

**HCS PRELIMINARY EXAM 2017**

**TEST 1**

**ENVIRONMENT ISSUES**

**(MOST EXPECTED QUESTIONS)**

1. The unleaded petrol, as an automotive fuel, should not have the lead levels exceeding:

- (A) 0.05 g/L
- (B) 0.15 g/L
- (C) 0.25 g/L
- (D) 0.50 g/L

2. The minimum thickness to be used in biodegradable carry bags should be:

- (A) 5 microns
- (B) 10 microns
- (C) 15 microns
- (D) 20 microns

3. Intake of lead may primarily cause the damage of

- (A) Brain
- (B) Lung
- (C) Liver
- (D) Kidney

4. Coal mine workers are prone to victims of one of the following diseases:

(A) Pneumoconiosis

(B) Byssinosis

(C) Asbestosis

(D) Silicosis

5. Which is the best and simple method to determination of fluorine in ground water?

- (A) Atomic Absorption spectrometry
- (B) Spectrophotometry
- (C) Flame photometry
- (D) Ion-selective electrode

6. The atmosphere is chemically homogenous upto an altitude of:

- (A) 10km
- (B) 30km
- (C) 50km
- (D) 80km

7. A solar cell is basically a:

- (A) a type semiconductor
- (B) n type semiconductor
- (C) p-n diode
- (D) p-n-p transistor

8. Among the following which country has lowest per capita green house gas emission ?

(A) France

- (B) India (A) CH<sub>4</sub>  
(C) China (B) O<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>  
(D) Mexico (C) CO<sub>2</sub>

9. Liquid ammonia can be used in refrigeration because of its

- (A) High basicity  
(B) High dipole moment  
(C) High heat of vaporization  
(D) Non-toxic nature

10. Match the lists I and II. Select the correct answer using the code given below the lists :

List-I (Category of Area) List-II (Daytime Noise standards in dB)

- (a) Commercial area (i) 75  
(b) Residential area (ii) 50  
(c) Industrial area (iii) 65  
(d) Silence zones (iv) 55

Code:

- (a) (b) (c) (d)  
(A) (i) (ii) (iv) (ii)  
(B) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)  
(C) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)  
(D) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)

11. The dominant gas in biogas is:

(D) NO<sub>2</sub>

12. Match the List I and II. Select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List - I List - II

- (a) Environmental Protection Act (i) 1991  
(b) Air (Prevention and Control of (ii) 1974  
Pollution) Act  
(c) Water (Prevention and (iii) 1981  
Control of Pollution) Act  
(d) Public Liability Insurance Act (iv) 1986

13. Assertion (A) : CFCs destroy ozone molecules in stratosphere

Reason (R) : CFCs have very high global warming potential

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)  
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)  
(C) (A) is true; (R) is false  
(D) (A) is false; (R) is true

14. Which of the following organisms are used as components of biofertilisers ?

- (A) Blue green algae only  
(B) Coliform bacteria and mushrooms  
(C) N-fixing bacteria only  
(D) Blue green algae and N-fixing bacteria
15. Largest amount of fresh water is present in  
(A) Lakes  
(B) Rivers  
(C) Glaciers  
(D) Polar Ice
16. One of the following categories of earthworms is most suitable for wasteland reclamation.  
(A) Epigeic  
(B) Anecic  
(C) Endogeic  
(D) None of the above
17. How many mega-bio-diverse countries have been identified in the world ?  
(A) 2  
(B) 12  
(C) 17  
(D) 35
18. Which one of the following is a methyl isocyanate (MIC) based pesticide ?  
(A) Sevin (Carbaryl)  
(B) Temix (Aldicarb)  
(C) Furadon (Carbofuran)  
(D) All the above
19. The sequence of fossil fuels in the order of higher to lower heating value is as follows :  
(A) Coal, Petroleum, Natural Gas, Hydrogen.  
(B) Hydrogen, Natural Gas, Petroleum, Coal.  
(C) Hydrogen, Coal, Natural Gas, Petroleum.  
(D) Natural Gas, Petroleum, Coal, Hydrogen.
20. Match the rules mentioned in Column – I with year of enforcement mentioned in Column – II.  
Column – I      Column – II  
a. Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules 1. 2000  
b. Biomedical Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules. 2. 1978  
c. Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules 3. 1989  
d. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Rules 4. 1998  
Choose the correct code :  
Codes :

- a b c d  
(A) 3 4 1 2  
(B) 4 1 2 3  
(C) 2 4 3 1  
(D) 1 3 4 2
21. Average composition of biodegradable waste in Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) of India is  
(A) 30 – 35%  
(B) 40 – 45%  
(C) 55 – 65%  
(D) 60 – 70%
22. Match the waste class mentioned in Column – I with Color Code of the Collection Container mentioned in Column – II.  
Column – I Column – II
- a. Human Anatomical Waste 1. Blue  
b. Waste Scrap 2. Green  
c. Discarded glass ware 3. Red  
d. Disposable plastics 4. White
- Choose the correct code :
- Codes :  
a b c d  
(A) 2 3 1 4  
(B) 4 2 3 1  
(C) 1 2 3 4  
(D) 3 1 4 2
23. An earthquake measuring over 8 on Richter Scale is rated as  
(A) Destructive  
(B) Major  
(C) Great  
(D) Damaging
24. Which of the following does not have a direct role in climate change ?  
(A) Sulphate and nitrate aerosols  
(B) Black carbon aerosols  
(C) Surface ozone  
(D) Nitric oxide
25. The primary producers in the marine ecosystem are  
(A) Eubacteria and Algae  
(B) Cyanobacteria and Algae  
(C) Algae and Protozoans  
(D) All of the above
26. Which bacteria removes copper from low grade copper ore ?  
(A) Thiobacillus sp  
(B) Bacillus thuringiensis  
(C) Rhizobium sp  
(D) All of the above
27. “Black Foot” disease in human beings caused due to use of water contaminated with

- (A) Mercury
- (B) Cadmium
- (C) Silver
- (D) Arsenic

28. Match Column – I with Column – II :

Column – I      Column – II

- a. The Rio Summit 1. 1997
- b. Johannesburg Earth Summit 2. 1972
- c. Kyoto Protocol 3. 1992
- d. The Stockholm Conference 4. 2002

Codes :

a b c d

- (A) 3 4 1 2
- (B) 1 2 3 4
- (C) 4 3 2 1
- (D) 2 1 4 3

29. Nalgonda technique of fluoride

removal involves the use of

- (A) Aluminium salts
- (B) Sodium salts
- (C) Potassium salts
- (D) Magnesium salts

30. In which years the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands was held and came into force ?

- (A) 1951, 1955
- (B) 1961, 1965
- (C) 1971, 1975
- (D) 1981, 1985

31. The Stockholm Convention is a global treaty to protect humans from

- (A) toxic gases
- (B) hospital acquired infections
- (C) persistent organic pollutants
- (D) carbon monoxide

32. Point out the right match concerning the toxic metal and associated adverse impact.

- (A) Zn – Brain tissue damage
- (B) Ni – Keratosis
- (C) Ar – Renal poisoning
- (D) Hg – Pulmonary disease

33. Radioactive waste management in our country is governed under :

- (A) Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement)
- (B) Atomic Energy Act, 1962
- (C) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

(D) Biomedical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules 1998

34. Match the List – I with List – II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List – I List – II

a. Mollisol 1. Tundra

b. Oxisol 2. Tropical rain forest

c. Soils of high altitude 3. Prairie soil

d. Soils of low altitude

4. Rich in iron oxide

Codes :

a b c d

(A) 3 4 1 2

(B) 3 4 2 1

(C) 1 2 3 4

(D) 2 3 4 1

35. Compared to CO<sub>2</sub>, methane has global warming potential of

(A) 5 – 10 times more

(B) 20 – 25 times more

(C) 40 – 45 times more

(D) 60 – 65 times more

36. Which of the following is not an

IUCN-designated threatened species found in India ?

(A) Asiatic Lion

(B) Bengal Tiger

(C) Indian White rumped vulture

(D) Mountain gorilla

37. 'Mesothelioma' is caused by toxicity of

(A) Mercury

(B) Lead

(C) Arsenic

(D) Carbon monoxide

38. Risk assessment is different from Environmental Impact Assessment in terms of

(A) Hazard identification

(B) Disaster management

(C) Probability expression

(D) Consideration of human environment

39. Reliable, quantitative and verifiable data used in Environmental Impact Assessment study are called

(A) Hard data

(B) Soft data

(C) Continuous data

(D) Discrete data

40. Basal convention on transboundary movement of hazardous waste was implemented in the year

- (A) 1969
- (B) 1979
- (C) 1989
- (D) 1999

41. Environmental Protection Act was enacted in India during

- (A) 1986
- (B) 1984
- (C) 1994
- (D) 1987

42. The Motor Vehicles Act 1938 was amended in which year ?

- (A) 1972 (B) 1980
- (C) 1988 (D) 1986

43. Which of the following oxides of nitrogen is the major air pollutant released from automobile exhausts ?

- (A) NO (B) N<sub>2</sub>O
- (C) NO<sub>2</sub>
- (D) N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

44. Match List – I with List – II which contains pollutant gases and their threshold (safe limit) values as per WHO standards :

List – I (Pollutant gas)

List – II (Thresholds)

- a. CO i. 2 ppm
- b. SO<sub>2</sub> ii. 50 ppm
- c. NO iii. 0.08 ppm
- d. PAN iv. 25 ppm

Identify the correct code :

Codes :

a b c d

- (A) ii iii i iv
- (B) iv ii i iii
- (C) ii i iv iii
- (D) iii iv ii i

45. If different categories of threatened species are written in a sequence, what is the correct order ?

- (A) Extinct → Vulnerable → Rare → Endangered
- (B) Vulnerable → Rare → Endangered → Extinct**
- (C) Vulnerable → Rare → Extinct → Endangered
- (D) Rare → Vulnerable → Endangered → Extinct

46. Baba Amte was the leader of

- (A) Appiko Movement
- (B) Chipko Movement

- (C) Narmada Bachao Andolan  
(D) Tehri Dam Movement
47. IAIA stands for  
(A) International Association of Impact Assessment  
(B) Indian Association of Impact Assessment  
(C) International Assembly of Impact Assessment  
(D) Indian Assembly of Impact Assessment
48. Human activities add 7-9 gigatons of CO<sub>2</sub> per annum into the atmosphere. Major contributor to this CO<sub>2</sub> is  
(A) Burning of fossil fuels  
(B) Clearing of forests for agriculture  
(C) Fermentation industries  
(D) Cement industries
49. According to WHO, maximum permissible level of chlorides in drinking water is  
(A) 100 mg/L (B) 200 mg/L  
(C) 600 mg/L (D) 800 mg/L
50. Which of the following organisms can act as primary consumer, secondary consumer, tertiary consumer or scavenger in different types of food chains ?  
(A) Raven
- (B) Tiger  
(C) Snake  
(D) Phytoplanktones
51. Identify the pair (element-health effect) which is correctly matched :  
(A) Lead – Methaemoglobinemia  
(B) Arsenic – Kidney damage  
(C) Mercury – Nervous disorder  
(D) PAN – Hypoxemia
52. Which of the following parameters is not a good indicator of contamination in ground water ?  
(A) BOD (B) Nitrates  
(C) Silica (D) Chlorides
53. Which region among the following is not Atmospheric Brown Cloud (ABC) hotspot ?  
(A) East-Asia  
(B) South Africa  
(C) Amazon Basin in South America  
(D) Australia
54. The EIA report of a hydropower project would be valid upto how many years after the environmental clearance of the project ?  
(A) 5 years  
(B) 6 years



(C) 30 years

(D) 10 years

55. In a typical municipal solid waste, least percentage of Ash is found in

(A) Textiles (B) Plastic

(C) Leather (D) Rubber

56. An important source of Arsenic in Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) is

(A) Pigments in plastics

(B) Rubber products

(C) Batteries

(D) Household pesticides

57. "Double digging" is a method of

(A) Bio-intensive agriculture

(B) Deforestation

(C) Aforestation

(D) Water conservation

58. Assertion (A) : Marine biodiversity tends to be highest in midlatitudes in all oceans and along coasts in the Western Pacific.

Reason (R) : Sea surface temperature along coasts in the Western Pacific is highest.

Codes :

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

59. In nuclear thermal reactors, which of the following is not used as moderator ?

(A) Normal water

(B) Heavy water

(C) Graphite

(D) Liquid Helium

60. Which of the following causes warming of atmosphere but cooling of the earth's surface ?

(A) Ozone

(B) Black carbon aerosols

(C) All Greenhouse gases

(D) Sulphates and nitrates

61. Identify the correct sequence of the fuels in order of their increasing carbon intensity :

(A) Natural gas < Oil < Bituminous coal < Nuclear

(B) Oil < Coal < Natural gas < Nuclear

(C) Nuclear < Coal < Natural gas < Oil

(D) Nuclear < Natural gas < Oil < Bituminous coal

62. Assertion (A) : Urban heat islands contribute to build up of pollutants in cities.

Reason (R) : Urban heat islands produce a somewhat stable air mass in the city's atmosphere.

Codes :

(A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

(D) Both (A) and (R) are false.

63. What was the objective of Basel Convention (1989) under UNEP ?

I. Minimize generation of hazardous wastes in terms of quantity and hazardousness

II. Disposal of hazardous wastes as close to the source of generation as possible.

III. Reduce the movement of hazardous wastes.

Choose the correct code :

(A) I and II only.

(B) II and III only.

(C) I, II and III.

(D) I only.

64. Match the List – I with List – II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List – I (Materials) List – II (Applications)

(a) Trichloroethylene 1. Gasoline

(b) Toluene 2. Wood treatment

(c) Zinc 3. Dry cleaning

(d) Phenol 4. Mining

Codes :

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(A) 3 1 4 2

(B) 2 3 1 4

(C) 1 4 2 3

(D) 4 2 3 1

65. The presence of ammonia in groundwater may indicate a nearby

(A) coal mine

(B) municipal solid waste dumping site

(C) thermal power plant

(D) granite quarry

66. In Bhopal gas tragedy, the quantity of Methyl Isocyanate leaked into the atmosphere was around

(A) ~ 180 tonnes

(B) ~ 60 tonnes

(C) ~ 112 tonnes

(D) ~ 40 tonnes

67. What is the sequence of arrival of seismic waves at a recording station ?

- (A) P-wave, S-wave, L-wave, R-wave.
- (B) S-wave, P-wave, R-wave, L-wave.
- (C) R-wave, L-wave, P-wave, S-wave.
- (D) S-wave, L-wave, R-wave, P-wave.

68. The famous 'London Smog' was observed in the year

- (A) 1750
- (B) 1952
- (C) 1972
- (D) 2000

69. The permissible limit of day time industrial noise as recommended by WHO is

- (A) 80 dB
- (B) 75 dB
- (C) 90 dB
- (D) 76 dB

70. Hazardous Waste Management and Handling Rule was enacted in the year

- (A) 1989
- (B) 1979
- (C) 1969
- (D) 1999

71. Hydropower projects with large reservoirs affect the environment by release of

- (A) CO
- (B) CO<sub>2</sub>
- (C) CH<sub>4</sub>
- (D) NO

72. As per Indian Standards (BIS) for drinking water desirable limit for total hardness as CaCO<sub>3</sub> is

- (A) 100 mg/l
- (B) 200 mg/l
- (C) 300 mg/l
- (D) 400 mg/l

73. Assertion (A) : Oil slick in the ocean causes mass scale death of fish.

Reason (R) : The gills of fish get clogged. Point out the correct one of the following :

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true with (R) being the correct explanation.
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation.
- (C) (A) is true, but (R) is wrong.
- (D) Both (A) and (R) are wrong.

74. Pulmonary oedema is caused by

- (A) Carbon monoxide

(B) Sulphur dioxide

(C) Nitrous oxide

(D) Methane

75. The El Nino disappears in March and re-appears in

(A) May

(B) August

(C) October

(D) December

76. Match List – I with List – II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List – I

List – II

a. Life Cycle Assessment 1. 14010 series

b. Environmental Auditing 2. 14030 series

c. Environmental Performance Evaluation 3. 14040 series

d. Environmental Labelling 4. 14020 series

Codes :

a b c d

(A) 1 4 3 2

(B) 3 1 2 4

(C) 2 3 4 1

(D) 4 2 1 3

77. Who are responsible for the public consultation process of EIA ?

(A) State Pollution Control Board

(B) State Pollution Control Board and District Collector

(C) State Pollution Control Board and CPCB Chairman

(D) State Pollution Control Board and Civil Society

78. Right to clean environment is guaranteed in Indian Constitution by

(A) Article 14

(B) Article 19

(C) Article 21

(D) Article 25

79. Which one of the following is not the goal of sustainable agriculture in India ?

(A) Maintaining productive topsoil

(B) Reduce the use of chemical fertilizer and pesticides

(C) Mechanised farming

(D) Keep farms economically viable

80. The term of Kyoto Protocol has been extended beyond December 2012 by

(A) 5 years (B) 7 years

(C) 8 years (D) 3 years

81. In an area where DDT had been used extensively, the population of birds declined significantly because

- A. Cobras were feeding exclusively on birds
- B. Many of the birds eggs laid, did not hatch
- C. Birds stopped laying eggs
- D. Earthworms in the area got eradicated

82. Measuring Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) is a method used for

- A. Measuring the activity of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* in producing curd on a commercial scale
- B. Working out the efficiency of R.B.Cs. about their capacity to carry oxygen
- C. Estimating the amount of organic matter in sewage water
- D. Working out the efficiency of oil driven automobile engines

83. Shell of egg in bird becomes thin (not properly formed) due to the pollution of pesticides. This is due to interference in the activity of :

- A. Calmodulin
- B. Mg ATPase
- C. Ca ATPase
- D. None of these

84. Carbon dioxide is called green-house gas because it is

- A. Transparent to sunlight but traps heat
- B. Transparent to heat but traps sunlight
- C. Used in green-house to increase plant growth
- D. Transparent to both sunlight and heat

85. Which one of the following is not a bioindicator of water pollution?

- A. Blood-worms
- B. Sludge-worms
- C. Sewage fungus
- D. Stone flies

86. Which one of the following is not a gaseous biogeochemical cycle in ecosystem?

- A. Nitrogen cycle
- B. Carbon cycle
- C. Sulphur cycle
- D. Phosphorus cycle

87. How many bio-geographical regions are present in India?

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 7
- D. 10

88. Which one of the following areas in India, is a hotspot of biodiversity?

- A. Sunderbans
- B. Western Ghats
- C. Eastern Ghats
- D. Gangetic Plain

89. Which one of the following is an example ex-situ conservation?

- A. National park  
B. Wildlife sanctuary  
C. Seed bank  
D. Sacred groves
90. The term Alpha diversity refers to
- A. Genetic diversity  
B. Community and ecosystem diversity  
C. Species diversity  
D. Diversity among the plants
91. The percentage of forest cover recommended by the National Forest policy (1988) is
- A. 33% for plains and 67% for hills  
B. 37% for plains and 63% for hills  
C. 20% for plains and 70% for hills  
D. 23% for plains and 77% for hills
92. Global warming can be controlled by
- A. Reducing deforestation, cutting down use of fossil fuel  
B. Reducing reforestation, increasing the use of fossil fuel  
C. Increasing deforestation, slowing down the growth of human population  
D. Increasing deforestation, reducing efficiency of energy usage
93. Which of the following represent maximum number of species among global biodiversity?
- A. Algae  
B. Lichens  
C. Fungi  
D. Mosses and Ferns
94. Liquid ammonia can be used in refrigeration because of its
- (A) High basicity  
(B) High dipole moment  
(C) High heat of vaporization  
(D) Non-toxic nature
95. American water plant that has become a troublesome water weed in India
- A. *Cyperus rotundus*  
B. *Eichhornia crassipes*  
C. *Typha latifolia*  
D. *Trapa bispinosa*.
96. A disease caused by eating fish contaminated by industrial waste, containing mercury compounds, is called
- A. osteosclerosis  
B. Hashimoto's oxidase  
C. Bright's disease  
D. minimata disease.
97. The Taj Mahal is threatened due to the effect of
- A. oxygen  
B. hydrogen  
C. chlorine  
D. sulphur-dioxide.
98. A dental disease characterized by mottling of teeth is due to the presence of

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certain chemical element in drinking water.  
Which of the following is that element?

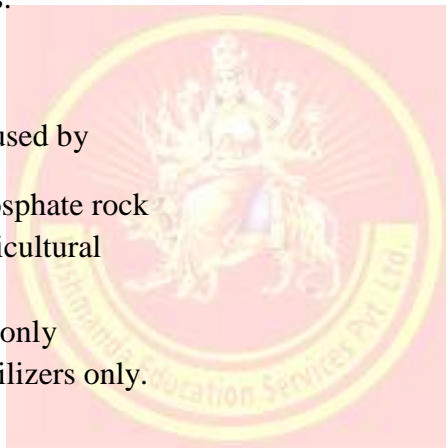
- A. fluorine
- B. boron
- C. mercury
- D. chlorine.

99. In coming years, skin related disorders  
will be more common due to

- A. water pollution
- B. depletion of ozone layer
- C. pollutants in air
- D. (d)use of detergents.

100. Phosphate pollution is caused by

- A. sewage and phosphate rock
- B. sewage and agricultural fertilizers
- C. phosphate rock only
- D. agricultural fertilizers only.



**ANSWERS WITH DEATAILED  
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**HCS PRELIMINARY EXAM 2017 (NOTIFICATION IN JAN/FEB,2017 & EXAM IN APRIL/MAY 2017)**

**Program Objective : Our objective is to target “100 QUESTIONS OF GS PAPER I (APRIL/MAY 2017,HCS PRELIMINARY EXAM 2017)”**

**Strategy:**

- **Step by Step right Guidance through 57 Sectionwise Test(Only the most probable questions) & 10 Full Length Test, Total 67 TESTS (ONLY MOST EXPECTED QUESTIONS) .**
- **Detailed solution will be given to students after each test for understanding the concepts of General Studies.**
- **Classroom(offline) & Online Test (Soft Copy Only) facilities available.**

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**Date of Mock Test: Flexible (Reschedule on the demand of the aspirants)**

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<b>Test No</b>	<b>Date of Mock Test</b>	<b>Topics Covered(Most Expected Questions Only)</b>	<b>Essential References</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>January 5,2017</b>	<b>Environment Policies ,laws &amp; act(Haryana &amp; India),Environment impact assessment,Environment Problems,energy crisis,Concepts &amp; Components of the Environment, Terrestrial ecosystem, Aquatic ecosystem, Bioremediation, Radioactive pollution,E-Waste,Pollutants, Climate Change,Acidification, Eutrophication,Ozone Depletion, Mitigation Strategies, India and Climate Change, Environmental conventions &amp; organizations</b>	<b>Down to Earth magazine,Our Environment –NCERT (VII)- Ecology and Environment – ICSEbooks 9th to 12th -Ecology &amp; Environment (India Year Book), Kushmanda Notes</b>



2	January 7, 2017	<b>Zoology: Biocommunication. Cell Biology, Life processes – Nutrition, Respiration, Muscle movement, skeletal system, circulatory system, excretion, Genetics – The science of heredity, Diseases and Defence Mechanisms, Origin and Evolution of life</b>	11 <sup>th</sup> and 12 <sup>th</sup> NCERT : Science
3	January 9	<b>Economy I: Companies Act, Make in India, Skill India, PPP, Investment models, Recent initiatives taken by the govt, PDS Five year Plans: Priorities and Performance, Issues related to planning Economic Policies till 1991, Economic Reforms since 1991: End of license Raj, Liberalization, Privatisation and Globalisation, FDI, FII, issues, challenges etc.</b>	Indian Economy <b>Dutta and Sundaram</b> , 11 <sup>th</sup> NCERT: Economics: Indian Economic Development - 12 <sup>th</sup> NCERT: Economics: Macroeconomics -Indian Economy (Special Issue) - <b>Pratiyogita Darpan</b> -Economic Survey of India
4	January 11	<b>HARYANA ECONOMY I</b>	<b>Kushmanda notes, Arihant book</b>
5	January 13	<b>HARYANA ECONOMY II</b>	<b>Kushmanda notes, Arihant book</b>
6	January 15	<b>Physics:</b> Standards and units, Mechanics and properties of matter, Heat, Sound, Optics, Electricity and Magnetism, Atomic and Nuclear physics, Modern Physics, Astronomy and Space Science	11 <sup>th</sup> and 12 <sup>th</sup> NCERT: Science
7	January 17	<b>Chemistry:</b> Matters and its nature, Chemical Reactions and Equations, Structure of the Atom, Periodic classification of elements, Chemical Bonding, Carbon and its compound Acid, Bases and Salts, Metals and Nonmetals Thermodynamics, Nanotechnology, Agri cultural Chemistry, Medicinal Chemistry, Food Chemistry, Bio Chemistry, Polymers and Plastics	11 <sup>th</sup> and 12 <sup>th</sup> NCERT: Science

8	January 19	Current Affairs (dec-2016)	<i>THE HINDU, THE TRIBUNE</i>
9	January 21	<b>Ancient history I:</b> Prehistoric period ,Harappan / Indus Valley Civilization ,Vedic Age, Mahajanapadas ,Religious Reforms	<i>KUSHMSNDA NOTES</i>
10	January 23	Ancient History II: Mauryan Age & Post Mauryan Age ,Sangam Age, Guptas Age & Post Guptas Age	<i>KUSHMSNDA NOTES</i>
11	January 25	<b>Art &amp; Culture :Architecture:</b> Indus Valley Civilization, The Mauryan Architecture, The Sungas, Kushanas, Satavahanas & Guptas, The Temple Architecture, Indo-Islamic Architecture, Modern Architecture <b>Sculpture:</b> Indian Sculpture and Different schools of Art	<i>KUSHMSNDA NOTES</i>
12	January 27	<b>Art &amp; Culture: Indian Paintings:</b> Historical development – Wall Paintings, Cave and Mural Paintings, Miniature Paintings, Mughal Paintings, Rajput Paintings, Folk Paintings, Other Paintings, Modern Indian Paintings & Personalities <b>Religion and Philosophy :Religion:</b> Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism, Islam, Christianity, Zoroastrianism, Judaism <b>Philosophy:</b> Six Schools of Philosophy, Ajivika, Lokayata etc.	<i>KUSHMSNDA NOTES</i>
13	January 29	<b>Ancient History: Indian Music:</b> Classical Music, Hindustani Music, Carnatic Music, Folk Music Tradition <b>Indian Dance:</b> Classical Dance forms in India, Folk Dances, Modern Dance in India <b>Puppetry and Theatre: Different forms of Puppetry in India,</b> Theatres in India: Folk Theatre, Modern Theatre, People Associated with Theatres, Indian Cinema and Circus <b>Language &amp; Literature:</b> Indian Language, Indian Literature	<i>KUSHMSNDA NOTES</i>
14	January 31	<b>GEOGRAPHY I:</b> Origin and evolution of Universe, Solar	NCERT: Fundamental of Physical Geography- Certificate physical and land

		<p>system Geological History of the Earth Geological Time scale Latitude and Longitude including important Parallels and Meridians Motions of the Earth and their effects Inclination of the Earth's Axis and its effects Local and Standard Time and the International Date Line, Calendar  Eclipses – Solar, Lunar</p> <p>The Atmosphere – Structure, Composition</p> <p>Aurora and Magnetic Storms</p> <p>Weather &amp; Climate</p> <p>Insolation, Heat Budget, Distribution of temperature, Temperature Inversion</p> <p>Pressure and Pressure belts</p> <p>Winds – Planetary, Seasonal and Local; Jet Streams</p> <p>Precipitation – Forms &amp; Types, Distribution of rainfall</p> <p>Air Masses, Cyclones and anti-cyclones</p>	<p>humangeography – <b>Goh, Cheng Leong- Old NCERT Books of Geography (Class 9,10,11,12)</b></p>
<b>15</b>	<b>FEBRUAR Y1</b>	<p><b>GEOGRAPHY II:</b> Oceans of the world – Features, Ocean waves, currents, tides &amp; Tsunamis, Temperature &amp; Salinity distribution, marine resources The Lithosphere – Interior structure of the earth, Earth's crust, Classification of rocks. Landform Development – First order (continental drift theory, sea floor spreading, plate tectonics theory), Second order (Mountains, Plateaus, Plains &amp; other landforms) Internal forces &amp; their impact – Volcanoes, Earthquakes,</p>	<p>NCERT: Fundamental of Physical Geography- Certificate physical and humangeography – <b>Goh, Cheng Leong- Old NCERT Books of Geography (Class 9,10,11,12)</b></p>

		Folding, Faulting, Isostasy) External forces & their impact – Weathering, Erosion & landforms thus developed Soils – Classification, distribution, erosion & Conservation , World Climatic regions , Continents – Major physical features, natural resources , Map Based Questions from India (Location of state, city, river, lakes, minerals, important places including Ramsar sites, Biosphere Reserves, Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks)	
16	<b>FEBRUAR Y 3</b>	<b>POLITY I: Political systems:</b> Democratic & NonDemocratic, Parliamentary & Presidential, Unitary & Federal, Direct and Representative, Republic and Monarchy etc. Constitutionalism Historical Underpinnings , Evolution & Making of the Constitution , Features and Significant Provisions , The Preamble , The Union and its Territory , Citizenship	<b>Class IX and X</b> <b>NCERT: Democratic Politics-</b> <b>11th NCERT: Indian Constitution</b> at Work- Indian Polity by <b>MLaxmikanth</b>
17	<b>FEBRUAR Y 5</b>	<b>POLITY II: Fundamental Rights</b> , Directive Principles Fundamental Duties , Amendment of Constitution, President , Vice President	<b>Class IX and X</b> <b>NCERT: Democratic Politics-</b> <b>11th NCERT: Indian Constitution</b> at Work- Indian Polity by <b>MLaxmikanth</b>
18	<b>FEBRUAR Y 7</b>	<b>Fairs, Festivals and Craft:</b> Religious Festivals, Secular Festivals (States & UT's), Art & Crafts <b>Science &amp; Technology</b> , Ancient, Science & Technology, Medieval Science & Technology, Famous Personalities in Ancient and Medieval India <b>Promotion and Preservation of Indian Heritage:</b> Indian Word Heritage Sites, Cultural Heritage Sites, Natural Heritage Sites, Important Institutions	<b>KUSHMSNDA NOTES</b>
19	<b>FEBRUAR Y 9</b>	<b>POLITY III: Prime minister</b> , Central Council of Ministers and Cabinet committees <b>Parliament:</b> The Council	<b>Class IX and X</b> <b>NCERT: Democratic Politics-</b> <b>11th NCERT: Indian Constitution</b>

		of States, The House of People, Disqualification and Vacation of Seats, Presiding Officers of Parliament, Houses: Their Working, Legislative Procedures in Parliament, Budget, Powers and Functions of Parliament: Its Role, Committees of Parliament, Parliamentary Forums Governor, Chief Minister, State Council of Minister, State Legislature, Indian Federalism Centre State Relations, Emergency Provisions	at Work- Indian Polity by <b>MLaxmikanth</b>
<b>20</b>	<b>FEBRUAR Y 11</b>	<b>POLITY IV:</b> Panchayati Raj, Local Urban Government Supreme Court, High Courts, Subordinate Courts: District Courts, Gram Nyayalayas, ADRs, NALSA etc., Structure, organization and functioning of the Executive, Ministries and Departments of the Government.	<b>Class IX and X</b> <b>NCERT:</b> Democratic Politics- <b>11th NCERT:</b> Indian Constitution at Work- Indian Polity by <b>MLaxmikanth</b>
<b>21</b>	<b>FEBRUAR Y 13</b>	<b>HARYANA GEOGRAPHY I</b>	<b>Kushmanda notes, Arihant book</b>
<b>22</b>	<b>FEBRUAR Y 15</b>	<b>HARYANA GEOGRAPHY II</b>	<b>Kushmanda notes, Arihant book</b>
<b>23</b>	<b>FEBRUAR Y 17</b>	<b>POLITY V: Constitutional Bodies</b> Election Commission, Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), State Public Service Commission (SPSC), Finance Commission CAG, Attorney general of India, Advocate general of India, Special officer for Linguistic Minorities, National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC), National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST)	<b>Class IX and X</b> <b>NCERT:</b> Democratic Politics- <b>11th NCERT:</b> Indian Constitution at Work- Indian Polity by <b>MLaxmikanth</b>
<b>24</b>	<b>FEBRUAR Y 19</b>	<b>POLITY VI: Non-Constitutional Bodies</b> NITI Aayog, NHRC, Governing Council, SHRC, CIC, SIC, CVC, CBI, Lokpal, Lokayukta, NCPCR etc. <b>Other Constitutional Dimensions</b> Provisions related to Language, Rights and Liabilities of the government, National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution, Co-operative societies, Tribunals <b>Governance</b> e-	<b>Class IX and X</b> <b>NCERT:</b> Democratic Politics- <b>11th NCERT:</b> Indian Constitution at Work- Indian Polity by <b>MLaxmikanth</b>

		Governance ,RTI, Citizen’s Charter & Anti-Corruption	
<b>25</b>	<b>FEBRUAR Y 21</b>	<p><b>Indian Geography</b> Major Crops grown in India Agro-Climatic Regions Types of Cultivation and Farming Land Reforms and Land use pattern Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Aquaculture Water Resources- Availability and potential: Lakes, rivers, dams, power and irrigation projects, wetlands and inter-linking of rivers Mineral Resources- classification and distribution</p> <p>Energy Resources- conventional and nonconventional resources</p> <p>Population and Growth trends – density, sex ratio, literacy, tribes and racial groups in India</p> <p>Rural and Urban Settlements- types and patterns ,Industries- types and their locational factors ,Transport and Communication -railways, highways, inland water transport, shipping and sea-ports, air transport</p>	NCERT: Fundamental of Physical Geography- Certificate physical and human geography – <b>Goh, Cheng Leong- Old NCERT Books of Geography (Class 9,10,11,12)</b>
<b>26</b>	<b>FEBRUAR Y 23</b>	<p><b>World Physical Geography:</b> Location: Latitude, Longitude, Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn Important physical features &amp; regions of the world ,Climate, Vegetation and Soils</p>	NCERT: Fundamental of Physical Geography- Certificate physical and human geography – <b>Goh, Cheng Leong- Old NCERT Books of Geography (Class 9,10,11,12)</b>
<b>27</b>	<b>FEBRUAR Y 25</b>	<p><b>World Economic Geography:</b> Agriculture, Industry, Mineral resources, Infrastructure, Location factors and distribution of key natural resources across the world World Population, density &amp;</p>	NCERT: Fundamental of Physical Geography- Certificate physical and human geography – <b>Goh, Cheng Leong- Old NCERT Books of Geography (Class 9,10,11,12)</b>

		distribution, races & tribes, settlements & migration Map Based Questions from World (Location of state, city, mountains, plateaus, river, lakes, minerals etc.)	
<b>28</b>	<b>FEBRUARY 27</b>	<b>Medieval India</b> Early Medieval Period: North India and South India Sultanate Period: The Delhi Sultanate, Vijayanagar & other Kingdoms, Religious Movements, Bhakti Movement, Sufi Movement	<b>KUSHMSNDA NOTES</b>
<b>29</b>	<b>MARCH 1</b>	Mughal Period	<b>KUSHMSNDA NOTES</b>
<b>30</b>	<b>MARCH 3</b>	<b>India under East India Company's Rule Administration-</b> Struggle among European powers in India- Regulating Acts and Charter Acts: Regulating Act of 1773, Pitt's India Act 1773 and Charter acts of 1784, 1793, 1813, 1833, 1853- Indian Kingdoms in 18th century: Marathas, Punjab, Mysore, Hyderabad etc.  - British Expansion policy: Doctrine of lapse,  Subordinate alliance etc.  - Economic policies and their impact  - Education Policies	<b>Old NCERT: Modern India by Bipin Chandra-India's struggle for Independence – Bipin Chandra</b>
<b>31</b>	<b>MARCH 5</b>	Works of British Governor Generals- Socio – Religious Reform Movements in the 19th century India: Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj, Theosophical Society, Ramakrishna Movement, Muslim reform movements, Parsi reform movements, Sikh Reform Movements etc.- The Great Revolt of 1857- Changes in Indian Administration after 1858- Growth of Political Ideas and Political Organisations (up to 1885) Foundation of the Indian National Congress	<b>Old NCERT: Modern India by Bipin Chandra-India's struggle for Independence – Bipin Chandra</b>

		- Moderate Phase (1885 – 1905)	
<b>32</b>	<b>MARCH 7</b>	<p>The rise of Extremism or Neo-Nationalism- The first phase of Revolutionary Terrorism- Partition of Bengal and the Swadeshi Movement- The Surat Split- The Foundation of All-India Muslim League- The Morley-Minto Reforms or the Indian Councils Act, 1909- The Delhi Durbar and the Annulment of Partition of Bengal (1911)</p> <p>- The Lucknow Pact (1916)</p> <p>- The Home Rule Movement</p> <p>- Montague Declaration (1917)</p> <p>- Montague-Chelmsford Reforms or the Government of India Act, 1919</p> <p>- The Beginning of the Gandhian Era</p> <p>- The Khilafat Movement (1920-22) and Non Cooperation Movement</p> <p>- The Swarajya Party</p>	<b>Old NCERT: Modern India by Bipin Chandra-India's struggle for Independence – Bipin Chandra</b>
<b>33</b>	<b>MARCH 9</b>	<p><b>HISTORY :</b>The Left Movement- The second phase of Revolutionary and Terrorist Movement – Anti-Simon Commission Agitation (1928-29)- Nehru Report, 1928 – Fourteen Points of Jinnah – The Lahore Session, 1929 – The Civil Disobedience Movement (The first phase)- The Dandi March, March 12, 1930 – March 5, 1931- Gandhi-Irwin Pact, 1931, Second Round Table Conference, 1931, Second Phase of Civil Disobedience Movement, Third Round Table Conference, 1932, The Government of India Act,</p>	<b>Old NCERT: Modern India by Bipin Chandra-India's struggle for Independence – Bipin Chandra</b>



		<p>1935, Provincial Elections and Formation of popular Ministries in Provinces, 1937 Other Political Developments, 1934-39 , The Struggle in the Princely States: The PrajaMandal Movement –</p> <p><b>Communalism:</b> Different phases and forms of communalism in British India, The Second World War and the National Movement, The August Offer 1940, The Individual Satyagraha 1940-41 , The Cripps Proposal, 1942</p>	
<b>34</b>	<b>MARCH 11</b>	<p><b>ECONOMY: National Income Accounting:</b> • Definition • Concepts: GDP, GNP, Market Price and Factor Cost, NNP, NDP, transfer payments, National income at FC, Personal Income, disposable income, factors affecting national income, net foreign factor income • Measurement of national income: value added method, income method, expenditure method, Application of various methods, Base</p> <p>year, GDP deflator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Debates around GDP and other indices</li> </ul> <p><b>Money and Banking</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Money: Definition, Functions and significance,</li> </ul> <p>Evolution of Money, Money supply in India</p> <p>and factors affecting it</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Banking:</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Need of banks, Function, Commercial Banks</li> <li>o Central Bank: Importance, functions, Structure, Policy tools, Monetary Policy (CRR,</li> </ul> <p>SLR, OMO, Repo and Rev Repo, MSF</p>	<p><b>11<sup>th</sup> NCERT:</b> Economics: Indian Economic Development-  <b>12<sup>th</sup> NCERT:</b> Economics: Macroeconomics-Indian Economy (Special Issue) -  <b>Pratiyogita Darpan</b>          -Economic Survey of          India</p>

		etc.) o Banking Reforms	
35	<b>MARCH 13</b>	The Quit India Movement, 1942- Subhas Bose and Indian National Army- Wavell Plan and Simla Conference 1945- General Elections in India, 1945- Naval Mutiny: 1946- The Constituent Assembly- Attlee's Declaration- The Indian Independence Act, 1947- Partition <b>Other Dimensions</b> - Tribal Movements - Peasants Movement - Dalit Movements - Women movements - Role of Press and Publications - Role of Business groups - Foreign policies of British India - Miscellaneous: Reforms / Acts / Committee, Congress Sessions, Governor –General Viceroy etc.	<b>Old NCERT: Modern India by Bipin Chandra-India's struggle for Independence – Bipin Chandra</b>
36	<b>MARCH 15</b>	<b>HARYANA CURRENT AFFAIRS I</b>	<b>Kushmanda notes, THE TRIBUNE NEWS PAPER</b>
37	<b>MARCH 17</b>	<b>HARYANA CURRENT AFFAIRS II</b>	<b>Kushmanda notes, THE TRIBUNE NEWS PAPER</b>
38	<b>MARCH 19</b>	Inflation: Definition, Inflationary Gap and Inflationary Process, Inflation Cycles: Demand Pull Inflation, Cost Push Inflation, Causes of Inflation, Inflation Control measures • Unemployment: Types of Unemployment:	<b>11<sup>th</sup> NCERT: Economics: Indian Economic Development- 12<sup>th</sup> NCERT: Economics: Macroeconomics- Indian Economy (Special Issue) - Pratiyogita Darpan</b>

		<p>Structural, Seasonal, Frictional, Cyclical,</p> <p>Nature of Unemployment in India</p> <p><b>Government budgeting and Fiscal Policy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Budgeting: Evolution of Budgeting,</li> </ul> <p>Institutions and Laws, The Union Budget:</p> <p>Components – Revenue Account, Capital</p> <p>Account, Measures of Government Deficit</p> <p>etc., Weaknesses in the Budgetary Process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fiscal Policy: Public Finance – Role and</li> </ul> <p>Importance, Public Expenditure – Revenue and</p> <p>Capital, Development and Non-Development,</p> <p>Public Revenue – Sources of Revenue, Taxes:</p> <p>Classification, Direct and Indirect, Specific and</p> <p>Ad Valorem, Social and Economic Objectives</p> <p>of Taxes, Objectives of Taxation, GST, d.)</p> <p>Public Debt, Deficit Financing</p> <p><b>External Sector and Currency Exchange rate</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Balance of Payments: Definition, Current and</li> </ul>	<p>-Economic Survey of India</p>
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		<p>Capital Accounts, Convertibility, Items Included in BoP, BoP and BoT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International Trade and Bodies: IMF: Purpose and Objectives, Organization and Functions, Working and Evaluation, IMF and Underdeveloped Countries, SDR's, Reforms etc., World Bank, Bilateral and Regional Cooperation</li> </ul> <p><b>Capital Markets</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Basic Terms and Concepts, Equity and debt</li> </ul> <p>Instruments, Primary market and Secondary markets etc.</p>	
<b>39</b>	<b>MARCH 21</b>	<b>CURRENT AFFAIRS NOV 2016</b>	<b>THE HINDU, THE TRIBUNE NEWSPAPER</b>
<b>40</b>	<b>MARCH 23</b>	<b>CURRENT AFFAIRS OCT 2016</b>	<b>THE HINDU, THE TRIBUNE NEWSPAPER</b>
<b>41</b>	<b>MARCH 25</b>	<b>CURRENT AFFAIRS SEPT 2016</b>	<b>THE HINDU, THE TRIBUNE NEWSPAPER</b>
<b>42</b>	<b>MARCH 27</b>	<b>CURRENT AFFAIRS AUG 2016</b>	<b>THE HINDU, THE TRIBUNE NEWSPAPER</b>
<b>43</b>	<b>MARCH 29</b>	<b>CURRENT AFFAIRS JULY 2016</b>	<b>THE HINDU, THE TRIBUNE NEWSPAPER</b>
<b>44</b>	<b>APRIL 1</b>	<b>CURRENT AFFAIRS JAN 2017</b>	<b>THE HINDU, THE TRIBUNE NEWSPAPER</b>
<b>45</b>	<b>APRIL 3</b>	<b>CURRENT AFFAIRS JUNE 2016</b>	<b>THE HINDU, THE TRIBUNE NEWSPAPER</b>
<b>46</b>	<b>APRIL 5</b>	<b>CURRENT AFFAIRS FEB 2017</b>	<b>THE HINDU, THE TRIBUNE NEWSPAPER</b>

47	<i>APRIL 7</i>	Economic Survey 2015-16	
48	<i>APRIL 9</i>	Budget 2016 – 17	
49	<i>APRIL 11</i>	India Year Book 2016 PART I	
50	<i>APRIL 13</i>	India Year Book 2016 PART II	
51	<i>APRIL 15</i>	<b>FULL INDIAN HISTORY</b>	
52	<i>APRIL 17</i>	<b>FULL GEOGRAPHY</b>	
53	<i>APRIL 19</i>	<b>FULL SCIENCE</b>	
54	<i>APRIL 21</i>	<b>FULL ECONOMY</b>	
55	<i>APRIL 23</i>	<b>FULL POLITY</b>	
56	<i>APRIL 25</i>	<b>FULL HARYANA GK I</b>	
57	<i>APRIL 27</i>	<b>FULL HARYANA GKII</b>	
58	<i>APRIL 29</i>	<b>FULL LENGTH TEST ( COMPLETE SYLLABUS )</b>	
59	<i>APRIL 31</i>	<b>FULL LENGTH TEST ( COMPLETE SYLLABUS )</b>	
60	<i>APRIL 1</i>	<b>FULL LENGTH TEST ( COMPLETE SYLLABUS )</b>	
61	<i>APRIL 3</i>	<b>FULL LENGTH TEST ( COMPLETE SYLLABUS )</b>	
62	<i>APRIL 5</i>	<b>FULL LENGTH TEST ( COMPLETE SYLLABUS )</b>	
63	<i>APRIL 7</i>	<b>FULL LENGTH TEST ( COMPLETE SYLLABUS )</b>	
64	<i>APRIL 9</i>	<b>FULL LENGTH TEST ( COMPLETE SYLLABUS )</b>	
65	<i>APRIL 11</i>	<b>FULL LENGTH TEST ( COMPLETE SYLLABUS )</b>	
66	<i>APRIL 13</i>	<b>FULL LENGTH TEST ( COMPLETE SYLLABUS )</b>	
67	<i>APRIL 15</i>	<b>FULL LENGTH TEST ( COMPLETE SYLLABUS )</b>	

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