

THE WAIT IS OVER

# IASBABA'S

FLAGSHIP PROGRAMME

LAUNCHING - 1ST MARCH



CIVIL SERVICES PRELIMS 2018

## 60 DAY PLAN

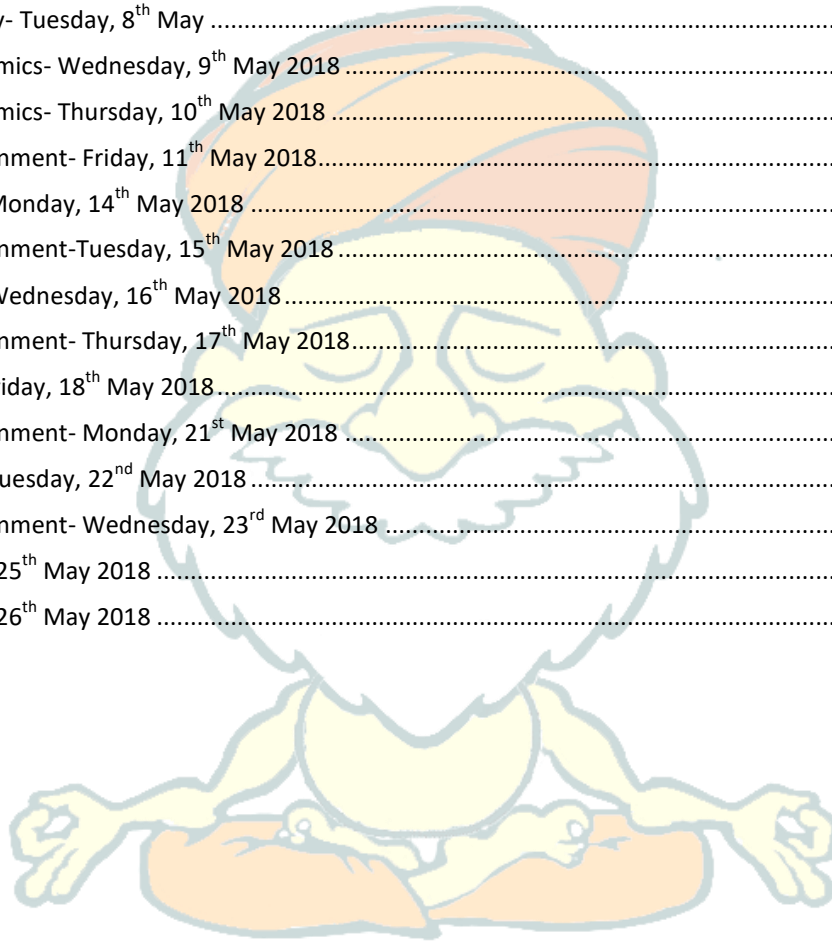
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## Welcome to 60 Days Plan of IASbaba for Prelims 2018

**Hello Friends,**

Here we are with the most awaited initiative.

- An initiative that you can't ignore,
- A ritual that you must follow,
- A habit you must nurture and
- A plan that you must internalize.

Yes! We are talking about **IASbaba's trademark 60 Days Plan.**

On June 18, 2015, 1st day of IASbaba and we were with our **60-day plan for Prelims.**

On the first day, only 350 people visited our website (that too most of them were our friends giving us feedback). Zoom to 2017, the 60-day plan hit a lakh plus a view on the very first-day plan itself.

**Yes, the one single comprehensive, holistic and FREE programme which has caught the imagination of UPSC aspirants across India is back and better!**

We need to talk a bit about the success of 60-day programme only to instil in you the importance of this programme.

If there is a single word answer to **what capitulated IASBaba to the number 1 position**, undoubtedly the genesis is in 60 day program. The 60 day program has the highest word of mouth which is the biggest factor amongst UPSC aspirants.

And this is because IASbaba puts its heart and soul into this programme. You can realise the passion with which we conduct this program from our hit ratios.....

### Hit Ratios

- **2015- [40 Plus Questions](#)**
- **2016- [70 Plus Questions](#)**
- **2017- [68 Plus Questions](#)**

There are few who tried to copy our 60 day program and failed terribly. Some came up with 90, some half of that and in different names. And most such have been talk of ridicule amongst aspirants in their chai time :)

The one program with absolute quality, clarity and prudence, we proudly present to you the **4th edition of the 60-Day programme.**

***“Sometimes the smallest step in the right direction ends up being the biggest step of your Life. Tip – Toe if you must, but take that step.”***

Ever since the notification is out the entire civil services aspirant fraternity is in buzz. Many of the aspirants have already decided that they won't be appearing this year as the seats are too less. As if they know that next year seats will be increased. Just like that, they are ready to waste one year of their life.

Even those who have decided to appear this year are under too much of stress as well. Thinking whether they are good enough to compete or not.

Before you put yourself in undue pressure, **ask this question to yourself. If there were 200 more seats, would you have worked any lesser? Or, were you aiming for that last 1000th seat?**

No. Absolutely not. Everyone is aiming for that top 10 rank. That bracket is still available. The process is as tough as it was before. And you need only One seat for you!

Obviously, when you consciously decided to step into this field, you knew that this is not going to be a cakewalk. You will have to put in efforts and toil till you reach the goal.

Since it was your conscious decision to aim for Civil Services, back yourself up and work hard. You need to prove yourself that you deserve to be in this elite service. You need to prove that when odds were against you, you still got successful.

But, thinking and being positive is just the first step that can sustain your journey. **The second step is to set the wheel in motion.** Do not think too much or procrastinate. Do the action. Plan your Days and plan your weeks. Still, there is enough time and a long way to go.

The First phase of TLP is over. We hope that you used the platform to the fullest and inculcated the habit of answer writing. Do not worry much about Mains now. Considering, the lesser number of seats this year, the competition in Prelims is definitely on the higher side.

**Now is the time to shift your focus to Prelims.** As the competition has increased, there is no scope for error. Even one negative question can prove to be fatal for your journey. You can minimize your errors and maximize your score with constant practice. Solve as many questions as you can so that you become comfortable with MCQs. This will also help you to learn how to use elimination technique and how to make an intelligent guess.

**This year, 60 Days Plan would be bigger and better! And yes completely free in line with IASbaba's philosophy!**

We are here with better analysis, more focus and more tangible takeaways. We want you to get equipped with certain tools that will help you keep track of your preparation and performance. Continuous improvement is what you require to get past the others. For that, you need patience and unbiased evaluation of your preparedness on a daily basis. We present you certain scales to track your progress on a daily basis and do the necessary course correction to bring yourself on track. But before that, let us do a small analysis of the mistakes that one commits in prelims.

One's level of preparedness is always different for different subjects. Even within a subject, one's comfort level may vary with topics. For example, one might be more comfortable in solving questions of Polity than Economics and within Polity also, one might be at ease with questions on fundamental rights than Parliament. The level of comfort and ease that one has with a subject/ topic gets manifested in the examination. However, there is no conscious effort by aspirants to micro analyse these aspects. Now, coming to the second aspect i.e. the mistakes that one commits in answering MCQs, it can be said that there are mainly four reasons behind incorrect responses in the OMR sheet. **They are:**

1. **Lack of information**
2. **Lack of analytical ability**
3. **Silly mistakes**
4. **Excessive risk-taking**

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**Let's analyse them one by one:**

1. **Lack of information:** You simply don't know the information. You are clueless and that's why you don't attempt the question. For example, you may have never come across a regime called the 'Wassenaar Agreement' during your preparation and you can't do much about it. Lack of information is pardonable and rectifiable. You can read more and gather more information. That is within your reach.
2. **Lack of analytical ability:** You know the concept but the question is a twisted one and you are not able to apply the concept. For example, in a question asking you to identify the climate type of a region based on certain given parameters like precipitation, temperature and air density, you might find it difficult to mark the correct option even if you are aware of all the options given in the question! That is clearly a lack of application and you can overcome it by developing a habit of framing questions in your mind while you study any topic.
3. **Silly mistakes:** This habit is unpardonable. You know the concept, you become happy, you misread the question, you mark the incorrect answer and you are out of the race! Such mistakes reveal your hurriedness while answering the question. A simple mistake of reading 'chose the incorrect option' as 'chose the correct option' can destroy your chances. It means that you need to have patience and focus while attempting the paper.

4. **Excessive risk taking:** You are confused between the options and just in order to increase your attempts, you make wild guesses and try your luck only to repent eventually. Risk taking is an art and one must be very careful while doing the guesswork in confusing questions. If you are not lucky enough, it can spoil your chances.

You will realize that these problems will have different meanings for different people. For example, one might find lack of information as the main culprit in answering wrong the questions on Culture while in Polity, lack of analytical ability is usually the culprit. The point here is that you must analyse your preparation on these yardsticks by applying them to different subjects/ topics. If one is having a headache, he/ she can't have the same medicine for fever. Isn't it.

**This is where our revamped 60 Days Plan comes into the picture. It will give you an opportunity to micro analyse your preparation and perform better in the examination.**

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The detailed micro plan for 60 Days is given here. You can download the [PDF here](#).

*Note: You can also join our All India Prelims Test Series-[Click Here](#), in case want to solve more questions. It has a total of 41 Tests.*

*Integrated Learning Program (ILP)-2018- [Click Here](#) is also running that includes 35 Tests, Value Add Notes, Babapedia for Prelims Current Affairs and Mains Mocks with Synopsis.*

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Now, we present you the following scales (with weightage of each scale given in the bracket) to micro analyse your preparation on a daily basis and that too subject/ topic wise:

- Scale 1: Information meter (1)
- Scale 2: Analysis meter (2)
- Scale 3: Anxiety meter (3)
- Scale 4: Risk meter (4)

**Suppose on Day 1**, questions have been framed from Polity on the topic of Constitutional History. There are 15 questions and you are able to answer 12 out of which 7 are correct and 5 are incorrect. It means you have scored roughly 11.33 out of 30. Now you have to fill on a daily basis, the following matrix to micro analyse your preparation:

**Suppose, the filled up matrix gets reflected in the following fashion:**

Micro Analysis Matrix					
Number of questions not attempted or attempted wrongly					
	Due to lack of information	Due to inability to apply the concept	Due to silly mistake	Due to excessive risk taking	Total
Number (N)					
Weightage of scale (s)	1	2	3	4	NA
N x S					

### Micro Analysis Matrix- Day 1/ Polity/ Constitutional History

Number of questions not attempted or attempted wrongly					
	Due to lack of information	Due to inability to apply the concept	Due to silly mistake	Due to excessive risk taking	Total
Number (N)	3	1	2	2	8
Weightage of scale (s)	1	2	3	4	NA
N x S	3	2	6	8	19

Based on the total value in this matrix, you have to aim for the following measures on the scale:

#### 1. Information meter < 4

**Course Correction:** If you are scoring above 4, it means that there are serious gaps in your information base in the particular subject/ topic. Please refer a standard textbook before it's too late.

#### 2. Analysis meter < 4

**Course Correction:** If you are scoring above 4, you need to explore all possible questions in your mind while reading the topic. You should frame questions for your friends and try to trick them by twisting the questions.

#### 3. Anxiety meter < 3

**Course Correction:** A score above 3 indicates that you are either too excited or too callous to even read the question. You need to calm down and read the question twice, particularly those questions in which you feel too confident.

#### 4. Risk meter < 8



**Course Correction:** You need to curb your risk-taking instincts. Make an intelligent guess and don't leave your chance on fate. Don't let the previous year's cut off impact your mind.

#### 5. Total N x S score < 20

Moreover, IASbaba will give a **cut-off figure** along with the solutions each day. If your total marks exceed that cut off along with your total N x S score lying below 20, you are on the right track and just need to keep the momentum going.

This exercise will hardly take 5 minutes of your daily time but it might do wonders for you as you will be able to gauge your strengths and limitations better.

Finally, it is up to you to take advantage of this framework. We are sure of only one thing- if you follow 60 Days Plan, assess yourself on the basis of the given framework and keep improving your weaker areas, success will be yours.

Always remember, inconsistency and doubt lead to fear. And fear is something that ruins everything without giving you a chance. So, let us come together and enjoy the journey that lies ahead.

So if you are ready for the programme -

**You need to make certain promises that –**

- You will put in honest efforts in preparing the syllabus and then attempt the test.
- Review your answers honestly and post your score.
- Try to improve in every single test.
- Do not commit the same mistake – Ever.

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#### How to Use 60 Days?

- Make it a plan for revision and learning on daily basis.
- Solve the questions as you would do in UPSC Prelims examination room.
- Enter your attempt in the comment section on the day of the exam.
- After the solution is uploaded in the evening, come back and calculate your score.
- Under the same comment of yours, enter your final score, check your accuracy using the Matrix analysis given above and evaluate yourself.
- Do not miss this exercise at any cost.

**If your efforts are honest, you will definitely clear the first hurdle and get a chance to prepare for the next battle.**

Remember, it is just a matter of 3 months from now. Forget about everything, your surroundings, likes and dislikes, friends and family and even yourself. Just focus on the target and do whatever it takes to achieve it. As compared to life, 3 months is a very short time to chase your dream. This is the moment, this is the time. Do not let it go in vain. There is a couplet –

**“Mita de apni hasti ko, agar kuch martaba chahe**

**Ke dana mil ke mitti me, gulo gulzaar hota hai”**

It says – **Destroy your identity if you want to achieve a standard. As a seed destroys itself in the soil to become a flowery tree.** Charge yourself and be that seed that is ready to transform.

### Programme Scheme

- Programme will run from Monday to Friday- **Saturday and Sunday** (off)- Revise thoroughly
- 1 Week = 5 Days of 60 Days Plan
- 12 Week= 5\*12 = 60 Days

### Current Affairs Coverage

- Day 1 - 7 – (June 2017)
- Day 8 – 12 – (July 2017)
- Day 13 - 17- (August 2017)
- Day 18 – 22 – (September 2017)
- Day 23- 27 – (October 2017)
- Day 28 – 32 – (November 2017)
- Day 33 – 37 – (December 2017)
- Day 38 – 42 – (January 2018)
- Day 43 – 47 – (February 2018)
- Day 48 - 52 – (March 2018)
- Day 53 - 57 – (April 2018)
- Day 58 - 60 – (May 2018)

**[Day 1]: S&T- Thursday, 1<sup>st</sup> March 2018****General Science and Technology**

- The questions from this section are based on your general understanding and awareness. It will be more of application oriented and latest developments on the lines of UPSC Standards.

**FOCUS ON:**

- General science of NCERTS
- Biotechnology- Applications
- All the concepts w.r.t Biotechnology, covered in NCERT's class 6<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup>

**SOURCES TO REFER:**

- NCERT– Class 6th to 10th and Biology- class 12<sup>th</sup>- chapter 11 and 12
- Newspaper- The Hindu, Times of India, Down to Earth and Science Daily

**[Day 2]: Environment- Friday, 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2018****Environment /Ecology – Contemporary environmental issues- Climate change, Global Warming, Disasters, Pollution etc.**

- The questions from this section are based on your general understanding and awareness. It will be more of application oriented and latest developments on the lines of UPSC Standards.

**FOCUS ON:**

- Environmental pollution- Impact
- Climate Change- Impact
- Ocean Acidification
- Ozone Depletion
- Mitigation Strategies

**SOURCES TO REFER:**

- NCERT Class 11th– Environmental Geography and NCERT Biology-class 12<sup>th</sup>
- Shankar IAS Book- Relevant Chapters
- Newspapers: Times of India, The Hindu and Down to Earth

**[Day 3]: Polity- Monday, 5<sup>th</sup> March 2018**

**Polity- History of Constitution – Historical Background, Making of the Constitution, Philosophy of the Constitution; Union and its Territory; Citizenship**

**FOCUS ON:**

- Historical Background/Making – Give more importance to Acts – post 1857, when British Crown assumed sovereignty over India from the East India Company.
- Role of Cripps Mission in the making of the Constitution
- Composition and role of the Constituent Assembly and its criticism
- Salient Features, Schedules and Sources from where it has been borrowed
- Philosophy – The Preamble -its importance and utility; Understand the objective of the Preamble along with the key words like Sovereignty, Socialist, Secular, Justice etc.
- Union & its Territory – Article 1, Article 2, Article 3 and Article 4 – how article 2 is different from Article 3?
- Understand the expression 'Union of India', how it's different from the 'Territory of the India'
- Parliament's power to reorganize State.
- Citizenship- Constitutional Rights and Privileges of Citizens of India
- Acquisition and termination of citizenship
- Difference between a PIO, NRI, OCI
- Any recent policies and schemes related to PIO,NRI or OCI

**SOURCES TO REFER:**

- Indian Polity – M Laxmikanth
- Introduction to Indian Constitution – D.D.Basu

**[Day 4]: Polity- Tuesday, 6<sup>th</sup> March 2018**

**Polity – Fundamental Rights (FR) [Part III] and Fundamental Duties [Part IV-A]; Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) [Part IV]**

**FOCUS ON:**

- FR's- significance implications and applications are important, than just remembering all the articles. Have a broader understanding of classification of Fundamental Rights and to which section of people are they targeted.
- Fundamental Duties- General awareness on list of FD's
- Enforcement of FD's – is it justiciable or non-justiciable
- Significance and Criticism of FD's
- Classification of DPSP- Socialistic, Gandhian, Liberal-Intellectual principles: Its significance
- Comparison between DPSP and Fundamental Rights,

**SOURCES TO REFER:**

- Indian Polity – M Laxmikanth
- Introduction to Indian Constitution – D.D.Basu

**[Day 5]: Polity- Wednesday, 7<sup>th</sup> March 2018****Polity – Constitutional Amendment & Union Executive****FOCUS ON:**

- Amendment of the Constitution
- Procedure for amendment based on Simple and Special majority (Article 368); provisions of the Constitution which can be amended based on Simple and Special majority.
- Amendability of Fundamental Rights
- What constitutes 'Basic Structure' like Supremacy of the Constitution, Judicial Review, Secular character etc.
- Important Constitutional Amendments Acts – 42nd, 44th , 61st 72nd, 73rd
- Note: Note down the recent amendments from 91st Amendment Act, 2003 till date.

**Union Government & Union Executive**

- A general understanding on the difference between Prime Ministerial and Presidential form of Government, its merits and de-merits.
- Union Executive– President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, Central Council of Ministers, Attorney General

**FOCUS ON:**

- Election procedure/Mode of Appointment
- Powers and Functions Example: Veto power, Ordinance making power, Pardoning power (article 72) of the president
- Resignation/Removal/Impeachment
- Relationship between President and Prime-Minister with regard to their roles and responsibilities
- Central Council of Ministers (COM)
- Importance of 91st Amendment Act with regard to composition of COM
- Difference between COM's and Cabinet Ministers
- Cabinet ministers, Cabinet Committees – their role and responsibilities
- Understand the concept of collective responsibility, kitchen cabinet

**[Day 6]: Polity- Thursday, 8<sup>th</sup> March 2018****Polity- Union Legislature – Parliament**

- At least 25-30% (out of total questions in Polity) of the marks come from this chapter and is the most important topic from the exam's perspective. The entire chapter is important!

**Focus:**

- Working of the Parliament– Role and functions of the Parliament; Sessions, Motions, Parliamentary procedure – Summoning, Prorogation, Joint sitting
- Devices of Parliamentary proceedings like Question Hour, Zero Hour, Adjournment Motion etc.
- Similarities and Differences between Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, their composition, election, powers and functions; Special powers of Rajya Sabha
- Qualifications and Disqualification's of members; Anti defection law
- Parliamentary Privileges
- Enactment/Procedure to make Law– Different stages in passing of a Bill; Different types of bills – Ordinary Bill, Money Bill, Finance Bill –its importance
- Budget-Enactment of Budget; What does the budget contain? Its significance. What do you understand by Charged Expenditure?
- Funds available like Consolidated Fund, Contingency Fund, Public Accounts Fund-who authorizes it, what does it contain?
- Role of important institutions in the Parliament like Speaker and Chairman of Rajya Sabha – their election, removal/resignation, functions

- Role of Leader of opposition (LoP)
- Importance of Parliamentary Committees –Estimates Committee, Business Advisory Committee, Committee on Government Assurance – their composition, functions, and a general idea about the less significant committees like Rules Committee etc.

**SOURCES TO REFER:**

- Indian Polity – M Laxmikanth
- Introduction to Indian Constitution – D.D.Basu

**[Day 7]: S&T- Friday, 9<sup>th</sup> March 2018****General Science and Technology**

- The questions from this section are based on your general understanding and awareness. It will be more of application oriented and latest developments on the lines of UPSC Standard.

**FOCUS ON:**

- General science of NCERTS
- Defence Sectors
- DRDO- Missions
- Missile Systems of India and World
- Submarines
- Defence technologies in news etc.

**SOURCES TO REFER:**

- NCERT– Class 6th to 10th
- Newspaper- The Hindu, Times of India, Down to Earth and Science Daily
- India Year Book- Defence

**[Day 8]: Indian Geography-Monday, 12<sup>th</sup> March 2018**

**Indian Geography -The Himalayas- The Greater Himalayas (Himadri), Lesser Himalayas(Himachal), Sub-Himalayas (Siwaliks);Peninsular Plateau and Peninsular Mountains; The North Plains and the Coastal plains; Indian Desert; Islands**

**FOCUS ON:**

- Characteristics – Example: Himalayas are young, weak, flexible
- How were they formed? Example: The peninsula block was formed by various vertical movements and block faulting
- Climate and Rainfall in these regions
- Vegetation or Type of Forests found
- Soil along the slopes
- Biodiversity in the region

**SOURCES TO REFER:**

- NCERT – Geography – Class 9 'Contemporary India –I'
- NCERT – Geography – Class 11 'India : Physical Environment'
- India Year Book- Land and the People

**[Day 9]: Indian Geography -Tuesday 13<sup>th</sup> March 2018****Indian Geography – River system in India- Indian River System; Himalayas River system – Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra; Peninsular River Systems****FOCUS ON:**

- How were they formed? Example: The peninsula block was formed by various vertical movements and block faulting
- Climate and Rainfall in these regions
- Vegetation or Type of Forests found
- Soil along the slopes
- Biodiversity in the region

**SOURCES TO REFER:**

- NCERT – Geography – Class 9 'Contemporary India –I'
- NCERT – Geography – Class 10 'Contemporary India –II'
- NCERT – Geography – Class 11 'India : Physical Environment'
- India Year Book- Land and the People

**[Day 10]: Indian Geography-Wednesday, 14<sup>th</sup> March 2018****Indian Geography– Minerals, Climate**



**FOCUS ON:****Minerals**

- Major areas where they are found
- Characteristics of the minerals
- Its Uses and Environmental impact.
- Example: Coal occurs mainly in Gondwana region. It is used in power generation, but since it's a fossil fuel it leads to release of CO<sub>2</sub> (a major greenhouse gas)

**Climate**

- Note: Before studying about Monsoons, go through the Climate topic under World Geography for Basic understanding on Climate and Weather.

**FOCUS ON:**

- Factors determining the Climate of India
- Indian Monsoon
- It's nature/characteristics, significance and impact
- Upper Air circulation- Jet streams, Westerlies
- Cyclones – tropical and temperate
- El-Nino, La-Nino (More Emphasis should be given). How is it developed?
- How does this effect Indian climate and vegetation o Related concepts like upwelling and its advantages

**SOURCES TO REFER:**

- NCERT – Geography – Class 9 'Contemporary India –I'
- NCERT – Geography – Class 10 'Contemporary India –II'
- NCERT – Geography – Class 11 'India : Physical Environment'

**[Day 11]: Indian Geography- Thursday, 15<sup>th</sup> March 2018****Indian Geography -Soil****FOCUS ON:**

- Soils in India –Alluvial, Black, Red, Laterite – Its location (availability); Characteristics; Crops grown.

- Example: Laterite soil contains iron oxide which imparts red colour to the soil. Its poor in humus and nitrogen due to heavy leaching. It's found in Western Coastal plain
- Factors which control the formation of soil
- Soil Erosion – Sheet erosion, gully erosion etc.- causes
- Impact of salinization, alkalinity , acidification of soil
- Soil Conservation methods – crop rotation, Contour farming, Terracing, cover crops, conservation tillage and planted windbreaks

**SOURCES TO REFER:**

- NCERT – Geography – Class 9 'Contemporary India –I'
- NCERT – Geography – Class 10 'Contemporary India –II'
- NCERT – Geography – Class 11 'India : Physical Environment'

**[Day 12]: Environment- Friday, 16<sup>th</sup> March 2018**

**Environment /Ecology – Ecological concepts and issues- Ecosystem, Biomes, Food Cycle etc.**

- The questions from this section are based on your general understanding and awareness. It will be more of application oriented and latest developments on the lines of UPSC Standards.

**FOCUS ON:**

- Ecology
- Functions of an Ecosystem
- Terrestrial Ecosystem, Aquatic Ecosystem etc.

**SOURCES TO REFER:**

- NCERT Class 11th– Environmental Geography and NCERT Biology-class 12th
- Shankar IAS Book- Mentioned Topics
- Newspapers: Times of India, The Hindu and Down to Earth
- India Year Book- Environment

**[Day 13]: History- Monday, 19<sup>th</sup> March 2018****History – Modern India- I (1700-1857)****FOCUS ON:**

- Type of Administration (Revenue, Military) followed during the Mughal's rule. Example: Mansabdari System, Jagirdhari – its significance and impact.
- The British rule. Example: Subsidiary alliance, Permanent Settlement, Mahalwari system etc. – its significance and impact.
- Similarities and Differences between the Mughal and the British Administration
- Consolidation of the British rule in India– through enactment of various Acts/Laws (Regulation Act, 1773 to Indian Independence Act, 1947). Atleast two to three important changes/provisions made under each Act and the Governor Generals involved should be noted down. And also the impact of the Act should be given importance.
- Religious and Social Reform Movements (from 1800 AD to 1947 AD)
- The Ideological base – rationalism, humanism and universalism
- Reform Movements like Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj, Theosophical Society, Harijan Movement etc.- who started these movements; what was the objective and emphasis of these movements; how these movements were important in building a sense of nationalism among Indians.
- Social reforms that had an impact on Education, Status of Women, Caste system of the society.

**SOURCES TO REFER:**

- NCERT – Class 8th (New) – 'Our Past – III'
- NCERT-Class 12th 'Modern India' (OLD)
- Tamil Nadu Edition- Class 12th

**[Day 14]: History-Tuesday, 20<sup>th</sup> March 2018****History – Modern India- II (1857-1905)****FOCUS ON:**

- Colonial Rule in India: Political-Administrative organization, Policies of the British India.
- Social, Economic setup like Agrarian Systems (Example: Permanent Settlement)

- Important Reports, Sessions, Acts, Committees setup during the British period
- Various revolts/movements/agitations (like 1857 revolt )
- The Purpose of the movement[s]
- The Reasons which led to the movement[s]
- The Consequences of the movement[s]
- The people who participated in this movement[s]
- Famous Personalities involved in the movement[s] and their contribution
- The role of Press and Literature
- Note: Also note down the 'chronology' of the major Movements and Missions sent by the
- British to gain support of the Indians and extend their rule.

**SOURCES TO REFER:**

- NCERT – Class 8th (New) – 'Our Pasts – III'
- NCERT-Class 12th 'Modern India' (OLD)
- Tamil Nadu Edition- Class 12th
- Reference Books: India's Struggle for Independence – Bipan Chandra; A Brief History of Modern India-Rajiv Ahir

**[Day 15]: History- Wednesday, 21<sup>st</sup> March 2018****History – Modern India (1905-1947)****FOCUS ON:**

- Colonial Rule in India: Political-Administrative organization, Policies of the British India.
- Social, Economic setup during the period
- Important Reports, Sessions, Acts, Committees setup during the British period
- Various revolts/movements/agitations (like Civil Disobedience Movement, Home Rule Movement, and Quit India Movement etc.)
- The Purpose of the movement[s]
- The Reasons which led to the movement[s]
- The Consequences of the movement[s]
- The people who participated in this movement[s]
- Famous Personalities involved in the movement[s] and their contribution
- The role of Press and Literature

- Note: Also note down the 'chronology' of the major Movements and Missions sent by the
- British to gain support of the Indians and extend their rule.

**SOURCES TO REFER:**

- NCERT – Class 8th (New) – 'Our Pasts – III'
- NCERT-Class 12th 'Modern India' (OLD)
- Tamil Nadu Edition- Class 12<sup>th</sup>
- A Brief History of Modern India-Rajiv Ahir

**[Day 16]: History- Thursday, 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2018**

**Revision- Refer to all the previous topics covered in Day 15**

**[Day 17]: S&T- Friday, 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2018****General Science and Technology**

- The questions from this section are based on your general understanding and awareness. It will be more of application oriented and latest developments on the lines of UPSC Standards.

**FOCUS ON:**

- Space technology

**SOURCES TO REFER:**

- NCERT– Class 6th to 10th and Biology- class 12th
- Newspaper- The Hindu, Times of India, Down to Earth and Science Daily
- India Year Book- Scientific & Technological Developments

**[Day 18]: Economics- Monday, 26<sup>th</sup> March 2018****Economics – Inflation & Business Cycle****FOCUS ON:**

- Inflation, Depression, Recession and related terms and concepts like deflation, disinflation, reflation, stagflation, Philip's curve
- Types of Inflation – based on the rate of growth of the prices– creeping, trotting, galloping, hyper-inflation
- Types of Inflation – based on the causes– Demand-pull, Cost-push, Structural, and Speculation.
- Impact of Inflation on Indian Economy, different stakeholders in the economy. Is a minimum inflation necessary? If so why?
- Inflation measurements like CPI, WPI, GDP deflator: Composition or what constitutes these indicators; Their merits and demerits
- Which measurement is better indicator of inflation and why? Which index is used to measure inflation in India currently?
- Base year from which it's calculated. What is this Base year? Why does Government change the Base Year?
- What impact it has on the economic growth or inflation?
- Example: In WPI there are totally 676 items, out of that 20% weightage is given to Food, 14% to Power and Fuel, 66% to Manufactured goods. It does not include Services. Base year for WPI is 2010-11. It is published by Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- Role of Government and RBI in controlling inflation

**SOURCES TO REFER:**

- Macroeconomics- Class 12<sup>th</sup> , NCERT
- NCERT 11<sup>th</sup> – Indian Economic Development
- NCERT- Class 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> (for basics)
- Economic Survey 2018: Volume 2- chapters 1 and 4

**[Day 19]: Economics-Tuesday, 27<sup>th</sup> March 2018****Economics – Money & Banking System****FOCUS ON:**

- Role and functions of RBI
- Monetary Policy/measures taken by RBI like Bank rate, repo rate, reverse repo rate, Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR), Cash reserve Ratio (CRR), Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF), Marginal Standing Facility (MSF)
- Why are these measures taken?
- What impact it has on the Supply of money, Inflation and the Economy?
- Different types of Banks and their functioning– Commercial Banks, RRB's, Development banks, NABARD, Co-operative Banks, Development Banks, Merchant Banks, Non-Banking Financial Company's (NBFC's), Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) etc.
- Functions of these Banks, to whom do they lend?
- How are these Banks regulated? Concepts like priority sector lending
- Example: NBFC's are regulated by RBI, unlike the normal banks, NBFC cannot accept demand deposits (DD); NBFCs do not form part of the payment and settlement system and cannot issue 'cheques' drawn on itself.
- Banking reforms like Bank Nationalisation (1969, 1980) Basel Norms etc.
- Why were/are these reforms needed? What was/is the Purpose of these reforms
- Understand Key-Terms– Financial Inclusion, Fiscal Consolidation, Narrow Banking, Non-Performing Assets, Shadow Banks, Weak Bank, Core Banking, Bank Run, Priority Sector lending, Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (CRAR) etc., and other related concepts related to Banking – what steps have been taken by the Government and RBI in this regard.
- Steps taken by government with regard to Financial Inclusion.
- Example: Introduction of Business Correspondent model in rural areas or Woman only banks, Jan Dan Yojana, Micro-finance, Mudra Bank etc
- Recent Committee's setup with regard to Banking Reforms and its important recommendations

**SOURCES TO REFER:**

- Macroeconomics- Class 12th , NCERT
- NCERT 11th – Indian Economic Development
- NCERT- Class 9th and 10th (for basics)
- Economic Survey 2018: Volume 2, chapter 3

**[Day 20]: Economics- Wednesday, 28<sup>th</sup> March 2018****Economics – Finance and Fiscal Policy****FOCUS ON:****Fiscal Policy:****A. Fiscal Measures**

- Fiscal policy, Finance Commission (14th FC and its important provisions)
- Fiscal Responsibility and Budgetary Management (FRBM) Act, other actions taken by the Finance Ministry (Government), Disinvestment of Public Sector Units (PSU's) to improve the financial health of the Economy
- What is Financial Stability? Steps taken by Government in this regard
- Financial Sector Reforms brought about by the government in these sectors - Banking, Insurance, Provident Fund (PF).
- Financial Regulators – Reserve Bank of India(RBI), Securities and Exchange Board of India(SEBI), Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA), Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) – powers, functions, jurisdiction issues between the regulators
- Financial Stability and Development Council – objective and functions
- Economic Reforms– concepts related to privatization and globalization, SEZ's etc.
- Sources of financial resources for Government – Tax and Non-tax revenue (Foreign aid,
- Disinvestment from PSU's etc), Disinvestment, Borrowings (internal and external), User Charges.

**B. Budget****Focus:**

- Components of Budget, Revenue and Capital receipts and expenditure
- What constitutes Plan and Non plan expenditure? Difference between them.
- Key Terms like public debt, External debt, Internal debt, Revenue Deficit, Primary Deficit, deficit financing, fiscal consolidation Zero-based Budgeting
- Steps taken by the government to bring down the Fiscal Deficit
- Example: FRBM Act.



### C. Taxation

#### Focus:

- Direct, Indirect tax and other Taxes like Pigovian tax, Ad Valorem tax, Tobin Tax, Difference between a Cess and a Surcharge
- Direct Tax like Corporate Tax, Income Tax, Wealth Tax, Stock Market transactions
- Indirect Tax like Excise Tax, Customs, VAT, Service tax
- Taxation Reforms – Direct Tax Code (DTC), General Anti-Avoidance Rule (GAAR), Goods and Service Tax (GST).
- Example: With regard to GST – Purpose; advantages and disadvantages of GST; issues with regard to implementation of GST;
- Understand the basic concepts like what is Tax Base, Progressive taxation, Tax Expenditure, Tax avoidance, Tax evasion, Tax Havens, Tax elasticity, Tax Buoyancy, Laffer curve, Crowding-out.

### D. Planning

- Institutions involved in Planning in India: A general idea on how planning has evolved over the years (since Independence)
- How planning takes place at the State and National level
- New institution – Niti Ayog- its purpose

Note: Make a note on the latest committees set-up with regard to Fiscal and Economic Reforms like Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission (FSLRC), Financial Action Task Force (FATF), Financial Stability and Development Council (FSDC), Nachiket mor committee etc.

#### SOURCES TO REFER:

- Macroeconomics- Class 12th , NCERT
- NCERT 11th – Indian Economic Development
- NCERT- Class 9th and 10th (for basics)
- Economic Survey 2018: Volume 1-Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4 and Volume 2- Chapter 2

**[Day 21]: Economics- Thursday, 29<sup>th</sup> March 2017****Economics – Market – Money & Capital****FOCUS ON:**

- Money Market – Treasury Bills, Commercial paper, Certificate of Deposit, Call Money
- Capital Market – Government Securities (G-Secs) o Difference between Money and Capital market
- A general idea about Stock-exchanges in India – BSE, NSE; Nifty (Abroad); What is SENSEX- what does it indicate?
- Regulatory Bodies – SEBI, IRDA , PFRDA – their power, functions in regulating Market, Mutual funds, Pension Fund etc.; reforms brought about by the Regulatory Bodies
- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI's) and Foreign Institutional Investors (FII's)
- On what basis are they classified as FDIs and FIIs?
- Differences between them
- Why are FII's called 'hot money' or 'Portfolio investment'?
- Which type of investment would be better for India?
- Other investments such as Qualified Institutional Placement (QIPs) – Angel investors, Venture Capitals, Foreign institutional investors, Mutual Funds, Public Financial institutions
- Have a Basic understanding of these terms– Primary market, Secondary market, Bull and Bear (what does it symbolize), Derivatives, Futures, Bonds, Debentures – partially and fully convertible , Participatory Notes, Hedge Funds, Blue chip shares, Market depth.
- Mechanisms to raise money in the Capital Market in India by Foreign countries- Indian Depository Receipts (IDR's); Similarly for an Indian company to raise money in the Foreign market –Global Depository Receipts (GDR's) and in America it is known as American Depository Receipts (ADR's)

**SOURCES TO REFER:**

- Macroeconomics- Class 12th , NCERT
- NCERT 11th – Indian Economic Development
- NCERT- Class 9th and 10th (for basics)
- Economic Survey 2018: Volume 1-Chapters 5, 7 and 9

**[Day 22]: Environment- Friday, 30<sup>th</sup> March****Biodiversity, Wildlife, Flora and Fauna, Conservation measures**

- The questions from this section are based on your general understanding and awareness. It will be more of application oriented and latest developments on the lines of UPSC Standards.

**FOCUS ON:**

- Basics of Biodiversity and related concepts

**SOURCES TO REFER:**

- NCERT Class 11th– Environmental Geography and NCERT Biology-class 12th
- Shankar IAS Book- Relevant chapters
- Newspapers: Times of India, The Hindu and Down to Earth

**[Day 23]: Polity- Monday, 2<sup>nd</sup> April 2018****Polity – Union Executive & Union Legislature (Parliament)**

**Union Executive– President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, Central Council of Ministers, Attorney General**

**FOCUS ON:**

- Election procedure/Mode of Appointment
- Powers and Functions Example: Veto power, Ordinance making power, Pardoning power (article 72) of the president
- Resignation/Removal/Impeachment
- Relationship between President and Prime-Minister with regard to their roles and responsibilities
- Note: Be aware of the recent issues w.r.t to Pardoning power (as was in the case of Ajmal Kasab, Afzal Guru), Impeachment, Ordinance-making Power of the President
- Central Council of Ministers (COM)
- Importance of 91st Amendment Act with regard to composition of COM
- Difference between COM's and Cabinet Ministers
- Cabinet ministers, Cabinet Committees – their role and responsibilities
- Understand the concept of collective responsibility, kitchen cabinet

## Union Legislature – Parliament

At least 25-30% (out of total questions in Polity) of the marks come from this chapter and is the most important topic from the exam's perspective. The entire chapter is important!

### Focus:

- Working of the Parliament– Role and functions of the Parliament; Sessions, Motions, Parliamentary procedure – Summoning, Prorogation, Joint sitting
- Devices of Parliamentary proceedings like Question Hour, Zero Hour, Adjournment Motion etc.
- Similarities and Differences between Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, their composition, election, powers and functions; Special powers of Rajya Sabha
- Qualifications and Disqualification's of members; Anti defection law
- Parliamentary Privileges
- Enactment/Procedure to make Law– Different stages in passing of a Bill; Different types of bills – Ordinary Bill, Money Bill, Finance Bill –its importance
- Budget-Enactment of Budget; What does the budget contain? Its significance. What do you understand by Charged Expenditure?
- Funds available like Consolidated Fund, Contingency Fund, Public Accounts Fund- who authorizes it, what does it contain?
- Role of important institutions in the Parliament like Speaker and Chairman of Rajya Sabha – their election, removal/resignation, functions
- Role of Leader of opposition (LoP)
- Importance of Parliamentary Committees –Estimates Committee, Business Advisory Committee, Committee on Government Assurance – their composition, functions, and a general idea about the less significant committees like Rules Committee etc.

### SOURCES TO REFER:

- Indian Polity – M Laxmikanth
- Introduction to Indian Constitution – D.D.Basu

**[Day 24]: Polity- Tuesday, 3<sup>rd</sup> April 2018****Polity – State Government– State Executive and State Legislature; Administration of Union Territories (UT)****FOCUS ON:**

- On the 'differences' between the different institutions like Governor, Chief Minister, State Legislature, High Court w.r.t the Centre Government (like President, Prime Minister, Parliament, and Supreme Court).
- Example: In the topic 'Governor focus on– The controversial nature in the 'Appointment of Governor'; Constitutional position of Governor; The Governor's Legislative functions, Judicial functions and Discretionary powers (as they slightly differ from the President's functions)
- Similarly, in the topic 'State Legislature' focus on:
  - Differences in State legislature compared to the Parliament with regard to composition, powers, and functions.
  - States which have Bi-cameral legislatures (Example: BIMAKUJ only these six states have Bi-cameral legislatures)
  - Creation and abolition of the Upper House (or the legislative council)- Article 169
  - Position of legislative council w.r.t the Legislative Assembly and Rajya Sabha
  - Note: The Union and the State Government is a dynamic topic, which needs to be inter-linked with the current happenings/events. Hence, Newspaper reading is a must and should!

**Administration of Union Territories (UT)****Focus:**

- Reasons behind the creation of UT
- Powers of President and Governor w.r.t administration of UT
- Administrative System of Union Territories like -who is the Executive Head, which UT's have Legislative Assembly, under the jurisdiction of which High Court does it come.
- Special provisions for Delhi
- Note: Have a basic understanding of Special provisions w.r.t Jammu and Kashmir (Article 370) and its provisions; Compare it with Article 371-J; Difference between article 370 & 371.

**SOURCES TO REFER:**

- Indian Polity – M Laxmikanth
- Introduction to Indian Constitution – D.D.Basu

**[Day 25]: Polity- Wednesday, 4<sup>th</sup> April 2018****Polity – Administration of Special Areas; Federal System; Inter-State Relations, Administration of Special Areas****Administration of Special Areas****FOCUS ON:**

- Significance and differences between 5th Schedule (Scheduled Areas) and 6th Schedule (Tribal Areas)
- Powers of President and Governor w.r.t administration of Scheduled Areas and Tribal Areas

**Federal System****FOCUS ON:**

- Comparison between Unitary and Federal features; advantages and disadvantages
- Distribution of legislative, Executive and Financial Powers between the Union and the State Government
- Legislative – The Union list, State List and the Concurrent list; Residuary powers
- Principles underlying distribution of Tax revenues
- Circumstances under which Parliament can legislate in the State field like when Rajya Sabha passes a resolution (A-249), during national emergency (A-352) etc.
- Finance – Role of Finance Commission (Statutory grants) and Planning Commission (Discretionary grants)
- Issues with the above two institutions – FC and PC
- Borrowing powers of the Union and the States from Market and Abroad
- Executive – in giving directions to the State Government
- All-India Services, UPSC
- Extra-Constitutional devices like Planning Commission, National Development Council, National integration Council etc.

## Inter-State Relations

### FOCUS ON:

- For coordination between States, the Constitution has provided for Inter-State Comity which consists of:
  - Full Faith and Credit clause
  - Inter-state River water dispute (A-262)
  - Inter-state council (A-263)- composition, functions
  - Zonal council- composition, functions
  - Freedom of Inter-State trade and Commerce
  - Freedom of Movement and residence throughout the country (Article 19(1)(d) and (e))

### NOTE:

- Federal System too is a very dynamic topic, which needs to be inter-linked with the current happenings/events. There are lot tension areas between the Centre and the State which needs a balanced outlook.
- For example: issues range from formation of New States, Niti Ayog replacing Planning Commission, GST, river water disputes, PC and FC, role of Governor.

### SOURCES TO REFER:

- Indian Polity – M Laxmikanth
- Introduction to Indian Constitution – D.D.Basu

**[Day 26]: Polity- Thursday, 5<sup>th</sup> April 2018**

### **Polity – Emergency provisions & Judiciary**

#### **Emergency Provisions**

### FOCUS ON:

- Different kinds of Emergency- National (A-352), President's rule(A-356) and Financial emergency (A- 360)
- Changes brought about by 42nd and 44th Amendment Act w.r.t Emergency

- Procedure and Time duration for approval, renewal and revocation of emergency and who is authorized to declare and revoke emergency
- Example: The President can declare National Emergency, which has to be approved by both the Houses within 1 month by Special Majority; the emergency can continue for indefinite period with periodical approval every 6 months; Only Lok Sabha with a Simple majority can disapprove the national emergency.
- Impact on distribution of legislative, Executive and Financial Powers when Emergency is in force
- Effect on Fundamental Rights during emergency (Article 358 and Article 359)
- Criticism/misuse of emergency powers by the Central Government

## Judiciary

### FOCUS ON:

- Supreme Court– Appointment of judges, Procedure for removal of judges
- Constitutional provisions to safeguard the Independence of Supreme Court
- Jurisdictions and Powers of Supreme Court – Writ jurisdiction, Appellate jurisdiction, Original jurisdiction, Special leave petition, Advising jurisdiction
- Power of judicial review
- High Court– Differences between High Court and Supreme Court with regard to their powers, jurisdiction; Removal of a HC judge
- Subordinate Courts – Understand the Organization of the Subordinate Courts
- Note: Supreme Court and High Courts judgments, verdicts and directions are always in news. This topic is dynamic – be it with the recently approved National Judicial Appointment Committee (NJAC) or appointment of Special Investigation Team (SIT) on 'Black money' or recent verdicts on Transgender, National Anthem etc.

### SOURCES TO REFER:

- Indian Polity – M Laxmikanth
- Introduction to Indian Constitution – D.D.Basu



**[Day 27]: S&T- Friday, 6<sup>th</sup> April 2018****General Science and Technology**

- The questions from this section are based on your general understanding and awareness. It will be more of application oriented and latest developments on the lines of UPSC Standards.

**FOCUS ON:**

- Nanotechnology,
- Robotic
- IT and communication

**SOURCES TO REFER:**

- NCERT– Class 6th to 10th and Biology- class 12<sup>th</sup>
- Newspaper- The Hindu, Times of India, Down to Earth and Science Daily
- Economic Survey 2018- Volume 1-Chapter 8

**[Day 28]: Indian Geography- Monday, 9<sup>th</sup> April 2018****Indian Geography – Cropping (Agriculture)****FOCUS ON:**

- Cropping Pattern: Example: Rice, Wheat, Pulses, Sugarcane, Millets, Coffee, Tea etc.
- Where(states) are they are grown?; Climatic conditions suitable for their growth
- Classification of crops– Kharif crops, Rabi and Zaid crops with examples.
- Irrigation – New irrigation methods like Micro-irrigation, Drip-irrigation their usage, advantages and disadvantages
- Farming – Shifting cultivation, Terrace cultivation, Crop Rotation, Mixed and Multiple farming – where are these methods practiced; advantages and disadvantages.

**SOURCES TO REFER:**

- NCERT – Geography – Class 10 'Contemporary India –II'
- Search on internet as well as India Year Book- Agriculture
- Economic Survey 2018- Volume 2- Chapter 7

**[Day 29]: Indian Geography- Tuesday, 10<sup>th</sup> April 2018****Indian Geography: Forests (or Natural Vegetation), Human Geography, Wildlife and Conservation of flora and fauna, Forests (or Natural Vegetation)****FOCUS ON:**

- Tropical Evergreen forests, Deciduous, Hill forests Thorn, Littoral and Swamp forests
- Temperature, Rainfall conducive for the growth of these Forests
- Regions they occur/grow
- Types of trees grown (general awareness)
- Economic utilities of these forests
- Example: Deciduous Forests found in areas of rainfall 150-200 cm; They are found majorly in Peninsular India; Trees like teak, sal, sandalwood, rosewood grow here. They are less dense unlike evergreen forests and are a source of good quality timber.

**Human Geography****FOCUS ON:**

- Major Tribal groups and States they belong to; their Skills; Festivals they celebrate.
- Demographic dividend

**Wildlife and Conservation of flora and fauna:** This topic overlaps with Environment

**FOCUS ON:**

- Bird Sanctuaries, National Park, Wildlife Sanctuary, Tiger Reserves, Biosphere Reserves, Wetlands
- Be aware of their location, near-by important places on the map
- Differences among the three Protected areas- National Park, Wildlife Sanctuary, Biosphere Reserves
- Endangered Species, Vulnerable and Extinct species
- Protected Areas and Important Species found

**SOURCES TO REFER:**

- NCERT – Geography – Class 9 ‘Contemporary India –I’
- NCERT – Geography – Class 10 ‘Contemporary India –II’
- NCERT – Geography – Class 11 ‘India : Physical Environment’

- NCERT – Geography – Class 11 ‘Fundamentals of Physical Geography’
- NCERT – Geography – Class 12 ‘India People and Economy’
- NOTE: Refer only specific topics from the above mentioned Book and supplement it with an ATLAS.

## [Day 30]: World Geography- Wednesday, 11<sup>th</sup> April 2018

### World Geography – The Earth and the Universe

#### FOCUS ON:

- The Solar system; differences between meteors, asteroids, comets and region where they are found
- Motion of the Earth – Rotation and Revolution – it's impact on Day and Night;
- Inclination of the Earth's Axis – it's effect on seasons
- Latitude and Longitude
- Important Parallels and Meridians – the countries they pass through
- General understanding of Solar Eclipse, Lunar Eclipse and Tides and their significance
- Earth's crust
- The Structure of the Earth
- Classification of Rocks – Igneous, Sedimentary, Metamorphic with examples.

#### SOURCES TO REFER:

- NCERT – Class 6th ‘The Earth Our Habitat’
- NCERT – Geography – Class 11 ‘Fundamentals of Physical Geography’
- NCERT – Geography – Class 10 ‘Contemporary India –II’
- Reference Book: Certificate Physical and Human Geography (respective chapters) – Goh Chengleong

## [Day 31]: World Geography- Thursday, 12<sup>th</sup> April 2018

### World Geography (Physical) – Landforms

#### FOCUS ON:

- A general idea about Continental Drift Theory, Plate Tectonics Theory, Sea Floor Spreading
- Geomorphic process
- Exogenic and Endogenic process, geomorphic agents – its impact.
- Volcanoes – why and how are they formed?
- Weathering and its significance
- Mass Movements – creep, avalanche, landslides
- Erosion and Deposits.
- Basic ideas on other landforms like deltas, valleys, meanders, alluvial fans, caves, glaciers, cliffs, terraces, dunes
- Earth's movements like folding, faulting, warping and its impact on Landforms
- Earthquakes – their origin, why and how are they formed, Earthquake Waves like P waves, S Waves, L Waves
- Geographical features – Atlas mountains, Highlands and the regions they are found in; Desert regions across the world
- Note: You can expect match the following questions from 'World Geographic features/landforms'

#### SOURCES TO REFER:

- NCERT – Geography – Class 11 'India : Physical Environment'
- NCERT – Geography – Class 11 'Fundamentals of Physical Geography'
- Reference Book: Certificate Physical and Human Geography (respective chapters) – Goh Cheng leong

#### [Day 32]: Environment- Friday, 13<sup>th</sup> April 2018

#### Environment /Ecology – National and International- Biodiversity, Wildlife, Flora and Fauna, Conservation measures

- The questions from this section are based on your general understanding and awareness. It will be more of application oriented and latest developments on the lines of UPSC Standards.

**SOURCES TO REFER:**

- NCERT Class 11th– Environmental Geography and NCERT Biology-class 12th
- Shankar IAS Book- Relevant Chapters
- Newspapers: Times of India, The Hindu and Down to Earth

**[Day 33]: History- Monday, 16<sup>th</sup> April 2018****History–Modern India (1700-1947)****FOCUS ON:**

- Type of Administration (Revenue, Military) followed during the Mughal's rule. Example: Mansabdari System, Jagirdhari – its significance and impact.
- The British rule. Example: Subsidiary alliance, Permanent Settlement, Mahalwari system etc. – its significance and impact.
- Similarities and Differences between the Mughal and the British Administration
- Consolidation of the British rule in India– through enactment of various Acts/Laws (Regulation Act, 1773 to Indian Independence Act, 1947). Atleast two to three important changes/provisions made under each Act and the Governor Generals involved should be noted down. And also the impact of the Act should be given importance.
- Religious and Social Reform Movements (from 1800 AD to 1947 AD)
- The Ideological base – rationalism, humanism and universalism
- Reform Movements like Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj, Theosophical Society, Harijan Movement etc.-who started these movements; what was the objective and emphasis of these movements; how these movements were important in building a sense of nationalism among Indians.
- Social reforms that had an impact on Education, Status of Women, Caste system of the society.
- Colonial Rule in India: Political-Administrative organization, Policies of the British India.
- Social, Economic setup like Agrarian Systems (Example: Permanent Settlement)
- Important Reports, Sessions, Acts, Committees setup during the British period
- Various revolts/movements/agitations (like 1857 revolt )
- The Purpose of the movement[s]
- The Reasons which led to the movement[s]

- The Consequences of the movement[s]
- The people who participated in this movement[s]
- Famous Personalities involved in the movement[s] and their contribution
- The role of Press and Literature
- Note: Also note down the 'chronology' of the major Movements and Missions sent by the
- British to gain support of the Indians and extend their rule.

**SOURCES TO REFER:**

- NCERT – Class 8th (New) – 'Our Pasts – III'
- NCERT-Class 12th 'Modern India' (OLD)
- Tamil Nadu Edition- Class 12<sup>th</sup>
- A Brief History of Modern India- Rajiv Ahir

**[Day 34]: History- Tuesday, 17<sup>th</sup> April 2018****Ancient History & Culture****FOCUS ON:****Indus Valley Civilization/ Harappan Civilization (2500 BC- 1500 BC)**

- The lifestyle of people during this period- Social, Economic (agriculture, trade and commerce), Religious and Cultural activities.
- Important Harappan sites and its significance. Example: Mohenjodaro, Harappa and others.
- Script and language used during IVC.
- Art and Crafts- seals, pottery etc.
- Why did the civilization decline?

**Vedic Period (1500 BC- 1000 BC)**

- Society (people and their lifestyle)- family, marriage, status of women, caste system or social divisions.
- Economic Life and Political Organisation.
- Culture and Religion
- Literature during Vedic times – Vedas, Upanishads, Dharma Shastras, Puranas and Six systems of Philosophy.
- Important Gods worshipped and their significance to Vedic people.

- Differences between Early and Later Vedic Society and life styles followed.

### **Buddhism and Jainism**

- Reasons for the growth of such religious movements
- Buddha and Mahavira -their Believes (in Nirvana, Law of Karma etc.),their Contributions, Teachings, Philosophy, Literature.
- Important Events during their Life (Enlightenment); Buddhist and Jaina Councils.
- Types of Bhuddhism – Hinayana, Mahayana and Vajrayana (their believes and differences among them)
- Two Sects of Jainism – Svetamabara and Digambara; Ajivikas
- Differences between Jainism and Buddhism
- Causes of Decline of Buddhism and Janism

### **Kingdoms/Empires during the Ancient Period**

- During the Ancient times, we come across different Empires and Dynastic rule-
- The Mauryan Empire, Guptas, Sunga, Kanva dynasties', Satavahanas, Rastrakutas, Pallavas, Cholas, Cheras, Pandyas , Chalukyas.

### **While studying these Kingdoms, you have to Focus on the following aspects:**

- The rise of the Empires – causes, impact.
- Important Rulers – ChandraGupta Maurya, Ashoka (Ashoka's Dhamma, Edicts and important sites where they were found) and their contribution to the society, art and culture.
- The Economic and Social Conditions during the rule

### **Art and Architecture**

- Literature -Famous literary works – Kalidasa's 'Abhigyanashakuntalam' etc.
- Development of Science and technology – Aryabhata's 'Suryasiddhanta' etc.
- The Decline of the empires – causes
- Foreign travellers and their works Example: Chinese traveler Fahein's account of India during in the 5th
- Note : Special importance should be given to Mauryan and Gupta's time

### **SOURCES TO REFER:**

- NCERT- Class 12th 'Ancient India' (OLD)
- Class 11th NCERT (Old)- Textbook on fine arts-Specific book on Art and Culture
- New NCERT-Class 12<sup>th</sup>-Themes in Indian History
- Tamil Nadu edition -11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup>

**[Day 35]: History-Wednesday, 18<sup>th</sup> April 2018****Ancient History and Culture****ART Forms: Art forms are divided into- Visual Art and Performing Art**

**Visual Art:** Visual Art can be broadly divided into Paintings, Architecture, Sculpture and Pottery.

**Focus:****Indus Valley Civilization: Architecture**

- Focus on town planning and various sites associated with architecture like Lothal, Kalibangan and Harappa etc. – their significance and location
- Sculptures– male and female figurine Dancing girl, Bearded Male and terracotta figurine etc; Pottery

**Buddhist Architecture**

- Chaitya and Viharas, Sanchi Stupa, Ashokan Pillars, Location of stupa and pillars, Why were they built?
- Sculpture: Lion Capital, Bull capital, yaksha and Yakshi, various Buddha's sculpture- Its significance like seated Buddha and Standing Buddha, significance of different postures

**Architecture:**

- Famous Temples constructed during the reign of different Empires
- Their location
- Different styles of Temples like Dravida, Nagara, Vesara, Panchayatan
- Rock cut temples, specific features of temples- Garbhagriha, Shikhara etc.
- Gupta Era– Golden age of Indian Architecture- Caves- Ajanata and Ellora- Religious aspects of these caves
- Temple Architecture in South India– Nayaka, Vesara, Dravidian and Vijayanagara etc
- Sculpture– Chola- Nataraja etc.
- Other school of arts– Pala, Rashtrakuta and Hosala etc. Their religious themes
- Indo-Islamic Architecture– Decoration, Dome etc, Difference between Indo-Islamic and ancient architecture



**Post Mauryan Art****Focus**

- School of Art- Gandhara, Mathura, Gupta, Amravati
- Difference and similarities among them
- Significant features associated with each School

**Paintings****Focus**

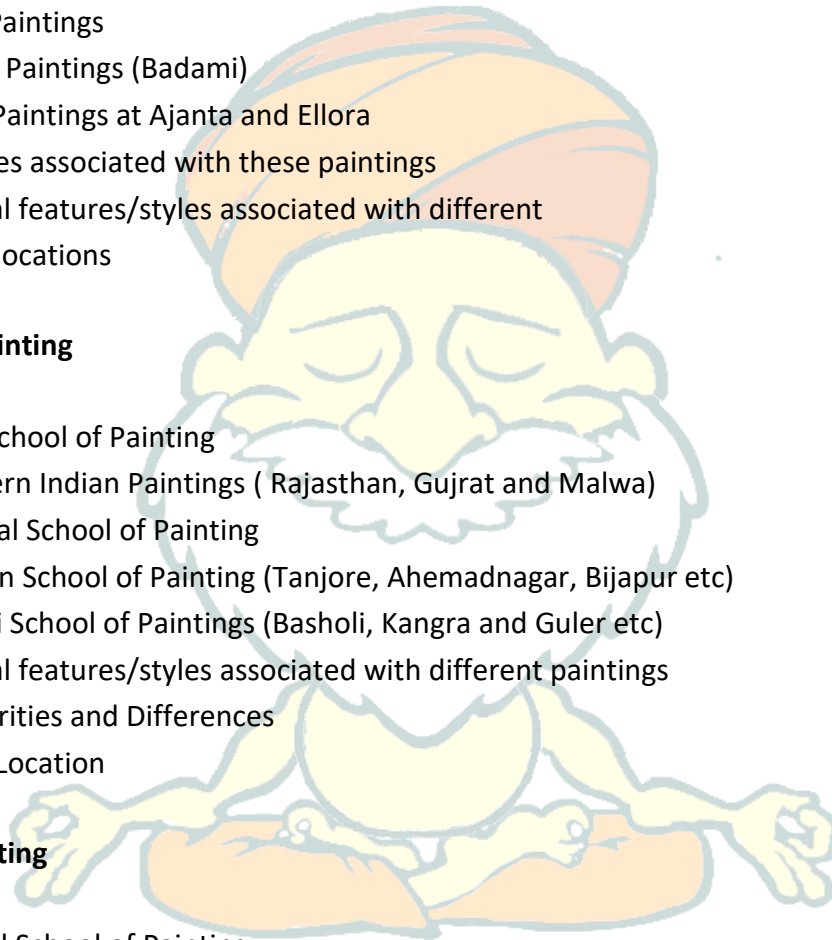
- Prehistoric Paintings like Bhimbetka Rock paintings
- Wall Paintings
- Mural Paintings (Badami)
- Cave Paintings at Ajanta and Ellora
- Themes associated with these paintings
- Special features/styles associated with different
- Their locations

**Miniature Painting****Focus**

- Pala School of Painting
- Western Indian Paintings ( Rajasthan, Gujrat and Malwa)
- Mughal School of Painting
- Deccan School of Painting (Tanjore, Ahemadnagar, Bijapur etc)
- Pahari School of Paintings (Basholi, Kangra and Guler etc)
- Special features/styles associated with different paintings
- Similarities and Differences
- Their Location

**Modern Painting****Focus**

- Bengal School of Painting
- Santiniketan school
- Specific personalities like Raja Ravi Verma, Rabindranath Tagore's , Amrita Shergil and their works etc.



**[Day 36]: History- Thursday, 19<sup>th</sup> April 2018****Ancient History & Culture****FOCUS ON:**

**Performing Art:** This can be broadly divided into Indian Music forms, Folk Music, Dance forms, Martial Arts, Tribal Arts, Languages, Theatres, Puppetry and traditional activities

**Indian Dance****Focus**

- Classical Dance forms like Bharatnatyam, Kathakali, Kuchipudi, Manipuri, Kathak, Odissi and Sattriya dance forms.
- A general idea about the Features of these dance forms
- Similarities and dissimilarities.
- Difference between Hindustani and Classical Music- Styles
- Other forms of Music- Ghazal, Khayal etc
- Martial Arts – Kalaripayattu, Gatka, Mardani khel, Silambam, Sqay, hang-Ta – their styles or weapons used and region famous for.

Example: Silambam is a weapon-based Indian martial art from Tamil Nadu. The term silambambu referred to a particular type of bamboo from the Kurinji hills in present-day Kerala. Thus silambam was named after its primary weapon, the bamboo staff.

**Famous Tribal and Folk Arts**

- Folk music and Communities associated
- Example: The Manganiar and related Langha caste are Muslim communities in the desert of Rajasthan, India. They are famous for their classical folk music. They are the groups of hereditary professional musicians.

**Theatre Forms and Puppetry forms**

- Example: Bhand Pather, the traditional theatre form of Kashmir, is a unique combination of dance, music and acting. Satire, wit and parody are preferred for inducing laughter. Bhand Pather are mainly from the farming community, the impact of their way of living, ideals and sensitivity is discernible.
- Example: The string puppets of Karnataka are called Gombeyatta. They are styled and designed like the characters of Yakshagana, the traditional theatre form of the region. The Gombeyatta puppet figures are highly stylized and have joints at the legs, shoulders, elbows, hips and knees. Episodes enacted in Gombeyatta are usually

based on Prasangas of the Yakshagana plays. The music that accompanies is dramatic and beautifully blends folk and classical elements.

### Indian Languages

- Classical language; Recently, few languages were added to the category of classical languages, so UPSC asked a question in 2014.

### Literature

#### Focus:

- Ancient Literatures like Veda, Upanishada, Shruti and Smriti etc.
- Buddhist and Jains literature– Features, Vinaya Pitaka and Tri Pitaka, Scholars associated, purpose of these literatures
- Sanskrit Literature , Sangam Literature and famous scholars- Aryabhatta and Kalidas etc.
- Important writers Poets and their works – Kabir, Meera, Surdas etc

### Questions on 'Specific terms' from culture

#### Focus:

- On regional traditions
- Tribal Arts
- Handicrafts and crafts of specific regions

### SOURCES TO REFER:

- NCERT- Class 12th 'Ancient India' (OLD)
- NCERT- Class 12th 'Themes in Indian History- Part I' (NEW)- Chapters 1 to 6
- Tamil Nadu Edition – Class 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup>
- Class 11th NCERT (Old)- Textbook on fine arts-Specific book on Art and Culture
- New NCERT-Class 12th-Themes in Indian History
- CCRT Websit

**[Day 37]: S&T- Friday, 20<sup>th</sup> April 2018****General Science and Technology**

- The questions from this section are based on your general understanding and awareness. It will be more of application oriented and latest developments on the lines of UPSC Standards.

**FOCUS ON:**

- Nuclear Energy
- Energy sources

**SOURCES TO REFER:**

- NCERT– Class 6th to 10th and Biology- class 12th
- Newspaper- The Hindu, Times of India, Down to Earth and Science Daily

**[Day 38]: Economics- Monday, 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2018****Economics – Public Sector Units (PSU's)****FOCUS ON:**

- Organisational Structure of PSU's – Departmental Undertakings, Statutory Corporations, Control Boards, Co-operative Societies, Companies registered under the Companies Act 1956
- Purpose/Objectives of PSU's
- Reforms – post Liberalisation, Privatization, Globalisation (LPG) era- Disinvestment, Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs), Miniratnas, Navaratna, Maharatna, New Companies Act, 2013, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)
- What is Corporate Governance? What are its Objectives?
- Industry: A general idea about Industrial Policies in India
- Medium and Small-Scale Enterprises (MSME's ), Small-Scale Industries (SSI), Village and Cottage Industries (VCI)- On what basis are they classified so
- What measures are taken by Government to revive these industries?

**SOURCES TO REFER:**

- Macroeconomics- Class 12th , NCERT
- NCERT 11th – Indian Economic Development

- NCERT- Class 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> (for basics)
- Economic Survey 2018: Volume 2- Chapter 8 and Volume 1- Chapter 9
- India Year Book: Industry

## [Day 39]: Economics- Tuesday, 24<sup>th</sup> April 2018

### Economics – External Sector/Foreign Trade

#### FOCUS ON:

- India's Foreign Policy – recent initiatives taken
- Balance of Payment (BoP)
- What constitutes BoP?
- What do you understand by 'Invisibles'? How does it affect BoP?
- External Commercial Borrowings (ECB)
- What does it constitute, what is it meant for? Who regulates it? Who borrows from it? Example: Corporate sector
- Capital and Current Account Convertibility– India has full Current Account Convertibility but when it comes to Capital Account Convertibility, it is only partial. Why?
- A general idea about MRTP Act, 1969; FERA, 1973; FEMA, 1999 – this will help you in understanding the changes made to capital account convertibility and why India is yet to go for full convertibility and what is the present status Current Account Deficit (CAD). What is CAD? Who reports CAD?
- Why India has huge CAD? Is a minimum CAD necessary? What are the measures taken by India to reduce CAD?

#### Rupee appreciation, depreciation

#### How is Rupee value determined?

- How and why does Rupee appreciate or depreciate?
- Its impact on domestic and external market? On imports and exports.
- What measures does RBI take when rupee appreciates or depreciates? How does it impact Forex Reserves?
- Difference between Depreciation and Devaluation of currency (in Indian – rupee) Why does a country devalue its currency?

#### Currency Exchange rate

- How is the currency exchange rate determined? Who determines it? Exchange rate in terms of Purchasing power parity (PPP).
- What is Nominal Effective Exchange Rate (NEER) and Real Effective Exchange Rate (REER)?

### Forex Reserves

- What does it constitute?
- What is the use of having Forex Reserve? o Why do we need more Forex Reserves?
- How can we accumulate more Forex reserves?
- Concepts like Trade deficits, Elasticity of Demand, Savings, Investment, J-curve effect
- Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA), Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA): Differences between the two agreements
- How is it different from Free Trade Agreement (FTA)? o Benefits that Indian will have with these agreements
- A general awareness on the countries with which India has signed these agreements recently and what are the issues involved and benefits from the same

Note: Issues like GAAR, Euro Zone Crisis, Gold imports or any issue that you come across in the newspaper, make a note of it.

### SOURCES TO REFER:

- Macroeconomics- Class 12th , NCERT
- Economic Survey 2018: Volume 2- Chapters 6 and 9
- Any standard book/source- of your choice covering the above topics

**[Day 40]: Economics- Wednesday, 25<sup>th</sup> April 2018**

### Economy – International Economic Organisations

#### FOCUS ON:

#### Bretton Wood Twins- World Bank, IMF

- A general awareness on- When was it started? Where is its Headquarters? o What is the purpose? To whom do they lend money to?
- How does It function?
- Reports published by WB and IMF

- Recently joined members of WB and IMF
- World Bank and World Bank Groups
- Relevance of IMF and WB to the developing countries (especially India)
- Example: IMF was setup in 1944, its HQ- Washington, USA. Purpose- to facilitate balanced growth of International trade, Exchange rate, to overcome Balance of Payment crisis and it lends only to member countries and not for a specific purpose, unlike WB. Functioning- Each member is assigned a quota (based on size of the economy), which indicates the voting power, access to financing, the amount a member is obliged to provide to the IMF
- What are SDR's? How does it help member countries?

### World Trade Organisation (WTO)

- A general idea on how WTO came into being and what was the set-up before WTO o Difference between General Agreement on tariffs and Trade (GATT) and WTO
- What is the objective of WTO? How does it function (example- WTO works on the principle 'one country one vote', unlike WB or IMF)
- Recently joined members of WTO
- Doha round – why is Doha round stalled? Issue's between developed and developing countries
- WTO and India – how has it helped India, if so in what way? what are the issues- is it a boon or a bane to India?
- WTO principles– Most Favoured Nation (MFN)- non-discriminatory Trade, General system of Preference (GSP) for developing countries and Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA), Free Trade Agreement (FTA) for economics integration
- Stages in economic integration – PTA > FTA > Customs Union > Monetary Union
- Others Safeguard mechanisms– Safeguard Mechanisms, Sanitary and Phytosanitary agreement (SPS), Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)

### WTO agreements

- Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) – Domestic support (Green Box, Amber Box, Blue Box), Export subsidies, Market access
- Agreement on TRIPS and Patent Issues: Make a note of the current issues related to Patent;
- Copyrights, Trademark, Industrial Design right – for what type of products are each given
- Example: Copyrights for creative and artistic work, whereas Patents for inventions
- **TRIPS agreement and Safeguards – Parallel importation, Compulsory Licensing**

- Geographical indicators – significance; to what products and for whom are they granted to? A general awareness on the latest products which have been granted the status

### General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS)

- Difference between Protectionism and Import Substitution
- instruments of protectionism- tariffs, import quotas, administrative barriers, anti-dumping duties, direct or export subsidies, exchange rate manipulation
- A general idea about Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA) by World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), Non-Agricultural Market Access (NAMA) group, NAMA 11
- Regional trade agreements and Regional Groupings like ASEAN FTA, SAFTA, MERCOSUR, BRICS, SAARC, The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), G20 etc.
- Their objectives, recent summits especially where India is a major player in the grouping, recent initiatives undertaken in the summits, How do these initiatives help India?

Note: Make a note of the International Economic organisations to which India is not a member of; and on Asian Development Bank (ADB), G4 etc.

### SOURCES TO REFER:

- Any standard book/source- of your choice covering the above topics
- Current Affairs
- Economic Survey 2018- Volume 2- Chapter 10

## [Day 41]: Economics- Thursday, 26<sup>th</sup> April 2018

### Economy – REVISION (of all the Topics from Economics)

### SOURCES TO REFER:

- Macroeconomics- Class 12th, NCERT
- NCERT 11th – Indian Economic Development
- NCERT- Class 9<sup>th</sup> and 10th (for basics)



**[Day 42]: Environment- Friday, 27<sup>th</sup> April 2018****Environment /Ecology – Environmental Legislations- National and International**

The questions from this section are based on your general understanding and awareness. It will be more of application oriented and latest developments on the lines of UPSC Standards.

**SOURCES TO REFER:**

- Current Affairs
- Shankar IAS Book- Relevant Chapters
- Newspapers: Times of India, The Hindu and Down to Earth

**[Day 43]: Polity- Monday, 30<sup>th</sup> April 2018****Polity – Panchayati Raj & Urban Local bodies****Focus On**

- Decentralisation- steps taken by the government in this regard, people participation,
- Important Acts related to Panchayat Raj system like 73rd Amendment Act, 74th Amendment Act, Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 or PESA , Forest Rights Act etc.
- Evolution & recommendations of committees
- Provisions of 73rd amendment- Compulsory and Voluntary
- Provisions of 74th amendment – structure, powers, functions
- Types of urban government
- Metropolitan planning committee (MPC)
- Problems faced by Panchayat Raj institutions and Urban Local Governments

**Constitutional Bodies****FOCUS ON:**

- Election Commission, UPSC, SPSC, Finance Commission, National Commission for SCs and ST's, Special officer for Linguistic Minorities, Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG), Attorney General and Solicitor General, Advocate General of the State
- Focus on Composition, Powers and functions, Removal of the Constitutional bodies

**SOURCES TO REFER:**

- Indian Polity – M Laxmikanth
- Introduction to Indian Constitution – D.D.Basu
- India Year Book: Rural & Urban Development

**[Day 44]: Polity- Tuesday, 1<sup>st</sup> May 2018****Polity – Non-Constitutional Bodies****FOCUS ON:**

- National Development Council, National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commission, Central Information Commission, State Information Commission, Central Vigilance Commission, Central Bureau of Investigation, Lokpal and Lokayuktas
- Focus on Composition, Functions, Working of the Non-Constitutional Bodies

**Tribunals****FOCUS ON:**

- Establishment of the Tribunal, appointment of the Chairman
- Tribunals under Article 323A and Tribunals under Article 323B
- Functions and Powers of Administrative Tribunals – Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) and State Administrative Tribunal (SAT)

**Special Provisions for SC's, ST's, Backward Classes, Minorities and Anglo-Indians****FOCUS ON:**

- A basic idea – on the Constitutional provisions for SC's, ST's, Backward Classes, Minorities and Anglo-Indians

**SOURCES TO REFER:**

- Indian Polity – M Laxmikanth
- Introduction to Indian Constitution – D.D.Basu

- India Year Book Housing, Welfare

## [Day 45]: World Geography- Wednesday, 2<sup>nd</sup> May 2018

### World Geography

#### A. Atmosphere (An important topic from Prelims point of view)

##### FOCUS ON:

- Composition and Structure of Atmosphere various layers of atmosphere significance of each layer
- Important gases in the atmosphere, its significance and role in protecting human life
- Example: ozone in the stratosphere prevents harmful ultra-violet radiations from reaching the earth and thereby protecting the humans from skin cancer etc.
- Heating and Cooling of Atmosphere; Factors controlling temperature distribution
- Heat Budget (Incoming and outgoing radiation)
- Greenhouse Effect and Global Warming– Ozone layer, Ozone hole.
- Temperature Zones on the globe- Tropical, Temperate, Frigid ; characteristics of these zones
- Global Pressure Belts– Low Pressure, High Pressure, Doldrums, Horse Latitudes
- Concepts like Temperature Inversion, Albedo.

#### B. Wind System

- Factors affecting the velocity and direction of the Wind. Example: How does Coriolis force affect the direction of wind?
- Planetary Winds, shifting of Planetary wind belts and their climatic influences in the Northern and Southern Hemisphere, Inter-tropical and Convergence Zone.
- Seasonal and local Winds – Monsoons, Land and Sea breezes, Anabatic and Katabatic winds, Blizzards, Chinook
- Mountain and Valley winds
- Fronts – Warm and Cold front
- Upper Air circulation- Jet streams, Westerlies
- Phenomena's like cyclones, anti-cyclones, thunderstorms, tornadoes.
- Cyclones – Tropical and Temperate (More Emphasis should be given)
- How are they developed or where do they originate?
- Characteristics of these cyclones

- Difference between the two
- It's impact on the region

### C. Clouds and Precipitation

- Classification of Clouds
- Condensations and its forms- Dew, Frost, Fog, Smog, Mist and Haze; How are they different from each other?
- Precipitation
- Forms of Precipitation – Rainfall, Sleet, Snowfall, Hail
- Mechanism of Condensation and Precipitation – adiabatic cooling
- Types of Precipitation – Convectional, Orographic, Cyclonic, Frontal precipitation

#### SOURCES TO REFER:

- NCERT – Geography – Class 11 'Fundamentals of Physical Geography'
- Certificate Physical and Human Geography – Goh Cheng leong

## [Day 46]: World Geography- Thursday, 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2018

### World Geography

#### A. Hydrosphere

##### FOCUS ON:

- A general idea about configuration of Ocean Floor – Continental Shelf, Slope, Rise, Abyssal Plan, Trenches.
- Straits and Isthmuses– differences between them; Locate the famous Straits and Isthmuses on Atlas. Example: Strait of Gibraltar, Isthmus of Panama.
- Fresh water found on the Earth's surface. Ice caps, Glaciers and ground Water, Lakes, atmosphere
- Ocean Currents (More Emphasis should be given)
- Factors influencing the Movement of the Ocean Currents- Planetary Winds,
- Temperatures, Salinity, Earth's Rotation, Land mass
- Types– Warm and Cold Currents
- What are Warm and Cold Currents, why are they called so?
- Characteristics of the Currents

- Identify the Warm and Cold Currents and their direction of flow in Northern and Southern Hemisphere. Example: Peru Cold current, in the Southern Hemisphere flows in the Anti-Clockwise direction
- How do these currents influence the climate and vegetation across the world?
- Benefits of these currents, Example: Confluence of Warm and Cold currents is region rich in fisheries. Disadvantages – Example: They make navigation difficult for the sailors

## B. World Climatic Types

### FOCUS ON:

- Have a basic idea about major Climatic Types – Tropical, Desert, Mediterranean, Taiga, Arctic (or Polar type)
- Distribution or regions found (a general awareness)
- Climate – temperature, rainfall (not exact numbers, just the range is enough)
- Natural Vegetation, Forests:
- Tropical (Forests, Grasslands, Deserts)
- Mediterranean
- Temperate ( Forests, Grasslands, Deserts)
- Polar Tundra
- Importance of the region and other activities carried out
- Example: The Arctic or Polar Climate- they are found mainly in the north of the Arctic circle in the Northern Hemisphere. Temperature- ranges from 10 C to -37 C, Winters are long and very severe whereas summers are cool and brief. Precipitation is in the form of snow. Tundra Vegetation. It has gained importance due to discovery of minerals.
- How do all these phenomenon influence Indian climate and vegetation

**Note:** For better understanding refer these pages in the 'The Orient BlackSwan School Atlas' Atlas: Page No. 84 'Natural Vegetation' and Page No. 85 'Climatic Regions'

### SOURCES TO REFER:

- NCERT – Geography – Class 11 'Fundamentals of Physical Geography'
- Certificate Physical and Human Geography – Goh Chengleong

**[Day 47]: S&T- Friday, 4<sup>th</sup> May 2018****General Science and Technology**

- The questions from this section are based on your general understanding and awareness. It will be more of application oriented and latest developments on the lines of UPSC Standards.

**FOCUS ON:**

- Emerging technologies
- Everyday Science-Physics

**SOURCES TO REFER:**

- NCERT– Class 6th to 10th and NCERT- class 11<sup>th</sup>, physics application in daily life
- Newspaper- The Hindu, Times of India, Down to Earth and Science Daily

**[Day 48]: History- Monday, 7<sup>th</sup> May 2018****History – Medieval/Culture****FOCUS ON:****1. Religious movements**

- Sufi and Bhakti Movements and Saints(special importance to Women Saints) – their doctrines and practices, revival of Hinduism (by Adi Sankaracharya)
- Impact of these movements.

**2. Ruler's/Empires (from Delhi Sultanates to Mughals):** (You don't have to remember the name of the rulers, dates)**What you have to focus on is:**

- Political, Social, Economic organization during different ruler's- the Delhi Sultanates, Vijayanagar Empire and the Bahamani Kingdoms, Mughals etc.
- Art and Architecture during different rulers (especially during Mughal rule)
- The rise and decline of different empires' and dynasties' – Causes

**SOURCES TO REFER:**

- NCERT – Class 7th (New) – ‘Our Past – II’
- NCERT – Class 12th ‘Medieval India’ (OLD)
- Tamil Nadu Edition-Class 11th

**[Day 49]: History- Tuesday, 8<sup>th</sup> May****History – Medieval/Culture**

Refer to yesterday's topics- Day 46

**[Day 50]: Economics- Wednesday, 9<sup>th</sup> May 2018****Economy – International Economic Organisations****FOCUS ON:****Bretton Wood Twins- World Bank, IMF**

- A general awareness on- When was it started? Where is its Headquarters? o What is the purpose? To whom do they lend money to?
- How does it function?
- Reports published by WB and IMF
- Recently joined members of WB and IMF
- World Bank and World Bank Groups
- Relevance of IMF and WB to the developing countries (especially India)
- Example: IMF was setup in 1944, its HQ- Washington, USA. Purpose- to facilitate balanced growth of International trade, Exchange rate, to overcome Balance of Payment crisis and it lends only to member countries and not for a specific purpose, unlike WB. Functioning- Each member is assigned a quota (based on size of the economy), which indicates the voting power, access to financing, the amount a member is obliged to provide to the IMF
- What are SDR's? How does it help member countries?

**World Trade Organisation (WTO)**

- A general idea on how WTO came into being and what was the set-up before WTO o Difference between General Agreement on tariffs and Trade (GATT) and WTO

- What is the objective of WTO? How does it function (example- WTO works on the principle 'one country one vote', unlike WB or IMF)
- Recently joined members of WTO
- Doha round – why is Doha round stalled? Issue's between developed and developing countries
- WTO and India – how has it helped India, if so in what way? what are the issues- is it a boon or a bane to India?
- WTO principles– Most Favoured Nation (MFN)- non-discriminatory Trade, General system of Preference (GSP) for developing countries and Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA), Free Trade Agreement (FTA) for economics integration
- Stages in economic integration – PTA > FTA > Customs Union > Monetary Union
- Others Safeguard mechanisms– Safeguard Mechanisms, Sanitary and Phytosanitary agreement (SPS), Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)

### WTO agreements

- Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) – Domestic support (Green Box, Amber Box, Blue Box), Export subsidies, Market access
- Agreement on TRIPS and Patent Issues: Make a note of the current issues related to Patent;
- Copyrights, Trademark, Industrial Design right – for what type of products are each given
- Example: Copyrights for creative and artistic work, whereas Patents for inventions
- **TRIPS agreement and Safeguards – Parallel importation, Compulsory Licensing**
- Geographical indicators – significance; to what products and for whom are they granted to? A general awareness on the latest products which have been granted the status

### General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS)

- Difference between Protectionism and Import Substitution
- instruments of protectionism- tariffs, import quotas, administrative barriers, anti-dumping duties, direct or export subsidies, exchange rate manipulation
- A general idea about Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA) by World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), Non-Agricultural Market Access (NAMA) group, NAMA 11
- Regional trade agreements and Regional Groupings like ASEAN FTA, SAFTA, MERCOSUR, BRICS, SAARC, The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), G20 etc.
- Their objectives, recent summits especially where India is a major player in the grouping, recent initiatives undertaken in the summits, How do these initiatives help India?



Note: Make a note of the International Economic organisations to which India is not a member of; and on Asian Development Bank (ADB), G4 etc.

**SOURCES TO REFER:**

- Any standard book/source- of your choice covering the above topics
- Current Affairs

**[Day 51]: Economics- Thursday, 10<sup>th</sup> May 2018**

**Economics – REVISION (of all the Topics from Economics)**

**[Day 52]: Environment- Friday, 11<sup>th</sup> May 2018**

**Environment /Ecology – Sustainable Development and related issues like Agriculture etc.**

**FOCUS ON:**

- The questions from this section are based on your general understanding and awareness. It will be more of application oriented and latest developments on the lines of UPSC Standards.

**SOURCES TO REFER:**

- NCERT Class 11th– Environmental Geography and NCERT Biology-class 12th
- Shankar IAS Book- Relevant Chapters
- Newspapers: Times of India, The Hindu and Down to Earth

**[Day 53]: S&T- Monday, 14<sup>th</sup> May 2018**

**General Science and Technology**

- The questions from this section are based on your general understanding and awareness. It will be more of application oriented and latest developments on the lines of UPSC Standards.

**FOCUS ON:**

- Emerging technologies
- Everyday Science-Chemistry

**SOURCES TO REFER:**

- NCERT– Class 6th to 10th and Chemistry- class 11<sup>th</sup>, chemistry
- Newspaper- The Hindu, Times of India, Down to Earth and Science Daily

**[Day 54]: Environment-Tuesday, 15<sup>th</sup> May 2018**

**Environment /Ecology – Ecological concepts and issues- Ecosystem, Biomes, Food Cycle etc.**

**FOCUS ON:**

- The questions from this section are based on your general understanding and awareness. It will be more of application oriented and latest developments on the lines of UPSC Standards.

**SOURCES TO REFER:**

- NCERT Class 11th– Environmental Geography and NCERT Biology-class 12<sup>th</sup>
- Shankar IAS Book- Relevant Chapters
- Newspapers: Times of India, The Hindu and Down to Earth
- India Year Book: Energy

**[Day 55]: S&T- Wednesday, 16<sup>th</sup> May 2018**

**General Science and Technology**

- The questions from this section are based on your general understanding and awareness. It will be more of application oriented and latest developments on the lines of UPSC Standards.

**FOCUS ON:**

- Emerging technologies
- Everyday Science-Biology

**SOURCES TO REFER:**

- NCERT– Class 6th to 10th and Biology- class 11<sup>th</sup> and 12th
- Newspaper- The Hindu, Times of India, Down to Earth and Science Daily.

**[Day 56]: Environment- Thursday, 17<sup>th</sup> May 2018****Environment /Ecology – National and International- Biodiversity, Wetlands, Wildlife, Flora and Fauna, Conservation measures****FOCUS ON:**

- The questions from this section are based on your general understanding and awareness. It will be more of application oriented and latest developments on the lines of UPSC Standards.

**SOURCES TO REFER:**

- NCERT Class 11th– Environmental Geography and NCERT Biology-class 12<sup>th</sup>
- Shankar IAS Book- Relevant Chapters
- Newspapers: Times of India, The Hindu and Down to Earth
- India Year Book: Food & Civil Supplies

**[Day 57]: S&T-Friday, 18<sup>th</sup> May 2018****General Science and Technology**

- The questions from this section are based on your general understanding and awareness. It will be more of application oriented and latest developments on the lines of UPSC Standards.

**FOCUS ON:**

- Emerging technologies
- Everyday Science-Biology

**SOURCES TO REFER:**

- NCERT– Class 6th to 10th and Biology- class 11<sup>th</sup> and 12th
- Newspaper- The Hindu, Times of India, Down to Earth and Science Daily.

**[Day 58]: Environment- Monday, 21<sup>st</sup> May 2018**

**Environment /Ecology – Contemporary environmental issues- Climate change, Global Warming, Disasters, Pollution etc.**

**FOCUS ON:**

- The questions from this section are based on your general understanding and awareness. It will be more of application oriented and latest developments on the lines of UPSC Standards.

**SOURCES TO REFER:**

- NCERT Class 11th– Environmental Geography and NCERT Biology-class 12<sup>th</sup>
- Shankar IAS Notes- Relevant Chapters
- Newspapers: Times of India, The Hindu and Down to Earth
- Economic Survey 2018- Volume 1- Chapter 6 and Volume 2- Chapter 5

**[Day 59]: S&T- Tuesday, 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2018****General Science and Technology**

- The questions from this section are based on your general understanding and awareness. It will be more of application oriented and latest developments on the lines of UPSC Standards.

**FOCUS ON:**

- Emerging technologies
- Everyday Science-Biology

**SOURCES TO REFER:**

- NCERT– Class 6th to 10th and Biology- class 11<sup>th</sup> and 12th
- Newspaper- The Hindu, Times of India, Down to Earth and Science Daily.

**[Day 60]: Environment- Wednesday, 23<sup>rd</sup> May 2018**

**Environment /Ecology – Environmental Legislations- National and International; Sustainable Development**

**FOCUS ON:**

- The questions from this section are based on your general understanding and awareness. It will be more of application oriented and latest developments on the lines of UPSC Standards.

**SOURCES TO REFER:**

- NCERT Class 11th– Environmental Geography and NCERT Biology-class 12th
- Shankar IAS Book- Relevant Chapters
- Newspapers: Times of India, The Hindu and Down to Earth

**FULL MOCK 1 – 25<sup>th</sup> May 2018**

**FULL MOCK 2 – 26<sup>th</sup> May 2018**

Regards  
IASbaba

