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- 3) GENERAL STUDIES 3
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**DR.B.N.RAMESH
SIR.IPS**

FORMER DGP
ACADEMIC ADVISOR
INTERNAL SECURITY

ACADEMY ADVISOR
– Ex DGP RAMESH SIR IPS

OUR COMPLETE SCHEDULE FOR ALL 6 SEMESTERS

SEMESTER 1

Semester 1	<p><u>POLITY</u></p> <p>1) Historical Evolution and features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Importance of constitution▪ Historical Evolution of constitution▪ Constituent Assembly▪ Objectives of constitution▪ Salient features of Indian constitution▪ Unitary & Federal Features▪ Parliamentary & Presidential forms of government <p>2) Preamble</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Basic features▪ Terminologies mentioned in preamble – comprehensive understanding of each every term▪ Amendability of the Preamble▪ Judgements related to Preamble <p>3) Citizenship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Basic constitutional features▪ Methodology of getting citizenship▪ Modes of losing citizenship▪ Overseas Citizenship of India and Persons of Indian Origin <p>4) Fundamental Rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Importance of Fundamental Rights▪ What is State?▪ Article 12-35▪ Right to Constitutional Remedies▪ Fundamental duties and Armed Forces▪ Writs▪ Limitations on fundamental Rights▪ Relation between Fundamental rights and Dpsp's	<p><u>Ncert's:</u></p> <p>1) Social Science (Class VI)</p> <p>2) Political Science (Class VII)</p> <p>3) Political Science (Class VIII)</p> <p><u>Standard Book:</u></p> <p>Laxmikanth (Upto Fundamental duties)</p>
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	<p>5) Directive principles of State policy(DPSP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Basic Features ▪ Economic and Social DPSP ▪ Gandhian DPSP ▪ Implementation of DPSP ▪ Contraversy between FR and DPSP ▪ Uniform Civil Code <p>6) Fundamental Duties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Features ▪ Link of Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties 	
Semester 1	<p><u>Ancient History</u></p> <p>1. Prehistoric India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic cultures ▪ Rock shelters, cave art (e.g., Bhimbetka) ▪ Tools, economy, and lifestyle of early man <p>2. Indus Valley Civilization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Major sites: Harappa, Mohenjo-daro, Dholavira, etc. ▪ Town planning, architecture, drainage system ▪ Economy: trade, agriculture, weights & measures ▪ Art and culture: seals, pottery, sculptures ▪ Religion and social structure ▪ Script and reasons for decline <p>3. Vedic Period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Early vs Later Vedic Age: political, social, and religious changes ▪ Vedic literature: Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda, Atharvaveda ▪ Society: varna system, role of women, sabha & samiti ▪ Economy and polity ▪ Rituals and religious practices <p>4. Mahajanapadas and Rise of Magadha</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 16 Mahajanapadas ▪ Rise and significance of Magadha ▪ Haryanka, Shishunaga, Nanda dynasties 	<p>Ncert's:</p> <p>1)Ancient history by RS sharma(Old Ncert)</p> <p>2) Tamilnadu Ncert</p> <p>3) V-Books by Vishnu ias academy</p>

	<p>5. Religious Movements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Jainism: Tirthankaras, doctrines, spread, schisms ▪ Buddhism: Life of Buddha, Four Noble Truths, Eightfold Path, councils, sects ▪ Ajivikas and other heterodox sects <p>6. Mauryan Empire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chandragupta Maurya, Bindusara, Ashoka ▪ Kautilya's Arthashastra ▪ Administration: central and provincial ▪ Ashoka's Dhamma and inscriptions ▪ Decline of the Mauryan Empire <p>7. Post-Mauryan Period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indo-Greeks, Shakas, Parthians, Kushanas ▪ Kanishka and spread of Mahayana Buddhism ▪ Trade, coinage, and cultural exchange <p>8. South Indian Kingdoms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sangam Age: literature, polity, society, economy ▪ Cholas, Cheras, Pandyas ▪ Satavahanas: administration, trade, culture <p>9. Gupta Empire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Samudragupta, Chandragupta II, Kumaragupta ▪ Golden Age: art, science, literature, astronomy (Aryabhata, Kalidasa) ▪ Administration and society ▪ Decline of Gupta Empire <p>10. Post-Gupta & Regional Kingdoms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Harshavardhana ▪ Chalukyas, Pallavas, Vakatakas ▪ Rashtrakutas and their cultural contributions <p>11. Art, Architecture & Culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stupa architecture (Sanchi, Amaravati) ▪ Rock-cut architecture (Ajanta, Ellora, Elephanta) 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Temple architecture: Nagara, Dravida, Vesara styles ▪ Sculpture and painting ▪ Language and literature (Pali, Prakrit, Sanskrit) <p>12. Science & Technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contributions in mathematics, astronomy, medicine ▪ Works of Aryabhata, Varahamihira, Sushruta, Charaka 	
Semester 1	<p>ECONOMY</p> <p>1) Basics of Economy</p> <p>A. Definition and Scope</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Definition of economy, economic activity ▪ Types of economies: capitalist, socialist, mixed ▪ Economic problems: what, how, for whom to produce ▪ Sectors of economy: primary, secondary, tertiary <p>B. Basic Economic Terms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Goods vs Services ▪ Consumer and producer ▪ Utility, value, price, wealth, welfare ▪ Scarcity and choice ▪ Opportunity cost ▪ Production possibility frontier (PPF) <p>C. Economic Agents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Households ▪ Firms ▪ Government ▪ External sector (rest of the world) <p>D. Types of Economic Systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Traditional economy ▪ Command (planned) economy ▪ Market economy ▪ Mixed economy (India as example) <p>E. Features of Indian Economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Developing economy ▪ Mixed economy ▪ Agrarian base ▪ Demographic features 	<p>Ncert books from IX - XII</p> <p>&</p> <p>V-Books by Vishnu IAS Academy</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dualistic economy (formal vs informal sector) 	
	<p>2. Micro and Macro Economics</p> <p>A. Microeconomics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Definition and scope ▪ Law of Demand and Supply ▪ Determinants, movement vs shift ▪ Elasticity (price, income, cross) ▪ Consumer Behavior ▪ Utility analysis (TU, MU, Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility) ▪ Indifference curve, budget line ▪ Producer Behavior and Costs ▪ Production function (short run & long run) ▪ Laws of returns (Law of Variable Proportions, Returns to Scale) ▪ Cost curves: fixed, variable, total, marginal, average ▪ Market Structures ▪ Perfect competition ▪ Monopoly ▪ Monopolistic competition ▪ Oligopoly ▪ Price Determination ▪ Equilibrium price ▪ Price ceiling and floor <p>B. Macroeconomics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Definition and scope ▪ Circular flow of income (2-sector, 3-sector, 4-sector models) ▪ Aggregate demand and aggregate supply ▪ Multiplier and accelerator concepts ▪ Inflation: types, causes, effects, control ▪ Unemployment: types and remedies ▪ Business cycles: phases and features ▪ Fiscal and monetary policies ▪ Role of government in economy <p>3. National Income and Accounting</p> <p>A. Concepts of National Income</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GDP (Gross Domestic Product) ▪ GNP (Gross National Product) ▪ NDP, NNP (at market price and at factor 	

	<p>cost)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personal income, Disposable income, Per capita income <p>B. Methods of Calculating National Income</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production method (value-added method) Income method Expenditure method Precautions in each method <p>C. Nominal vs Real Income</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GDP deflator Base year concept Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) vs Exchange Rate <p>D. Sectoral Composition of GDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share of agriculture, industry, services in GDP Trends over time <p>E. Limitations of National Income as a Measure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Black economy Non-monetary transactions Environmental degradation Income inequality <p>F. National Income in India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> History of national income estimation in India Role of CSO/MoSPI GDP vs GVA debate Quarterly estimates of GDP Recent trends and growth rates (for current affairs integration) 	
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SEMESTER 2

SEMESTER 2	<p>POLITY</p> <p>1. Separation of Powers</p> <p>A. Conceptual Understanding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definition and origin (Montesquieu's theory) Objectives and importance 	<p>Ncerts and Laxmikanth & V-Books by Vishnu ias academy</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Doctrine of separation of powers vs. checks and balances ▪ Merits and demerits <p>B. Separation of Powers in Different Systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pure separation: U.S. model ▪ Fused model: U.K. parliamentary system ▪ Comparative analysis of major democracies <p>C. Separation of Powers in India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Constitutional provisions (Articles 50, 121, 122, 211, 212) ▪ Distribution of functions among Legislature, Executive, Judiciary ▪ Role of President and Governor in separation context ▪ Judicial pronouncements and doctrines <p>D. Checks and Balances in Indian Context</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Parliamentary control over Executive ▪ Judicial review over Legislature and Executive ▪ Role of Executive in legislation (ordinance power) ▪ Veto powers of the President ▪ Judicial activism vs. judicial overreach <p>E. Key Supreme Court Judgments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kesavananda Bharati case (1973) ▪ Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain (1975) ▪ S.P. Gupta case (1981) ▪ I.R. Coelho case (2007) <p>F. Contemporary Issues and Criticism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encroachment of one organ into another ▪ Judicial appointments and executive interference (Collegium debate) ▪ Ordinance-making power misuse ▪ Role of tribunals and regulatory bodies <p>2. Amendment to the Constitution</p> <p>A. Constitutional Provisions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Article 368: Procedure for amendment ▪ Types of amendments: ▪ By simple majority 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ By special majority of Parliament ▪ By special majority + ratification by half of states <p>B. Procedure and Steps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction and passage of amendment bill ▪ Voting thresholds ▪ Role of President in amendment process <p>C. Important Amendments (Selected for UPSC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1st Amendment (1951) – Reasonable restrictions on free speech ▪ 7th Amendment (1956) – Reorganisation of states ▪ 24th Amendment (1971) – Affirmed Parliament's power to amend any part of Constitution ▪ 42nd Amendment (1976) – Mini-Constitution, extensive changes during Emergency ▪ 44th Amendment (1978) – Undoing many 42nd amendments ▪ 52nd Amendment (1985) – Anti-defection law ▪ 73rd and 74th Amendments – Panchayati Raj and Municipalities ▪ 86th Amendment (2002) – Right to Education ▪ 101st Amendment (2016) – Introduction of GST ▪ 103rd Amendment (2019) – EWS reservation <p>D. Doctrine of Basic Structure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Origin: Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973) ▪ Components of Basic Structure (separation of powers, secularism, federalism, etc.) ▪ Evolution through judgments: Minerva Mills, Waman Rao, I.R. Coelho <p>E. Limitations on Parliament's Power</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Judicial review of constitutional amendments ▪ Conflict between Parliament's constituent 	
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	<p>power vs. judiciary's interpretative power</p> <p>F. Current Debates and Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demand for new constitution or major reforms ▪ Role of states in constitutional amendments ▪ Amending the Basic Structure: theoretical debate <p>3. Basic Structure of the Constitution</p> <p>A. Origin and Evolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conceptual origin: Kesavananda Bharati case (1973) ▪ Judicial evolution: Golaknath, Minerva Mills, Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain, Waman Rao, I.R. Coelho <p>B. Features of Basic Structure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supremacy of the Constitution ▪ Republican and democratic form of government ▪ Secularism ▪ Separation of powers ▪ Federalism ▪ Unity and integrity of the nation ▪ Judicial review ▪ Rule of law ▪ Free and fair elections ▪ Independence of judiciary <p>C. Significance and Impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Check on arbitrary constitutional amendments ▪ Balance between flexibility and rigidity ▪ Criticism and support of judicial activism <p>4. Parliamentary and Presidential System</p> <p>A. Parliamentary System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Features: collective responsibility, dual executive, leadership of Prime Minister ▪ Advantages: accountability, responsiveness, flexibility ▪ Disadvantages: instability, party domination <p>B. Presidential System</p>	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Features: single executive, separation of powers, fixed tenure ▪ Examples: USA ▪ Advantages and disadvantages <p>C. Comparison</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indian adaptation of parliamentary system ▪ Semi-presidential system (France, Russia) ▪ Debate over switching to presidential form in India <p>5. Centre-State Relations</p> <p>A. Legislative Relations (Articles 245–255)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Union, State, Concurrent Lists ▪ Doctrine of repugnancy ▪ Role of Parliament during emergencies <p>B. Administrative Relations (Articles 256–263)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Centre's directions to states ▪ All-India Services ▪ Interference by the Governor ▪ Role of Inter-State Council <p>C. Financial Relations (Articles 268–293)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Distribution of taxes ▪ Grants-in-aid (Article 275) ▪ Role of Finance Commission ▪ GST Council (Article 279A) <p>D. Recent Developments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sarkaria Commission ▪ Punchhi Commission ▪ Supreme Court rulings on cooperative federalism <p>6. Inter-State Relations</p> <p>A. Inter-State Water Disputes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Article 262 ▪ Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 ▪ Notable disputes: Cauvery, Krishna, Ravi-Beas <p>B. Inter-State Councils</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Constitutional basis: Article 263 ▪ Role and functioning 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevance in cooperative federalism <p>C. Zonal Councils</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Statutory bodies (States Reorganisation Act, 1956) ▪ Composition and objectives <p>D. Border Disputes and Coordination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Political boundary disputes (Assam-Mizoram, Maharashtra-Karnataka) ▪ Coordination between police and administrative services <p>7. Emergency Provisions (Articles 352–360)</p> <p>A. National Emergency (Article 352)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grounds: war, external aggression, armed rebellion ▪ Procedure and implications ▪ Effects on Centre-State relations and Fundamental Rights <p>B. President's Rule (Article 356)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grounds and procedure ▪ Judicial review: S.R. Bommai case ▪ Duration and limitations <p>C. Financial Emergency (Article 360)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grounds and implications ▪ Never used so far <p>D. Criticism and Safeguards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Misuse of Article 356 ▪ Recommendations of Sarkaria and Punchhi Commissions <p>8. President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers</p> <p>A. President of India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Election process (Article 54–55) ▪ Powers: executive, legislative, judicial, emergency ▪ Pardoning powers (Article 72) ▪ Veto powers <p>B. Vice-President</p>	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Election and term ▪ Role as Rajya Sabha Chairperson ▪ Acting as President <p>C. Prime Minister</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appointment, role, and powers ▪ Relationship with President ▪ Leader of the nation and council <p>D. Council of Ministers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Composition and types: Cabinet, MoS, Deputy Ministers ▪ Collective responsibility (Article 75) ▪ Cabinet Committees <p>9. Parliament</p> <p>A. Structure and Composition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha ▪ Membership, term, qualifications, disqualifications ▪ Representation of states and UTs <p>B. Sessions and Procedures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Summoning, prorogation, dissolution ▪ Quorum, Question Hour, Zero Hour, Adjournment <p>C. Legislative Procedure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ordinary and Money Bills ▪ Role of President in legislation ▪ Joint sitting (Article 108) <p>D. Parliamentary Committees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Standing Committees, Ad hoc Committees ▪ Public Accounts Committee (PAC), Estimates Committee, Departmental Committees <p>E. Powers and Functions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Legislative, financial, executive control ▪ Role in constitutional amendment ▪ Oversight and accountability mechanisms <p>F. Privileges and Immunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Individual and collective privileges 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Breach of privilege 	
SEMESTER 2	<p>MEDIVAL INDIA</p> <p>1. Early Medieval India (c. 750 – 1200 CE)</p> <p>A. Political Developments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tripartite Struggle: Gurjara-Pratiharas, Palas, Rashtrakutas ▪ Rise of Rajput Kingdoms ▪ Arab invasion of Sindh (Muhammad bin Qasim) ▪ Cholas: Rajaraja I, Rajendra I – administration, naval expeditions, temple architecture <p>B. Regional Kingdoms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eastern India: Palas, Senas ▪ Western India: Paramaras, Chalukyas of Gujarat ▪ Deccan: Rashtrakutas, Western Chalukyas ▪ South India: Cholas, Cheras (2nd), Hoysalas <p>C. Administration and Society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Feudalism debate in India ▪ Village autonomy and land grants ▪ Bhukti, Vishaya, Mandala units <p>2. Delhi Sultanate (1206–1526)</p> <p>A. Dynasties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mamluk (Slave) Dynasty – Qutb-ud-din Aibak, Iltutmish, Razia Sultana, Balban ▪ Khilji Dynasty – Alauddin Khilji (market reforms, Deccan expeditions) ▪ Tughlaq Dynasty – Muhammad bin Tughlaq (reforms, failures), Firoz Shah ▪ Sayyid Dynasty ▪ Lodi Dynasty – Sikandar Lodi, Ibrahim Lodi <p>B. Administration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Iqta system ▪ Central and provincial structure ▪ Military and revenue system <p>C. Economy and Society</p>	<p>NCERT: Medival History by Satish Chandra (Old Ncert)</p> <p>& V-Books by Vishnu ias academy</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agrarian structure and village economy ▪ Trade, markets, coinage ▪ Position of women, social mobility <p>D. Architecture and Culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indo-Islamic architecture: Qutb Minar, Alai Darwaza ▪ Literature: Amir Khusrau, Ziauddin Barani ▪ Persian as court language <p>3. Regional Kingdoms (14th–16th Century)</p> <p>A. Vijayanagara Empire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Founders: Harihara and Bukka ▪ Krishnadevaraya: administration, economy, art, foreign policy ▪ Battle of Talikota and decline <p>B. Bahmani Sultanate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formation and five successors (Deccan Sultanates) ▪ Cultural synthesis: Indo-Persian elements <p>C. Other Kingdoms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ahoms in Assam ▪ Gajapati of Odisha ▪ Rajput states: Mewar under Rana Kumbha, Rana Sanga ▪ Kashmir under Zain-ul-Abidin <p>4. Bhakti and Sufi Movements</p> <p>A. Bhakti Movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Early saints: Alvars, Nayanars ▪ North Indian saints: Kabir, Nanak, Tulsidas, Surdas, Mirabai, Chaitanya Mahaprabhu ▪ Philosophy and impact <p>B. Sufi Movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Silsilas: Chishti, Suhrawardi, Qadiri, Naqshbandi ▪ Important saints: Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti, Nizamuddin Auliya, Sheikh Salim Chishti ▪ Interaction with Bhakti tradition <p>5. Mughal Empire (1526–1707)</p> <p>A. Founding and Expansion</p>	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Babur: First Battle of Panipat, memoirs ▪ Humayun: defeat and exile ▪ Akbar: conquests, administration, Din-i-Ilahi, Mansabdari system ▪ Jahangir, Shah Jahan: arts and architecture ▪ Aurangzeb: expansion, religious policies <p>B. Administration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Central and provincial structure ▪ Revenue system: Todar Mal's bandobast ▪ Mansabdari and jagirdari <p>C. Society and Economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Urbanization, trade (internal and external) ▪ Agrarian structure and zamindars ▪ Position of artisans, peasants, merchants <p>D. Culture and Art</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Architecture: Taj Mahal, Red Fort, Humayun's tomb ▪ Painting: Mughal miniatures ▪ Language and literature: Persian, Urdu, regional literature ▪ Music: Tansen, court patronage <p>6. Later Mughals and Decline (1707–1761)</p> <p>A. Later Mughal Rulers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bahadur Shah I to Shah Alam II ▪ Role of Sayyid Brothers ▪ Weakening of central authority <p>B. Rise of Regional Powers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Marathas: Shivaji, administration, warfare ▪ Sikhs: Guru Gobind Singh, Khalsa, Banda Bahadur ▪ Rajputs, Jats, Rohillas, Bengal Nawabs, Hyderabad, Awadh <p>C. Foreign Invasions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nadir Shah (1739) ▪ Ahmad Shah Abdali and Third Battle of Panipat (1761) <p>7. Cultural Developments</p> <p>A. Architecture</p>	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indo-Islamic synthesis Regional styles: Bengal, Gujarat, Deccan <p>B. Painting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mughal, Rajput, Deccan schools Themes and patronage <p>C. Literature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of regional languages (Hindi, Marathi, Bengali, Telugu, Tamil) Persian chronicles: Baburnama, Akbarnama, Ain-i-Akbari 	
SEMESTER 2	<p>ECONOMY</p> <p>1. Poverty</p> <p>A. Definition and Types</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absolute vs. Relative poverty Chronic vs. Transient poverty Urban vs. Rural poverty <p>B. Poverty Estimation in India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical methods: Dandekar-Rath, Alagh Committee Planning Commission's Tendulkar Committee (2009) Rangarajan Committee (2014) NSSO surveys and NITI Aayog reports <p>C. Poverty Line Debate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issues with calorie-based and income-based estimates Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) World Bank's poverty benchmarks <p>D. Causes of Poverty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structural: unemployment, low productivity, landlessness Policy and governance failures Social factors: caste, gender, education <p>E. Poverty Alleviation Programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MGNREGA, PMGAY, NRLM, PM-KISAN, 	<p>NCERTS Class 9-12 & V-Books by Vishnu ias academy</p>

	<p>NSAP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) ▪ DBT (Direct Benefit Transfer) <p>2. Inequality</p> <p>A. Concept and Measurement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wealth vs. Income inequality ▪ Lorenz Curve and Gini Coefficient ▪ Palma Ratio, Atkinson Index <p>B. Types of Inequality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional ▪ Inter-caste, inter-religious ▪ Gender inequality ▪ Urban-rural disparity <p>C. Causes and Consequences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unequal access to education, health ▪ Informal sector employment ▪ Capital ownership and land distribution <p>D. Government Measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social justice policies ▪ Reservation system ▪ Redistribution: progressive taxation, subsidies <p>3. Unemployment</p> <p>A. Types of Unemployment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Structural, cyclical, frictional, disguised ▪ Seasonal and underemployment ▪ Educated unemployment <p>B. Measurement and Data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unemployment rate: UPS, CDS, CWS ▪ NSSO / PLFS data ▪ Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) <p>C. Causes of Unemployment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Skill mismatch ▪ Labour market inflexibility ▪ Automation and technology ▪ Demographic factors 	
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	<p>D. Government Initiatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Skill India, PMKVY ▪ Startup India, Stand-up India ▪ Atmanirbhar Bharat Rozgar Yojana ▪ MGNREGA (for rural employment) <p>4. Budgeting</p> <p>A. Union Budget Process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Constitutional provisions: Article 112 ▪ Budget cycle: formulation, presentation, approval, execution ▪ Railway Budget merger ▪ Vote on Account, Interim Budget <p>B. Types of Budget</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Revenue vs Capital budget ▪ Plan vs Non-plan (now abolished) ▪ Gender budget, Green budget <p>C. Budget Documents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual Financial Statement ▪ Demand for Grants, Appropriation Bill ▪ Finance Bill ▪ Medium-Term Fiscal Policy Statement <p>D. Deficits and Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fiscal Deficit, Revenue Deficit, Primary Deficit ▪ FRBM Act targets ▪ Off-budget borrowings <p>5. Fiscal Policy</p> <p>A. Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economic stability ▪ Growth and redistribution ▪ Inflation control <p>B. Instruments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Taxation ▪ Public expenditure ▪ Subsidies ▪ Borrowing and debt <p>C. Types of Fiscal Policy</p>	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expansionary vs Contractionary ▪ Automatic stabilizers <p>D. Fiscal Discipline and FRBM Act</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provisions and targets (fiscal deficit, revenue deficit) ▪ Amendments and current status <p>E. Centre-State Fiscal Relations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Finance Commission recommendations ▪ Role of GST Council <p>6. Tax Structure</p> <p>A. Classification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direct Taxes: income tax, corporate tax, capital gains tax ▪ Indirect Taxes: GST, customs, excise (phased out), cess, surcharges <p>B. Tax Administration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Role of CBDT and CBIC ▪ PAN, TDS, TCS mechanisms <p>C. GST (Goods and Services Tax)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GST Council: composition and functioning ▪ CGST, SGST, IGST ▪ GSTN and compliance mechanism <p>D. Tax Reforms and Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Issues with GST: compliance burden, compensation to states ▪ Black money and tax evasion ▪ Tax-to-GDP ratio <p>E. Fiscal Federalism and Tax Devolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vertical and horizontal devolution ▪ Finance Commission formula ▪ State own-tax revenue 	
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SEMESTER-3

Note: From this semester, Along static+current affairs & newspaper analysis classes will be held.

SEMESTER 3	<p>POLITY</p> <p>1. Judiciary in India</p> <p>A. Supreme Court</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Constitutional provisions (Articles 124–147) ▪ Composition and appointment of judges ▪ Tenure, removal (impeachment process) <p>Jurisdictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Original (Article 131) ▪ Writ (Article 32) ▪ Appellate (civil & criminal) ▪ Advisory (Article 143) ▪ Judicial Review and Activism ▪ Public Interest Litigation (PIL) ▪ Landmark judgments: Kesavananda Bharati, Maneka Gandhi, S.R. Bommai <p>B. High Courts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Articles 214–231 ▪ Jurisdiction and powers (original, appellate, writ jurisdiction) ▪ Composition and appointment ▪ Transfer of judges ▪ Common High Courts for two or more states <p>C. Subordinate Courts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Structure: District and Sessions Courts, Munsiff, Judicial Magistrates ▪ Role of Civil and Criminal courts ▪ Fast-track courts, Family courts ▪ Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 ▪ Appointment and control by High Courts <p>2. Governor</p> <p>A. Constitutional Provisions (Articles 153–</p>	<p>NCERTS+LAXIKANTH & V-Books by Vishnu ias academy</p>
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	<p>162)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appointment, qualifications, term, and removal ▪ Powers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Executive (appointments, administration) ▪ Legislative (ordinance-making, address to Assembly) ▪ Discretionary powers ▪ Role in President's Rule (Article 356) ▪ Sarkaria and Punchhi Commission recommendations <p>3. Chief Minister</p> <p>A. Role and Functions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appointment and tenure ▪ Relationship with Governor and Council of Ministers ▪ Powers: policy leadership, administrative control, legislative coordination ▪ Role in state legislature ▪ Comparison with the Prime Minister <p>4. Local Self Government</p> <p>A. Panchayati Raj (Rural Local Government)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Constitutional status: 73rd Amendment (1992) ▪ Gram Sabha, Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, Zila Parishad ▪ State Election Commission and State Finance Commission ▪ Reservation and empowerment of women, SC/ST ▪ Functions and finances <p>B. Urban Local Bodies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 74th Amendment (1992) ▪ Municipalities: Nagar Panchayat, Municipal Council, Municipal Corporation ▪ Mayor, Municipal Commissioner ▪ Challenges: urban governance, funding, Smart Cities Mission <p>5. Union Territories</p> <p>A. Constitutional Provisions (Article 239–241)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Administration by President through an 	
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	<p>Administrator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UTs with legislatures (Delhi, Puducherry, J&K post-2019) ▪ Powers and limitations of Delhi government (Article 239AA) ▪ NCT vs State comparison ▪ Special status UTs: Andaman & Nicobar, Lakshadweep, Ladakh <p>6. Constitutional Bodies</p> <p>A. Election Commission (Article 324)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Composition, powers, role in free and fair elections ▪ Model Code of Conduct <p>B. UPSC and State PSCs (Articles 315–323)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Functions, appointments, independence ▪ Role in recruitment and disciplinary matters <p>C. Finance Commission (Article 280)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Composition, functions ▪ Formula for tax devolution <p>D. CAG (Article 148)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Audit role, independence, reports to President/Legislatures <p>E. Attorney General (Article 76) and Advocate General</p> <p>Role and limitations</p> <p>F. Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities (Article 350B)</p> <p>G. National Commissions for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SCs (Article 338) ▪ STs (338A) ▪ OBCs (338B) <p>7. Non-Constitutional (Statutory and Extra-Constitutional) Bodies</p> <p>A. Statutory Bodies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NITI Aayog (replacing Planning Commission) 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) ▪ National Women's Commission (NWC) ▪ National Green Tribunal (NGT) ▪ Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) ▪ Central Information Commission (CIC) ▪ Lokpal and Lokayuktas ▪ National Commission for Minorities <p>B. Regulatory Bodies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SEBI ▪ RBI ▪ TRAI ▪ IRDAI ▪ UGC ▪ AICTE ▪ NMC <p>C. Quasi-Judicial Bodies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consumer Forums ▪ Election Tribunals ▪ CAT (Central Administrative Tribunal) 	
SEMESTER 3	<p>MODERN INDIA</p> <p>1. Advent of Europeans in India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Arrival of Portuguese (Vasco da Gama, 1498) ▪ Establishment of trading posts (Goa, Diu, Daman) ▪ Dutch East India Company and trade in South India ▪ British East India Company (1600 Charter) ▪ French East India Company – role in South ▪ Anglo-Portuguese, Anglo-Dutch, Anglo-French Rivalries ▪ Carnatic Wars (1st, 2nd, 3rd) ▪ Battle of Plassey (1757) and Buxar (1764) <p>2. Expansion and Consolidation of British Power</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dual Government in Bengal ▪ Subsidiary Alliance (Lord Wellesley) ▪ Doctrine of Lapse (Lord Dalhousie) ▪ Anglo-Maratha Wars 	<p>NCERT by BIPIN CHANDRA + SPECTRUM BOOK & V-Books by Vishnu ias academy</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Anglo-Sikh Wars ▪ British conquest of Mysore: Hyder Ali & Tipu Sultan <p>3. British Administrative Structure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regulating Act, 1773 ▪ Pitt's India Act, 1784 ▪ Charter Acts (1793, 1813, 1833, 1853) ▪ Government of India Act, 1858 ▪ Indian Councils Acts (1861, 1892, 1909) ▪ Government of India Acts (1919, 1935) ▪ Role of Governor Generals and Viceroys <p>4. Economic Impact of British Rule</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deindustrialisation and Drain of Wealth ▪ Land Revenue Systems: Permanent Settlement, Ryotwari, Mahalwari ▪ Impact on agriculture, industry, trade ▪ Famines and British policy ▪ Development of railways, telegraphs, posts <p>5. Socio-Religious Reform Movements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Raja Ram Mohan Roy & Brahmo Samaj ▪ Arya Samaj, Prarthana Samaj ▪ Aligarh Movement (Sir Syed Ahmed Khan) ▪ Ramakrishna Mission (Vivekananda) ▪ Theosophical Society (Annie Besant) ▪ Role of women reformers ▪ Social reforms and colonial response <p>6. Uprisings against British Rule</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Early rebellions: Sanyasi-Fakir, Santhal, Munda, Kol, Bhil ▪ Vellore Mutiny (1806) ▪ Revolt of 1857: causes, leaders, events, suppression ▪ Nature and character of the revolt ▪ Impact and aftermath <p>7. Rise of Indian Nationalism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Causes of nationalism ▪ Role of press, education, economic critique ▪ Formation of Indian National Congress (1885) 	
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	<p>8. Moderate and Extremist Phase (1885–1919)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Moderates (1885–1905): objectives, leaders, methods ▪ Extremists (1905–1919): Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lala Lajpat Rai ▪ Partition of Bengal (1905) and Swadeshi Movement ▪ Surat Split (1907) ▪ Rise of revolutionary nationalism ▪ Ghadar Movement, Home Rule Movement (Tilak & Annie Besant) <p>9. Gandhian Era (1915–1948)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gandhi's early political activities in India ▪ Champaran, Kheda, Ahmedabad Mill Strike ▪ Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–22) ▪ Swaraj Party and Council entry ▪ Civil Disobedience Movement (1930–34) ▪ Salt Satyagraha, Dandi March ▪ Gandhi-Irwin Pact and Round Table Conferences ▪ Quit India Movement (1942) ▪ Role of women and masses <p>10. Revolutionary Movements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ HSRA, Hindustan Republican Association ▪ Kakori Conspiracy (1925), Lahore Conspiracy ▪ Bhagat Singh, Chandrasekhar Azad ▪ Bengal revolutionaries: Anushilan Samiti, Jugantar <p>11. Communal Developments and Muslim League</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formation of Muslim League (1906) ▪ Lucknow Pact (1916) ▪ Khilafat Movement ▪ Rise of communal politics ▪ Two-Nation Theory <p>12. Constitutional Developments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (1919) ▪ Simon Commission (1927) ▪ Nehru Report (1928) ▪ Demand for Dominion Status and Purna 	
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	<p>Swaraj (1929)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government of India Act, 1935 August Offer (1940), Cripps Mission (1942), Wavell Plan (1945) <p>13. Subhas Chandra Bose and INA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indian National Army (INA) Role of Rash Behari Bose, Subhas Chandra Bose Azad Hind Government INA trials <p>14. Towards Independence and Partition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-War Developments (1945–47) Cabinet Mission Plan (1946) Direct Action Day, Mountbatten Plan Indian Independence Act, 1947 Partition of India: causes and consequences <p>15. Role of Various Groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tribal uprisings, peasants, women Role of Indian press Role of Indian princely states Indian contribution in World Wars <p>16. Important Personalities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru B.R. Ambedkar, Subhas Bose, Patel Tilak, Gokhale, Annie Besant, Aurobindo Ghosh Bhagat Singh, Lala Lajpat Rai Dadabhai Naoroji, Surendranath Banerjee 	
SEMESTER 3	<p>ECONOMY</p> <p>1. Money and Banking</p> <p>A. Money</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functions and types of money Digital currency and E-Rupee (CBDC) Money supply measures: M1, M2, M3, M4 High-powered money and monetary base <p>B. Banking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structure: Scheduled vs Non-scheduled, 	V-Books of Vishnu IAS Academy

	<p>Public vs Private</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Functions of Commercial Banks ▪ Types of accounts, negotiable instruments ▪ Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) ▪ Bank mergers and recapitalization ▪ Banking reforms (Narasimham, PJ Nayak Committee) ▪ Financial inclusion and PM Jan Dhan Yojana ▪ Digital banking and UPI <p>C. Reserve Bank of India (RBI)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Role and functions ▪ Monetary policy tools: CRR, SLR, Repo, Reverse Repo, OMO ▪ Inflation targeting framework (MPC) ▪ Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF) ▪ RBI as banker to government <p>2. Inflation and Price Stability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Types: demand-pull, cost-push, core inflation ▪ Inflation indices: CPI, WPI, PPI ▪ Deflation, stagflation, reflation ▪ Impact of inflation on various sectors ▪ Inflation control measures ▪ Phillips Curve and Inflation-Unemployment trade-off <p>3. External Sector / Balance of Payments</p> <p>A. Balance of Payments (BoP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BoP structure: current account and capital account ▪ Current Account Deficit (CAD) ▪ Capital inflows: FDI, FII, ECB, NRI deposits ▪ Foreign Exchange Reserves ▪ Convertibility: current and capital account <p>B. Foreign Trade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Import-export trends ▪ Trade balance vs BoP ▪ Export promotion policies ▪ Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), RCEP, WTO issues 	
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	<p>C. Exchange Rate and Currency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fixed vs flexible exchange rates ▪ Factors affecting exchange rate ▪ Rupee appreciation/depreciation ▪ Managed float system <p>4. International Economic Institutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IMF: SDR, lending facilities ▪ World Bank: IBRD, IDA, IFC, MIGA ▪ WTO: agreements (AoA, TRIPS, TRIMS), Disputes ▪ ADB, BRICS Bank (NDB), AIIB ▪ G-20, OECD, FATF, OPEC <p>5. Industry and Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Industrial policies: 1956, 1991, Make in India ▪ MSMEs and Startups ▪ Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) and disinvestment ▪ Infrastructure: roads, railways, airports, logistics ▪ National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) ▪ Industrial corridors and smart cities <p>6. Agriculture and Food Economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agricultural marketing: APMC, e-NAM ▪ MSP and price support mechanisms ▪ Agri-credit and insurance (KCC, PMFBY) ▪ Irrigation and productivity schemes ▪ Food processing industries ▪ Role of NABARD <p>7. Economic Planning in India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ History and phases of planning ▪ Five-Year Plans (1st to 12th) ▪ NITI Aayog vs Planning Commission ▪ Cooperative federalism and planning <p>8. Human Development and Social Sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ HDI, MPI, Global Hunger Index ▪ Demographics and dependency ratio ▪ Social sector spending: health, education, nutrition ▪ Labour laws and reforms 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gender budgeting <p>9. Sustainable Development and Environment-Economy Interface</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Climate change economics ▪ Carbon credit and green bonds ▪ Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) ▪ Environmental accounting and natural capital <p>10. Economic Surveys & Budget Highlights Key terms and trends from Economic Survey</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Budget themes and sectoral allocations ▪ Important fiscal announcements 	
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SEMESTER 3	<p>PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY</p> <p>1. Geomorphology (Landforms and Earth's Surface)</p> <p>A. Structure of the Earth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Layers: crust, mantle, core (composition and thickness) ▪ Moho discontinuity, Gutenberg and Lehmann discontinuities <p>B. Rocks and Minerals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Types of rocks: igneous, sedimentary, metamorphic ▪ Rock cycle and rock formation processes ▪ Classification and characteristics of rocks <p>C. Geomorphological Theories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continental Drift Theory (Wegener) ▪ Sea-Floor Spreading and Paleomagnetism ▪ Plate Tectonic Theory: plate boundaries (convergent, divergent, transform) ▪ Isostasy: Airy and Pratt's concepts <p>D. Earthquakes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Causes and types of faults ▪ Seismic waves (P, S, L waves) ▪ Measurement: Richter scale, Mercalli scale ▪ Earthquake zones in India <p>E. Volcanoes</p>	NCERT 9,10,11,12& V-BOOKS
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Types: fissure, central, dome, shield, composite ▪ Volcanic landforms (batholith, laccolith, dike, sill) ▪ Distribution of volcanoes ▪ Volcanic hazards <p>F. Weathering and Mass Wasting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Types: mechanical, chemical, biological ▪ Types of mass wasting: landslides, soil creep, rockfall <p>G. Erosion and Deposition (Agents and Landforms)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ River (fluvial): waterfalls, gorges, meanders, ox-bow lakes, deltas ▪ Glacial: cirques, moraines, drumlins, eskers ▪ Aeolian (wind): dunes, loess, yardangs ▪ Marine (waves): sea cliffs, stacks, spits, bars ▪ Karst (underground water): stalactites, stalagmites, sinkholes, uvalas <p>H. Theories of Landform Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Davis' Geographical Cycle (normal cycle of erosion) ▪ Penck's model ▪ King's theory of pediplanation <p>2. Climatology (Atmosphere and Climate)</p> <p>A. Atmosphere Basics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Composition and structure: troposphere to exosphere ▪ Lapse rates and inversion of temperature <p>B. Solar Radiation and Heat Budget</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Insolation, Albedo, Terrestrial radiation ▪ Factors affecting temperature distribution <p>C. Pressure and Winds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Atmospheric pressure belts and global circulation ▪ Trade winds, Westerlies, Polar easterlies ▪ Local winds: loo, mistral, chinook, bora ▪ Cyclones: tropical and temperate (extratropical) 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Jet Streams and their impact on Indian Monsoon <p>D. Humidity and Precipitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Humidity types (absolute, relative) ▪ Condensation and types of rainfall (convictional, orographic, cyclonic) ▪ Cloud types: cirrus, cumulus, stratus, nimbus <p>E. Air Masses and Fronts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Classification (continental, maritime, tropical, polar) ▪ Frontogenesis and types of fronts: warm, cold, occluded, stationary <p>F. Climate Classification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Köppen's classification: basis and climatic regions ▪ Thornthwaite and Trewartha classification <p>G. Climate Change and Related Phenomena</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Greenhouse effect and global warming ▪ Ozone layer depletion ▪ Heat waves and cold waves ▪ Urban heat islands <p>3. Oceanography (Study of Oceans and Seas)</p> <p>A. Ocean Relief</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continental shelf, slope, rise, abyssal plain, ridges, trenches ▪ Major features: Mid-Atlantic Ridge, Mariana Trench, Guyots <p>B. Ocean Temperature and Salinity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Factors influencing surface temperature ▪ Horizontal and vertical distribution ▪ Factors affecting salinity distribution <p>C. Ocean Currents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Causes: wind, Earth's rotation, Coriolis effect ▪ Major warm and cold currents: Gulf Stream, Kuroshio, Labrador, Canary ▪ Impact on climate and marine life <p>D. Tides and Waves</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tides: spring, neap, diurnal, semi-diurnal 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Causes of tides: gravitational pull of Moon and Sun ▪ Ocean waves and tsunamis <p>E. Marine Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Biological: fisheries, corals ▪ Mineral: manganese nodules, hydrocarbons ▪ EEZ and marine boundaries <p>F. Coral Reefs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conditions for formation ▪ Types: fringing, barrier, atoll ▪ Coral bleaching and threats <p>G. Ocean-Atmosphere Interactions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ El Niño, La Niña, ENSO ▪ Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) ▪ Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) ▪ Thermohaline circulation <p>4. Biogeography (Natural Vegetation and Soil)</p> <p>A. Soils</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Soil formation processes (weathering, leaching, podzolization) ▪ Soil horizons and profiles ▪ Types of soils in India: alluvial, black, red, laterite, arid, forest ▪ Soil erosion and conservation methods <p>B. Natural Vegetation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Factors affecting vegetation: climate, soil, topography ▪ World vegetation types: Equatorial forests, Savannas, Taiga, Tundra, Deserts ▪ Indian natural vegetation zones <p>C. Ecosystems and Biomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Structure and components (biotic and abiotic) ▪ Types of ecosystems: terrestrial, aquatic ▪ Major biomes of the world and their features <p>D. Biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Biodiversity hotspots (India: Western Ghats, Himalayas, Indo-Burma, Sundaland) ▪ Endemism and threats 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation strategies: in-situ and ex-situ 	
	E. Ecological Concepts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trophic levels and food chains/webs Ecological pyramids Ecological succession 	

SEMESTER-4

SEMESTER 4	<p>GOVERNANCE</p> <p>1. Governance: Basic Concepts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definition and characteristics of good governance Difference between government and governance E-Governance: features, advantages, challenges Good Governance Index (GGI) World Bank's Governance Indicators <p>2. Transparency and Accountability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RTI Act, 2005: provisions, implementation, issues Whistleblower Protection Act Lokpal and Lokayuktas: powers, structure, issues Citizen's Charter: features and limitations Social Audit: concept, implementation in MGNREGA Grievance Redressal Mechanisms Role of media, civil society, NGOs <p>3. E-Governance and Digital Governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National E-Governance Plan (NeGP) Digital India Mission: pillars, progress, challenges UIDAI and Aadhaar: benefits and concerns Common Service Centres (CSCs) Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) JAM Trinity (Jan Dhan, Aadhaar, Mobile) <p>4. Participatory Governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Role of civil society and NGOs 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Participation: Gram Sabhas, Mohalla Sabhas Community policing, local governance initiatives RTI as a tool for participatory governance <p>5. Government Policies and Interventions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy formulation process in India Role of Cabinet Secretariat and PMO Role of NITI Aayog Public Policy implementation issues Evaluation of flagship schemes (e.g., Ujjwala, PMAY, MGNREGA) <p>6. Regulatory Institutions and Statutory Bodies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SEBI, TRAI, RBI, IRDAI – functions and autonomy CVC, CBI – roles and reforms needed National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) National Commission for Women (NCW) Election Commission – independence and challenges <p>7. Rights-Based Governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right to Information Right to Education (RTE) Right to Food (NFSA) Right to Work (MGNREGA) Role of judiciary in enforcing rights <p>8. Ethics in Governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Values in public service Code of Conduct and Code of Ethics for public officials Probity in governance Prevention of Corruption Act Role of Ethics Committees in Parliament <p>9. Social Welfare and Inclusive Governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welfare schemes for vulnerable sections: SC/ST/OBC, minorities, elderly, PwDs Women empowerment schemes: Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, PM Matru Vandana Child welfare: ICDS, POSHAN Abhiyaan Inclusive growth: financial inclusion, social 	
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	<p>security</p> <p>10. Disaster and Crisis Management Governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NDMA: structure and role ▪ Role of state and local bodies ▪ Community-based disaster preparedness ▪ Governance during pandemics (e.g., COVID-19 response) 	
SEMESTER 4	<p>ART AND CULTURE</p> <p>1. Indian Architecture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Harappan architecture: town planning, drainage, granaries ▪ Buddhist architecture: stupas (Sanchi), chaityas, viharas ▪ Mauryan architecture: pillars (Ashokan edicts), caves (Barabar) ▪ Temple architecture: ▪ Nagara (North India) – Khajuraho, Sun Temple ▪ Dravida (South India) – Brihadeshwara, Meenakshi ▪ Vesara (Deccan) ▪ Indo-Islamic architecture: arch, dome, minaret – Qutb Minar, Gol Gumbaz ▪ Mughal architecture: Humayun's Tomb, Taj Mahal, Fatehpur Sikri ▪ Modern Indian architecture: Lutyens' Delhi, Indo-Saracenic style <p>2. Indian Sculpture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indus Valley seals and figurines ▪ Mauryan sculpture: Yaksha-Yakshi, Ashokan pillars ▪ Gandhara, Mathura, Amaravati schools ▪ Gupta period sculpture: Sarnath Buddha ▪ Chola bronze idols ▪ Medieval Jain and Islamic sculptures <p>3. Indian Painting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prehistoric art: Bhimbetka caves ▪ Mural traditions: Ajanta, Bagh, Sittanavasal ▪ Miniature painting: ▪ Pala, Rajasthani, Mughal, Deccan 	NITHIN SIGNHANIA

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Modern Indian painting: Bengal School, Raja Ravi Varma, Amrita Sher-Gil 	
	<p>4. Performing Arts</p> <p>A. Music</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Classical music: Hindustani and Carnatic ▪ Folk music forms ▪ Musical instruments: string, wind, percussion <p>B. Dance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Classical dances: Bharatnatyam, Kathak, Kathakali, Kuchipudi, Odissi, Manipuri, Sattriya, Mohiniyattam ▪ Folk dances: Bihu, Garba, Ghoomar, Chhau, Kalbelia 	
	<p>5. Drama and Theatre</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sanskrit theatre: Kalidasa's works ▪ Folk theatres: Nautanki, Jatra, Yakshagana, Tamasha ▪ Modern Indian theatre: Habib Tanvir, Girish Karnad 	
	<p>6. Indian Languages and Literature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evolution of Sanskrit, Prakrit, Pali ▪ Sangam literature ▪ Bhakti and Sufi literature ▪ Persian literature during Delhi Sultanate & Mughals ▪ Modern literary movements (Bengali Renaissance, Hindi Navodaya) 	
	<p>7. Religion and Philosophy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vedic religion, Upanishads ▪ Nyaya ▪ Vaisheshika ▪ Samkhya ▪ Yoga ▪ Mimamsa (Purva Mimamsa) ▪ Vedanta (Uttara Mimamsa) ▪ Jainism: Tirthankaras, Agamas ▪ Buddhism: Tripitakas, Mahayana, Hinayana ▪ Bhakti movement: Nayanars, Alvars, North Indian Bhakti saints ▪ Sufism: silsilas, saints, khanqahs 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sikhism: Gurus and Adi Granth ▪ Zoroastrianism, Judaism, Christianity in India <p>8. Cultural Institutions and Promotion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ASI, IGNC, Sahitya Akademi, Sangeet Natak Akademi ▪ Ministry of Culture schemes and initiatives ▪ UNESCO Intangible Heritage list (India) <p>9. Fairs, Festivals and Customs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Religious festivals: Diwali, Eid, Holi, Christmas, Bihu ▪ Tribal and regional festivals ▪ Kumbh Mela, Hornbill Festival, Pushkar Fair <p>10. UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cultural, Natural, Mixed categories ▪ Notable sites: Hampi, Ajanta, Mahabalipuram, Elephanta, Qutb Minar 	
SEMESTER 4	WORLD HISTORY	NCERT+CLASS NOTES
	<p>1. Renaissance and Reformation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Causes and features of the Renaissance ▪ Humanism, art and scientific temper ▪ Protestant Reformation: Martin Luther, Calvinism ▪ Counter-Reformation and Jesuits <p>2. Age of Discovery and Colonialism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Voyages of Columbus, Vasco da Gama, Magellan ▪ Spanish and Portuguese empires ▪ Impact on Americas, Africa, Asia <p>3. Industrial Revolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Origin and spread ▪ Technological innovations ▪ Impact on society, economy, and politics <p>4. American Revolution (1776)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Causes and course of revolution ▪ Declaration of Independence ▪ Impact on Europe and world 	

	<p>5. French Revolution (1789)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Causes and phases ▪ Role of philosophers ▪ Napoleon Bonaparte: rise and fall ▪ Legacy of revolution <p>6. Unification of Germany and Italy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Role of Bismarck and Cavour ▪ Wars of unification ▪ Outcomes and impact on European politics <p>7. Imperialism and Colonialism (19th Century)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New imperialism: causes and features ▪ Scramble for Africa ▪ Colonization of Asia (India, China) <p>8. World Wars</p> <p>A. World War I</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Causes: alliances, nationalism, assassination ▪ Major battles and events ▪ Treaty of Versailles, League of Nations <p>B. World War II</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rise of fascism and Nazism ▪ Aggression of Axis Powers ▪ Major battles, Hiroshima and Nagasaki ▪ UN formation <p>9. Russian Revolution (1917)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Causes, Bolshevik role, Lenin ▪ Civil war and rise of Stalinism ▪ Impact on world communism <p>10. Interwar Period and Fascism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Great Depression (1929) ▪ Rise of Hitler and Mussolini ▪ Appeasement policy, Munich Pact <p>11. Decolonization Movements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Independence of India, Indonesia, Vietnam ▪ Apartheid and South Africa ▪ Role of UN in decolonization <p>12. Cold War and Its Impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ USA vs USSR: arms race, ideology 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cuban Missile Crisis ▪ Non-Aligned Movement ▪ Détente and end of Cold War <p>13. Modern Political Ideologies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Liberalism, Conservatism, Socialism, Communism ▪ Nationalism and its evolution ▪ Capitalism and globalization 	
SEMESTER 4	<p>INDIAN GEOGRAPHY</p> <p>1. Physical Geography of India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Geological structure and history ▪ Peninsular block and tectonic stability ▪ Himalayan orogeny and seismic zones ▪ Major physiographic divisions: ▪ The Northern Mountains (Himalayas, Eastern Hills) ▪ The Northern Plains ▪ Peninsular Plateau (Central Highlands, Deccan Plateau) ▪ The Indian Desert (Thar) ▪ The Coastal Plains (West and East) ▪ The Islands (Andaman, Nicobar, Lakshadweep) <p>2. Drainage System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evolution and classification of rivers ▪ Himalayan rivers: Ganga, Indus, Brahmaputra systems ▪ Peninsular rivers: Godavari, Krishna, Narmada, Tapi, Mahanadi, Cauvery ▪ East-flowing vs West-flowing rivers ▪ River disputes (e.g., Cauvery, Krishna) ▪ Inland drainage systems and lakes (freshwater, saline, artificial) <p>3. Climate of India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mechanism of Indian monsoon: ITCZ, jet streams, El Niño, IOD ▪ Seasons in India: pre-monsoon, monsoon, post-monsoon, winter ▪ Monsoon variability and droughts ▪ Climatic regions (Köppen classification) 	PMF IAS

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Western disturbances, tropical cyclones ▪ Heat waves, cold waves <p>4. Soils in India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Types: alluvial, black, red, laterite, arid, forest soils ▪ Soil formation processes ▪ Soil erosion and conservation ▪ Soil degradation and desertification ▪ Soil health card scheme <p>5. Natural Vegetation and Wildlife</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forest types: tropical evergreen, deciduous, thorn, montane, tidal ▪ Agro-climatic zones ▪ Forest cover and deforestation ▪ Biosphere reserves, national parks, wildlife sanctuaries ▪ Endangered species and conservation initiatives ▪ CAMPA, Project Tiger, Project Elephant <p>6. Resources in India</p> <p>A. Land and Water Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land utilization patterns ▪ Major irrigation systems (canal, tank, tube well) ▪ River linking projects <p>B. Mineral and Energy Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Distribution of coal, oil, natural gas, uranium ▪ Metallic minerals: iron, bauxite, manganese, copper ▪ Non-metallic minerals: mica, limestone ▪ Renewable energy: solar, wind, hydro, biomass <p>7. Agriculture in India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cropping seasons: Kharif, Rabi, Zaid ▪ Types of farming: subsistence, commercial, plantation, mixed ▪ Major crops: rice, wheat, pulses, sugarcane, oilseeds, cotton, jute ▪ Green Revolution, White Revolution ▪ Issues: land holdings, input costs, subsidies, 	
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	<p>MSP</p> <p>8. Industries and Industrial Regions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Classification: agro-based, mineral-based, textile, IT, pharma ▪ Industrial corridors and clusters ▪ SEZs and Make in India ▪ Major industrial regions: Mumbai-Pune, Bengaluru, Chotanagpur <p>9. Transport and Communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Road network: NHDP, Bharatmala ▪ Railways: zones, freight corridors ▪ Waterways: Inland and coastal ▪ Aviation and UDAN scheme ▪ Ports: major and minor ▪ Digital infrastructure and BharatNet <p>10. Population and Demographics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Population growth and distribution ▪ Density, sex ratio, literacy ▪ Migration: types and patterns ▪ Urbanization trends and issues ▪ Census and National Population Policy <p>11. Regional Planning and Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planning regions of India ▪ Backward regions and special area programs (BRGF, HADP) ▪ Regional imbalance ▪ Sustainable development goals (SDGs) and geography <p>12. Disaster Geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Earthquakes, floods, cyclones, droughts ▪ Vulnerability mapping and zonation ▪ NDMA and SDMA roles 	
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SEMESTER 5

SEMESTER 5	<p>ENVIRONMENT</p> <p>1. Ecology and Ecosystems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Basic concepts of ecology: species, population, community, habitat, niche▪ Ecosystem structure and function: producers, consumers, decomposers; energy flow models (food chain, food web, ecological pyramids)▪ Types of ecosystems: terrestrial (forest, grassland, desert), aquatic (marine, freshwater)▪ Ecological succession, ecotone, edge effect, ecological niche <p>2. Biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Levels of biodiversity: genetic, species, and ecosystem diversity▪ Value and importance: ecological, economic, scientific, ethical▪ Hotspots of biodiversity: with focus on Indian hotspots (Western Ghats, Himalayas, Indo-Burma, Sundaland)▪ Threats: habitat loss, invasive species, climate change, overexploitation, pollution▪ Endangered species and extinction: flagship species, keystone species▪ Conservation categories: IUCN Red List (CR, EN, VU, NT, LC), WPA schedules <p>3. Biodiversity Conservation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ In-situ conservation: biosphere reserves, national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, community reserves, conservation reserves▪ Ex-situ conservation: botanical gardens, zoos, gene banks, seed banks, cryopreservation▪ Indian conservation initiatives: Project Tiger, Project Elephant, Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats, CAMPA, Eco-sensitive Zones▪ Institutions: BSI, ZSI, NBWL, NBA, WII, FSI	PMF IAS/ SHANKAR IAS BOOK
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	<p>4. Climate Change and Global Environmental Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Greenhouse effect and gases: CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, CFCs, HFCs ▪ Global warming and climate change impacts: sea level rise, extreme weather, biodiversity loss, agricultural shifts ▪ Major international efforts: UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol, Paris Agreement, IPCC Reports, COP Summits ▪ India's climate policies: NAPCC (with 8 missions), SAPCCs, INDCs, LiFE initiative ▪ Climate finance: Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund, carbon markets <p>5. Environmental Pollution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Types of pollution: air, water, soil, noise, thermal, light, radioactive ▪ Pollutants: particulate matter, SO_x, NO_x, CO, heavy metals, plastics, e-waste ▪ Impact of pollution: health, ecology, economy ▪ Control mechanisms: scrubbers, electrostatic precipitators, waste water treatment, bio-remediation ▪ Air and Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Acts, Environmental Protection Act 1986, rules on e-waste, biomedical waste, hazardous waste <p>6. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EIA process: screening, scoping, public hearing, appraisal, EC ▪ Key legislations: Environment Protection Act 1986, Forest Conservation Act 1980, Biological Diversity Act 2002 ▪ Institutional framework: MoEFCC, CPCB, SPCBs, NGT, forest tribunals ▪ Draft EIA 2020 and associated concerns <p>7. Sustainable Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concepts: development vs. environment debate, sustainability pillars ▪ SDGs: especially Goals 6 (water), 7 (energy), 12 (consumption), 13 (climate), 14 (marine), 	
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	<p>15 (land)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable agriculture, afforestation, green energy, waste management ▪ Circular economy, green economy, carbon neutrality ▪ India's initiatives: National Electric Mobility Mission, FAME scheme, solar parks, UJALA <p>8. Disaster and Risk Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disaster types: natural (earthquakes, floods, droughts, cyclones, landslides), anthropogenic (chemical, nuclear, industrial) ▪ Disaster preparedness and mitigation: NDMA framework, risk assessment, early warning systems, community-based resilience ▪ International cooperation: Sendai Framework for DRR ▪ Link with environment: land degradation, deforestation, unplanned development increasing vulnerability <p>9. Environmental Ethics and Governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Philosophies: Deep Ecology, Ecofeminism, Gandhian ecology ▪ Ethical concerns: intergenerational equity, biocentrism, ecocentrism ▪ Environmental activism: Chipko, Appiko, Narmada Bachao Andolan, Save Silent Valley ▪ Citizen participation: public hearings, RTI in environment, PILs, role of judiciary in environmental protection <p>10. Current Affairs and Reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recent environmental news, initiatives, schemes (like Mission LiFE, PM-PRANAM) ▪ State of Environment Reports, IPCC assessments, UNEP reports ▪ New protected areas, species discoveries, environmental index rankings (EPI, Climate Risk Index) 	
	<p>1. CONTINENTS</p> <p>Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Great Rift Valley system ▪ Sahara Desert and Sahel ▪ Congo, Nile, Niger rivers 	<p>NCERT V-BOOK PMF IAS</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ethiopian Highlands, Atlas Mountains ▪ Lake Victoria, Lake Tanganyika ▪ Climate zones: Equatorial, Savannah, Desert ▪ Mineral-rich regions: Congo Basin, South Africa <p>North America</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rocky Mountains, Appalachian Mountains ▪ Great Plains, Canadian Shield ▪ Mississippi-Missouri River System ▪ Great Lakes ▪ Deserts: Mojave, Sonoran ▪ Climate zones: Continental, Arctic, Desert ▪ Tectonic activity: San Andreas Fault <p>South America</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Andes Mountains ▪ Amazon Basin and River ▪ Pampas grasslands, Atacama Desert ▪ Brazilian Highlands, Guiana Highlands ▪ Patagonia ▪ Climate zones: Equatorial, Tropical, Highland ▪ El Niño impacts on western coasts <p>Europe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Alps, Carpathians, Pyrenees, Ural Mountains ▪ Northern European Plain ▪ Major rivers: Danube, Rhine, Volga, Seine, Thames ▪ Mediterranean, Black, Baltic, North Seas ▪ Climate zones: Temperate Maritime, Mediterranean, Continental <p>Asia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Himalayas, Kunlun, Tien Shan, Ural ▪ Gobi Desert, Thar Desert, Deccan Plateau ▪ Major rivers: Ganga, Yangtze, Mekong, Indus, Amur ▪ Tibetan Plateau ▪ Monsoon and continental climates ▪ Tectonics: Ring of Fire, earthquake zones in Japan, Himalayas <p>Australia and Oceania</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Great Dividing Range, Western Plateau ▪ Murray-Darling River System ▪ Great Barrier Reef ▪ Deserts: Great Victoria, Simpson ▪ Climate zones: Tropical in North, Desert interior, Temperate South 	
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- Island archipelagos: Melanesia, Micronesia, Polynesia

2. OCEANS

Pacific Ocean

- Mariana Trench
- Ring of Fire
- El Niño/La Niña zones
- Major currents: Kuroshio, Humboldt, North/South Equatorial

Atlantic Ocean

- Mid-Atlantic Ridge
- Gulf Stream, Canary, Brazil Currents
- Sargasso Sea
- Strategic straits: Gibraltar, Florida

Indian Ocean

- Somali, Agulhas, Monsoon Currents
- Exclusive Economic Zones
- Island nations: Maldives, Mauritius, Sri Lanka
- Strategic choke points: Malacca Strait, Hormuz

Arctic & Southern Oceans

- Ice sheets, polar climates
- Continental shelf debates (Russia, Canada)
- Melting impacts, shipping routes (Northern Sea Route)

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

1. Population Geography

- Population distribution and density: spatial patterns, reasons for variation
- Population growth: trends since 1901, causes, implications
- Demographic features: sex ratio, age structure, literacy rates
- Demographic dividend and challenges
- Migration trends: inter-state, rural-urban, seasonal, push-pull factors
- Tribal and marginalized populations: distribution and issues

2. Settlements

- Types of settlements: rural (compact, dispersed), urban (nucleated, linear)
- Urbanization trends: growth of Class I cities,

	<p>million-plus cities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Urban morphology and slums: challenges of urban growth, smart cities mission ▪ Census towns vs. statutory towns ▪ Rural-urban continuum <p>3. Economic Activities</p> <p>Primary sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agricultural regions (Indo-Gangetic Plain, Deccan Plateau, North-East) ▪ Cropping patterns (rice, wheat, millets, sugarcane, cotton, etc.) ▪ Land holdings, irrigation, green revolution impact ▪ Shifting cultivation and dryland farming <p>Secondary sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Major industrial regions (Mumbai-Pune, Ahmedabad, Chotanagpur, Bangalore) ▪ Types of industries: agro-based, mineral-based, IT, textiles ▪ Industrial corridors: DMIC, AMRUT, Make in India zones ▪ MSME sector and regional disparities <p>Tertiary sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Service hubs: IT-BPO (Bangalore, Hyderabad), tourism regions ▪ Transport and communication networks ▪ Urban services and public infrastructure <p>4. Cultural Geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Languages and linguistic diversity: language families, 8th Schedule languages ▪ Religious composition and distribution: Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Jains ▪ Tribal cultural regions: Central India belt, NE India, Andaman ▪ Fairs, festivals, traditional knowledge systems <p>5. Transport and Communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Roadways: NHDP, Bharatmala, rural roads ▪ Railways: passenger vs. freight, regional disparities, DFCs ▪ Airways: UDAN scheme, regional connectivity ▪ Waterways: National Waterways, Sagarmala Project ▪ Communication: telecom spread, digital 	
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	<div>divide</div> <div> 6. Human Development and Planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HDI indicators at state level Education and health infrastructure distribution Gender gap, nutrition, sanitation Backward regions and special category states Planning approaches: regional planning, decentralized planning, aspirational districts </div> <div> 7. Rural and Urban Landscapes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural livelihoods and changes due to mechanization Rural-urban migration and peri-urban growth Slum issues, urban poverty, informal sector Smart Cities, AMRUT, Rurban Mission </div> <div> 8. Contemporary Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact of climate change on livelihoods Urban heat islands, resource overuse, displacement Agrarian distress, farmer suicides Inequality and regional imbalance </div>	
SEMESTER 5	OPTIONAL SUBJECT - COMPLETE SYLLABUS	

SEMESTER 6

SEMESTER 6	<div>INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS</div> <div> 1. India's Bilateral Relations A. Neighbourhood: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pakistan: Kashmir issue, Indus Waters Treaty, cross-border terrorism, Kartarpur Corridor, FATF grey list. China: Border disputes (LAC, Doklam), Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), trade imbalance, QUAD dynamics. Nepal: Kalapani dispute, constitutional issues, Madhesi concerns, hydropower cooperation. Bhutan: Hydropower projects, Doklam standoff, India-Bhutan Friendship Treaty. </div>	Ashok Kumar book
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bangladesh: Teesta water sharing, border management, NRC implications, connectivity projects. ▪ Sri Lanka: Tamil ethnic issue, fishermen disputes, Hambantota Port, 13th Amendment. ▪ Myanmar: Rohingya crisis, Kaladan Multimodal Transit Transport Project, India-Myanmar-Thailand highway. ▪ Afghanistan: India's development assistance, Taliban relations, Chabahar Port linkage. ▪ Maldives: Political instability, strategic location, India's SAGAR initiative. <p>B. Major Powers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ USA: Strategic partnerships, defense agreements (LEMOA, COMCASA, BECA), Indo-Pacific strategy. ▪ Russia: Defense cooperation (S-400), energy ties, BRICS, SCO engagements. ▪ Japan: Civil nuclear agreement, infrastructure projects, QUAD participation. ▪ European Union: India-EU trade relations, GDPR implications, climate change cooperation. ▪ Australia: Defense exercises (AUSINDEX), Comprehensive Strategic Partnership, QUAD. ▪ Middle East (West Asia): Energy security, diaspora welfare, Israel-Palestine stance, Iran's nuclear issue. ▪ Africa: India-Africa Forum Summit, development partnerships, maritime security. <p>2. Regional and Global Groupings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SAARC: Regional cooperation challenges, India's role, alternative groupings. ▪ BIMSTEC: Connectivity initiatives, counter-terrorism cooperation, economic integration. ▪ BRICS: New Development Bank, Contingent Reserve Arrangement, geopolitical significance. ▪ SCO: Security cooperation, counter-terrorism, India's engagement. ▪ QUAD: Maritime security, Indo-Pacific strategy, countering China's influence. 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ASEAN & RCEP: Trade agreements, Act East Policy, regional connectivity. ▪ IBSA, IORA, G20, APEC, East Asia Summit: India's participation and strategic interests. <p>3. International Institutions and Agreements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ United Nations: UNSC reforms, peacekeeping contributions, India's candidature for permanent seat. ▪ World Trade Organization (WTO): Trade negotiations, subsidies issues, India's stand on global trade rules. ▪ International Monetary Fund (IMF) & World Bank: Financial assistance, structural reforms, India's voting rights. ▪ Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG): India's membership bid, nuclear commerce. ▪ Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), Wassenaar Arrangement, Australia Group: India's entry and implications. ▪ International Solar Alliance (ISA): India-led initiative, renewable energy cooperation. ▪ Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT): India's position and global nuclear order. <p>4. India's Foreign Policy Framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-Aligned Movement (NAM): Historical context, relevance in current geopolitics. ▪ Gujral Doctrine: Principles and impact on neighborhood relations. ▪ Look East to Act East Policy: Engagement with Southeast Asia, economic and strategic dimensions. ▪ Neighborhood First Policy: Prioritizing relations with neighboring countries. ▪ Energy and Maritime Diplomacy: Securing energy routes, SAGAR initiative. ▪ Diaspora Engagement: Pravasi Bharatiya Divas, OCI/PIO schemes, remittances. ▪ Soft Power Diplomacy: Cultural exchanges, yoga, cinema, education. <p>5. Global Issues Impacting India</p>	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Climate Change: Paris Agreement commitments, International Solar Alliance, COP summits. ▪ Terrorism: Cross-border terrorism, FATE, UN conventions. ▪ Cybersecurity: International cooperation, data protection. 	
SEMESTER 6	<p>Internal security</p> <p>1. Linkages between Development and Spread of Extremism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Causes of Left-Wing Extremism (LWE): socio-economic, governance vacuum ▪ Strategies to counter LWE: SAMADHAN doctrine, Surrender-cum-Rehabilitation Policy ▪ Role of civil society in counter-extremism ▪ Tribal rights and land alienation ▪ Infrastructure deficits and unemployment as triggers <p>2. Role of External State and Non-State Actors in Creating Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cross-border terrorism (Pakistan's support to terror outfits) ▪ Drug trafficking networks with state support (Golden Crescent & Golden Triangle) ▪ ISI and hybrid warfare ▪ Role of foreign-funded NGOs in internal destabilization ▪ Cyber warfare by external actors <p>3. Challenges to Internal Security through Communication Networks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cybersecurity vulnerabilities: hacking, ransomware, phishing ▪ Use of social media by terrorists and criminals (propaganda, recruitment, radicalization) ▪ Deepfakes and misinformation ▪ Dark web and illicit activities ▪ Surveillance laws and privacy debates <p>4. Role of Media and Social Networking Sites in Internal Security Challenges</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Spread of fake news and communal tension ▪ Role of algorithms in echo chambers and polarization ▪ Social media platforms and regulation: IT Rules 2021 ▪ Role of digital literacy ▪ Government's response (e.g., fact-check units, cyber coordination centers) <p>5. Basics of Cyber Security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Types of cyber threats: malware, phishing, DoS attacks ▪ National Cyber Security Policy 2013 (and draft 2021) ▪ CERT-IN, Cyber Swachhta Kendra ▪ Critical Information Infrastructure (CII) protection ▪ Cyber hygiene and awareness programs <p>6. Money Laundering and Its Prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Methods: Hawala, shell companies, cryptocurrencies ▪ Role of ED and PMLA (2002) ▪ FATF and India's compliance ▪ Shell companies and electoral funding risks ▪ Panama and Pandora Papers: implications for internal security <p>7. Security Challenges and Their Management in Border Areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Border disputes (India-China, India-Pakistan) ▪ Infiltration and smuggling ▪ Fencing and technological solutions (CIBMS) ▪ Border area development programs ▪ Role of BSF, ITBP, SSB, Assam Rifles <p>8. Linkages of Organized Crime with Terrorism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Narco-terrorism (Punjab, Northeast) ▪ Arms trafficking and terror funding ▪ Smuggling and counterfeit currency networks ▪ D-Company and international mafia networks ▪ Maritime piracy and links with terror <p>9. Various Security Forces and Agencies and Their Mandates</p>	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Armed Forces in Internal Security (military aid to civil authority) ▪ Central Armed Police Forces (CRPF, BSF, CISF, etc.) ▪ Role of Intelligence agencies (IB, RAW, NIA, NTRO) ▪ Police reforms and modernization ▪ Role of state police in counter-insurgency <p>10. Miscellaneous Topics Often Asked</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AFSPA: Need vs misuse ▪ National Security Strategy (still awaited) ▪ NIA (Amendment) Act, UAPA ▪ Drone Policy and Unmanned Aerial Threats ▪ Manipur ethnic conflict – law and order implications 	
SEMESTER 6	<p>SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY</p> <p>1. Developments in Science and Technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recent developments in science and tech globally and in India ▪ Role of Indian institutions in scientific research (e.g., CSIR, DRDO, ISRO, BARC) <p>2. Space Technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indian Space Program (ISRO missions: Chandrayaan, Gaganyaan, Aditya L1, etc.) ▪ Satellite technology and its applications (communication, remote sensing, navigation) ▪ PSLV, GSLV, SSLV and private space sector (IN-SPACe, NSIL) ▪ Global collaborations (NASA, ESA, Roscosmos) <p>3. Nuclear Technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Basics of nuclear physics ▪ Nuclear reactors in India (types and locations) ▪ Thorium policy and 3-stage nuclear program ▪ Nuclear safety and international agreements (IAEA, NPT, CTBT) <p>4. Defence Technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indigenous defence production (Make in India, DAP 2020) 	Ravi Agrahari book

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Missiles (Agni, Prithvi, BrahMos), submarines, drones, fighter aircraft ▪ Strategic forces and triad capability ▪ DRDO's role <p>5. Information and Communication Technology (ICT)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Basics of computing and networks ▪ 5G/6G technology and India's preparedness ▪ Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning ▪ Quantum Computing ▪ Blockchain, Cryptocurrency (and RBI's stance) ▪ Cybersecurity and data protection (CERT-IN, Cyber Surakshit Bharat) <p>6. Biotechnology and Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Genetic engineering, genome editing (CRISPR) ▪ Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) ▪ DNA technology and forensic use ▪ Vaccines (COVID-19), biotechnology in health ▪ Stem cell therapy, organ transplantation ▪ Indian biotech sector (Biotech parks, BIRAC) <p>7. Nanotechnology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Basics and applications (medicine, electronics, energy) ▪ India's initiatives in nanotech research (Nano Mission) <p>8. Energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conventional vs Non-conventional energy sources ▪ Solar, Wind, Hydro, Biomass, Hydrogen energy ▪ National Solar Mission, Green Hydrogen Mission ▪ Electric Vehicles and battery tech (Li-ion, solid-state) ▪ International Solar Alliance (ISA) <p>9. Robotics and Automation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Applications in industry, agriculture, defence, and disaster response ▪ Government policies for automation and AI 	
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	10. Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and Technology Transfer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patents, trademarks, copyrights India's IPR policy Tech transfer mechanisms, challenges 	
SEMESTER 6	DISASTER MANAGEMENT <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Concepts and Classification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster vs Hazard vs Risk vs Vulnerability Natural vs Man-made disasters Classification: geological, hydrological, meteorological, biological, technological 2. Institutional Framework in India <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) State/ District DM Authorities Role of NDRF, SDRF Role of armed forces and civil society 3. Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigation vs Preparedness vs Response vs Recovery Community-based disaster preparedness Early warning systems (IMD, INCOIS, CWC) 4. Important Natural Disasters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earthquakes: seismic zones of India, building codes Cyclones: naming, formation, IMD classification, cyclone shelters Floods: flash floods, riverine floods, urban flooding Droughts: classification, NDVI, crop insurance Landslides: vulnerable regions, mitigation methods Tsunami: Indian Ocean region, early warning system Forest Fires: causes, satellite monitoring (FIRENET) 5. Man-Made Disasters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial accidents (e.g., Bhopal Gas Tragedy, Vizag gas leak) 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nuclear accidents (e.g., Fukushima, Kalpakkam risk) ▪ Biological disasters (e.g., pandemics – COVID-19) ▪ Chemical and radiological emergencies <p>6. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sendai Framework for DRR ▪ Role of UNDRR ▪ India's National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy ▪ Resilient infrastructure (Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure - CDRI) <p>7. Role of Technology in Disaster Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Remote sensing and GIS ▪ Satellite-based monitoring and mapping ▪ Mobile apps for disaster alerts (e.g., SACHET, Damini) ▪ Social media, drones, AI in disaster response <p>8. Case Studies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kedarnath floods (2013) ▪ Chennai floods (2015) ▪ Amphan cyclone (2020) ▪ COVID-19 pandemic ▪ Uttarakhand glacier burst (2021) ▪ Wayanad Landslide, Kerala (July 2024) ▪ Myanmar Supershear Earthquake (March 2025) ▪ Kanlaon Volcano Eruption, Philippines (2024–2025) ▪ Heatwaves (April 2025) 	
SEMESTER 6	<p>ETHICS AND INTEGRITY</p> <p>1. Ethics and Human Interface</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ethics: Definition, determinants, and consequences ▪ Dimensions of ethics: personal, professional, societal ▪ Moral and political attitudes ▪ Human values – role of family, society, and educational institutions 	D. K. BALAJI

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Values: foundational (e.g., integrity, compassion, accountability) ▪ Case studies on ethical dilemmas <p>2. Attitude</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Components: cognitive, affective, behavioural ▪ Formation and change of attitude ▪ Attitude and behaviour correlation ▪ Influence of attitude in decision-making and public life ▪ Persuasion techniques and attitude change <p>3. Aptitude and Foundational Values for Civil Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aptitude vs. attitude vs. values ▪ Foundational values: integrity, impartiality, non-partisanship, objectivity, empathy, tolerance, compassion ▪ Role of civil services in inculcating values ▪ Emotional intelligence – concept, utility, and application <p>4. Emotional Intelligence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Definition and components (self-awareness, self-regulation, motivation, empathy, social skills) ▪ Importance for administrators ▪ Techniques for developing EI ▪ EI-based case studies <p>5. Contributions of Moral Thinkers and Philosophers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indian thinkers: Mahatma Gandhi, Swami Vivekananda, Buddha, Chanakya, Basavanna, etc. ▪ Western thinkers: Plato, Aristotle, Immanuel Kant, John Stuart Mill, Jeremy Bentham ▪ Relevance of these philosophies to civil services and ethical governance <p>6. Public/Civil Service Values and Ethics in Public Administration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ethical concerns in governance ▪ Accountability and ethical governance ▪ Ethical competence and code of conduct ▪ Work culture, transparency, probity 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Citizen-centric administration ▪ Ethics audit <p>7. Probity in Governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concept of public interest ▪ Philosophical basis of governance and probity ▪ Corruption: causes, consequences, and measures ▪ Tools: RTI, Lokpal/Lokayukta, Citizen's Charter, Vigilance commissions ▪ Governance accountability mechanisms <p>8. Code of Ethics, Code of Conduct, and Citizen's Charter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Definitions and distinctions ▪ Code of Ethics vs. Code of Conduct – examples from civil services ▪ Citizen's Charter – structure, purpose, and effectiveness <p>9. Case Studies on Ethical Dilemmas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Administrative dilemmas and decision-making ▪ Personal integrity vs. professional duties ▪ Conflict of interest scenarios ▪ Application of moral reasoning and ethical theories 	
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