



60 DAY RAPID REVISION (RARE) SERIES UPSC 2025

60 Small Steps For Success In Prelims



The Most Awaited 11th Edition Of Successful **60 Day Rapid Revision (RARE) SERIES** For Prelims 2024 Is Here !!

STARTING FROM MARCH 10TH

LET'S CLEAR PRELIMS WITH ONE STEP AT A TIME

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Current Affairs Coverage: (Covered from June 2024 – April 2025)**Monday to Saturday – 5 Questions Everyday**

1 st Week	June & July 2024
2 nd Week	August 2024
3 rd Week	September 2024
4 th Week	October 2024
5 th Week	November 2024
6 th Week	December 2024
7 th Week	January 2025
8 th Week	February 2025
9 th Week	March 2025
10 th Week	April 2025

Civil Services Aptitude Test (CSAT) Coverage**Monday to Saturday – 5 Questions Everyday**

1 st Week	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading Comprehension • Number System • Permutation and Combination
2 nd Week	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading Comprehension • Ratio & Proportion • Time Speed Distance
3 rd Week	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading Comprehension • Time & Work • Counting Figures
4 th Week	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading Comprehension • Percentages • Mensuration
5 th Week	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading Comprehension • Data Interpretation • Probability and Dices
6 th Week	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading Comprehension • Sets, Mixtures & Allegations • Coding & Decoding
7 th Week	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading Comprehension • Averages • Blood Relations
8 th Week	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading Comprehension • Sequences and Series • Syllogism & Statement and Conclusion

9 th Week	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading Comprehension • Interests • Profit & Loss
10 th Week	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading Comprehension • Partnerships • Arrangements • Clock & Calendars

GENERAL STUDIES (GS) COVERAGE

Day 1 (10th March) – POLITY

Historical evolution and features

- What is Constitution?
- Importance of Constitution
- Historical evolution of the Constitution
- Constituent Assembly
- Objectives of the Constitution
- Salient features of Indian Constitution
- Unitary features
- Federal features
- Parliamentary form of government
- Presidential form of government
- Parliamentary vs. Presidential system of government

Making of the Constitution

- 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 of the Constitution

- The Preamble - its importance and utility;
- Understand the objective of the Preamble along with the key words like Sovereignty, Socialist, Secular, Equality, Liberty, Integrity and Justice etc.

Union and its Territory

- State Reorganization Commission
- Components of Indian territories

- Process of formation of new states
- Zonal Councils
- Union territories
- Special provisions for states
- 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

- Basic constitutional features
- Methodology of getting citizenship
- Constitutional Rights and Privileges of Citizens of India
- Modes of Losing the Citizenship of India
- Concept of dual citizenship
- Citizenship provisions in J&K
- Citizenship Amendment Acts
- Special privileges enjoyed by citizens in India
- Difference between a PIO, NRI, OCI
- 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 2 (11th March) – POLITY

Fundamental rights

- Meaning and importance of Fundamental Rights
- Right to equality, Freedom, Freedom of Religion etc.
- Cultural and Educational Rights
- Right to Constitutional Remedies
- Difference between procedure established by law and due process of law
- Writs and their uses
- Restrictive limitations on Fundamental Rights
- 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

- Features
- Link of Fundamental Rights and 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

Directive Principles of State Policy

- Basic features
- Directives
- Classification of DPSP - Socialistic, Gandhian, Liberal-Intellectual principles: Its significance
- Comparison between DPSP and Fundamental Rights
- Implementation of DPSP

SOURCES TO REFER:

- **Indian Polity – M Laxmikanth**
- **Introduction to Indian Constitution – D.D.Basu**
- **Current Affairs - PIB, Hindu, IASbaba's Monthly Magazine**

Day 3 (12th March) - HISTORY**Modern History****India in the late Eighteenth Century**

- The Advent of the Europeans and British Conquest of India.
- British Government Structures, Economic, Social and Cultural Policies.
- Economic Consequences of Colonial Rule – Impact on Agriculture, Commercialization of Agriculture, Ruralisation, Irrigation, Famine, Capitalism, De-industrialisation, Railways etc.
- Various Settlement Policies, its significance and impact – Subsidiary alliance, Permanent Settlement, Ryotwari, Mahalwari system etc.
- Education policies, Impact of Press and Literature, Judicial system during British India.
- British extension: The Carnatic Wars, invasion of Bengal. Mysore and its confrontation to British expansion: The three Anglo-Maratha Wars. Regulating and Pitt's India Acts. Early composition of the British raj.
- Constitutional Developments (From Regulating Act of 1773 to 1857 revolt and post

1857 revolt till Independence Act of 1947)

SOURCES TO REFER:

- NCERT – Class 8th (New) – ‘Our Pasts – III’
- NCERT-Class 12th ‘Modern India’ (OLD)
- Tamil Nadu Edition- Class 12th
- Spectrum Modern India – Rajiv Ahir
- Reference Books: India’s Struggle for Independence – Bipan Chandra

Day 4 (13th March) – HISTORY

Modern History

Social and Religious Movements in 19th and 20th centuries

- Examples – Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj, Theosophical Society, Harijan Movement etc.
- Social reforms that had an impact on Education, Status of Women, Caste system of the society.
- Role of Christian Missionaries, Western Education, Indian intellectuals, Theosophical Society.

Various Resistance Movements against British Prior to 1857

- Examples – Bhil Uprisings, Ramosi uprising, Revolt in Sawantwadi, Revolt of the Raja of Vizianagaram, Revolt of the Poligars, The Wahabi Movement, Sepoy Mutinies etc.
- **Reform Movements in Southern India and Western India**
- **The revolt of 1857 and changes after 1857** - reasons, character, course and result.

SOURCES TO REFER:

- NCERT – Class 8th (New) – ‘Our Pasts – III’
- NCERT-Class 12th ‘Modern India’ (OLD)
- Tamil Nadu Edition- Class 12th
- Spectrum Modern India – Rajiv Ahir
- Reference Books: India’s Struggle for Independence – Bipan Chandra

Day 5 (14th March) – SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

SPACE AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY

- Evolution of universe: Big bang to present
- Basic Physics and Astronomy
 - Standard model of physics
 - God particle
 - Neutrinos
 - Large hadron collider
 - LIGO
 - Dark matter
 - Dark energy
 - Black holes
 - Gravitational waves
 - Cosmic microwave background radiation
 - Shifting of magnetic north pole etc
- Types of orbits; Different types of satellite, categorization based on application
- Space technology like different launch vehicles – GSLV and PSLV; Cryogenic engine
- Different types of stars and their life cycle
- Solar system and its parts
- Other celestial bodies
 - Kuiper Belt Objects
 - Ploonet
 - Exoplanets etc
- Satellite series of India
- India's space program and contribution of ISRO
 - Latest communication satellites
 - Remote sensing satellites
 - Hyperspectral imaging basics; principle of spectroscopy and digital imaging
 - Indian regional navigation satellite system
 - Indian data relay satellite system
- ISRO's space exploration missions
- Important missions of NASA
- Space observatories on surface and in space and important Telescopes
- Space debris projects

Note: Questions will be based on Current Affairs and related issues

Sources: NCERTS, Down to earth, Science reporter, Science section of The Hindu; Website of ISRO, NASA, ESA.

Day 6 (15th March) – ENVIRONMENT

Basics of Environment and Ecology

- Meaning of Environment
- Jargons on Environment and Ecology
- Ecosystem and its Components, Functions, Types - Terrestrial and Aquatic, Ecotone and Ecological niche, Effects of Environmental Deterioration
- Difference between Ecology, Environment and Ecosystem

Ecosystem and its dynamics

- Ecosystem Definitions
- Functions and Properties of Ecosystem
- Ecological successions
- The Structure/Components of Ecosystem - Abiotic Components and Biotic Components
- Ecosystem Dynamics – Flow of Energy in Ecosystem, Trophic Levels, Food Chain, Types and Significance of Food Chain, Food Web
- Models for Energy Flow, Ecological Productivity and Ecological Pyramid
- Ecological adaptations
- Biotic interactions
- Biomagnifications
- Biological Control
- Organic Farming

Biogeochemical Cycles

- Parts of a Bio Geochemical Cycle
- Types of Biogeochemical Cycle
- Carbon Cycle
- Nitrogen Cycle
- Phosphorus Cycle
- Sulphur Cycle

SOURCES TO REFER:

- **NCERT Class 11th– Environmental Geography and NCERT Biology-class 12th**
- **Newspapers: The Hindu and Down to Earth**

Day 7 (17th March) - GEOGRAPHY

Geomorphology

- Earth's Interior - Types of Earthquake (Seismic) Waves
- Earth's Layers: Crust, Mantle & Core
- Fundamentals of Geomagnetism.
- Earth Movements: Endogenetic Earth Movements
- Earth Movements: Exogenetic Earth Movements | Weathering
- Continental Drift Theory - Evidence in Support of Continental Drift
- Geosynclines.
- Tectonics: Sea Floor Spreading & Paleomagnetism
- Isostasy.
- Theory of Plate Tectonics - Indian Plate Movement
- Ocean – Ocean Convergence - Island Arc Formation
- Continent – Ocean Convergence - Formation of Fold Mountains
- Continent – Continent Convergence - Formation of Himalayas
- Types of Mountains - Classification of Mountains
- Fold Mountains & Block Mountains (most important types of mountains)
- Important mountain ranges
- Volcanism
- Volcanic Landforms: Extrusive & Intrusive
- Volcanism Types Based on Out Flow of Lava: Exhalative, Effusive, Explosive and Subaqueous
- Hotspot Volcanism: Hawaiian Hotspot & Reunion Hotspot
- Earthquakes: Causes and Types of Earthquake Waves
- Tsunami: Propagation of Tsunami Waves
- Rock Types: Igneous, Sedimentary & Metamorphic Rocks
- Fluvial Erosional Landforms
- Glacial Landforms: Erosional and Depositional
- Marine Landforms and Cycle of Erosion
- Arid Landforms: Wind Eroded & Water Eroded
- Karst Landforms & Cycle of Erosion
- Important Lakes on Earth & Facts About Lakes
- Plateau Formation & Types of Plateaus | Major Plateaus of The World

SOURCES TO REFER:

Fundamental Books:

1. **Fundamentals of Physical Geography - 11th Std NCERT.**
2. **Certificate Physical and Human Geography by GC Leong**

Day 8 (18th March) - GEOGRAPHY

Location and physiography of India

- Geological development
- Political geography including India's neighbours, border and frontiers etc.
- Physiographic regions
- Cratons
- Regions
 - The Himalayas
 - The Peninsular Plateau
 - Indo-Gangetic plain
 - Thar Desert
 - Coastal plains and ghats

SOURCES TO REFER:

Fundamental Books:

1. India Physical Environment- 11th STD NCERT.
2. Oxford Student Atlas for India (For map related concepts and questions).

Day 9 (19th March) - ECONOMICS

Introduction to Economics

- Macro Economics – Poverty, Growth, Employment etc.
- Microeconomics – decisions/choices made at a company, household or an individual level
- Economy Sectors
- Classification of Economy
- Basic Characteristics of Indian Economy
- Difference between Growth and Development; indicators used to measure.
- **Example:** To measure Growth- GDP is used and for Development – HDI (Human Development Index)
- National Income Accounting – Gross National Product (GNP), Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Gross National Income (GNI), Factor cost, Market Price, Purchasing power parity(PPP), Per-Capita Income (PCI) – a general understanding on how they are calculated and what all factors go into their calculation.
- **Example:** GDP is calculated using either of the following 3 methods- production method, expenditure method, income method.
- Primary, Secondary, Tertiary Sectors – what constitutes each sector? What are their contributions to the GDP.

- **Example:** Primary sector covers agriculture and allied activities, mining. It contributes over 13% to India's GDP
- Capitalist, State, Mixed Economic System – which type of Economic system India has adopted and why?

Day 10 (20th March) - ECONOMICS

Growth & Development

- Poverty – concepts like Below Poverty line (BPL), Poverty Gap, Poverty estimates by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), which Institution in India decides on Poverty line- Planning Commission
- Different Committees set-up to measure poverty, methodology used – Alag committee, Lakadwala, Suresh Tendulkar Committee, NC Saxena Committee, Rangarajan Committee.
- A general understanding of how each committee differed in their measurement.
- Example: Rangarajan Committee was set-up by Planning Commission in 2012;
- Methodology used is 'Monthly Expenditure of family of five'. According to the estimates- poverty per day per person in urban area is X Rs and in rural area it is Y Rs. Why?
- Inequality– how is it measured –Gini co-efficient, Lorenz Curve; concepts like relative inequality, absolute inequality.
- Issues with employment, different types of unemployment like disguised unemployment, underemployment etc; Globalization and its impact on labour.
- Demographic Dividend, Skill Development
- Development Indicators from International organisations like HDI, MPI (Multiple Poverty Index), Millennium Development Goals etc.
- Note: Make a note of the Government Schemes, Committees related to growth, development, eradication of Poverty, Employment, Labour issues etc. like MGNREGA,
- National Rural Livelihood Mission, Bharat Nirman etc; Initiatives like 'Make in India', Innovation Council, Skill Development Initiative Scheme (SDIS)

SOURCES TO REFER:

- **Macroeconomics- Class 12th , NCERT**
- **NCERT 11th – Indian Economic Development**
- **NCERT- Class 9th and 10th (for basics)**
- **Indian Economy – Ramesh Singh**

Day 11 (21st March) – SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

DEFENCE

- Missile system of India
- Artillery weapon system of India
- Aircraft carriers of Indian navy
- Submarine arm of India
- Important fighter jets of India
- Important helicopters
- Space weaponisation
- Anti-satellite technologies
- Treaties governing outer space
- Integrated tri-service agencies
- Chief of Defence staff
- Department of military affairs
- Information fusion centre-IOR
- Bold-QIT (border electronically dominated QRT interception technique)
- Military exercises
- Important discoveries in aircraft technology eg. UAVs, RAMJET, SCRAMJET etc
- Role of HAL and DRDO
- India's collaboration with other countries
- Nuclear Deterrence of India and Nuclear doctrine
- Chemical and Biological weapons
- International Conventions dealing with disarmament

Note: Questions will be based on Current Affairs and related issues

Sources: NCERTS, Down to earth, Science reporter, Science section of The Hindu and Times of India

Day 12 (22nd March) - ENVIRONMENT

Biomes: Forest, Grassland, Mountain, and Desert Ecosystems

- Biome
- Grasslands
- Tundra
- Deserts
- Thar desert
- Mountain biome

Aquatic Life Zones: Ocean, Rivers, Lakes, and Wetlands

- Aquatic ecosystems
- Basic facts about the ocean
- Importance of the ocean
- Zones of the ocean- Marine life
- Eutrophication
- Coral reefs
- Coral reefs in India
- Conserving coral reefs
- Mangroves and Wetlands –Definition and its importance
- Mangroves and Wetlands in India
- Freshwater in India, Importance of lakes and National Lake Conservation Plan
- Ramsar Convention, Ramsar Sites, Montreux Record
- Extent and distribution of wetlands in India
- Conserving the wetlands of India

SOURCES TO REFER:

- NCERT Class 11th– Environmental Geography and NCERT Biology-class 12th
- Newspapers: The Hindu and Down to Earth

Day 13 (24th March) – POLITY**Constitutional Amendment & Union Executive****Amendments**

- 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
- Important amendments
- Special provisions to different states
- Provisions related to NE states
- Provisions related to J&K
- What constitutes 'Basic Structure' like Supremacy of the Constitution, Judicial Review, Secular character etc.
- Important Constitutional Amendments Acts – 42nd, 44th, 61st, 72nd, 73rd, 101, 103
- 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

- Qualification
- Election procedure
- Advantages and disadvantages of single transferable form of voting
- Presidents' Term of Office and emoluments
- Executive Powers, Legislative Powers, Emergency Powers, Financial Powers, Judicial powers
- Impeachment

Vice-President

- Office of the Vice-President
- Functions
- Election procedure/Mode of Appointment
- Removal/Impeachment

SOURCES TO REFER:

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

Day 14 (25th March) – POLITY

Union Executive (Cont'd)

Prime Minister

- Appointment of PM
- Functions of PM
- Role of PM
- Relationship between President and Prime-Minister with regard to their roles and responsibilities

Central Council of Ministers

- 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

Attorney General

- Qualification
- Functions
- Powers with respect to parliament

Union Legislature – Parliament

- 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, and 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
- Type of Majorities
- 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 15 (26th March) – HISTORY

Modern History

Indian Freedom Struggle

- The Moderate Phase (1885-1905)
- The Extremist Phase (1905-1918)
- Partition of Bengal, Swadeshi Movement, 1909 Morley-Minto Reforms, Partition of Congress, Home Rule League Movement, Ghadar Party etc.
- Revolutionary Terrorism

World War I and its Consequences

SOURCES TO REFER:

- NCERT – Class 8th (New) – ‘Our Pasts – III’
- NCERT-Class 12th ‘Modern India’ (OLD)
- Tamil Nadu Edition- Class 12th
- Spectrum Modern India – Rajiv Ahir
- Reference Books: India’s Struggle for Independence – Bipan Chandra

Day 16 (27th March) – HISTORY

Modern History

Gandhi – Advent and Achievement

- The Gandhian Politics (1917-1947)
- Satyagraha, Rowlatt act, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Montague Chelmsford Reforms
- Swaraj Party, Nehru Report and Simon Commission.
- Non-Cooperation - Khilafat Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement and Quit India Movement.
- The post -1945 developments.

Miscellaneous

- INA and RIN Mutiny
- Freedom with Partition
- Key Personalities of Freedom Struggle
- Governor-General/Viceroy
- Important Reports, Sessions, Acts, Committees setup during the British period
- Congress Sessions
- British Response and Negotiations

- Various Sections of Society and their Participation – Women, Peasants, Labours, Dalits, Youth, Tribals, Minorities etc.
- Various Ideologies and their impacts- Socialism, Communism, Communalism etc

SOURCES TO REFER:

- NCERT – Class 8th (New) – ‘Our Pasts – III’
- NCERT-Class 12th ‘Modern India’ (OLD)
- Tamil Nadu Edition- Class 12th
- Spectrum Modern India – Rajiv Ahir
- Reference Books: India’s Struggle for Independence – Bipan Chandra

Day 17 (28th March) – SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

BIOTECHNOLOGY

- Basics: DNA, chromosome, gene, genome
- DNA profiling
- Gene therapy
- Stem cell technology; Pluripotent, multipotent and totipotent cells
- Mitochondrial DNA and nuclear DNA
- Three parent baby
- Gene editing; DNA replication and its process
 - In-vivo gene editing
 - CRISPR Cas9
- Gene drive technology
- Gene expression; Genetic disorders
- Genome organization, Human Genome project
- Biotechnology in India and global trends
- Cloning and genetic engineering mechanism
- Genetically Modified crops and related issues

NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY

- Basics of nuclear science
- Nuclear Fission and Fusion
- Nuclear power reactors
- Types of fission reactors
- Fissionable material
- Energy and bi-products of Nuclear fission
- Radioactivity
- Nuclear fusion experiments across the globe; ITER (International Thermonuclear

- Experimental Reactor)
- India's 3 stage Nuclear program
- Regulation and development of nuclear technology in India
 - Department of atomic energy
 - Civil liability law in India
- National & International Organisations
 - International atomic energy agency (IAEA)
 - Public sector institutions
 - Nuclear power corporation of India limited (NPCIL)
 - World association of nuclear operators etc
- Important nuclear non- proliferation treaties
- Export control regimes
- Technology sharing with other nations

Note: Questions will be based on Current Affairs and related issues

Sources: NCERTS, Down to earth, Science reporter, Science section of The Hindu and Times of India

Day 18 (29th March) – ENVIRONMENT

Biodiversity and Conservation – India and World

- Meaning and Benefits of Biodiversity
- Levels and Measurement of Biodiversity, Biodiversity in India and threats to it, Biodiversity Hotspots, Causes of biodiversity loss
- Modes of Conservation, Conservation efforts
- National and International- Biodiversity, Wildlife, Flora and Fauna, Conservation measures
- Eco Tourism, Protected Area Network (National Park, Wildlife Sanctuaries and biosphere reserves), National and Global Initiatives
- Forest and Wild Life Resources, Ecologically Sensitive areas: Western Ghats, Himalayas etc., Environmental Impact Assessment.

Climate change, impact, institution and measures

- Global warming
- Climate forcings
- Receding glaciers and impacts

- Institutions and measures

Environmental Pollution and issues, Degradation of Land and Water Resource Degradation

- Air, Water, Soil, Noise, Radioactive, E waste, Solid Waste
- Pollution and related issues - Acid rain, Photochemical smog, Green House Gases (GHGs), Ozone hole, Algal bloom
- Environmental issues due to urbanisation – e-waste Management and Handling, Disposal of untreated sewage, Real estate boom and environment degradation, Haphazard construction in hilly areas and impact, Polythene bags and pollution, Impact of tower radiation etc
- Water Pollution and National River Conservation Plan
- Environmental Issues and health effects
- Agriculture and environment – GM food and its impact, Contamination of land and water

SOURCES TO REFER:

- **NCERT Class 11th– Environmental Geography and NCERT Biology-class 12th**
- **Newspapers: The Hindu and Down to Earth**

Day 19 (31st March) - GEOGRAPHY

Climatology

- Atmosphere: Role, Structure & Composition
- Temperature Distribution on Earth & Heat Budget
- Adiabatic Lapse Rate
- Atmospheric Pressure Belts and Wind Systems
- Factors Affecting Wind movement
- Types of Winds: Permanent, Secondary & Local Winds
- Temperature Inversion: Types & Effects on Weather
- Geostrophic Wind, Jet Streams & Rossby Waves
- Major Jet Streams: Subtropical Jet Stream & Polar Jet Stream
- Air Mass
- Fronts and its formation
- Humidity: Relative Humidity & Dew point
- Condensation - Forms of Condensation: Dew, Fog, Frost, Mist
- Types of Clouds
- Smog: Photochemical smog & Sulfurous smog
- Precipitation: Types of Precipitation

- Tropical Cyclones: Favorable Conditions for Formation, Stages of Formation & Structure
- Storm Surge
- Temperate Cyclones (Mid Latitude Cyclone or Extra tropical cyclones or Frontal Cyclones)
- Comparison of Tropical Cyclones & Temperate Cyclones
- Polar Vortex & Ozone Hole (Ozone Depletion)
- Different types of Climates
- Urban Climate.

SOURCES TO REFER:

Fundamental Books:

1. **Fundamentals of Physical Geography - 11th Std NCERT.**
2. **Certificate Physical and Human Geography by GC Leong**

Day 20 (1st April) - GEOGRAPHY

Indian Climate and Indian drainage

- Drainage system and watersheds
- River regimes
- Drainage patterns
- Types of drainage based on origin, watershed and size of drainage basin.
- Important rivers and tributaries of India
- Watershed management and Multipurpose projects
- Interlinking of rivers project
- Indian monsoon and its branches
- Role of Tibet plateau and Jet streams in Monsoon
- El Nino/ La Nina, Indian ocean dipole, Madden Julian Oscillation
- Seasons in India
- Distribution of rainfall and variability of rainfall

SOURCES TO REFER:

Fundamental Books:

1. **India Physical Environment- 11th STD NCERT.**
2. **Oxford Student Atlas for India (For map related concepts and questions).**

Day 21 (2nd April) - ECONOMICS

Inflation & Business Cycle

- 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, 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?
- Measures taken by RBI
- RBI and Government Monetary Policy Committee
- Role of Government and RBI in controlling inflation

SOURCES TO REFER:

- **Macroeconomics- Class 12th , NCERT**
- **NCERT 11th – Indian Economic Development**
- **NCERT- Class 9th and 10th (for basics)**

Day 22 (3rd April) - ECONOMICS

Money & Banking System

- Indian currency system
- Broad and Narrow Money
- Money multiplier
- Digital Money
- 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.
- White Label ATM
- Unified Payments Interface
- Banking reforms like Bank Nationalisation (1969, 1980) Basel Norms, Recapitalisation of Banks 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
- Bank Board Bureau
- Micro ATMs
- Bad bank
- Payment Banks –IPPB
- Domestic Systematically Important Banks (SIBs)

SOURCES TO REFER:

- **Macroeconomics- Class 12th , NCERT**
- **NCERT 11th – Indian Economic Development**
- **NCERT- Class 9th and 10th (for basics)**
- **Current Affairs - PIB, Hindu, IASbaba's Monthly Magazine**

Day 23 (4th April) – SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY**NANO TECHNOLOGY AND ROBOTICS**

- Basics of Nano Science and nanotechnology
- Nano materials
- Applications of nano tech in medicine and healthcare, agriculture, robotics, defence, space, energy etc.
- Ethical issues and regulations in India
- Basics of Robotics
- Socio – economic Importance of robotics
- Humanoid robots and artificial intelligence
- Applications of Robotics in different fields

Day 24 (5th April) – ENVIRONMENT**Environmental Laws, Regulatory Bodies, Organisations, Acts and Policies - National and International**

- National conservation efforts and programmes: Example – Environment Protection Act, Forest Right Act, National Biodiversity Authority
- International conservation programmes, Worldwide initiatives, Mitigation Strategies Conventions and Protocols
- Important Protocols and Summits, Intergovernmental Organizations, Treaties and Conventions related to climate change, biodiversity, Ramsar Convention, Montreux Record, the Rio Conventions etc, Organisations like UNEP, FAO, UNESCO etc.
- Bonn Convention, Washington and the Ramsar Convention
- The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) - Cartagena Protocol, Nagoya Protocol, Aichi Biodiversity Targets
- The International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling
- The Montreal Protocol and the Vienna Convention
- United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, related Conference of Parties and National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC)
- Paris Climate Agreement and other Climate related agreements

SOURCES TO REFER:

- **NCERT Class 11th– Environmental Geography and NCERT Biology-class 12th**
- **Newspapers: The Hindu and Down to Earth**

Day 25 (7th April) – POLITY

Union Legislature – Parliament

- 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
- Type of Majorities
- 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.

Elections

- Representation of People Act, 1950
- Salient features of Representation of Peoples Act, 1951
- Election Commission
- Electoral reforms – VVPAT, Electoral Bonds

Political Parties

- Political parties in India
- Party reforms
- Strengthening of Anti-defection measures
- National Party/State Party
- Regional parties

SOURCES TO REFER:

- **Indian Polity – M Laxmikanth**

- **Introduction to Indian Constitution – D.D.Basu**

Day 26 (8th April) – POLITY

State Government– State Executive and State Legislature; Administration of Union Territories (UT)

Governor

- Appointment, Term of office, qualification, etc.
- Powers
- Discretionary powers
- Ordinance making power

Chief Ministers

- Appointment
- Powers and responsibilities
- Relationship between the Governor and the Chief Minister
- Relationship

FOCUS:

- 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)

State legislature

- The composition of Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad
- Qualifications of the Members of Legislature
- Powers and Functions of State Legislature
- Relationship between both the Houses
- Officers of State Legislature
- Powers, Privileges and Immunities of State
- Legislatures and their Members
- Legislative procedure
- Governor's assent to Bills
- Procedure in Financial Matters/Budget

FOCUS:

- Differences in State legislature compared to the Parliament with regard to composition, powers, functions.
- States which 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

Administration of Union Territories (UT)

- 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

SOURCES TO REFER:

- **Indian Polity – M Laxmikanth**
- **Introduction to Indian Constitution – D.D.Basu**
- **Current Affairs - PIB, Hindu, IASbaba's Monthly Magazine**

Day 27 (9th April) – HISTORY**Ancient History****Various pre-historic periods****Stone Age**

- The Palaeolithic Age
- The Mesolithic Age
- The Neolithic Age
- The Chalcolithic Culture

Harappan or IVC – Social, Economic and Political condition

- 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 and Later Vedic Age

- Advent of Aryans in India, Economic and Social life of Aryans
- Early Vedic Era - Social, Economic and Political condition
- Later Vedic Age (1000-600 B.C.)- Social, Economic and Political condition
- Society (people and their lifestyle)- family, marriage, status of women, caste system or social divisions.
- Economic Life and Political Organization
- 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.

Kingdoms/Empires during the Ancient Period

Pre Mauryans Age

- Sources of Mauryan History
- The Mahajanapadas
- The Age of Satavahanas
- Foreign Invasions during Pre Mauryan Age – Greek, Sakas, Kushans, Hunas
- Magadhan Empire
- Janapadas and Mahajanapadas

Mauryan Era - Social, Economic and Political condition

- Ashoka the Great
- Mauryan Dynasty
- Economy, Social Life, Art and Architecture in Mauryan Age
- The Mauryan Empire: Administration
- Mauryan Empire: Its Decline and Significance

Contemporary and Post-Mauryan Rulers

- Kanishka: The Kushan Dynasty
- Palas, Pratiharas and Rashtrakutas
- Sunga, Kanva and Chedi Dynasty
- Impact of Central Asian Contacts (During Shaka-Kushan age)

Gupta Empire

- Gupta Dynasty: Important Rulers

- List of the Titles adopted by Gupta Kings
- List of Taxes levied during Gupta Period

Post Gupta's Era

- Chola Kingdom: Administration, Art and Architecture
- Chola, Chera and Pandya Dynasties
- Delhi Sultanate: Balban (Slave Dynasty)
- Chola Empire: Medieval Cholas
- Gupta Empire: Trade, Art & Architecture and Literature
- Gupta Empire: Administration
- Economy, Social life and Temple Architecture in Post Gupta Era
- Chola Empire: Later Cholas
- Tripartite Struggle for Kannauj

Post Gupta Dynasties in Indian Peninsula

- The Harshavardhana Era
- Other ancient Indian Dynasties and their contributions - Vakataka Empire, Chalukyas, Pallavas

(Note)

- While studying these Kingdoms, you have to focus on the following aspects:
- The rise of the Empires – causes, impact.
- Important Rulers – Chandra Gupta 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
- The Decline of the empires – causes

SOURCES TO REFER:

- **NCERT– Class 11th 'Ancient India' (OLD)- R.S. Sharma**
- **NCERT– Class 12th 'Themes in Indian History- Part I' (NEW)**
- **Tamil Nadu Edition – Class 11th**

Day 28 (10th April) - HISTORY**Ancient India****Religions of Ancient India****Buddhism and Jainism**

- Buddhist Literature, Councils and Scholars
- Hinayana and Mahayana
- Bodhisattvas
- List of Jain Tirthankaras
- The origin of Buddhism and Jainism
- Jainism: Teaching of Mahavira and Spread of Jainism
- Buddhism: Teaching of Buddha, Buddhist Council and Causes of Decline

Sangam age**Bhakti and Sufi movements****Miscellaneous:**

- List of the Ancient Indian Scholars and their Patrons
- List of Ancient Historical monuments in India and their builders
- List of the Poets in the Courts of the Kings in Ancient India
- Literature -Famous literary works – Kalidasa’s ‘Abhigyanashakuntalam’ etc.
- Important Facts of Ancient India: Science & Technology– Aryabhata’s ‘Suryasiddhanta’ etc.
- Foreign travelers and their works

SOURCES TO REFER:

- NCERT– Class 11th ‘Ancient India’ (OLD)- R.S. Sharma
- NCERT– Class 12th ‘Themes in Indian History- Part I’ (NEW)
- Tamil Nadu Edition – Class 11th

Day 29 (11th April) – SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY**COMMUNICATIONS, IT AND COMPUTER SYSTEMS**

- Cyber security threats
- Cyber security preparedness
- Data protection bill
- Basics of mobile network like GPRS, 3G, 4G, 5G etc
- Mobile technologies eg – Android, mobile applications, Warp Charging
- Basic Communications technology like GPS, CDMA etc

- WiFi 6.0
- Wi-Fi CALLING
- LTE and VoLTE
- Open API (Application Programming Interfaces)
- Public domain name server
- Government instant messaging system (GIMS)
- National Supercomputing Mission
- Modern computational technologies like quantum computing, gene computing etc
- Quantum supremacy
- DEEPNET and DARKNET
- Indices like Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI); Broadband Readiness Index for States etc
- Optical fiber Network
- D2H Vs OTT
- Net neutrality
- Cloud Computing
- Big Data
- Block chain technology
- Internet of Things
- Artificial Intelligence
- Digital India and other government initiatives
- Digital payment platforms
- Cryptocurrency and related issues
- Data mining

Day 30 (12th April) – ENVIRONMENT

Disaster Management

- Hazard, Disaster and Emergency
- Types of Hazards – Atmospheric, Geological, Hydrological, and Biological (eg. Ebola), Technological (eg: Bhopal Gas Tragedy)
- Vulnerability – Institutional factors, Economic factors, Socio-cultural factors
- Total Disaster Risk Management, Stages of Disaster Management, Disaster

Assessment: Sustainable Development and related issues like Agriculture etc

- Sustainable Development, Renewable energy, Bioremediation etc
- Concept of Modern Agriculture, Sustainable Agriculture
- Climate change and its impacts

SOURCES TO REFER:

- NCERT Class 11th– Environmental Geography and NCERT Biology-class 12th
- Newspapers: The Hindu and Down to Earth

Day 31 (14th April) - GEOGRAPHY**Oceanography**

- Bottom topography of major oceans.
- Temperature and salinity of the oceans
- Salinity and density changes
- Ocean deposits
- Waves, currents and tides
- Marine resources: biotic, mineral and energy resources
- Coral reefs, coral bleaching
- Sea level changes
- Law of the sea and marine pollution.

Water resources

- Glaciers of India
- Lakes and their origin
- Underground water resources
- Artesian basins

SOURCES TO REFER:**Fundamental Books:**

1. Fundamentals of Physical Geography - 11th Std NCERT.
2. Certificate Physical and Human Geography by GC Leong

Day 32 (15th April) - GEOGRAPHY**Soil, Natural vegetation and its impact and energy resources.**

- Genesis of Soil.
- Characteristics of Soil like Soil texture, structure, colloid etc.
- Classification and distribution of soil (Majorly in the context of India).
- Soil erosion, degradation and conservation.
- Applications
- Natural vegetation of India and world
- Associated problems like habitat destruction
- Energy resources like coal, petroleum, renewable energy etc.

- New energy sources like shale gas, gas hydrates etc.

SOURCES TO REFER:

1. **Fundamentals of Physical Geography - 11th Std NCERT.**
2. **Certificate Physical and Human Geography by GC Leong**
3. **India Physical Environment- 11th STD NCERT.**

Day 33 (16th April) - ECONOMICS

Fiscal Policy

A. Fiscal Measures

- Fiscal policy, Finance Commission 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

- Components of Budget, Revenue and Capital receipts and expenditure
- 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.
- Deficit and Surplus Budget
- Deficit Financing
- Vote on Account

C. Taxation

- 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.
- Six Tax, Pigovian Tax
- Subsidies – Food, Water, Fertilizers
- Tax terrorism

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
- 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)**

Day 34 (17th April) - ECONOMICS**Market – Money & Capital**

- Money Market – Treasury Bills, Commercial paper, Certificate of Deposit, Call Money
- Capital Market – Government Securities (G-Secs) o Difference between Money and Capital market
- Exchange Market – NEER and REER

- Fixed Foreign Currency Market
- Float Foreign Currency 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)**

Day 35 (18th April) – SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

HEALTHCARE AND PHARMACEUTICALS

- Disease in News (Viral, Bacterial and Protozoan; Genetic diseases)
- New emerging disease
- Nutrient deficiencies and related issues
- Life style diseases and healthcare issues
- Narcotics and drug abuse
- Plant diseases and disease causing agents (Yellow Rust, Fall Armyworm, Pink Bollworm, Locust etc)
- New vaccinations and medicines; antibiotic resistance; Lifesaving drugs

- Generic Medicine
- Various new therapies and diagnostics techniques like CAR-T; TRUENAT
- Pharmaceutical Policy in India
- Health related current affairs like Eat right movement, WHO's replace, trans fat etc
- Health related partnerships
- Health related organizations
- Report and indices related to health and disease
- IPR policy

Day 36 (19th April) – ENVIRONMENT

Wildlife and Conservation of flora and fauna

- 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
- Wildlife and its conservation, Ex-situ aid in-situ conservation, Seed Banks, Protected area network – laws and International initiatives
- IUCN's classification scheme and IUCN Red-List of Threatened Species
- Important Bird Areas (IBAs) of India; Global Tiger Initiative; Project Tiger; Project Elephant; Indian Rhino Vision
- Endangered Species, Vulnerable and Extinct species
- Protected Areas and Important Species found

SOURCES TO REFER:

- **NCERT Class 11th– Environmental Geography and NCERT Biology-class 12th**
- **Newspapers: The Hindu and Down to Earth**

Day 37 (21st April) – POLITY

Administration of Special Areas

- 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

- 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

- 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))

SOURCES TO REFER:

- **Indian Polity – M Laxmikanth**
- **Introduction to Indian Constitution – D.D.Basu**
- **Current Affairs - PIB, Hindu, IASbaba's Monthly Magazine**

Day 38 (22nd April) – POLITY

Emergency provisions

- 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
- Procedure of proclamation and removal of emergency
- Emergency and fundamental rights

Judiciary

- 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

- National Court of Appeal
- Middle Income Group Legal Aid Scheme
- Public Interest Litigation
- Criminal Defamation
- Capital Punishment
- E-Courts
- Tele-law initiative
- Pro-bono legal services
- Prison reforms

- Law panel on TRIBUNALS
- S.C Collegium proceedings in public domain
- Removal of judges

SOURCES TO REFER:

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

Day 39 (23rd April) - HISTORY

Art and Culture

Indian Art and Architecture

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

Visual Art and Performing Art

- Sculpture, Painting, Dance, Music, Theatre, Literature, Science and Technology, Pottery, Crafts and Textiles

Post Mauryan Art

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

Paintings

- 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

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

Modern Painting

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

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 12th-Themes in Indian History
- Tamil Nadu edition -11th and 12th

- **CCRT Website**
- **Spectrum – Art and Culture**

Day 40 (24th April) - HISTORY

Art and Culture

Visual and 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

- 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, Mardanikhel, 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: BhandPather, the traditional theatre form of Kashmir
- Example: The string puppets of Karnataka are called Gombeyatta

Indian Languages

- Classical language

Literature

- 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

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

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 12th-Themes in Indian History
- Tamil Nadu edition -11th and 12th
- CCRT Website
- Spectrum – Art and Culture

Day 41 (25th April) – SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

- **General Physics**
- UPSC tends to ask questions related to general physics like Nobel Prize, general physical phenomenon used in day to day life like magnetism, electricity, basic forces in nature, light and related phenomenon etc.

Read basic NCERTs from 6th to 10th (physics section) and Current Affairs

Day 42 (26th April) – ENVIRONMENT

Biodiversity and Conservation – India and World

- Meaning and Benefits of Biodiversity
- Levels and Measurement of Biodiversity, Biodiversity in India and threats to it, Biodiversity Hotspots, Causes of biodiversity loss
- Modes of Conservation, Conservation efforts
- National and International- Biodiversity, Wildlife, Flora and Fauna, Conservation measures
- Eco Tourism, Protected Area Network (National Park, Wildlife Sanctuaries and biosphere reserves), National and Global Initiatives
- Forest and Wild Life Resources, Ecologically Sensitive areas: Western Ghats,

Himalayas etc., Environmental Impact Assessment.

Environmental Pollution, Degradation of Land and Water Resource Degradation

- Air, Water, Soil, Noise, Radioactive, E waste, Solid Waste
- Pollution and related issues - Acid rain, Photochemical smog, Green House Gases (GHGs), Ozone hole, Algal bloom
- Environmental issues due to urbanisation – e-waste Management and Handling, Disposal of untreated sewage, Real estate boom and environment degradation, Haphazard construction in hilly areas and impact, Polythene bags and pollution, Impact of tower radiation etc
- Water Pollution and National River Conservation Plan
- Environmental Issues: Global warming, Climate change, Ozone depletion, Eutrophication, Acidification etc and their impact
- Agriculture and environment – GM food and its impact, Contamination of land and water

SOURCES TO REFER:

- **NCERT Class 11th– Environmental Geography and NCERT Biology-class 12th**
- **Newspapers: The Hindu and Down to Earth**

Day 43 (28th April) - GEOGRAPHY

Agriculture, Mineral resources and Industries

- Types of agriculture
- Cropping patterns
- Characteristics of Indian agriculture
- Irrigation and its modern methods
- Cropping seasons in India
- Important crops and related problems
- Important mineral resources of India and their locations
- Important industries (Focus on current issues)
- Factors responsible for location of Industries
- Footloose industries
- Locational factors of cotton, jute, textile, iron and steel, aluminium, fertilizer, paper, chemical and pharmaceutical, automobile, cottage and agro-based industries; Industrial houses and complexes including public sector undertakings; Industrial regionalisation; New industrial policies; Multinationals and liberalization; Special Economic Zones; Tourism including eco - tourism.

SOURCES TO REFER:**Fundamental Book:**

1. **India: People and Economy - 12th STD NCERT.**

Day 44 (29th April) - GEOGRAPHY**Human Geography**

- Racial, linguistic and ethnic diversities; religious minorities; major tribes, tribal areas and their problems; cultural regions; Growth, distribution and density of population; Demographic attributes: sex-ratio, age structure, literacy rate, work-force, dependency ratio, longevity; migration (inter-regional, intra- regional and international) and associated problems; Population problems and policies
- Types of settlements, Conurbations and metropolitan regions; urban sprawl; Slums and associated problems; town planning; Problems of urbanization and remedies.
- Regional development and planning

SOURCES TO REFER:**Fundamental Book:**

1. **Fundamentals of Human Geography- 12th STD NCERT**

Day 45 (30th April) - ECONOMICS**Public Sector Units (PSU's)**

- 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 9th and 10th (for basics)**

Day 46 (1st May) - ECONOMICS**External Sector/Foreign Trade**

- 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**

Day 47 (2nd May) – SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY**General Chemistry**

- Focus will be on general concepts of chemistry like atoms, molecules, elements and compounds.
- Properties of metals and non-metals and some unique elements
- Nobel Prize in chemistry
- Some common chemical reactions like formation of secondary pollutants (photochemical smog etc.)
- Differences between organic and inorganic compounds

Day 48 (3rd May) – ENVIRONMENT**Conservation efforts and Mitigation strategy****Environmental Laws, Regulatory Bodies, Acts and Policies - National and International**

- National conservation efforts and programmes: Example – Environment Protection Act, Forest Right Act, National Biodiversity Authority
- International conservation programmes, Worldwide initiatives, Mitigation Strategies Conventions and Protocols

- Important Protocols and Summits, Intergovernmental Organizations, Treaties and Conventions related to climate change, biodiversity, Ramsar Convention, Montreux Record, the Rio Conventions etc, Organisations like UNEP, FAO, UNESCO etc.
- Bonn Convention, Washington and the Ramsar Convention
- The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) - Cartagena Protocol, Nagoya Protocol, Aichi Biodiversity Targets
- The International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling
- The Montreal Protocol and the Vienna Convention
- United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, related Conference of Parties and National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC)
- Paris Climate Agreement and other Climate related agreements

SOURCES TO REFER:

- **NCERT Class 11th– Environmental Geography and NCERT Biology-class 12th**
- **Newspapers: The Hindu and Down to Earth**

Day 49 (5th May) – POLITY

Panchayats

- 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
- Municipal Corporations
- Municipal Councils
- Nagar Panchayats
- Role of State Election Commission
- Role of State Finance Commission
- XIth and XIIth Schedules

Urban Local bodies

- Types of urban government
- Metropolitan planning committee (MPC)
- Problems faced by Panchayat Raj institutions and Urban Local Governments

Constitutional Bodies

- Election Commission
- Union Public Service Commission
- State Public Service Commission
- Finance Commission
- National Commission for SCs and ST's
- National Commission for Backward Classes
- Special officer for Linguistic Minorities
- Comptroller and Auditor General of India
- Attorney General and Solicitor General
- Advocate General of the State
- GST council
- 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**

Day 50 (6th May) - POLITY**Non-Constitutional Bodies**

- 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
- National Investigation Agency
- National Disaster Management Authority
- Focus on Composition, Functions, Working of the Non-Constitutional Bodies

Tribunals

- 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 Relating To Certain Classes

- Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Economically Weaker Sections in centre and state legislatures
- Representation of the Anglo-Indian Community
- National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
- National Commission for Backward Classes

Acts

- Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act
- Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (Prevention and Control) Act, 2017
- Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act
- Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017
- Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016
- Human Trafficking Prevention Act
- Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act

SOURCES TO REFER:

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

Day 51 (7th May) - HISTORY

Medieval History

Early Medieval Period

- Emergence of Provincial kingdoms and rise of Rajput
- Northern India and Southern India
- The Delhi Sultanates
- Age of Vijayanagar and Bahmani Kingdoms

Religious movements- Bhakti, Sufi, Vaishnavas etc

The Mughal Period and the Marathas

- Decline of Mughal and Maratha Empire
- Successors of Mughal
- Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and the Successors of Shivaji

- Mughal and Maratha Administration
- Peshwas under Maratha Empire

Rise of the Regional States and European Power

- History of the Punjab, Rajputs, Awadh, Mysore State etc.
- Independent Rulers of Bengal during 17th Century
- History of Hyderabad State and Nizams of Hyderabad
- History of Jats State during 17th Century
- Establishment of the Portugal Dominion
- Establishment of the Dutch Dominion
- Arrival of the French and establishment of French East India Company
- Arrival of the British & Establishment of British East India Company

SOURCES TO REFER:

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

Day 52 (8th May) - HISTORY

HISTORY – REVISION (of all the Topics from History)

SOURCES TO REFER:

- NCERT-Class 12th ‘Modern India’ (OLD)
- Tamil Nadu Edition- Class
- Spectrum Modern India – Rajiv Ahir
- Reference Books: India’s Struggle for Independence – Bipan Chandra
- NCERT – Class 7th and 8th (New) –‘Our Pasts –II’
- NCERT – Class 12th ‘Medieval India’ (OLD)
- Tamil Nadu Edition-Class 11th and 12th
- NCERT- Class 12th ‘Ancient India’ (OLD)
- Class 11th NCERT (Old)- Textbook on fine arts-Specific book on Art and Culture
- New NCERT-Class 12th-Themes in Indian History
- CCRT Website
- Spectrum – Art and Culture

Day 53 (9th May) – SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

General Biology

- Basic concepts of animal and plant Kingdom
- Cells and cell types
- Human Anatomy
- Life processes of Digestion, reproduction, circulation, Respiration etc.
- Important plant tissues and processes
- Single celled organisms and their anatomy

Source: Read basic NCERTs from 6th to 10th (Biology section) and Current Affairs

Day 54 (10th May) - ENVIRONMENT

ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY – REVISION (Topics from Day 6, 12, 18 and 24)

SOURCES TO REFER:

- NCERT Class 11th– Environmental Geography and NCERT Biology-class 12th
- Newspapers: The Hindu and Down to Earth

Day 55 (12th May) - GEOGRAPHY

Physical Geography Revision

Topics will include Geomorphology, Climatology, Oceanography and biogeography

SOURCES TO REFER:

Fundamental Books:

1. Fundamentals of Physical Geography - 11th Std NCERT.
2. Certificate Physical and Human Geography by GC Leong

Day 56 (13th May) - GEOGRAPHY

Indian Geography and human geography

Topics will include the physical geography of India and human geography

SOURCES TO REFER:

Fundamental Books:

1. India Physical Environment- 11th STD NCERT.

2. **Oxford Student Atlas for India 3rd Edition (For map related concepts and questions).**
3. **India: People and Economy - 12th STD NCERT.**
4. **Fundamentals of Human Geography- 12th STD NCERT**

Day 57 (14th May) - ECONOMICS

International Economic Organisations

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?

Miscellaneous

- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- International Labour Organization (ILO)
- International Maritime Organization (IMO)
- International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
- International Finance Corporation (IFC)
- Asian Development Bank
- Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
- New Development Bank
- African Development Bank

SOURCES TO REFER:

- **Indian Economy – Ramesh Singh**
- **Current Affairs - PIB, Hindu, IASbaba's Monthly Magazine**

Day 58 (15th May) - ECONOMICS

REVISION (of all the Topics from Economics)

Miscellaneous

- Schemes - Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanrakshAn Abhiyan (PMAASHA), Gold Monetization Scheme (GMS), MUDRA Yojana, Vittiya Saksharta Abhiyan etc.
- Committee - Ratan Watal, Uday Kotak, Deepak Mohanty
- Investment Models
- Mutual Funds
- Pension Reforms and Schemes
- GST related developments - National Anti-Profiteering Authority, Composition Scheme, E-Way Bill

SOURCES TO REFER:

- **Macroeconomics- Class 12th, NCERT**
- **NCERT 11th – Indian Economic Development**
- **NCERT- Class 9th and 10th (for basics)**
- **Indian Economy – Ramesh Singh**
- **Current Affairs - PIB, Hindu, IASbaba's Monthly Magazine**

Day 59 (16th May) – SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Complete Revision of Science and Technology

Miscellaneous questions will be asked from all the Sections covered before.

Day 60 (17th May) – ENVIRONMENT

ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY – REVISION (Topics from Day 30, 36, 42 and 48)

SOURCES TO REFER:

- **NCERT Class 11th– Environmental Geography and NCERT Biology-class 12th**
- **Newspapers: The Hindu and Down to Earth**