

**IAS
2025**

GS SCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

**Decode Themes, Master Self-Study
& Maximize Accuracy in Tests.**

PRELIMS PYQ⁺

15 DAYS THEMATIC
PRELIMS 2025
BOOSTER



ADMISSION

OPEN

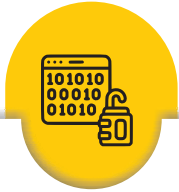


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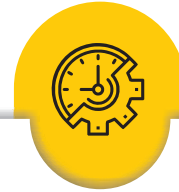
Roadblocks in Aspirants' Prelims Preparation



**Difficulty in
Decoding
PYQs**



**Ineffective
MCQ
Strategies**



**Time
Management
Issues**

Prelims PYQs+ A Gamechanger for Prelims



HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF

UPSC often follows patterns; PYQs help predict themes and recurrent topics, making preparation more focused.



PRECISION OVER OVERLOAD

PYQs streamline study, helping aspirants avoid unnecessary information overload and prioritize high-yield topics.



THINKING LIKE UPSC

Practicing PYQs develops an examiner's mindset, improving logical elimination and intelligent guessing skills.



TIME & ACCURACY BOOSTER

Solving PYQs under timed conditions enhances speed, accuracy, and decision-making in high-pressure situations.



TREND ANALYSIS & GAP IDENTIFICATION

PYQs highlight frequently tested areas, weak points, and subject-specific weightage, optimizing last-mile revision.



LINKING STATIC WITH CURRENT AFFAIRS

Many questions integrate static concepts with recent developments, making PYQs a crucial tool for dynamic preparation.

Course Features

01**15-DAY INTENSIVE CLASSROOM SESSIONS**

Engage in daily thematic classes covering key subjects, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of frequently tested topics.

REAL-TIME MCQ PRACTICE

Participate in live MCQ-solving sessions during each class to apply concepts immediately and refine problem-solving skills.

02**03****SPECIALIZED MCQ SOLVING TECHNIQUES**

Learn & implement strategies such as intelligent elimination methods to enhance accuracy & efficiency in answering questions.

SUBJECT-WISE TREND ANALYSIS

Understand key patterns, essential topics, and question types for each subject.

04**05****PRELIMS SKILL DEVELOPMENT**

Develop essential skills like logical elimination, analytical reasoning, and quick decision-making.

DAILY ASSESSMENTS

Gauge your understanding and retention through regular quizzes and assignments.

06**07****PERSONALIZED MENTORSHIP**

Receive guidance to address individual challenges and optimize your preparation strategy.

Session PLAN

Day/Date	Themes
ECONOMY	
	ECONOMIC CONCEPTS AND POLICIES
Day: 1	<p>Basic Economic Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Gross National Product (GNP), Net National Product (NNP), and related measures. ◦ Inflation: Types, causes, and measurement. ◦ Unemployment: Types and measurement. <p>Monetary Policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Role and functions of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). ◦ Instruments of monetary policy: Repo rate, reverse repo rate, Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR), Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR), Open Market Operations (OMO). ◦ Concepts of liquidity adjustment facility and marginal standing facility. <p>Fiscal Policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Budgeting process in India. ◦ Types of government expenditures and revenues. ◦ Fiscal deficit, revenue deficit, and primary deficit: Definitions and implications.
Day: 2	<p>Banking and Financial Institutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Structure of the Indian banking system. ◦ Functions and roles of commercial banks, cooperative banks, and regional rural banks. ◦ Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs): Definition and significance. <p>Financial Markets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Money market and capital market: Instruments and functions.

- Stock exchanges and their role in the economy.
- Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI): Role and functions.

EXTERNAL SECTOR AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Balance of Payments (BoP):

- Components: Current account and capital account.
- Causes and implications of BoP deficits and surpluses.

Foreign Trade:

- Trends in India's exports and imports.
- Major commodities and trading partners.
- Trade policies and agreements: Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), World Trade Organization (WTO) provisions.

Foreign Investment:

- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPI): Definitions, trends, and government policies.
- Regulatory frameworks governing foreign investments.

International Economic Organizations:

- International Monetary Fund (IMF): Objectives and functions.
- World Bank Group: Structure and roles.
- Asian Development Bank (ADB) and New Development Bank (NDB): Roles and significance.

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SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY AND STRUCTURAL TRENDS

Day: 3

Agricultural Sector:

- Agricultural productivity and land-use patterns.
- Minimum Support Price (MSP) and its implications.
- Green Revolution and its impact on Indian agriculture.
- Agricultural market reforms (excluding schemes).

Industrial Sector:

- Role of Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) and disinvestment policies.
- Trends in the manufacturing and service sector.
- MSMEs (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises) and their role in the Indian economy.

Infrastructure and Energy Sector:

- Trends in power generation and renewable energy.
- Transport infrastructure: Road, Rail, Port, and Aviation.
- Urbanization and its economic implications.

Labour and Employment:

- Trends in workforce participation.
- Issues related to the informal sector.
- Labour laws and their impact on the economy.

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POLITY
CONSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND PRINCIPLES

- Preamble of the Constitution – Key words, objectives, and Supreme Court interpretations.
- Fundamental Rights – Classification, scope, reasonable restrictions, enforcement, landmark cases.
- Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) – Classification, conflict with Fundamental Rights, implementation.
- Fundamental Duties – List, importance, enforcement, relation with Fundamental Rights.
- Amendment Procedures – Types of amendments, Article 368, important amendments (42nd, 44th, 73rd, etc.).
- Basic Structure Doctrine – Key Supreme Court judgments (Kesavananda Bharati case, Minerva Mills case).

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Day: 4

Day: 5**STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONING OF GOVERNMENT**

- Union and State Legislature – Composition, powers, special provisions (Money Bill, Budget, Joint Sitting).
- Union and State Executive – President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, Governor, Chief Minister – election, powers, removal.
- Parliamentary System – Features, comparison with Presidential system, role of Speaker, Whip, Parliamentary Committees.
- Judiciary – Supreme Court & High Courts – powers, independence, judicial review, PIL, important judgments.
- Federalism – Centre-State relations (legislative, administrative, financial), Seventh Schedule, Inter-State Council, Article 356.
- Emergency Provisions – Types (National, State, Financial), key case laws, implications.
- Local Government – Panchayati Raj System (73rd Amendment), Urban Local Bodies (74th Amendment).

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50 MCQs Practice Test**Day: 6****POLITICAL PROCESSES AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS**

- Electoral System & Representation – Election Commission, Anti-Defection Law, Representation of the People Act, NOTA.
- Political Parties & Pressure Groups – National & regional parties, party systems in India, role of pressure groups.
- Scheduled and Tribal Areas – Fifth & Sixth Schedules, special provisions for North-East states.
- Special Provisions for Certain States – Articles 371A to 371J, Union Territories.
- Recent Constitutional Amendments & Landmark Judgments – Analysis of key amendments affecting polity, latest SC verdicts.

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ENVIRONMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCEPTS AND ECOSYSTEMS

Day: 7

Fundamental Ecological Concepts:

- Understanding ecosystems, food chains, food webs, and ecological pyramids.
- Energy flow in ecosystems and biogeochemical cycles.

Biodiversity:

- Flora and fauna diversity in India, including endemic and endangered species.
- Biodiversity hotspots and conservation strategies.
- Protected areas: National parks, wildlife sanctuaries, biosphere reserves, and community reserves.

Environmental Pollution:

- Types of pollution: Air, water, soil, noise, and radioactive pollution.
- Sources, effects, and control measures of pollution.
- Waste management: Solid waste, hazardous waste, and e-waste.

Climate Change and Related Phenomena:

- Global warming, greenhouse effect, and their impacts.
- Ozone layer depletion and its consequences.
- Mitigation and adaptation strategies for climate change.

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Day: 8

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES, CONSERVATION EFFORTS, AND SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES

International Environmental Conventions and Protocols:

- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

- Kyoto Protocol, Paris Agreement, and their significance.
- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.

National Environmental Policies and Acts:

- Environment Protection Act, Wildlife Protection Act, Forest Conservation Act, and Biological Diversity Act.
- National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and its missions.
- Pollution control measures and regulations in India.

Conservation Initiatives:

- Project Tiger, Project Elephant, and other species-specific conservation programs.
- Afforestation and reforestation efforts, including social forestry.
- Community participation in conservation: Joint Forest Management (JFM) and eco-development committees.

Sustainable Development Practices:

- Principles of sustainable development and their application.
- Renewable energy sources: Solar, wind, biomass, and hydroelectric power.
- Sustainable agriculture: Organic farming, crop rotation, and integrated pest management.

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SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY**EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES AND THEIR APPLICATIONS**

Day: 09

Information and Communication Technology (ICT):

- Developments in telecommunications, including 5G technology and Internet of Things (IoT).
- Advancements in computing, such as quantum computing and artificial intelligence.
- Cybersecurity challenges and measures.

Biotechnology:

- Genetic engineering and genome editing techniques like CRISPR.
- Applications of biotechnology in agriculture, medicine, and industry.
- Developments in vaccine technology and gene therapy.

Nanotechnology:

- Fundamental concepts and potential applications in various sectors.
- Safety and ethical considerations related to nanomaterials.

Robotics and Automation:

- Advancements in robotics and their applications in industries and daily life.
- Impact of automation on employment and economy.

Renewable Energy Technologies:

- Innovations in solar, wind, and bioenergy.
- Energy storage solutions and smart grid technologies.

SPACE, DEFENSE, AND GENERAL SCIENCE**Space Technology:**

- Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) missions and satellite launches.
- International collaborations in space exploration.
- Developments in satellite navigation systems like IRNSS.

Defense Technology:

- Indigenous defense projects and missile systems.
- Modernization initiatives of the Indian armed forces.
- Defense research organizations and their contributions.

General Science:

- Basic principles of physics, chemistry, and biology relevant to daily life.
- Health and disease-related topics, including epidemics and public health initiatives.

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GOVERNANCE & SCHEMES

GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND INTERVENTIONS

Policy Formulation and Implementation:

- Understanding the process of policy-making in India.
- Role of NITI Aayog in policy formulation.
- Evaluation of policy outcomes and impact assessments.

Sector-Specific Policies:

- Education: National Education Policy, Right to Education Act.
- Health: National Health Policy, Ayushman Bharat.
- Agriculture: National Agriculture Policy, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana.
- Industry: Make in India, Startup India initiatives.

Welfare Schemes and Social Justice:

- Programs aimed at poverty alleviation, employment generation, and social inclusion.
- Schemes for marginalized sections: SCs, STs, OBCs, and minorities.
- Gender-specific interventions: Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao; Mahila E-Haat.

Regulatory Frameworks and Reforms:

- Goods and Services Tax (GST) and its implications.
- Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC).
- Reforms in banking and financial sectors.

Transparency, Accountability, and E-Governance

- Right to Information (RTI)
- Citizen Charters and Public Service Delivery
- E-Governance Initiatives
- Anti-Corruption Measures

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Day: 10

HISTORY

POLITICAL & SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRUCTURES

Ancient India:

- **Indus Valley Civilization:** Urban planning, trade practices, and societal organization.
- **Vedic Period:** Societal divisions, governance structures, and economic activities.
- **Mahajanapadas and Kingdoms:** Rise of regional powers, administrative setups, and inter-kingdom relations.
- **Mauryan and Post-Mauryan Empires:** Centralized administration, economic policies, and societal norms.
- **Gupta and Post-Gupta Periods:** Feudal structures, land revenue systems, and trade developments.

Medieval India:

- **Delhi Sultanate:** Administrative reforms, land revenue systems, and military organization.
- **Vijayanagara and Bahmani Kingdoms:** Political structures, economic policies, and societal hierarchies.
- **Mughal Empire:** Centralized bureaucracy, Mansabdari system, agrarian reforms, and trade practices.
- **Regional Kingdoms:** Local governance, economic activities, and social structures in Rajput, Maratha, and other regional domains.

CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS DEVELOPMENTS

Ancient India:

- **Religious Movements:** Origins and teachings of Buddhism and Jainism; their societal impacts.
- **Philosophical Schools:** Development of various darshanas (philosophies) and their contributions.
- **Art and Architecture:** Stupa and cave architecture, temple designs, and sculpture styles.
- **Literature and Science:** Classical texts in Sanskrit and Prakrit, advancements in mathematics, astronomy, and medicine.

Medieval India:

- **Bhakti and Sufi Movements:** Key saints, their teachings, and influence on society and culture.

Day: 11

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Art and Architecture: Indo-Islamic architectural styles, significant monuments, and regional art forms. ◦ Literature: Persian and regional language literature, notable works, and their authors. ◦ Cultural Syncretism: Fusion of indigenous and foreign traditions in music, dance, and painting. <p style="text-align: center;">+</p> <p style="text-align: center;">50 MCQs Practice Test</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Day: 12</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">INDIAN FREEDOM STRUGGLE AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT</p> <p>Establishment of British Rule (1757–1857):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ British Expansion in India: Battle of Plassey, Battle of Buxar, Subsidiary Alliance, Doctrine of Lapse. ◦ Administrative Policies: Regulating Act of 1773, Pitt's India Act of 1784, Charter Acts. ◦ Economic Impact: Land revenue systems (Permanent Settlement, Ryotwari, Mahalwari), deindustrialization, drain of wealth. <p>The Revolt of 1857:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Causes: Political, economic, social, and military grievances. ◦ Major Centers and Leaders: Delhi (Bahadur Shah II), Kanpur (Nana Sahib), Jhansi (Rani Lakshmibai). ◦ Consequences: End of Company rule, direct control by the British Crown, policy changes. <p>Socio-Religious Reform Movements (19th Century):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Hindu Reform Movements: Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj, Ramakrishna Mission. ◦ Muslim Reform Movements: Aligarh Movement, Deoband Movement. ◦ Other Movements: Self-Respect Movement, Satyashodhak Samaj. <p>Rise of Nationalism and Formation of Indian National Congress (1885):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Early Nationalists (Moderates): Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta, Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

- Assertive Nationalists (Extremists): Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lala Lajpat Rai.
- Partition of Bengal (1905) and Swadeshi Movement: Boycott of foreign goods, promotion of indigenous industries.

Revolutionary Movements:

- Early Revolutionary Activities: Anushilan Samiti, Abhinav Bharat Society.
- Significant Events: Alipore Bomb Case, Kakori Conspiracy, activities of Bhagat Singh and Chandrashekhar Azad.

Gandhian Era (1915–1947):

- Early Movements: Champaran Satyagraha, Kheda Satyagraha, Ahmedabad Mill Strike.
- Mass Movements: Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, Quit India Movement.
- Negotiations and Reforms: Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Simon Commission, Round Table Conferences, Cripps Mission, Cabinet Mission.

Towards Independence and Partition:

- Post-War Developments: INA Trials, Naval Mutiny of 1946.
- Mountbatten Plan and Indian Independence Act 1947: Partition of India and Pakistan, transfer of power.

Constitutional Developments:

- Acts and Reforms: Indian Councils Act 1909, Government of India Act 1919, Government of India Act 1935.
- Formation of Constituent Assembly: Drafting of the Indian Constitution.

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INDIAN ART AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

Day: 13

Architecture and Sculptures:

- **Ancient Architecture:**
 - ▶ Indus Valley Civilization: Urban planning and notable structures.

- ▶ Mauryan Period: Stupas, pillars, and rock-cut caves.
- ▶ Post-Mauryan Period: Development of rock-cut architecture and stupas.
- ▶ Temple Architecture: Nagara, Dravida, and Vesara styles; significant temples and their features.
- ◉ **Medieval Architecture:**
 - ▶ Indo-Islamic Architecture: Features and examples of mosque and tomb architecture.
 - ▶ Vijayanagara Architecture: Characteristics and notable structures.
- ◉ **Sculpture:**
 - ▶ Harappan Sculptures: Seals, figurines, and other artifacts.
 - ▶ Buddhist Sculptures: Gandhara, Mathura, and Amaravati schools.
 - ▶ Temple Sculptures: Iconography and motifs in various temples.

Paintings:

- ◉ **Mural Paintings:**
 - ▶ Ajanta and Ellora Caves: Themes and techniques.
 - ▶ Chola Period Paintings: Features and significance.
- ◉ **Miniature Paintings:**
 - ▶ Pala, Jain, and Mughal Schools: Styles and characteristics.
 - ▶ Rajput and Pahari Schools: Distinctive features and themes.
- ◉ **Folk Paintings:**
 - ▶ Madhubani, Warli, and Pattachitra: Origins and unique aspects.

Music and Dance:

- ◉ Hindustani and Carnatic Traditions: Instruments, ragas, and gharanas.
- ◉ Bharatanatyam, Kathak, Odissi, Kathakali, Kuchipudi, Manipuri, and Sattriya: Origins, costumes, and key exponents.

Literature and Languages:

- ◉ **Ancient Literature:**
 - ▶ **Vedic Texts:** Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda, Atharvaveda.
 - ▶ **Epics:** Ramayana and Mahabharata.
 - ▶ **Sangam Literature:** Themes and historical context.

- **Medieval Literature:**

- ▶ **Bhakti and Sufi Literature:** Notable works and poets.
- ▶ **Persian and Regional Language Literature:** Key texts and authors.
- ▶ Contributions of Rabindranath Tagore, Premchand, and others: Significant works and impact.
- ▶ **Classical and Scheduled Languages of India:** Recognition and significance.

Religion and Philosophy

- Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Zoroastrianism, and Judaism: Core beliefs, practices, and historical development.
- Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Samkhya, Yoga, Purva Mimamsa, and Vedanta: Foundational concepts and philosophers.

Festivals and Fairs

Crafts and Handicrafts

- **Banarasi Silk, Kanjeevaram, Pashmina, etc.:** Weaving techniques and regional specialties.
- **Pottery, Jewelry Making, Woodwork, and Metal Crafts:** Traditional methods and notable centers.

Cultural Institutions and Heritage Sites

- **Significant Monuments and Natural Sites:** Historical importance and features.
- **Museums and Cultural Institutions:**
- **National Museum, Victoria Memorial, etc.:** Collections and roles in preserving heritage.

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GEOGRAPHY

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Day: 14

Geomorphology:

- Landforms and their evolution.
- Plate tectonics and associated phenomena like earthquakes and volcanoes.

- Mountain building processes and major mountain ranges.

Climatology:

- Atmospheric composition and structure.
- Weather phenomena: Cyclones, anticyclones, and monsoons.
- Climate classification and global climatic patterns.

Oceanography:

- Ocean currents, tides, and waves.
- Marine resources and their distribution.
- Coral reefs and their ecological significance.

Biogeography:

- Soil types and their distribution.
- Natural vegetation and forest types.
- Biodiversity hotspots and conservation efforts.

INDIAN GEOGRAPHY**Physical Features:**

- Himalayan and Peninsular mountain systems.
- Indo-Gangetic Plains, Thar Desert, and Coastal Plains.
- Major rivers and their tributaries.

Climate:

- Monsoon system and its impact on agriculture.
- Climatic regions of India.
- Cyclones and their effects on coastal areas.

Natural Resources:

- Distribution of minerals and energy resources.
- Major soil types and their characteristics.
- Forest cover and wildlife sanctuaries.

Agriculture:

- Major crops and cropping patterns.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Irrigation methods and green revolution.◦ Agricultural productivity and associated challenges. <p style="text-align: center;">+</p> <p style="text-align: center;">50 MCQs Practice Test</p>
Day: 15	<p>HUMAN & ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY</p> <p>Population and Settlement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Demographic trends and population distribution.◦ Urbanization and migration patterns.◦ Rural and urban settlements: Types and patterns. <p>Economic Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors.◦ Industrial regions and major industries.◦ Transportation networks: Roadways, railways, airways, and waterways. <p style="text-align: center;">+</p> <p style="text-align: center;">50 MCQs Practice Test</p>



Course **OUTCOME**



UNDERSTAND UPSC QUESTION TRENDS

Gain insights into the patterns and recurring themes in UPSC Prelims questions, enabling focused preparation.

ENHANCE ANALYTICAL SKILLS

Develop the ability to dissect and comprehend complex questions, leading to improved critical thinking.



UNDERSTAND ELIMINATION TECHNIQUES

Learn effective methods to eliminate incorrect options, increasing the probability of selecting the right answers.

IMPROVE TIME MANAGEMENT

Practice strategies to allocate time efficiently during the exam, ensuring all questions are addressed within the given timeframe.



BUILD EXAM CONFIDENCE

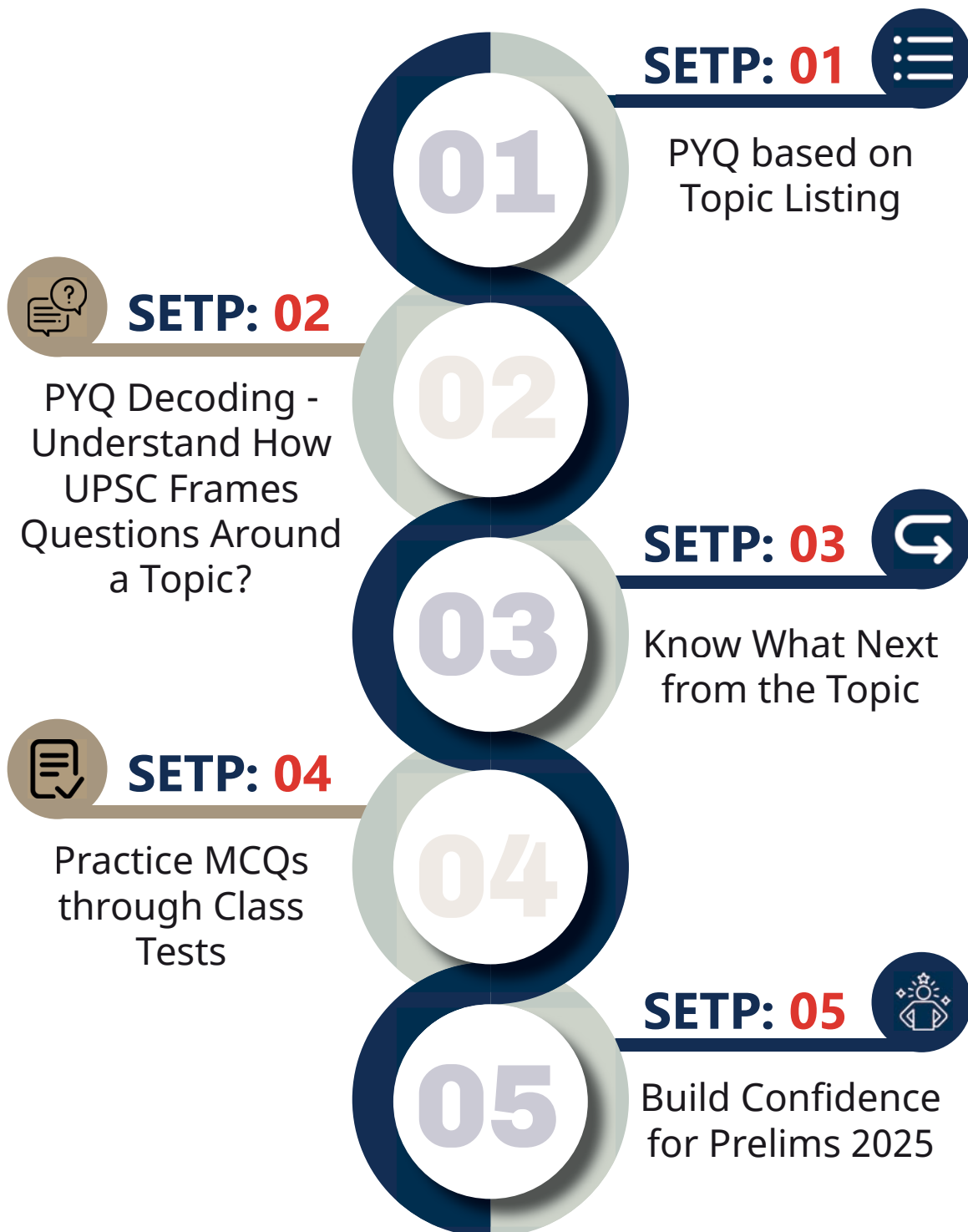
Regular practice and familiarity with question patterns will boost confidence levels, reducing exam-related anxiety.

IDENTIFY STRENGTHS & WEAKNESSES

Through continuous assessment, recognize areas of proficiency and those requiring additional focus.



Course DELIVERY





Scan QR Code for detailed RESULT

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