

Ce site utilise des cookies provenant de Google pour fournir ses services et analyser le trafic. Votre adresse IP et votre user-agent, ainsi que des statistiques relatives aux performances et à la sécurité, sont transmis à Google afin d'assurer un service de qualité, de générer des statistiques d'utilisation, et de détecter et de résoudre les problèmes d'abus.

EN SAVOIR PLUS OK



Search xaam.in

Google Custom Search



Home → IAS Prelims 2017 → Previous years paper → 26 questions in UPSC CSE Prelims 2017 repeated from Previous Year question papers compilation (1979-2016)

26 questions in UPSC CSE Prelims 2017 repeated from Previous Year question papers compilation (1979-2016)

IAS Prelims 2017, Previous years

27 June 2017

We Prepared a PDF [26 Question in Prelims 2017 From this pdf [4100 Questions Solved 1979 to 2016 IAS Prelims Previous Year MCQ Subject Wise \[English Medium http://imojo.in/1979_2016_Pre_Question\]](http://imojo.in/1979_2016_Pre_Question)

2 years ago It had 37 years of prelims questions compiled at one place . Though the pdf was roughly prepared it proved to be amazing . This year all year long we were telling aspirants to read previous year questions UPSC Repeats Questions . Now the moment of truth has arrived . This year Paper was difficult for many people but not for the ones who went through previous year questions rigorously .

We ran An online test series from which 35 Questions were asked : [Check here](#)
[Join Our Prelims 2018 Online test Series \[Click here \] 35 test already activated .](#)

Below are the 23 Questions Which were asked in previous year prelims

UPSC 2017

Mediterranean Sea is a border of which of the following countries?

1. Jordan
2. Iraq
3. Lebanon
4. Syria

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

UPSC 2015

Which one of the following countries of South-West Asia does not open out to the Mediterranean Sea?
[2015-I]

- (a) Syria (b) Jordan
- (c) Lebanon (d) Israel

UPSC 1984

Grenada is situated in

- (a) Pacific Ocean
- (b) Indian Ocean
- (c) Caribbean Sea
- (d) Mediterranean Sea

UPSC 2005

Where are the Balearic Islands located?

- (a) Mediterranean Sea (b) Black Sea
- (c) Baltic Sea (d) North Sea

In which one of the following is Malta located? [2008]

- (a) Baltic Sea (b) Mediterranean Sea
- (c) Black Sea (d) North Sea

UPSC 2014

Turkey is located between [2014 - I]

- (a) Black Sea and Caspian Sea
- (b) Black Sea and Mediterranean Sea
- (c) Gulf of Suez and Mediterranean Sea
- (d) Gulf of Aqaba and Dead Sea

This Question can be answered from our trick videos also

Trick For Countries around Mediterranean Sea <https://youtu.be/B5ND-MedtoE>

UPSC 2017

For election to the Lok Sabha, a nomination paper can be filed by

- (a) anyone residing in India.
- (b) a resident of the constituency from which the election is to be contested.
- (c) any citizen of India whose name appears in the electoral roll of a constituency.
- (d) any citizen of India.

UPSC 1979

The below question eliminates option a and d and choice b is an obviously wrong choice so ..

A candidate to become a member of Lok Sabha should not be less than

- (a) 21 years
- (b) 25 years
- (c) 30 years
- (d) 35 years

26 Question in Prelims 2017 From this pdf [4100 Questions Solved 1979 to 2016 IAS Prelims Previous Year MCQ Subject Wise \[English Medium http://imojo.in/1979_2016_Pre_Question \]](http://imojo.in/1979_2016_Pre_Question)

We ran An online test series from which 35 Questions were asked : [Check here](#)
[Join Our Prelims 2018 Online test Series \[Click here \] 35 test already activated](#)

UPSC 2017

Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) is a standard criterion for

- (a) Measuring oxygen levels in blood
- (b) Computing oxygen levels in forest ecosystems
- (c) Pollution assay in aquatic ecosystems
- (d) Assessing oxygen levels in high altitude regions

UPSC 1998 [Same question just asked the opposite thing , below explanation was provided in our 4100 Previous year pdf http://imojo.in/1979_2016_Pre_Question]

The water pollution in river is measured by the dissolved amount of [1998]

- (a) Chlorine (b) Ozone
 - (c) Nitrogen (d) Oxygen
- (d) Water pollution in river or any other water body is measured by amount of dissolved oxygen. Water pollution can be measured on the basis of parameters like dirtiness, change in texture, total suspended solid and other important factors like,
1. Decrease in dissolved oxygen (DO) (concentration of dissolved oxygen in water samples).
 2. Increase in BOD, (Biochemical Oxygen Demand) it is a chemical procedure for determining the amount of dissolved oxygen needed by aerobic biological organisms in a body of water to break down organic material present in a given water sample at certain temperature over a specific time period.
 3. Increase in COD, (Chemical Oxygen Demand) test is commonly used to indirectly measure the amount of organic compounds in water.

26 Question in Prelims 2017 From this pdf [4100 Questions Solved 1979 to 2016 IAS Prelims Previous Year MCQ Subject Wise \[English Medium http://imojo.in/1979_2016_Pre_Question \]](http://imojo.in/1979_2016_Pre_Question)

We ran An online test series from which 35 Questions were asked : [Check here](#)
[Join Our Prelims 2018 Online test Series \[Click here \] 35 test already activated](#)

UPSC 2017

The main advantage of the parliamentary form of government is that

- (a) the executive and legislature work independently.
- (b) it provides continuity of policy and is more efficient.
- (c) the executive remains responsible to the legislature.
- (d) the head of the government cannot be changed without election.

Answer c

UPSC 1987

India has Parliamentary democracy system because

- (a) Members of the Lok Sabha are elected by the public
- (b) Council of Ministers is responsible to the Legislature
- (c) Of distribution of power between the Centre and the States
- (d) Of a single constitutional framework

UPSC 2017

The painting of Bodhisattva Padmapani is one of the most famous and oft-illustrated paintings at

- (a) Ajanta
- (b) Badami
- (c) Bagh
- (d) Ellora

UPSC 1984

Question asked on Ajanta Paintings Ajanta paintings depict [1984]

- (a) Ramayana
- (b) Mahabharata
- (c) Jatakas [stories about buddha]
- (d) Panchatantra

UPSC 1983

Match the columns : [1983]

- (A) Amarnath (1) Buddhist caves
- (B) Rock cut temples (2) Jain saint
- (C) Ajanta (3) Hindu shrine
- (D) Bahubali (4) Mahabalipuram

A B C D

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

C

UPSC 1992

Fresco paintings in the Ajanta Caves were done, while which of the following dynasties was flourishing?[1992]

- (a) Guptas
- (b) Sungas
- (c) Kanvas
- (d) Mauryas

A

UPSC 2010

There are only two known examples of cave paintings of the Gupta period in ancient India. One of these is paintings of Ajanta caves. Where is the other surviving example of Gupta paintings? [2010]

- (a) Bagh caves (b) Ellora caves
- (c) Lomas Rishi cave (d) Nasik caves

UPSC 2013

Consider the following historical places: [2013 - I]

- 1. Ajanta Caves
- 2. Lepakshi Temple
- 3. Sanchi Stupa

Which of the above places is/are also known for mural paintings?

- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) None

UPSC 2014

With reference to the Indian history of art and culture, consider the following pairs : [2014 - I]

Famous work of Sculpture Site

- 1. A grand image of Buddha's : Ajanta Mahaparinirvana with numerous celestial musicians above and the sorrowful figures of his followers below
- 2. A huge image of Varaha : Mount Abu Avatar (boar incarnation) of Vishnu, as he rescues Goddess Earth from the deep and chaotic waters, sculpted on rock
- 3. "Arjuna's Penance"/ : Mamallapuram "Descent of Ganga" sculpted on the surface of huge boulders

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

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

Ans c

1 is correctly matched because Parinirvana of the Buddha in Cave 17 of Ajanta, with numerous celestial musicians above and the sorrowful figures of his followers below, is one of the grandest and yet most delicately expressive scenes ever made in stone. 2 is wrong because huge image of Varaha Avatar of Vishnu, as herescues Goddess Earth from the deepand chaotic waters, sculpted on rock is found in Mamallapuram. 3 is right because Arjuna's Penance "Descent of Ganga" sculpted on thesurface of huge boulders is found in Mamallapuram

UPSC 2017

Consider the following statements :

- 1. The Election Commission of India is a five-member body.
- 2. Union Ministry of Home Affairs decides the election schedule for the conduct of both general elections and bye-elections.
- 3. Election Commission resolves the disputes relating to splits/mergers of recognised political parties.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only

(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 3 only

UPSC 1995

Which one of the following is correct In respect of the commencement of the election process in India ?

A	The recommendation for election is made by the government and the notification for election is issued by the Election Commission
B	The recommendation for election is made by the Election Commission and the notification for election is issued by the Home Ministry at the Centre and Home Departments in the States
C	The recommendation for election is made by the Election Commission and the notification for election is issued by the President and Governors of the States concerned
D	Both the exercises of making a recommendation for election and that of issuing a notification in respect of it are done by the Election Commission

UPSC 1994

Which of the following is/are among the functions of the Election Commission of India ? [1994]

I. Conduct of election for the posts of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha and the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha.

II. Conduct of election to the Corporations and Municipalities.

III. Deciding on all doubts and disputes arising out of the elections.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below.

Codes :

(a) I and II

(b) I and III

(c) II and III

(d) None of these

Consider the following tasks: [2004]

1. Superintendence, direction and conduct of free and fair elections

2. Preparation of electoral rolls for all elections to the Parliament, state Legislatures and the Office of the President and the Vice-President

3. Giving recognition to political parties and allotting election symbols to political parties and individuals contesting the election.

4. Proclamation of final verdict in case of election disputes

Which of the above are the functions of the Election Commission of India?

(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4

(c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 4

(a) The High Court (and not the Election Commission) is the final authority to give a final verdict in case of election disputes. In the alternative special election benches may be constituted in high courts and earmarked exclusively for the disposal of election petitions and disputes.

55. Consider the following statements: [2012 - I]

1. Union Territories are not represented in the Rajya Sabha.

2. It is within the purview of the Chief Election Commissioner to adjudicate the election disputes.

3. According to the Constitution of India, the Parliament consists of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha only.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3

(c) 1 and 3 (d) None

(d) None of the above statements are correct

(i) Union Territories (Delhi and Pondicherry) are

represented in the Rajya Sabha.

(ii) It is not within the purview of the Chief Election Commissioner to adjudicate election disputes. It is the Supreme Court and High Court which look into the disputes.

(iii) According to the Constitution of India, the Parliament consists of the Lok Sabha the Rajya Sabha and the President of India.

UPSC 2017

In India, if a species of tortoise is declared protected under Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, what does it imply ?

- (a) It enjoys the same level of protection as the tiger.
- (b) It no longer exists in the wild, a few individuals are under captive protection; and now it is impossible to prevent its extinction.
- (c) It is endemic to a particular region of India.
- (d) Both (b) and (c) stated above are correct in this context.

Answer. A

With reference to 'dugong', a mammal found in India, which of the following statements is/an; correct?

[2015-I]

- 1. It is a herbivorous marine animal.
- 2. It is found along the entire coast of India.
- 3. It is given legal protection under Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

The explanation provided in our pdf http://imojo.in/1979_2016_Pre_Question

(c) The dugong is a medium-sized marine mammal. Dugong is listed under schedule 1 of India Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. In 2008, a MoU was signed between the Ministry of Environment and Forests and the Government of India, in order to conserve dugongs. In fact the highest level of legal protection is accorded to dugongs in India

With reference to 'Eco-Sensitive Zones', which of the following statements is/are correct? [2014 - I]

- 1. Eco-Sensitive Zones are the areas that are declared under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
- 2. The purpose of the declaration of Eco-Sensitive Zones is to prohibit all kinds of human activities in those zones except agriculture.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

UPSC 2017

In India, Judicial Review implies

- (a) the power of the Judiciary to pronounce upon the constitutionality of laws and executive orders.
- (b) the power of the Judiciary to question the wisdom of the laws enacted by the Legislatures.
- (c) the power of the Judiciary to review all the legislative enactments before they are assented to by the President.
- (d) the power of the Judiciary to review its own judgements given earlier in similar or different cases.

Answer. a

The Indian parliamentary system is different from the British parliamentary system in that India has:

[1998]

- (a) both a real and a nominal executive
- (b) system of collective responsibility
- (c) bicameral legislature
- (d) the system of judicial review

Answer Provided in our pdf http://imojo.in/1979_2016_Pre_Question

(d) Judicial review is one big difference. In India, the judiciary system can take up an act passed by parliament and has the power to nullify it. In Britain, law passed by House of Commons can't be overturned

UPSC 2017

With reference to Indian freedom struggle, consider the following events :

1. Mutiny in Royal Indian Navy
 2. Quit India Movement launched
 3. Second Round Table Conference
- What is the correct chronological sequence of the above events ?

- (a) 1-2-3
(b) 2-1-3
(c) 3-2-1
(d) 3-1-2

What is the correct sequence of the following events?

[1998]

1. The August offer
2. The I.N.A trial
3. The Quit India Movement
4. The Royal Indian Naval Ratings' Revolt.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Codes:

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

Our answer

(a) August Offer–1940; INA Trial–1945; Quit India Movement–1942; Royal Indian Navy Ratings Revolt–1946

Consider the following statements:

1. Lord Mountbatten was the Viceroy when the Shimla conference took place.
2. Indian Navy Revolt, 1946 took place when the Indian sailors in the Royal Indian Navy at Bombay and Karachi rose against the Government.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?[2005]

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Assertion (A) :1983

In 1946 in Bombay the ratings of the Royal Indian Navy rose in open mutiny against the British.

Reason (R) :

The Royal Indian Navy joined the INA

- (a) A and R both are incorrect
(b) A is correct but R is incorrect
(c) A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
(d) A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

The following are the events in national Movement [1983]

- I. Champaran Satyagraha
- II. Non-Cooperation Movement
- III. Quit India Movement
- IV. Dandi March

The correct chronological order is

- (a) I, II, IV, III
(b) II, I, III, IV
(c) III, II, I, IV
(d) II, III, I, IV

Quit India Movement was launched in 1983

- (a) 1936
(b) 1941
(c) 1942
(d) 1947

Which of the following events is not correct ?

- (a) Simon Commission—1927
- (b) Salt Satyagraha—1930
- (c) Gandhi-Irwin Pact—1931
- (d) Quit India Movement—1941

Consider the following statements:

1. In the First Round Table Conference, Dr. Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for the depressed classes.
2. In the Poona Act, special provisions for representation of the depressed people in the local bodies and civil services were made.
3. The Indian National Congress did not take part in the Third Round Table Conference.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3 [2005]
- (c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation in our pdf http://imojo.in/1979_2016_Pre_Question

(c) First Round Table Conference was held from Nov, 1930 - Jan 1931. Second Round Table Conference was held in Dec 1931 in London. Third Round Table Conference was held from Nov 1932 - Dec 1932. Indian National Congress did not participate in first and third RTC. Poona Pact was signed by B.R. Ambedkar in September, 1932. The pact abandoned separate electorates for the depressed classes. But the seats reserved for the depressed classes were increased in provincial as well as Central legislatures.

The Second Round Table Conference was [1990]
held in

- (a) 1930
 - (b) 1931
 - (c) 1932
 - (d) 1935
- b

UPSC 2017

Which of the following are envisaged by the Right against Exploitation in the Constitution of India?

1. Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour
 2. Abolition of untouchability
 3. Protection of the interests of minorities
 4. Prohibition of employment of children in factories and mines
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

[right against exploitation is under article 23 and 24]

[Hence 2. Abolition of untouchability which is under article 17 is certainly not part of right against exploitation if you eliminate 2 you can easily get the answer]

See the below question from 2004 it will help you understand that Abolition of untouchability which is under article 17

Match List I (Articles of the Constitution of India) with List II (Provision) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists: [2004]

List-I List II

- A. Article 14 1. The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex place of birth or any of term
- B. Article 15 2. The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of laws within the territory of India

C. Article 16 3. 'Untouchability' is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden

D. Article 17 4. There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State

Codes:

(a) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3 (b) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2

(c) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3 (d) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2

2004

Which Article of the Constitution of India says, 'No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment'?

A Article 24

.

B Article 45

.

C Article 330

.

D Article 368

.

UPSC 2017

Out of the following statements, choose the one that brings out the principle underlying the Cabinet form of Government:

- (a) An arrangement for minimizing the criticism against the Government whose responsibilities are complex and hard to carry out to the satisfaction of all.
- (b) A mechanism for speeding up the activities of the Government whose responsibilities are increasing day by day.
- (c) A mechanism of parliamentary democracy for ensuring collective responsibility of the Government to the people.
- (d) A device for strengthening the hands of the head of the Government whose hold over the people is in a state of decline.

In the context of India, which of the following principles is/are implied institutionally in the parliamentary government? [2013 - I]

1. Members of the Cabinet are Members of the Parliament.

2. Ministers hold the office till they enjoy confidence in the Parliament.

3. Cabinet is headed by the Head of the State.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 3 only

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

In a parliamentary system the executive is Responsible [1979]

(a) Directly to the people

(b) To legislature

(c) To judiciary

(d) None of the above

In a Parliamentary System of Government [1985]

(a) The parliament is responsible to the executive

(b) The parliament is responsible to the judiciary

(c) The executive is responsible to the parliament

(d) The judiciary is responsible to the parliament

India has Parliamentary democracy system

Because [1987]

- (a) Members of the Lok Sabha are elected by the public
- (b) Council of Ministers is responsible to the Legislature
- (c) Of distribution of power between the Centre and the States
- (d) Of a single constitutional framework

There is a Parliamentary System of Government in

India because the [2015-I]

- (a) Lok Sabha is elected directly by the people
- (b) Parliament can amend the Constitution
- (c) Rajya Sabha cannot be dissolved
- (d) Council of Ministers is responsible to the Lok Sabha

26 Question in Prelims 2017 From this pdf [4100 Questions Solved 1979 to 2016 IAS Prelims Previous Year MCQ Subject Wise \[English Medium http://imojo.in/1979_2016_Pre_Question\]](http://imojo.in/1979_2016_Pre_Question)

**We ran An online test series from which 35 Questions were asked : [Check here](#)
[Join Our Prelims 2018 Online test Series \[Click here \] 35 test already activated](#)**

UPSC 2017

Which one of the following is not a feature of Indian federalism?

- (a) There is an independent judiciary in India.
- (b) Powers have been clearly divided between the Centre and the States.
- (c) The federating units have been given unequal representation in the Rajya Sabha.
- (d) It is the result of an agreement among the federating units.

India is a federal state because of 1987

- (a) Dual Citizenship prevalent here
- (b) Dual judiciary
- (c) Share of power between the Centre and the States
- (d) Written Constitution

Which one of the following determines that the Indian Constitution is Federal? [1994]

- (a) A written and rigid Constitution
 - (b) An independent Judiciary
 - (c) Vesting of residuary powers with the Centre
 - (d) Distribution of powers between the Centre and the States
- D

UPSC 2017

The object of the Butler Committee of 1927 was to?

- (a) Define the jurisdiction of the Central and Provincial Governments.
- (b) Define the powers of the Secretary of State for India.
- (c) Impose censorship on national press.
- (d) Improve the relationship between the Government of India and the Indian States.

Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists: [1997]

List-I List-II

- A. Butler Committee 1. Jallianwala Bagh Report massacre
- B. Hurtog Committee 2. Relationship between Report the Indian State and the Paramount Power
- C. Hunter Inquiry 3. Working of Dyarchy as Committee Report laid down in the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms
- D. Muddiman 4. The growth of education Committee Report in British India and

potentialities of its
further progress

Codes:

(a) A – 3; B – 2; C – 1; D – 4

(b) A – 1; B – 4; C – 2; D – 3

(c) A – 2; B – 1; C – 3; D – 4

(d) A – 2; B – 4; C – 1; D – 3

(d) Butler Committee - Relation between Indian
states & paramount power

Hurtog Committee - Growth of British India
education-its effects

Hunter Commission - Jallianwalabagh massacre

Muddiman Committee - Working of Diarchy as in

Montague Chelmsford reforms

UPSC 2017

Which of the following statements is/are true of the Fundamental Duties of an Indian citizen?

1. A legislative process has been provided to enforce these duties.

2. They are correlative to legal duties.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Which of the following is/are among the Fundamental
Duties of citizens laid down in the Indian
Constitution? [2012 - I]

1. To preserve the rich heritage of our composite
culture

2. To protect the weaker sections from social
injustice

3. To develop the scientific temper and spirit of
inquiry

4. To strive towards excellence in all spheres of
individual and collective activity

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

(a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 only

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

UPSC 2017

Which one of the following objectives is not embodied in the Preamble to the Constitution of India?

(a) Liberty of thought

(b) Economic liberty

(c) Liberty of expression

(d) Liberty of belief

In the following quotation,

“WE THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly
resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Socialist
Secular Democratic Republic and to secure to all its
citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political; LIBERTY of
thought, expression, belief faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to
promote among them all; FRATERNITY assuring the
dignity of the individual and the unity and the
integrity of the Nation.

in our Constituent Assembly this ‘X’ do hereby adopt,
enact and give to ourselves this Constitution.”,

X’ stands for: [1997]

a) twenty-sixth day of January, 1950

b) twenty-sixth day of November, 1949

c) twenty-sixth day of January, 1949

UPSC 2017

The terms 'Event Horizon', 'Singularity', 'String Theory' and 'Standard Model' are sometimes seen in the news in the context of

- (a) Observation and understanding of the Universe
- (b) Study of the solar and the lunar eclipses
- (c) Placing satellites in the orbit of the Earth
- (d) Origin and evolution of living organisms on the Earth

[Answer of the above question lies in the explanation of the below question from prelims 2001, in our pdf

http://imojo.in/1979_2016_Pre_Question]

Match List I with List II and select the correct answer

using the codes given below the lists: [2001]

List-I (Characteristic) List-II (Particle)

- A. Zero mass 1. Positron
- B. Fractional charge 2. Neutrino
- C. Fractional spin 3. Quark
- D. Integral spin 4. Photon

Codes:

- (a) A-2; B-3; C-1; D-4 (b) A-3; B-2; C-4; D-1
- (c) A-2; B-3; C-4; D-1 (d) A-3; B-2; C-1; D-4

Ans

(a) The Standard Model of particle physics assumed that neutrino are massless.

A quark is an elementary particle and a fundamental constituent of matter. Quarks have fractional electric charge values either $-1/3$ or $+2/3$ times the elementary charge.

The positron or antielectron is the antiparticle or the antimatter counterpart of the electron. The positron has an electric charge of $+1e$, a spin of $1/2$, and the same mass as an electron.

In physics, a photon is an elementary particle. Spin of a photon can be -1 or $+1$. In a classical view we can say that one is spinning right and other to the left

UPSC 2017

With reference to agriculture in India, how can the technique of 'genome sequencing', often seen in the news, be used in the immediate future?

- 1. Genome sequencing can be used to identify genetic markers for disease resistance and drought tolerance in various crop plants.
- 2. This technique helps in reducing the time required to develop new varieties of crop plants.
- 3. It can be used to decipher the host-pathogen relationships in crops.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

At present, scientists can determine the arrangement or relative positions of genes or DNA sequences on a chromosome. How does this knowledge benefit us?

- 1. It is possible to know the pedigree of livestock.
- 2. It is possible to understand the causes of all human diseases.
- 3. It is possible to develop disease-resistant animal breeds. [2011 - I]

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

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

Ans

(d) Human Genome Project is NOT at all limited to only genetic diseases. There are some 30K genes and the genome sequence would provide great help to build the tools to conquer diseases. Here we must note that all diseases have a genetic component, whether inherited (genetic) or resulting from the body's response to environmental stresses like viruses or toxins. The successes of the HGP have even enabled researchers to pinpoint errors in genes—the smallest

units of heredity—that cause or contribute to disease.
Thus second statement stands correct

UPSC 2017

The main advantage of the parliamentary form of government is that

- (a) the executive and legislature work independently.
- (b) it provides continuity of policy and is more efficient.
- (c) the executive remains responsible to the legislature.
- (d) the head of the government cannot be changed without election.

UPSC 1987

India has Parliamentary democracy system because

- (a) Members of the Lok Sabha are elected by the public
- (b) Council of Ministers is responsible to the Legislature
- (c) Of distribution of power between the Centre and the States
- (d) Of a single constitutional framework

UPSC 2017

With reference to the difference between the culture of Rigvedic Aryans and Indus Valley people, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Rigvedic Aryans used the coat of mail and helmet in warfare whereas the people of Indus Valley Civilization did not leave any evidence of using them.
2. Rigvedic Aryans knew gold, silver and copper whereas Indus Valley people knew only copper and iron.
3. Rigvedic Aryans had domesticated the horse whereas there is no evidence of Indus Valley people having been aware of this animal.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Below question from previous year paper eliminates the second statement

UPSC 1985

Which of the following was not known to Indus Valley people ? [1985]

- (a) Silver
- (b) Copper
- (c) Iron
- (d) Bronze

Answer C

UPSC 1987

Metals known to Indus Valley Civilisation were

- (a) Gold, copper, silver but not iron
- (b) Silver, iron, bronze but not gold
- (c) Iron, copper, gold but not silver
- (d) Zinc, silver, iron but not gold.

A

Which of the following characterizes / characterize the people of Indus Civilization? [2013 - I]

1. They possessed great palaces and temples.
2. They worshipped both male and female deities.
3. They employed horse-drawn chariots in warfare.

Select the correct statement/statements using the codes given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) None of the statements given above is correct

(b) Indus valley people did not possess great palaces and temples rather the civilization was noted for its cities built of brick, roadside drainage system and multistoried houses.

Indus valley people were peace loving. They were never engaged in any war. However speculations have been rife that some tectonic forces destroyed the civilization. Some historians are of the view that invasion of Aryans, sea level changes, earthquakes might have brought the civilization to its end therefore

people employing horse drawn chariots in warfare is not true. Moreover, Indus valley seals show swastika, animals which is suggestive of their religious beliefs. In view of large number of figurines found in Indus valley, some scholars believe they worshipped mother goddess symbolizing fertility. They worshipped a father God who might be a progenitor of the race and was a probably a prototype of Siva as the Lord of the Animals.

26 Question in Prelims 2017 From this pdf [4100 Questions Solved 1979 to 2016 IAS Prelims Previous Year MCQ Subject Wise \[English Medium http://imojo.in/1979_2016_Pre_Question\]](http://4100-Questions-Solved-1979-to-2016-IAS-Prelims-Previous-Year-MCQ-Subject-Wise-English-Medium-http://imojo.in/1979_2016_Pre_Question)

We ran An **online test** series from which **35 Questions** were asked : [Check here](#)
[Join Our Prelims 2018 Online test Series \[Click here \] 35 test already activated](#)

UPSC 2017

From the ecological point of view, which one of the following assumes importance in being a good link between the Eastern Ghats and the Western Ghats?

- (a) Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve
- (b) Nallamala Forest
- (c) Nagarhole National Park
- (d) Seshachalam Biosphere Reserve

Answer.a

[Sathyamangalam forest range is a significant wildlife corridor in the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve between the Western Ghats and the rest of the Eastern Ghats and a genetic link between the four other protected areas which it adjoins, including the Billigiriranga Swamy Temple Wildlife Sanctuary, Sigur Plateau, Mudumalai National Park and Bandipur National Park.]

Which of the following hills are found where the Eastern Ghats and the Western Ghats meet? [2008]

- (a) Anamalai Hills (b) Cardamom Hills
- (c) Nilgiri Hills (d) Shevaroy Hills

(c) Nilgiri hills are at the junction of the eastern and western ghats of the Sahayadri hills. The heights of the hills range varies between 2,280 and 2,290 metres.

UPSC 2017

Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC)?

- 1. It decides the RBI's benchmark interest rates.
- 2. It is a 12-member body including the Governor of RBI and is reconstituted every year.
- 3. It functions under the chairmanship of the Union Finance Minister.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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

Answer. a

UPSC 1989

The 'Interest Rate Policy' is a component of

- (a) Fiscal Policy
- (b) Monetary Policy
- (c) Trade Policy
- (d) Direct Control

B

UPSC 2017

Who among the following was/were associated with the introduction of Ryotwari Settlement in India during the British rule?

- 1. Lord Cornwallis
- 2. Alexander Read
- 3. Thomas Munro

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

UPSC 1988

Which one of the following pairs is NOT correctly matched? [1988]

- (a) Holt Machenzie Mahalvari settlement in Northern India
 - (b) Lord Cornwallis Subsidiary system
 - (c) Lord Ripon Local Self-Government
 - (d) Thomas Munro Ryotwari settlement
- B

Once you know Munro was associated [In 1819, he was appointed governor] Automatically Lord Cornwallis rules out of the equation] There was a considerable gap between their tenure .

[Cornwallis, was appointed in February 1786 - He died in 1805]

By a regulation in 1793, the District Collector was deprived of his judicial powers and made the collecting agent only. What was the reason for such a regulation ? [2010]

- (a) Lord Cornwallis felt that the District Collector's efficiency of revenue collection would enormously increase without the burden of additional work
- (b) Lord Cornwallis felt that judicial power should compulsorily be in the hands of Europeans while Indians can be given the job of revenue collection in the districts
- (c) Lord Cornwallis was alarmed at the extent of power concentrated in the District Collector and felt that such absolute power was undesirable in one person
- (d) The judicial work demanded a deep knowledge of India and a good training in law and Lord Cornwallis felt that District Collector should be only a revenue collector

UPSC 2017

Consider the following statements:

With reference to the Constitution of India, the Directive Principles of State Policy constitute limitations upon

1. legislative function.
2. executive function.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer.c

Same question just rephrased [look at the explanation which was provided in the 4100 Previous year pdf

http://imojo.in/1979_2016_Pre_Question]

According to the Constitution of India, which of the following are fundamental for the governance of the country? [2013 - I]

- (a) Fundamental Rights
- (b) Fundamental Duties
- (c) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (d) Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties

(c) Directive Principles of State Policy are guidelines to the central and State government of India to be kept in mind while framing laws and policies. DPSPs aim to create social and economic conditions under which the citizens can lead a good life. They also aim to establish social and economic democracy through a welfare state. They act as a check on the government. It is a yardstick in the hands of the people to measure the performance of the government. It shall be the duty of the state to apply these principles in making laws.

UPSC 2017

In the context of mitigating the impending global warming due to anthropogenic emissions of carbon dioxide, which of the following can be the potential sites for carbon sequestration?

1. Abandoned and uneconomic coal seams
2. Depleted oil and gas reservoirs
3. Subterranean deep saline formations

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Answer. d

Question on carbon sequestration in 2012 prelims

Consider the following agricultural practices :

[2012 - I]

1. Contour bunding
2. Relay cropping
3. Zero tillage

In the context of global climate change, which of the above helps/help in carbon sequestration/storage in the soil?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) None of them

UPSC 2017

Consider the following statements:

1. In India, the Himalayas are spread over five States only.
2. Western Ghats are spread over five States only.
3. Pulicat Lake is spread over two States only.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

UPSC 2016

Look at the explanation [this Explanation was provided in our 4100 pdf http://imojo.in/1979_2016_Pre_Question]

'Gadgil Committee Report' and 'Kasturirangan Committee Report', sometimes seen in the news, are related to

- (a) Constitutional reforms
(b) Ganga Action Plan
(c) Linking of rivers
(d) Protection of Western Ghats

Ans. D

Explanation:

Direct and Factual

Why the question Came:

A Central government order on 5 September, 2015, had asked the **six states that share the Western Ghats** to ban all 'destructive' activities. This was as suggestion of the Gadgil Committee. Also, the report along with Rangarajan Committee Report gained much more importance due to the recent Kerala elections. **UPSC loves the Western Ghats**

Sources:

The Hindu & Other Newspapers

<http://www.newindianexpress.com/states/karnataka/ESASStatus-to-Western-Ghats-Vindicates-GadgilReport/2015/09/15/article3028957.ece>

UPSC 2017

In the context of Indian history, the principle of 'Dyarchy (diarchy)' refers to

- (a) Division of the central legislature into two houses.
(b) Introduction of double government i.e., Central and State governments.
(c) Having two sets of rulers; one in London and another in Delhi.
(d) Division of the subjects delegated to the provinces into two categories.

UPSC 2010

With reference to Simon Commission's recommendations, which one of the following

statements is correct ? [2010]

- (a) It recommended the replacement of diarchy with responsible government in the provinces
- (b) It proposed the setting up of interprovincial council under the home department
- (c) It suggested the abolition of bicameral legislature at the centre
- (d) It recommended the creation of Indian Police Service with a provision for increased pay and allowances for British recruits as compared to Indian recruits

UPSC 2013

The people of India agitated against the arrival of Simon Commission because [2013 - I]

- (a) Indians never wanted the review of the working of the Act of 1919
- (b) Simon Commission recommended the abolition of Dyarchy (Diarchy) in the Provinces
- (c) there was no Indian member in the Simon Commission
- (d) the Simon Commission suggested the partition of the country

UPSC 1995

What is the correct sequence of the following events?

1. The Lucknow Pact [1995]
2. The Introduction on Dyarchy
3. The Rowlatt Act
4. The Partition of Bengal

Codes:

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

Which one of the following is not a feature of the Government of India Act of 1935? [2000]

- (a) Diarchy at the Centre as well as in the provinces
- (b) a bicameral legislature
- (c) provincial autonomy
- (d) an All-India federation

[1997]

Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists: [1997]

List-I List-II

- A. Butler Committee 1. Jallianwala Bagh Report massacre
- B. Hurtog Committee 2. Relationship between Report the Indian State and the Paramount Power
- C. Hunter Inquiry 3. Working of Dyarchy as Committee Report laid down in the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms
- D. Muddiman 4. The growth of education Committee Report in British India and potentialities of its further progress

Codes:

- (a) A – 3; B – 2; C – 1; D – 4
- (b) A – 1; B – 4; C – 2; D – 3
- (c) A – 2; B – 1; C – 3; D – 4
- (d) A – 2; B – 4; C – 1; D – 3

Explantation

- (d) Butler Committee - Relation between Indian states & paramount power
- Hurtog Committee - Growth of British India education-its effects

Hunter Commission - Jallianwalabagh massacre
Muddiman Committee - Working of Diarchy as in
Montague Chelmsford reforms

[2002]

With reference to colonial period of Indian history,
match List-I (Person) with List-II (Event) and select
the correct answer using the codes given below the
lists: [2002]

List-I (Person) List-II (Events)

A. Macdonald 1. Doctrine of Lapse

B. Linlithgo 2. Communal Award

C. Dalhousie 3. August Offer

D. Chelmsford 4. Dyarchy

Codes:

(a) A – 3; B – 2; C – 1; D – 4

(b) A – 3; B – 2; C – 4; D – 1

(c) A – 2; B – 3; C – 1; D – 4

(d) A – 2; B – 3; C – 4; D – 1

answer(c) The Communal Award was announced by
British PM, Ramsay McDonald in August 1932.

August Offer - 1940; Under Doctrine of Lapse,
Dalhousie annexed Satara, Jaitpur, Sambalpur,
Udaipur, Jhansi, Nagpur and Awadh. Government of
India Act 1919, introduced diarchy during the
vicereignty of Chelmsford

(b) Provincial autonomy replaced diarchy. The
Governor could refuse assent to bill, promulgate
ordinances, and enact governor's acts. Statement 3 is
incorrect as separate electorates based on communal
representation persisted in the GIA, 1935.



[Click here to Subscribe http://imojo.in/Test_Series_2018](http://imojo.in/Test_Series_2018)

We are running 2018 Test Series Prepare with us for one year

We provide small online tests , a lot of them, 150 this year .

You can solve the tests while travelling or anytime you have 15-20 minutes .

You can use your mobile , tablet or laptop to take the tests .

Looking forward to have a great year with you all

The Test Series consists of 150 Tests [Hindi and English Medium Both]

1. 30 Tests based on NCERT and NIOS Books(27 sectional +3 Full Mock)

2.20 Test based on Standard Reference Books(Laxmikant,GC Leong,Bipan Chandra,Ramesh Singh etc 18 Sectional+2 Full Mock)

3.10 Full length Mock Test

4. 5 tests based on India Year Book and Economic Survey

5. 11 Mock Tests based on Vision IAS Monthly Current Affair Magazine

6. 24 Current Affair Bi monthly Tests

7. 50 Tests Based on Previous Year Questions Static Syllabus Subject wise

[Click here to Subscribe http://imojo.in/Test_Series_2018](http://imojo.in/Test_Series_2018)

+++++

****Foundation Part of the Test Series Will Consist of 30 Tests based on NCERT and NIOS Books [50 Question/Test] . This will help the aspirants to gain confidence in the initial concept building phase ****

Tests Will be activated according to the schedule provided in the above link , But as this is an online test series you can take these tests according to your own schedule anytime on any device , mobile tablet or computer once the test has been activated .

[Click here to Subscribe http://imojo.in/Test_Series_2018](http://imojo.in/Test_Series_2018)

Click Here for Combined Syllabus and Schedule <http://bit.ly/2qFTyQM>

Separate links

For Current Affairs Bimonthly tests Schedule Click here <http://bit.ly/2rZfz0R>

For(NCERT based) Syllabus and Schedule Click Here <http://bit.ly/2nE259J>

For Reference Books based Tests Syllabus and Schedule Click Here<http://bit.ly/2nE2JUo>

Vision based tests will be uploaded as soon as the current affairs magazine is released.

All the Previous year based tests will be uploaded by August 2017.(7 tests has already been activated)

Get Regular Updates Of the Test Series Here : <https://t.me/xupsc>

**** Before Registering For Hindi Medium Tests Note That : We will provide Answer and option in Hindi ,We will not be able to provide explanation in Hindi , Explanation will be in English only**.**

You Can take each test 4 times . A detailed analysis and explanation of almost each question will be provided after you submit the test instantaneously .

This is an Online Test Series . You will be registered in the online test portal

within 48 Hours of the payment your account will be activated .

Submit your Details Here After payment : <https://goo.gl/forms/GXF1RHpuhRqxdPTD2>

we will enroll you to the website within 48 hours of Payment confirmation

****Please Check your spam folder ****

****Aspirants from Both English and Hindi Medium can take the tests**

**** As it is an online Test Series You can attempt all the already activated tests whenever you want.**

**** You can download the tests and their solution in pdf format by just pressing ctrl p and saving as pdf [Contact <https://www.facebook.com/www.xaam.in/> if you face any problem]**

****If You face Any problem contact**

<https://www.facebook.com/www.xaam.in/>

We reply to all the queries as soon as we see them , so do not hesitate to contact before buying if in doubt **

Or email us at contact@testseris.com

[Click here to Subscribe http://imojo.in/Test_Series_2018](http://imojo.in/Test_Series_2018)



Categories


ADMIT CARD	AIR	ANALYSIS	ANSWERKEY	APTITUDE	AUDIO	BOOK	BOOKLIST	DISASTER MANAGEMENT	DOWNLOAD	EDUCATION	EPAPER		
ESSAY	ETHICS	FOOD PROCESSING	FRONTLINE	GOI	GS	GS MANUAL	GS-1	GS-2	GS-3	GS-4	GYAN	HANDWRITTEN	HEALTH
HINDI MEDIUM	HINDI NCERT	HINDU	HINDU EDITORIAL	IDSA	IGNOU	INDIANCULTURE	INDIANEXPERSS	INSPIRATIONAL	INTERNAL SECURITY				
INTERVIEW	IR	ISRO	JAGARANJOSH	MADHYAPRADESHPS	MAINS	MAINS ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE	MCQ	MINDMAP	MOTIVATION	NEWS			
NOTES	POLLUTION	POWER SECTOR	PRELIMS	PREVIOUS YEARS PAPER	QUANT	QUIZZ	RAS	RBI	READ ONLINE	REASONING	RESULT		
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	SPACE	SPORTS	SSC	STARTERS GUIDE FOR CSE	STATE PSC	STRATEGY	TARGETUPSC2016	TERRORISM					
TEST SERIES.	TIPS	TMH	TOPPERSVIEW	UPPSC	UPSC	VIDEO LECTURE	WASTE MANAGEMENT	WOMEN ISSUES	WORLD NEWS	YOJANA			

TARGET UPSC 2019

**Prelims 2019
Foundation
TestSeries**

Click Here Know More

18 QUESTIONS REPEATED IN PRELIMS 2018 FROM BELOW DOCUMENT

26 Questions Repeated in Prelims 2017
16 in 2016
30 in 2015
How many in 2018 ?
39 Year Prelims Questions @ Rs 249

UPSC
[Click Here](#)

General Studies Mains GS 1 + GS 2 + GS 3
Previous year Question Paper
1979 - 2015 Yearwise @ Rs 199
[Click Here To Buy](#)

CURRENT AFFAIR

AIR	ANALYSIS	ARTICLE	AUDIO	BANKING	BIOLOGY	CLIMATE CHANGE	CURRENT AFFAIRS	DEFENCE	DIPLOMACY	DISASTER MANAGEMENT				
DTE	EC	ECONOMY	EDUCATION	ENERGY	ENVIRONMENT AND BIODIVERSITY		EPAPER	EPW	FOOD PROCESSING	FRONTLINE	GIST	GNY		
GOI	GS	GS-1	GS-2	GS-3	GS-4	HEALTH	HINDU	HINDU EDITORIAL	IDSA	INDIANEXPERSS	INTERNAL SECURITY	IR	ISRO	KURUKSHETRA
MAGAZINE		MEA	NEWS	POLITY	POLLUTION	POWER SECTOR	PRATIYOGITA DARPAN		READ ONLINE		SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY		SPACE	
SPORTS	TERRORISM	TOURISM	TRANSPORT	UPSC	VISIONIAS	WASTE MANAGEMENT		WELFARE	WOMEN ISSUES		WORLD NEWS		YOJANA	

18 REPEATED IN 2018 IAS PRELIMS

UPSC REPEATS Questions in IAS Prelims from Previous Year Papers

18 repeated in 2018 IAS Prelims

26+ repeated in 2017 IAS Prelims

16+ repeated in 2016 IAS Prelims

30 + repeated in 2015 IAS Prelims

25+ repeated in 2014 IAS Prelims

Many question will be repeated in 2017 Prelims As Well

We have a document Having Prelims 1979 To 2016 , 4100+ Previous Year Questions Arranged Subjective

[Click Here To Buy @ Rs 249](#)

37 YEARS QUESTION PAPER COMPILATIONS SUBJECT WISE

18 Questions Repeated in prelims 2018 From Previous year Prelims 4200 Compilation PDF

GET MATERIAL ON EMAIL



Material For Exam

195,627 likes

 Like Page

 Shop Now

SUBSCRIBE TO OUR YOUTUBE



 YouTube 101K

POPULAR POSTS

G C Leong Certificate Physical and Human Geography book pdf download , a must have for physical geography

IAS Topper Tina Dabi's Suggested Timetable For all students sitting for Prelims 2017.

Tina Dabi IAS Rank 1 Study Material Source in Detail Topic wise

Spectrum; A Brief History Of Modern India (Rajiv Ahir)

[Profile of Nandini KR](#)

[Optional Success Rates in UPSC IAS](#)

[TINA DABI AIR-1 Essay Test Paper of VISION IAS Essay Test series 2015](#)

[Gaurav Aggrwal IAS Topper Notes Download 122 mb pdf](#)

TOP OF THE MONTH

[G C Leong Certificate Physical and Human Geography book pdf download , a must have for physical geography](#)

[VajiramRavi UPSC IAS Material Compilation \[Very Good Source For Static Portion of the Syllabus \]](#)

[International Relation Updated Notes Download\(Shubhra Ranjan IAS study,GS 2,PSIR\)](#)

[Vajiram and Ravi Ancient India Printed Notes Download](#)

[Vajiram and Ravi Modern India Printed Notes](#)

[How to score way above the cutoff in Prelims\(Abhijeet Sinha IAS 2018\)](#)

[Vajiram and Ravi Indian Polity Printed Notes Part 1](#)

[VisionIAS Art and Culture Handout](#)

[The Wonder that was India by A.L. Basham 80 mb pdf Download](#)

[How to prepare from Laxmikant ?](#)

WEEK'S POPULAR POSTS

[Vajiram and Ravi Modern India Printed Notes](#)

[G C Leong Certificate Physical and Human Geography book pdf download , a must have for physical geography](#)

[How to score way above the cutoff in Prelims\(Abhijeet Sinha IAS 2018\)](#)

[Vajiram and Ravi Indian Polity Printed Notes Part 1](#)

[How to prepare from Laxmikant ?](#)

[Baliyan History Class Notes\(Ancient,Medieval,Modern\)](#)

[VajiramRavi UPSC IAS Material Compilation \[Very Good Source For Static Portion of the Syllabus \]](#)

[Vajiram and Ravi Indian Polity Printed Notes Part 2](#)

[Pratiyogita Darpan Extra Issue Indian Polity & Governance Download](#)

[Civil services exam: Niti Aayog for reducing upper age limit to 27 years](#)

BLOG ARCHIVE

June 2017 (69)

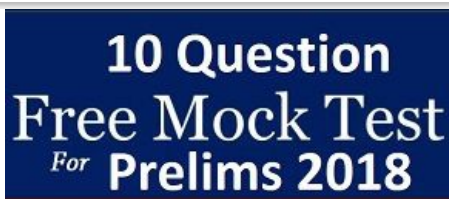
OPTIONAL

IR	POLITY	HISTORY	GEOGRAPHY	ECONOMICS	POLITICAL SCIENCE	AGRICULTURE	SOCIOLOGY	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	ANTHROPOLOGY
HINDI	PHILOSOPHY	MATHS	MEDICAL SCIENCE	PSYCHOLOGY	BIOLOGY	COMMERCE	CHEMISTRY	CIVIL ENGINEERING	
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING	MECHANICAL ENGINEERING	MBA							

INDIA YEARBOOK FOR PRELIMS 2018



Buy from Amazon



XAAM Prelims Test Series

[XAAM Prelims 2018 Foundation Test Series](#)

[XAAM Prelims 2018 CSAT Paper 2 Online Test Series](#)

[XAAM online Store For Materials](#)

Pages

[XAAM UPSC Prelims 2018 Test Series](#)

[Current Affair](#)

[IAS Prelim Booklist](#)

[NCERT](#)

[Video Tutorial and Tricks For General Studies](#)

[Previous Year Papers](#)

DMCA Take down Request

To Submit Your DMCA Take Down Request : [Click Here](#)
we will respond asap

@ xaam.in . Powered by Blogger.

xaam.in 2017 xaam.in @WWW.XAAM.IN