

POLITY

<p>CONSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK</p>	<p>Historical evolution (Regulating Act 1773, Pitt’s India Act, Charter Acts, Government of India Acts 1858 & 1935), Constituent Assembly (composition, committees, debates), Sources of Constitution (borrowed features), Salient features (federal, parliamentary, secular, socialist), Preamble (keywords, amendments, interpretation), Basic Structure doctrine (origin – Kesavananda Bharati, elements, judicial expansion), Union & Territory (Article 1–4, reorganisation, special status), Citizenship (Articles 5–11, Citizenship Act 1955, OCI/PIO), Fundamental Rights (Articles 12–35, types, reasonable restrictions, suspension, writs – habeas corpus, mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, quo warranto), DPSP (classification – socialist, Gandhian, liberal, conflicts with FRs), Fundamental Duties (Article 51A, significance, criticism), Amendment procedure (Article 368, types, judicial review)</p>
<p>SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT</p>	<p>Parliamentary system (features, executive-legislature relationship, collective responsibility, comparison with presidential system), Federalism (quasi-federal nature, unitary tilt, cooperative vs competitive federalism), Centre-State relations (legislative lists,</p>

	<p>administrative control, financial devolution, Finance Commission), Inter-State relations (Inter-State Council, water disputes, Zonal Councils), Emergency provisions (Articles 352, 356, 360, impact on federalism, misuse debate, SR Bommai case)</p>
<p>CENTRAL GOVERNMENT</p>	<p>President (election process, qualifications, impeachment, executive/legislative/judicial/military/diplomatic powers, veto types, ordinance-making power), Vice-President (role as Rajya Sabha chairman), Prime Minister (powers, real executive authority, role in cabinet, relation with President), PMO (institutional importance), Council of Ministers (composition, categories, collective & individual responsibility), Cabinet Committees (types, functions), Parliament (bicameralism, Lok Sabha vs Rajya Sabha, legislative process, money bills vs financial bills, parliamentary committees, privileges, anti-defection law linkages)</p>
<p>STATE GOVERNMENT</p>	<p>Governor (appointment, discretionary powers, controversies, misuse debate), Chief Minister (powers, role in state governance), State Council of Ministers (collective responsibility), State Legislature</p>

	<p>(unicameral/bicameral, legislative process, comparison with Parliament), Special provisions (Articles 371, asymmetrical federalism)</p>
<p>JUDICIARY</p>	<p>Supreme Court (composition, appointment – collegium system, jurisdiction – original, appellate, advisory, judicial review, PIL), High Courts (jurisdiction, powers), Subordinate courts (district courts, hierarchy), Judicial independence (constitutional safeguards), Tribunals (constitutional & statutory, tribunalisation debate), NGT (environmental justice), ADR (arbitration, mediation, Lok Adalat), NALSA (legal aid)</p>
<p>LOCAL GOVERNMENT</p>	<p>Panchayati Raj (73rd Amendment, three-tier system, Gram Sabha, State Finance Commission, challenges – decentralisation issues), Municipalities (74th Amendment, urban governance, mayor vs commissioner debate, urban challenges), decentralisation & grassroots democracy</p>

<p>UNION TERRITORIES & SPECIAL AREAS</p>	<p>Types of UTs (with/without legislature), administration (Lt. Governor role), Delhi model issues, PESA Act 1996 (tribal self-governance, FRA linkage), Sixth Schedule areas (autonomous councils)</p>
<p>CONSTITUTIONAL BODIES</p>	<p>Election Commission (independence, powers, electoral reforms), UPSC (functions, role in recruitment), State PSC, Joint PSC, Finance Commission (vertical & horizontal devolution), National Commission for SC/ST/OBC (constitutional safeguards), CAG (audit, accountability), Attorney General (legal advisor)</p>
<p>OTHER CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS</p>	<p>Advocate General (state level legal advisor), Cooperative Societies (97th Amendment, federal issues), Official Language (Articles 343–351, language debates, Hindi vs English)</p>
<p>NON-CONSTITUTIONAL BODIES</p>	<p>NITI Aayog (planning evolution), NHRC & SHRC (human rights protection), CIC & SIC (RTI framework), CVC (anti-corruption), CBI (investigative agency, autonomy issues), Lokpal & Lokayuktas (anti-corruption mechanism, challenges)</p>

MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS	Anti-defection law (Tenth Schedule, loopholes, reforms), Law Commission (legal reforms)
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ANCIENT HISTORY

<p>STONE AGE & PREHISTORIC CULTURE</p>	<p>Human evolution & migration (Out of Africa), Palaeolithic – Mesolithic–Neolithic phases, subsistence patterns (hunting → farming), tools & technology, prehistoric art (rock paintings, engravings), limitations of prehistoric life</p>
<p>CHALCOLITHIC CULTURES</p>	<p>Characteristics of Chalcolithic settlements, regional cultures, chronology, Ochre Coloured Pottery (OCP), Ganeshwar culture, transition from stone to metal age, limitations & significance</p>
<p>HARAPPAN CIVILIZATION (INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION)</p>	<p>Origins (Mehrgarh), urban planning (drainage, grid system), economy (agriculture, crafts, trade), script & weights, social structure, religion, political organisation, major sites (Harappa, Mohenjo-daro, Dholavira, Lothal), decline theories, Late Harappan phase, significance of discovery</p>

<p>VEDIC PERIOD</p>	<p>Aryan debate, Early vs Later Vedic society, polity (tribal → kingdom), economy (pastoral → agrarian), social structure (varna system), religion & rituals, Vedic literature (Vedas, Brahmanas, Upanishads), philosophical developments, Painted Grey Ware culture</p>
<p>6TH CENTURY BCE TRANSFORMATIONS</p>	<p>Rise of Mahajanapadas, urbanisation, agricultural expansion, taxation & administration, social changes (varna-jati evolution), emergence of heterodox sects</p>
<p>BUDDHISM & JAINISM</p>	<p>Causes for rise of new religions, teachings of Buddha & Mahavira, Sangha & monastic system, councils, spread & patronage, sects (Hinayana/Mahayana, Digambara/Shvetambara), decline, contribution to Indian society, literature & architecture</p>
<p>OTHER HETERODOX SECTS & LANGUAGES</p>	<p>Ajivikas and other thinkers, rise of Prakrit & Pali, linguistic developments</p>

<p>FOREIGN INVASIONS (PERSIAN & MACEDONIAN)</p>	<p>Achaemenid expansion, Alexander's invasion (causes, course, impact), effects on Indian polity & culture</p>
<p>RISE OF MAGADHA & MAHAJANAPADAS</p>	<p>16 Mahajanapadas, reasons for Magadha's rise (geography, resources, leadership), key rulers</p>
<p>MAURYAN EMPIRE</p>	<p>Chandragupta Maurya, administration (central, provincial, revenue, army), Ashoka (Kalinga War, Dhamma, edicts), decline of Mauryas, Mauryan art & architecture (pillars, stupas, caves)</p>
<p>POST-MAURYAN & CENTRAL ASIAN CONTACTS</p>	<p>Indo-Greeks, Shakas, Kushanas, Parthians, impact of foreign invasions (trade, culture, polity), Silk Route linkages</p>
<p>RISE OF REGIONAL POWERS</p>	<p>Shungas, Satavahanas, Kharavela, regionalisation of power, political fragmentation</p>

<p>SOUTH INDIAN HISTORY (EARLY PHASE)</p>	<p>Megalithic culture, Sangam Age, Chera-Chola-Pandya polity, economy, society, Sangam literature</p>
<p>TRADE, CRAFTS & URBANISATION (POST-MAURYA)</p>	<p>Guilds, trade networks, Roman trade, coinage, urban centres, Silk Route, decline of towns</p>
<p>GUPTA EMPIRE</p>	<p>Political expansion (Chandragupta I, Samudragupta, Chandragupta II), administration, economy (land grants, trade decline), society (caste, women), religion (revival of Hinduism), art & architecture, literature, causes of decline</p>

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MEDIEVAL HISTORY

TRIPARTITE STRUGGLE & EARLY MEDIEVAL POLITY (800–1000)	Palas, Pratiharas, Rashtrakutas; struggle for Kannauj; political organisation; nature of early medieval state
CHOLA EMPIRE & SOUTH INDIAN POLITY	Rise of Cholas, Rajaraja & Rajendra I, administrative system, local self-government, cultural developments
SOCIO-ECONOMIC & RELIGIOUS LIFE (800–1200)	Trade & commerce, caste system, position of women, education & science, religious beliefs & movements
TURKISH INVASIONS & RAJPUT RESISTANCE	Ghaznavids, Rajput polity, battles of Tarain, causes of Rajput defeat, Turkish conquest of North India
DELHI SULTANATE (FORMATION PHASE)	Mamluk rulers, Iltutmish, Razia, Balban, consolidation of monarchy, Mongol threat, frontier policy
DELHI SULTANATE (EXPANSION & DECLINE)	Khaljis & Tughlaqs, expansion of empire, administrative reforms, Muhammad bin Tughlaq's experiments, Firoz Tughlaq, decline factors

<p>ADMINISTRATION & SOCIETY UNDER SULTANATE</p>	<p>Central & local administration, agrarian structure, trade & merchants, urban life, nobles & iqta system, social customs, religious policy</p>
<p>VIJAYANAGAR & BAHMANI KINGDOMS</p>	<p>Rise of Vijayanagar, conflict with Bahmanis, Mahmud Gawan, Portuguese arrival, decline of both empires</p>
<p>REGIONAL KINGDOMS IN NORTH INDIA (1400–1525)</p>	<p>Bengal, Gujarat, Malwa, Mewar, Lodis, Sharqi rulers, Kashmir; regional political developments</p>
<p>CULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS (1200–1500)</p>	<p>Architecture, Sufism (Chishti, Suhrawardi), Bhakti movement, Vaishnavism, literature & arts</p>
<p>MUGHAL–AFGHAN STRUGGLE (1525–1555)</p>	<p>Babur's invasion, Battles of Panipat & Khanwa, Humayun vs Sher Shah, Sur Empire, administrative contributions of Sher Shah</p>
<p>CONSOLIDATION OF MUGHAL EMPIRE (AKBAR)</p>	<p>Expansion, Mansabdari system, Rajput policy, administrative structure, rebellions, integration policies (religion & society)</p>

DECCAN & SOUTH INDIA (MUGHAL EXPANSION)	Mughal-Deccan conflicts, Malik Ambar, Bijapur & Golconda, Deccan polity & culture
MUGHAL EMPIRE IN 17TH CENTURY	Jahangir, Nur Jahan, Shah Jahan, foreign policy, Mughal-Persian relations, administrative growth, army
ECONOMIC & SOCIAL LIFE UNDER MUGHALS	Agrarian structure, zamindars, classes, trade & commerce, foreign trade, rural economy, standard of living
CULTURAL & RELIGIOUS DEVELOPMENTS (MUGHAL PERIOD)	Architecture, painting, music, literature, religious ideas, integration issues
DECLINE OF MUGHAL EMPIRE (PHASE I)	Aurangzeb's policies, succession issues, regional revolts (Jats, Sikhs, Afghans), Rajput relations
DECLINE OF MUGHAL EMPIRE (PHASE II)	Rise of Marathas, Shivaji's career & administration, Mughal-Maratha conflict, Deccan campaigns, final decline causes

MODERN HISTORY

<p>ADVENT OF EUROPEANS & EARLY COLONIAL EXPANSION</p>	<p>Motives behind European expansion (trade, religion, geopolitics); Portuguese administration & cartaz system; Dutch commercial focus; English East India Company structure; Anglo-French rivalry (Carnatic Wars); factors behind British success (naval power, finance, industrial base, political stability); transition from trade to territorial control</p>
<p>DECLINE OF MUGHAL EMPIRE & RISE OF REGIONAL STATES</p>	<p>Structural weaknesses of Mughal Empire (jagirdari crisis, succession issues); role of zamindars; emergence of regional powers (Awadh, Bengal, Hyderabad, Marathas); limits of regional states; socio-economic conditions—agrarian relations, trade decline, education, cultural developments</p>
<p>BRITISH EXPANSION & PARAMOUNTCY</p>	<p>Political expansion through wars (Plassey, Buxar); economic motives behind conquest; Mysore, Maratha, Sikh resistance; annexation policies (Subsidiary Alliance, Doctrine of Lapse);</p>

	administrative consolidation; diplomacy vs coercion; impact on Indian polity
EARLY RESISTANCE AGAINST BRITISH RULE	Typology of uprisings (civil, tribal, peasant, sepoy); causes (economic exploitation, cultural intrusion, administrative changes); regional patterns; leadership & participation; limitations (lack of unity, ideology, coordination)
REVOLT OF 1857	Multi-dimensional causes (economic, political, military, socio-religious); nature of revolt (sepoy mutiny vs first war of independence debate); leadership patterns; reasons for failure; consequences (administrative changes, Crown rule); historiographical interpretations
SOCIO-RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS (FOUNDATIONS)	Causes: colonial impact, social stagnation; role of Western education; emergence of middle class; reform agendas (women upliftment, caste reform); ideological basis (modernism vs revivalism); limits of reform movements

<p>SOCIO-CULTURAL REFORM MOVEMENTS (ORGANISATIONS & LEADERS)</p>	<p>Comparative study of reform organisations (Brahmo, Arya, Aligarh, Theosophy); role of individuals (Rammohan Roy, Vivekananda, Syed Ahmed Khan); regional diversity of reform; impact on nationalism; critique (elitist nature, limited reach)</p>
<p>RISE OF NATIONALISM IN INDIA</p>	<p>Factors: economic critique of colonialism, press, education, rediscovery of past; role of early political associations; formation of national consciousness; contradictions between colonial and Indian interests</p>
<p>MODERATE PHASE OF CONGRESS</p>	<p>Ideology (constitutionalism, gradual reform); demands (civil rights, representation); methods (petitions, resolutions); achievements (political awareness); limitations (elitism, narrow base); British response</p>
<p>MILITANT NATIONALISM & SWADESHI MOVEMENT</p>	<p>Causes of extremism; methods (boycott, passive resistance); role of leaders (Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal); impact of Partition of</p>

	Bengal; internal divisions (Moderates vs Extremists); Surat split analysis
REVOLUTIONARY NATIONALISM	Causes for rise; ideological influences; regional revolutionary activities; role of diaspora; decline due to repression and lack of mass support
NATIONAL MOVEMENT DURING WWI	Home Rule Movement (Tilak & Annie Besant); Lucknow Pact (Hindu-Muslim unity); Montagu Declaration; impact of war on Indian politics
GANDHIAN ERA – EARLY PHASE	Gandhi's philosophy (Satyagraha, Ahimsa); experiments in South Africa; early movements (Champaran, Kheda, Ahmedabad); emergence as mass leader; Rowlatt Act & Jallianwala Bagh—turning point

<p>NON-COOPERATION & KHILAFAT MOVEMENT</p>	<p>Hindu-Muslim unity phase; programme (boycott, swadeshi); spread & participation; reasons for withdrawal; significance in mass mobilisation</p>
<p>EMERGENCE OF NEW POLITICAL FORCES</p>	<p>Swarajists vs No-Changers debate; rise of socialist and communist ideas; trade union movement; youth and peasant mobilisation; ideological diversification of nationalism</p>
<p>SIMON COMMISSION & CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS</p>	<p>Indian response (boycott); Nehru Report (constitutional vision); communal disagreements; role of Jinnah; limitations of constitutional reforms</p>
<p>CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT</p>	<p>Salt Satyagraha as symbolic resistance; mass participation; Gandhi-Irwin Pact; Round Table Conferences; evaluation (achievements vs limitations)</p>

<p>DEBATES ON STRATEGY & CONSTITUTIONAL POLITICS</p>	<p>Internal debates within Congress; Government of India Act 1935 (features, criticism); shift towards electoral politics; ideological divisions</p>
<p>PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY & CONGRESS MINISTRIES</p>	<p>Governance under Congress (1937–39); reforms in agriculture, labour, civil liberties; limitations; political significance</p>
<p>NATIONAL MOVEMENT DURING WWII</p>	<p>August Offer, Cripps Mission (failure reasons); Individual Satyagraha; shift in British policy; global context</p>
<p>QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT & INA</p>	<p>Causes and launch; mass upsurge; repression; role of Subhas Chandra Bose & INA; significance in weakening British rule</p>
<p>POST-WAR DEVELOPMENTS & FREEDOM STRUGGLE</p>	<p>INA trials, naval mutiny, elections; Cabinet Mission Plan; communal tensions; growth of two-nation theory</p>

PARTITION & INDEPENDENCE	Mountbatten Plan; reasons for partition; role of political leadership; consequences (violence, refugee crisis); integration of princely states
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WORLD HISTORY

<p>FEUDALISM (MEDIEVAL EUROPE)</p>	<p>Features of feudal system (land-based economy, hierarchy), manorial system, role of church, decline of feudalism, transition to capitalism</p>
<p>RENAISSANCE & ENLIGHTENMENT</p>	<p>Causes of Renaissance, humanism, scientific revolution, major thinkers (Da Vinci, Galileo, Newton), Enlightenment ideas (liberty, equality, rationalism), impact on politics & society</p>
<p>RISE OF CAPITALISM & INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION</p>	<p>Preconditions for industrialisation, technological innovations, factory system, urbanisation, social impact (working class, women), capitalism vs socialism debate</p>
<p>AMERICAN REVOLUTION & CIVIL WAR</p>	<p>Causes of American Revolution, constitutional developments, federalism, causes & impact of Civil War (slavery, economic divide), role in nation-building</p>

<p>FRENCH REVOLUTION</p>	<p>Causes (social, economic, political), phases of revolution, role of Jacobins, Reign of Terror, Napoleon's rise, global impact (liberty, equality, nationalism)</p>
<p>RISE OF NATIONALISM (EUROPE)</p>	<p>Unification of Germany & Italy, role of leaders (Bismarck, Cavour), nationalism vs imperialism, impact on European politics</p>
<p>WORLD WAR I & AFTERMATH</p>	<p>Causes (alliances, militarism, nationalism), course of war, Treaty of Versailles, League of Nations, consequences</p>
<p>SOCIALISM & RUSSIAN REVOLUTION</p>	<p>Marxist ideology, Bolshevik Revolution (1917), Lenin's policies, Stalinism, global spread of socialism</p>
<p>INTER-WAR PERIOD</p>	<p>Rise of fascism (Hitler, Mussolini), Great Depression, failure of League of Nations, policy of appeasement</p>
<p>WORLD WAR II (1939–45)</p>	<p>Causes, major events (Axis vs Allies), role of USA & USSR, Holocaust, atomic bomb, consequences</p>

<p>INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS & TREATIES</p>	<p>League of Nations vs United Nations, Bretton Woods institutions, major treaties, collective security</p>
<p>COLD WAR ERA</p>	<p>Ideological conflict (USA vs USSR), proxy wars (Korea, Vietnam), arms race, détente, end of Cold War</p>
<p>SPREAD OF COMMUNISM POST-WWII</p>	<p>China (Mao), Cuba, Eastern Europe, impact on global politics</p>
<p>ROLE OF USA IN 20TH CENTURY</p>	<p>USA as superpower, foreign policy (Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan), interventions, global dominance</p>
<p>IMPERIALISM, COLONIALISM & DECOLONISATION</p>	<p>Causes of imperialism, colonial exploitation, decolonisation in Asia & Africa, nationalist movements</p>
<p>EMERGENCE OF THIRD WORLD</p>	<p>Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), challenges of developing nations, Cold War alignment, concept of Global South</p>

POST INDEPENDENCE

<p>INITIAL YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE</p>	<p>Legacy of colonial rule (economic, administrative, socio-political); legacy of national movement; immediate challenges (refugee crisis, partition, economic instability); integration of princely states—paramountcy, options to states, role of Sardar Patel; case studies: Junagadh, Hyderabad, Kashmir</p>
<p>REORGANISATION OF STATES</p>	<p>Political reorganisation post-independence; demand for linguistic states; States Reorganisation Commission; impact on national integration</p>
<p>RISE OF REGIONAL ASPIRATIONS</p>	<p>Regional movements—Punjab (Punjabi Suba), North-East insurgencies, Telangana demand, Gorkhaland, Kashmir issue; causes (identity, language, economy); implications for federalism</p>
<p>NEHRU ERA (POLITICAL & ECONOMIC FOUNDATIONS)</p>	<p>Community Development Programme; Panchayati Raj institutions; Planning Commission & Five-Year Plans; Tribal</p>

	Panchsheel; Hindu Code Bill; foreign policy (Non-Alignment, strategic autonomy)
PERIOD OF TURMOIL (1962–1965)	Indo-China War (causes, impact); leadership of Lal Bahadur Shastri; Indo-Pak War 1965; defence and foreign policy shifts
POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS AFTER WARS (INDIRA ERA)	Rise of Indira Gandhi; centralisation of power; Indo-Pak War 1971 & Bangladesh creation; Emergency (causes, features, consequences)
POLITICS AFTER EMERGENCY	Janata phase & coalition politics; Rajiv Gandhi era (modernisation, issues); V.P. Singh (Mandal politics); P.V. Narasimha Rao (economic reforms context); United Front governments; Vajpayee era (coalition stability, Kargil War)

<p>GROWTH, DEVELOPMENT & PLANNING</p>	<p>Economic growth vs development, determinants of growth, dimensions of development, measurement (GDP, HDI, GII, MPI), issues with GDP estimation, economic planning (types, Five-Year Plans, NITI Aayog), middle-income trap, Viksit Bharat 2047 vision</p>
<p>RESOURCE MOBILISATION</p>	<p>Domestic mobilisation (savings, investment, capital formation, trends), external mobilisation (FDI, other capital flows), public mobilisation (tax, non-tax revenue, borrowing, fiscal management), capital markets, industrial policy, constraints in mobilisation</p>
<p>GOVERNMENT BUDGETING & FISCAL POLICY</p>	<p>Budget components, types of deficits, fiscal policy, public expenditure management, FRBM Act, GST, outcome/gender/zero-based budgeting, capex-led growth, Finance Commission, taxation reforms (direct tax, wealth tax, global minimum tax, equalisation levy), inflation management</p>

<p>LIBERALISATION, INDUSTRIAL POLICY & GROWTH</p>	<p>1991 reforms (features, sectoral impact), industrial policy evolution, manufacturing challenges, Make in India, PLI schemes, SEZ reforms, infrastructure development, labour codes, Skill India, sectoral analysis (electronics, textiles, auto/EV, pharma, steel, MSMEs), startup ecosystem, digital economy, IPR regime, insurance sector, green transition, Industry 4.0, AI impact, FTAs, China+1 strategy</p>
<p>LAND REFORMS & LAND GOVERNANCE</p>	<p>Land reform concepts, objectives, post-independence phases, success and failures, land inequality, fragmentation, land records issues, land acquisition challenges, DILRMP, RFCTLARR Act 2013, SVAMITVA scheme, land leasing reforms</p>
<p>AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SECTORS</p>	<p>Agricultural performance, characteristics, cropping patterns, irrigation systems, allied sectors (livestock, fisheries), subsidies (types, issues, reforms), MSP, WTO and agriculture, agricultural marketing (APMC, reforms, contract farming), PDS & food security, buffer stocks, agri-tech, food processing, government schemes, climate-resilient agriculture</p>

<p>INFRASTRUCTURE & INVESTMENT MODELS</p>	<p>Role of infrastructure, physical vs social infrastructure, sector-wise analysis (roads, railways, aviation, ports, energy), PM Gati Shakti, National Infrastructure Pipeline, National Logistics Policy, PPP models, challenges and reforms in PPP</p>
<p>Inclusive Growth, Poverty & Employment</p>	<p>Inclusive growth (concept, importance, challenges, policies), poverty (types, measurement, causes, programmes), inequality (measurement, persistence), employment (types, jobless growth, causes of unemployment, government initiatives, labour market issues), recommendations</p>

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INDIAN GEOGRAPHY

India as a Geographical Unit	Location (latitudinal & longitudinal significance), Indian subcontinent, size & strategic importance, Indian Standard Time, international borders (China, Pakistan, others), physical divisions of India
Geological Structure of India	Rock systems (Archaean, Dharwar, Gondwana, Deccan Traps, Tertiary), geological evolution, mineral distribution relevance
Himalayan Ranges (Structure & Formation)	Origin of Himalayas, classification (Trans, Greater, Lesser, Shiwalik), regional divisions (Western, Central, Eastern), Purvanchal hills, comparative features
Himalayan Features & Significance	Valleys (Kashmir, Kullu, Kangra), glaciers, passes, snowline, role in climate, rivers, biodiversity, economy & security
Indo-Gangetic-Brahmaputra Plains	Formation, physiographic divisions (Bhabar, Terai, alluvial plains, delta), regional divisions (Punjab, Ganga, Brahmaputra), significance for agriculture & population
Peninsular Plateau	Divisions (Central Highlands, Deccan Plateau, Chotanagpur), hill ranges (Aravalli, Vindhya, Satpura, Western & Eastern Ghats), resources & significance
Coastal Plains & Islands	Western vs Eastern coastal plains, coastline types (emergence/submergence), Andaman & Nicobar, Lakshadweep, strategic importance

Drainage Systems of India	Classification of rivers, Himalayan vs Peninsular rivers, major river systems (Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra), east vs west flowing rivers, river projects, water disputes, river interlinking
Indian Monsoon	Mechanism (classical & modern theories), jet streams, ITCZ, factors affecting onset & intensity, SW & NE monsoon, variability, impact on agriculture
Indian Climate	Climatic controls (latitude, relief, monsoon, jet streams), seasons (winter, summer, monsoon, retreating), climatic regions (Koppen & Stamp classification), cyclones & ENSO
Natural Vegetation	Types of forests (tropical, temperate, alpine), distribution, factors affecting vegetation, biodiversity importance
India State of Forest Report (ISFR)	Forest Survey of India (FSI), forest cover vs tree cover, forest resources data, carbon stock, criticisms of ISFR methodology
Indian Soils	Soil profile (horizons), factors of soil formation, major soil types (alluvial, black, red, laterite, desert, forest, saline, peaty), distribution & agricultural relevance

GEOMORPHOLOGY

Interior of the Earth	Sources of information (direct & indirect), seismic waves (types, behaviour), structure of Earth (crust, mantle, core), lithosphere & asthenosphere, seismic discontinuities
Earth's Magnetic Field	Dynamo theory, geomagnetic poles & reversals, magnetic declination & inclination, magnetosphere, auroras, Van Allen belts
Geomorphic Processes	Endogenic processes (diastrophism, sudden movements), exogenic processes (weathering, denudation), forces behind landform development
Plate Tectonics & Theories	Continental Drift (Wegener), Seafloor Spreading, Plate Tectonics (plates, movement, evidence), Indian plate movement, comparison of theories
Plate Boundaries (Convergent)	Ocean-ocean convergence (island arcs), continent-ocean convergence (Andes, Rockies), continent-continent convergence (Himalayas), associated volcanism & earthquakes
Plate Boundaries (Divergent)	Rift valley formation, mid-ocean ridges, rift lakes, evolution of oceans, Great Rift Valley
Mountains (Classification & Distribution)	Fold, block, volcanic mountains; mountain-building processes; global distribution (Andes, Rockies, Alps, Himalayas, Atlas, Urals); characteristics
Volcanism	Causes of volcanism, types of lava, volcanic landforms (intrusive/extrusive), eruption types (Hawaiian, Strombolian, Vulcanian, Plinian, Pelean), hotspot volcanism, geysers & hot springs, distribution of volcanoes, effects (positive & negative)

Rocks (Petrology Basics)	Igneous, sedimentary, metamorphic rocks; rock cycle basics
Earthquakes	Causes, types (focus depth), distribution, measurement (Richter scale), effects
Tsunami	Mechanism, properties, case study (2004 Indian Ocean tsunami), warning systems
Soil Erosion & Geomorphic Cycles	Water erosion (sheet, rill, gully), wind erosion, coastal & glacial erosion, landslides
Fluvial Landforms	Erosional & depositional features, drainage patterns, cycle of erosion
Karst Topography	Sinkholes, caves, stalactites/stalagmites, karst cycle
Marine Landforms	Coastal erosion & deposition, coastal landforms, shoreline evolution
Glacial Landforms	Erosional & depositional features, glacial cycle of erosion
Arid Landforms	Desert erosion & deposition, landforms (dunes, pediments), arid cycle
Lakes	Classification (tectonic, glacial, volcanic, etc.), human interaction, major lakes of world
Plateaus	Formation (tectonic, volcanic, erosion), types (dissected, volcanic), economic significance, major plateaus

CLIMATOLOGY

Latitudes & Longitudes (Basics of Earth Geometry)	Parallels & meridians, important latitudes, heat zones, longitude & time, time zones, International Date Line, comparison (latitude vs longitude)
Motions of the Earth	Rotation & its effects, revolution, solstices & equinoxes, perihelion & aphelion, eclipses
Atmosphere	Evolution of atmosphere, composition (gases), vertical structure (troposphere to exosphere), importance of atmosphere
Temperature Distribution	Heat transfer (radiation, conduction, convection), factors affecting temperature, isotherms, heat budget, latitudinal heat balance, lapse rate, temperature inversion
Pressure Systems & Wind Systems	Atmospheric pressure, pressure belts (equatorial, subtropical, polar), Coriolis force, pressure gradient, general circulation (Hadley, Ferrel, Polar cells), classification of winds (planetary, periodic, local winds)
Hydrological Cycle	Evaporation, condensation, humidity, clouds, precipitation processes, types of rainfall (convictional, orographic, frontal, cyclonic, monsoonal), global rainfall distribution
Thunderstorms & Associated Phenomena	Stages of thunderstorm development, types (single-cell, supercell, etc.), tornado formation, lightning, hailstorms, hazards

Tropical Cyclones	Conditions for formation (heat, Coriolis, wind shear), structure & lifecycle, cyclogenesis, distribution & paths, IMD classification, impacts (storm surge, floods), naming & warning systems
Jet Streams	Formation, types (STJ, PFJ, tropical easterly jet, Somali jet), role in weather & aviation
Temperate Cyclones	Air masses (types, source regions), fronts (warm, cold, occluded), polar front theory, lifecycle, characteristics & distribution
Comparison of Cyclones	Tropical vs temperate cyclones (structure, energy source, impact)
Polar Vortex	Mechanism, cold waves, role in ozone depletion
ENSO (El Niño–La Niña System)	Normal vs El Niño conditions, Walker circulation, La Niña, Indian Ocean Dipole, impact on Indian monsoon
Climatic Classification (Koppen)	Tropical (Af, Am, Aw), dry climates (BW, BS), temperate climates (Mediterranean, China type, British type), cold climates (Taiga, Laurentian), polar climates (Tundra)

OCEANOGRAPHY

Ocean Relief	Major Ocean Relief Features: Continental Shelf, Continental Slope, Continental Rise, Abyssal Plain, Continental Shelf: formation, types (glaciated, coral reef, river-based, dendritic, mountain shelves), width &
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	depth, importance, Continental Slope: gradient, depth, boundary significance, canyons & trenches, Continental Rise: characteristics, transition to abyssal plain, Abyssal Plain: features, depth, sedimentation
Minor Ocean Relief Features	Oceanic Deeps/Trenches: origin, distribution, characteristics (e.g., Mariana Trench), Mid-Oceanic Ridges: formation, structure, extent, Abyssal Hills: seamounts, guyots, Submarine Canyons: types, formation, examples (Hudson Canyon, Indus Canyon), Island arcs, Atolls, Bank, Shoal, Reef: definitions, formation, significance
Major Oceans and Seas	Oceans of the world by size, ranking, area, depth
Pacific Ocean	General characteristics (size, depth, shape, islands), Subdivisions: North & Central Pacific, West & South-West Pacific, South-East Pacific, Trenches (Aleutian, Kuril, Mariana, Tonga, Atacama), Seamounts, Guyots
Atlantic Ocean	General characteristics (size, shape, trade importance), Continental Shelf: distribution, productivity (Grand Banks), Marginal Seas (Hudson Bay, Baltic Sea, North Sea, Gulf of Mexico), Mid-Atlantic Ridge: extent, significance, Seamounts, islands (Azores, Canary Islands, Bermuda), Trenches (Puerto Rico, South Sandwich, Romanche)
Indian Ocean	General characteristics (size, depth), Submarine ridges (Lakshadweep-Chagos, Carlsberg, Seychelles, Socotra-Chagos), Ocean basins (Central Basin, Arabian Basin, Mascarene Basin, South Indian Basin), Islands (continental, coral, volcanic), Continental Shelf (width,

	depth), Trenches (Sunda, Diamantina), Important straits (Hormuz, Malacca, Bab-el-Mandeb, Lombok, Palk)
Marginal Seas	Definition, characteristics, major marginal seas (Arabian Sea, Baltic Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Bering Sea, Red Sea, Black Sea), Human impact, Biomass production, Primary productivity, Water circulation
Bays, Gulfs and Straits	Bays, Gulfs, Straits, Isthmus
Ocean Movements – Ocean Currents	Forces: primary (winds, density), secondary (Coriolis force, gravity), Types of currents, Ocean-wise currents (Pacific, Atlantic, Indian), Effects of currents, Role in desert formation, Phytoplankton, Fishing
Ocean Movements – Tides	Tidal bulge, causes of two bulges, Types of tides, Characteristics of tides, Importance of tides, Tidal bore, Impacts of tidal bore
Temperature Distribution of Oceans	Sources of heat, Factors affecting temperature, Vertical distribution (thermocline, three-layer system), Horizontal distribution, General behaviour, Range of temperature, Sunspots
Ocean Salinity	Factors affecting salinity, Horizontal distribution, Vertical distribution
Coral Reefs	Types (fringing, barrier, atolls), Development theories, Ideal conditions, Distribution, Coral–zooxanthellae relationship, Coral bleaching, causes, impacts, spatial and temporal variation

<p>Resources from the Ocean</p>	<p>Ocean deposits (terrigenous, pelagic), Mineral resources (continental shelf, deep sea), Energy resources, Freshwater, Biotic resources, UNCLOS (territorial waters, contiguous zone, EEZ, high seas), Geopolitical issues (South China Sea disputes)</p>
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ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

<p>Economic Geography – Basics</p>	<p>Definition, scope, human economic activities (production, distribution, exchange, consumption), spatial organisation, environment–economy relationship, importance of study</p>
<p>Natural Resources – Classification</p>	<p>Biotic and abiotic resources, renewable and non-renewable resources, metallic and non-metallic resources, conventional vs non-conventional resources</p>
<p>Iron Resources</p>	<p>Types of iron ore (magnetite, haematite, limonite, siderite), characteristics, distribution in India (Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Goa), world distribution (China, Europe, Africa, Russia, North America, South America, Australia), production and reserves</p>

Coal Resources	Formation of coal (Carboniferous period), stages (peat, lignite, bituminous, anthracite), classification, distribution in India (Gondwana, Tertiary coalfields), world distribution, issues (imports, demand-supply gap)
Petroleum & Mineral Oil	Formation conditions, distribution in India (onshore, offshore), world distribution, oil reserves, OPEC, oil refining, pipelines
Natural Gas	Distribution in India and world, major producers and reserves, gas value chain
Unconventional Energy Resources	Coalbed methane, shale gas, tight gas, extraction methods, distribution, issues in India
Bauxite & Aluminium Resources	Distribution in India, world distribution
Lead, Zinc & Pyrites	Distribution in India and world
Precious Metals (Gold & Silver)	Distribution, reserves, production in India and world
Alloy Minerals	Manganese, tungsten, copper, nickel, molybdenum, chromite, cobalt, distribution patterns
Strategic Minerals	Lithium, importance, supply issues, government initiatives

Non-Metallic Minerals	Graphite, diamond, limestone, dolomite, magnesite, mica, asbestos, gypsum, kyanite, sillimanite, distribution in India and world
Atomic Minerals	Uranium, thorium, reserves and distribution, nuclear energy relevance

MAARG**X**
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<p>ENVIRONMENT, ECOLOGY & ECOSYSTEM BASICS</p>	<p>Environment, habitat, ecosystem, classification of ecosystems, abiotic and biotic components, ecosystem vs ecology vs environment</p>
<p>ECOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES & ORGANISATION</p>	<p>Levels (species, population, community, ecosystem, biome, biosphere), ecotone, adaptation, variation, mutation, natural selection, evolution, extinction</p>
<p>ECOSYSTEM FUNCTIONS & DYNAMICS</p>	<p>Ecological succession (primary, secondary, autogenic, allogenic), stages, homeostasis, ecosystem stability</p>
<p>TROPHIC STRUCTURE & ENERGY FLOW</p>	<p>Food chain (grazing, detritus), food web, ecological pyramids (number, biomass, energy), biomagnification</p>

<p>BIOGEOCHEMICAL CYCLES</p>	<p>Carbon cycle, nitrogen cycle (fixation, nitrification, ammonification, denitrification), methane cycle, phosphorus cycle, sulphur cycle</p>
<p>NATURAL ECOSYSTEMS & BIOMES</p>	<p>Terrestrial biomes (tundra, taiga, temperate, tropical, desert), aquatic ecosystems, ecosystem services, valuation (TEEB, PES)</p>
<p>WETLAND ECOSYSTEM & MANGROVES</p>	<p>Wetlands vs lakes, estuaries, mangroves (adaptations, distribution), Ramsar sites, threats and conservation measures</p>
<p>BIODIVERSITY & ITS LOSS</p>	<p>Types (genetic, species, ecological), endemism, biodiversity of India, hotspots, causes of biodiversity loss (habitat loss, invasive species, over-exploitation, pollution, climate change), consequences</p>

<p>BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION</p>	<p>In-situ (national parks, sanctuaries, biosphere reserves, ESZ), ex-situ conservation, CBD, Cartagena Protocol, Nagoya Protocol, global frameworks</p>
<p>WILDLIFE CONSERVATION</p>	<p>CITES, CMS, IUCN Red List, TRAFFIC, MIKE, Project Tiger, Project Elephant, conservation of species (rhino, lion, dolphin, crocodile, turtle, vultures), NTCA, wildlife laws</p>
<p>FORESTS & REPORTS</p>	<p>ISFR, forest cover, carbon stock, forest types, National Forest Policy, afforestation programmes</p>
<p>AIR POLLUTION (CAUSES & POLLUTANTS)</p>	<p>Types of pollutants (PM, CO, CO₂, NO_x, SO₂, O₃, VOCs, PAHs), sources, radioactive pollution</p>
<p>AIR POLLUTION (EFFECTS & CONTROL)</p>	<p>Smog, acid rain, ozone depletion, health effects, control measures, NCAP, AQI, ETS, Montreal Protocol</p>

<p>WATER POLLUTION & MANAGEMENT</p>	<p>Sources (industrial, agricultural, sewage), eutrophication, dead zones, marine pollution, control measures (bioremediation, treatment), river conservation</p>
<p>SOLID, PLASTIC & HAZARDOUS WASTE</p>	<p>Plastic pollution, microplastics, solid waste management, hazardous waste, POPs, Basel/Stockholm conventions, e-waste management</p>
<p>INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION</p>	<p>Highly polluting industries (TPP, cement, steel, petrochemical), emissions and effluents</p>
<p>LAND DEGRADATION & DESERTIFICATION</p>	<p>Causes (deforestation, erosion, salinity), desertification, UNCCD, land degradation neutrality</p>

<p>CLIMATE CHANGE</p>	<p>Greenhouse effect, GHGs, carbon footprint, impacts (heatwaves, sea level rise, cyclones), coral bleaching, IPCC reports</p>
<p>CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION</p>	<p>Carbon capture, sequestration, geoengineering, green economy, climate policies</p>
<p>INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONVENTIONS</p>	<p>UNEP, UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol, Paris Agreement, COPs, SDGs, REDD+, global climate governance</p>
<p>NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION</p>	<p>EPA 1986, Air Act, Water Act, Wildlife Protection Act, Forest Acts, Biodiversity Act, NGT, CRZ rules</p>

<p>SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE & ENVIRONMENT</p>	<p>Green revolution, sustainable agriculture, organic farming, natural farming, GM crops, precision farming</p>
<p>ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT</p>	<p>Conventional vs renewable energy, solar, wind, biofuels, hydrogen economy, energy conservation, policies</p>
<p>WATER CONSERVATION</p>	<p>Water scarcity, groundwater issues, government schemes (Jal Jeevan, Atal Jal), drought management</p>
<p>SPECIES & CONSERVATION STATUS</p>	<p>IUCN categories, species classification (CR, EN, VU, NT, LC), invasive species</p>
<p>PROTECTED AREAS & CONSERVATION NETWORK</p>	<p>National parks, tiger reserves, biosphere reserves, Ramsar sites, biodiversity heritage sites, wildlife distribution</p>

<p>SCIENCE & TECH IN EVERYDAY LIFE</p>	<p>Role of S&T in daily life, applications in agriculture, healthcare, communication, transportation, energy, environmental sustainability, integration of science and society, indigenous knowledge systems, policy interface</p>
<p>INDIAN S&T ECOSYSTEM & INSTITUTIONS</p>	<p>Evolution of S&T in India, ministries (DST, DAE, DBT, DSIR, ISRO), CSIR, DRDO, research ecosystem, government initiatives (INSPIRE, NIDHI, STIP), innovation ecosystem, challenges (R&D funding, brain drain)</p>
<p>UNIVERSE & SPACE SCIENCE</p>	<p>Origin of universe, galaxies, stars, solar system, astrophysical phenomena, cosmology basics</p>
<p>SPACE TECHNOLOGY & APPLICATIONS</p>	<p>ISRO, satellites (communication, remote sensing, navigation), launch vehicles (PSLV, GSLV), space missions (Chandrayaan, Mangalyaan), NavIC, applications in governance, disaster management</p>

ENERGY (CONVENTIONAL & RENEWABLE)	Fossil fuels, renewable energy (solar, wind, biomass, hydro), energy security, energy efficiency, hydrogen energy, biofuels
NUCLEAR SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	Nuclear energy, radioactivity, nuclear reactors, nuclear fuel cycle, radiation, nuclear safety, nuclear policy
INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)	Basics of ICT, internet, telecom, 5G, artificial intelligence, machine learning, big data, cloud computing, cybersecurity, blockchain
EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES	AI, robotics, IoT, quantum computing, AR/VR, 3D printing, cyber-physical systems, fintech innovations
DEFENCE TECHNOLOGY	Missiles (Agni, Prithvi), defence systems, radar, UAVs, cybersecurity, DRDO technologies, indigenous defence production
NANOTECHNOLOGY	Basics, properties, applications (medicine, environment, electronics), risks and challenges

BIOTECHNOLOGY – BASICS	DNA, RNA, genes, genetic engineering, cell biology, enzymes, cloning
BIOTECHNOLOGY – APPLICATIONS	GM crops, vaccines, stem cells, gene therapy, CRISPR, bioinformatics, industrial biotechnology
HEALTH, DISEASES & MEDICAL SCIENCE	Types of diseases (communicable, non-communicable), immunity, vaccines, pandemics (COVID-19), diagnostics, public health systems
ADVANCED PHYSICS CONCEPTS	Superconductivity, lasers, photonics, applications
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (IPR)	Patents, copyrights, trademarks, GI tags, IPR issues in pharma & tech, TRIPS
MISCELLANEOUS & INTERDISCIPLINARY TOPICS	Scientific instruments, everyday science, interdisciplinary applications, current developments

<p>SALIENT FEATURES OF INDIAN SOCIETY</p>	<p>Diversity (unity in diversity, pluralism), caste system (varna, jati, hierarchy, mobility), family, kinship and village structure, forces of change (constitutionalism, democracy, industrialization, urbanization, education, technology, globalization), caste transformation (fluidity, persistence, identity politics), family change (joint to nuclear), regionalism, culture and globalization (homogenization vs hybridity), tribal issues, diversity–inequality linkage</p>
<p>WOMEN IN INDIA</p>	<p>Gender concepts (gender, equality, equity, empowerment), patriarchy, gender socialization, intersectionality, demographic and health challenges, socio-cultural issues, economic issues, female labour force participation, informal vs formal work, care economy, women movements (history, challenges, critiques), political participation, women organisations, landmark judgments (privacy,</p>

	<p>workplace, reproductive rights, marriage), state role, constitutional provisions, schemes (Mission Shakti etc.), gender mainstreaming, way forward</p>
<p>POPULATION AND ASSOCIATED ISSUES</p>	<p>Population measurement, determinants (birth, death, migration), population theories, demographic structure, population growth in India, demographic dividend (youth bulge, opportunities vs risks), poverty-population nexus, human development vs growth, environmental stress, gender dimension, ageing population, migration trends, social capital, population policies (NPP 2000), population control strategies</p>
<p>POVERTY AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES</p>	<p>An Initiative by SAARTHI IAS Concept of poverty, poverty line, evolution of poverty estimation, multidimensional poverty index (MPI), SECC, causes (inequality, vicious cycle, geography), consequences (health, education, social</p>

	<p>exclusion), poverty alleviation schemes, policy approaches, way forward</p>
<p>URBANIZATION AND URBAN SOCIETY</p>	<p>Definition of urbanization, urban trends in India, urbanism as lifestyle, drivers of urban growth, patterns (sprawl, expansion), social stratification (caste, class, religion), segregation and marginalization, urban poor issues, migration challenges, impact on family, women, children, lifestyle and culture, urban health, challenges (housing, infrastructure, environment, overcrowding, cost of living), governance issues, urban planning, sustainable cities, TOD, rural-urban linkages, global best practices</p>
<p>EFFECTS OF GLOBALIZATION ON INDIAN SOCIETY</p>	<p>An Initiative by SAARTHI IAS Cultural impact (identity, lifestyle, consumption), homogenization vs hybridity debate, religious change, impact on family and marriage, impact on social groups, economic impact (work transformation, middle class, gig economy), impact on agriculture, globalization 4.0</p>

	<p>(data, misinformation), environmental issues, geopolitics (deglobalization), health (pandemics), cultural soft power</p>
<p>COMMUNALISM, SECULARISM & REGIONALISM</p>	<p>Indian secularism (features, constitutional basis, debates, UCC), challenges (majoritarianism, fundamentalism), critiques, communalism (concept, features, causes, forms, consequences, gender dimension), regionalism (concept, drivers – cultural & economic, state formation, inter-state conflicts, regional parties, fiscal federalism), impact on national unity, solutions</p>
<p>SOCIAL MEDIA & SOCIETY (ADD-ON)</p>	<p><i>"Discovering your X factor"</i> Impact on family and relationships, political discourse, social movements, identity and mental health, cultural dynamics, fake news and disinformation, social conflict amplification, cybercrime and deviance, economic risks, AI impact (women, children, caste, social structure), broader societal transformation</p>

**VULNERABLE SECTIONS
& WELFARE SCHEMES**

Concept of vulnerable sections, identification criteria, Women (issues: patriarchy, violence, economic inequality, representation, health), government schemes (empowerment, safety, SHGs), Children (malnutrition, child labour, trafficking, education gap), schemes (ICDS, POSHAN, RTE), Youth (unemployment, skill gap, mental health), schemes (Skill India, Start-up India), Elderly (social security, health issues, isolation), schemes (pension, care programs), Scheduled Castes (social discrimination, atrocities, poverty), safeguards (constitutional provisions, SC/ST Act), Scheduled Tribes (displacement, forest rights, marginalisation), schemes (TRIFED, FRA), OBCs (backwardness, reservation issues), policies, Minorities (educational & economic backwardness, Sachar findings), schemes (multi-sectoral development), Persons with Disabilities (accessibility, inclusion, RPwD Act), schemes (assistive support), Transgender persons (identity, discrimination, legal recognition, Transgender Act), welfare schemes, evaluation of government schemes (effectiveness, leakages, inclusion challenges)

<p>HEALTH SECTOR (SOCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT)</p>	<p>Healthcare infrastructure (primary, secondary, tertiary), health indicators (IMR, MMR, life expectancy), challenges (underfunding, rural-urban divide, workforce shortage), burden of disease (communicable diseases, non-communicable diseases, mental health issues), Mental Healthcare Act 2017, public health policies (National Health Policy 2017), schemes (Ayushman Bharat, NHM), institutions (NMC), human resources for health, pandemic preparedness (COVID lessons, One Health approach), future of healthcare (digital health ecosystem, telemedicine – eSanjeevani, AI & robotics, medical tourism)</p>
<p>EDUCATION SECTOR (SOCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT)</p>	<p>Structure of education system, Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE), school education (access, quality, dropout rates), challenges (learning outcomes, digital divide), government initiatives (Samagra Shiksha, Mid-Day Meal), teacher training, higher education (GER, institutional quality, autonomy), issues (commercialisation, employability), reforms (NEP 2020), internationalisation (foreign universities), AI in education (personalised learning, ethics), private sector role, vocational</p>

	education & skill development, exam reforms (NTA issues, paper leaks)
POVERTY & DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	Poverty (absolute vs relative, measurement methods, Tendulkar, Rangarajan), causes of poverty, regional disparities, hunger and malnutrition (causes, consequences), link between poverty and hunger, government responses (PDS, MGNREGA, NFSA), role of DBT, social security schemes, Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI: indicators, improvements, challenges), inclusive development, SDG linkage

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<p>GOVERNANCE & GOOD GOVERNANCE</p>	<p>Meaning and definitions (World Bank perspective), governance vs government, stakeholders in governance (state, civil society, private sector), dimensions (transparency, accountability, legal framework, public sector efficiency), good governance features (rule of law, participation, accountability, transparency, responsiveness), bad governance (corruption, arbitrariness), difference between governance and good governance, prerequisites (democracy, judiciary, civil society), reasons for emergence (1990s reforms, WB, UNDP, IMF, HDI, Rio Summit), criticism (Western bias, aid conditionality, Indian traditions), democracy vs good governance debate, global indices (HDI, CPI, MDGs)</p>
<p>CITIZEN CHARTER & SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY</p>	<p>Concept of citizen charter, objectives (service delivery standards, transparency, accountability), origin (UK model, India adoption), features (time-bound services, grievance redressal, quality standards), need (citizen-centric governance), issues in India (lack of awareness, poor implementation, absence of grievance</p>

	<p>mechanism), reforms (accountability, evaluation, stakeholder consultation), social audit (concept, types of audit – government, private, social), objectives (transparency, efficiency, outcome assessment), need (gap between policy and implementation), role in schemes (MGNREGA), challenges (training, access to data, institutional resistance), legal backing (RTI, 73rd/74th amendments)</p>
<p>COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL (CAG)</p>	<p>Constitutional provisions (Articles 148–151), appointment and independence, role (financial accountability, audit of expenditure), functions (expenditure verification, authorization, compliance), reporting to parliament (PAC), types of audit (legal, regulatory, performance), evolution (efficiency, value for money audits), limitations (procedural, advisory role, lack of enforcement), issues (delay, limited impact), reforms (transparency, PPP audit, outcome focus), debate on prosecutorial powers</p>

<p>E-GOVERNANCE</p>	<p>Definition (ICT in governance), objectives (transparency, accountability, efficiency, citizen participation), need (reduce bureaucracy, decentralization, grievance redressal, anti-corruption), applications (G2C, G2B, G2G), initiatives (NIC, Bhoomi, Gyandut, MCA-21, FRIENDS), challenges (digital divide, infrastructure, literacy, language barrier, cybersecurity, bureaucratic resistance), strategies (digital infrastructure, legal framework, capacity building, awareness, PPPs), role in good governance</p>
<p>CIVIL SOCIETY & NGOS</p>	<p>Concept of civil society, role in governance (participation, accountability, advocacy), relationship with state, role in development, transparency, limitations and challenges</p>
<p>PRESSURE GROUPS & SELF-HELP GROUPS (SHGS)</p>	<p>Concept of pressure groups, types (sectional, promotional), role in policy making, SHGs (concept, functioning, role in empowerment, especially women), linkage with microfinance, role in governance and social justice</p>

<p>ROLE OF CIVIL SERVICES IN DEMOCRACY</p>	<p>Neutrality, impartiality, commitment to constitution, policy implementation, public service delivery, accountability, ethical governance, challenges (politicization, corruption), reforms (HRM, capacity building, performance evaluation)</p>
<p>HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT & DEVELOPMENT</p>	<p>HRM in governance, capacity building, training of civil servants, performance appraisal, motivation, reforms in public administration</p>
<p>REGULATORY BODIES</p>	<p>Concept of regulation, need for independent regulators, types (statutory, non-statutory), functions (monitoring, compliance, adjudication), issues (accountability, autonomy), examples (SEBI, TRAI, IRDAI, PFRDA)</p>

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<p>NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICY & RELATIONS</p>	<p>Crisis in neighbourhood, India's neighbourhood policy, positioning India in global order, India-China relations (boundary dispute, eastern sector, Tibet issue, Brahmaputra dams, Indo-Pacific rivalry), India-Bangladesh relations, India-Nepal relations, Afghanistan issue, India-Afghanistan relations, India-Pakistan relations, Indus Water Treaty, India-Sri Lanka relations, Sri Lankan crisis, India-Myanmar relations, India-Bhutan relations, India-Maldives relations, role of international law, soft power in IR, Buddhism as soft power</p>
<p>GEOPOLITICAL HOTSPOTS & GLOBAL ORDER</p>	<p>Restructuring of global order, Cold War 2.0, strategic autonomy and non-alignment, strategic autonomy in practice, Ukraine war and its geopolitical impact on India, Indian Ocean Region, Indo-Pacific geopolitics, India's Indo-Pacific strategy, Strait of Malacca geopolitics, FIPIC, QUAD, Indo-Pacific Economic Framework, One-China policy, Taiwan issue, South-South cooperation, Voice of Global South</p>

<p>EXTENDED NEIGHBOURHOOD & REGIONAL LINKAGES</p>	<p>West Asia and India, Look West policy, Middle East geopolitics, International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC), India-UAE relations, India-Iran relations, India-Israel relations, China-Iran nexus, Saudi-Iran deal, Southeast Asia, India-ASEAN relations, India & China in Africa, Arctic geopolitics, India-Central Asia relations</p>
<p>INDIA & MAJOR POWERS (BIG POWER RELATIONS)</p>	<p>India-USA relations, India-US trade relations, Washington Consensus, India-Russia relations, India-Russia maritime cooperation, Russia-China nexus, India-UK relations, India-EU relations, Ukraine war impact on India-EU, India-NATO dialogue, India-Germany relations, India-France relations, India-Japan relations, India-Australia relations, Free Trade Agreements</p>
<p>INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS & MULTILATERALISM</p>	<p>WTO (Geneva package, Doha Round, failure, ITA, dispute settlement crisis, agriculture agreement), UN system (multilateralism crisis, reforms, UNSC reforms, peacekeeping), G7 vs G20, India and G20, SCO, BRICS, BRICS+, BIMSTEC,</p>

	SAARC, FATF, UNCLOS, World Bank and global economic order
INDIAN DIASPORA	Diaspora policy and reports, diaspora in Caribbean, North America, Africa, Europe, Southeast Asia, Asia-Pacific, role in diplomacy, economic and cultural influence

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<p>LINKAGES BETWEEN DEVELOPMENT & EXTREMISM</p>	<p>Extremism in India overview, Left-Wing Extremism (Naxalism), determinants (governance deficit, socio-economic factors, geography), government strategy (security approach, development approach, perception management), current status and spread, emerging issues, way forward</p>
<p>INSURGENCY IN INDIA (REGIONAL)</p>	<p>North-East insurgency (causes, state-wise patterns, ethnic issues, cross-border linkages, counter-strategies), Jammu & Kashmir insurgency (historical causes, militancy, radicalization, cross-border terrorism, government approach)</p>
<p>EXTERNAL STATE & NON-STATE ACTORS</p>	<p>External threats to internal security, state actors (Pakistan-sponsored terrorism, China's strategic challenges), spillover from neighbours, non-state actors (terrorist organisations, VNSAs), role of international law</p>
<p>TERRORISM & COUNTER-TERRORISM</p>	<p>Definition and classification of terrorism, types (cross-border, homegrown, urban), two-front war on terror, modern terrorism (hybrid warfare, grey-zone warfare, sleeper cells, over-ground workers, diaspora mobilization), shifting targets (civilian focus), counter-strategies (security, intelligence, diplomacy), national security strategy</p>
<p>CYBER SECURITY & COMMUNICATION NETWORKS</p>	<p>Communication networks in national security, cyber threats (cyber warfare, espionage, cybercrime, cyber terrorism), types of attacks (extortion, fraud, data theft), emerging tech threats (5G, AI), digital resilience (legal framework, institutional mechanisms, policies), UN cyber conventions</p>

<p>ROLE OF MEDIA & SOCIAL MEDIA IN SECURITY</p>	<p>Threats from print and broadcast media, misinformation, propaganda, role of social media in radicalization and unrest, fake news, psychological warfare, government regulation and counter-measures</p>
<p>MONEY LAUNDERING & FINANCIAL CRIMES</p>	<p>Concept, stages (placement, layering, integration), traditional vs modern methods, impact on economy and security, challenges in prevention, international mechanisms (FATF, conventions), India's legal framework (PMLA, institutions), reforms</p>
<p>ORGANIZED CRIME & TERROR NEXUS</p>	<p>Types of organized crime (drug trafficking, smuggling, trafficking), crime-terror nexus, funding of terrorism, implications for national security, Indian context, counter-measures</p>
<p>BORDER MANAGEMENT & SECURITY CHALLENGES</p>	<p>Border management concepts, challenges (porous borders, infiltration, smuggling), region-wise analysis (India-Pakistan, India-China, India-Bangladesh, India-Myanmar, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka), maritime security, coastal security, piracy, post-26/11 reforms, integrated border management strategy</p>
<p>SECURITY FORCES & AGENCIES</p>	<p>Security architecture of India, intelligence agencies (IB, RAW, NTRO), investigative agencies (NIA, CBI), law enforcement agencies, Central Armed Police Forces (BSF, CRPF, CISF, ITBP, SSB, Assam Rifles), specialized forces (NSG), role of armed forces in internal security</p>
<p>POLICE SYSTEM & REFORMS</p>	<p>Structure and hierarchy of state police, challenges (politicization, resource constraints), police reforms, modernization</p>

**EMERGING SECURITY
CHALLENGES & REFORMS**

Integrated theatre commands, modernization of forces, role of women in security, evolving warfare (technology-driven conflicts), need for coordinated security strategy

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ETHICS, APTITUDE AND INTEGRITY

ETHICS AND HUMAN INTERFACE

Definition of ethics, nature and scope of ethics, distinction between ethics and morality, what ethics is not, essence of ethics, determinants of ethical behaviour (individual, social, cultural, institutional), factors affecting ethics (family, education, society, media), consequences of ethical and unethical behaviour, branches of ethics (normative, applied, meta-ethics), ethics in private vs public life, relationship between private and public ethics, belief, values, norms, features of values, fundamental human values (truth, non-violence, integrity), sources of values (family, education, society), role of leaders and reformers in value building, Kohlberg's stages of moral development, value formation process, role of education and society in inculcating values.

<p>ATTITUDE</p>	<p>Definition and structure of attitude (cognitive, affective, behavioural), features of attitude, attitude-behaviour relationship, factors affecting attitude-behaviour consistency, impact of behaviour on attitude, moral and political attitudes, functions of attitude, attitude formation (learning, conditioning, socialisation), attitude change (persuasion, communication, role models), social influence (conformity, compliance), persuasion vs manipulation, nudge theory (applications in governance), criticism of nudge theory.</p>
<p>APTITUDE & FOUNDATIONAL VALUES FOR CIVIL SERVICES</p>	<p>Aptitude (definition, types), aptitude vs attitude, identification and development of aptitude, foundational values (integrity, impartiality, objectivity, non-partisanship, dedication to public service), empathy</p>

	<p>and compassion towards weaker sections, tolerance and inclusiveness, civil service neutrality, accountability and responsibility, ethical competence in administration.</p>
<p>EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE (EI)</p>	<p>Concept of emotions, types and functions of emotions, intelligence vs emotional intelligence, components/models of EI (self-awareness, self-regulation, motivation, empathy, social skills), application of EI in governance, role of EI in decision-making, conflict resolution, leadership, attributes of emotionally intelligent civil servant, techniques to improve EI (self-reflection, mindfulness, communication skills)</p>
<p>MORAL THINKERS & PHILOSOPHERS</p>	<p>Ethical theories (virtue ethics, deontology, utilitarianism), classical thinkers (Socrates, Plato, Aristotle), Western thinkers (Bentham, JS</p>

	<p>Mill, Kant, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Rawls), Indian thinkers (Kautilya, Gandhi, Vivekananda, Ambedkar, Tagore), application of philosophical ideas in governance, comparative analysis of ethical frameworks.</p>
<p>ETHICS IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</p>	<p>Concept of ethics in governance, importance of ethical administration, ethical dilemmas (nature, types), conflict of interest (real, potential, perceived), framework for ethical decision-making, role of laws, rules, regulations and conscience, issues like lack of ethical management, corruption, ethical issues in international relations and funding, transparency and accountability.</p>
<p>PROBITY IN GOVERNANCE</p>	<p>Concept of probity, principles (integrity, transparency, accountability), importance and need of probity, challenges in maintaining probity,</p>

	<p>corruption (causes, impact), anti-corruption measures (institutional and legal), code of ethics vs code of conduct, conduct rules for civil servants and ministers, good governance (principles), citizen charters, work culture, quality of service delivery, Sevottam model, utilisation of public funds.</p>
<p>MISCELLANEOUS ETHICS TOOLS</p>	<p>Ethical terminology (glossary), use of quotes in answers, ethical frameworks.</p>
<p>CASE STUDIES (APPLIED ETHICS)</p>	<p>Approach to solving case studies (stakeholder analysis, ethical issues, options, consequences, decision), application of ethical theories,</p>

	balancing values, real-life governance scenarios, answer structuring techniques.
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