

1: UPSC IES Exam - ESE Notification, Pattern, Eligibility, Posts

Civil Engineering Paper, Electrical Engineering Paper, Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering Paper, General Studies and Engineering Aptitude Paper, Mechanical Engineering Paper 12/01/ Written Result.

This field is for validation purposes and should be left unchanged. The pattern of questions would be broadly as follows: Candidate is required to write an essay on a specific topic. The choice of subjects will be given. They are expected to keep their thoughts closely to the subject and arrange their ideas in orderly fashion and be concise. Credit will be given to effective and coherent expression. Post-independence consolidation and reorganization within the country. History of the world will include events from 18th century such as industrial revolution, world wars, redrawing of national boundaries, colonization, decolonization, political philosophies like communism, capitalism, socialism etc. Salient features of Indian Society, Diversity of India. Distribution of key natural resources across the world including South Asia and the Indian sub-continent ; factors responsible for the location of primary, secondary, and tertiary sector industries in various parts of the world including India Important Geophysical phenomena such as earthquakes, Tsunami, Volcanic activity, cyclone etc. Functions and responsibilities of the Union and the States, issues and challenges pertaining to the federal structure, devolution of powers and finances up to local levels and challenges therein. Separation of powers between various organs dispute redressal mechanisms and institutions. Appointment to various Constitutional posts, powers, functions and responsibilities of various Constitutional Bodies. Statutory, regulatory and various quasi-judicial bodies Government policies and interventions for development in various sectors and issues arising out of their design and implementation. Role of civil services in a democracy. India and its neighbourhood- relations. Important International institutions, agencies and fora, their structure, mandate. Indian Economy and issues relating to planning, mobilization of resources, growth, development and employment. Inclusive growth and issues arising from it. Major crops cropping patterns in various parts of the country, different types of irrigation and irrigation systems storage, transport and marketing of agricultural produce and issues and related constraints; e-technology in the aid of farmers Issues related to direct and indirect farm subsidies and minimum support prices; Public Distribution System objectives, functioning, limitations, revamping; issues of buffer stocks and food security; Technology missions; economics of animal-rearing. Food processing and related industries in India- scope and significance, location, upstream and downstream requirements, supply chain management. Land reforms in India. Effects of liberalization on the economy, changes in industrial policy and their effects on industrial growth. Energy, Ports, Roads, Airports, Railways etc. Awareness in the fields of IT, Space, Computers, robotics, nano-technology, bio-technology and issues relating to intellectual property rights. Conservation, environmental pollution and degradation, environmental impact assessment Disaster and disaster management. Linkages between development and spread of extremism. Role of external state and non-state actors in creating challenges to internal security. Questions may utilise the case study approach to determine these aspects. The following broad areas will be covered. Ethics and Human Interface: Essence, determinants and consequences of Ethics in human actions; dimensions of ethics; ethics in private and public relationships. Human Values – lessons from the lives and teachings of great leaders, reformers and administrators; role of family, society and educational institutions in inculcating values. Aptitude and foundational values for Civil Service , integrity, impartiality and non-partisanship, objectivity, dedication to public service, empathy, tolerance and compassion towards the weaker-sections. Emotional intelligence-concepts, and their utilities and application in administration and governance. Contributions of moral thinkers and philosophers from India and world. Status and problems; ethical concerns and dilemmas in government and private institutions; laws, rules, regulations and conscience as sources of ethical guidance; accountability and ethical governance; strengthening of ethical and moral values in governance; ethical issues in international relations and funding; corporate governance. Case Studies on above issues.

2: Engineering Services (Preliminary) Examination, | UPSC

UPSC Civil Services (IAS) Exam Syllabus as given in the UPSC official notification for IAS Prelims and IAS Mains Exam will guide UPSC IAS Exam aspirants to find correct path for IAS preparation.

You are absolutely wrong. These Civil Engineering Question Papers have been compressed so that the download will be much faster and it will consume less internet data. Concurrent, Non Concurrent and parallel forces in a plane, moment of force, free body diagram, conditions of equilibrium, Principle of virtual work, equivalent force system. First and Second Moment of area, Mass moment of Inertia. Kinematics in Cartesian Co-ordinates, motion under uniform and nonuniform acceleration, motion under gravity. Momentum and Energy principles, collision of elastic bodies, rotation of rigid bodies. Simple Stress and Strain, Elastic constants, axially loaded compression members, Shear force and bending moment, theory of simple bending, Shear Stress distribution across cross sections, Beams of uniform strength. Slopedeflection, moment distribution, Rolling loads and Influences lines: Influences lines for Shear Force and Bending moment at a section of beam. Criteria for maximum shear force and bending Moment in beams traversed by a system of moving loads. Influences lines for simply supported plane pin jointed trusses. Three hinged, two hinged and fixed arches, rib shortening and temperature effects. Matrix methods of analysis: Force method and displacement method of analysis of indeterminate beams and rigid frames. Plastic Analysis of beams and frames: Theory of plastic bending, plastic analysis, statical method, Mechanism method. Moment of inertia, product of inertia, position of Neutral Axis and Principle axes, calculation of bending stresses. Factors of safety and load factors. Riveted, bolted and welded joints and connections. Design of tension and compression member, beams of built up section, riveted and welded plate girders, gantry girders, stancheons with battens and lacings. Design of Concrete and Masonry Structures Concept of mix design. Compression members under direct load with or without eccentricity, Cantilever and Counter fort type retaining walls. Design requirements for Rectangular and circular tanks resting on ground. Methods and systems of prestressing, anchorages, Analysis and design of sections for flexure based on working stress, loss of prestress. Design of brick masonry as per I. Fluid properties and their role in fluid motion, fluid statics including forces acting on plane and curved surfaces. Kinematics and Dynamics of Fluid flow: Velocity and accelerations, stream lines, equation of continuity, irrotational and rotational flow, velocity potential and stream functions. Dimensional Analysis and Similitude: Laminar flow between parallel, stationary and moving plates, flow through tube. Laminar and turbulent boundary layer on a flat plate, laminar sub layer, smooth and rough boundaries, drag and lift. Turbulent flow through pipes: Characteris-tics of turbulent flow, velocity distribution and variation of pipe friction factor, hydraulic grade line and total energy line. Uniform and non-uniform flows, momentum and energy correction factors, specific energy and specific force, critical depth, rapidly varied flow, hydraulic jump, gradually varied flow, classification of surface profiles, control section, step method of integration of varied flow equation. Hydraulic Machines and Hydropower: Hydraulic turbines, types classification, Choice of turbines, performance parameters, controls, characteristics, specific speed. Principles of hydropower development. Geotechnical Engineering Soil Type and structure " gradation and particle size distribution " consistency limits. Water in soil " capillary and structural " effective stress and pore water pressure " permeability concept " field and laboratory determination of permeability " Seepage pressure " quick sand conditions " Shear strength determination " Mohr Coulomb concept. Compaction of soil " Laboratory and field tests. Compressibility and consolidation concept " consolidation theory " consolidation settlement analysis. Earth pressure theory and analysis for retaining walls, Application for sheet piles and Braced excavation. Bearing capacity of soil " approaches for analysis " Field tests " settlement analysis " stability of slope of earth walk. Subsurface exploration of soils " methods Foundation " Type and selection criteria for foundation of structures " Design criteria for foundation " Analysis of distribution of stress for footings and pile " pile group action-pile load test. Physical properties of construction materials with respect to their use in construction " Stones, Bricks and Tiles; Lime, Cement, different types of Mortars and Concrete. Specific use of ferro cement, fibre reinforced C. C, High strength

concrete. Timber, properties and defects – common preservation treatments. Masonry principles using Brick, stone, Blocks – construction detailing and strength characteristics. Types of plastering, pointing, flooring, roofing and construction features. Common repairs in buildings. Principles of functional planning of building for residents and specific use – Building code provisions. Basic principles of detailed and approximate estimating – specification writing and rate analysis – principles of valuation of real property. Machinery for earthwork, concreting and their specific uses – Factors affecting selection of equipments – operating cost of Equipments. Construction Planning and Management: Construction activity – schedules-organization for construction industry – Quality assurance principles. Basic principles of Economic analysis and methods. Project profitability – Basic principles of Boot approach to financial planning – simple toll fixation criterions. Surveying and Transportation Engineering Surveying: Common methods and instruments for distance and angle measurement for CE work – their use in plane table, traverse survey, leveling work, triangulation, contouring and topographical map. Basic principles of photogrammetry and remote sensing. Permanent way – components, types and their functions – Functions and Design constituents of turn and crossings – Necessity of geometric design of track – Design of station and yards. Principles of Highway alignments – classification and geometrical design elements and standards for Roads. Pavement structure for flexible and rigid pavements – Design principles and methodology of pavements. Surface and sub-surface drainage arrangements for roads – culvert structures. Pavement distresses and strengthening by overlays. Traffic surveys and their applications in traffic planning – Typical design features for channelized, intersection, rotary etc – signal designs – standard Traffic signs and markings. Hydrology, Water Resources and Engineering Hydrology: Hydrological cycle, precipitation, evaporation, transpiration, infiltration, overland flow, hydrograph, flood frequency analysis, flood routing through a reservoir, channel flow routing-Muskingam method. Specific yield, storage coefficient, coefficient of permeability, confined and unconfined aquifers, aquifers, aquitards, radial flow into a well under confined and unconfined conditions. Ground and surface water resource, single and multipurpose projects, storage capacity of reservoirs, reservoir losses, reservoir sedimentation. Water requirements of crops: Distribution systems for canal irrigation, canal capacity, canal losses, alignment of main and distributory canals, most efficient section, lined canals, their design, regime theory, critical shear stress, bed load. Design of, head regulators, canal falls, aqueducts, metering flumes and canal outlets. Types of dams, design, principles of rigid gravity, stability analysis. Spillway types, energy dissipation. Objectives of river training, methods of river training. Environmental Engineering Water Supply: Predicting demand for water, impurities of water and their significance, physical, chemical and bacteriological analysis, waterborne diseases, standards for potable water. Domestic and industrial wastes, storm sewage-separate and combined systems, flow through sewers, design of sewers. Standards of disposal in normal watercourse and on land. Working principles, units, chambers, sedimentation tanks, trickling filters, oxidation ponds, activated sludge process, septic tank, disposal of sludge, recycling of wastewater. Collection and disposal in rural and urban contexts, management of long-term ill effects. Environmental pollution Sustainable development. Radioactive wastes and disposal. Environmental impact assessment for thermal power plants, mines, river valley projects.

3: UPSC Exam Exam Pattern, Syllabus , Eligibility Criteria & Prelims & Mains

UPSC Civil Services Main Examination Syllabus for IAS. The Civil Services Mains examination aims to test the academic talent and the ability of the candidate to present the answers in a clear and coherent manner.

Email This field is for validation purposes and should be left unchanged. Soil Type and structure – gradation and particle size distribution – consistency limits. Water in soil – capillary and structural – effective stress and pore water pressure – permeability concept – field and laboratory determination of permeability – Seepage pressure – quicksand conditions – Shear strength determination – Mohr-Coulomb concept. Compaction of soil – Laboratory and field tests. Compressibility and consolidation concept – consolidation theory – consolidation settlement analysis. Earth pressure theory and analysis for retaining walls, Application for sheet piles and Braced excavation. Bearing capacity of soil – approaches for analysis – Field tests – settlement analysis – stability of slope of earth walk. Subsurface exploration of soils – methods Foundation – Type and selection criteria for the foundation of structures – Design criteria for foundation – Analysis of the distribution of stress for footings and pile – pile group action-pile load test. Physical properties of construction materials with respect to their use in construction – Stones, Bricks and Tiles; Lime, Cement, different types of Mortars and Concrete. Specific use of ferro cement, fibre reinforced C. C, High strength concrete. Timber, properties and defects – common preservation treatments. Masonry principles using Brick, stone, Blocks – construction detailing and strength characteristics. Types of plastering, pointing, flooring, roofing and construction features. Common repairs in buildings. Principles of functional planning of building for residents and specific use – Building code provisions. Basic principles of detailed and approximate estimating – specification writing and rate analysis – principles of valuation of real property. Machinery for earthwork, concreting and their specific uses – Factors affecting selection of equipments – operating cost of Equipments. Construction activity – schedules- organization for construction industry – Quality assurance principles. Basic principles of Economic analysis and methods. Project profitability – Basic principles of Boot approach to financial planning – simple toll fixation criterions. Surveying and Transportation Engineering: Common methods and instruments for distance and angle measurement for CE work – their use in plane table, traverse survey, leveling work, triangulation, contouring and topographical map. Basic principles of photogrammetry and remote sensing. Permanent way – components, types and their functions – Functions and Design constituents of turn and crossings – Necessity of geometric design of track – Design of station and yards. Principles of Highway alignments – classification and geometrical design elements and standards for Roads. Pavement structure for flexible and rigid pavements – Design principles and methodology of pavements. Surface and sub-surface drainage arrangements for roads – culvert structures. Pavement distresses and strengthening by overlays. Traffic surveys and their applications in traffic planning – Typical design features for channelized, intersection, rotary etc – signal designs – standard Traffic signs and markings. Hydrology, Water Resources and Engineering: Hydrological cycle, precipitation, evaporation, transpiration, infiltration, overland flow, hydrograph, flood frequency analysis, flood routing through a reservoir, channel flow routing-Muskingum method. Specific yield, storage coefficient, coefficient of permeability, confined and unconfined aquifers, aquifers, aquitards, radial flow into a well under confined and unconfined conditions. Ground and surface water resource, single and multipurpose projects, storage capacity of reservoirs, reservoir losses, reservoir sedimentation. Distribution systems for canal irrigation, canal capacity, canal losses, alignment of main and distribution canals, most efficient section, lined canals, their design, regime theory, critical shear stress, bed load. Design of, head regulators, canal falls, aqueducts, metering flumes and canal outlets. Types of dams, design, principles of rigid gravity, stability analysis. Spillway types, energy dissipation. Objectives of river training, methods of river training. Predicting demand for water, impurities of water and their significance, physical, chemical and bacteriological analysis, waterborne diseases, standards for potable water. Domestic and industrial wastes, storm sewage – separate and combined systems, flow through sewers, design of sewers. Standards of disposal in normal watercourse and on land. Working principles, units, chambers, sedimentation

tanks, trickling filters, oxidation ponds, activated sludge process, septic tank, disposal of sludge, recycling of wastewater. Collection and disposal in rural and urban contexts, management of long-term ill effects. Radioactive wastes and disposal. Environmental impact assessment for thermal power plants, mines, river valley projects.

4: UPSC Syllabus, IAS Syllabus, Download UPSC Exam Syllabus PDFs

The UPSC IAS Syllabus and Exam Pattern includes a total number of subjects, name of the subject, number of question in individual subject, total marks for each subject and total time duration to complete UPSC IAS Civil Service Written Exam.

Engineering Aptitude covering Logical reasoning and Analytical ability 3. Engineering Mathematics and Numerical Analysis 4. Standards and Quality practices in production, construction, maintenance and services 6. Basics of Energy and Environment: Basics of Project Management 8. Basics of Material Science and Engineering 9. Information and Communication Technologies ICT based tools and their applications in Engineering such as networking, e-governance and technology based education. Ethics and values in Engineering profession. The paper in General Studies and Engineering Aptitude will include Knowledge of relevant topics as may be expected from an engineering graduate, without special study. Questions from all the 10 topics mentioned above shall be set. Classification, properties and selection criteria; Cement: Properties and various Tests; Design of Concrete Mixes: Proportioning of aggregates and methods of mix design. Design of Steel Structures: Principles of Working Stress methods, Design of tension and compression members, Design of beams and beam column connections, built-up sections, Girders, Industrial roofs, Principles of Ultimate load design. Design of Concrete and Masonry structures: Limit state design for bending, shear, axial compression and combined forces; Design of beams, Slabs, Lintels, Foundations, Retaining walls, Tanks, Staircases; Principles of pre-stressed concrete design including materials and methods; Earthquake resistant design of structures; Design of Masonry Structure. Construction Practice, Planning and Management: Construction " Planning, Equipment, Site investigation and Management including Estimation with latest project management tools and network analysis for different Types of works; Analysis of Rates of various types of works; Tendering Process and Contract Management, Quality Control, Productivity, Operation Cost; Land acquisition; Labour safety and welfare. Fluid properties; Dimensional Analysis and Modeling; Fluid dynamics including flow kinematics and measurements; Flow net; Viscosity, Boundary layer and control, Drag, Lift, Principles in open channel flow, Flow controls. Hydraulic jump; Surges; Pipe networks. Hydrology and Water Resources Engineering: Hydrological cycle, Ground water hydrology, Well hydrology and related data analysis; Streams and their gauging; River morphology; Flood, drought and their management; Capacity of Reservoirs. Sources, Estimation, quality standards and testing of water and their treatment; Rural, Institutional and industrial water supply; Physical, chemical and biological characteristics and sources of water, Pollutants in water and its effects, Estimation of water demand; Drinking water Standards, Water Treatment Plants, Water distribution networks. Geo-technical Engineering and Foundation Engineering: For the syllabus of other subjects, click on the relevant links below:

5: UPSC Civil Services syllabus |www.enganchecubano.com CSE prelims,mains pattern

Check out the latest UPSC Mains Civil Engineering Syllabus Civil Engineering subject is one of the optional papers in UPSC IAS Mains Exam. Earlier we've provided UPSC Mains Syllabus, Now we are providing UPSC Mains Optional Subject Syllabus of Civil Engineering Paper.

So the total of the Mains exam will be Marks Only. Those who want to apply for UPSC will be required to know all topics related to the essay. Indian culture will cover the salient aspects of Art Forms, Literature and Architecture from ancient to modern times. Post-independence consolidation and reorganization within the country. History of the world will include events from 18th century such as industrial revolution, world wars, redrawing of national boundaries, colonization, decolonization, political philosophies like communism, capitalism, socialism etc. Salient features of Indian Society, Diversity of India. Distribution of key natural resources across the world including South Asia and the Indian sub-continent ; factors responsible for the location of primary, secondary, and tertiary sector industries in various parts of the world including India Important Geophysical phenomena such as earthquakes, Tsunami, Volcanic activity, cyclone etc. Indian Constitution- historical underpinnings, evolution, features, amendments, significant provisions and basic structure. Functions and responsibilities of the Union and the States, issues, and challenges pertaining to the federal structure, devolution of powers and finances up to local levels and challenges therein. Separation of powers between various organs disputes redressal mechanisms and institutions. Appointment to various Constitutional posts, powers, functions, and responsibilities of various Constitutional Bodies. Statutory, regulatory and various quasi-judicial bodies Government policies and interventions for development in various sectors and issues arising out of their design and implementation. Development processes and the development industry- the role of NGOs, SHGs, various groups and associations, donors, charities, institutional and other stakeholders Welfare schemes for vulnerable sections of the population by the Centre and States and the performance of these schemes; mechanisms, laws, institutions, and Bodies constituted for the protection and betterment of these vulnerable sections. Issues relating to poverty and hunger. Role of civil services in a democracy. India and its neighborhood- relations. Important International institutions, agencies, and for- their structure, mandate. Indian Economy and issues relating to planning, mobilization of resources, growth, development, and employment. Inclusive growth and issues arising from it. Major crops cropping patterns in various parts of the country, different types of irrigation and irrigation systems storage, transport and marketing of agricultural produce and issues and related constraints; e-technology in the aid of farmers Issues related to direct and indirect farm subsidies and minimum support prices; Public Distribution System- objectives, functioning, limitations, revamping; issues of buffer stocks and food security; Technology missions; economics of animal-rearing. Food processing and related industries in India- scope and significance, location, upstream and downstream requirements, supply chain management. Land reforms in India. Effects of liberalization on the economy, changes in industrial policy and their effects on industrial growth. Energy, Ports, Roads, Airports, Railways etc. Awareness in the fields of IT, Space, Computers, robotics, nanotechnology, biotechnology and issues relating to intellectual property rights. Conservation, environmental pollution and degradation, environmental impact assessment Disaster and disaster management. Linkages between development and spread of extremism. Role of external state and nonstate actors in creating challenges to internal security. Challenges to internal security through communication networks, the role of media and social networking sites in internal security challenges, basics of cyber security; money-laundering and its prevention Security challenges and their management in border areas; linkages of organized crime with terrorism Various Security forces and agencies and their mandate. Essence, determinants, and consequences of Ethics in human actions; dimensions of ethics; ethics in private and public relationships. Human Values "lessons from the lives and teachings of great leaders, reformers and administrators; the role of family, society and educational institutions in inculcating values. Aptitude and foundational values of Civil Service, integrity, impartiality and non-partisanship, objectivity, dedication to public service, empathy, tolerance and compassion towards the weaker-sections. Emotional intelligence-concepts, and their utilities and application in

administration and governance. Contributions of moral thinkers and philosophers from India and world. Status and problems; ethical concerns and dilemmas in government and private institutions; laws, rules, regulations and conscience as sources of ethical guidance; accountability and ethical governance; strengthening of ethical and moral values in governance; ethical issues in international relations and funding; corporate governance. Case Studies on above issues.

6: UPSC Engineering services syllabus for ME, EE, Civil and all

UPSC Prelims Syllabus & Subjects, Chapters, Topics, Paper Structure and other details of IAS Prelims Syllabus has been provided below. Before you write any exam, the first thing you need to know is the syllabus and the exam format.

Indian Constitution- historical underpinnings, evolution, features, amendments, significant provisions and basic structure. Functions and responsibilities of the Union and the States, issues, and challenges pertaining to the federal structure, devolution of powers and finances up to local levels and challenges therein. Separation of powers between various organs disputes redressal mechanisms and institutions. Appointment to various Constitutional posts, powers, functions, and responsibilities of various Constitutional Bodies. Statutory, regulatory and various quasi-judicial bodies Government policies and interventions for development in various sectors and issues arising out of their design and implementation. Development processes and the development industry- the role of NGOs, SHGs, various groups and associations, donors, charities, institutional and other stakeholders Welfare schemes for vulnerable sections of the population by the Centre and States and the performance of these schemes; mechanisms, laws, institutions, and Bodies constituted for the protection and betterment of these vulnerable sections. Issues relating to poverty and hunger. Role of civil services in a democracy. India and its neighborhood- relations. Important International institutions, agencies, and for- their structure, mandate. Indian Economy and issues relating to planning, mobilization of resources, growth, development, and employment. Inclusive growth and issues arising from it. Major crops cropping patterns in various parts of the country, different types of irrigation and irrigation systems storage, transport and marketing of agricultural produce and issues and related constraints; e-technology in the aid of farmers Issues related to direct and indirect farm subsidies and minimum support prices; Public Distribution System- objectives, functioning, limitations, revamping; issues of buffer stocks and food security; Technology missions; economics of animal-rearing. Food processing and related industries in India- scope and significance, location, upstream and downstream requirements, supply chain management. Land reforms in India. Effects of liberalization on the economy, changes in industrial policy and their effects on industrial growth. Energy, Ports, Roads, Airports, Railways etc. Awareness in the fields of IT, Space, Computers, robotics, nanotechnology, biotechnology and issues relating to intellectual property rights. Conservation, environmental pollution and degradation, environmental impact assessment Disaster and disaster management. Linkages between development and spread of extremism. Role of external state and nonstate actors in creating challenges to internal security. Challenges to internal security through communication networks, role of media and social networking sites in internal security challenges, basics of cyber security; money-laundering and its prevention Security challenges and their management in border areas; linkages of organized crime with terrorism Various Security forces and agencies and their mandate. Essence, determinants, and consequences of Ethics in human actions; dimensions of ethics; ethics in private and public relationships. Human Values – lessons from the lives and teachings of great leaders, reformers and administrators; the role of family, society and educational institutions in inculcating values. Aptitude and foundational values of Civil Service, integrity, impartiality and non-partisanship, objectivity, dedication to public service, empathy, tolerance and compassion towards the weaker-sections. Emotional intelligence-concepts, and their utilities and application in administration and governance. Contributions of moral thinkers and philosophers from India and world. Status and problems; ethical concerns and dilemmas in government and private institutions; laws, rules, regulations and conscience as sources of ethical guidance; accountability and ethical governance; strengthening of ethical and moral values in governance; ethical issues in international relations and funding; corporate governance. Case Studies on above issues.

7: Engineering Services (Main) Examination, | UPSC

upsc syllabus phase 1: preliminary examination - csat CSAT or Civil Services Aptitude Test is the original point of a preliminary examination of UPSC. This test fundamentally aids in estimating the discrete capacity of intellectual in Reasoning and Analytics.

Provided that a candidate belonging to categories b , c , d and e shall be a person in whose favour a certificate of eligibility has been issued by the Government of India. Provided further that candidates belonging to categories b , c and d above will not be eligible for appointment to the Indian Foreign Service. A candidate must have attained the age of 21 years and must not have attained the age of 32 years. The candidate must hold a degree of any of Universities incorporated by an Act of the Central or State Legislature in India or other educational institutions established by an Act of Parliament or declared to be deemed as a University Under Section-3 of the University Grants Commission Act, , or possess an equivalent qualification. Provided that this restriction on the number of attempts will not apply in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates who are otherwise eligible. Provided further that the number of attempts permissible to candidates belonging to Other Backward Classes, who are otherwise eligible shall be nine. The relaxation will be available to the candidates who are eligible to avail of reservation applicable to such candidiases. Provided further that a physically handicapped candidate will get as many attempts as are available to other non-physically handicapped candidates of his or her community, subject to the condition that a physically handicapped candidate belonging to the General Category shall be eligible for nine attempts. The relaxation will be available to the physically handicapped candidates who are eligible to avail of reservation applicable to such candidates. It has the responsibility to look after the safety of the citizens of the country. The IPS is not a law enforcement agency in its own right, rather it is the body to which aE senior poEce officers belong regardless of the agency for which they work. The roles and functions of an IPS officer are as follows: Fulfilling duties based on broader responsibilities, in the areas of maintenance of public peace and order, crime prevention, investigation, and detection, collection of intelligence, VIP security, counter-terrorism, border policing, railway policing, tackling smuggling, drug trafficking, economic offences, corruption in public life, disaster management, enforcement of socio-economic legislation, bio-diversity and protection of environmental laws, etc. Serving at the head of the departments in policy-making in the Ministries and Departments of Central and State Governments and public sector undertakings both at the Centre and States, Government of India. To lead and command the force with courage, uprightness, dedication and a strong sense of service to the people. Endeavouring to inculcate in the police forces under their command such values and norms as would help them serve the people better. The inculcating integrity of the highest order, sensitivity to aspirations of people in a fast-changing social and economic milieu, respect for human rights, broad liberal perspective of law and justice and high standard of professionalism. Following it, several measures were identified as necessary to professionalise the police in India: A mid or high-ranking police officer must not be transferred more frequently than every two years. The State Governments cannot ask the police force to hire someone, nor can they choose the Chief Commissioner. There must be separate departments and staff for investigation and patrol. Three new authorities to be created in each State, to prevent political interference in the police and also to make the police accountable for their heavy-handedness, which was to include the creation of: A State Security Commission for policies and direction. A Police Establishment Board, which would decide the selection, promotions and transfers of police officers and other staff. A Police Complaints Authority to inquire into allegations of police misconduct. In , due to lack of action by all the State Governments in India, the Supreme Court ordered the State Governments to report to it why the reform measures outlined were not implemented. After being questioned in front of the Judges of the Supreme Court of India, the State Governments finally started to reform the police forces and give them the operational independence they need for fearless and proper law enforcement. There is one cadre in each Indian State, except for three joint cadres: As per the Indian Constitution, two-thirds of the strength of every cadre is filled by direct IPS officers and rest one-third is elevated from respective State cadre officers. The State police are

responsible for maintaining law and order in townships of the State and the rural areas. States such as Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra have taken steps to get their police force trained by advanced police training schools notably the Atlanta City Police of the USA. The advanced training that the Tamil Nadu Police undergo varies from fraud investigation to advanced patrol training. This training, when completed, would make the Tamil Nadu Police one of the most advanced police forces in India. City Police Services, on the other hand, are known for their one-lesson-fit-all attitude. The Indian Police Forces have been trying to secure better training and capabilities for their personnel, but with indifferent success due to a cumbersome bureaucracy. The officials are responsible for the framing of foreign policies as well as maintaining and regulating the Indian embassies in various countries of the world. The first group of the IFS officers was recruited in Only a top position among the top candidates guarantees an IFS selection—“an acceptance rate of 0. Career and rank structure of the IFS officers are as follows: Vice Consul, Consul, Consul General. At the Ministry of External Affairs: Apart from these three preferred services, the other avenues for civil servants are the following: The Railway Police Service is responsible for maintaining the security of the whole system and especially the passengers. The Indian Railway Traffic Service deals with the scheduling of trains and the passengers and the freight carried by these trains. The Indian Railway Personnel Service is the branch which deals with the recruitment of the officers and other administrative workers and the Indian Railway Accounts Services is in charge of looking after the accounts of this vast system. These are the The Indian Railway Traffic Service deals with the scheduling of trains and the passengers and the freight carried by these trains. These are the The Indian Railway Personnel Service is the branch which deals with the recruitment of the officers and other administrative workers and the Indian Railway Accounts Services is in charge of looking after the accounts of this vast system. These are the nontechnical branches of the Indian Railways. For the recruitment of technical staff like the engineers, there is a different entrance test altogether. There are four non-technical and technical or engineering cadres in the Railways. However, the engineering services IRSE have a different recruitment procedure. Officers start out as Senior Superintendent of Post Offices initially. The postings can be in any part of the country and also in the Central Ministry. It is responsible for the efficient functioning of the postal and telegraph services, officers after training with field officers are appointed as Senior Superintendent of Post Offices, Assistant Post Master General throughout the country and also in the Ministry at the Centre. The former deals with the levying of taxes on things brought into the country whereas the Department of Excise Duties deals with the taxation of goods which are produced in the country. It is basically concerned with two main aspects, mainly Customs and Excise. It has various specialised branches such as the Indian Defence Accounts Service which deals with the expenditure of the Indian Defence Services. There is also an Indian Civil Accounts Service which falls under the direct administration of the Secretary of the Ministry of Finance. It falls under the purview of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The Service is also responsible for handling the press and public relations for the various Central Ministries, public sector enterprises and Defence Forces at home as well as abroad. There are branches within it dealing with tax crimes such as evasion of income tax and also those which build up statistics. After their probationary period and the period of training, all officers are in charge of the most junior posts. With time and experience, one is promoted to higher positions. This is because the Indian Civil Service operates in a hierarchical fashion where experience is the key to advancement. IRS is responsible for fixing, assessment and collection of income tax. The Service also has specialised branches dealing with the investigation of tax evasion, statistics and so on. Though many people are of the view that civil servants, also known as babus, are the absolute rulers of the country, some regard them as the people serving to promote the unity and integrity of the nation. Some people think that an elite class comprising civil servants cannot transcend cleavages and differences. Elitism, to their mind, is different from neutralism or fair play. They think that partisanship of high-level civil servants goes against their mission of national integration. In fact, the Indian masses have been expecting too much from the bureaucracy, because it has been elitist. Some upright and conscientious IAS officers have protested the common notion that all the civil servants nurture the opportunistic motives of career development. Civil service, the backbone of the Indian Government machinery constitutes all the departments which run the State administration. A highly competitive and challenging area, it involves a variety of jobs in different

departments. Compared to private sector jobs this profession has job security. The prestige and power that comes along with these top-notch jobs are a definite reason for anybody to join this profession. The salary, allowances, and facilities like health care, housing, conveyance, etc. There is hardly any Indian who is apprehensive of the powerful position of Civil Service officers in running the affairs of the country. They also need the full participation of civil servants if they want to get their important policies to be implemented in most effective manner. The Government machinery comes to a standstill if the Civil Services officers do not cooperate.

8: UPSC Civil Services Syllabus - Prelims, Mains and Interview

Additional detail related UPSC engineering services syllabus you can check the official website of UPSC. Grab the Chance candidates need to prepare well for the exam. For helping aspirants we are providing complete UPSC Engineering services syllabus along with exam pattern.

So the total of the Mains exam will be Marks Only. Candidates can give preference of the language in which they may like to be interviewed. UPSC will make arrangement for the translators. The marks fetched in this stage of the exam is combined with the marks obtained in the upsc mains. Grand Total Marks A candidate is allowed to use any one language from the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution or English as the medium of writing the examination. The marks obtained in these papers will not be counted for final ranking. The candidates will have to answer the English and Indian Languages papers in English and the respective Indian language except where translation is involved. The pattern of questions would be broadly as follows: Candidate is required to write an essay on a specific topic. The choice of subjects will be given. They are expected to keep their thoughts closely to the subject and arrange their ideas in orderly fashion and be concise. Credit will be given to effective and coherent expression. Post-independence consolidation and reorganization within the country. History of the world will include events from 18th century such as industrial revolution, world wars, redrawing of national boundaries, colonization, decolonization, political philosophies like communism, capitalism, socialism etc. Salient features of Indian Society, Diversity of India. Distribution of key natural resources across the world including South Asia and the Indian sub-continent ; factors responsible for the location of primary, secondary, and tertiary sector industries in various parts of the world including India Important Geophysical phenomena such as earthquakes, Tsunami, Volcanic activity, cyclone etc. Functions and responsibilities of the Union and the States, issues and challenges pertaining to the federal structure, devolution of powers and finances up to local levels and challenges therein. Separation of powers between various organs dispute redressal mechanisms and institutions. Appointment to various Constitutional posts, powers, functions and responsibilities of various Constitutional Bodies. Statutory, regulatory and various quasi-judicial bodies Government policies and interventions for development in various sectors and issues arising out of their design and implementation. Role of civil services in a democracy. India and its neighbourhood- relations. Important International institutions, agencies and fora, their structure, mandate. Indian Economy and issues relating to planning, mobilization of resources, growth, development and employment. Inclusive growth and issues arising from it. Major crops cropping patterns in various parts of the country, different types of irrigation and irrigation systems storage, transport and marketing of agricultural produce and issues and related constraints; e-technology in the aid of farmers Issues related to direct and indirect farm subsidies and minimum support prices; Public Distribution System objectives, functioning, limitations, revamping; issues of buffer stocks and food security; Technology missions; economics of animal-rearing. Food processing and related industries in India- scope and significance, location, upstream and downstream requirements, supply chain management. Land reforms in India. Effects of liberalization on the economy, changes in industrial policy and their effects on industrial growth. Energy, Ports, Roads, Airports, Railways etc. Awareness in the fields of IT, Space, Computers, robotics, nano-technology, bio-technology and issues relating to intellectual property rights. Conservation, environmental pollution and degradation, environmental impact assessment Disaster and disaster management. Linkages between development and spread of extremism. Role of external state and non-state actors in creating challenges to internal security. Questions may utilise the case study approach to determine these aspects. The following broad areas will be covered. Ethics and Human Interface: Essence, determinants and consequences of Ethics in human actions; dimensions of ethics; ethics in private and public relationships. Human Values - lessons from the lives and teachings of great leaders, reformers and administrators; role of family, society and educational institutions in inculcating values. Aptitude and foundational values for Civil Service , integrity, impartiality and non-partisanship, objectivity, dedication to public service, empathy, tolerance and compassion towards the weaker-sections. Emotional intelligence-concepts, and their utilities and application in administration and

governance. Contributions of moral thinkers and philosophers from India and world. Status and problems; ethical concerns and dilemmas in government and private institutions; laws, rules, regulations and conscience as sources of ethical guidance; accountability and ethical governance; strengthening of ethical and moral values in governance; ethical issues in international relations and funding; corporate governance. Case Studies on above issues. What After the Mains exam? However, the Commission will have the discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all papers of the examination.

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How to Prepare for IES 2. Properties and various Tests; Design of Concrete Mixes: Proportioning of aggregates and methods of mix design. Design of Steel Structures: Principles of Working Stress methods, Design of tension and compression members, Design of beams and beam-column connections, built-up sections, Girders, Industrial roofs, Principles of Ultimate load design. Design of Concrete and Masonry Structures: Limit state design for bending, shear, axial compression and combined forces; Design of beams, Slabs, Lintels, Foundations, Retaining walls, Tanks, Staircases; Principles of pre-stressed concrete design including materials and methods; Earthquake resistant design of structures; Design of Masonry Structure. Construction Practice, Planning, and Management: Construction " Planning, Equipment, Site investigation and Management including Estimation with latest project management tools and network analysis for different Types of works; Analysis of Rates of various types of works; Tendering Process and Contract Management, Quality Control, Productivity, Operation Cost; Land acquisition; Labour safety and welfare. Fluid properties; Dimensional Analysis and Modeling; Fluid dynamics including flow kinematics and measurements; Flow net; Viscosity, Boundary layer and control, Drag, Lift, Principles in open channel flow, Flow controls. Hydraulic jump; Surges; Pipe networks. Hydrology and Water Resources Engineering: Hydrological cycle, Groundwater hydrology, Well hydrology and related data analysis; Streams and their gauging; River morphology; Flood, drought and their management; Capacity of Reservoirs. Sources, Estimation, quality standards and testing of water and their treatment; Rural, Institutional and industrial water supply; Physical, chemical and biological characteristics and sources of water, Pollutants in water and its effects, Estimation of water demand; Drinking water Standards, Water Treatment Plants, Water distribution networks. Geotechnical Engineering and Foundation Engineering: Tunneling " Alignment, methods of construction, disposal of muck, drainage, lighting, and ventilation. Railways Systems " Terminology, Planning, designs and maintenance practices; track modernization. Harbours " Terminology, layouts, and planning. English is completely removed. Weightage of conventional papers has been increased by marks. Weightage of objective papers has been reduced by marks.

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