



INWISE JNANAMEDHA

EMPOWERING MINDS, ENRICHING FUTURES

INWISE JNANAMEDHA
KPSC KAS MAINS
SYLLABUS AND PYQ



KNOWLEDGE



DISCIPLINE



EXCELLENCE

INWISE JNANAMEDHA KAS

KAS MAINS – GENERAL STUDIES PAPER II (GS 1)

Syllabus with Previous Year Section-wise Question Papers

General Studies 1 250 Marks | 3 Hours**SECTION I – History and Cultural Heritage (India & Karnataka) (6 Units)****Unit 1: Cultural Heritage of India (select areas and topics)****(i) Indus & Vedic Civilizations**

- Indus Civilization – Distinction between Indus Civilization and Vedic Civilization.
- Evolution of Varna, Jathi/caste system.
- Religious condition and emergence of religious movements.

(ii) Literature

- Sanskrit Literature (Ancient): Vedic Literature, the epics and the Puranas – their impact on Indian life and culture.
- Prose works on polity, ethics (neeti), popular stories and Pancha Tantra.
- Mughal contributions to literature.

(iii) Science and Technology

- Mathematics, Astronomy, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Physiology and Medicine (including Surgery).
- Ship-building, Mining and Metallurgy, Engineering and Architecture.

(iv) Arts (Excluding Karnataka)

- The Maurya and Gupta periods; Khajuraho temples; Jain temples at Mount Abu and the Odishyan temples.
- Pallava, Chola and Pandyan contributions.
- The Mughal architecture; Cathedral architecture: Bom Jesus – Old Goa, St. Paul's – Kolkata, St. Thomas – Chennai.
- Painting: Ajanta frescoes; Mughal and Rajput schools of painting.
- Dance and Music: Classical music and dance; Mughal contributions to music. Folk arts of India.

(v) India's Cultural Contributions to the Outside World

- Central Asia, China, Japan, South-East Asia and Sri Lanka.

(vi) Religions of India

- Hindu Dharma: Purusharthas, rituals, ethics, festivals, sacred days, pilgrimage. Sects: Shaiva, Vaishnava, Shakta. Philosophy of Upanishad, Bhagavad Gita, Yoga of Patanjali.
- Jainism: Ratnatraya, Ahimsa, Equality (samana). Sects: Digambara and Swethambara.

- Buddhism: Four Noble Truths, Eight-fold Path, Nirvana. Sects: Hinayana and Mahayana.
- Christianity: Teachings of Jesus Christ; Roman Catholic Church, Eastern Orthodox, Protestant churches; Missionary activities in India.
- Islam: Five Pillars, sacred places, shariah, Sufis of Karnataka, Sects: Shia and Sunni.
- Sikhism: Principles and practices and its evolution.

PYQ:

Q. Explain the difference between the Indus civilization and Vedic civilization. (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. Explain Ashoka's concept of Dhamma. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Q. The Ancient Indians showed insatiable curiosity to science and technology and their contribution to Astronomy is immense. Discuss. (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Q. Discuss about the cultural contributions of the Pallavas to the Nation. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Q. The Mughal Art and Architecture under Akbar has a happy synthesis of the Islamic and Hindu art traditions and elements. Discuss. (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Q. Explain the main features of Sculpture art during Rashtrakuta period. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. Examine the trade relations between South India and the Roman Empire. Discuss the major trade routes, commodities exchanged, and cultural interactions. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Unit 2: Toward Transforming Indian Society

Major schools of thought. Modern Indian History from the beginning of the 19th Century. Reforms and Reformers, including:

- Eradication of social and religious wrongs.
- The Vedas for all – The Casteless society.
- Ideal of service.
- Emancipation of the Depressed class.
- "Two-Nation" theory and Islamic revivalism.
- Empowerment of the Depressed class through religion and education.
- Hindutva and Patriotism.
- The Dravida Movement.
- Struggle for emancipation of Dalits and their empowerment.
- Socialist approach and Total Revolution.
- Gram Swaraj, Satyagraha and Bhoodana.

PYQ:

Q. Discuss about the British Land Revenue System in Bengal. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Q. Raja Ram Mohan Roy inaugurated the modern age of Indian History. Discuss. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Q. How did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan articulate the identity and existential issues of Muslims in India? [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. Discuss the ideas which the Satya Shodhaka Samaj articulated and built up a movement to empower the underprivileged classes. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. Explain the importance of Belgaum Congress Session. [12 Marks] (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. Explain the meaning and nature of total revolution and highlight its significance in the socio-political life of contemporary India. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. How did the idea of a casteless society evolve in the 19th and 20th centuries in India? Discuss the role of social reformers in addressing caste discrimination. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Q. Examine how Socialist ideology and Jayaprakash Narayan's concept of Total Revolution sought to transform Indian society. Analyse their impact on social justice and political reforms. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Unit 3: From Kadambas to the Hoysalas

(i) Antiquity of Karnataka

- Kannada language and literature; Extent of Kannadanadu.
- State and District Gazetteers; Museums and Archives in Karnataka.
- Preservation and protection of historical monuments – work of Archaeological Survey of India.
- World Heritage Sites in Karnataka.

(ii) Contributions of Karnataka Dynasties

- From Kadambas to the Hoysalas: Contributions to Architecture, sculpture, literature and religion.
- Rashtrakutas: Architecture (Kailasanatha Temple, Dashavatar Cave), sculpture, literature.

PYQ:

Q. Write a note on Kailasanatha Temple and Dashavatar Cave architecture of Rashtrakutas. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. Explain the main features of Sculpture art during Rashtrakuta period. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. Discuss the evolution of Kannada as a literary and administrative language from the Kadamba period to the Vijayanagara period. (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Q. Analyse the architectural features of the Hoysala temples, with special reference to the UNESCO-recognised Belur Chennakeshava Temple. Discuss their significance in promoting heritage conservation in Karnataka. (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Unit 4: The Vijayanagara Empire and Thereafter (1336–1799)**(i) Vijayanagara Empire**

- Origin, aims and aspiration of the Empire – Vidyanaya.
- Political history: Harihara, Bukka, Immadi Devaraya, Krishnadevaraya and Aliya Ramaraya.
- The battle of Talikote and its consequences.
- Glory of the capital – Administration – Society, economy and religion.
- Arts: Painting, Music, Dance, Literature, Architecture and Sculpture.
- Foreign accounts of Vijayanagara.

(ii) Religious Sects

- Shankaracharya, Ramanujacharya, Madhwacharya; Sri Basaveshvara, Veerashaivism and Vachana movement.
- Haridasa movement – Kalamukha, Shakta and Pashupatha sects.

(iii) The Bahmani and Successor States

- The Bahman Shahis: Mahamud Gawan; Adil Shahis of Bijapur: Contributions to literature and architecture.
- Sufis in Karnataka.

(iv) Post-Vijayanagara Karnataka

- Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar – Contributions; The Nayakas of Keladi and Chitradurga.
- Rani Chennamma & Sangolli Rayanna of Kittur; Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan (1761–1799).

PYQ:

Q. Explain the foreign policy of Alia Ramaraya and write a brief note on its effects. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. What do you think were the causes for the rise of Sufism in Karnataka? (GP 2014 / 2015)

Unit 5: Modern Mysore (1799–1947)

- Krishna Raja Wodeyar III – his contributions.
- Armed rebellion in Karnataka against the British.
- Commissioner's Rule (1831–1881).
- Nizam's rule in Hyderabad–Karnataka.
- Progress of Mysore under the Dewans.

PYQ:

Q. Discuss the economic development of Mysore under Diwan Mirza Ismail. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Unit 6: Freedom Movement in Karnataka and Unification (1885–1956)**(i) Rise of Nationalism**

- Pre-Gandhian era (1885–1920) and Gandhian era (1920–1948).
- Freedom movement in Hyderabad–Karnataka; Important personalities in Freedom Struggle.

(ii) Unification of Karnataka

- Causes for the rise of unification movement; Alur Venkatrao.
- Role of literacy, cultural associations and print media.
- Three stages in the unification of Karnataka (1947–1956).

(iii) Social and Cultural Developments

- Spread of education by missionary and voluntary bodies; printing and the press.
- Literary and Scholarly studies; New literary genres in Kannada literature.
- Backward Class movement – Miller Committee Report; Folk arts of Karnataka.

PYQ:

Q. The part played by Karnataka in the "Quit India Movement" was unique. Comment. (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Q. Describe the importance of 1946 Unification Conference. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. Explain the importance of Belgaum Congress Session. [12 Marks] (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. Write about the importance of backward class struggle in the Karnataka Independence movement. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. Describe the different stages of the unification of Karnataka from 1916 to 1956. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. Discuss the Pre-Gandhian and Gandhian phases of Karnataka's contribution to the Indian National Freedom Movement. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Q. Analyse the contributions of Karnataka's women freedom fighters to the National Freedom Movement. Discuss how their efforts shaped both regional and national resistance against British rule. (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

SECTION II – Social and Political Perspective (7 Units)**Unit 1: Post-Independent Karnataka – Political Consolidation & Social Justice**

- Towards Political Consolidation – Attempts of Successive Governments.
- Backward Classes and Social Justice – Reports of: Havnur Committee, Venkataswamy Committee, Chinnappa Reddy Committee – Recent Trends.
- Dalit Movement – Devaraja Urs and Land Reforms.
- Language Issue: Gokak Movement – Issues and Perspectives.
- Inter-State Disputes – Boundary Disputes – Mahajan Committee Report and its impact.
- Water Disputes – Farmer's Movement, Regional Imbalance & Nanjundappa Committee Report.

PYQ:

Q. Do you consider that LG Havnur Committee report is a Bible for backward class in Karnataka? Discuss. (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. Write about the importance of backward class struggle in the Karnataka Independence movement. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. Explain the initiatives of Government of Karnataka to implement the recommendations of Nanjundappa Committee. (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. Land reforms under Devaraj Urs marked a turning point in Karnataka's agrarian history. Analyse their impact on tenant farmers, landowners, and rural society. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Unit 2: Social Change and Movements

- Social structure and social change – Theories of Social Change.
- Social Disorganisation and Social movements.
- Directed social change, social policy and social development.

PYQ:

Q. What is social movement? Bring out two important features of social movement. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. Discuss the deterministic theory of social change. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Q. Social Policy (Legislation) brings social change. Discuss. (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Q. Explain the meaning and nature of total revolution and highlight its significance in the socio-political life of contemporary India. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. Explain the concept of social disorganisation and critically analyse its impact on marginalised communities in India. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Unit 3: Social Change and Modernisation

- Problems of role conflict – intergenerational gap, youth unrest & commercialization of education.
- Emergence of India as Educational Force – changing status of women and social movements.
- Industrialization and urbanization; role of pressure groups.
- Sanskritisation, westernisation and modernization – Modernism versus traditionalism.
- Current social evils – fundamentalism and terrorism, Naxalism, Nepotism, corruption, and black money.

PYQ:

Q. Describe the concept of Role and Role Conflict. Discuss the nature and extent of role conflict among working women in India. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. What is modernization? Explain the factors that are responsible for the process of modernization. (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Q. Explain the concept of Sanskritization. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Q. Discuss the factors that are responsible for changing status of women. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Q. Is defective System of Indian education an indicator to youth unrest? Analyze. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Q. Analyse the conflict between modernism and traditionalism in India. To what extent has modernism helped combat social evils such as fundamentalism and caste discrimination, and why does traditionalism continue to exert its influence? (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Q. Discuss the impact of globalisation and westernisation on the lifestyles, values, and social roles of children and the elderly in India. How has this cultural transformation affected family structures and traditional caregiving systems? (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Unit 4: Government and Political System

- Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.
- Functioning of democratic political system in a traditional society.
- Political party and their social composition.

PYQ:

Q. Explain the nature of Indian party system. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. Examine the institutional conflicts between the Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary in India. How have judicial activism and executive overreach affected the balance of power in a democracy? (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Unit 5: Decentralisation of Power & Centre-State Relations

- Decentralisation of power and political participation.
- Union Government, Parliament, Cabinet, Supreme Court, Judicial review.
- Center-State relations, State government, role of Governor, Panchayathi raj.
- Class and caste in Indian politics; politics of regionalism, linguism, and communalism.
- Problems of secularisation policy and national integration, political participation & voting, vote bank politics.

PYQ:

Q. Explain the limitations on the power of State Legislature. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. Discuss the role of Punchhi Commission Report as regard to federal restructuring in India with special reference to the autonomy claimed by States. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. Discuss the broad features of financial relations between the union and the state in India. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. Discuss the 74th constituent amendment related to urban local Governments. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. "Decentralisation in India was intended to empower local self-government; however, it has often resulted in political fragmentation and administrative inefficiency." Critically examine this paradox with special reference to Panchayati Raj Institutions. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Unit 6: Socio-Economic System

- The Jajmani system and its bearing on traditional society.
- Market Economy and its social consequences.
- Occupational diversification and social structure; Profession and professionalisation; role of trade unions.
- Social determinants and consequence of economical development.
- Economic inequalities, exploitation and corruption; Globalisation and its social impact.

PYQ:

Q. Examine the bearings of Jajmani system on the traditional rural society in India and changes which have influenced the Jajmani system. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. What is market economy? Discuss the social consequences of market economy. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. Define Economic development and discuss the impact of social determinants on economic development. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Unit 7: Rural Social System and Rural Development

- Socio-cultural dimensions of village community, traditional power structure, democratization and leadership.
- Poverty, indebtedness, bonded labour, social consequences of land reforms.
- Rural development projects, green revolution, new strategies of rural development; The changing rural scene.

PYQ:

Q. Discuss the different development programmes aimed at reconstruction of rural social life. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Q. What is bonded labour? Explain the constitutional safeguards against this practice. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. Explain the role of Panchayat Raj in changing the traditional power structure in Rural India. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. Discuss the socio-cultural structure of Indian villages. Explain how these structures are evolving in response to modernisation. (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

SECTION III – Indian Economy – Planning – Rural Development (8 Units)**Unit 1: Indian Economy – Post-Independence Growth**

- Experience of agriculture, industry and tertiary sectors; growth and distributive justice.
- Poverty and inequality.
- Growth of Karnataka Economy during the plan era.
- Growth and sectoral changes and linkages in the State Economy.

PYQ:

Q. Discuss the growth of Karnataka economy during the plan Era. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. India's economic development in recent years is services sector led. Justify. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. The Nature of economic growth in India in recent times is often described as jobless growth. Do you agree? Give arguments in favour of your answer. (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Q. Examine the factors that led to India's industrial deceleration in the 1960s. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. Define Economic development and discuss the impact of social determinants on economic development. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Unit 2: India and International Economic Relations

- Growth and trade – volume, composition and direction of exports and imports.
- Domestic and foreign capital in economic development; changes in India's foreign trade policy.
- Balance of payments and foreign exchange; Karnataka's exports – volume, composition, and direction.

PYQ:

Q. Critically examine India's balance of payment trends during 1950-2005 and explain the phase of crisis during 1990-92. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. Critically evaluate India's trade policy of "Import liberalisation for export promotion". (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. Enumerate the effect of depreciation of rupee on India's Balance of Payments (BoP). [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. Critically assess the prominent export items of Karnataka. What are the important measures taken by the Government of Karnataka to promote exports? [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Unit 3: Development Patterns, Disparities & Regional Planning

- Development patterns and disparities among regions and between rural and urban areas.

- Public policies to mitigate disparities; prospects and problems of Special Economic Zones.
- Development disparities in Karnataka and public policies; Redressal of development disparities; Regional development boards.

PYQ:

Q. What are the major objectives of Special development Plan (SDP) introduced by Government of Karnataka to reduce regional imbalances? Critically examine the implementation of SDP. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. Explain the initiatives of Government of Karnataka to implement the recommendations of Nanjundappa Committee. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Unit 4: Planning – Goals, Approaches and Five Year Plans

- Planning goals, objectives and approaches; achievements and failures of Five Year Plans (I to VII).
- Development plans under the new economic policies regime (VIII Five Year Plan onwards).
- Planning in Karnataka.

Unit 5: Decentralization and Panchayathi Raj Planning

- Pros and cons of top-down planning and bottom-up planning.
- Planning mechanism and experience in Panchayathi Raj institutions; planning and capacity building.
- Decentralized planning in Karnataka; Resource mobilization and devolution.
- District Planning Committee, State finances and local finances; State Finance Commission.

PYQ:

Q. Explain the role of Panchayat Raj in changing the traditional power structure in Rural India. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. Discuss about the policy initiative to strengthen decentralised planning process in Karnataka. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. Discuss how the Finance Commission's revenue-sharing formula has contributed to Centre–State friction. Evaluate whether restructuring its role could strengthen cooperative federalism. (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Unit 6: Rural Development – Agriculture & Infrastructure

- Importance of agriculture in the national economy; Gandhian approach to rural development and land reforms.
- Size of farms and productivity; problems of irrigation and dry land farming; food security.
- Rural credit, agricultural marketing, agricultural labour; rural industries and employment; Agricultural problems in Karnataka.
- Rural Economic infrastructure – Energy, Irrigation, Transport, Communication, Markets.

- Rural Social Infrastructure – Housing, Drinking water, Sanitation & Drainage, Rural Health systems.
- Development of Economic and Social infrastructure in Karnataka; Rural markets; Rural housing and health care schemes.

PYQ:
Q. Explain the defects of Agriculture market in Karnataka. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)
Q. Explain the importance of Socio-Economic infrastructure in Karnataka. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)
Q. Describe the importance of small scale industries in Indian Rural Economy. (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)
Q. Green Revolution was aimed to achieve self-reliance in food production. Analyze. (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)
Q. How can the Digital India Programme help farmers to improve farm productivity and income? (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)
Q. Discuss the rural sanitization initiatives in Karnataka. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)
Q. Evaluate the role of the Public Distribution System (PDS) and food security programmes in reducing malnutrition in rural India. (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Unit 7: Rural Development Initiatives & PURA

- Poverty Alleviation-cum-Employment generation Programmes; Five Year Plan and inclusive growth.
- Rural financial institutions; Development and conservation of common property resources.
- Provision of urban amenities in rural areas (PURA).
- Rural Development schemes in Karnataka; self help groups and micro finance institutions in Karnataka.
- External assistance for rural tank rejuvenation, drinking water, sanitation and health care in Karnataka.

PYQ:
Q. How does 'PURA' help in the rural economic development? Discuss. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)
Q. Examine how common property resources, such as ponds, forests, and grazing lands, contribute to the sustainability of rural livelihoods. (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)
Q. Analyse the impact of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) on women's empowerment and financial inclusion in Karnataka. Discuss the measures taken by the Karnataka Government to protect borrowers from exploitation by MFIs. (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Unit 8: Data Collection, Analysis & Quantitative Aptitude

- Collection, Interpretation and Appreciation of Statistical Data.
- Study of Graphs and Charts: Bar Graphs, Line Graphs and Pie Charts.
- Problems Based on Tabular and Diagrammatical Data; Data Sufficiency in Statistics.
- Problems Based on Probability; Permutations and Combinations.
- Quantitative Aptitude – Number Sequences, Series, Averages, Number Systems, Ratio and Proportion, Profit and Loss, Percentages, Time and Work, Speed-Time-Distance, Simple Interest.
- Analytical and Critical Reasoning; Reading Comprehension.

PYQ:

Q. [Bar & Pie Chart] The bar graph shows the foreign exchange reserves of a country (in million US\$) from 1991-92 to 1998-99. (a) What was the % increase in foreign exchange reserves in 1997-98 over 1993-94? (b) The foreign exchange reserves in 1996-97 were approximately what percent of the average over the period under review? (c) For which year was the percent increase over the previous year the highest? [3+4+3 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. [Pie & Bar Chart] Breakdown of monounsaturated, polyunsaturated and saturated fats for six common oils is given. Construct a bar chart showing the % of monounsaturates. Also prepare a pie chart for olive oil into the three kinds of fatty acids. Comment based on the bar and pie charts. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. [Permutations & Combinations] A cricket team of eleven is to be formed from sixteen cricketers including five bowlers and two wicket keepers. Find the number of ways a team can be chosen if: (a) Exactly three bowlers and one wicket keeper. (b) Three bowlers and at least one wicket keeper. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. [Line Graph & Statistical Interpretation] The following table presents the frequency distribution of serum nicotine levels among smokers and non-smokers. (a) Is it appropriate to compare the nicotine-level distributions using absolute frequencies? Justify. (b) Construct a line graph representing the nicotine-level distributions of smokers and non-smokers. (c) Interpret the observed distribution of serum nicotine levels in both groups. (GP 2024 / 2025)

Q. [Pie Chart & Data Interpretation] A survey was conducted in two talukas and pie charts were prepared showing stages of cancer among patients. Taluka 1: ~1,000 cancer patients; Taluka 2: 7% fewer. (a) Calculate Stage III and Stage IV cancer patients in Taluka 2; compare with early-stage patients. (b) Compare Stage IV patients between Taluka 1 and 2. (c) Compare early-stage (I & II) patients between Taluka 1 and 2. Interpret findings. (GP 2024 / 2025)

INWISE JNANAMEDHA KAS

KAS MAINS – GENERAL STUDIES PAPER III (GS 2)

Syllabus with Previous Year Section-wise Question Papers

KPSC KAS MAINS NOTES

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99456 91921**

General Studies 2 250 Marks | 3 Hours

SECTION I – Physical Features and Natural Resources

GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD

Unit 1: Lithosphere, Atmosphere and Hydrosphere

- Lithosphere: Place of Earth in the Solar System, Rocks, Earthquakes, Volcanoes, Plate tectonics, Agents of Erosion.
- Atmosphere: Structure and Composition – Elements of Climate and weather – Broad Climatic types.
- Hydrosphere: World Oceans Salinity – Ocean currents and Tides – Ocean Deposits.

PYQ:

Q. Summarize the factors influencing on the distribution of Ocean Salinity. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. List and explain the different types of tides and theories of origin of tides. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Q. Explain landforms produced due to the fluvial erosion. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. Analyse the role of ocean currents and tides in regulating the global climate. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Unit 2: Physiography of Continents and Demographic Distribution

- Mountains, Rivers, Forests, Grasslands, Deserts.
- Human Races, Population Change, distribution and demographic transition.
- Density, sex ratio, quality of life, life expectancy, literacy, standard of living and migration.

PYQ:

Q. Narrate the bases for Human racial classification. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. Elucidate the factors influencing the distribution of population. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. Discuss the broad racial groups of the world with suitable examples. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. "Human Migration is continuous". Elucidate the statement with different causes of migrations. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Q. Analyse the factors responsible for the formation and distribution of deserts across the world. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Q. "Human migration patterns are no longer dictated solely by geography but also by socio-political and economic factors." Examine the changing nature of migration in the 21st century. (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

Unit 3: Physiography of India – Climate, Resources and Demography

- Climate, Rivers, Soil, Natural vegetation.
- Mineral Resources: Iron ore, Manganese, Copper, Bauxite, Coal, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Nuclear Deposits.
- Major crops – Distribution and production of cereals, millets, oilseeds, plantation crops, commercial crops.
- Indian Demography – Growth, Composition, Distribution, Density, Human Development Index, Demographic Database.

PYQ:

Q. Give a geographical account on oilseeds of India. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. Explain the distribution and production of Bauxite in India. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Q. Explain the mechanism of monsoons in India. (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Unit 4: Industrial Planning, Development and Regional Planning

- Growth and Distribution of Major, Medium, Small and Tiny Industries – Industrial regions of India.
- Industrial infrastructure: Railways, Roads, Ports. Backward regions and rural industrialisation.
- Regional Planning and Development: Tribal and hill areas, drought prone areas, command areas and river basins.
- Classification of Towns and Cities. Urban Structure.

PYQ:

Q. Explain the importance of hill area development and tribal area development in Regional Planning. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. List and explain the industrial regions of India. (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Q. Examine the potential of inland waterways as a cost-effective mode of transport in India. Why has India not been able to fully develop its inland waterway network? (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Q. Discuss the reasons why certain regions of India continue to remain industrially backward despite policy interventions. Suggest suitable measures to promote industrialisation and balanced regional development in these backward regions. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

GEOGRAPHY OF KARNATAKA

Unit 5: Karnataka – Physiography, Agriculture, Industry and Infrastructure

- Physiographic divisions – Climate, Rivers, rainfall distribution, Natural vegetation and Soil.
- Agriculture and Agro climatic regions, Major crops, Plantation and commercial crops of Karnataka.
- Mineral Resources of Karnataka; Sources of Power: Hydro, Thermal, Solar, Nuclear and Wind.
- Major, Medium and Small Scale industries; Agro based Industries.
- Transportation and Communication Systems in Karnataka; Geographic information system.

PYQ:

Q. Discuss the major agro-climatic regions of Karnataka with their major crops. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. Write critically on the shortage of electric power in Karnataka and the challenges to ensure its availability. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. Explain the recent trends in industrial production in Karnataka. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. Explain about the Land Utilisation in Karnataka. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Q. Discuss about the importance of transportation system in Karnataka. (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Q. Evaluate why Karnataka's tourism industry has not developed to the same extent as Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Goa, despite possessing rich cultural, historical, and ecological resources. Suggest suitable strategies to promote eco-tourism, heritage tourism, and adventure tourism in the State. (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Unit 6: Urban Land Use, Urbanisation and Population Policy

- Demographic features, Literacy and Urbanisation; Population Problems and policies.
- City classification and urban spheres of influence; rural urban fringe; problems of urban growth.
- Land use, Town planning, slums and urban housing.
- Intra and Inter regional trade and the role of rural Market centres.

PYQ:

Q. Explain the process of Urbanization with special reference to India. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. Write the salient features of urban fringe. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. Explain the trend and pattern of urbanization in Karnataka. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. Discuss the impact of urban expansion on land use, migration patterns, and resource management. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

SECTION II – Overview of Indian Constitution (7 Units)

Unit 1: Nature and Salient Features of the Constitution

- Constitutional developments; salient features of Constitution.
- Preamble – goals and objectives.
- Directive Principles of State Policy; Indian federation.

PYQ:

Q. Explain the socialistic principles of Directive Principles of State Policy. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. What is Preamble in Indian Constitution? Discuss the golden goals that are outlined in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution. (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Q. The constitution of India provides strong Central Government and weak States. Discuss. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. "The recent emphasis on Universal Basic Income (UBI) and welfare schemes such as PM Garib Kalyan Yojana reflects the evolving interpretation of the DPSPs." Critically examine the constitutional significance of the Directive Principles of State Policy and evaluate their influence on socio-economic policymaking. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Unit 2: Fundamental Rights and Duties

- Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, Right against exploitation, Right to freedom of religion.
- Cultural and Educational rights, Right to Constitutional remedies.
- Reasonable restrictions – Provision for SC, ST and minorities; Reservations for SC/ST and OBCs.
- Prevention of SC/ST Atrocities Act; National and State SC/ST Commission.
- Fundamental Duties (Part IVA).

PYQ:

Q. Discuss the religious, cultural and educational rights provided under the Indian Constitutional law. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. Explain the concept of Right to Privacy as a fundamental right in the light of judgment of Supreme Court in K.S. Puttaswamy Vs. Union of India. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Q. "Rights and duties are closely related and cannot be separated from one another." Discuss the importance of fundamental duties outlined in Part IVA of the Indian Constitution. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Q. "Recent controversies over restrictions on free speech highlight the challenge of balancing individual freedoms with national security." Critically examine the scope of reasonable restrictions under Article 19 of the Constitution. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Q. How has caste been used both as a tool for social justice (through reservation policies) and for vote-bank mobilisation? Suggest measures to ensure that caste does not become an obstacle to democratic progress. (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Unit 3: Distribution of Legislative Powers & Constitutional Bodies

- Distribution of Legislative powers between the Union and the States.
- Administrative and Financial relations between the union and the states.
- Powers and functions of constitutional bodies.
- Powers and Functions – Governor, Council of Ministers and Cabinet, Judicial remedies.

PYQ:

Q. Critically analyse the Discretionary powers of Governor. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. "The powers and functions of the Governor of Indian States resemble that of the President of the Union Government." Comment. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. Explain the powers of the Parliament on State subjects. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. Explain the concept of 'Public Interest Litigation' and discuss how it has helped in achieving social justice with the help of decided cases. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Q. Explain the scope of freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse under Article 301 of the Constitution of India. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Q. Compare the federal structure of India with that of the United States of America. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Unit 4: Legislature, Delegated Legislation & Financial Control

- Unicameral and Bicameral legislations – Functions and crisis of accountability.
- Delegated legislation; Legislative procedure and committees of legislature.
- Legislative and judicial control over delegated legislation; judicial review of administrative action.
- Comptroller and Auditor General of India; Attorney General of India.

PYQ:

Q. 'Bicameral legislation protects individual freedom against legislative despotism'. Discuss. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. Discuss the appointment, term, duties and powers of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. "The power of delegation by the Parliament and State Legislature to their executives are made with suitable restriction." Discuss. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. What is a money bill? Explain the legislative procedure regarding ordinary bill and money bill. (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Q. Examine the role of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies in maintaining parliamentary and legislative neutrality. How have recent controversies relating to the disqualification of legislators affected the credibility of the office of the Speaker? (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Unit 5: Important Amendments and Emergency Provisions

- Basic structure theory; Emergency provisions and decentralization.
- Panchayathi raj – Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth amendments.
- Other important Constitutional amendments.

PYQ:

Q. Discuss the effect of 42nd and 44th Amendments on the basic structure of the Indian Constitution. Explain the principles laid down in the Minerva Mills case by the Supreme Court of India. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. Discuss the 74th constituent amendment related to urban local Governments. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. Examine the limitations in amending any part of the Constitution. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Q. "The Supreme Court's reaffirmation of the Basic Structure Doctrine in recent judgments has once again highlighted the limits of parliamentary sovereignty." Critically analyse this statement. (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Unit 6: Welfare Mechanisms and Constitutional Commissions

- Directive Principles of State Policy and their relationships with Fundamental Rights; Right to property.
- Election Commission; Public Service Commissions; Women's Commission.
- National and State Minorities Commission; Backward Commission; Human Rights Commission.
- Information Commission; Finance Commission; Planning Commission; National Development Council.

PYQ:

Q. Explain the powers and functions of Election Commission. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. "National development council is a super cabinet." Examine. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. Have the welfare measures implemented by the Government of India from time to time reformed the condition of SC/ST and women practically? (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. Which are the welfare mechanisms implemented by the government in accordance with the Directive Principles of State Policy? [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. "The autonomy of constitutional bodies such as the Election Commission and Public Service Commissions has been questioned in recent political debates." Analyse the role of these institutions in safeguarding democratic governance. Discuss measures required to ensure their independence. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Unit 7: Services under the Union and State

- Constitutional provisions relating to Government and public servants.
- Relationship between political executive and civil services.

PYQ:

Q. Bring out the relationship between Ministers and Civil Services in administering the affairs of welfare states. (GP 2014 / 2015)

SECTION III – Public Administration and Management – International Relations (7 Units)**Unit 1: Public Administration – Nature, Scope and New Trends**

- Private and Public Administration – its role in society.
- Public Administration as an art and a science; New Public Administration and New Public Management.
- Responsive Administration; Difference between administration and management.
- Difference between public and private administration.

PYQ:

Q. Discuss the factors to the emergence of new public administration. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. Discuss the core characteristics and features of new public management. (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Q. What are the differences between Administration and Management? (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Q. Responsive Administration is a key to Good Governance. Do you agree with this? Elucidate. What are the chief components of Responsive Administration? (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Q. How have responsive administration and digital governance strengthened crisis management in recent years? (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Unit 2: Structure of Organisation – Law and Order, Welfare and Development

- Structure of Organisation – Personnel, Financial, Administrative Law.
- Maintenance of Law and Order; Administration for Welfare.
- Issues of Areas in Indian Administration; Development Administration.

PYQ:

Q. Confirm the role of Home Department in the maintenance of law and order situation in State. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. Mention the role of central agencies in maintenance of law and order. (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Unit 3: Organisational Behaviour and Management Concepts

- Organisation structure, systems, Processes, Strategies, Policies and Objectives.
- Decision making, Communication, Centralisation, Decentralisation.
- Delegation of authority, Responsibility, Control.

PYQ:**Q. Briefly explain the different types of Communication. (GP 2014 / 2015)****Q. Critically evaluate the problems associated with delegation of authority. Suggest guidelines for effective delegation. (GP 2014 / 2015)****Q. Explain the significance of planning process in decision making and evaluate the components of plan. (GP 2014 / 2015)****Unit 4: Formal and Informal Organisation – Leadership and Motivation**

- Formal and informal Organisation.
- Functional management: Finance, HR, Marketing, Production.
- Leadership and Motivation.

PYQ:**Q. Distinguish between 'Formal and Informal Organisation'. What are the benefits and problems associated with Informal Organisation? (GP 2014 / 2015)****Q. "Leadership is Situational". In the light of this statement discuss the various theories of leadership in brief. (GP 2014 / 2015)****Q. What is the major criticism of Herzberg's two-factor theory of motivation? Do you think, it makes a contribution to the better understanding of motivation in the workplace? Defend your answer. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)****Unit 5: Management Tools, Techniques and Quality**

- Decision making under uncertainty, PERT & CPM, PIME, POSD-CORB.
- SWOT Analysis, Performance Standards and appraisal, PDCA Cycle.
- Personnel Policies, Manpower – Policy and Planning, Training and Development.
- Conflict Management; Management of change and development.
- Team Building; quality tools: Brain Storming, nominal group technique, Pareto chart, Fishbone diagram, process chart.

PYQ:**Q. Write short notes on the following: (a) Fishbone diagram (b) Pareto Chart (c) Performance appraisal [4+4+4=12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)****Q. "With evolving organisational dynamics, traditional management tools such as SWOT Analysis, PERT, CPM, and POSD-CORB are increasingly being challenged by agile management frameworks." Critically evaluate the relevance of these traditional management tools in the present administrative environment. (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)**

Unit 6: Administrative Reforms, Good Governance and Accountability

- Administrative Reforms; Ethics and Values in Public Service; Public Relations.
- Good Governance; Accountability and control; Program monitoring and evaluation.
- Lokpal and Lokayukta; Redressal of Citizens' grievances.
- District Administration and Panchayathi Raj System; Law and Order and Development Functions.
- Welfare Programmes for SC/ST and women; People's participation.
- Administrative Reforms Commissions – Central and State.

PYQ:

Q. Give an analysis of soft reformative techniques of monitoring and evaluation in the field of public Administration. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. Write a note on Balwantrai Mehta Committee. [10 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. Mention the second Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) recommendations. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. "Institutions such as the Lokpal and Lokayukta were established to ensure accountability; however, their effectiveness is often constrained by political interference." Critically assess their role in combating corruption. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Unit 7: United Nations, International Organisations and India's Foreign Relations

- Origin and development of UNO – Role in International Relations.
- General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, ICJ.
- UN Peace Keeping Operations, UN and Disarmaments, Future of UN.
- Special Agencies: WHO, ILO, FAO; International Organisations: IMF, World Bank, ADB, WTO, EU, ASEAN, SAARC, AU, NATO, NAM, OPEC, G-8, IAEA.
- Role of Developing countries in International Relations; India and her Neighbours.

PYQ:

Q. Enumerate the achievements of the International Labor Organization in promoting labor welfare in Asiatic countries during the last twenty years. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. "U.N. General Assembly is like a world Parliament". Examine the powers and functions of the General Assembly of United Nations organization. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Q. Explain the role of India in achieving the aims and objectives of SAARC. (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Q. "With growing geopolitical conflicts, the United Nations' ability to maintain international peace is increasingly being questioned." Assess the effectiveness of the United Nations in conflict resolution,

citing recent examples such as the Russia–Ukraine War and the Israel–Palestine conflict. (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Q. In the context of China's expanding influence through the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), how should India recalibrate its foreign policy to preserve regional strategic balance? (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Q. Analyse India's role in the G20 and BRICS in shaping global economic governance. How has India's G20 Presidency and its advocacy for the Global South influenced international diplomacy? (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

KAS MAINS – GENERAL STUDIES PAPER IV (GS 3)

Syllabus with Previous Year Section-wise Question Papers

General Studies 3 **250 Marks | 3 Hours**

SECTION I – Role and Impact of Science and Technology in Development of India | Information Technology in Public Domain

Unit 1: Basics of Science & Technology and ICT / E-Governance / Digital India

- Classical and emerging areas of Science & Technology; Value Addition by S&T.
- Current S&T developments in India; Importance of S&T as an engine for national development.
- National policy of S&T; changes in policy from time to time; Technology missions.
- ICT: Basics – Computers, Communication, Telephone and Television; Broadband, Internet, Web-IT industries, BPO.
- E-governance, Ecommerce & E-learning; IT & Rural applications.
- Digital divide & its prevention; Computers in Mass Media.

PYQ:
Q. What are the types of Government interactions in e-Governance in India? [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)
Q. What is Digital Divide? Discuss the causes and consequences of digital divide. (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)
Q. Discuss the impact of big data in Businesses. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)
Q. Write about RailWire Wi-Fi and RailTel. Explain the significance of RailWire Wi-Fi. (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)
Q. How has India's Science and Technology Policy evolved over time? Discuss its major focus areas in the present context. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)
Q. "India occupies a key position in the global pharmaceutical industry." Examine this statement in the light of recent achievements of the Indian pharmaceutical sector. Critically analyse whether the existing ecosystem adequately supports its future growth. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)
Q. What do you understand by Augmented Reality (AR) and Virtual Reality (VR)? Discuss their applications across different sectors. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)
Q. Define digital transactions. Explain the different types of digital transactions in India. Discuss the technologies that enable digital transactions and examine their merits and demerits in the Indian context. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)
Q. How have e-Governance, e-Commerce, and e-Learning transformed India's socio-economic landscape? Discuss the challenges that continue to hinder their widespread adoption. (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)
Q. Why do metals undergo corrosion? Explain the various methods used to prevent and control corrosion. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Unit 2: Space Science and Technology

- A brief history of global space programmes and current space programmes.

- Space programme in India: INSAT, IRS systems, EDUSAT, Chandrayaan-1 and future programmes.
- Application of Space technology in India – Educational, Agricultural and Rural Developmental Activities.

PYQ:

Q. Distinguish between polar and equatorial orbits of artificial-satellites. Which of the above two orbits is suitable for: (i) Geostationary satellite (ii) Satellite used for weather forecasting? (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. What is INSAT programme? Explain the different satellites launched under INSAT programme. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Unit 3: Energy Resources – Indian Energy Scenario and Renewable Energy

- Hydel, Thermal, Nuclear, & Renewable energy – their potential, harnessing & options.
- Importance of renewable resources: Solar, Wind, Small/Mini/Micro Hydel, Biomass, Waste based, Geothermal, Tidal, Hydrogen & Fuel cells.
- Enabling legislations, financial and procedural incentives, and business opportunities for investors.

PYQ:

Q. What are renewable and non-renewable resources? How are they depleted and protected? (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. Write a note about Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) and its objectives. What are the action plans taken by the Government of India to reach its objectives? Give the details of solar energy scenario of Karnataka. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. What are the differences between first, second and third generations of biofuels? Why are first and second generation biofuels seen as threat to food security? How do third generation biofuels manage to address those problems? [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. Explain the major drivers for development and deployment of new and renewable energy in India. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Q. With the growing demand for energy, should India continue expanding its nuclear energy programme? Discuss the opportunities and concerns associated with nuclear energy. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Q. India's solar capacity has expanded significantly under initiatives such as PM-KUSUM and the National Solar Mission. Critically examine the opportunities and challenges in promoting solar energy in the rural and industrial sectors. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Unit 4: Disasters, Drinking Water, Pollution and Climatic Change

- Floods, cyclone, tsunami, natural and manmade disasters and disaster management.
- Crop science in India, Fertilizers, Control of Pests and Crop Diseases.
- Safe Drinking water & supply; Sanitation and Waste disposal.

- Urbanization, Industrialization, and Pollution control.

PYQ:

Q. Define the global warming and explain its effects. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. Discuss the precautionary measures to reduce CFCs in the environment. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. Bring out various issues involved in the supply of drinking water in India. Add a note on drinking water quality standards. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. What is bioremediation? Explain the different biotechnological methods and approaches for the control of pollution in the environment. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. Briefly explain the measures and remedies taken by the government to control Pollution. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Q. What is disaster? Critically explain the causes and consequences of natural and manmade disasters. (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Unit 5: Related Perceptions – Technology with a Human Face

- Technology with a Human Face; Human Development Index (HDI).
- Contribution to Growth of GDP; Facing Global competition.
- Preservation & promotion of culture and indigenous knowledge.

PYQ:

Q. Describe the role of Information Technology on Human Health. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. Write a note on the sustainable development of water resources. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. Discuss the role of Civil Society in forest management and its Sustainable development. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. Discuss the role of science and technology to help farmers in boosting their productivity and income. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Unit 6: Knowledge Society – Education, Skills and Gender Equality

- Human capital – imparting education, Skill & Values.
- Role of Knowledge for Economic growth, Social development, Cultural enrichment & political empowerment.
- Achieving goals: Eradication of poverty; Universal primary education; Gender equality.

PYQ:

Q. What is the difference between gender equity and gender equality? Why is it important to take gender concerns into account in programme design and implementation? [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. Discuss the importance of hotspot biodiversity and its development. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Unit 7: Rural Upliftment through Science & Technology

- Advance Infrastructure in Rural Areas – Physical, Electronic, Knowledge & Economic Connectivity.
- Regional Language: Usage in ICT; Horticulture: Hybrid seed production with R&D.
- Agro Food Processing: Food Storage, Food Processing, and Food Packaging & Marketing.
- Bio-fuel cultivation and extraction; Scientific Water harvesting.

SECTION II – Advancement and Modern Trends in Natural Sciences, Life Sciences, Agricultural Science, Health and Hygiene (7 Units)

Unit 1: Natural Science – Plants, Animals and Microorganisms

- Plants: crop plants, forest species, medicinal and aromatic plants; photosynthesis, transpiration, harmful plants.
- Common classification of animals – domestic and wild animals; usefulness of animals in human affairs.
- Microorganisms: Common bacteria, virus, fungi and their beneficial and harmful effects on mankind.

PYQ:

Q. Describe the role of fungi in medicine, agriculture and industry. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. What are microorganisms and how are they classified? Give a detailed note on harmful and useful aspects of microorganisms. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. Write a note on HIV/AIDS and its control measures. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Unit 2: Agriculture Science – Crop Production, Revolutions and Farming Systems

- Agriculture scenario and importance of agriculture in the national and state economy.
- Crop production and protection; Chemical Fertilizers and Vermi compost.
- Programmes for production and productivity enhancement: Green, White, Yellow, Blue revolutions.
- Recent trends in organic farming and farm mechanization; Farming systems and sustainability.
- Agro-processing and agro-based industries; Post-harvest technology and value addition.
- Management of land and water resources.

PYQ:

Q. What is package technology or Green revolution? Enumerate whether this revolution has helped to Indian agriculture after independence. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. Describe about the Green House cultivation. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. Discuss in detail about the post harvest technology and value addition in agricultural crops. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. Explain the difference between vermicompost and vermiculture. What are the limitations of upgrading vermiculture in India? [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. What is blue revolution? Discuss its features and outcome in enhancement of food production. (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Q. Green Revolution was aimed to achieve self-reliance in food production. Analyze. (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Q. Briefly explain the importance of agriculture in Indian Economy and mention the scope of agriculture in India. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Q. Differentiate between manures and fertilisers with suitable examples and briefly describe the classification of nitrogenous fertilisers based on the form of nitrogen present in N-fertilisers. (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Q. Discuss how precision farming can improve the productivity and quality of pulses and oilseeds in India. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Q. India is witnessing rapid advancements in fertilizer technology. Discuss the advantages of biofertilizers and nanofertilizers over conventional chemical fertilizers. (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Unit 3: Horticulture and Sericulture

- Importance of Horticulture: floriculture, vegetables, fruits, plantation crops, spices, aromatic and medicinal plants.
- Hi-tech horticulture (green/poly house cultivation); Post-harvest management and value addition.
- Special promotional programmes for horticulture development.
- Sericulture: Importance in India and Karnataka; distribution of mulberry and non-mulberry sericulture; cocoon production.

PYQ:

Q. Write about the development of Sericulture practice in Karnataka. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. What is sericulture? Write a brief note about different silkworms reared in India, nature of cocoons, geographical distribution and their host plants. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Unit 4: Initiatives in Biotechnology – Genetic Engineering and Food Technology

- Concept of biotechnology; introduction and application of genetic engineering and stem cells research.
- Molecular breeding and marker assisted selection; Transgenic plants (GM crops) and their effects on environment and society.
- Biotechnology in agriculture: bio-fertilizers, bio-pesticides, bio-fuels, tissue culture, cloning.
- Food bio-technology, food safety and microbial standards, food quality standards, food laws and regulations.

PYQ:

Q. What are Genetically Engineered (GE) crops? What are the goals of Genetic Engineering (GE)? How are biotech crops and foods assured for safety? [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. India has made remarkable progress in genetic engineering. What are Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs)? Discuss the regulatory framework governing GMOs in India. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Unit 5: Animal Husbandry – Veterinary, Dairy and Fishery Sciences

- Importance of livestock in the national and state economy.
- Important exotic and Indian breeds of cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, swine and poultry.
- Milk production management and dairy development; Milk Cooperative Unions: AMUL, KMF.
- Fisheries resources in India: Marine fisheries, exclusive economic zone, coastal aquaculture, Mari culture.
- Inland water resources, commercially important fishes, responsible fishing, ornamental fish production.
- Value addition of livestock products and quality control.

PYQ:

Q. (a) List out the important economic character of sheep breeds of Karnataka. (b) What are the advantages of stall fed goat farming? [7+5=12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. Critically evaluate the role of Karnataka Milk Federation (KMF) in strengthening the rural economy in Karnataka. (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Q. Discuss the significance of indigenous and exotic cattle breeds in India's dairy sector. Examine the major challenges faced by dairy farmers in India. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Unit 6: Agriculture Development Policies, Programmes and Trade

- Salient features of National and Karnataka state agricultural policies.
- Agriculture Price Policy, National Seed Policy, Agricultural Credit Policy, and NARS.
- Farmers welfare programmes in India; Farm women development programmes; Agriculture under Five Year Plans.
- Agricultural marketing infrastructure; Crop Insurance Schemes: NAIS, WBCIS.
- Food Security; National Watershed Development Programme; Export potential of agriculture-horticulture-livestock; WTO, AoA.

PYQ:

Q. Discuss in brief about the Farmers welfare programmes in India. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. Write a note about Karnataka Agricultural Price Commission. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. Mention the methods of agricultural price stabilisation. Briefly describe the price policies in India to stabilise agricultural prices with their objectives and illustrate the current method of calculation of Minimum Support Price (MSP) by CACP. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Unit 7: Health and Hygiene – Diseases, Vaccines and Public Health Programmes

- Human: Digestive, circulatory, respiratory, excretory and reproductive systems.
- Allopathic, Indian System of Medicine, Naturopathy and Yoga (AYUSH), NRHM, National HIV Programme.
- Tuberculosis programme; Preventive and Social Medicine (P&SM).
- Diseases: Communicable, epidemic, endemic and vector borne diseases.
- Infections by microorganisms: Gastroenteritis, cholera, TB, malaria, viral infections, HIV, encephalitis, chikungunya, dengue.
- Vaccines – immunity, DPT, rabies, hepatitis vaccines; immunological methods in diagnosis; Health awareness programmes.

PYQ:

Q. On World Tuberculosis Day, 24th March 2016, Bedaquiline – a new drug for Drug Resistant TB – was launched in India as part of the national programme. Discuss. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. What are vaccines? Explain the advantages and disadvantages of DNA vaccines. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

Q. Write a note on the facts and myths associated with vaccines developed using recombinant DNA (rDNA) technology. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Q. How does lifestyle contribute to the increasing risk of cardiovascular diseases? Explain. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

SECTION III – Challenges and Issues of Development on Environment & Ecology (6 Units)**Unit 1: Environmental Segments – Forest Conservation, Wildlife and National Parks**

- Promotion and protection – forest conservation and environmentalism.
- Protection of Wild Life – Project Tiger, National Parks and Sanctuaries.
- Impact of mining on forest and environment.
- Red Data Book: Endangered species, Eco Tourism and any other related current issues.

PYQ:

Q. Write a note on the important five National Parks in Karnataka and indicate their location in respective districts. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. Critically comment on the endangered species in Western Ghats. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. What is Red list, why is it important to notify the list? (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. Discuss the role of Civil Society in forest management and its Sustainable development. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. Compare and contrast between National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries. List any five important National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries of India. Briefly explain the salient features of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Unit 2: Natural Resources – Water, Forest, Rainwater Harvesting

- Forest: Types and conservation of forest and forest resources.
- Water resources: flood and drought occurrences, water resource management.
- Land resources; Rain water harvesting.
- Infrastructure development – Dams, Roads, Rails, Bridges, Industry, urbanization and waste water management.
- Acquisition and rehabilitation and other issues due to human interventions.

PYQ:

Q. Write a note on the sustainable development of water resources. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. Define rainwater harvesting. Why rainwater needs to be harvested? Explain the basic components of rainwater harvesting system. List some traditional methods of rainwater harvesting. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Unit 3: Eco-System and Biodiversity – Conservation and Hotspots

- Ecology – Basic concepts of ecology; Eco System, Food Chain.

- Biodiversity and its conservation; Hot spots of Biodiversity; Threats to diversity.
- Forest sustainable development and management; Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) related to biodiversity.

PYQ:
Q. Discuss the importance of hotspot biodiversity and its development. (GP 2014 / 2015)
Q. Write about the causes of the loss of biodiversity. Write about the International Red Data Book and give an account of the categories of threatened species. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)
Q. Discuss the importance of keystone species in conservation biology. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)
Q. What are Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs)? Discuss IPRs and their implications on forestry and allied sectors in India with suitable illustrations. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)
Q. Describe the role of NGOs in JFM with special reference to biodiversity conservation. Justify with suitable examples. (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)
Q. Explain the concept of primary productivity in terrestrial ecosystems. Why is the rate of primary productivity highest in tropical rainforests? (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Unit 4: Environment Pollution and Solid Waste Management

- Air Pollution, Water pollution, Soil Pollution, Noise Pollution and remedies.
- Solid waste Management: Types, factors affecting solid waste generation, Impact, Recycling and reuse.
- Environment protection Act; Air (prevention and control of pollution); Water (prevention and control of pollution); Water Pollution Cess Act.

PYQ:
Q. What are the characteristics and types of solid waste? Write a critical note on the problem of solid waste management keeping Bengaluru metropolitan city in view. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)
Q. Explain the conventional methods of municipal waste water treatment. Add a note on the uses of treated waste water. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)
Q. What are the primary and secondary air pollutants? Explain the human health problems caused by air pollution. Add a note on air pollution in New Delhi. (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)
Q. Discuss the Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) and write its importance. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)
Q. Explain waste based energy. Give an account of recently developed biomass based energy technologies for sustainable development. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)
Q. What is bioremediation? Discuss the various bioremediation techniques used for the management of solid waste. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Q. What are the major toxic metals commonly found in electrical and electronic products? Discuss their adverse effects on human health and the environment. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Q. In recent years, microplastics have entered the human body. Examine their sources, consequences, and suggest suitable measures to address this growing environmental challenge. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Q. "Lakes in Bengaluru are on the verge of extinction." Discuss. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Q. Critically evaluate the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) as an instrument for controlling air pollution in India. Discuss its achievements, challenges, and the way forward. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Unit 5: Role of IT in Environment and Global Environmental Issues

- Global Environmental issues: Climate change, acid rains, global warming.
- Wasteland reclamation, watershed management, watershed approach for sustainable development.
- Linking of rivers, water crisis; any other related current issues.

PYQ:

Q. Define the global warming and explain its effects. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. Discuss the precautionary measures to reduce CFCs in the environment. (GP 2014 / 2015)

Q. Discuss the possible ecological impacts of river linking project in India. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. With suitable examples, describe human perturbation to the global carbon cycle. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. Explain the difference between chlorofluorocarbon (CFC), hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) and the significance of Kigali agreement. [10 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. Define wasteland. Discuss suitable strategies for wasteland reclamation to achieve sustainable development. (Not more than 150 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Q. Examine the feasibility of India's river-linking projects as a solution to the water crisis. Assess their environmental implications and long-term sustainability. (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Q. Identify the major manifestations of climate change in India and across the world. Analyse India's preparedness to address climate challenges and suggest measures to enhance climate resilience. (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2024 / 2025)

Unit 6: Community-Civil Society Interface, JFM and Disaster Management

- Joint forest management system – community participation.

- Development, Displacement and Rehabilitation.
- Disaster Management; Sustainable Forest Development.
- Flood, earthquake, drought, tsunami, Global warming.
- Ozone layer, CFC, carbon credit.

PYQ:

Q. Discuss the possible ecological impacts of river linking project in India. [12 Marks] (GP 2015 / 2017)

Q. What is disaster? Critically explain the causes and consequences of natural and manmade disasters. (Not more than 250 words) (GP 2017 / 2021)

KAS MAINS – GENERAL STUDIES PAPER V (GS 4)**Ethics, Integrity & Aptitude**

Syllabus with Previous Year Section-wise Question Papers

General Studies 4 (GS – 5) 250 Marks | 3 Hours

SECTION I – ETHICS

Unit 1: Ethics and Human Action

- Essence, determinants, and consequences of ethics in human action.
- Dimensions of ethics.
- Ethics in private and public relationships.

PYQ:
Explain the essence, determinants, and consequences of ethics in human action. (2011)
Critically examine the essence, determinants, and consequences of human actions with reference to J.S. Mill's Act Utilitarianism, Charvaka philosophy, and Karma Yoga. (GP 2015 / 2017)
Explain the essence of ethics in private and public relationships. (2011 / 2014)
Examine the following statement with suitable examples: (a) One situation where an act is legal but ethically questionable. (b) Another where an act is ethical but illegal. (GP 2024 / 2025)

Unit 2: Ethics in Public Administration

- Ethics in public administration.
- Status and problems of ethics in administration.
- Ethical dilemmas in government and private institutions.
- Laws, rules, regulations, and conscience as sources of ethical guidance.

PYQ:
Evaluate laws, rules, regulations, and conscience as sources of ethical guidance. (2011 / 2014)
What is the role of conscience as a source of ethical guidance in public administration? Explain with suitable examples where following one's conscience led to ethical governance, despite legal or political pressures. (GP 2024 / 2025)
Write a note on ethical dilemmas in government and private institutions. (GP 2015 / 2017)
Critically analyse the ethical issues involved in International Relations. (GP 2015 / 2017)
Employees in an organisation discover it is engaged in illegal activities. Should they become whistle-blowers, or obey directions of senior officials? Suggest suitable measures to resolve such ethical dilemmas. (GP 2017 / 2021)

Unit 3: Accountability and Ethical Governance

- Accountability and ethical governance.
- Strengthening ethical and moral values in governance.
- Ethical issues in international relations and funding.
- Corporate governance.

PYQ:
Explain the importance of accountability and ethical governance in public administration. (2011 / 2014)
Suggest suitable measures for strengthening ethical and moral values in governance. (2011 / 2014)
Explain the principles of Corporate Governance. Discuss the best corporate governance practices followed by any three Indian companies. (GP 2017 / 2021)
"Nearly all men can stand adversity, but if you want to test a man's character, give him power." — Abraham Lincoln. Discuss the relevance of this statement in civil services and ethical governance, with suitable examples. (GP 2024 / 2025)
Examine the role of integrity and impartiality in public administration. (2011 / 2014)

Unit 4: Public Service and Transparency

- Concept of public service and philosophical basis of governance.
- Information sharing and transparency in government.
- Right to Information (RTI).
- Codes of Ethics and Codes of Conduct.
- Citizen's Charter.
- Work culture and quality of service delivery.
- Utilization of public funds.
- Challenges of corruption.

PYQ:
Critically analyse the need for a Code of Ethics for Civil Services. (2011 / 2014)
Discuss the importance of Codes of Conduct in ensuring quality public service delivery in contemporary governance. (2011 / 2014)
Explain the importance of information sharing and the Citizen's Charter in public service delivery. (2011 / 2014)
"Appropriate utilisation of public funds and combating corruption remain major challenges in public administration." Critically evaluate. (2011 / 2014)
What are the objectives of the Right to Information (RTI) Act? Evaluate the ethical principles underlying its provisions. (GP 2015 / 2017)
Explain public service reforms and discuss the need for administrative reforms in India. (2011 / 2014)

Public servants must be both fair and compassionate, though these values may sometimes conflict. Discuss with suitable examples. How can a balance be maintained to ensure ethical governance? (GP 2024 / 2025)

Unit 5: Human Values

- Human values and their classification (with special reference to Patanjali's classification of virtues).
- Lessons from the lives and teachings of great leaders, reformers, and administrators.
- Role of family, society, and educational institutions in inculcating values.

PYQ:

Explain how the lives and teachings of great leaders help inculcate human values, with suitable illustrations. (2011 / 2014)

Write a note on reformers and administrators who serve as role models for inculcating ethical values. (2011 / 2014)

Explain human values and their classification, with special reference to Patanjali's classification of virtues. (GP 2015 / 2017)

Explain the role of family, society, and educational institutions in inculcating values. (GP 2017 / 2021)

"My religion is very simple. My religion is kindness," said His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama. Elaborate the values that can be inculcated from his life and teachings. (GP 2017 / 2021)

"Family and society shape an individual's ethical values." Discuss how early social conditioning influences ethical decision-making in public life with suitable examples. (GP 2024 / 2025)

Explain the influence of values on the thoughts and behaviour of an administrator. (2014)

SECTION II – INTEGRITY

This section covers the core values that underpin ethical public administration:

- Integrity
- Impartiality
- Non-partisanship
- Objectivity
- Dedication to public service
- Empathy
- Tolerance
- Compassion towards weaker sections

Unit 1: Integrity, Impartiality & Objectivity

- What is integrity? Its types, significance, and how to develop personal integrity.
- Impartiality and non-partisanship in public administration.
- Objectivity and dedication to public service.

PYQ:
Examine the role of integrity and impartiality in public administration. (2011 / 2014)
What is integrity? Explain its types, significance, and discuss how an individual can develop personal integrity. (GP 2015 / 2017)
Define impartiality, non-partisanship, and objectivity in public service. How can a civil servant practise these values for the welfare of weaker sections? (GP 2015 / 2017)
Critically examine integrity, impartiality, and their significance in public administration. (GP 2017 / 2021)
Differentiate between impartiality and non-partisanship in public administration. (GP 2017 / 2021)
Critically analyse the concepts of dedication and objectivity in public administration. (GP 2017 / 2021)
Discuss the importance of integrity in public administration. Suggest ways to uphold integrity in decision-making, with suitable examples illustrating its role in ethical governance. (GP 2024 / 2025)

Unit 2: Empathy, Tolerance & Compassion

- Differentiate between empathy, sympathy, and compassion.
- Importance of empathetic behaviour in the workplace.
- Tolerance and compassion in the Indian context.

- Compassion towards weaker sections and women's empowerment.

PYQ:
"Tolerance and compassion towards weaker sections contribute to better governance." Evaluate this statement with suitable examples. (2011 / 2014)
Differentiate between empathy, sympathy, and compassion. Explain the importance of empathetic behaviour in the workplace. (GP 2015 / 2017)
Explain tolerance and compassion in the Indian context. How can these values assist public authorities in decision-making and public administration? (GP 2015 / 2017)
Critically evaluate dedication towards the economically weaker sections, with special reference to women's empowerment. (GP 2017 / 2021)
Explain the values of tolerance, impartiality, and objectivity in the religious context. (GP 2017 / 2021)
"A nation should not be judged by how it treats its highest citizens, but by how it treats its lowest ones." — Nelson Mandela. Explain how this quote highlights the importance of empathy and tolerance in public administration. Discuss with examples from welfare policies aimed at vulnerable sections. (GP 2024 / 2025)
"Excessive empathy may sometimes conflict with objectivity in decision-making." Examine this ethical dilemma with suitable examples. How can a public servant balance empathy, fairness, and impartiality? (GP 2024 / 2025)

Unit 3: Dedication to Public Service

- Factors determining an employee's dedication to public service.
- Role of social influence in public service.

PYQ:
Discuss the role of social influence in public service. (2011 / 2014)
Explain the factors that determine an employee's dedication to public service. (GP 2015 / 2017)
Explain the fundamental values of civil services. (GP 2015 / 2017)

SECTION III – APTITUDE

Unit 1: Civil Service Aptitude

- Aptitude and foundational values for civil services.
- Content, structure, and functions of aptitude.
- Relationship between aptitude, thoughts, and behaviour.

PYQ:

"Aptitude and fundamental values are essential attributes of civil servants." Critically examine this statement. (2011 / 2014)

Analyse the importance of both aptitude (skills, intelligence) and attitude (mindset, ethics) in civil services. Justify which is more important for effective governance with suitable examples. (GP 2024 / 2025)

Explain the relationship between aptitude, thoughts, and behaviour of an administrator. (2014)

Unit 2: Attitude, Social Influence & Persuasion

- Moral attitude and political attitude.
- Attitude – structure, components (cognitive, affective, behavioural).
- Social influence as a fundamental aspect of communication.
- Persuasion – cognitive approaches, persuasive messages.
- Cognitive dissonance and the Less-Leads-to-More Effect.

PYQ:

Explain the relationship between social influence and persuasion. (2011 / 2014)

Explain social influence as a fundamental aspect of communication. (GP 2015 / 2017)

What are the cognitive approaches to persuasion? (GP 2015 / 2017)

Explain cognitive dissonance and the Less-Leads-to-More Effect. (GP 2015 / 2017)

Explain attitude and its structure. Describe the major component models of attitude. (GP 2017 / 2021)

Explain political attitudes and the factors influencing them. (GP 2017 / 2021)

What is persuasion? How can attitudes be changed through persuasive messages? (GP 2017 / 2021)

Explain social influence through demand (compliance). (GP 2017 / 2021)

Discuss how public officials can use social influence and persuasion to promote responsible waste disposal and recycling. Support your answer with suitable examples of successful behavioural change initiatives. (GP 2024 / 2025)

Unit 3: Emotional Intelligence

- What is Emotional Intelligence (EI)?
- Major components of Emotional Intelligence.
- Utilities and applications of EI in administration and governance.

PYQ:

What is Emotional Intelligence? Explain its major components. (GP 2015 / 2017)

What is Emotional Intelligence? Explain its applications and utility in administration and governance. (GP 2017 / 2021)

What are the major administrative problems faced by citizens? How can these problems be addressed through effective administration? (GP 2017 / 2021)

Discuss the role of Emotional Intelligence in sports, with special reference to handling pressure, teamwork, and leadership. (GP 2024 / 2025)

Unit 4: Moral Thinkers – India & the World

- Contributions of Indian moral thinkers (e.g., Gandhi, Ambedkar, Vivekananda, Kautilya).
- Contributions of Western moral thinkers (e.g., Aristotle, Kant, J.S. Mill, Rawls).
- Differentiate between Gandhian Socialism and Marxian Socialism.
- Application of ethical ideas to modern public administration.

PYQ:

Differentiate between Gandhian Socialism and Marxian Socialism. (2011 / 2014)

Trace the origin of the Swadeshi Movement and evaluate its influence on the attitudes of the people of India. (2011 / 2014)

Critically examine the essence, determinants, and consequences of human actions with reference to J.S. Mill's Act Utilitarianism, Charvaka philosophy, and Karma Yoga. (GP 2015 / 2017)

Select one Indian and one Western moral philosopher. Explain how their ethical ideas can be applied to modern public administration. (GP 2024 / 2025)

Unit 5: Case Studies

Case studies test the application of ethics, integrity, and aptitude in real-life administrative scenarios. Common themes include:

- Ethical dilemmas in governance and decision-making.
- Disaster management and resource allocation.
- Conflict of interest and impartiality.
- Compassion vs. rule of law.
- Transparency, accountability, and public trust.
- Medical ethics and emerging technologies (AI, surveillance).
- Whistleblowing and institutional ethics.

PYQ:

[Case Study – Disaster Relief] You are an officer verifying documents of people who lost their livelihood due to a natural disaster. An illiterate elderly citizen approaches you; his documents do not qualify for benefits but he has genuinely lost his livelihood. How would you resolve the dilemma between strict rule adherence and humanitarian support? **(GP 2017 / 2021)**

[Case Study – Disaster Management] You are District Collector of a flood-prone region. Floods have devastated several villages. Resources are limited. You face resource shortage, political pressure, and media scrutiny. (a) How will you allocate resources fairly? (b) What measures will you adopt to ensure transparency and accountability during relief operations? **(GP 2024 / 2025)**

[Case Study – Medical Ethics] You are a senior medical researcher developing a life-saving drug. Official approval will take years but thousands of terminally ill patients are waiting. (a) Should experimental drugs be provided before full approval? (b) How will you handle pressure from pharmaceutical companies? (c) What role should government agencies play in balancing medical innovation with public safety? **(GP 2024 / 2025)**

[Case Study – Homelessness & Urban Governance] You are the Municipal Commissioner of a metropolitan city. Deaths among homeless persons increase during winter. Government shelters are underutilised due to stigma and unsafe conditions. Business groups demand removal of homeless people. (a) How will you ensure immediate relief and long-term rehabilitation? (b) How will you balance economic concerns of businesses with rights and dignity of vulnerable citizens? **(GP 2024 / 2025)**

[Case Study – Compassion vs. Rule of Law] Meera, a District Magistrate, is conducting an anti-encroachment drive. Many affected families are poor and have no alternative housing. (a) Should Meera proceed strictly per the law or adopt an empathetic approach? (b) How can she balance legal duty with compassion? (c) Suggest long-term policy measures to prevent such dilemmas. **(GP 2024 / 2025)**

[Case Study – Conflict of Interest] You are a KAS officer posted in your home district. Your father, a prominent political leader, is under investigation for alleged misuse of public funds. Family members expect your support but the public demands an impartial inquiry. (a) How will you maintain objectivity and fairness? (b) What steps will you take to maintain public trust? (c) How will you balance personal emotions with professional responsibilities? **(GP 2024 / 2025)**

[Case Study – AI Ethics] As Police Commissioner, you have introduced an AI-based facial recognition system for crime prevention. Concerns arise regarding privacy, bias, and mass surveillance. (a) How will you ensure AI-based policing remains ethical and unbiased? (b) What

safeguards will you implement to prevent misuse? (c) If the AI wrongly identifies an innocent person, what accountability mechanisms should be in place? (GP 2024 / 2025)

Note: GP = Gazette Paper year. Exam held year in parentheses. PYQs compiled from GP-2014 (held 2015), GP-2015 (held 2017), GP-2017 (held 2021), and GP-2024 (held 2025).

INWISE JNANAMEDHA KAS