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GENERAL STUDIES

DAILY

MAINS

ANSWER WRITING

MAY-2025



Daily Mains Answer writing - May 2025

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**Daily mains answer writing is available for 5 days a week, Monday to Friday
Daily one question will be uploaded on website of Max Ias www.maxias.in**

The hallmark of the initiative is that the model answer strictly follows the word limit, 150 Marks for 10 Marks question and 250 words for 15 Marks question

Practising answers sticking to the word limit, will aid the aspirants to write answers precisely and to the point, avoiding unnecessary things.

Daily mains answer writing covers General Studies - I , II ,III, IV and current affairs

This book in PDF is a compilation of daily Questions posted on maxias.in for the month of MAY-2025

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1st May, 2025

Q. What is ethics in Government? What are the reasons for contemporary preoccupation with ethics in Government? [150 words, 10 marks] General Studies IV : Ethics

Answer Structure:

- **Introduction:** Ethics in Government
- **Body:** Reasons for preoccupation with ethics in government
- **Conclusion:** Moral and Accountable Government

Answer

Introduction

Ethics in government indicates the specific means by which the quality of government conduct is improved

Body

The contemporary preoccupation with ethics in government has arisen due to

- The government's continued growth in size, scope and complexity and its resultant negative attributes (generally referred to as the Leviathan of the administrative state).
- Insistence of the public towards open, accountable government, demand for enhancing and protecting individual rights and freedoms,
- A general feeling of disappointment with the conduct of elected public officials and frustration with the erosion of the concept of service and dedication among government employees,
- Growing cynicism about the capacity of government leaders to protect the quality of the environment and their ability to enhance human dignity, and a deep feeling that people in politics and administration are not to be trusted.

Conclusion

These and related reasons have become imperatives for the demand of a moral and accountable government and administration.

(The model answer provided above strictly follows the word limit, the above answer is compiled in 153 words.)

Practising answers sticking to the word limit will aid the aspirants to write answers precisely and to the point by avoiding unnecessary things.

(Titles introduction, body and conclusion are just for reference, aspirants should not write these titles in the answer sheet.)

2nd May, 2025

Q. What is good governance? Do you think social accountability is critical for good governance? [150 words, 10 marks] General Studies IV : Ethics & General Studies- II: Governance

Answer Structure:

Introduction: Governance and Good Governance

Body: Social accountability and how Citizens' involvement is critical for ensuring good governance

Conclusion: Social accountability and strengthening the capacity of other stakeholders

Answer

Introduction

Governance refers to the manner in which power is exercised in utilising the country's economic and social resources for its development and for the common good.

Good governance is associated with democracy and good civil rights, with transparency, with the rule of law, and with efficient public services.

Body

For a government to be good, it is essential that all systems and subsystems of the government are efficient, effective, economic, and meet the expectations of the citizens.

Good governance cannot be left entirely to the rulers. Citizens' involvement is critical for ensuring good governance in terms of enhancing democratic governance, Improved service delivery, and fostering empowerment.

Social accountability refers to the extent and capacity of the citizens to hold the state and service providers accountable and make them responsive to the needs of the citizens and beneficiaries. It encompasses initiatives that focus on citizens as ultimate stakeholders and is based on the principles of transparency, accountability, and participation

Conclusion

Social accountability approaches and tools also strengthen the capacity of the non-governmental organisations, the media, the local communities, and the private sector to hold authorities accountable for better development results.

(The model answer provided above strictly follows the word limit, the above answer is compiled in 187 words.)

Practising answers sticking to the word limit will aid the aspirants to write answers precisely and to the point by avoiding unnecessary things.

(Titles introduction, body and conclusion are just for reference, aspirants should not write these titles in the answer sheet.)

5th May, 2025

Q. The diversity of India is based on its underlying unity. Discuss ? [250 words, 15 marks]
[General Studies I : Society]

Answer Structure:

- **Introduction:** India physical, political, social and economic contrasts.
- **Body:** factors which promote unity despite diversity
- **Conclusion:** role of economic factors in integration

Answer

Introduction

India has been able to project itself as a single territorial unit in the face of physical, political, social and economic contrasts. The diversity of India is based on its underlying unity. The unifying role of the great plains between Himalayan ranges on one hand and the peninsular India on the other can hardly be ignored.

Body

Climatically, the monsoonal rhythm of the seasons provides a strong element of uniformity. The concentration of monsoonal rainfall to a few months in a year and the associated agricultural activities are an all-India phenomenon. Many of our cultural traditions are strongly tied to the monsoons.

Our saints have spread the message of universal brotherhood, which has helped a great deal in uniting different sections of the society in India. The Ramayana and Mahabharata have provided themes even for tribal dances and music for thousands of years and still continue to do so. Although Hinduism is a way of life for majority of the Indians, Hinduism and Islam are intertwined into a composite matrix on the Indian land.

It is in this composite matrix, the integration of India is strongly rooted. In fact, there are more Muslims in India than in Pakistan. Centuries of foreign rule fail to disrupt our cultural ties.

Conclusion

On economic front, the development of inter-regional linkage and emergence of national home market have played a significant role in uniting the country. For example, tea from Assam, wheat from Punjab and Haryana, minerals from Chhota Nagpur plateau and spices from the hill areas of the sun states are used all over the country and in turn these areas obtain items required by them from other areas. This process has been accelerated by the development of transportation and communication.

_(The model answer provided above strictly follows the word limit, the above answer is compiled in 286 words.)

Practising answers sticking to the word limit will aid the aspirants to write answers precisely and to the point by avoiding unnecessary things.

6th May, 2025

Q. Critically analyse the factors responsible for the location of industries around the world.
[250 words, 15 marks] [General Studies I : Geography]

Answer Structure:

- **Introduction:** Why industries are developed
- **Body:** Various factors that favor a site against the disadvantages.
- **Conclusion:** Greatest cost advantage

Answer

Introduction

Industries are developed in response to human needs, converting raw materials into manufactured goods of greater utility. Industries must conform to certain standards of profitability to justify their existence.

Body

When an industrialist sets out to find a suitable location for his factory, he has to assess the various factors that favour a site and set them against the disadvantages.

Nearness to markets and low transportation costs may be deciding factors in one industrial location, while cheap labour and availability of raw materials or power may be more important at another site.

A cheap labour force may not always be an advantage, for cheapness may indicate inexperience, resulting in low output or gross inefficiency.

Many industries, too, require only a small labour force but a large capital investment and thus labour availability is of minor importance. Similarly, nearness to the market may not be an advantage if raw materials or fuels have to come from a greater distance, raising the cost of production to an exorbitant level.

Moreover, the advantages of a particular area may change. For instance, an industry may have been established on a coal field to be near its fuel supplies. A change to oil or electricity as a source of fuel may invalidate this advantage.

Conclusion Therefore, no single factor alone decides the location and growth of the industry. It is never an easy task to find an ideal site, but it is possible to find locations where advantages outweigh disadvantages. The main criterion is cost, and the best site gives the greatest cost advantage or the least cost disadvantage.

_(The model answer provided above strictly follows the word limit, the above answer is compiled in 262 words.)

Practising answers sticking to the word limit will aid the aspirants to write answers precisely and to the point by avoiding unnecessary things.

7th May, 2025

Q. In Indian agriculture, input subsidies have an adverse effect on the environment, comment. [250 words, 15 marks] [General Studies III : Economy]

Answer Structure:

- **Introduction:** Subsidies and fiscal sustainability
- **Body:** Subsidies and adverse effects on the environment
- **Conclusion:** Subsidies and overall agricultural growth of India.

Answer

Introduction

The question of subsidies in agriculture has emerged as an important issue in recent policy debates. Agricultural subsidies are fiscally unsustainable and encourage the misuse of resources, leading to environmentally malignant developments.

Body

- Input subsidies are having adverse effect on the environment in agriculture. These policies are leading to the degradation of land and water.
- They have led to highly wasteful use of canal water, ecological degradation of water logging, salinity, pollution, excessive consumption of electricity and overdrawal of groundwater, resulting in a shortage of drinking water in several parts of the country.
- Similarly, the prevailing heavy subsidy on nitrogenous fertilisers perpetuates inefficiencies in the domestic fertiliser industry.
- Irrigation and use of power seems to be high under small farm as compared to large farm.
- However, these are concerned by the farmers in irrigated areas and those in unirrigated areas do not get these subsidies. Most of the fertiliser subsidy also goes to the farmers under irrigated area.
- So, the benefit flowing to the farmers and consumers of food is illusionary as it is leading to degradation of soil on account of excessive chemicalization and adverse NPK ratio.
- A fixed quantity of fertiliser sufficient for 1 or 2 hectares may be subsidised for all the farmers, if necessary, through a system of input coupons requiring them to purchase the remaining quantities in the market at the growing rates.

Conclusion

Subsidies result in crowding out public investment resources and adversely affect the overall agricultural growth of India.

Subsidies are effective in pushing agricultural growth to a certain extent, but it is important to make sure that they do not become a permanent feature of the Indian economy.

(The model answer provided above strictly follows the word limit, the above answer is compiled in 277 words.)

8th May, 2025

Q. Urban settlements need an integrated planning approach with spatial and non-spatial systems. Discuss ? [150 words, 10 marks] [General Studies I: Indian Society - urbanisation]

Answer Structure:

- **Introduction:** Spatial and non-spatial components
- **Body:** Spatial **vs** non-spatial components
- **Conclusion:** The multi-sectoral approach

Answer

Introduction

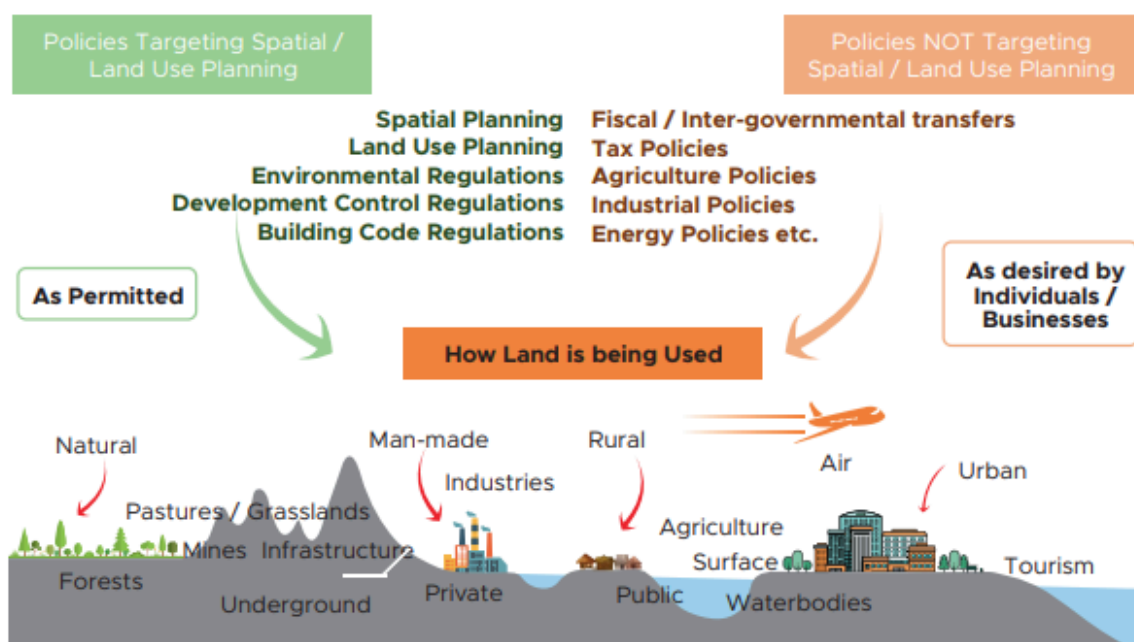
A city is a 'system of systems', wherein the spatial components include land use, transport, logistics, heritage, environment, housing, etc., and the non-spatial ones include the administrative structures, legislative frameworks, economic policies, labour market, budget allocations and so on.

Body

Spatial and land use plans use environmental legislations and development control regulations to affect/control the land use. These instruments can restrict the usage of land in a certain way, but may not necessarily offer the most efficient, community and market-driven land use patterns to emerge.

The non-spatial systems may create incentives to use land in a certain but may not correspond to the objectives of land use planning systems.

Spatial and Non-Spatial Factors Affecting Land Use



Cities struggle to achieve their development objectives due to the pressures of competing and contradicting land uses.

Conclusion

The settlements, thus, demand an integrated planning approach wherein both the spatial and non-spatial systems are given due consideration.

This needs concerted actions towards increasing awareness about the utility of a multi-sectoral approach towards urban planning and policy making at various levels, preparation of urbanisation policies at the State level and urban planning capacities to be able to put the policies into action.

(The model answer provided above strictly follows the word limit, the above answer is compiled in 187 words.)

Practising answers sticking to the word limit will aid the aspirants to write answers precisely and to the point by avoiding unnecessary things.

(Titles introduction, body and conclusion are just for reference, aspirants should not write these titles in the answer sheet.)

9th May, 2025

Q. What are the Powers and Functions of the Governor Under the Constitution of India ?
[250 words, 15 marks] [General Studies II: Polity]

Answer Structure:

- **Introduction:** Article 153
- **Body:** Constitutional provisions with respect to the Governor
- **Conclusion:** Varied Roles of the Governor

Answer

Introduction

There shall be a Governor for each State, and there is no bar on the same person being appointed as Governor for two or more States.

Body

Article 154. The executive power of the State shall be vested in the Governor

Article 161. Power of Governor to grant pardons and to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases

Article 165. The Governor of each State shall appoint an Advocate-General for the State

Article 174. The Governor shall from time to time summon, prorogue the House or either House, or dissolve the Legislative Assembly

Article 175. Right of the Governor to address and send messages to the House or Houses.

Article 176. Special address by the Governor at the commencement of the first session

Article 200. Assent to Bills passed by the Legislative Assembly of a State or, in the case of a State having a Legislative Council, has been passed by both Houses

Article 201. Bills reserved for the consideration of the President

Article 213. Power of the Governor to promulgate Ordinances during recess of the Legislature.

Article 219. Oath or affirmation by Judges of High Courts

Article 233. Appointment of district judges

Article 243(I). Constitution of the Finance Commission to review the financial position of Panchayats and Municipalities

Article 267. Contingency Fund of the state at the disposal of the Governor

Article 316& 317. Appointment and term of office, Removal and suspension of members of the State Public Service Commission.

Article 356. Report from the Governor to the President in case of failure of constitutional machinery in States

Conclusion

Thus the Governor's role is varied, encompassing legislative, executive, and Judicial functions concerning a state and the President of India.

(The model answer provided above strictly follows the word limit, the above answer is compiled in 279 words.)

Practising answers sticking to the word limit will aid the aspirants to write answers precisely and to the point by avoiding unnecessary things.

12th May, 2025

Q. The advent of globalisation presents a new series of challenges to the administration. Suggest measures to overcome these challenges? [250 words, 15 marks]

[General Studies II: Governance, International relations]

Answer Structure:

- **Introduction:** New international relationships, linkages in different spheres
- **Body:** Suggested measures
- **Conclusion:** Recommendation made by the National Commission to review the working of the Constitution

Introduction

Technological advancements have fostered a new international relationship, enhancing trade and financial linkages across boundaries, independent of preferences.

It is crucial to adapt our foreign and domestic policies to shape our future. Without the ability to adapt, we would miss the chance to grow in the context of globalisation.

Body

Suggestions

- The executive of the State should learn to anticipate global developments and endow our policy with more knowledge-packed inputs to handle them to our advantage.
- Tap the wellsprings of patriotism and give our people a sense of patriotic duty to harness the energy for economic and social development, to spearhead programmes and develop national pride and self-confidence. Political parties have a key role in this regard
- Engaging in new development programs requires support from knowledgeable personnel and well-crafted policies. It's important to promote think-tanks and organised intellectual groups through state funding while preserving their autonomy.
- The survival and competitiveness in the emerging global economic order require resources that are knowledge-based and outcomes which are knowledge-driven, which requires policy making, planning, promoting and funding of higher scientific and technological research.
- Greater coordination and integration in planning, promoting, policy making, funding and securing a unified vision of the future and the future technologies is needed.
- Evaluation of science and technology policy for the country, evaluation of the models of appropriate managerial structures in scientific/research organizations and responsibility for rationalizing allocation of funds.

Conclusion

In this context recommendation made by National Commission to review the working of the Constitution that investment of about 2% of the GNP exclusively for scientific and technological research and development needs to be examined.

(The model answer provided above strictly follows the word limit, the above answer is compiled in 267 words.)

13th May, 2025

Q. 'Probity is essential for an effective system of governance and socio-economic development.' Discuss. [150 words, 10 marks] [General Studies IV: Ethics] Civil services Mains 2023

Answer Structure:

- **Introduction:** Concept of Probity
- **Body:** Challenges of corruption
- **Conclusion:** Probity is the cornerstone of good governance

Answer

Introduction

Probity is an act of deep investigation undertaken in search of truth.

Probity in public life requires strict adherence to high moral and ethical standards. An important requisite for ensuring probity in governance is the absence of corruption. The other requirements are effective laws, rules and regulations

Body

Corruption poses a serious challenge.

- In the political realm, it undermines democracy by subverting formal political and administrative processes.
- In parliament and legislative bodies, it reduces accountability
- In the judiciary, it compromises the rule of law.
- In public administration, it results in inefficient provision of public services.
- In police, it renders criminal justice administration ineffective.
- In general, corruption erodes the institutional capacity of the government.
- It undermines the nation's economic development, it increases the prices of the business, through the cost of illicit payments, distorts the level playing field
- Diverts public investments into capital projects where opportunities for bribes and kickbacks.
- It leads to adverse effects on public health, education, and other spheres of public life.

Conclusion

Thus, probity is the cornerstone of good governance and is essential for an effective system of governance and socio-economic development.

(The model answer provided above strictly follows the word limit, the above answer is compiled in 183 words.)

Practising answers sticking to the word limit will aid the aspirants to write answers precisely and to the point by avoiding unnecessary things.

14th May, 2025

Q. How far will India benefit from the recently concluded India-UK FTA? [250 words, 15 Marks] [General Studies III: Economy]

Answer Structure:

- **Introduction:** Trade benefits both India and U.K
- **Body:** Advantages for India
- **Conclusion:** Importance of deal in the present global scenario

Introduction

The free trade deal between India and the UK will provide enhanced market access for a wide range of Indian goods and services in the UK. Similarly, British firms will also enjoy comparable benefits in the Indian market

Body

Advantages for India

Enhanced Market Access

The FTA ensures comprehensive market access for goods, across all sectors. India will gain from tariff elimination on about 99% of the tariff lines covering almost 100% of the trade value

Improve Indian goods' competitiveness in the UK vis-à-vis other countries

The FTA provides a positive impact on manufacturing across labour and technology-intensive sectors and opens up export opportunities for sectors such as textiles, marine products, leather, footwear engineering goods, auto parts and engines, organic chemicals , It will have significant positive gains for employment in India.

Safeguarding sensitive Sectors

Sensitive agri-products like dairy products, apples, cheese, oats, animals and vegetable oils are on the exclusion list

Opening up new opportunities and jobs in the Service sector

FTA commitment from the UK in Services such as IT/ITeS, financial services, professional services, other business services and educational services opens new opportunities and jobs.

The FTA eases mobility for professionals and Independent Professionals, which provides Immense opportunities for talented and skilled Indian youth in the UK

Double Contribution Convention.

India has secured an exemption for Indian workers who are temporarily in the UK and their employers from paying social security contributions in the UK . Indian companies and employees would benefit more than Rs 4,000 crore.

Conclusion The deal between India and the UK is particularly important in a global environment of rising trade tensions and highlights the critical role of partnerships for shared progress and prosperity.

(The model answer provided above strictly follows the word limit, the above answer is compiled in 279 words.)

15th May, 2025

Q. The Constitution has arrived at a middle course and a compromise between the British sovereignty of Parliament and American judicial supremacy. Discuss. [250 words, 15 marks] [General Studies II: Polity]

Answer Structure

- **Introduction:** Nature of Parliamentary form of Government
- **Body:** Sovereignty of British Parliament, American Supreme power of judicial review, Parliament and the Supreme Court are supreme in their respective spheres in India
- **Conclusion:** Mix of the British sovereignty of Parliament and American judicial supremacy in the Indian case.

Introduction

India has adopted parliamentary form of Government where the executive is responsible to the parliament and indirectly to the people .

Body

In the British parliamentary system, Parliament was supposed to be supreme and sovereign. There were no limitations on its powers, at least in theory, in as much as there was no written constitution and the Judiciary had no powers of judicial review of legislation even if a law violated fundamental human rights.

Whereas, in the U.S. system, the Supreme Court with its power of judicial review and of interpreting the Constitution has assumed supremacy.

In the Indian case, we are governed by the rule of law and judicial review of administrative action is an essential part of rule of law. Thus, courts can determine not only the constitutionality of the law but also the procedural part of administrative action (State of Bihar vs. Subhash Singh, AIR 1997 SC 1390). But, since we have a written constitution and the powers and functions of every organ are defined and delimited by the Constitution, there is no question of any organ-not even Parliament- being sovereign. Both the Parliament and the Supreme Court are supreme in their respective spheres.

On the one hand, the Supreme Court may declare a law passed by Parliament *ultra vires* as being violative of the Constitution; on the other hand, the Parliament may within certain restrictions amend most parts of the Constitution.

Conclusion Thus it can be concluded that In India, the framers of the Constitution have arrived at a middle course and a compromise between the British sovereignty of Parliament and American judicial supremacy.

(The model answer provided above strictly follows the word limit, the above answer is compiled in 265 words.)

16th May, 2025

Q. Fundamental rights not only recognise the dignity of the Individual but also the necessity for the full development of the Individual and also for preserving the unity of the country - Discuss.[250 words, 15 marks] [General Studies II: Polity]

Answer Structure

- **Introduction:** Source of Fundamental Rights
- **Body:** Different articles of the Constitution
- **Conclusion:** Definition of state & other provisions that promote unity

Answer

Introduction

The incorporation of Fundamental Rights as enforceable rights in the modern constitutional jurisdictional documents as well as the internationally recognised Charter of Human Rights, emanates from the doctrine of natural law and natural rights.

Body

- In India, Fundamental Rights, although conferred on individuals and groups, secure the unity of India by removing well-known sources of discord.
- Article 25 confers on any person the right to practise, profess, and propagate religion, and Article 26 confers on religious denominations the right to manage their own affairs in matters of religion. Similarly, Articles 29 and 30 protect the cultural, educational and linguistic rights of the minorities.
- The unity of India is the sense that India, notwithstanding its division into several States in one country, and all its inhabitants are inhabitants of that one country, is provided for by Article 19 (1)(d),(e),(f) and (g).
- This unity is also emphasised by Article 14, which provides for equality before the law and the equal protection of the laws; Article 15, which prohibits discrimination against citizens on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth; and Article 16, which provides for equality of opportunity to all citizens in matters of public employment, abolishing “untouchability” [Article 17], throwing open Hindu religious institutions of a public character to “untouchables” [Article 25] the Constitution has tried to remove source of bitter discord.

Conclusion

Article 12 defines “the State” very widely to include many authorities other than the States strictly so-called, and subjects those authorities to the discipline of fundamental rights. The provisions for common citizenship, a common electoral roll, and the freedom of inter-state trade and commerce were all designed to promote India's unity.

(The model answer provided above strictly follows the word limit, the above answer is compiled in 277 words.)

Practising answers sticking to the word limit will aid the aspirants to write answers precisely and to the point by avoiding unnecessary things.

19th May, 2025

Q. Quit India Movement marked a new high in terms of popular participation including the Muslim minority in the national movement. Critically evaluate the above statement.

[250 words, 15 marks] [General Studies I: History]

Answer Structure

- **Introduction:** Bharat Choro, August Revolution, unparalleled heroism of the common man (an assertive introduction)
- **Body:** Contributions of different sections of society
- **Conclusion:** Contribution of Muslim community

Answer

Introduction

'Quit India,' 'Bharat Choro.' This slogan launched the legendary struggle known as the 'August Revolution.' The common people of the country demonstrated unparalleled heroism and militancy in this historic struggle.

Body

- The youth were at the forefront of the struggle. Students from colleges and even schools were the most visible element.
- Women, especially college and school girls, played a very important role. Aruna Asaf Ali and Sucheta Kriplani were two major women organisers of the underground. Usha Mehta was an important member of a small group that operated the Congress Radio.
- The workers played a significant role and made great sacrifices, enduring long strikes and facing police repression in the streets.
- Peasants of all strata were the heart of the movement especially in U.P, Bihar, Bengal, Maharashtra, Andhra, Gujarat and Kerala.
- Both small and big zamindars participated. The most spectacular of these was the Raja of Darbhanga (a big zamindar), who refused to let his armed retainers be used by the Government.
- The government officials, especially those at the lower levels of the police and the administration, were generous in their assistance to the movement.

Conclusion

While it is true that Muslim mass participation in the Quit India Movement was not high, yet it is also true that even Muslim League supporters gave help by providing shelter to underground workers and did not act as informers. Also, there was a total absence of any communal clashes, a sure sign that though the movement may not have aroused much support from among the majority of the Muslim masses, it did not arouse their hostility either.

(The model answer provided above strictly follows the word limit, the above answer is compiled in 263 words.)

Practising answers sticking to the word limit will aid the aspirants to write answers precisely and to the point by avoiding unnecessary things.

20th May, 2025

Q. The real goal of education is to prepare children for life. Discuss? [250 words, 15 marks]
[General Studies IV: Ethics]

Answer Structure

- **Introduction:** What is real education?
- **Body:** Quantification of merit, intelligence and success, the growing role of tutorial homes and coaching centres, the commodification of education & purpose of education.
- **Conclusion:** Role of students and parents for a meaningful and life-affirming education.

Answer

Introduction

Education is about the joy of learning and understanding the world through the creative interplay of brain and heart, science and poetry, theory and practice, or technology and philosophy.

Body

The prevalent practice of instrumental education and the resultant quantification of “merit”, “intelligence” and “success” through the never-ending and hugely problematic standardised tests are causing acute aggression and psychic nervousness among the youth and coaching centres further strengthen this destructive urge.

Even the children of primary schools have to be sent to tutorial homes and coaching centres to learn elementary mathematics and English grammar. This sort of **pathetic dependence on coaching centres indicates the fall of schools and universities** as sites of rigorous learning or creative and critical thinking.

A student is not a resource to be shaped and modulated for the neoliberal techno-economic empire; nor is she/he a commodity with a price tag. **Studentship is about learning and unlearning; it is about asking critical questions and striving for a new world filled with love and compassion.** The purpose of education is to prepare our children for life or to equip them with the kind of sensitivity and intelligence they need to prioritise love over hatred, peace over war, or for that matter, cooperation over hyper-competitiveness. A world tormented by xenophobic nationalism, climate emergencies and market fundamentalism needs the healing touch of libertarian education.

Conclusion

It is important for students and parents to sharpen their critical thinking, expand their mental/political horizons, and raise their voices against the organised assault on meaningful and life-affirming education.

(The model answer provided above strictly follows the word limit, the above answer is compiled in 252 words.)

Practising answers sticking to the word limit will aid the aspirants to write answers precisely and to the point by avoiding unnecessary things.

21st May, 2025

Q) Caste-based inequality can be erased by economic status. In light of the above statement, critically examine the Supreme Court's judgement on the sub-categorisation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. [250 words, 15 marks] [General Studies- I: Society]

Answer Structure

- **Introduction:** Relevance of the case in the present context.
- **Body:** On what ground SC gave the judgement, i.e. legal basis and the Caste system as a social practice
- **Conclusion:** Social-cultural identity vs. economic status

Introduction

The Supreme Court in the State of Punjab vs. Davinder Singh, 2024 (judgement on Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes sub-categorisation) held that the Constitution does not prevent the states from making sub-classifications. The SCs and STs are not homogenous classes, and the government has the power to classify them on the basis of some rational principle.

Body

The Supreme Court's above judgement intends to promote greater inclusion. Lack of representation is considered a cause of backwardness, which greater economic opportunities are intended to solve.

However, the judgement has ignored the fact that caste is a socio-cultural identity. In the same case, Justice Bela Trivedi, in her powerful dissenting opinion, recalled JJ Hunton's (1931) statement that "depressed classes were those with whom contact entailed purification for upper caste Hindus and those who suffered social disabilities such as being denied access to temples, wells, schools and suffered the stigma of untouchability." The economically well-off and high-profile Dalits in India are not given equal respect. Additionally, the very purpose of SC/ST reservation was not to enhance economic status but to achieve social justice.

The sub-categorisation is a laudable objective of substantive equality, In this case, the Chief Justice of India DY Chandrachud underlined the concept of substantive equality, i.e., the principle of law that must take into account the different backgrounds and historical injustices faced by persons or groups.

Conclusion

The Supreme Court's Judgment is certainly based on the correct interpretation of the Constitution, yet economic status has little to do with caste-based inequalities. Caste is a permanent socio-cultural identity that is neither erased in one generation nor by the newly acquired economic status alone.

(The model answer provided above strictly follows the word limit, the above answer is compiled in 270 words.)

Practising answers sticking to the word limit will aid the aspirants to write answers precisely and to the point by avoiding unnecessary things.

22nd May, 2025

Q) While there can be growth without development, development without growth is inconceivable. Discuss. [250 words, 15 marks] [General Studies- III: Economic Development]

Answer Structure

- **Introduction:** "Economic Development" was used interchangeably with "Economic Growth"
- **Body:** Means for Economic Growth, means for Economic Development
- **Conclusion:** Underdeveloped Countries, Economic Growth and Economic Development

Answer

Introduction

Until 1960s, the term "economic development" was used interchangeably with "economic growth," the latter being assessed by increase in per capita GNP in real terms.

Body

According to Kindleberger, "Economic growth refers to an increase in output, economic development encompasses changes in technological and institutional organisation of production and distribution of income."

Economic development is a broader concept than economic growth. In comparison to the goals of development, achieving economic growth can be more straightforward.

By mobilising resources more effectively and enhancing their productivity, output levels can be increased. However, development process entails increase in output, alterations in composition of that output and reallocation of productive resources to promote social justice.

Conclusion

In some cases in underdeveloped countries, economic growth has coincided with economic development, but not always. ***It is possible to experience growth without development, development without growth is inconceivable.*** A significant increase in a country's GNP is essential before it can expand its industrial and service sectors.

(The model answer provided above strictly follows the word limit, the above answer is compiled in 156 words.)

Practising answers sticking to the word limit will aid the aspirants to write answers precisely and to the point by avoiding unnecessary things.

(Titles introduction, body and conclusion are just for reference, aspirants should not write these titles in the answer sheet.)

23rd May, 2025

Q) While there can be growth without development, development without growth is inconceivable. Discuss. [250 words, 15 marks] [General Studies- III: Economic Development]

Answer Structure

- **Introduction:** "Economic Development" was used interchangeably with "Economic Growth"
- **Body:** Means for Economic Growth, means for Economic Development
- **Conclusion:** Underdeveloped Countries, Economic Growth and Economic Development

Answer

Introduction

Until 1960s, the term "economic development" was used interchangeably with "economic growth," the latter being assessed by increase in per capita GNP in real terms.

Body

According to Kindleberger, "Economic growth refers to an increase in output, economic development encompasses changes in technological and institutional organisation of production and distribution of income."

Economic development is a broader concept than economic growth. In comparison to the goals of development, achieving economic growth can be more straightforward.

By mobilising resources more effectively and enhancing their productivity, output levels can be increased. However, development process entails increase in output, alterations in composition of that output and reallocation of productive resources to promote social justice.

Conclusion

In some cases in underdeveloped countries, economic growth has coincided with economic development, but not always. ***It is possible to experience growth without development, development without growth is inconceivable.*** A significant increase in a country's GNP is essential before it can expand its industrial and service sectors.

(The model answer provided above strictly follows the word limit, the above answer is compiled in 156 words.)

Practising answers sticking to the word limit will aid the aspirants to write answers precisely and to the point by avoiding unnecessary things.

(Titles introduction, body and conclusion are just for reference, aspirants should not write these titles in the answer sheet.)

26th May, 2025

Q) What is the phenomenon of 'cloudbursts'? Explain. 2024 [150 words, 10 marks] General Studies I: Geography

Explain- If the question is on explain, the answer should focus on how and why, arrange your answer in a sequence of events, define the terms within their specific context for better clarity, support your arrangement with relevant research works if needed.

Answer Structure:

- **Introduction:** Definition and characteristics of cloudburst
- **Body:** Formation of cloudburst and its reasons
- **Conclusion:** Areas where cloudbursts occur

Answer

Introduction

Cloudburst refers to highly concentrated sudden downpour over a limited area (20-30 sq km radius) in a short duration. Over 100 mm of rain in an hour is the basic criterion for cloudburst. As a natural hazard it causes heavy loss of life and property.

Body

Cloudbursts occur due to rapid vertical lifting of dense clouds (**convective clouds**) by steep orography of the region, which extends upto 15 kilometres above the ground. This process is called "**cumulonimbus convection condition**". The lifting causes thermodynamic instability resulting in rapid condensation and highly concentrated heavy downpours.

Formation of Cloudburst

1. Warm humid air is pushed up along mountain slope.
2. Air mass keeps rising and forms large thunder clouds.
3. Lack of upper-level wind prevents dissipation of thunder clouds.
4. Concentrated localised rainfall occurs.

Conclusion

In India, cloudbursts are more frequent in monsoon season and occur in hilly regions. In Himalayas, clouds are lifted up faster and accompanied by soil moistened (additional source of moisture) by earlier precipitation.
Other areas prone to cloudbursts- Western Ghats, western coasts, central and western India.

(The model answer provided by us strictly follows the word limit, the above answer is compiled in 179 words.)

Practicing answers sticking to the word limit will aid the aspirants to write answers precisely and to the point avoiding unnecessary things.

(Titles introduction, body and conclusion are just for reference, aspirants should not write these titles in the answer sheet.)

27th May, 2025

Q) Underline the changes in the field of society and economy from the Rig Veda to the later Vedic period. 2024 [10 Marks, 150 words] General Studies- I: History

*****Considering the word limit of 150 words, the answer should be specifically on core elements of society and economy. Aspirants have to make sure that there is no overlap of political, religious and cultural aspects in the answer.***

Rig Vedic and Later Vedic periods differed in Geographical spread, political, social, religious, economic and cultural life.

Rig Vedic Society	Later Vedic Society
Classes of Brahmana, Rajanya, Vaisya and Sudra were merely functional and were not hereditary.	Classes became hereditary; change of caste was not possible.
Women enjoyed equal status with men, participated in public life. Upanayana was performed for girls, received education	Women could not attend Sabha, neither own nor inherit property. Daughters- regarded as source of misery.
Diet- cereals, milk products, meat of fish, goats, birds, sheep, horses and cattle.	Theory of Karma and transmigration discouraged eating meat.
Rig Vedic Economy	Later Vedic Economy
Wheat and Barley were principal foodgrains.	Rice, barley, beans, sesame and wheat were grown.
Not expert traders.	Industrial life and specialisation of work witnessed development. Organisation of merchants into guilds.
Barter was practised, Cows and gold (Niska) were media of exchange.	Niska, Satamana and Krsnala- used as units of value.
No references to silver or copper coins.	Advanced knowledge of metals gold, ayas (copper or iron) tin, lead, silver and iron.

(The model answer provided by us strictly follows the word limit, the above answer is compiled in 177 words.)

Practicing answers sticking to the word limit will aid the aspirants to write answers precisely and to the point avoiding unnecessary things.

28th May, 2025

Q) What were the events that led to the Quit India Movement? Point out its results. [10 Marks, 150 words] General Studies- I: History

Answer Structure:

- **Introduction** - Gandhi's leadership
- **Body** - The reasons for launch of movement
- **Conclusion**- Results of movement

Answer

Introduction

Quit India Movement of 1942 was the last mass movement under the leadership of Gandhiji.

Body

The reasons for launch of this movement are

- The failure of the Cripps Mission and Britain's unwillingness to offer a real constitutional advance.
- Mounting popular discontent, a product of rising prices and wartime shortages.
- High-handed government actions such as the commandeering of boats in Bengal and Orissa to prevent their being used by the Japanese.
- Growing feeling of an imminent British collapse, the news of Allied reverses and British withdrawals from South-East Asia and Burma.
- Loss of faith in the stability of British rule, people started withdrawing deposits from banks and started hoarding gold, silver and coins.

Conclusion

Results

It placed the demand for independence on the immediate agenda of the national movement. Any future negotiations with the British Government could only be on the manner of the transfer of power.

The outbreak of the Quit India Movement gave a fillip to the INA as well.

(The model answer provided by us strictly follows the word limit, the above answer is compiled in 160 words.)

Practicing answers sticking to the word limit will aid the aspirants to write answers precisely and to the point avoiding unnecessary things.

(Titles introduction, body and conclusion are just for reference, aspirants should not write these titles in the answer sheet.)

29th May, 2025

Q) Estimate the contribution of Pallavas of Kanchi for the development of art and literature of South India. 2024 [150 words, 10 marks] General Studies I: Art & Culture

Estimate implies to judge tentatively or approximately the significance of.
Given the word limit of 150 words write about the core elements of art and literature and judge whether these elements led to the development of the art and literature of South India.

Answer Structure:

- **Introduction:**(a) Evolution of Pallava art (b)Pallavas' patrons of Sanskrit.
- **Body:** (a)Different styles of Pallava building art (b)Sanskrit works & scholars
- **Conclusion:** (a) Foundation of Dravidian style (b)Sanskritisation of South India

**** Since the question has two components, introduction, body and conclusion are given for each component.**

Answer

Art & Architecture

Introduction (a)

There was a regular evolution of Pallavas art of building with different styles:

Body (a)

Mahendra style (600 to 625 A.D.): Shrines excavated by Mahendravarman are simple pillared halls - Lakshityatanam at Mandgapattu.

Mamalla style (625 to 674 A.D.): Under Narsimhavarman I open relief compositions of considerable size (Arjun's penance) and carving in stone of real shrines known as Rathas.

Rajasimha and Nandivarman style (674 to 800 A.D.): Under Narasimhavarman II, Rajasimha produced the majestic Kailasanatha temple with its pyramidal tower,

Aparajita style (early ninth century): The Lingas became cylindrical. The abacus above the capital became more conspicuous- Mulanatha Swamy temple at Bahur.

Conclusion (a)

Thus, the productions of the Pallavas provided the foundations of the Dravidian style.

Literature

Introduction (b)

The Pallavas were great patrons of Sanskrit.

Body (b)

Bharavi, author of Karatarjuniyam was in the court of king Simhavishnu. Dandin flourished under Narasimhavarman II

Mahendravarman I wrote Mattavilasa Prahasana.

Royal patronage was extended to Tamil classics like Tirukkural written by Tiruvalluvar.

Conclusion (b)

Sanskritisation of South India and Indian colonies in the far east occurred under the Pallavas.

(The model answer provided by us strictly follows the word limit, the above answer is compiled in 174 words.)

30th May, 2025

Q) What are aurora australis and aurora borealis? How are these triggered? 2024 [250 words, 15 marks] General Studies I: Geography

What is /are in question implies inquiry about the nature of an object.

How in question implies that the answer should focus on how and why, arrange your answer in a sequence of events explaining how and why.

Answer Structure:

- **Introduction:** What Is an Aurora
- **Body:** What triggers Aurora
- **Conclusion:** Colours of an aurora

Answer

Introduction

What Is an Aurora?

- Auroras are **colorful, dynamic, and often visually delicate displays of light**. When energetic particles from space collide with atoms and molecules in the atmosphere, they can cause the colorful glow that we call auroras.
- **In the North Pole, it is called an aurora borealis or northern lights. In the South Pole, it is called an aurora australis or the southern lights.**
- Auroras can **occur on planets and moons with atmospheres**.

Body

What triggers Aurora?

Auroras are a natural phenomenon resulting from the interaction between the Sun and Earth's atmosphere.

The Sun emits a powerful solar wind, which carries approximately one million tons of extremely hot plasma—composed of electrons, protons, and other particles—into space every second.

Earth's magnetosphere serves as a protective shield, deflecting most of this continuous solar wind away from our planet.

However, during solar storms, such as solar flares or coronal mass ejections, a significant volume of plasma is propelled through space at high speeds as part of the solar wind. When this surge of solar energy collides with Earth's magnetosphere, some of the electrically charged particles descend along strong magnetic field lines to the North and South Poles, becoming trapped within Earth's atmosphere. These particles oscillate between the poles, transferring energy to atmospheric molecules as they travel. The vibrant, glowing lights of the aurora emerge when these energised molecules release their excess energy.

Conclusion

An aurora can **appear in a variety of colours**. The colour of an aurora depends on the type of gas that is hit. Oxygen produces green and red hues, while nitrogen emits blue and purple glows.

(The model answer provided by us strictly follows the word limit, the above answer is compiled in 268 words.)

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