

(To be filled by candidates)

Name of Candidate:

Roll Number: 20.No.12 Test Centre: Vijayanagar

Date: 16.10.2021 Contact details:

KPSC MAINS TEST SERIES-2020

NammaKPSC Academy

Test 16 - PAPER - 2

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This is Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet. Immediately on receipt of the booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.

Candidates must read the instructions on this page and the following pages carefully before attempting the paper

Candidates should attempt all questions strictly in accordance with the specified instructions and in space prescribed under each question in the booklet. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.

A Separate Question paper is given to the candidate which can be taken by the candidates after conclusion of the exam.

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Date and signature of invigilator

Evaluator Code:

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(For filling by Examiner only)

Q.No.	Marks	Q.No.	Marks	Q.No.	Marks	Q.No.	Marks
1		6		11		16	
2		7		12		17	
3		8		13		18	
4		9		14		19	
5		10		15		20	
						21	
TOTAL							88

GENERAL COMMENTS

Good Attempt. Focus on improving content. Organisation missed in many questions.

Section A needs more analysis

Focus on conceptual clarity.

Good analysis of Satish C
Mansuri Same.

GENERAL COMMENTS

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1. Explain the division of Atmosphere into layers and briefly comment on the Composition of Atmosphere. (12 Marks)

Atmosphere is the upper level of our ecosystem, it covering from all sides. (Define Atm)

The atmosphere is classified into four different layers; Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere.

Exosphere	2000	Exosphere
Thermosphere	2800	Thermosphere
Mesosphere	2000	Stratosphere
Stratosphere	6000	Troposphere
Troposphere	1000	

Explain on each layer briefly

No clarity in representation

Composition: - The atmosphere consists of CO₂, H₂O, methane, Argon, N₂ and water vapour.

Suspended particulate matter

(x) In the troposphere temperature increases with certain height and then decreases, because of absorption by gases.

In troposphere temp decreases.

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You can see Neerous clouds in stratosphere

* stratosphere -> No formation of clouds


aeroplanes are all used in this layer

this layer

* No climatic activities in this region

Composition: -
(*) H₂O vapour is the most important

component of our atmosphere
all climatic activities takes place because of this

(*)  -> It absorbs incoming solar radiation

(*) CO₂ -> For greenhouse effects

No organisation

(*) H₂O -> Insulation of oceans -> water cycle -> rainfall

(*) N₂ -> Acts as filler gas

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Feedback (Do not write anything here)			
Structure/Flow		Content/Information	
Understanding/ Relevance		Total	

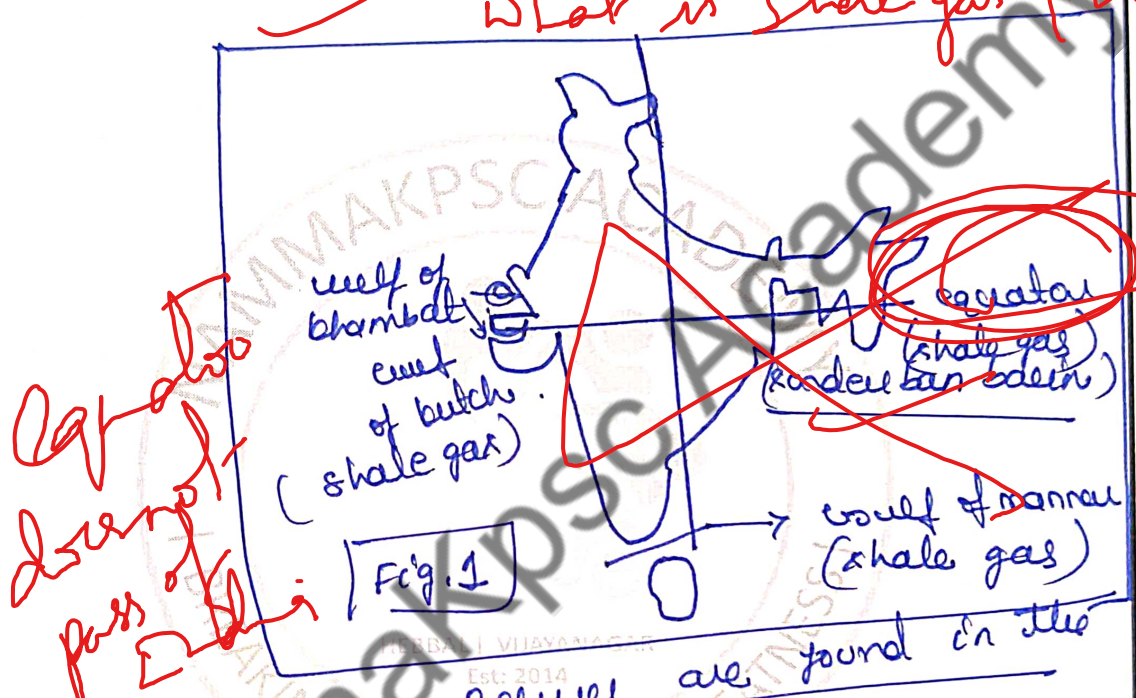
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2. Write a brief note on the distribution of the Shale Gas resources in India. Also, discuss the challenges associated with its exploration. (12 Marks)

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shale-gas is an gas obtained from the sea bed / near shorelines.

What is shale gas & its importance 2)



* The shale gas reserves are found in the regions shown in the map of Fig 1.

challenges associated with exploration;

- 1) No modern technologies.
- 2) Threat to ecosystem
- 3) Conflict with UNCLoS.
- 4) low-level of technical skills.

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(5) may it causes the natural hazards,
lowers the sea beds, leads to
tsunami, coastal quakes etc.

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- Different between
- Large Angerwater sources

- Pollution of water bodies

Hydraulic fracturing leads
to instability of
lithosphere

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Structure/Flow		Content/Information	
Understanding/ Relevance		Total	

3. What is the importance of Commercial and Plantation Crops? Mention the conditions prevalent in India which influences the cultivation of Commercial and Plantation crops. (12 Marks)

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:- Commercial and plantation crops are those plants which are ^{grown} used for the commercial purpose rather than consumption.

Importance of commercial and plantation crops:

:-

(1) They helps in diversification of agricultural commodities

(2) Ensure agricultural revenue, (rather than variation) of prices of commodities (vegetable, fruits)

(3) Always having higher demand irrespective of seasons
eg: tea, coffee, rubber, plantain
eg:- cotton, sugarcane, commercial crop

(4) main-supplier for some agrobased industries. eg: textile-cotton. no guaranteed revenue

Self fine Commercial & plantation crops
Grossly

These are also agri commodities

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(5) Having high Export potential due
to special brand. Eg: - Specialty tea good

conditions favorable for commercial and
plantation crops;

soil: - well loamed soils → tea, coffee, rubber etc.

eg: - black soil → Cotton.

temperature: - ^{medium to} High temperature → cotton.

∴ medium temperature 26-27° → tea, rubber.

rainfall: - it is favorable for both plantation
and commercial crop.

eg: - 100-120 → tea, coffee,

80-100 - cotton, sugar cane etc.

Humidity → Favorable Humidity for all
commercial & plantation crops.

Hence the climate of India provides
for different rainfall, temperature, humidity,
soil variations in different region hence
it is good for both commercial & plantation
crops.

Feedback (Do not write anything here)			
Structure/Flow		Content/Information	
Understanding/ Relevance		Total	

4. Briefly discuss various factors that control the formation of soil.
Explain with suitable example (12 Marks)

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Soil is the upper layer of crust, made of consolidated, unconsolidated and semi-consolidated materials of both organic & inorganic materials, provides favorable conditions for the existence of life on earth. (plants, animals)

different factors control the formation of soil;

climate :- climate is the most important factor for determining the formation of soil.

eg :- moistening / wet climate provides humid soil due to less evaporation.

Temperature :- Temperature plays important role. temperature high climatic

eg :- waterlogged soil in high climatic regions.
humid soil in cool region.

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* Humidity: - Humidity also plays also important role in soil formation.

* slope of the land: - It provides the chance for accumulation. it also provides effect of soil formation.

High temp ↑ → Bank Soil

* Rainfall: - due to the erosional and depositional activities of water.

Eg: - loamy soil.

(Latent Soil) = ?

(* wind: - wind also plays role by moving sediments from one place to another. Eg: act as erosive agent.

(* parent material: - parent material of the rock also provide conducience for soil formation.

Organization missing

Eg: - Red soils (due to basaltic nature of Deccan plateau)

(* Time: - It is an important factor in formation of soil. (deficiency of organic & inorganic material) in soil.

Feedback (Do not write anything here)			
Structure/Flow		Content/Information	
Understanding/ Relevance		Total	

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5. Briefly discuss the physiographic divisions of Karnataka. (12 Marks)

Karnataka has varied ~~physiographic~~ ^{physiomorphic} conditions, because of its different climatic distribution, "one ~~state~~ state, many world' exactly suits for it."

Agricultural department of Karnataka decided the state into 10 agro climatic regions.

(1) North eastern zone: - It includes Bidar, ~~Chitalabote~~, and part of Udupi district. * very dry zone

- * Temp 30-37°C
- * Rainfall 80 cm
- * Black soil - Red soil → suitable for cereal cultivation, millets etc.
- * oilseeds.

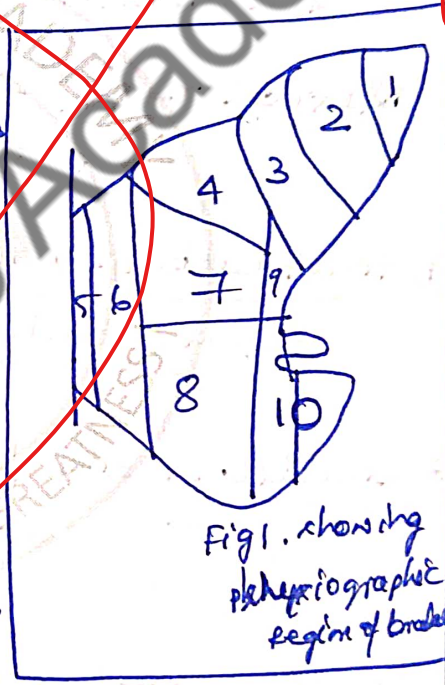


Fig 1. showing physiographic regions of Karnataka

(2) North-eastern deep zone: - It includes Tadga, Saichew, Udupi districts.

- * Rainfall varies from 80-110 cm
- * Temperature 30-35°C
- * suitable for cereals, pulses
- eg: Tur dal 1st in country.

Agro climatic regions are different from physiographic - this diagram

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③ Northeastern transition zone! - Beldarasi, Paichera,
district. suitable for sugarcane cultivation
* Temp 30-40°C.
* Rainfall 80-100cm

④ Central-deep zone! - Belagavi to Raichur Dargaga,
district. Eg: cotton cultivation
* Maize, wheat

⑤ Coastal zone! - Udupi, Bannada, Dabala Bannada,
Udupi. Coconut cultivation
* High R.F. * Fertile humid soil

⑥ Mulberry region! - Icudaga, Shimoga, Hassanalek,
→ coffee, tea, rice, coconut etc.

⑦ South-eastern zone! - Tumkur, Kodur, Chikkaballari,
→ Horticulture & mulberry cultivation

⑧ Southern zone! - Mysore, Channarayana,
district. rice, oilseeds, sugarcane products

⑨ Southern-Northern transition zone! - Davangere,
Chikmagalur, Hassan district.

* cotton, oilseeds, coconut & rice
* Chikmagalur → lowest rainfall in state
around nut cultivation.

Feedback (Do not write anything here)			
Structure/Flow		Content/Information	
Understanding/ Relevance		Total	

6. Explain the trend and pattern of Urbanization in Karnataka. (12 Marks)

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The pattern of urbanization in Karnataka is similar to the urbanization in India.

The urbanization rate is 31% in Karnataka.

The inter-state migration is more among people due to the seek of employment opportunities.

(*) The Bangalore is the epicenter of migration in Karnataka. number of people attracted towards it immediately after the independence. The urbanization rate is 15% in 2001, rate of urbanization is 21% and in 2011 it is 31%.

(*) Mysore, Udupi, Dabeekina Kannada, Belagum show growth in urbanization rates.

(*) Bangalore and Bidadi industrial areas recording urbanization trend - urban fringe

(*) Bidar, Bellary, and Mandya show decreasing trend of urbanization.

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(*) According to the Neo-Jangiraka the
growth of Tier 2, Tier 2 cities taking
place increase to Tier 1 cities.

→ unplaned urbanization leads to
crimes, heat islands, urban floods and
many problems.

→ major problem is slum development.

BY considering trends and patterns
policy is necessary for urbanization.

23

Flow of
Organization

Trend
Pattern

Regional
Imbalances in
Urbanisation

and evolution
of urbanisation

Characteristics & Categories
of Urbanisation

Feedback (Do not write anything here)			
Structure/Flow		Content/Information	
Understanding/ Relevance		Total	

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7. Write a note on various sources of Power Production in Karnataka. (12 Marks)

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Karnataka has different relief features, and different climatic conditions. It affects the distribution and availability of power sources.

① Hydro-power: - It is the production of electricity by using water resources.

Eg: - Shivaramnagar (1905) - 1st electric power station in India.

② Wind-power: - The land forms which are having high-elevated surface provide opportunities for wind power.

Eg: - Bellary, Chikmagalur.

③ From By-products: - Like coconut tree peels and other agricultural wastes used for power generation.

④ Solar energy: - Tumkur - Pavagada. -> highest electricity producing plant in India.

Explain each briefly.

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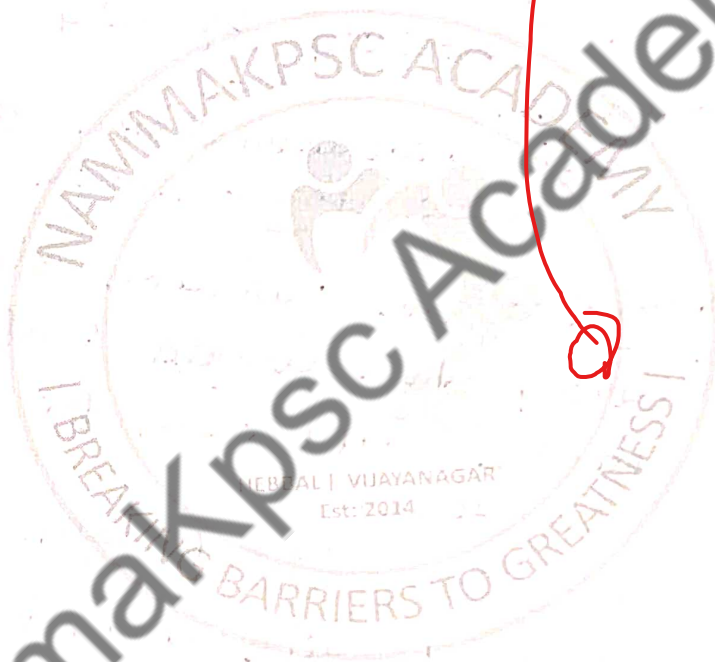
(5) Nuclear power; - generated by using nuclear process

(6) Thermal power; -

(7) Biomass energy; -

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Feedback (Do not write anything here)			
Structure/Flow	W	Content/Information	2
Understanding/ Relevance	1	Total	

SECTION B

8. The Constitution itself declares that the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) are fundamental to the governance of the country. In the light of the statement, discuss the importance of DPSP and (highlight how these are different from the Fundamental Rights?) (12 Marks)

i- Directive principle of state policies are novel features of our constitution. part IV of the constitution deals with DPSP's.

Directive principles are fundamental to the governance of the country;

① The legislatures while formulating the government policies should keep an DPSP's are in mind.

② These helps in addressing the issues of weaker sections of society.

③ The idea of DPSP's are to provide economic & social democracy - & by applying these principle state can make laws towards decreasing inequalities of income, opportunities.

④ fundamental to empower local self government

(To clarify laws)

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⑤ Promotion of traditional industries, providing justice, liberty and promotion of scientific temper and conservation of forest and natural resources

DPSP's are different from FR's!
(1) Fundamental rights provides political democracy, whereas DPSP's provides social and economic democracy

(2) They supplementing and adding FR's

(3) FR's have judicial remedies, DPSP's does not have remedies. (check)

(4) Fundamental rights having provision of justice in their violation in constitutional, for DPSP's law should be made for their enforcement.

(5) DPSP's keeps the government in check by their welfare schemes

∴ DPSP's helps in promoting ideal, equitable and welfare state and sustainable environmental conservation

Feedback (Do not write anything here)			
Structure/Flow		Content/Information	24
Understanding/Relevance		Total	

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For more
clarity
Presentation

9. "Fundamental Rights are not absolute but Qualified" Justify the statement. (12 Marks)

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Fundamental rights are the aimed at promoting political democracy. Article 14 - Art 32 of part III of the Constitution provides the provision of Fundamental rights.

By Fundamental rights are not absolute means, fundamental rights cannot be protected and given in all circumstances with some modifications and some situations fundamental rights can be taken back.

Example

eg:- ~~FR~~ Fundamental rights are not available to military (or) Army officers.

(*) To maintain harmony between DPSPS and Fundamental rights, some fundamental rights can be compromised.

eg:- Right to property vs social welfare. Kesavananda Bharati case. to implement 39(b) 39(c).

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(*) When national emergency in operation the enforcement of fundamental rights are suspended.
Article 352.

(*) In some cases of larger public interest FR's can be curtailed
Eg:- preventive detention law

∴ So we can say that fundamental rights are not absolute, but qualified.

In intentional (or) purposeful, without motive of national integrity (or) social welfare FR's are cannot be taken away.

Some general exemptions of FR in Art 19

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Feedback (Do not write anything here)			
Structure/Flow	2	Content/Information	2
Understanding/ Relevance	1	Total	

10. How legislature powers are distributed between Union and States? (12 Marks)

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Indian Constitution provides for the 'Indestructible Union of destructible states', although it provides centre and state government.

→ Both are supreme in their respective spheres. The Constitution divides the legislative, administrative and financial powers between centre and states.

Legislative distribution of powers: Part VI Art 245-255

① distribution of powers in III schedules.

- (1) Union list - 108 subjects → only Centre can make law
- (2) State list - 66 subjects → states
- (3) Concurrent list - 53 subjects → both state & centre

(*) Residuary powers lies exclusively with Centre

(*) apart from this the union can make law on 'state powers', (1) To implement International agreements.

(2) To settle boundaries disputes.

(3) when Rajyasabha passes law on particular subjects.

(4) when two or more state request parliament.

11. The Comptroller and Auditor-General (CAG) is the guardian of public finances of the Union Government. Explain. (12 Marks)

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:- The Article 148 of the constitution
deals with powers and function of
comptroller and auditor general of
the state.

CAG is the guardian of the public
purse;

(1) He audit the revenue and expenditure
of Consolidated Fund of India
and Consolidate fund of states.

(2) He audit the all the expenditure of
state and central public sector
enterprises.

(3) He is the auditor of all revenue
and expenditures involving public
money

(4) He considers annual financial
statements of member of

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departments.

(5) He conducts propriety audit, and
ask questions for mismanagements.

(6) He considers the reports of public
account committees, expenditure committees.

(7) He audit the various accounts
related to GOI and states.

Although he credited as guardian
of public-purse, his role is criticized

for,

(1) post-mortem report → audits after
the time, no possible remedy for
utilization.

(2) political-biasness in some cases.

(3) and CAG of India is only audited
role, not the comptroller role.

∴ with some true and up's CAG of
India plays important role in guarding
public purse.

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Understanding/Relevance		Total	

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12. The
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12. The Government of India Act, 1935 is a watershed in India's constitutional history. Elucidate. (12 Marks)

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Government of India Act

1935, it forms one of the
factor of our lengthy size of constitution
because our constitutions derived the
most of its provision from 1935 act.
so it called as watershed in constitutional
history.

How 1935 act to be an watershed;

- ① same provisions with respect to
distribution of powers in three
lists.
- ② provision of appointment of Governor
of states.
- ③ Appointment of CM when council
of ministers holds majority.

Feedback (Do not write anything here)

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Understanding/Relevance		Total	

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- (4) promulgation of ordinances
- (5) Inter-state Commerce
- (6) Federal system of government
- (7) establishment of ~~single~~ unitary and provincial features of the constitution

∴ ^{act} GOI 1935 acts as watershed
in the history of constitutional

Explain the features added by 1935 Act for ex: Instrument of Accession

↓

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13. Explain the role and Power of National Commission for Scheduled Castes. (10 Marks)

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National Commission for scheduled castes established by Article 338 of the Constitution to provide fair, equitable, justice for SC's and their upliftment.

Role of National Commission for scheduled caste:

Caste:

(1) make possible efforts for the upliftment of scheduled castes, and providing them with opportunities in education, economic and political fields.

(2) Considering the cultural disadvantages, make provision for some positive discrimination. [affirmative action].

(3) Make recommendations for president for advancement of SC people in specific sphere.

Power: - It has the power to suggest reservation in favor of SC people.

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(2) make provision of some specific programs for their benefit.

(3) make arrangement of addressing the atrocities related to crime (or) possible human right violations of members of SC.

(4) take suo-moto intervention in addressing institutions and violation.

(5) takes the issues of landlocking to some ^{sets} photos and all, & address issues.

→ sometimes it comes not the pity issues to use towards political ideologies.

∴ Commission for SC's able to address the issues and make possible efforts for their wellbeing.

You can also write problems & suggestions of SC

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Feedback (Do not write anything here)			
Structure/Flow	2	Content/Information	3
Understanding/ Relevance	1	Total	5

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14. Analyze
with respect

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14. Analyze the recommendations of Sarkaria Commission specifically with respect to appointment and dismissal of Governor. (12 Marks)

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1- Sarkaria Commission was established in 1983, to review the working of centre-state relations in India, and make some possible suggestions for addressing their tensions.

Recommendation of Sarkaria Commission specifically with respect to appointment and dismissal of Governors.

① Sarkaria Commission suggested the governor should be an outsider to the state. he must be an outsider because he is free from local politics and biasness.

② The consultation of chief minister is necessary for the appointment of governor. to carry out smooth functioning between council of ministers and government in state.

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(3) Governor should be confined to political functions and remove the provision of chancellor of universities

(4) Governor is the constitutional head of the state and agent of the centre so he cannot be removed by president simply possible reasons and consultation and hearing should be made for their removal

(5) Some body has to be established for the dismissal of governors, for considering facts and figures

In this way Sarbania Commission gives some recommendation in regarding tussle between the appointment and removal of Governor

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Feedback (Do not write anything here)	
Structure/Flow	Content/Information
Understanding/ Relevance	Total

17. Discuss the relationship between Administration and Management. Also mention some characteristics of Management. (12 Marks)

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Administration is the process of decision making, formulation of policies, setting goals and high level bodies for the company/state.

Management is the implementing agency by the decisions taken out by the Administration, with man-power arrangement, allocating tasks and track the process etc.

In some organizations both Administration and management functions are taken by same body.

The proper and sufficient relationship necessary for the effective functioning of the organization, without proper management not able to achieve the desired goal by the administrative, at the same time without the efficient administration, not possible for the management to perform good policies.

Relationship b/w Administration & Management can be shown

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Under (i) Management as part of the
 (1) Adapt as part of management

characteristic of management:

(*) The function of management is to maintain better stakeholder relationship

(*) Barnard the expert says, management should have good leadership skill to motivate employees.

(*) management is responsible for building formal communication and keeping checks and balance.

(*) It is necessary to evaluate and monitor the progress of work.

(*) It acts as regulator for ongoing feedback.

In an organization the function of the management is very much necessary for planning, organizing, staffing, development and effective achievement of project/ goal.

(2) Difference

Feedback (Do not write anything here)			
Structure/Flow		Content/Information	
Understanding/ Relevance		Total	

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18. Explain POSDCORB managerial view of Public Administration. (12 Marks)

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POSDCORB technique is given by
traditional administrators Walbridge,
it is an very good tool for the public
administration.

Author Gulsh

Planning: - Planning involves the broader
outline of the project and tool for
achieving it and time frame

organizing: - organizing involves allocating
jobs, and tools, techniques

staffing: - providing sufficient human
resources for the completion of
project allocate jobs

Directing: - directing employees to their
work

Controlling: - Controlling of staff regarding
execution of projects and task
by proper questioning and evaluation

Coordination

Candidates Must not write on this margin

Outsourcing: - If necessitates adding evaluators from outside to check reviews and validation

Report
Review: - Review the results, as it comparable with established goals, etc.

Budgeting: - estimation of cost and benefits of the projects.

As PODSCORD is the good managerial tools, but it has some disadvantages like,

(1) It does not provides opportunity for various inputs and outputs.

(2) It does not includes leadership role.

(3) Does not identify strengths and weakness.

∴ PODSCORD should be effective with some necessary contemporary changes demands.

Feedback (Do not write anything here)			
Structure/Flow		Content/Information	
Understanding/ Relevance		Total	

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19. What are the features of Mission Karmayogi and how does it aim at building a future ready civil services aligned to the vision of New India? Explain. (10 Marks)

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Civil services are important part of administration. These binds together different cultures, practices and processes. at different places to achieve in fast manner.

'mission karmayogi' is the new initiative of government of India. to creating future ready civil servants, by, transforming,

↳ responsive civil services.

↳ Rule based to role based

↳ adaptable to change.

↳ specialist to generalist → because civil servants comes under various issues.

↳ using of advanced technological services - ICT enabled.

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(*) on-line training to offline training:-
using Internet and Communicational
technologies,

(*) responsive to citizens grievances:-

- ↳ e-governance
- ↳ transparent and accountable
- ↳ Timely delivery of services
- ↳ grievance redressal mechanisms

(*) Adopting from world's best practices:-

→ aiming to adopt efficient administrative

practices

mission Varma Yogi aims to

build future ready civil servants to
changing the citizen demands and

increased sphere of administration in
every sphere to make civil services

vibrant, responsive and sympathetic

Good
but does this
aim

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Feedback (Do not write anything here)			
Structure/Flow		Content/Information	
Understanding/ Relevance		Total	

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20. Write a note on Development Administration. (12 Marks)

Fredrick Taylor, the eminent expert
administrative state 'Administration should
not lead to development, Administration
should be developed'

It gives the idea of need of
development of good administration

Development administrative involving,
framing of rules, policies, and methods
to improve the efficiency of administration.

(x) propose institutional mechanisms with
honest, efficient administration deals to
Administrative development.

→ utilization of resources, delivering
services, meet the demands of people
leads to increase in changes
in lifestyle of people it leads
to development
eg: Education, Healthcare.

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Good
Handwritten
names

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→ Honesty, sympathetic and capable administrators
able to carried out its duties effectively
for welfare of people.

Eg:- swachh Bharat implementation
by number of bureaucrats leads to the
creation of stacks of toilets.

(*) Corruption free, administration give
the way for targeted delivery of
services. it enable the welfare of

people Eg:- PMJDY able to open
millions of bank accounts, it leads
to financial inclusion.

development administrative is
need of an hour for the fact
changing socio, economic conditions
of people.

Mixed
org.
Features of
Admin
How it
different from traditional admin.

Feedback (Do not write anything here)			
Structure/Flow		Content/Information	
Understanding/ Relevance		Total	

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21. Explain the Merits and Demerits of Independent Regulatory Commissions as the structure of organization. (12 Marks)

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Independent regulatory organizations having the authority and autonomy for their own regulations due their expertise.
(or) experience

Eg: SEBI
IRAI

Improve the definition

In organization Independent regulatory Commission have both merits and demerits.

merits:

- (1) self-check → and carry out policies without any external agency pressure it able to provides speedier execution.
- (2) no-provision of getting approval and permission provides faster processing.
- (3) It should ~~not~~ No influence from outside environment it provides the honest and impartial service providence.
Eg:- Advertising standard Council of India.

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(5) It can make provision and ~~role~~ according to its requirements. So knowing of matters (i.e. expenditure) provides smoother execution.

Demerits: - (1) No external accountability leads to wastage of resources,

(*) possibilities of leakages and diversification

(*) Compromising service due to no Accountability

(*) Favoritism, and influence within organization in appointments and promotions

∴ Independent regulators are welcome if they provide ethical, non-partisan and objective services, if they deviate from their goals, it is detrimental to organization.

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