

# UPSC MAINS

**LIVE ANSWER WRITING PROGRAM 2026**

**Batch Starts From :**

**14<sup>th</sup> June  
2026**

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## UPSC PRELIMS GS PAPER 2026

QUESTIONS ASKED FROM MENTORSHIP PROGRAM,

CURRENT AFFAIRS PROGRAM AND ELIMINATION TECHNIQUES PROGRAM

PROOF OF SOME UPSC 2026 QUESTIONS ASKED FROM OUR CLASS NOTES

Consider the following statements with respect to the AI Impact Summit, 2026 held in New Delhi :

- The Summit's intellectual framework was based on three foundational Sutras : People, Planning, and Progress.
- The Preamble of the Summit stresses Democratizing AI Resources, which acknowledges the Charter for Democratic Diffusion of AI as a binding framework to support locally relevant innovation and strengthen resilient AI ecosystems while respecting national laws.
- The New Delhi Declaration on AI Impact was structured around seven Chakras (Pillars), which included Access for Social Empowerment, AI for Science, and Secure and Trusted AI.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

(a) 1, 2 and 3  
(b) 1 and 2 only  
(c) 2 and 3 only  
(d) 3 only

### India-AI Impact Summit 2026

News: The India-AI Impact Summit 2026 will be the first global AI summit to be hosted in the Global South.

It will be held at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi, covering policy, research, industry, and public engagement.

It will be anchored on 3 foundational pillars, or 'Sutras': People, Planet and Progress.



### Seven Chakras

Human Capital  
Inclusion for Social Empowerment  
Safe and Trusted AI  
Resilience, Innovation and Efficiency  
Science: Harnessing AI to accelerate discovery  
Democratizing AI Resources  
AI for Economic Growth & Social Good



**Ships from which of the following countries have to cross the Strait of Hormuz to reach out to the Indian Ocean ?**

- Bahrain
- Syria
- Qatar
- Egypt

Select the answer using the code given below :

(a) 1 and 2  
(b) 1 and 3  
(c) 2 and 3  
(d) 3 and 4

Question : 68 ✔ ✘ ⚠


How many of the following capital cities is/are directly located on the coast of the **Persian Gulf**?

- Doha
- Abu Dhabi
- Riyadh
- Manama

(A) Only one  
(B) Only two  
(C) Only three  
(D) All four

Answer: C

Explanation :



A bond whose proceeds are used only to finance or refinance a combination of both environmental and social projects is called :

(a) Green Bond  
(b) Social Bond  
(c) Sustainability Bond  
(d) Sovereign Bond

### Green debt security (GDS)

- Green Bonds:** Fund eco-friendly projects (renewable energy, pollution prevention).
- Blue Bonds:** Finance sustainable water management and marine/ocean-based projects.
- Yellow Bonds:** Dedicated to solar energy-related projects.
- Transition Bonds:** Fund projects transitioning companies toward sustainable operations, focusing on emissions reduction.
- Social Bonds:** Raise funds for social initiatives like healthcare, education, and affordable housing.
- Sustainability Bonds:** Combine proceeds for both green and social projects.

### Sustainability bonds

- 'Sustainability bonds' means a debt security issued for raising funds, to be utilized for finance or re-finance of a combination of eligible green project(s) and social project(s).
- Sustainability-linked bonds means a debt security which has its financial and/or structural characteristics linked to predefined sustainability objectives of the Issuer, subject to the condition that such objectives are measured through predefined Sustainability Key Performance Indicators(KPIs) and assessed against predefined Sustainability Performance Targets (SPTs).
- Ensure that all projects and assets funded by the proceeds of 'social bonds/ sustainability bonds, meet the documented objectives of social bonds/sustainability bonds and utilize the proceeds only for the stated purpose.

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88. Consider the following statements about Mission Sudarshan Chakra of India :

1. It aims to enhance India's air defence, ballistic missile defence and aerial offensive capabilities.
2. This Mission is being designed to enhance rapid, precise, and powerful defence responses, reinforcing India's strategic autonomy.
3. One of the aims of this Mission is to cover all public places of India by an expanded nationwide security shield by 2035.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

(a) 1, 2 and 3  
(b) 1 and 2 only  
(c) 2 and 3 only  
(d) 1 only

### Mission Sudarshan Chakra

- Mission Sudarshan Chakra aims to enhance India's Air Defence (AD), Ballistic Missile Defence (BMD) and aerial offensive capabilities.
- Mission aims to fuse the cyber, cognitive and aerospace domains into a cohesive "layered" capable of countering futuristic, complex, massed and mixed aerial threats through a unified strategy
- India's 'Sword and Shield', to be achieved by 2035
- Iron Dome and the Iron Beam.
- India-Israel bilateral relationship being elevated to a 'Special Strategic Partnership'.
- Arrow and David Sling systems besides offensive weapons such as the Golden Horizon air-launched ballistic missile, Spice cruise missiles, Rangoon air-to-ground missile, Ice Breaker cruise missile and the supersonic AIR LORA Air Launched Ballistic Missile (ALBM) missiles.

100. Which of the following countries are members of the European Union ?

1. Belarus
2. Poland
3. Germany
4. Switzerland

Select the answer using the code given below :

(a) 1, 2 and 4  
(b) 1 and 4 only  
(c) 2 and 3  
(d) 2 and 4 only

Which of the following country is not part of the European Union?

1. Switzerland
2. Norway
3. Lithuania
4. Iceland

(A) 3 and 4 only  
(B) 1, 2 and 4 only  
(C) 2, 3 and 4 only  
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Answer: B**

**Solution:**  
Switzerland is not a member of the EU. It maintains its relationship through a series of bilateral agreements. It is, however, part of the Schengen Area.  
Norway is not a member of the EU. It is a member of the European Economic Area (EEA), which allows it to participate in the EU's single market, but it does not have a seat in EU law-making bodies.  
Lithuania is a member of the European Union. It joined the EU in 2004 and also uses the Euro as its currency.  
Iceland is not a member of the EU. Like Norway, it is a member of the EEA and the Schengen Area, but it is not an EU member state.

Which of the following statements about Rare Earth Elements (REEs) and Critical Minerals is/are correct ?

1. Modern technological innovations including Artificial Intelligence, robotics and space exploration extensively utilize Rare Earth Elements (REEs).
2. China has the highest share in mining of REEs followed by India.
3. The Government of India launched the National Critical Mineral Mission (NCMM) in 2025 to establish a robust framework for self-reliance in the critical mineral sector.
4. Rare Earth Elements are a set of 13 metallic elements.

Select the answer using the code given below :

(a) 1 and 3 only  
(b) 3 only  
(c) 1, 3 and 4  
(d) 1, 2 and 4

### National Critical Mineral Mission

- News: The Government of India launched the National Critical Mineral Mission (NCMM) to establish a robust framework for self-reliance in the critical mineral sector.
- Under this mission, the Geological Survey of India (GSI) has been tasked with conducting 1,200 exploration projects from 2024 to 2030-31.
- A committee formed by the Ministry of Mines identified 30 critical minerals, with 24 included in Part D of Schedule I of Mines and Minerals Development and Regulation Act, 1957 (MMDR Act, 1957).
- The inclusion of 24 critical minerals in Part D of the First Schedule of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act (MMDR Act) means that the Central Government now has the exclusive authority to auction mining leases and composite licenses for these specific minerals.

### Rare Earth Elements in India

- India is endowed with REE reserves.
- With almost 7 million tonnes of REE reserve, India accounts for more than 5 per cent of global REE reserves, fifth largest in the world but it only produces 1% of global output.
- REEs available in India — such as Lanthanum, Cerium, Neodymium, Praseodymium and Samarium, etc.
- Others such as Dysprosium, Terbium and Europium, which are classified as HREEs, are not available in Indian deposits in extractable quantities.
- Hence, there is a dependence on countries such as China for HREEs, which is one of the leading producers of REEs, with an estimated 70 per cent share of the global production.

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Which one of the following statements with regard to the Moidams, built by the Tai-Ahom kingdom and inscribed as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO, is/are correct ?

1. They acted as army fortresses.
2. They were recreation centres of the Royals and Nobles.
3. They were burial grounds of the Royals and Nobles.
4. They were battle drill centres of the Royals and Nobles.

Select the answer using the code given below :

- (a) 1 only  
(b) 1 and 3  
(c) 3 only  
(d) 2 and 4

### Ahom site of Sivasagar in Assam



- Situated in Sivasagar district, Assam; historic capital region of the Ahom kingdom in Upper Assam.
- Ahoms, of Tai origin, established rule in Assam in the 13th century CE under Sukaphaa.
- Use of indigenous Ahom construction techniques such as brick masonry with organic mortar (rice paste, eggs, etc.).
- Integration of military, residential, and ceremonial architecture.
- The site symbolises the long-lasting Ahom resistance to Mughal expansion, culminating in the Battle of Saraighat (1671) under Lachit Borphukan.
- Ahom Royal Burial Mounds: **Moidam** refers to the vaulted burial mound of Ahom royalty and nobility—often called the “Pyramids of Assam.” Charaidoo **Moidams** were inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

5th) Which of the following statements about Real-World Assets (RWA) Tokenization are correct ?

1. Tokenization is the process of turning real world assets into digital tokens using blockchain technology.
2. Tokenization of real world assets offers 24 × 7 access, promoting financial inclusion.
3. Tokenization of real world assets will allow the access to high growth investment opportunities for individuals in India.

Select the answer using the code given below :

- (a) 1, 2 and 3  
(b) 2 and 3 only  
(c) 1 and 2 only  
(d) 1 and 3 only

With reference to Real World Asset (RWA) Tokenisation, consider the following statements:

1. It refers to the process of representing ownership rights of physical or financial assets as digital tokens on a blockchain.

2. Tokenised assets necessarily require full regulatory harmonisation across jurisdictions to be traded globally.
3. Fractional ownership enabled through tokenisation can improve liquidity in traditionally illiquid asset classes.
4. Once tokenised, ownership records cannot be altered under any circumstances due to the immutable nature of blockchain.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only

(B) 1 and 3 only

(C) 1, 2 and 3 only

(D) 2 and 3 only

Answer: B

RWA tokenisation converts real-world assets (like real estate, bonds, commodities) into blockchain-based tokens representing ownership or claims. While full regulatory harmonisation is the ideal for seamless global trading, it is not a strict prerequisite. Instead, the market currently relies on interoperability, on-chain compliance standards, and bilateral recognition to bridge jurisdictional gaps.

Fractionalisation allows smaller investors to participate, improving liquidity in assets like real estate or art.

Which of the following international conventions have **not** been ratified by India ?

1. Employment Policy Convention
2. Abolition of Forced Labour Convention
3. International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
4. Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War
5. Convention on Reduction of Statelessness

Select the answer using the code given below :

- (a) 2 and 4  
(b) 1 and 2  
(c) 3 and 4 only  
(d) 3, 4 and 5

### ILO- 8 Core Fundamental Conventions

- **Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention (C87), 1948:** Guarantees workers and employers the right to form and join organizations of their own choosing.
- **Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention (C98), 1949:** Protects workers from anti-union discrimination and promotes voluntary collective bargaining.
- **Forced Labour Convention (C29), 1930:** Prohibits forced labor in all its forms.
- **Abolition of Forced Labour Convention (C105), 1957:** Abolishes forced labor by a means of political coercion, labor discipline, or punishment.

### ILO- 8 Core Fundamental Conventions

- **Equal Remuneration Convention (C100), 1951:** Promotes equal pay for work of equal value, regardless of sex.
- **Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention (C111), 1958:** Prohibits discrimination in employment and occupation (e.g. race, gender, religion).
- **Minimum Age Convention (C138), 1973:** Sets the minimum age for work at 15 (or 14 in less developed countries) and prohibits hazardous work for those under 18.
- **Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (C182), 1999:** Calls for immediate action to eliminate the worst forms, including slavery, trafficking, and hazardous work.

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<p>10</p> <p>89. Consider the following statements about the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the Parliament of India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Although members of this Committee are elected from both Houses of Parliament, the Chairperson of this Committee is appointed by the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.</li> <li>Twenty members are elected by the Rajya Sabha and ten members by the Lok Sabha.</li> <li>No Minister, except for the Union Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, is eligible to be a member of this Committee.</li> <li>Members are elected for a fixed term of two years from the date they enter their office.</li> </ol> <p>Which one of the following conclusions based on the above statements is correct?</p> <p>(a) There are four correct statements. (b) There is only one correct statement, that is statement 2. (c) There are two correct statements, that include statement 1. (d) There is no correct statement.</p>	<p>Question 1: 10 100</p> <p>With reference to the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs), consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The committee consists of not more than 25 members.</li> <li>The Parliamentary rules require that all Bills related to SCs and STs be examined by this Committee.</li> <li>It has the power to examine the measures taken by the Union Government to secure due representation of SCs and STs in services and posts under its control including appointments in the Public Sector Undertakings and Nationalised Banks.</li> </ol> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(A) 2 only (B) 2 and 3 only (C) 1 and 3 only (D) 1, 2 and 3</p> <p>Answer: 3</p>	<p>Solution</p> <p>1. W Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes consists of 30 Members - 20 elected by the Lok Sabha and 10 by the Rajya Sabha from amongst their Members in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote. The Chairperson of the Committee is appointed by the Speaker from amongst the Members of the Committee.</p> <p>A Minister is not eligible for election to the Committee. If a Member after his election to the Committee is appointed a Minister he ceases to be a Member of the Committee from the date of such an appointment.</p> <p>To examine the measures taken by the Union Government to secure due representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services and posts under its control (including appointments in the Public Sector Undertakings, Nationalised Banks the rules do not require that all Bills be examined by a Committee.</p>
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<p>48. Which of the following statements with regard to GenomeIndia Project is/are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is a part of the Human Genome Project.</li> <li>The project is funded by the Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Government of India.</li> <li>Its primary aim is to build a catalogue of genetic diversity of the Indian population.</li> </ol> <p>Select the answer using the code given below:</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 2 only (d) 1, 2 and 3</p>	<p>Question 11: 10 100</p> <p>Consider the following statements with respect to the Genome India Project (GIP):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is initiated by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.</li> <li>The GIP aims to collect genetic samples from at least 1% population of India.</li> <li>This would aid our understanding of the nature of diseases affecting the Indian population.</li> </ol> <p>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</p> <p>(A) 1 and 2 only (B) 3 only (C) 1 and 3 only (D) 2 and 3 only</p> <p>Answer: 3</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>The Department of Biotechnology (DBT) initiated the ambitious "Genome India Project" (GIP) on 3rd January 2020. Hence statement 1 is incorrect. The GIP aims to collect 10,000 genetic samples from citizens across India, to build a reference genome. Hence statement 2 is incorrect.</p> <p>Whole-genome sequencing and subsequent data analysis of the genetic data of these 10,000 individuals would be carried out. This would aid our understanding of the nature of diseases affecting the Indian population, and then ultimately support the development of predictive diagnostic markers. Hence statement 3 is correct.</p> <p>Through whole-genome sequencing, the plan is to build an exhaustive catalogue of genetic variations for the Indian population.</p>
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<p>Which of the following statements with regard to Green Hydrogen is/are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is decarbonized hydrogen obtained from natural gas reforming combined with carbon capture and storage (CCS).</li> <li>It is produced using electrolysis of water with electricity generated by renewable energy.</li> <li>National Green Hydrogen Mission of India aims for abatement of nearly 50 MMT of annual greenhouse gas emissions by 2030.</li> </ol> <p>Select the answer using the code given below:</p> <p>(a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 2 only (d) 1, 2 and 3</p>	<h3 style="text-align: center;">Green Hydrogen Hubs</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>News: India Recognizes Three Key Ports As Green Hydrogen Hubs</li> <li>Green Hydrogen Hubs are integrated clusters that bring together production, storage, transportation, and utilization of green hydrogen and its derivatives (like green ammonia and methanol) within a defined region.</li> <li>These hubs are developed under the National Green Hydrogen Mission (NGHM) (Targets - 5 MMT of green hydrogen annually by 2030).</li> <li>Recognition by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE)</li> <li>Deendayal Port Authority (Gujarat): Western coast hub for export-linked hydrogen value chain.</li> <li>V.O. Chidambaram Port Authority (Tamil Nadu): Southern hub integrating renewable energy and industrial clusters.</li> <li>Paradip Port Authority (Odisha): Eastern hub focusing on industrial hydrogen use and coastal shipping decarbonisation.</li> </ul>
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**88.** Consider the following statements with reference to India's progress to climate change:

- India's Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) is a crucial tool for achieving net-zero emissions by 2070.
- India's 4th Biennial Update Report (BUR-4) submitted in December, 2024 recorded around 8% decrease in greenhouse gas emissions in 2020 over 2019.
- Climate-resilient development minimally depends on quick and short-term achievement of emission reduction targets.

Which of the following relationships among the above statements is/are correct?

- Statement I is empirically supported by statement II.
- Statement III contradicts the approach implicit in statement I.
- Statement I and statement III together establish the promise of long-term sustainability.

**Question : 24** ✔ ✘ 🔍

With reference to India's contribution to global greenhouse gas emissions and energy use, consider the following statements:

- India's historical share of cumulative global GHG emissions (from 1850 to 2019) is around 10%.
- India's per capita carbon dioxide emissions currently exceed the global average.
- India's total greenhouse gas emissions in 2020 declined by around 8 per cent compared to 2019.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only  
(B) 3 only  
(C) 2 and 3 only  
(D) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer : B**

**Solution :**  
India's historical share of cumulative global GHG emissions (from 1850 to 2019) is around 4% India's per capita carbon dioxide emissions currently less than the global average. (One third of the global average)  
India's total greenhouse gas emissions in 2020 declined by 7.93 per cent compared to 2019.

**90.** Which one of the following statements about Unified Payments Interface (UPI) and Central Bank Digital Currency (Digital Rupee) is **not** correct?

- UPI is a real-time payment system but Digital Rupee is akin to sovereign paper currency.
- In case of UPI, settlement for end users happens instantly as the money gets immediately debited or credited but in case of Digital Rupee, there is no settlement as the wallet balance gets transferred to another wallet.
- UPI transactions are recorded by banks and reflected in bank statements but in case of Digital Rupee, no data is captured in bank statements as transactions are from one wallet to another.
- In both the cases (UPI and Digital Rupee), the liability lies with the users and their respective banks.

**Question 188** ✔ ✘ 🔍

With reference to the Digital Rupee (e₹), consider the following statements:

- It is a liability of the Reserve Bank of India.
- It is legally distinct from sovereign currency and therefore not at par with physical cash.
- Its transfer can carry finality of settlement.
- It can exist in both wholesale and retail forms.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(A) 1, 3 and 4 only  
(B) 1 and 3 only  
(C) 2 and 4 only  
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Answer : A**

**Solution :**  
Explanation:  
The digital rupee is a CBDC issued by RBI, is a liability of RBI, is at par with physical currency, and can have settlement finality. India has explored both retail and wholesale versions. Statement 2 is incorrect.

**92.** With reference to Madhav National Park, which of the following statements is/are correct?

- It was declared a Tiger Reserve in India in 2025.
- Sakhyra Sagar, which is designated as a Ramsar Site, is situated within this National Park.
- Its area is shared between Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

Select the answer using the code given below :

(a) 1 only  
(b) 1 and 2  
(c) 2 and 3  
(d) 1, 3 only

Which of the following Tiger Reserves in India include Ramsar wetlands within or in their buffer area?

- Sarsika Tiger Reserve
- Satpura Tiger Reserve
- Sundarbans Tiger Reserve
- Kanha Tiger Reserve

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(A) 1, 2 and 3 only  
(B) 1 and 3 only  
(C) 2 and 4 only  
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Answer : A**

**Solution :**  
Sikhar Lake : The Site is a human-made wetland within the buffer zone of Sarsika Tiger Reserve. It is in a semi-arid zone, and the Site serves as an important water source for diverse species of the region  
Lake reservoir: The Site is a man-made wetland which was created primarily for irrigation through the construction of Tasa Dam. It is located within Satpura Tiger Reserve  
Sundarban Wetland is located within the largest mangrove forest in the world, the Sundarbans, that encompasses hundreds of islands and a maze of rivers, creeks and canals. In the delta of the rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra on the Bay of Bengal in India and Bangladesh, the Indian Sundarbans, covering the south westernmost part of the delta, constitutes over 40% of the country's total mangrove forest area and includes 90% of Indian mangrove species. The mangrove forests protect the hinterland from storms, cyclones, tidal surges, and the seepage and intrusion of saltwater inland and into waterways. They serve as nurseries to shadhuks and brishas and sustain the fisheries of the entire eastern coast. The Sundarbans Tiger Reserve is situated within the Site and part of it has been declared a "critical tiger habitat" under national law and also a "Tiger Conservation Landscape" of global importance  
Sakhyra Sagar : Madhav Tiger reserve

# MAINS LIVE ANSWER WRITING PROGRAM 2026

**Test Schedule** Batch Starts 14<sup>th</sup> June

<b>WEEK 01</b>	<b>TWO LIVE GS3 CLASSES</b>
	<b>FULL LENGTH TEST - 01 (21<sup>ST</sup> JUNE)</b>
<b>WEEK 02</b>	<b>TWO LIVE GS2 CLASSES</b>
	<b>FULL LENGTH TEST - 02 (28<sup>TH</sup> JUNE)</b>
<b>WEEK 03</b>	<b>TWO LIVE GS1 CLASSES</b>
	<b>FULL LENGTH TEST - 03 (05<sup>TH</sup> JULY)</b>
<b>WEEK 04</b>	<b>TWO LIVE GS4 CLASSES</b>
	<b>FULL LENGTH TEST - 04 (12<sup>TH</sup> JULY)</b>
<b>WEEK 05</b>	<b>TWO LIVE GS3 CLASSES</b>
	<b>FULL LENGTH TEST - 05 (19<sup>TH</sup> JULY)</b>
<b>WEEK 06</b>	<b>TWO LIVE GS4 CLASSES</b>
	<b>FULL LENGTH TEST - 06 (26<sup>TH</sup> JULY)</b>
<b>WEEK 07</b>	<b>TWO LIVE GS2 CLASSES</b>
	<b>FULL LENGTH TEST - 07 (02<sup>ND</sup> AUG)</b>
<b>WEEK 08</b>	<b>TWO LIVE GS1 CLASSES</b>
	<b>FULL LENGTH TEST - 08 (09<sup>TH</sup> AUG)</b>

## GS-1 SYLLABUS

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

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

## GS-2 SYLLABUS

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

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

## GS-3 SYLLABUS

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

- Indian Economy and issues relating to planning, mobilization, of resources, growth, development and employment.
- Inclusive growth and issues arising from it.
- Government Budgeting.
- Major crops-cropping patterns in various parts of the country, - different types of irrigation and irrigation systems storage, transport and marketing of agricultural produce and issues and related constraints; e-technology in the aid of farmers.
- Issues related to direct and indirect farm subsidies and minimum support prices; Public Distribution System- objectives, functioning, limitations, revamping; issues of buffer stocks and food security; Technology missions; economics of animal-rearing.
- Food processing and related industries in India- scope<sup>3</sup> and significance, location, upstream and downstream requirements, supply chain management.
- Land reforms in India.
- Effects of liberalization on the economy, changes in industrial policy and their effects on industrial growth.
- Infrastructure: Energy, Ports, Roads, Airports, Railways etc.
- Investment models.
- Science and Technology- developments and their applications and effects in everyday life.
- Achievements of Indians in science & technology; indigenization of technology and developing new technology.
- Awareness in the fields of IT, Space, Computers, robotics, nano-technology, bio-technology and issues relating to intellectual property rights.
- Conservation, environmental pollution and degradation, environmental impact assessment.
- Disaster and disaster management.
- Linkages between development and spread of extremism.
- Role of external state and non-state actors in creating challenges to internal security.
- Challenges to internal security through communication networks, role of media and social networking sites in internal security challenges, basics of cyber security; money-laundering and its prevention.
- Security challenges and their management in border areas - linkages of organized crime with terrorism.
- Various Security forces and agencies and their mandate.

## GS-4 SYLLABUS

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

- **Ethics and Human Interface:** Essence, determinants and consequences of Ethics in-human actions; dimensions of ethics; ethics - in private and public relationships. Human Values - lessons from the lives and teachings of great leaders, reformers and administrators; role of family society and educational institutions in inculcating values.
- **Attitude:** content, structure, function; its influence and relation with thought and behaviour; moral and political attitudes; social influence and persuasion.
- **Aptitude and foundational values for Civil Service,** integrity, impartiality and non-partisanship, objectivity, dedication to public service, empathy, tolerance and compassion towards the weaker-sections.
- **Emotional intelligence-**concepts, and their utilities and application in administration and governance.
- **Contributions of moral thinkers and philosophers from India and world.**
- **Public/Civil service values and Ethics in Public administration:** Status and problems; ethical concerns and dilemmas in government and private institutions; laws, rules, regulations and conscience as sources of ethical guidance; accountability and ethical governance; strengthening of ethical and moral values in governance; ethical issues in international relations and funding; corporate governance.
- **Probity in Governance:** Concept of public service; Philosophical basis of governance and probity; Information sharing and transparency in government, Right to Information, Codes of Ethics, Codes of Conduct, Citizen's Charters, Work culture, Quality of service delivery, Utilization of public funds, challenges of corruption.
- **Case Studies on above issues.**