



# QUEST IAS ACADEMY

Quest For Excellence

1806, SWAPNA PRABHA BUILDING, NEAR PUNE VIDYARTHI GRIHA  
SADASHIV PETH, PUNE

## UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

### CIVIL SERVICES EXAMINATION-

The UPSC Civil Services Examination is conducted every year in India. This Examination selects the top echelons of the Indian Administration system and provides for recommendation/ selection of Candidate for various services like Indian Administrative Services (IAS) ,Indian Police Services (IFS), Indian Revenue Services IRS) Indian Foreign Services (IPS) ,Indian Audit & Account Services (IAAS) and various other Group A and Group B post.

The notification for this Examination comes in Employment News / Rozgar

### ELIGIBILITY CONDITIONS:

- **AGE:** 21 years to 32 years for General (open) Category students'. Relaxable by 3 & 5 years for OBC & SC/ST Respectively.
- **Qualification:** A candidate must hold a degree from any Indian University or educational institutions deemed as the University or possess an equivalent qualification (there is no restriction on the basis of marks, class or duration of the course). A candidate who is in the final year of his degree course can apply for and appear in the Prelim Examination. However he should be able to submit his qualification while applying for the Main Examination, if selected. The civil Services Examination consists of-
- Civil Services Preliminary Examination (Objective Type) for the selection to the Main Examination.
- Civil Services Main Examination ( Written & Interview )



## SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

### A. PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION:

Paper	Total Questions	Total Marks	Duration
1) General Studies	100	200	Two Hours
2) CSAT	80	200 (66 needed to qualify)	Two Hours

**B. MAIN EXAMINATION:** The question paper will be set in Hindi and English. Duration of every paper is three hours. The Mains Examination is usually held in October/November every year.

- ❖ **Eligibility:** Only those who are declared by the commission to have qualified in the preliminary Examination in a year are eligible for admission to the Main Examination of that year.

### ❖ Qualifying Papers:

Paper A	One of the Indian Language	300 Marks
Paper B	English	300 Marks

Paper A & B will be Matriculation or equivalent standard and will be of qualifying nature, the marks obtained in these papers will not be counted for ranking purpose.

### ❖ Paper to be counted for Merit:

Paper I	Essay	250 Marks
Paper II	General Studies- I	250 Marks
Paper III	General Studies- II	250 Marks
Paper IV	General Studies- III	250 Marks
Paper V	General Studies- IV	250 Marks
Paper VI	Optional Paper- I	250 Marks
Paper VII	Optional Paper- II	250 Marks
	Sub Total (Written Test)	1750 Marks
	Personality Test	275 Marks
	Grand Total	2025 Marks



# CIVIL SERVICES PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

## Syllabus

### Paper I - (200 marks)

**Duration: Two hours**

- 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)

**Duration: Two hours (Qualifying Paper)**

- 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)



# CIVIL SERVICES MAINS EXAMINATION

## Syllabus

### General Studies-I: Indian Heritage & Culture, History & Geography of the World & Society.

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- 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, redrawing 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 sub-continent); factors responsible for the location of primary, secondary, and tertiary sector industries in various parts of the world (including India).
- Important Geophysical phenomena such as earthquakes, Tsunami, Volcanic activity, cyclone etc., 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.

### General Studies- II: Governance, Constitution, Polity, Social Justice and International relations.

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- 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 for their structure, mandate.

## General Studies-III: Technology, Economic Development, Bio diversity, Environment, Security and Disaster Management

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- 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; etechnology in the aid of farmers.
- Issues related to direct and indirect farm subsidies and minimum support prices; Public Distribution System objectives, functioning, limitations, revamping; issues of buffer stocks and food security; Technology missions; economics of animal-rearing.
- Food processing and related industries in India- scope' and significance, location, upstream and downstream requirements, supply chain management.
- Land reforms in India.
- Effects of liberalization on the economy, changes in industrial policy and their effects on industrial growth.
- 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, biotechnology and issues relating to intellectual property rights.
- Conservation, environmental pollution and degradation, environmental impact assessment.



- Disaster and disaster management.
- Linkages between development and spread of extremism.
- Role of external state and 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; moneylaundering 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.

## General Studies- IV: Ethics, Integrity and Aptitude

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- 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 :
- 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 nonpartisanship, objectivity, dedication to public service, empathy, tolerance and compassion towards the weaker-sections.
- Emotional intelligence-concepts, and their utilities and application in administration and governance.
- Contributions of moral thinkers and philosophers from India and world.
- 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.

## Essay

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- From 2014, there are eight topics in the IAS mains Paper segregated in 12 Section. Write two Essays choosing one from each of the sections A & B in about 1000-2000 words each. The words limit must be adhered to strictly
- Each essay will be marked on 125.
- Candidates will be expected to keep closely to the subject of the essay to arrange their ideas in orderly fashion and to write concisely. Credit will be given for effective and exact expression.

