



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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