्त अंकों के आधार पर होती है।

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ENCOURAGES CONTINUOUS ANSWER WRITING निरंतर उत्तर लेखन को प्रोत्साहित करता है

LINKING TEACHER AND STUDENT DISCUSSIONS शिक्षक और छात्र के डिस्कशन को जोड़ना

CLS CLASS LECTURE SHEET
COURSE: General Studies-II (Pre-Mains)
SUBJECT: Indian Economy (प्रतिस्पर्धी शिक्षा)
TOPIC - National Income (राष्ट्रीय आय)

Meaning of National Income: National income refers to the market value of the goods and services produced by an economy during the period of one year, counted without duplication. National income comprises domestic product, national income and national income estimate measures the value of commodities and services produced in the economy during a given period (country without duplication).

KEYWORDS कीवर्ड्स	ISSUES & QUESTIONS प्रश्न और उत्तर
1. Meaning of national income (राष्ट्रीय आय का अर्थ)	1. One agrees that the Indian economy is poor of size due to the heavy growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and low inflation. One reasons in support of your arguments. Why not get into terms if the main thing is inflation? (एक सहमत है कि भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था का आकार छोटा है क्योंकि सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (GDP) तेजी से बढ़ रहा है और मुद्रास्फीयण कम है। आप अपने तर्कों का समर्थन दें। मुख्य बात मुद्रास्फीयण है तो हम क्यों नहीं आते?)
2. Factors of production (उत्पादन के कारक)	2. At a time when we have to be economically liberalised, we have the feeling of uneasiness. Are we really free to do things? (एक समय हमें आर्थिक रूप से मुक्त होना पड़ेगा, हमें असुविधा महसूस होती है। क्या हम वास्तव में मुक्त हैं?)
3. Factor income and transformed income (कारक आय और परिवर्तित आय)	3. What is the difference between Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and National Product (NP)? (सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (GDP) और राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद (NP) में क्या अंतर है?)
4. Market value of output (उत्पाद के बाजार मूल्य)	4. Explain the difference between Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross National Product (GNP). (सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (GDP) और सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद (GNP) में अंतर समझाएं।)
5. Depreciation (मूल्य ह्रास)	5. What is the difference between Gross National Product (GNP) and Net National Product (NNP)? (सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद (GNP) और शुद्ध राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद (NNP) में अंतर क्या है?)
6. Net Factor Income (Net Factor Income)	6. The last 50 years of Indian progress have been based on planning but the last 30 years of progress will be based on 'Growth' (last 50 years in India 50 में अर्थव्यवस्था में प्रगति के लिए 50 साल की योजना थी, अगले 30 साल की प्रगति के लिए 'विकास'।)
7. Net Factor Income (Net Factor Income)	
8. Concepts related to National Income (राष्ट्रीय आय से संबंधित अवधारणाएँ)	
9. Gross Domestic Product (सकल घरेलू उत्पाद)	
10. Net Domestic Product (शुद्ध घरेलू उत्पाद)	
11. Net Domestic Product (शुद्ध घरेलू उत्पाद)	
12. Gross National Income (सकल राष्ट्रीय आय)	
13. Net National Income (शुद्ध राष्ट्रीय आय)	
14. What is Gross Value Added (सकल मूल्य जोड़)?	
15. Methods of calculating Gross Domestic Product (सकल घरेलू उत्पाद की गणना के विभिन्न विधियाँ)	

CREATES EQUAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR TEACHER AND STUDENT शिक्षक और छात्र के लिए समान जिम्मेदारी बनाता है

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DEVELOPMENT OF THE ABILITY OF PROBLEM-SOLVING, DECISION-MAKING, MULTIPLE THINKING, ALTERNATIVE THINKING, ASSOCIATION TO KNOWLEDGE AND KEYWORDS GENERATING समस्या-समाधान, निर्णय-निर्माण, मल्टीपल थिंकिंग, अल्टरनेटिव थिंकिंग, एसोसिएशन टू नॉलेज, कीवर्ड जेनरेशन की क्षमताओं का विकास

COMPLETE SYLLABUS IS PREPARED IN DUE TIME पूरा सिलेबस तय समय में तैयार हो जाता है

2-LAYER DOUBT SOLVING MECHANISM & PREPARATION OF ALL THE CONCEPTUAL ASPECTS OF THE SUBJECT IN THE GIVEN TIME LIMIT 2-लेयर डाउट सॉल्विंग मेकेनिज्म और दी गई समय सीमा में विषय के सभी वैचारिक पहलुओं को तैयारी

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INDIA'S FIRST STUDY METHOD 'CLS'

WITH GOVERNMENT APPROVAL

SO THAT YOU CAN GET SELECTED IN FIRST ATTEMPT

STAGE III: IAS Interview
Candidates who clear the Mains Exam with the required cut-off marks qualify for the final stage of the IAS Exam i.e., Personality Test / Interview Round with the members of the UPSC Board.

Candidates who pass the Mains examination will be sent an e-summon by the Commission to face discussion with the board members.

In this round, the board assesses the personality of the candidates and asks questions related to their hobbies, general knowledge, current affairs, problem solving etc. to assess whether they are fit for a career in civil services. The personality test or interview is done at the UPSC building located at Shahjahan Road Delhi.

The IAS interview (personality test) carries 275 marks. In this way the final merit list is prepared out of 2025 marks. It is generally seen that if 50-55% (about 1100) marks are obtained from the total marks, then a very good rank can be obtained.



चरण III: IAS साक्षात्कार
उम्मीदवार जो आवश्यक कट-ऑफ अंकों के साथ मेन्स परीक्षा को क्लियर करते हैं, वे IAS परीक्षा के अंतिम चरण के लिए अर्हता प्राप्त करते हैं, यानी UPSC बोर्ड के सदस्यों के साथ पर्सनैलिटी टेस्ट / इंटरव्यू राउंड.

जो उम्मीदवार मेन्स परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण होते हैं, उन्हें आयोग द्वारा बोर्ड के सदस्यों के साथ चर्चा करने के लिए ई-समन भेजा जाएगा.

इस राउंड में, बोर्ड उम्मीदवारों के व्यक्तित्व का आकलन करता है और उनके शौक, सामान्य ज्ञान, करंट अफेयर्स, प्रॉब्लम सोल्विंग आदि से संबंधित प्रश्न पूछता है ताकि यह मूल्यांकन किया जा सके कि वे सिविल सर्विसेज में करियर के लिए फिट हैं या नहीं। शाहजहाँ रोड दिल्ली में स्थित UPSC भवन में व्यक्तित्व परीक्षण या साक्षात्कार लिया जाता है।

IAS साक्षात्कार (व्यक्तित्व परीक्षण) में 275 अंक होते हैं। इस तरह अंतिम योग्यता सूची 2025 अंकों में से तैयार की जाती है। सामान्यतः देखा गया है कि यदि कुल अंकों में से 50-55% (लगभग 1100) अंक प्राप्त हो जाते हैं तो एक बहुत अच्छी रैंक प्राप्त हो सकती है।

ALL STUDY SOLUTIONS AT ONE POINT



CATEGORY	AGE RELAXATION	GENERAL 6 Attempts
SC, ST	5 YEARS	No Restriction
OBC	3 YEARS	9 Attempts
Defence service personnel, disabled in operations during hostilities.	3 YEARS	
Ex servicemen including commissioned officers and ECOs or SSCOs who have rendered at least 5 years of Military Service	5 YEARS	
PWD	10 YEARS	9 Attempts (GEN/OBC) SC, ST - No Restriction

NOTE: No age relaxation for IAS PRELIMS and MAINS is provided to economically weaker section

Physical standards: According to the physical standards given in the Civil Services exam notification, candidates must be physically fit.

IAS Eligibility

IAS eligibility is one of the first questions that comes to the mind of a person aspiring to become an IAS. Number of attempts, nationality, age limit and educational qualification etc. are some of the basic eligibility criteria for the IAS exam. All the candidates appearing for the IAS Exam must ensure that they meet all the eligibility criteria given in the Civil Service Examination Notification.

Age limit for IAS exam

Candidates should be minimum 21 years and maximum 32 years by August 1 in any year.

Educational qualification

Candidates must have a graduation degree in any stream from a recognised university under the Act passed by the Parliament of India. Candidates who are in the last year of their graduation and waiting for the result, are also eligible for the IAS Prelims exam. However, those candidates need to submit the proof of passing the required exam at the time of the Main exam.

IAS की पात्रता

IAS की पात्रता पहले उन सवालियों में से एक है जो एक IAS बनने के इच्छुक व्यक्ति के दिमाग में आती है। प्रयासों की संख्या, राष्ट्रीयता, आयु सीमा और शैक्षणिक योग्यता आदि IAS परीक्षा के लिए कुछ बुनियादी पात्रता मानदंड हैं। IAS परीक्षा के लिए उपस्थित होने वाले सभी उम्मीदवारों को यह सुनिश्चित करना होगा कि वे सिविल सर्विस परीक्षा के नोटिफिकेशन में दिए गए सभी पात्रता मानदंडों को पूरा करते हों।

IAS परीक्षा के लिए आयु सीमा

उम्मीदवारों की आयु किसी भी वर्ष में 1 अगस्त तक न्यूनतम 21 वर्ष और अधिकतम 32 वर्ष होनी चाहिए।

शैक्षिक योग्यता

भारत की संसद द्वारा पारित अधिनियम के तहत उम्मीदवारों के पास किसी मान्यता प्राप्त विश्वविद्यालय से किसी भी स्टीम में स्नातक की डिग्री होनी चाहिए। उम्मीदवार जो अपने स्नातक के अंतिम वर्ष में हैं और परिणाम के लिए इंतजार कर रहे हैं, वे IAS प्रारंभिक परीक्षा के लिए भी पात्र हैं। हालांकि, उन उम्मीदवारों को मुख्य परीक्षा के समय आवश्यक परीक्षा पास करने का प्रमाण प्रस्तुत करना होगा।

अल्ट्रा-फाउंडेशन स्टडी

भारत में पहली बार इसको विकसित किया गया है.
ताकि आप फर्स्ट अटेम्प्ट में सेलेक्ट हों.



ULTRA FOUNDATION CLASSES ARE PANACEA FOR MAINS EXAM.

These are completely different classes (inference classes). In which relevant and appropriate interpretations of keywords of facts and concepts and their expressive illustration are explained. Ultra Foundation Classes develop your 'multiple thinking', 'alternative thinking', decision making and the ability to associate knowledge. Good marks are obtained only by writing the answers to the questions of the Mains exam in a scientific, original and natural way. With Ultra Foundation Classes, you will be able to understand the demand of the questions immediately and write the answers as per requirement.

अल्ट्रा फाउंडेशन क्लासेस मेन्स परीक्षा के लिए रामबाण हैं.

ये बिल्कुल अलग क्लासेस (इन्फरेंस क्लासेस) हैं. जिसमें फैक्ट्स और कॉन्सेप्ट्स के कीवर्ड्स की प्रासंगिक और उचित व्याख्याओं तथा उनके अभिव्यक्तिपूर्ण चित्रण को समझाया जाता है. अल्ट्रा फाउंडेशन क्लासेस से आपके अंदर 'मल्टीपल थिंकिंग', 'अल्टरनेटिव थिंकिंग', डिसेीजन मेकिंग और नॉलेज को एसोसिएट करने की क्षमता को विकसित किया जाता है. मेन्स परीक्षा के प्रश्नों के उत्तरों को वैज्ञानिक, मौलिक और प्राकृतिक तरीके से लिखने से ही अच्छे मार्क्स मिलते हैं. अल्ट्रा फाउंडेशन क्लासेस से आप प्रश्नों की मांग को तुरंत समझ जाएंगे उसकी आवश्यकता के अनुसार उत्तर लिख पाएंगे।

INTERVIEW CLASSES

- DAF ANALYSIS
- PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT CLASSES
- PUZZLES SOLVING
- CURRENT ISSUES CLASSES
- EXPERTS PANEL OF EX BUREAUCRATS
- FOOD & LODGING



STUDY MATERIAL & NOTES WITH BAG

SAMUDRA'S STUDY MATERIAL



NCERT'S STUDY MATERIAL



Appointment as Gazetted Officer in various services:

Candidates included in the merit list will be eligible for recruitment to the following various services based on the preferences given in the DAF and the number of vacancies. These services are:

राजपत्रित अधिकारी के रूप में विभिन्न सेवाओं में नियुक्ति:

मेरिट सूची में शामिल उम्मीदवार डीएफ में दी गई प्राथमिकताओं और रिक्तियों की संख्या के आधार पर निम्नलिखित विभिन्न सेवाओं में भर्ती के लिए पात्र होंगे। ये सेवाएँ हैं:

All India Civil Services

1. Indian Administrative Service (IAS)
2. Indian Police Service (IPS)
3. Indian Forest Service (IFoS)
4. Indian Foreign Service (IFS)
5. Indian Audit and Accounts Service (IAAS)
6. Indian Civil Accounts Service (ICAS)
7. Indian Corporate Law Service (ICLS)
8. Indian Defence Accounts Service (IDAS)
9. Indian Defence Estates Service (IDES)
10. Indian Information Service (IIS)
11. Indian Ordnance Factories Service (IOFS)
12. Indian Communication Finance Services (ICFS)
13. Indian Postal Service (IPoS)
14. Indian Railway Accounts Service (IRAS)
15. Indian Railway Personnel Service (IRPS)
16. Indian Railway Traffic Service (IRTS)
17. Indian Revenue Service (IRS)
18. Indian Trade Service (ITS)
19. Railway Protection Force (RPF)

Group 'B' Civil Services

20. Armed Forces Headquarters Civil Service
21. DANICS
22. DANIPS
23. Pondicherry Civil Service
24. Pondicherry Police Service

Optional subjects in IAS Exam:

For Civil Services Examination, candidates have to choose an optional for the main examination. The optional subject consists of two papers of 250 marks each. Each paper will be of three hours duration. The question paper will have to be written in Hindi and English only (other than the language of the literature subject). Candidates can also choose literature subject (English and Indian languages) as one of the optional subjects.

Optional Subjects

1. Agriculture
2. Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science
3. Anthropology
4. Botany
5. Chemistry
6. Civil Engineering
7. Commerce
8. Economics
9. Electrical Engineering
10. Geography
11. Geology
12. History
13. Law
14. Management
15. Mathematics
16. Mechanical Engineering
17. Medical Science
18. Philosophy
19. Physics
20. Political Science & International Relations
21. Psychology
22. Public Administration
23. Sociology
24. Statistics
25. Zoology

IAS परीक्षा में वैकल्पिक विषय:

सिविल सेवा परीक्षा के लिए, उम्मीदवारों को मुख्य परीक्षा के लिए एक वैकल्पिक चुनना होगा। वैकल्पिक विषय में 250-250 अंकों के दो पेपर होते हैं। प्रत्येक पेपर तीन घंटे की अवधि का होगा। प्रश्नपत्र को केवल हिंदी और अंग्रेजी में ही लिखना होगा (साहित्य विषय की भाषा के अलावा)। उम्मीदवार वैकल्पिक विषयों में साहित्य विषय (अंग्रेजी और भारतीय भाषाएँ) भी चुन सकते हैं।

Literature Optional Subjects

1. Assamese
2. Bengali
3. Bodo
4. Dogri
5. Gujarati
6. Hindi
7. Kannada
8. Kashmiri
9. Konkani
10. Maithili
11. Malayalam
12. Manipuri
13. Marathi
14. Nepali
15. Oriya
16. Punjabi
17. Sanskrit
18. Santhali
19. Sindhi
20. Tamil
21. Telugu
22. Urdu
23. English



Optional
Subjects
Syllabus
Scan QR Code

UPSC GENERAL STUDIES (MAINS) SYLLABUS

Prelims Exam Syllabus Given inside Page No. 3

GS MAINS PAPER-I

(Prep. under copyrighted CLS method)

- Indian culture will cover the salient aspects of Art Forms, Literature and Architecture from ancient to modern times.
- Modern Indian history from about the middle of the eighteenth century until the present- significant events, personalities, issues
- The Freedom Struggle - its various stages and important contributors /contributions from different parts of the country.
- Post-independence consolidation and reorganization within the country.
- History of the world will include events from 18th century such as industrial revolution, world wars, redrawal of national boundaries, colonization, decolonization, political philosophies like communism, capitalism, socialism etc.- their forms and effect on the society.
- Salient features of Indian Society, Diversity of India.
- Role of women and women's organization, population and associated issues, poverty and developmental issues, urbanization, their problems and their remedies.
- Effects of globalization on Indian society
- Social empowerment, communalism, regionalism & secularism.
- Salient features of world's physical geography.
- Distribution of key natural resources across the world (including South Asia and the Indian subcontinent); factors responsible for the location of primary, secondary, and tertiary sector industries in various parts of the world (including India)
- Important Geophysical phenomena such as earthquakes, Tsunami, Volcanic activity, cyclone etc., geographical features and their location- changes in critical geographical features (including waterbodies and ice-caps) and in flora and fauna and the effects of such changes.

GS MAINS PAPER-II

(Preparation under copyrighted CLS method)

- Indian Constitution- historical underpinnings, evolution, features, amendments, significant provisions and basic structure.
- Functions and responsibilities of the Union and the States, issues and challenges pertaining to the federal structure, devolution of powers and finances up to local levels and challenges therein.
- Separation of powers between various organs dispute redressal mechanisms and institutions.
- Comparison of the Indian constitutional scheme with that of other countries
- Parliament and State Legislatures - structure, functioning, conduct of business, powers & privileges and issues arising out of these.
- 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.
- Salient features of the Representation of People's Act.
- Appointment to various Constitutional posts, powers, functions and responsibilities of various Constitutional Bodies.
- Statutory, regulatory and various quasi-judicial bodies
- Government policies and interventions for development in various sectors and issues arising out of their design and implementation.
- Development processes and the development industry- the role of NGOs, SHGs, various groups and associations, donors, charities, institutional and other stakeholders
- Welfare schemes for vulnerable sections of the population by the Centre and States and the performance of these schemes; mechanisms, laws, institutions and Bodies constituted for the protection and betterment of these vulnerable sections.
- Issues relating to development and management of Social Sector/Services relating to Health, Education, Human Resources.
- Issues relating to poverty and hunger.
- Important aspects of governance, transparency and accountability, e-governance- applications, models, successes, limitations, and potential; citizens charters, transparency & accountability and institutional and other measures.
- Role of civil services in a democracy.
- India and its neighborhood- relations.
- Bilateral, regional and global groupings and agreements involving India and/or affecting India's interests
- Effect of policies and politics of developed and developing countries on India's interests, Indian diaspora.
- Important International institutions, agencies and fora- their structure, mandate.

GS MAINS PAPER-III

(Preparation under copyrighted CLS method)

- Indian Economy and issues relating to planning, mobilization of resources, growth, development and employment.
- Inclusive growth and issues arising from it.
- Government Budgeting.
- Major crops cropping patterns in various parts of the country, different types of irrigation and irrigation systems storage, transport and marketing of agricultural produce and issues and related constraints; e-technology in the aid of farmers
- Issues related to direct and indirect farm subsidies and minimum support prices; Public Distribution System- objectives, functioning, limitations, revamping; issues of buffer stocks and food
- Food processing and related industries in India- scope and significance, location, upstream and downstream requirements, supply chain management.
- Land reforms in India.
- Effects of liberalization on the economy, changes in industrial policy and their effects on industrial growth.
- Infrastructure: Energy, Ports, Roads, Airports, Railways etc.
- Investment models.
- Science and Technology- developments and their applications and effects in everyday life
- Achievements of Indians in science & technology; indigenization of technology and developing new technology.
- Awareness in the fields of IT, Space, Computers, robotics, nano-technology, bio-technology and issues relating to intellectual property rights.
- Conservation, environmental pollution and degradation, environmental impact assessment
- Disaster and disaster management.
- Linkages between development and spread of extremism.
- Role of external state and non-state actors in creating challenges to internal security.
- 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
- Security challenges and their management in border areas; linkages of organized crime with terrorism
- Various Security forces and agencies and their mandate

GS MAINS PAPER-IV

(Prep. under copyrighted CLS method)

- 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.
- Attitude: content, structure, function; its influence and relation with thought and behaviour; moral and political attitudes; social influence and persuasion.
- Aptitude and foundational values for Civil Service , integrity, impartiality and non-partisanship, objectivity, dedication to public service, empathy, tolerance and compassion towards the weakersections.
- Emotional intelligence- concepts, and their utilities and application in administration and governance.
- Contributions of 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 ethical and 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 Charters, Work culture, Quality of service delivery, Utilization of public funds, challenges of corruption.
- Case Studies on above issues.

