

SHANKAR IAS ACADEMY

UPSC - GEOGRAPHY - MAIN - TEST BATCH SCHEDULE - 2017

TEST	DATE	TOPICS
TEST 1	08.07.2017	<p>Perspectives in Human Geography: Areal differentiation; regional synthesis; Dichotomy and dualism; Environmentalism; Quantitative revolution and locational analysis; radical, behavioural, human and welfare approaches; Languages, religions and secularization; Cultural regions of the world; Human development index.</p> <p>Population and Settlement Geography: Growth and distribution of world population; demographic attributes; Causes and consequences of migration; concepts of over-under-and optimum population; Population theories, world population problems and policies, Social well-being and quality of life; Population as social capital. Types and patterns of rural settlements; Environmental issues in rural settlements; Hierarchy of urban settlements; Urban morphology: Concepts of primate city and rank-size rule; Functional classification of towns; Sphere of urban influence; Rural - urban fringe; Satellite towns; Problems and remedies of urbanization; Sustainable development of cities.</p> <p>Cultural Setting: Historical Perspective of Indian Society; Racial, linguistic and ethnic diversities; religious minorities; major tribes, tribal areas and their problems; cultural regions; Growth, distribution and density of population; Demographic attributes: sex-ratio, age structure, literacy rate, work-force, dependency ratio, longevity; migration (inter-regional, intra- regional and international) and associated problems; Population problems and policies; Health indicators.</p> <p>Settlements: Types, patterns and morphology of rural settlements; Urban developments; Morphology of Indian cities; Functional classification of Indian cities; Conurbations and metropolitan regions; urban sprawl; Slums and associated problems; town planning; Problems of urbanization and remedies.</p>
TEST 2	22.07.2017	<p>Regional Planning: Concept of a region: Types of regions and methods of regionalisation; Growth centres and growth poles; Regional imbalances; regional development strategies; environmental issues in regional planning; Planning for sustainable development.</p> <p>Regional Development and Planning: Experience of regional planning in India; Five Year Plans; Integrated rural development programmes; Panchayati Raj and decentralised planning; Command area development; Watershed management; Planning for backward area, desert, drought prone, hill, tribal area development; multi-level planning; Regional planning and development of island territories.</p> <p>Political Aspects: Geographical basis of Indian federalism; State reorganisation; Emergence of new states; Regional consciousness and inter-state issues; international boundary of India and related issues; Cross border terrorism; India's role in world affairs; Geopolitics of South Asia and Indian Ocean realm.</p>

SHANKAR IAS ACADEMY

TEST 3	05.08.2017	<p>Biogeography: Genesis of soils; Classification and distribution of soils; Soil profile; Soil erosion, Degradation and conservation; Factors influencing world distribution of plants and animals; Problems of deforestation and conservation measures; Social forestry; agro-forestry; Wild life; Major gene pool centres.</p> <p>Environmental Geography: Principle of ecology; Human ecological adaptations; Influence of man on ecology and environment; Global and regional ecological changes and imbalances; Ecosystem their management and conservation; Environmental degradation, management and conservation; Biodiversity and sustainable development; Environmental policy; Environmental hazards and remedial measures; Environmental education and legislation.</p> <p>Contemporary Issues: Ecological issues: Environmental hazards: landslides, earthquakes, Tsunamis, floods and droughts, epidemics; Issues relating to environmental pollution; Changes in patterns of land use; Principles of environmental impact assessment and environmental management; Population explosion and food security; Environmental degradation; Deforestation, desertification and soil erosion; Problems of agrarian and industrial unrest; Regional disparities in economic development; Concept of sustainable growth and development; Environmental awareness; Linkage of rivers; Globalization and Indian economy.</p>
TEST 4	19.08.2017	<p>Models, Theories and Laws in Human Geography: Systems analysis in Human geography; Malthusian, Marxian and demographic transition models; Central Place theories of Christaller and Losch; Perroux and Boudeville; Von Thunen's model of agricultural location; Weber's model of industrial location; Ostov's model of stages of growth. Heartland and Rim land theories; Laws of international boundaries and frontiers.</p> <p>Industry: Evolution of industries; Locational factors of cotton, jute, textile, iron and steel, aluminium, fertilizer, paper, chemical and pharmaceutical, automobile, cottage and agro-based industries; Industrial houses and complexes including public sector undertakings; Industrial regionalisation; New industrial policies; Multinationals and liberalization; Special Economic Zones; Tourism including eco -tourism.</p> <p>Transport, Communication and Trade: Road, railway, waterway, airway and pipeline networks and their complementary roles in regional development; Growing importance of ports on national and foreign trade; Trade balance; Trade Policy; Export processing zones; Developments in communication and information technology and their impacts on economy and society; Indian space programme.</p>

SHANKAR IAS ACADEMY

TEST 5	02.09.2017	<p>Physical Setting: Space relationship of India with neighboring countries; Structure and relief; Drainage system and watersheds; Physiographic regions; Mechanism of Indian monsoons and rainfall patterns, Tropical cyclones and western disturbances; Floods and droughts; Climatic regions; Natural vegetation; Soil types and their distributions.</p> <p>Resources: Land, surface and ground water, energy, minerals, biotic and marine resources; Forest and wild life resources and their conservation; Energy crisis.</p> <p>Agriculture: Infrastructure: irrigation, seeds, fertilizers, power; Institutional factors: land holdings, land tenure and land reforms; Cropping pattern, agricultural productivity, agricultural intensity, crop combination, land capability; Agro and social forestry; Green revolution and its socioeconomic and ecological implications; Significance of dry farming; Livestock resources and white revolution; aqua - culture; sericulture, apiculture and poultry; agricultural regionalization; agro-climatic zones; agro- ecological regions.</p>
TEST 6	16.09.2017	<p>Climatology: Temperature and pressure belts of the world; Heat budget of the earth; Atmospheric circulation; atmospheric stability and instability. Planetary and local winds; Monsoons and jet streams; Air masses and fronto genesis, Temperate and tropical cyclones; Types and distribution of precipitation; Weather and Climate; Koppen's, Thornthwaite's and Trewartha's classification of world climates; Hydrological cycle; Global climatic change and role and response of man in climatic changes, Applied climatology and Urban climate.</p> <p>Oceanography: Bottom topography of the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans; Temperature and salinity of the oceans; Heat and salt budgets, Ocean deposits; Waves, currents and tides; Marine resources: biotic, mineral and energy resources; Coral reefs, coral bleaching; sea level changes; law of the sea and marine pollution.</p> <p>Economic Geography: World economic development: measurement and problems; World resources and their distribution; Energy crisis; the limits to growth; World agriculture: typology of agricultural regions; agricultural inputs and productivity; Food and nutrition problems; Food security; famine: causes, effects and remedies; World industries: locational patterns and problems; patterns of world trade.</p>

SHANKAR IAS ACADEMY

TEST 7	30.09.2017	Geomorphology: Factors controlling landform development; endogenetic and exogenetic forces; Origin and evolution of the earth's crust; Fundamentals of geomagnetism; Physical conditions of the earth's interior; Geosynclines; Continental drift; Isostasy; Plate tectonics; Recent views on mountain building; Vulcanicity; Earthquakes and Tsunamis; Concepts of geomorphic cycles and Landscape development; Denudation chronology; Channel morphology; Erosion surfaces; Slope development; Applied Geomorphology : Geohydrology, economic geology and environment.
TEST 8	11.10.2017	Mock Test PAPER I & PAPER II

TEST TIMING : 2.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. (Saturday)

DISCUSSION TIME : 5.00 p.m to 6.00 p.m.

FEE STRUCTURE : Rs. 4,600/- for New Students & Outsiders

Rs. 2,600 /- for old students

2016 December Weekend Batch & 2016 Adyar Weekend Batch Students Registration fee only (Rs. 500)

VENUE : Shankar IAS Academy, New Building, Shanthi Colony, Annanagar

UPSC - PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION – MAIN – TEST BATCH SCHEDULE 2017

S.NO.	DATE	TEST	SUBJECT
	03.07.2017 (Monday)	Orientation Test 1	
1.	06.07.2017 (Thursday)	Test 1	Introduction: Administrative Thought - Scientific Management and Scientific Management movement: Classical Theory; Weber's bureaucratic model - its critique and post-Weberian Developments.
	10.07.2017 (Monday)	Discussion / Orientation (Test 2)	
2.	13.07.2017 (Thursday)	Test 2	Administrative Thought - Human Relations School (Elton Mayo and others); Functions of the Executive (C.I. Barnard); Dynamic Administration (Mary Parker Follett). Simon's decision-making theory. Organisations. Kautilya's Arthashastra; Mughal Administration.
	17.07.2017 (Monday)	Discussion / Orientation (Test 3)	

SHANKAR IAS ACADEMY

3.	20.07.2017 (Thursday)	Test 3	Administrative Thought - Participative Management (R. Likert, C. Argyris, D. McGregor). Accountability and Control. British Administration, District Administration.
	24.07.2017 (Monday)	Discussion / Orientation (Test 4)	
4.	27.07.2017 (Thursday)	Test 4	Administrative Behaviour, Administrative Law, Techniques of Administrative Improvement. Philosophical and Constitutional framework of government, Union Government and State Government.
	31.07.2017 (Monday)	Discussion	Revision (Test 1 to Test 4)
	03.08.2017 (Thursday)	Discussion	Revision (Test 1 to Test 4)
	07.08.2017 (Monday)	Orientation (Test 5)	
5.	10.08.2017 (Thursday)	Test 5	Comparative Public Administration, Public Policy, PSU, Administrative Reforms.
	14.08.2017 (Monday)	Discussion / Orientation (Test 6)	

SHANKAR IAS ACADEMY

6.	17.08.2017 (Thursday)	Test 6	Development dynamics, Plans and Priorities, Rural Development, Urban Local Government.
	21.08.2017 (Monday)	Discussion / Orientation (Test 7)	
7.	24.08.2017 (Thursday)	Test 7	Personnel Administration, Civil Service. significant issues Indian Administration.
	28.08.2017 (Monday)	Discussion / Orientation (Test 8)	
8.	31.08.2017 (Thursday)	Test 8	Financial Administration and Financial Management. Law and order administration,
	04.09.2017 (Monday)	Discussion	Revision (Test 5 to Test 8)
	07.09.2017 (Thursday)	Discussion	Revision (Test 5 to Test 8)
9.	11.09.2017 (Monday)	Full Mock Test	Paper I / Paper II

SHANKAR IAS ACADEMY

10	25.09.2017 (Monday)	Full Mock Test	Paper I / Paper II
11.	11.10.2017 (Wednesday)	Full Mock Test	Paper I / Paper II

TEST TIMING : 2.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

DISCUSSION TIMING : 2.30 p.m to 4.30 p.m.

FEE STRUCTURE : Rs. 4,600/- for New Students & Outsiders
Rs. 2,600 /- for old students

VENUE : Shankar IAS Academy, New Building, Shanthi Colony, Annanagar

UPSC – SOCIOLOGY – MAIN - TEST BATCH SCHEDULE - 2017

DATE	DAY	TEST	PAPER I UNITS	DETAILED PORTIONS	PAPER II UNITS	DETAILED PORTIONS
06.07.2017	Thursday	1	1,2,3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sociology - The Discipline Sociology as Science Research Methods & Analysis 		Nil
13.07.2017	Thursday	2		Nil	A (i), A(ii), B(iii), C (vi)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perspectives on the Study of Indian Society Impact of Colonial rule on Indian Society Tribal Communities in India Population Dynamics
20.07.2017	Thursday	3	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sociological Thinkers 		Nil
27.07.2017	Thursday	4	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Stratification 	B (ii), B(iv), B (i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Caste System Social Classes in India, Rural and Agrarian Social structure
03.08.2017	Thursday	Paper I – Unit 1 to 5 – Revision Class and Old UPSC Questions discussion on the Revision class portions				
10.08.2017	Thursday	5	6		C(ii), C (iii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural and Agrarian Social Transformation in India Industrialization and Urbanization in India
17.08.2017	Thursday	6	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Politics and Society 	C (iv), C (v), B (vi)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Politics and Society in India Social Movements in Modern India Religion and Society In India

SHANKAR IAS ACADEMY

24.08.2017	Thursday	Paper II – Unit A and B – Revision Class and Old UPSC Questions discussion on the Revision class portions				
31.08.2017	Thursday	7	8,9	• Religion and Society	B (v)	• Systems of Kinship in India
				• Systems of Kinship		
07.09.2017	Thursday	8	10	• Social Change in Modern Society	C(i), C(vii)	• Visions of Social Change in India • Challenges of Social Transformation
14.09.2017	Thursday	Paper I – Unit 6 to 10 – Revision Class and Old UPSC Questions discussion on the Revision class portions				
15.09.2017	Friday	Paper II – Unit C – Revision Class and Old UPSC Questions discussion on the Revision class portions				
21.09.2017	Thursday	9	Full Test on Paper I		Nil	
28.09.2017	Thursday	10	Nil		Full Test on Paper II	
11.10.2017	Wednesday	11 & 12	Mock Test Paper I		Mock Test Paper II	

TEST TIMING	:	2.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.
DISCUSSION TIME	:	5.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.
FEE STRUCTURE	:	Rs. 4,600/- for New Students & Outsiders Rs. 2,600 /- for old students
VENUE	:	Shankar IAS Academy, New Building, Shanthi Colony
REVISION CLASSES	:	2.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Break 4.30 p.m. to 4:45 p.m.
MOCK TESTS	:	Paper I - 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon Paper II – 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

HISTORY - UPSC – HISTORY - MAIN - TEST BATCH SCHEDULE - 2017

TEST	DATE	TOPICS	TOPICS IN PAPER
TEST 1	06.07.2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-history and Proto-history: Geographical factors; hunting and gathering (Paleolithic and Mesolithic); Beginning of agriculture (Neolithic and Chalcolithic). • Indus Valley Civilization: Origin, date, extent, characteristics, decline, survival and significance, art and architecture. • Megalithic Cultures: Distribution of pastoral and farming cultures outside the Indus, Development of community life, Settlements, Development of agriculture, Crafts, Pottery, and Iron industry. • Aryans and Vedic Period: Expansions of Aryans in India. Vedic Period: Religious and philosophic literature; Transformation from Rig Vedic period to the later Vedic period; Political, social and economical life; Significance of the Vedic Age; Evolution of Monarchy and Varna system. • Period of Mahajanapadas: Formation of States (Mahajanapada): Republics and monarchies; Rise of urban centres; Trade routes; Economic growth; Introduction of coinage; Spread of Jainism and Buddhism; Rise of Magadha and Nandas. Iranian and Macedonian invasions and their impact. • Mauryan Empire: Foundation of the Mauryan Empire, Chandragupta, Kautilya and Arthashastra; Ashoka; Concept of Dharma; Edicts; Polity, Administration; Economy; Art, architecture and sculpture; External contacts; Religion; Spread of religion; Literature. Disintegration of the empire; Sungas and Kanvas. <p style="text-align: center;">& MAP (ANCIENT)</p>	ANCIENT INDIA PAPER I

SHANKAR IAS ACADEMY

TEST 2	13.07.2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Post - Mauryan Period (Indo-Greeks, Sakas, Kushanas, Western Kshatrapas): Contact with outside world; growth of urban centres, economy, coinage, development of religions, Mahayana, social conditions, art, architecture, culture, literature and science.• Early State and Society in Eastern India, Deccan and South India: Kharavela, The Satavahanas, Tamil States of the Sangam Age; Administration , economy, land grants, coinage, t rade guilds and urban centres; Buddhist centres; Sangam literature and culture; Art and architecture.• Guptas, Vakatakas and Vardhanas: Polity and administration , Economic conditions, Coinage of the Guptas, Land grants, Decline of urban centres, Indian feudalism, Caste system, Position of women , Education and educational inst i tut ions; Nalanda, Vikramshi la and Vallabhi, Literature, scientific literature, art and architecture.• Regional States during Gupta Era: The Kadambas, Pallavas, Chalukyas of Badami; Polity and Administration, Trade guilds, Literature; growth of Vaishnava and Saiva religions. Tamil Bhakti movement, Shankaracharya; Vedanta; Institutions of temple and temple architecture; Palas, Senas, Rashtrakutas, Paramaras, Polity and administration; Cultural aspects. Arab conquest of Sind; Alberuni, The Chalukyas of Kalyana, Cholas, Hoysalas, Pandyas; Polity and Administration; local Government ; Growth of ar t and archi tecture, religious sects, Institution of temple and Mathas, Agraharas, education and literature, economy and society.• Themes in Early Indian Cultural History: Languages and texts, major stages in the evolution of art and architecture, major philosophical thinkers and schools, ideas in Science and Mathematics. <p style="text-align: center;">& MAP (ANCIENT INDIA)</p>	ANCIENT INDIA PAPER I
---------------	-------------------	---	----------------------------------

TEST 3	20.07.2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Early Medieval India, 750-1200: - Polity: Major political developments in Northern India and the Peninsula, origin and the rise of Rajputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Cholas: administration, village economy and society - "Indian Feudalism" - Agrarian economy and urban settlements - Trade and commerce - Society: the status of the Brahman and the new social order - Condition of women - Indian science and technology ● Cultural Traditions in India, 750-1200: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Philosophy: Shankaracharya and Vedanta, Ramanuja and Vishishtadvaita, Madhva and Brahma-Mimansa - Religion: Forms and features of religion, Tamil devotional cult, growth of Bhakti, Islam and its arrival in India, Sufism - Literature: Literature in Sanskrit, growth of Tamil literature, literature in the newly developing languages, Kalhan's Rajtarangini, Alberuni's India - Art and Architecture: Temple architecture, sculpture, painting. ● The Thirteenth Century: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of the Delhi Sultanate: The Ghurian invasions – factors behind Ghurian success - Economic, social and cultural consequences - Foundation of Delhi Sultanate and early Turkish Sultans. - Consolidation: The rule of Iltutmish and Balban. ● The Fourteenth Century: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "The Khalji Revolution" - Alauddin Khalji: Conquests and territorial expansion, agrarian and economic measures - Muhammad Tughluq: Major projects, agrarian measures, bureaucracy of Muhammad Tughluq. 	MEDIEVAL INDIA PAPER I
---------------	-------------------	--	-----------------------------------

SHANKAR IAS ACADEMY

		<p>- Firuz Tughluq: Agrarian measures, achievements in civil engineering and public works, decline of the Sultanate, foreign contacts and Ibn Battuta's account.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">&</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MAP (ANCIENT INDIA)</p>	
TEST 4	27.07.2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Society, Culture and Economy in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Society: composition of rural society, ruling classes, town dwellers, women, religious classes, caste and slavery under the Sultanate, Bhakti movement, Sufi movement. - Culture: Persian literature, literature in the regional languages of North India, literature in the languages of South India, Sultanate architecture and new structural forms, painting, evolution of a composite culture. - Economy: Agricultural production, rise of urban economy and non-agricultural production, trade and commerce. • The Fifteenth and Early Sixteenth Century – Political Developments and Economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rise of Provincial Dynasties: Bengal, Kashmir(Zainul Abedin), Gujarat , Malwa, Bahmanids. - The Vijayanagra Empire. - Lodis. - Mughal Empire, First phase: Babur and Humayun. - The Sur Empire: Sher Shah's administration. - Portuguese Colonial enterprise. - Bhakti and Sufi Movements. • The Fifteenth and early Sixteenth Century – Society and Culture: 	MEDIEVAL INDIA PAPER I

SHANKAR IAS ACADEMY

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional cultural specificities. - Literary traditions. - Provincial architecture. - Society, culture, literature and the arts. in Vijayanagara Empire. • Akbar: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conquests and consolidation of the Empire. - Establishment of Jagir and Mansab systems. - Rajput policy. - Evolution of religious and social outlook, theory of Sulh-i-kul and religious policy. - Court patronage of art and technology. <p style="text-align: center;">&</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MAP (MEDIEVAL INDIA)</p>	
TEST 5	03.08.2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mughal Empire in the Seventeenth Century: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Major administrative policies of Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb. - The Empire and the Zamindars. - Religious policies of Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb. - Nature of the Mughal State. - Late Seventeenth century crisis and the revolts. - The Ahom Kingdom. - Shivaji and the early Maratha Kingdom. • Economy and Society in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Population, agricultural production, craft production. - Towns, commerce with Europe through Dutch, English and French companies : a trade revolution. - Indian mercantile classes, banking, insurance and credit systems. - Condition of peasants, condition of women. - Evolution of the Sikh community and the Khalsa Panth. • Culture in the Mughal Empire: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Persian histories and other literature. 	MEDIEVAL INDIA PAPER I

SHANKAR IAS ACADEMY

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hindi and other religious literature. - Mughal architecture. - Mughal painting. - Provincial architecture and painting. - Classical music. - Science and technology. ● The Eighteenth Century: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Factors for the decline of the Mughal Empire. - The regional principalities: Nizam's Deccan, Bengal, Awadh. - Maratha ascendancy under the Peshwas. - The Maratha fiscal and financial system. - Emergence of Afghan Power, Battle of Panipat: 1761. - State of politics, culture and economy on the eve of the British conquest. <p style="text-align: center;">& MAP (MEDIEVAL INDIA)</p>	
TEST 6	10.08.2017	<p>European Penetration into India: The Early European Settlements; The Portuguese and the Dutch; The English and the French East India Companies; Their struggle for supremacy; Carnatic Wars; Bengal -The conflict between the English and the Nawabs of Bengal; Siraj and the English; The Battle of Plassey; Significance of Plassey.</p> <p>British Expansion in India: Bengal – Mir Jafar and Mir Kasim; The Battle of Buxar; Mysore; The Marathas; The three Anglo-Maratha Wars; The Punjab.</p> <p>Early Structure of the British Raj: The early administrative structure; From diarchy to direct control; The Regulating Act (1773); The Pitt's India Act (1784); The Charter Act (1833); The voice of free trade and the changing character of British colonial rule; The English utilitarian and India.</p> <p>Economic Impact of British Colonial Rule: Land revenue settlements in British India; The Permanent Settlement; Ryotwari Settlement; Mahalwari Settlement; Economic impact of the revenue arrangements; Commercialization of agriculture; Rise of</p>	MODERN INDIA PAPER II

SHANKAR IAS ACADEMY

		<p>landless agrarian labourers; Impoverishment of the rural society. Dislocation of traditional trade and commerce; De-industrialisation; Decline of traditional crafts; Drain of wealth; Economic Transformation of India ; Railroad and communication network including telegraph and postal services; Famine and poverty in the rural interior; European business enterprise and its limitations.</p>	
TEST 7	17.08.2017	<p>Social and Cultural Developments: The state of indigenous education, its dislocation; Orientalist-Anglicist Controversy, the Introduction of western education in India; The rise of press, literature and public opinion; The rise of modern vernacular literature; Progress of science; Christian missionary activities in India.</p> <p>Social and Religious Reform movements in Bengal and Other Areas: Ram Mohan Roy, The Brahmo Movement; Devendranath Tagore; Is War Chandra Vidyasagar; The Young Bengal Movement; Dayanada Saraswati; The social reform movements in India including Sati, widow Remarriage, child marriage etc.; The contribution of Indian renaissance to the growth of modern India; Islamic revivalism – the Feraizi and Wahabi Movements.</p> <p>Indian Response to British Rule: Peasant movements and tribal uprisings in the 18th and 19th centuries including the Rangpur Dhing (1783), the Kol Rebellion (1832), the Mopla Rebellion in Malabar (1841-1920), the Santal Hul (1855), Indigo Rebel l ion (1859-60) , Deccan Upr ising (1875) and the Munda Ulgulan (1899- 1900); The Great Revolt of 1857 - Origin, Character, Causes of failure the consequences; The shift in the character of peasant upr isings in the post -1857 period; the peasant movements of the 1920s and 1930s.</p> <p>Factors leading to the birth of Indian Nationalism: Politics of Association; The Foundation of the Indian National Congress; The Safety-valve thesis relating to the birth of the Congress; Programme and objectives of Early Congress; the social composition of early Congress leadership; The Moderates and Extremists; the Partition of Bengal (1905); The Swadeshi Movement in Bengal; the economic and political aspects of Swadeshi Movement; The beginning of revolutionary extremism in India.</p> <p>Constitutional Developments in the Colonial India between 1858 and</p>	MODERN INDIA PAPER II

SHANKAR IAS ACADEMY

		1935.	
TEST 8	24.08.2017	<p>Rise of Gandhi, Character of Gandhian nationalism: Gandhi 's popular appeal ; Rowlatt Satyagraha ; the Khilafat Movement; the Non-co operation Movement; National politics from the end of the Non-cooperation movement to the beginning of the Civil Disobedience movement; the two phases of the Civil Disobedience Movement ; Simon Commission ; The Nehru Report; the Round Table Conferences; Nationalism and the Peasant Movements; Nationalism and Working class movements; Women and Indian youth and students in Indian politics (1885-1947); the election of 1937 and the formation of ministries; Cripps Mission; the Quit India Movement; the Wavell Plan; The Cabinet Mission.</p> <p>Other strands in the National Movement The Revolutionaries: Bengal, the Punjab, Maharashtra, U.P, the Madras Presidency, Outside India. The Left; The Left within the Congress: Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress Socialist Party; the Communist Party of India, other left parties.</p> <p>Politics of Separatism the Muslim League: the Hindu Mahasabha; Communalism and the politics of partition; Transfer of power; Independence.</p>	MODERN INDIA PAPER II
TEST 9	07.09.2017	<p>Enlightenment and Modern ideas:</p> <p>(i) Major ideas of Enlightenment: Kant, Rousseau. (ii) Spread of Enlightenment in the colonies. (iii) Rise of socialist ideas (up to Marx); spread of Marxian Socialism.</p> <p>Origins of Modern Politics:</p> <p>(i) European States System. (ii) American Revolution and the Constitution. (iii) French revolution and aftermath, 1789-1815. (iv) American Civil War with reference to Abraham Lincoln and the abolition of slavery.</p>	WORLD HISTORY PAPER II

SHANKAR IAS ACADEMY

		<p>(v) British Democratic Politics, 1815 - 1850; Parliamentary Reformers, Free Traders, Chartists.</p> <p>Industrialization:</p> <p>(i) English Industrial Revolution : Causes and Impact on Society (ii) Industrialization in other countries: USA, Germany, Russia, Japan (iii) Industrialization and Globalization.</p> <p>Nation-State System:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rise of Nationalism in 19th century 2. Nationalism: state-building in Germany and Italy 3. Disintegration of Empires in the face of the emergence of nationalities across the world. 	
TEST 10	14.09.2017	<p>Imperialism and Colonialism:</p> <p>(i) South and South-East Asia (ii) Latin America and South Africa (iii) Australia (iv) Imperialism and free trade: Rise of neo-imperialism.</p> <p>Revolution and Counter-Revolution:</p> <p>(i) 19th Century European revolutions (ii) The Russian Revolution of 1917- 1921 (iii) Fascist Counter-Revolution, Italy and Germany. (iv) The Chinese Revolution of 1949</p> <p>World Wars:</p> <p>(i) 1st and 2nd World Wars as Total Wars: Societal implications (ii) World War I: Causes and consequences (iii) World War II: Causes and consequence</p> <p>The World after World War II:</p> <p>(i) Emergence of two power blocs (ii) Emergence of Third World and non-alignment (iii) UNO and the global disputes.</p>	WORLD HISTORY PAPER II

SHANKAR IAS ACADEMY

TEST 11	21.09.2017	<p>Liberation from Colonial Rule:</p> <p>(i) Latin America-Bolivar (ii) Arab World-Egypt (iii) Africa-Apartheid to Democracy (iv) South-East Asia-Vietnam</p> <p>Decolonization and Underdevelopment:</p> <p>(i) Factors const raining development: Latin America, Africa</p> <p>Unification of Europe:</p> <p>(i) Post War Foundations: NATO and European Community (ii) Consolidation and Expansion of European Community (iii) European Union.</p> <p>Disintegration of Soviet Union and the Rise of the Unipolar World:</p> <p>(i) Factors leading to the collapse of Soviet communism and the Soviet Union, 1985-1991 (ii) Political Changes in Eastern Europe 1989-2001. (iii) End of the cold war and US ascendancy in the World as the lone superpower.</p>	WORLD HISTORY PAPER II
TEST 12	28.09.2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sources: Archaeological sources: Exploration, excavation, epigraphy numismatics, monuments. Literary sources: Indigenous: Primary and secondary; poetry, scientific literature, literature, literature in regional languages, religious literature. • Foreign accounts: Greek, Chinese and Arab writers. • Map: Ancient India <p style="text-align: center;">POST INDEPENDENCE INDIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidation as a Nation: Nehru's Foreign Policy; India and her neighbours (1947-1964); The linguistic reorganization of States (1935-1947); Regionalism and regional inequality; Integration of Princely States; Princes in electoral politics; the Question of National Language. • Caste and Ethnicity after 1947: Backward castes and tribes in post - colonial electoral politics; Dalit movements. 	

SHANKAR IAS ACADEMY

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Economic development and political change: Land reforms; the politics of planning and rural reconstruction; Ecology and environmental policy in post - colonial India; Progress of science.	
TEST 13	12.10.2017	FULL TEST Morning : PAPER I Afternoon : PAPER II	

TEST TIMING : 2.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. (Every Thursday)

DISCUSSION TIME : 5.15 p.m to 7.00 p.m.

FEE STRUCTURE : Rs. 4,600/- for New Students & Outsiders
Rs. 2,600 /- for old students

VENUE : Shankar IAS Academy, New Building, Shanthi Colony

UPSC – ANTHROPOLOGY - MAIN - TEST BATCH SCHEDULE - 2017

ARCHEOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY AND SOCIO-CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

1.1 Meaning, scope and development of Anthropology.

1.2 Relationships with other disciplines: Social Sciences, Behavioural Sciences, Life Sciences, Medical Sciences, Earth Sciences and Humanities.

1.3 Main branches of Anthropology, their scope and relevance:

(a) Social- cultural Anthropology.

(b) Biological Anthropology.

(c) Archaeological Anthropology.

(d) Linguistic Anthropology.

1.4 Human Evolution and emergence of Man:

(a) Biological and Cultural factors in human evolution.

(b) Theories of Organic Evolution (Pre- Darwinian, Darwinian and PostDarwinian).

(c) Synthetic theory of evolution; Brief outline of terms and concepts of evolutionary biology (Doll's rule, Cope's rule, Gause's rule, parallelism, convergence, adaptive radiation, and mosaic evolution).

1.5 Characteristics of Primates; Evolutionary Trend and Primate Taxonomy; Primate Adaptations; (Arboreal and Terrestrial) Primate Taxonomy; Primate Behaviour; Tertiary and Quaternary fossil primates; Living Major Primates; Comparative Anatomy of Man and Apes; Skeletal changes due to erect posture and its implications.

1.6 Phylogenetic status, characteristics and geographical distribution of the following:

(a) Plio-pleistocene hominids in South and East Africa - Australopithecines.

(b) Homo erectus: Africa (Paranthropus), Europe (Homo erectus heidelbergensis), Asia (Homo erectus javanicus, Homo erectus pekinensis).

Test 1 08.07.2017

(c) Neanderthal Man- La-Chapelle-auxsaints (Classical type), Mt. Carmel (Progressive type).

(d) Rhodesian man. (e) Homo sapiens - Cromagnon, Grimaldi and Chancelade.

1.7 The biological basis of life: The Cell, DNA structure and replication, Protein Synthesis, Gene, Mutation, Chromosomes, and Cell Division.

1.8 (a) Principles of Prehistoric Archaeology. Chronology: Relative and Absolute Dating methods. (b) Cultural Evolution- Broad Outlines of Prehistoric cultures: (i) Paleolithic (ii) Mesolithic (iii) Neolithic (iv) Chalcolithic (v) Copper-Bronze Age (vi) Iron Age

2.1 The Nature of Culture: The concept and characteristics of culture and civilization; Ethnocentrism vis cultural Relativism.

2.2 The Nature of Society: Concept of Society; Society and Culture; Social Institutions; Social groups; and Social stratification.

2.3 Marriage: Definition and universality; Laws of marriage (endogamy, exogamy, hypergamy, hypogamy, incest taboo); Types of marriage (monogamy, polygamy, polyandry, group marriage). Functions of marriage; Marriage regulations (preferential, prescriptive and proscriptive); Marriage payments (bride wealth and dowry).

2.4 Family: Definition and universality; Family, household and domestic groups; functions of family; Types of family (from the perspectives of structure, blood relation, marriage, residence and succession); Impact of urbanization, industrialization and feminist movements on family.

2.5 Kinship: Consanguinity and Affinity; Principles and types of descent (Unilineal, Double, Bilateral, Ambilineal); Forms of descent groups (lineage, clan, phratry, moiety and kindred); Kinship terminology (descriptive and classificatory); Descent, Filiation and Complimentary Filiation; Descent and Alliance.

3. Economic organization: Meaning, scope and relevance of economic anthropology; Formalist and Substantivist debate; Principles governing production, distribution and exchange (reciprocity, redistribution and market), in communities, subsisting on hunting and gathering, fishing, swiddening, pastoralism, horticulture, and agriculture; globalization and indigenous economic systems.

		<p>4. Political organization and Social Control: Band, tribe, chiefdom, kingdom and state; concepts of power, authority and legitimacy; social control, law and justice in simple societies.</p> <p>5. Religion: Anthropological approaches to the study of religion (evolutionary, psychological and functional); monotheism and polytheism; sacred and profane; myths and rituals; forms of religion in tribal and peasant societies (animism, animatism, fetishism, naturism and totemism); religion, magic and science distinguished; magico- religious functionaries (priest, shaman, medicine man, sorcerer and witch).</p>
<p>Test 2</p>	<p>15.07.2017</p>	<p>GENETICS AND THEORIES</p> <p>6. Anthropological theories: (a) Classical evolutionism (Tylor, Morgan and Frazer) (b) Historical particularism (Boas); Diffusionism (British, German and American) (c) Functionalism (Malinowski); Structural- functionalism (RadcliffeBrown) (d) Structuralism (L'evi - Strauss and E. Leach) (e) Culture and personality (Benedict, Mead, Linton, Kardiner and Cora - du Bois). (f) Neo - evolutionism (Childe, White, Steward, Sahlins and Service) (g) Cultural materialism (Harris) (h) Symbolic and interpretive theories (Turner, Schneider and Geertz) (i) Cognitive theories (Tyler, Conklin) (j) Post- modernism in anthropology</p> <p>7. Culture, language and communication: Nature, origin and characteristics of language; verbal and non-verbal communication; social context of language use.</p> <p>8. Research methods in anthropology: (a) Fieldwork tradition in anthropology (b) Distinction between technique, method and methodology (c) Tools of data collection: observation, interview, schedules, questionnaire, Case study, genealogy, life-history, oral history, secondary sources of information, participatory methods. (d) Analysis, interpretation and presentation of data.</p> <p>9.1 Human Genetics: Methods and Application: Methods for study of genetic principles in man-family study (pedigree analysis, twin study, foster child, co-twin method, cytogenetic method, chromosomal and karyo-type analysis), biochemical methods, immunological methods, D.N.A. technology and recombinant technologies.</p> <p>9.2 Mendelian genetics in man-family study, single factor, multifactor, lethal, sub-lethal and polygenic inheritance in man.</p>

9.3 Concept of genetic polymorphism and selection, Mendelian population, HardyWeinberg law; causes and changes which bring down frequency - mutation, isolation, migration, selection, inbreeding and genetic drift. Consanguineous and non-consanguineous mating, genetic load, genetic effect of consanguineous and cousin marriages.

9.4 Chromosomes and chromosomal aberrations in man, methodology. (a) Numerical and structural aberrations (disorders). (b) Sex chromosomal aberrations - Klinefelter (XXY), Turner (XO), Super female (XXX), intersex and other syndromic disorders. (c) Autosomal aberrations - Down syndrome, Patau, Edward and Cri-duchat syndromes. (d) Genetic imprints in human disease, genetic screening, genetic counseling, human DNA profiling, gene mapping and genome study.

9.5 Race and racism, biological basis of morphological variation of non-metric and metric characters. Racial criteria, racial traits in relation to heredity and environment; biological basis of racial classification, racial differentiation and race crossing in man.

9.6 Age, sex and population variation as genetic marker- ABO, Rh blood groups, HLA Hp, transferrin, Gm, blood enzymes. Physiological characteristics level, body fat, pulse rate, respiratory functions and sensory perceptions in different cultural and socio-economic groups.

9.7 Concepts and methods of Ecological Anthropology. Bio-cultural Adaptations - Genetic and Non-genetic factors. Man's physiological responses to environmental stresses: hot desert, cold, high altitude climate.

9.8 Epidemiological Anthropology: Health and disease. Infectious and non-infectious diseases. Nutritional deficiency related diseases.

10. Concept of human growth and development: stages of growth - pre-natal, natal, infant, childhood, adolescence, maturity, senescence. - Factors affecting growth and development genetic, environmental, biochemical, nutritional, cultural and socio-economic. - Ageing and senescence. Theories and observations - biological and chronological longevity. Human physique and somatotypes. Methodologies for growth studies.

11.1 Relevance of menarche, menopause and other bioevents to fertility. Fertility patterns and differentials.

SHANKAR IAS ACADEMY

		<p>11.2 Demographic theories- biological, social and cultural.</p> <p>11.3 Biological and socio-ecological factors influencing fecundity, fertility, natality and mortality.</p> <p>12. Applications of Anthropology: Anthropology of sports, Nutritional anthropology, Anthropology in designing of defence and other equipments, Forensic Anthropology, Methods and principles of personal identification and reconstruction, Applied human genetics - Paternity diagnosis, genetic counseling and eugenics, DNA technology in diseases and medicine, serogenetics and cytogenetics in reproductive biology</p>
<p>Test 3</p>	<p>22.07.17</p>	<p>INDIAN ANTHROPOLOGY</p> <p>1.1 Evolution of the Indian Culture and Civilization - Prehistoric (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Neolithic - Chalcolithic). Protohistoric (Indus Civilization): Pre- Harappan, Harappan and post-Harappan cultures. Contributions of tribal cultures to Indian civilization.</p> <p>1.2 Palaeo - anthropological evidences from India with special reference to Siwaliks and Narmada basin (Ramapithecus, Sivapithecus and Narmada Man).</p> <p>1.3 Ethno-archaeology in India : The concept of ethno-archaeology; Survivals and Parallels among the hunting, foraging, fishing, pastoral and peasant communities including arts and crafts producing communities.</p> <p>2. Demographic profile of India - Ethnic and linguistic elements in the Indian population and their distribution. Indian population - factors influencing its structure and growth.</p> <p>3.1 The structure and nature of traditional Indian social system - Varnashram, Purushartha, Karma, Rina and Rebirth.</p> <p>3.2 Caste system in India- structure and characteristics, Varna and caste, Theories of origin of caste system, Dominant caste, Caste mobility, Future of caste system, Jajmani system, Tribecaste continuum.</p> <p>3.3 Sacred Complex and Nature- ManSpirit Complex.</p> <p>3.4 Impact of Buddhism, Jainism, Islam and Christianity on Indian society.</p>

SHANKAR IAS ACADEMY

		<p>4. Emergence and growth of anthropology in India-Contributions of the 18th, 19th and early 20th Century scholar-administrators. Contributions of Indian anthropologists to tribal and caste studies.</p> <p>5.1 Indian Village: Significance of village study in India; Indian village as a social system; Traditional and changing patterns of settlement and inter-caste relations; Agrarian relations in Indian villages; Impact of globalization on Indian villages.</p> <p>5.2 Linguistic and religious minorities and their social, political and economic status.</p> <p>5.3 Indigenous and exogenous processes of socio-cultural change in Indian society: Sanskritization, Westernization, Moderni-zation; Inter-play of little and great traditions; Panchayati raj and social change; Media and social change.</p>
Test 4	29.07.17	<p>TRIBAL ANTHROPOLOGY</p> <p>6.1 Tribal situation in India - Bio-genetic variability, linguistic and socio-economic characteristics of tribal populations and their distribution.</p> <p>6.2 Problems of the tribal Communities - land alienation, poverty, indebtedness, low literacy, poor educational facilities, unemployment, underemployment, health and nutrition.</p> <p>6.3 Developmental projects and their impact on tribal displacement and problems of rehabilitation. Development of forest policy and tribals. Impact of urbanization and industrialization on tribal populations.</p> <p>7.1 Problems of exploitation and deprivation of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. Constitutional safeguards for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.</p> <p>7.2 Social change and contemporary tribal societies: Impact of modern democratic institutions, development programmes and welfare measures on tribals and weaker sections.</p> <p>7.3 The concept of ethnicity; Ethnic conflicts and political developments; Unrest among tribal communities; Regionalism and demand for autonomy; Pseudo-tribalism; Social change among the tribes during colonial and post-Independent India.</p> <p>8.1 Impact of Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity, Islam and other religions on tribal societies.</p>

SHANKAR IAS ACADEMY

		<p>8.2 Tribe and nation state - a comparative study of tribal communities in India and other countries.</p> <p>9.1 History of administration of tribal areas, tribal policies, plans, programmes of tribal development and their implementation. The concept of PTGs (Primitive Tribal Groups), their distribution, special programmes for their development. Role of N.G.O.s in tribal development.</p> <p>9.2 Role of anthropology in tribal and rural development.</p> <p>9.3 Contributions of anthropology to the understanding of regionalism, communalism, and ethnic and political movements.</p>
Test 5	05-08-2017	<p style="text-align: center;">MOCK TEST PAPER I (MORNING SESSION) PAPER II (AFTERNOON SESSION)</p>

TEST TIMING	:	10.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. (Every Saturday)
DISCUSSION TIME	:	1.00 p.m to 2.00 p.m.
FEE STRUCTURE	:	Rs. 4,600/- for New Students & Outsiders Rs. 2,600 /- for old students
VENUE	:	Shankar IAS Academy, New Building, Shanthi Colony

SHANKAR IAS ACADEMY

UPSC – ECONOMICS - MAIN - TEST BATCH SCHEDULE - 2017

Test	Date	Topic	Syllabus	Timing
PAPER - I				
1	08-07-2017	Microeconomics 1	Theory of Demand, Production and Cost	9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
2	15-07-2017	Microeconomics 2	Theory of Firms and Theory of distribution, Welfare Economics	9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
3	22-07-2017	Macroeconomics 1	National Income Accounting, Classical Theory, Keynesian Theory, Determination of National Income, Consumption Function, Post Keynesian Theories of Consumption, Investment Demand	9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
4	29-07-2017	Macroeconomics 2	Theory of Multiplier, AD-AS model, Unemployment, Full-employment and Wage-price flexibility, Inflation, IS-LM model, Rational Expectations theory, Theories of Interest rate determination and Interest rate structure	9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
5	05-08-2017	Monetary Economics	Theory	9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
6	12-08-2017	Public Finance	Theory	9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
7	19-08-2017	International Trade	International Trade theory	9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
8	26-08-2017	International Trade	Balance of payments theory, trade blocks, WTO and related issues	9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
9	02-09-2017	Microeconomics 1	Theory of Demand, Production and Cost	9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

SHANKAR IAS ACADEMY

PAPER - II				
1	15-07-2017	Indian Economy in Pre-Independence Era	Full syllabus	1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.
2	22-07-2017	Indian Economy in pre-liberalization	Contribution of Economists, Agriculture and Industry	1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.
3	29-07-2017	Indian economy Pre liberalization	National Income and Measurement of Poverty	1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.
4	05-08-2017	Indian Economy post liberalization	NEP and Agriculture, NEP and Industry	1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.
5	12-08-2017	Indian Economy post liberalization	NEP and trade, NEP and Exchange Rate	1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.
6	19-08-2017	Indian Economy post liberalization	NEP and Public Finance	1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.
7	26-08-2017	Indian Economy post liberalization	Monetary Policy and Role of RBI	1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.
8	02-09-2017	Indian Economy post liberalization	NEP and Planning; NEP and employment	1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.
FULL MOCK TESTS				
Full Test	23-09-2017	Paper 1 and Paper 2	Full Syllabus	9.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. 2.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Full Test	07-10-2017	Paper 1 and Paper 2	Full Syllabus	9.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. 2.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

FEE STRUCTURE : **Rs. 4,600/- for New Students & Outsiders (Every Saturday)**
Rs. 2,600 /- for old students

VENUE : **Shankar IAS Academy, New Building, Shanthi Colony**

UPSC – POLITICAL SCIENCE - MAIN - TEST BATCH SCHEDULE - 2017

TEST	DATE	TOPICS
	13.07.2017	Orientation
TEST 1	20.07.2017	<p>Paper I Section A</p> <p>1. Western Political Thought: Hobbes, Locke, John S. Mill, Marx,</p> <p>Paper I Section B</p> <p>1. Party System: National and regional political parties, ideological and social bases of parties; patterns of coalition politics; Pressure groups, trends in electoral behaviour; changing socio-economic profile of Legislators</p> <p>2. Grassroots Democracy: Panchayati Raj and Municipal Government; significance of 73rd and 74th Amendments; Grassroot movements</p> <p>3. Social Movements: Civil liberties and human rights movements; women’s movements; environmentalist movements</p> <p>4. Caste, Religion and Ethnicity in Indian Politics.</p> <p>Paper 2 Section B</p> <p>1. India and the Nuclear Question: Changing perceptions and policy.</p> <p>2. India and the UN System: Role in UN Peace-keeping; demand for Permanent Seat in the Security Council</p>

SHANKAR IAS ACADEMY

TEST 2	03.08.2017	<p>Paper 1 Section A</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Western Political Thought: Plato, Aristotle 2. Indian Political Thought: Dharamshastra, Arthashastra and Buddhist traditions 3. Political ideologies: Gandhism 4. Justice: Conceptions of justice with special reference to Rawl's theory of justice and its communitarian critiques. <p>Paper 1 section B</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Statutory Institutions/Commissions: Election Commission, Comptroller and Auditor General, Finance Commission, Union Public Service Commission, National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, National Commission for Women; National Human Rights Commission, National Commission for Minorities, National Backward Classes Commission 2. Federalism: Constitutional provisions; changing nature of centre-state relations; integrationist tendencies and regional aspirations; inter-state disputes. <p>Paper 2 section B</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. India's Contribution to the Non-Alignment Movement: Different phases; current role
TEST 3	17.08.2017	<p>Paper 1 section A</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rights: Meaning and theories; different kinds of rights; concept of Human Rights. 2. Western Political thought: Machiavelli, Gramsci, Hannah Arendt 3. Democracy: Classical and contemporary theories; different models of democracy representative, participatory and deliberative <p>Paper 1 section B</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making of the Indian Constitution: Legacies of the British rule; different social and political perspectives. • Salient Features of the Indian Constitution: The Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles; Parliamentary System and Amendment Procedures; Judicial Review and Basic Structure doctrine. <p>Paper 2 Section A</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evolution of the International Economic System: From Brettonwoods to WTO; Socialist economies and the CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance); Third World demand for new international economic order; Globalization of the world economy. <p>Paper 2 Section B</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recent developments in Indian Foreign policy: growing relations with US and Israel; vision of a new world order.

SHANKAR IAS ACADEMY

TEST 4	24.08.2017	<p>Paper 1 section A</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Political Theory: meaning and approaches 2. Indian political thought: Syed Ahmed Khan, Sri Aurobindo, M.K. Gandhi, B.R. Ambedkar, M.N. Roy <p>Paper 2 section A</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approaches to the Study of International Relations: Idealist, Realist, Marxist, Functionalist and Systems theory. 2. Key concepts in International Relations: National interest, Security and power; Balance of power and deterrence 3. United Nations: Envisaged role and actual record; specialized UN agencies-aims and functioning; need for UN reforms <p>Paper 1 section B</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Principal Organs of the Union Government: Envisaged role and actual working of the Executive, Legislature and Supreme Court. 2. Principal Organs of the State Government: Envisaged role and actual working of the Executive, Legislature and High Courts 3. Planning and Economic Development: Nehruvian and Gandhian perspectives; role of planning and public sector; Green Revolution, land reforms and agrarian relations; liberalization and economic reforms.
TEST 5	07.09.2017	<p>Paper 1 Section A</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Concept of power, hegemony, ideology and legitimacy 2. Equality: Social, political and economic; relationship between equality and freedom; Affirmative action. <p>Paper 1 Section B</p> <p>Indian Nationalism:</p> <p>(a) Political Strategies of India's Freedom struggle : constitutionalism to mass Satyagraha, Non-cooperation, Civil Disobedience</p> <p>Paper 2 section A</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State in comparative perspective: Characteristics and changing nature of the State in capitalist and socialist economies, and, advanced industrial and developing societies. 2. Key concepts in International relation: Transnational actors and collective security; World capitalist economy and globalization. 3. Regionalization of World Politics: EU, ASEAN, APEC, SAARC, NAFTA <p>Paper 2 section B</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indian Foreign Policy: Determinants of foreign policy; institutions of policy-making; continuity and change 2. Recent developments in Indian Foreign policy: India's position on the recent crises in Afghanistan, Iraq and West Asia.

SHANKAR IAS ACADEMY

TEST 6	14.09.2017	<p>Paper 1 section A 1. Political Ideologies: Liberalism, Socialism, Marxism, Fascism, and Feminism</p> <p>Paper 1 Section B Indian Nationalism: (a) Political Strategies of India's Freedom struggle: militant and revolutionary movements, Peasant and workers' movements.</p> <p>Paper 2 section A 1. Comparative Politics: Nature and major approaches; political economy and political sociology perspectives; limitations of the comparative method 2. Changing International Political Order: (a) Rise of super powers; strategic and ideological Bipolarity, arms race and Cold War; nuclear threat; (b) Nonaligned movement: Aims and achievements; (c) Collapse of the Soviet Union; Unipolarity and American hegemony; relevance of non-alignment in the contemporary world.</p> <p>Paper 2 section B 1. India and the Global Centres of Power: USA, EU, Japan, China and Russia.</p>
TEST 7	21.09.2017	<p>Paper 1 section A 1. Theories of the State: Liberal, Neo-liberal, Marxist, Pluralist, Post-colonial and feminist.</p> <p>Paper 1 section B Indian Nationalism: (b) Perspectives on Indian National Movement: Liberal, Socialist and Marxist; Radical humanist and Dalit.</p> <p>Paper 2 section A 1. Contemporary Global Concerns: Democracy, human rights, environment, gender justice, terrorism, nuclear proliferation 2. Politics of Representation and Participation: Political parties, pressure groups and social movements in advanced industrial and developing societies 3. Globalization: Responses from developed and developing societies</p>

SHANKAR IAS ACADEMY

		<p>Paper 2 section B</p> <p>1. India and South Asia:</p> <p>(a) Regional Co-operation: SAARC past performance and future prospects.</p> <p>(b) South Asia as a Free Trade Area.</p> <p>(c) India's Look East policy.</p> <p>(d) Impediments to regional co-operation: river water disputes; illegal cross-border migration; ethnic conflicts and insurgencies; border disputes.</p> <p>2. India and the Global South: Relations with Africa and Latin America; leadership role in the demand for NIEO and WTO negotiations.</p>
TEST 8	05.10.2017	<p>Full Syllabus</p> <p>Morning : Paper I</p> <p>Evening : Paper II</p>
MOCK TEST	11.10.2017	<p>Full Syllabus</p> <p>Morning : Paper I</p> <p>Evening : Paper II</p>

TEST TIMING	:	2.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.
DISCUSSION TIME	:	5.00 p.m to 7.00 p.m.
FEE STRUCTURE	:	Rs. 4500/- for New Students & Outsiders
		Rs. 2600 /- for old students
VENUE	:	New Building, Shanthi Colony, Annanagar