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THE 5TH TIMES HIGHEST MARKS IN PUBLIC ADMN.
FROM **LUKMAAN IAS** IN 7 YEARS OF JOURNEY.



**ABHILASH
MISHRA
AIR- 05**

**MARKS
IN PA: 334
CSE - 2016**

**TWO TIMES HIGHEST FROM CONTENT ENRICHMENT BATCH.
ABHILASH MISHRA IN CSE 2016 & ASHWINI PANDEY IN CSE 2015**



**ASHWINI PANDEY
RANK - 34**

CSE - 2015

MARKS: 267



**TUSHAR SINGLA
RANK - 86**

CSE - 2014

MARKS: 287



**UDITA SINGH,
RANK - 46**

CSE - 2013

MARKS: 231



**PRINCE DHAWAN
RANK- 03**

CSE - 2011

MARKS: 394



**TANVI
HOODA
RANK - 33
CSE- 2013**

**HIGHEST RANK IN PUBLIC
ADMINISTRATION IN CSE 2013
FROM OUR REGULAR CLASSROOM
PROGRAMME**

OLD RAJINDER NAGAR CENTRE :-60/19, BEHIND ANDHRA BANK, DELHI-60

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**MUKHERJEE NAGAR CENTRE:- 871, FIRST FLOOR, MAIN ROAD,
(OPPOSITE BATRA CINEMA), MUKHERJEE NAGAR - 110009**

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TEST SCHEDULE FOR MAINS 2018

RESTRUCTURED AND ENHANCED TEST PROGRAMME

FOUNDATION + CONTEMPORARY + CURRENT BASED ON UPSC PATTERN

ONLINE

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

OFFLINE

T.N.	Chapters	Level	Date
I	Chapt. I- Introduction	Foundation	11 Nov. 2017
II	Chapt. I- Introduction Discussion of Test-I (At Rajinder Nagar)	Contemporary Developments & Current	18 Nov. 2017
III	Chapt. II- Administrative thought Discussion of Test-II (At Rajinder Nagar)	Foundation	02 Dec. 2017
IV	Chapt. II- Administrative thought Discussion of Test-III (At Rajinder Nagar)	Contemporary Developments & Current Based on UPSC Pattern	09 Dec. 2017
V	Chapt. III- Administrative behaviour, Chapt. IV- Organisation Chapt. VII- Comparative administration Chapt. VIII- Development dynamics Discussion of Test-IV (At Rajinder Nagar)	Foundation	23 Dec. 2017
VI	Chapt. V- Accountability and Control, Chapt. VI - Administrative Law Chapt. X - Public Policy Discussion of Test-V (At Rajinder Nagar)	Foundation	06 Jan. 2018
VII	Chapt. III- Administrative behaviour, Chapt. IV- Organisation Chapt. VII- Comparative administration Chapt. VIII- Development dynamics Chapt. V- Accountability and Control, Chapt. VI - Administrative Law Chapt. X - Public Policy Discussion of Test-VI (At Rajinder Nagar)	Contemporary Developments Based on UPSC Pattern	13 Jan. 2018
VIII	Chapt. IX- Personnel Administration, Chapt. XI- Techniques of Administrative Improvement, Chapt. VIII- Civil Services (Paper II) Chapt. X- Administrative Reforms since Independence (Paper II) Discussion of Test-VII (At Rajinder Nagar)	Foundation + Contemporary Developments & Current Based on UPSC Pattern	27 Jan. 2018

IX	<p>Chapt. I- Evolution of Indian Administration (Paper II), Chapt. II-Philosophical and Constitutional Framework of Government (Paper II) Chapt. IV- Union Government and Administration Chapt.VI- State Government and Administration</p> <p>Discussion of Test-VIII (At Rajinder Nagar)</p>	Foundation	10 Feb. 2018
X	<p>Chapt. III- Public Sector undertakings Chapt. V- Plan and Priorities Chapt. IX- Financial Management Chapt. XII- Financial Administration (Paper I)</p> <p>Discussion of Test-IX (At Rajinder Nagar)</p>	Foundation	17 Feb. 2018
XI	<p>Chapt. VII- District Administration since Independence, Chapt. XI- Rural Development Chapt. XII- Urban Local Government Chapt. XIII- Law and Order Administration Chapt. XIV- Significant issues in Indian administration</p> <p>Discussion of Test-X (At Rajinder Nagar)</p>	Foundation	24 Feb. 2018
XII	<p>Chapt. I- Evolution of Indian Administration (Paper II), Chapt. II-Philosophical and Constitutional Framework of Government (Paper II) Chapt. IV- Union Government and Administration Chapt.VI- State Government and Administration Chapt. III- Public Sector undertakings Chapt. V- Plan and Priorities Chapt. IX- Financial Management Chapt. XII- Financial Administration (Paper I) Chapt. VII- District Administration since Independence, Chapt. XI- Rural Development Chapt. XII- Urban Local Government Chapt. XIII- Law and Order Administration Chapt. XIV- Significant issues in Indian administration</p> <p>Discussion of Test-XI (At Rajinder Nagar)</p>	Contemporary Developments & Current Based on UPSC Pattern	10 March 2018
	Discussion of Test-XII (At Rajinder Nagar)		17 March 2018

TEST TIME: 10:00 AM – 01:00 PM

DISCUSSION TIME: 2:00 PM – 5:00 PM

ONE FREE MOCK TEST FOR PAPER I & II (TEST PAPER OF 2017 P.A. TEST SERIES)

ENHANCE YOUR WRITING SKILL

THE PREFACE

Generally, the aspirants' main focus is to write answers so that the paper is completed on time. In that intense pressure, it hardly matter that what exactly is being asked by the question, especially the key terms used in the questions and the pre-fix or the suffix mentioned in the question, for example, analyse/describe/explain, etc., therefore, there is a mismatch between the demand of the question and what actually has been written.

Most students know their subject, the concepts, theories and topics but they do not know how to present them. Remember.

EXAMINATION IS AN ART AND NOT NECESSARILY A TEST OF KNOWLEDGE.

You often see a student who has studied less hours but do well in examinations. Those who burn their midnight oil for nights and nights together and do not even pick up the calls of near and dear ones` do not do well in their examinations. Why so? They often blame their bad luck, some bad omen, curses of the hated ones. Quit this blame game, don't curse your labour and sincerity. Probably the cause lies in your lack of **writing skill**.

Give some thought to this, for every question of GS and Optional you follow a pattern of writing answers in which you normally first introduce the topic or the problem, then you write all aspects in different paragraphs and then you write a good conclusion. You have not written anything wrong but you don't get good marks. The question is why? We think you did three things or at least one of them:

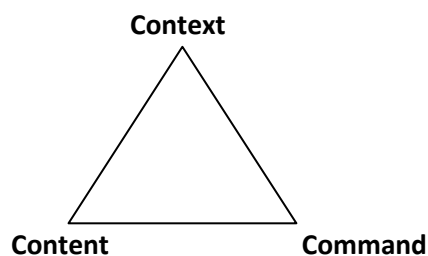
THE THREE PRINCIPLES THAT YOU IGNORE IN UNDERSTANDING QUESTIONS

1. You did not read the questions very sincerely
2. You did not care for the directions or commands or demands or whatever you may call it like Discuss, critically examine, Explain, Illustrate etc.
3. You did not give attention to the context of the question, parts of the question and the interrelation of the questions.

PLEASE, PLEASE AND PLEASE read the questions as sincerely as possible followed by

- Take your time in selection of the questions
- Write first that question answer you are most prepared
- Focus on the substance of the answer rather than length
- There should be a balance between quantity and quality
- Relate with context, content and command of the question

The philosophy of 3Cs for good answer



THE LENGTH OF THE ANSWER HAS LES RELEVANCE THAN THE SUBSTANCE

You may say, Sir, where is the time to brood so much, I will miss the answers. We must tell you don't write the maximum number of words you are allowed. There is a limit on the maximum words but not one on the minimum but then the words must be adequate. In writing your answers you write the first paragraph in essay form and the rest in points but the last paragraph of conclusion should be in essay form. There can be changes in this scheme if there is expediency.

So, to come to the main point; Read the question carefully and decide on three things:

1. What is the exact meaning of the question?
2. How many parts the question has?
3. What are the directions, demands or commands of the question?

Explanations

1. How better one understands the meaning depends upon the level of knowledge and understanding on the subject-matter /topic on which question has been framed.
2. The context of the question means largely why/when/what of the question.
3. A question can have different parts which may require answering to all parts.
4. One should have better understanding of Pre-fixes and suffixes which determine the command and direction of the question.

UNDERSTANDING TERMINOLOGIES USED IN QUESTIONS

It is the pre-fix or suffix of the question which determines direction and command of the answer. It is for your convenience, we are trying to make explicit what is meant by these words and what you will write.

Terminology	Meaning and demand
Discuss	In discuss you have to write two or all the aspects of an issue. Don't criticize, simply present all the sides in an analytical manner. As the conclusion you write a brief summary of all the sides.
Critically Discuss	<p>Critically discuss again has to aspects. In discuss one writes two aspects or all aspects of an issue or the problem. Discuss is an elaboration in which all the aspects of a problem, issue and a phenomenon are to be presented. Critically discuss is a popular command. Critically discuss indicate, one has to present all the aspects by examining its pros and cons. One does not only present all aspects but evaluate the different aspects.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Critically discuss refers to examine either two aspects or aspects by examining aspects. One has to give the plus points and minus points of a phenomenon. For example, one has to critically discuss the Gandhian view of nonviolence. In this one has to see the plus points of nonviolence and one must give the example of India's national struggle. Then one has to severely criticize the concept of non-violence and cite all the negative aspects of nonviolence.</p>
Explain	<p>It is also a common directive. You write the meaning of the problem, all aspects involved in it. You simply try to write all the why which may emerge in the problem. We can give an example; Why smart city programme, this has to be written in 'explain smart city. Explain is the answer to all 'why'. It touches and explores all aspects.</p> <p>Explanations require you to write the context of the question. You explain or convince by providing this context. In simple terms you write all aspects without any criticism and your opinion.</p>
critically examine, examine and evaluate	<p>These all indicate the same meaning. You first write after two lines of introduction, a brief statement of what the idea or presentation is. Only then you evaluate, criticise or examine. Examine does not mean only a rejection of the idea it also mean support and praise. In such questions you do not criticise on your own. You are not eligible to criticise as scholars. Criticise on the basis of scholar's views.</p> <p>In nutshell, you should demolish the proposition.</p>
Comment	<p>Generally this is presented at the end of the question and so it is called suffix. In comment, you write the different aspects of a problem or issue or the topic in an analytical manner and you also give your opinion.</p> <p>In comment the whole problem or issue is presented and different aspects and different views are presented related to the issue or the problem. No criticisms are to be attempted. Criticism is the view of a scholar and comment is your view.</p>
Critically Comment	<p>Critically comment is a double evaluation in simple terms. In comment one has to give one's view on any particular issue. In comment one has the liberty to make any comments showing the for or against views. The comment is not baseless. It requires you to do a general perusal and then you comment. This general perusal is also a type of evaluation.</p> <p>Critically comment requires you to show all the aspects with an evaluation which</p>

	<p>is systematic and on concrete grounds. One has to meticulously see one by one all issues issue. The evaluation is on certain criteria. This evaluation must indicate the merits and demerits of the given topic or problem.</p> <p>Critically comment therefore, indicate to comment after evaluation in a systematic way. Comment is the view of some body in a deliberate manner but when it is critically comment then the view has to be given after systematic evaluation. For example, if one has to comment on the question of nationalism, one can simply say nationalism is sacrosanct and nobody should be allowed say anything against it. The other non critical comment can be nationalism has many bases and there can be different views on it.</p> <p>Critically comment has to go by an evaluation of the principle of nationalism and then one takes a position. One has to evaluate both the consequences of nationalism and also the positive effects of nationalism.</p>
Analyse	It is also a very frequent directive. You simply remember one analogy. As the medical students dissect insects or human organs in their laboratories so you analyse a problem. You go deeper, you want to see the inner meanings.
Critically Analyse	<p>We have already presented the meaning of analyze. One has to dissect any phenomenon trying to go deeper and present the causes of any phenomenon. This requires one to go inside any phenomenon and do the drain searching. Critically analyze means one is an intense drain inspector. One does not only show the underlying causes of a phenomenon but show all other dimensions.</p> <p>Critically analyze requires any one to show the underlying causes but also the plus and minus of any cause. This refers to seeing and imagining all the interrelated aspects of the causes. This is in-depth and analyzes underlying and interrelated causes. For example one has to critically analyze the problem of black money in India. One has to write the sources of black money, the causes of black money, why it is difficult to identify black money, how other countries like USA have done this. Critically analyze does not mean you have to more rather deeper causes in very brief.</p>
Describe	It is the simplest directive. Describe is the description of a phenomenon or a simple statement of facts. In describe neither you criticise nor you analyse. You directly write about the apparent features. You write in straight way the features.
Illustrate, Elucidate, Enumerate and Elaborate	They are almost identical terms. Normally in central services examinations `describe` is not given but other queries are there. In all these cases you state the facts or arguments in a straight forward manner. No criticisms should be attempted. Detailed description is required.
Distinguish	It indicates a directive when you have to write the differences between two or more phenomenon. You distinguish all aspects.
Compare	It is a directive in which you first, in very brief present the meanings of the phenomena you are to compare. Then you write the differences as well as similarities of the two. In the conclusion when you are summarizing write what are more, the similarities or the differences.
Substantiate	It means you have to prove a particular proposition. You give only positive aspects. You present your arguments as a lawyer. You convince the examiner.

SUGGESTED READING**PAPER-I**

- 1. Introduction**
 - (i) Mohit Bhattacharya's New Horizons of Public Administration
 - (ii) Nicholas Henry's Public Administration and Public Affairs
- 2. Administrative Thought**
 - (i) Brian R. Fry & Raadschelders' Mastering Public Administration
 - (ii) Nicholas Henry as above
 - (iii) Paul Hersey & Blanchard's Management of Organisational Behaviour.
- 3. Administrative Behaviour**
 - (i) Mohit Bhattacharya's as above
 - (ii) Nicholas Henry as above
 - (iii) Paul Hersey & Blanchard's as above
 - (iv) Stephen Robins' Organisation Behaviour
- 4. Organisation**
 - (i) Mohit Bhattacharya's as above
 - (ii) Nicholas Henry as above
 - (iii) IIPA Journal (Special Issues)
 - (iv) Awasthi and Maheshwari- Indian Administration
- 5. Accountability and Control**
 - (i) Fadia and Fadia as above
 - (ii) D.D. Basu- An Introduction to the Constitution of India.
 - (iii) Ramesh K Arora & Rajni Goyal's Indian Public Administration
 - (iv) IIPA Journals
- 6. Administrative Law**
 - (i) M P Jain's Administrative Law or
 - (ii) Fadia & Fadia's Public Administration
- 7. Comparative Public Administration**
 - (i) Ferrel Heady's Public Administration- A Comparative Perspective or
 - (ii) R.K. Arora's Comparative Public Administration
- 8. Development Dynamics**
 - (i) Ferrel Heady as above
 - (ii) R. K. Arora as above
- 9. Personnel Administration**
 - (i) Mohit Bhattacharya's New Horizons of Public Administration
 - (ii) Awasthi & Maheshwari's Indian Administration.
- 10. Public Policy**
 - (i) James F-Anderson's Public Policy Making or
 - (ii) IGNOU (both Graduation and P G materials)
- 11. Techniques of Administrative Improvement**
 - (i) Awasthi & Maheshwari's Indian Administration
 - (ii) Nicholas Henry's Public Administration and Public Affairs.
- 12. Financial Administration**
 - (i) MJK Thavaraj's Financial Administration
 - (ii) IGNOU's Material
 - (iii) Mohit Bhattacharya's New Horizons on Public Administration.
 - (iv) Indian Economic Survey

PAPER –II

1. **Evolution of Indian Administration**
 - (i) R. K. Arora & Rajani Goyal's Indian Administration
 - (ii) Fadia and Fadia's Indian Administration
 2. **Philosophical and Constitutional Framework of Government.**
 - (i) D.D. Basu's An Introduction to the Constitution of India
 - (ii) Fadia and Fadia's Indian Administration
 - (iii) R. K. Arora & Rajani Goyal's Indian Administration
 3. **Public Sector Undertakings**
 - (i) IGNOU materials
 - (ii) R.K. Arora's Public Administration Fresh Perspectives
 4. **Union Government and Administration**
 - (i) D.D. Basu's An Introduction to the Constitution of India
 - (ii) R. K. Arora & Rajani Goyal's Indian Administration
 5. **Plans and Priorities**
 - (i) R. K. Arora & Rajani Goyal's Indian Administration
 6. **State Government and Administration**
 - (i) D.D. Basu's An Introduction to the Constitution of India
 - (ii) R. K. Arora & Rajani Goyal's Indian Administration
 7. **District Administration since Independence**
 - (i) D.D. Basu's as above
 - (ii) R. K. Arora & Rajani Goyal's as above
 - (iii) S S Khera's District Administration
 - (iv) Special Issues of Indian Journal of Public Administration
 8. **Civil Services**
 - (i) Same as in Chapter 9 of Paper-I
 - (ii) IIPA special Issues
 9. **Financial Management**
 - (i) R. K. Arora & Rajni Goyal's Indian Administration
 - (ii) Indian Economic Survey
 10. **Administrative Reform since Independence**
 - (i) R. K. Arora & Rajani Goyal's as above
 - (ii) Special Issues of IIPA Journals
 - 11+12. **Rural Development & Urban Local Government**
 - (i) R. K. Arora & Rajani Goyal's as above
 - (ii) S. R. Maheshwari's Local Government in India
 13. **Law and Order Administration**
 - (i) K.K. Sharma's Law and Orders Administration in India
 14. **Significant Issues in Indian Administration**
 - (i) Special Issues of IIPA Journals
- Miscellaneous**
- (i) Reports of ARC- I & II, Police Commission Reports- I & 11, Punchhi Commission Reports and other Administrative Reform Commissions Reports.
 - (ii) IGNOU material (both Graduation and Post Graduation)
 - (iii) IIPA Special Issues
 - (iv) Selected topics of Yojana and Kurukshetra
 - (v) M. Laxmikant

IF YOU WANT TO DEPEND ON SINGLE SOURCE, YOU CAN TAKE LUKMAAN IAS PRINTED COURSE MATERIALS AS WELL AS HANDWRITTEN CLASS NOTES. FOR DETAILS ASK AT ENQUIRY DESK.