

(To be filled by candidates)

Name of Candidate:

Roll Number:201015..... Test Centre:Vijayanagar.....

Date:21/12/2020..... Contact details:

KPSC MAINS TEST SERIES-2020

NammaKPSC Academy

Test 5

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.

(FOR OFFICE USE)

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	114

GENERAL COMMENTS

Good attempt. Focus on
introduction. Attractive!
Strong introduction can
help you to get good
marks.

GENERAL COMMENTS

Focus on organizing your
points. Good points
written but where, what
when regarding points
to be focused.

Good

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1. Highlight the key recommendations of LG Havanur Committee report. Also discuss the importance of the report for backward class movement in Karnataka. (12 Marks)

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role of
Karnataka
in
General
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introduction
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LG Havanur Committee Report
called as Bible of Backward class
His report made possible effort for
the justice to backward classes.

① He considered the social, economic and political status of ^{since} 1941. He classified the backward classes into 3 different groups.

② most backward classes → more than 50% of population than state average.

③ more backward classes → below 50% of population than state average.

④ backward classes → SC, ST'S average → below average.

Bedas, and other.

⑤ This Committee recommended exclusion of christian, parsi's, muslims from the backward class communities.

⑥ give reservation for the backward class in education, employment opportunities.

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④ Advise for the establishment of
Backward class commission for development
of backward classes.

⑤ minority welfare departments.

⑥ provision of Hostel facilities for
backward classes and proper representation
of them in social, economic and
political sphere.

⑦ Harijans, Untouchables, and excluded,
Marathas, Jains, and all from the
backward class community.

Importance:-

① Backward class commission
reservational under W.C. (16%)

② 4% class I

③ 16% class II A

④ 4% class II B

⑤ 8% class III A

⑥ 8% class III B

→ In this way Harijans, Untouchables, Marathas, Jains, and excluded, all from the backward class community.

→ as Bible for

Govt Action
on recommendations

etc. Harijans, Untouchables, Marathas, Jains, and excluded, all from the backward class community.

Some backward
classes more
of Karnataka

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

2. Discuss the issues associated with Gokak Language Movement in Karnataka. (12 Marks)

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:- After the reorganization of states on linguistic and cultural lines, Nov. 1, 1956, Mysore state was formed. In three language formula of centre, Kannada in Karnataka is not an administrative language, but in school Sanskrit is the 1st language. It created mismatch b/w administration and education. So Gokak movement is to recognize, make Kannada as 1st and compulsory language.

* Gokak ^{V.K.} Srinivas peetha awarded - was chairman of the committee for the issue. non-implementation of Report of Committee give a chance to movement.

* In Jharkhand - strikes and demonstration was organized by Basavaraya Ballinani, Patil Putappa to recognize Kannada as elementary language and administrative language.

* In Mysore - Kuvempu - organized similar demonstration.

* teachers, students, and universities schedules also take part in movement.

I improved on Date
points need to be used

Committee promotes dahins = ?

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→ In 1980's Dr. Rajbanshi take part in the movement. ^{encourage} that triggered the masses ~~to~~ massive participation and it went to violent extent.

→ after the police action suppression and D.K. Gundanna govt agreed to implement Goobab committee report the movement came to end.

Recently, in 2017 govt made kannada as compulsory language from class 1 to 10th standard.

Some

② In this way Goobab movement succeeded in providing recognition to kannada language. to the demands of kannadigas. for efficient management of educational and Administrative language.

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

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3. "Land to the tiller" slogan by Karnataka Government under Devaraj Urs was significant in empowering sections of Backward community. Examine. (12 Marks)

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Devaraj Urs was the pro-people / pro-towards socially disadvantaged section of population, particularly backward community. He brought number of reforms for upliftment of backward classes like increased political representation, Reservation and land reforms.

In land reforms:-

① In connosance with centre's land reforms act, he introduced land to landless by distributing land to landless masses.

BY,

① Abolition of complete redemption of land.

② Abolition of leasing of land except for seamen and soldiers.

③ Land to tiller → This gives land rights to landless people, by overcoming the exploitation by the landlords.

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(*) Landrights are made available through establishment of 172- land tribunals in every taluks (AC)

→ This gives the opportunity to Backward community to lead a dignified and sufficient life, overcoming poverty, and improved living conditions.

→ Increased income pave the way for educational development → employment.
Economic upliftment.

→ No- lord- servant relationship → social mobility and development.

In this way land to tiller policy helps in Reducing the gap between the haves and have nots and live better life by self empowerment and opportunities.

Feedback (Do not write anything here)			
Structure/Flow	2	Content/Information	32
Understanding/ Relevance		Total	

4. How can the social change be brought about by a Social Movement? Explain the functionalist theory of social change. (12 Marks)

Candidates
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:- Social change is a change from current condition to an better condition. Simple to a more complicated (or) comfortable condition because of some inventions (or) for change (or) due to evolution (knowledge) (or) for some conflict.

Comb
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* Social changes brought from some social movements, social movement is a pressure (or) requirements from a masses, individual (or) organization towards possible good situation like equality, justice, and inclusion.

Eg:- women movements by Ratnamohan
= Abolition of sati, child marriage.

ROY → political movement - Recognition of their rights - Race & movement

* voting rights demands

Economic / labour movement → Equal remuneration

Trade unions → living wage

→ safe & social security etc.

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Environmental movements & sustainable environment
eg: activists & greta thunberg
news etc.

All these social movement brought some
changes in society called as social change.

Functionalism theory

Social change occurs because of
conflict in the present social conditions
it due to overcoming exploitation
from upper level people, to acquire their
rights.

Karl Marx is the proponent of this
theory.

Functionalism theory advises to
movement of society to better
conditions due to conflict.

In this way social movements
will bring changes in society by way of
progress towards development.

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

5. What are the ill effects of commercialization of Education?
How can we overcome these problems? (12 Marks)

Candidates
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i- Commercialization of education is the increase of profit motive ~~off~~ in the education, instead of its actual motive of service nature of education.

Globalization has occupied each and every aspect of our lives, education is also included in this aspect.

Ill effects of commercialization of education:

① Social Effects:- Poor and middle class remain outside the perches of education.

→ Inequality
→ poverty and social injustice
→ lower HDI

② Economic:- only upper class people can acquire education.
↳ low employments, ↓ jobs ↓ growth of Nation.

③ political → Instability
→ Internal disturbances
→ conflicts & loss of democracy.

Mentorship reduces

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loss of will of people in democratic institutions
solutions to overcome commercialization of
education:-

① ~~Economic~~ Increase in the government spending
in education → made it accessible to all.

② ↑ % GDP (currently 4.6% GDP)
institutional arrangements:-
③ proper maintenance of accounts, industries of
ethical person in management of institutions.

legislation → Free & compulsory education
↳ pro-poor and equitable laws.
Eg:- Art & etc.

→ Although, Indian government had
made number of initiatives to provide
free & compulsory education [Art & FR, DPSP,
provides], Mid-day meal scheme, RSA,
all these interventions all these are
towards the inclusive education opportunities
for All.

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

6. Explain the concept of Sanskritisation, proposed by MN Srinivas. (12 Marks)

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Sanskritisation is the process of practicing / adopting the practices of upper class people (particularly high caste people)

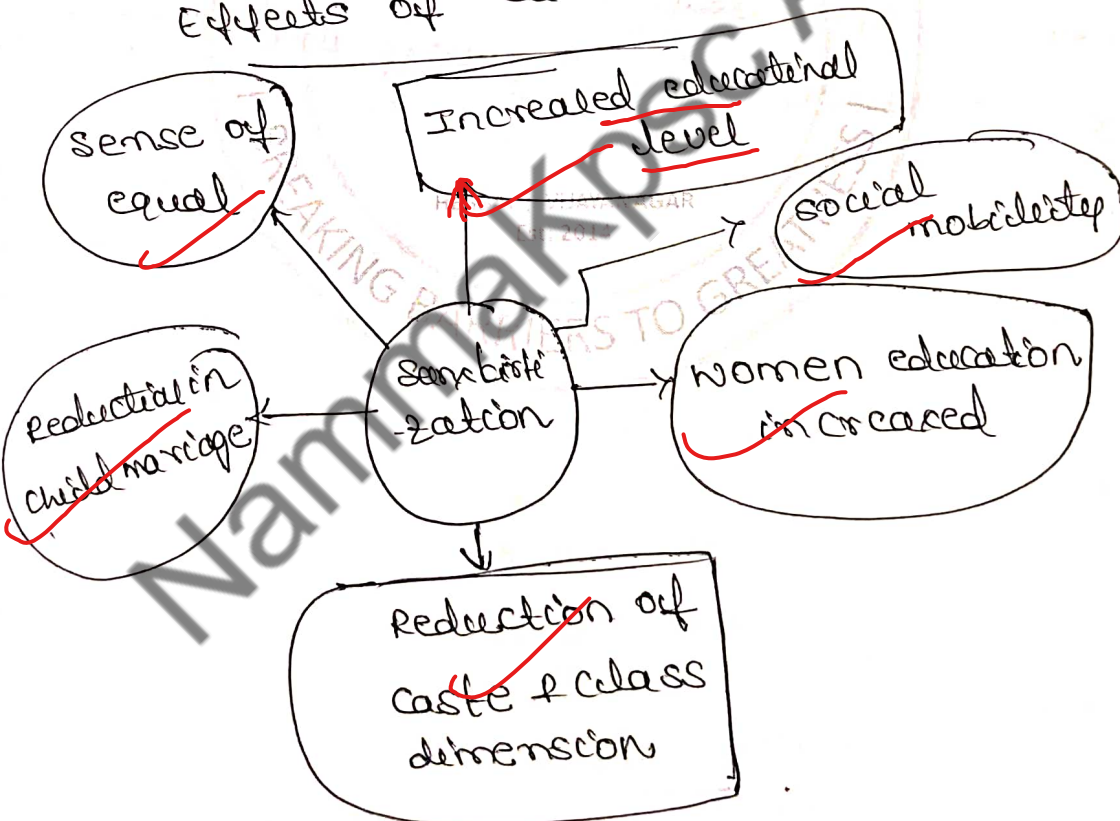
Eg: practicing of rituals.

↳ wearing sacred thread.

↳ leaving eating meat - & become vegetarians.

1/4

Effects of Sanskritization:-



Good

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Negative effects of Sanskritization:-

- ① It gave ~~the~~ presence of pride to upper caste & all practicing their culture.
- ② Feeling of superiority.

Some examples of Sanskritisation

→ Sanskritisation for some extent induce ~~the~~ people to move towards inclusive society by breaking barriers, through acquiring education, increased economic opportunities, social awareness, and equality of dignity and self-respect.

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Est: 2014

BREAKING BARRIERS TO GREATNESS

Feedback (Do not write anything here)			
Structure/Flow	21	Content/Information	22
Understanding/ Relevance		Total	

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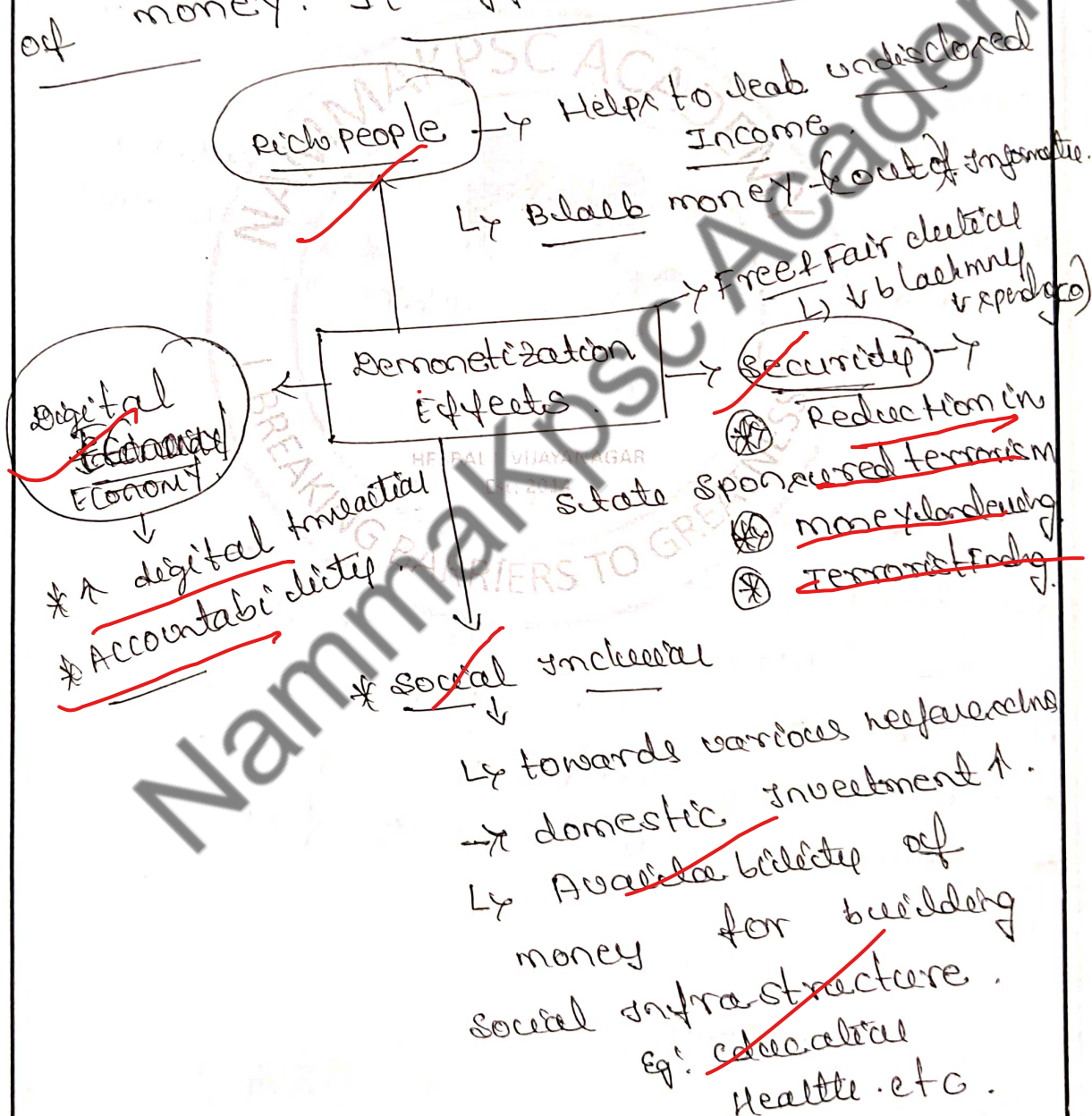
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* ACC

7. How has the recent demonetization affected various section of the society? Explain its adverse effect on poorer section of the society. (12 Marks)

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Demonetization is the process of changing the monetary pattern of system/economy. recent demonetization has changed the denominations/pattern of money. It affects on various sections of

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Adverse affects on poorest section:-

(*) Small and medium scale industries They depends on day to day

transactions, unavailability of cash impede their business, and throw them into pathetic condition - closing down of industries - poverty.

(*) street vendors and Hotel-business - affected very badly due to crunch of cash with people, no livelihood for the people.

(*) Illiterate people - don't know to use digital transaction affected very badly. loss of employment. migration etc.

Although demonetisation having negative effects, it helps in bringing out black money and reduction of black transaction and in long term it helps to distribution of income among various section of people instead of concentrating on hands of few.

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Feedback (Do not write anything here)			
Structure/Flow	2	Content/Information	10
Understanding/ Relevance	1	Total	

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8. Discuss the importance of regional parties in Indian political system. (12 Marks)

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:- Regional parties emerged due to social and political awakening and pursuit of their regional aspirations and goals for the development of particular region.

Importance:-

→ Due to increase in the literacy level and awakening of masses → revitalization of regional interest and thereby promoting development of Nation.

→ Eg:- Some regional parties helps in environmental development → building projects helps in sustainable development.

* Labour parties → workers welfare and social security → Inclusive development promotion.

⑤ Addressing region specific problems:-

National level / union parties may not be aware of local problems and situations → regional parties help in addressing these.

Define
regional
parties

Eg of
regional
parties

Candidates
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③ promotion of regional specific industries & culture → ↑ employment, create a demand for that product industry.
↳ Economic developments & income and purchasing power of people.

④. Sometimes regional parties → create, votebanks on the name of religion, race, caste and languages, this should be avoided, In a democratic system all the sections of people (irrespective of religion, race, caste, language) must be represented & problems must be addressed.

apart from these regional parties helps in economic and educational upliftment by region specific demands towards contributing to national development.

Negative aspects of regional parties in politics

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

9. Why is 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act considered as an important milestone in the evolution of Panchayat Raj system in India? (12 Marks)

panchayat raj institutions provides democratic decentralization and participative democracy, by inflicting the provision for grass root participation.

73rd constitutional amendment act gives the constitutional status to PRT's. It creates avenue for local people participation and devolving some powers and autonomy to them (243P-243Z) deals with powers and function of PRT's.

① It gives powers to management of certain subjects and generating income by levying tax and excise for local development.

② It gives reservation for women to representation in the democratic institution. → thereby empowering women.

10. Discuss the effects of Globalization on old age people in India. (12 Marks)

Candidates
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Globalization is the process of making the world / country free-movement of goods and services, Ideas, culture, Investments, practices etc without any

regulations

Globalization has both positive and negative effects on every sphere of life.

Effects of globalization on old age people: (of India)

① Globalization had brought the culture of nuclear families, it collapses the traditional joint family system.

where every member of family lives together by bonding, care and love. respect for elder people & service of old persons.

→ nuclear family created separate culture. leaving the older

people in distress. it affects their life in many ways:-

① Psychological suffering:- lack of sharing of their emotions, thoughts and feelings due to loneliness created mental disturbance.

② Economic suffering → no income for livelihood. Health irregularities → no treatment lack of financial resources / income.

↳ No one is taking care during unhealthy conditions all these made their situation bad.

③ penetration of technology → grand children's busy in games (or) mobiles - it also gives mental trauma conditions.

→ globalization has brought number of ill effects which can destroy our cultural values, but we should not lose ourselves to materialism, India is the land of tradition, love and empathy we should conserve our culture by demonstrating selfish practices.

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

11. 'Land reforms in India have changed traditional caste equations.' Explain. (12 Marks)

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:- Land reform in India have changed the traditional caste equation by providing land rights, legal right of land, providing source of livelihood for the people.



How was

Traditional Caste system its features?

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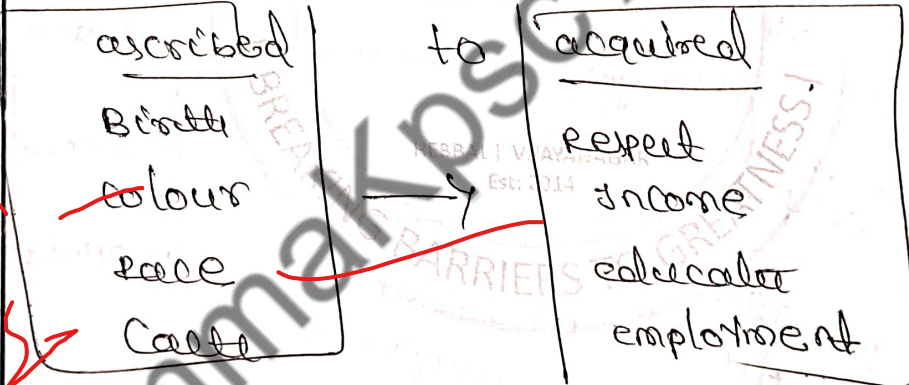
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It gives the sense of independence for landless and own decisions of cultivators.

→ Reduced exploitation → sense of respect, dignity, social mobility. by platform for cultivating other occupation by diversifying income → trade, tourism etc.

→ It help to eliminate caste, class, hierarchy to acquired status.



In this way land reform is the major milestone in changing traditional caste equations.

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

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12. Explain (Marks)

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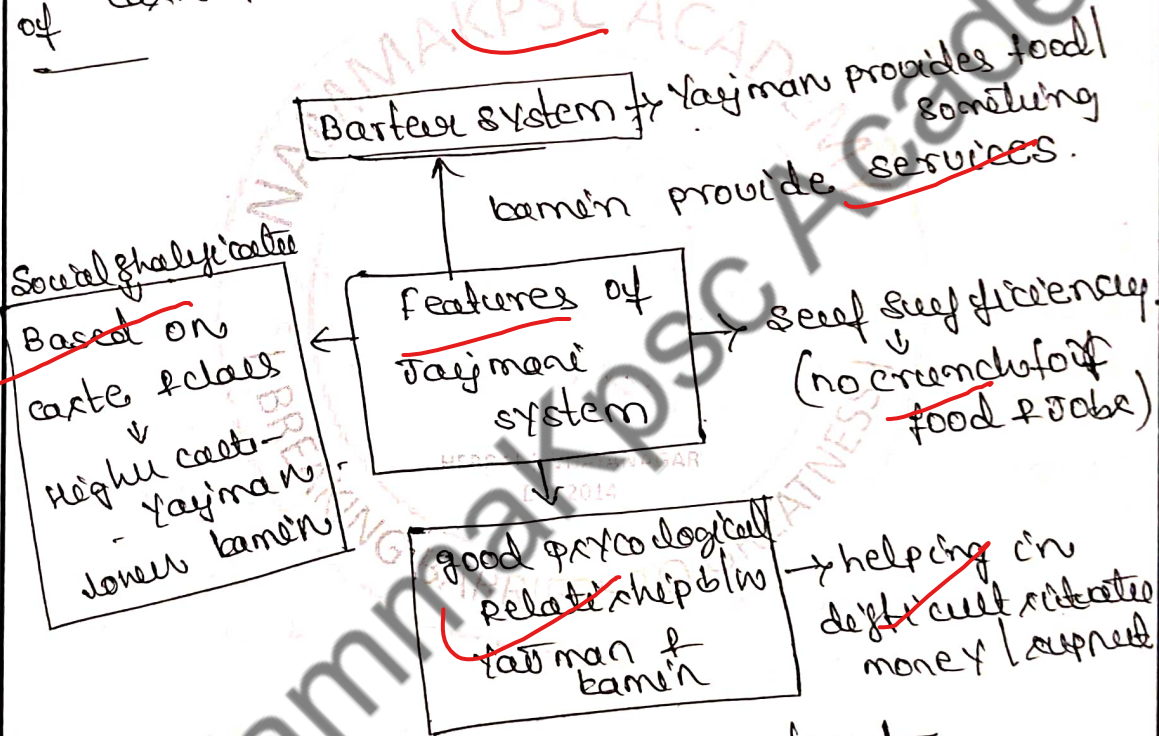
Social change
Based on
caste &
Hindu
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12. Explain the features of Jajmani system in India. (12 Marks)

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Jajmani system is a traditional occupational structure in the society. In this system presence of Jajman and kamin system practices payment in the form of grains (or) food not in form of cash.



Advantages of Jajmani system:-

① occupational protection:- The jobs are transferred to his son / next generation. there is no difficulty for income (or) livelihood.

of that relationship

features 2)

bcg:-

Hand last
exclusivity
of Jajman

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③ providence of services to each other:-
servants provides services to landlord, in turn
he pays for him → livelihood security.

④ protection:- protection from other persons/
Yajmani on any disturbances

⑤ Expertize:- people practices work on
their field without any diversion of
work, see the kind of expertize.

Disadvantages:-

Yajmani

Based on
Caste system

↓
Exploitation

No economic
development

↓
due to self
sufficiency → NO

advancement → NO
surplus production.

No social
mobility

↓
→ it creates
unfreedom

↓
lack of education
& innovation.

So, the Yajmani system has
both advantages & disadvantages, but
it created social security & sufficiency
by eliminating unemployment problems.

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

13. How did Green Revolution transform Indian agriculture?
Explain how Green Revolution led to social inequality and social unrest. (12 Marks)

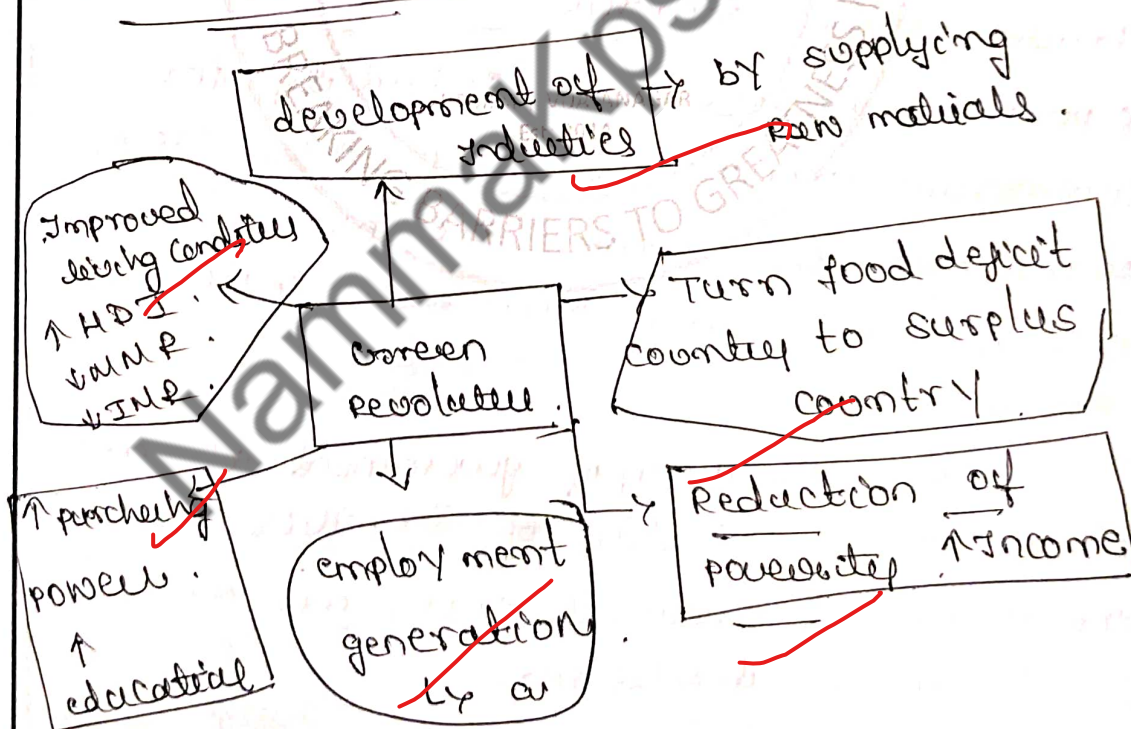
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Green Revolution is the use of High Yielding varieties seeds and advanced agricultural practices in India's agriculture.

As agriculture is the backbone of Indian economic systems, any change in the system can have impact on the overall condition of nation.

Green Revolution: - 'two' aspects.

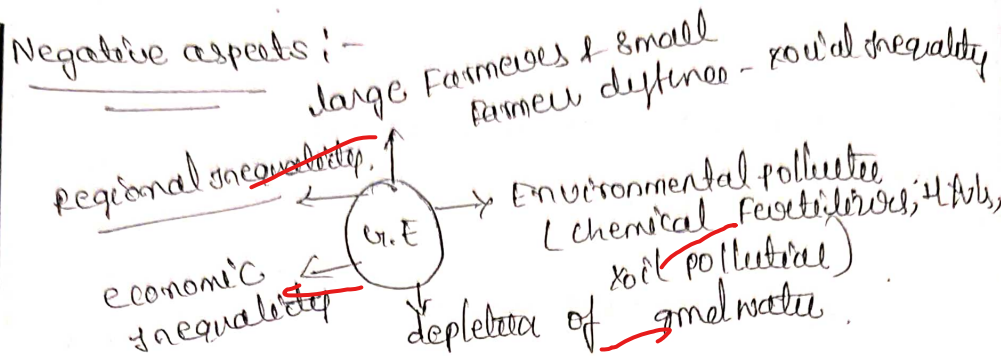
How it transformed agriculture



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* Green revolution → distribution of fertilizers and subsidies taken by only some small section of people they able to become richer and more productive it created social inequality → small farmers does landholders - does not know about subsidies and agricultural credit.

↳ Large landholders controlling markets and trade units, storage it created distress.

* power subsidies and subsidies for commercial crops and MSP are taken advantaged by some sections - it created haves and have nots → leads to social unrest.

It's the duty of government to correct it by rationalization of subsidies, avoiding exclusion and individual error and achieving balanced development.

Feedback (Do not write anything here)			
Structure/Flow	12	Content/Information	4
Understanding/ Relevance	1	Total	

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14. D reach

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14. Discuss the role of pressure groups in deepening the reach of democracy in India. (12 Marks)

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!- pressure groups are the group of people with common interest and comes forward and pressurize the government for influence the government for some change.

Eg:- Trade unions :- ~~the~~

Human rights pressure groups.

Media freedom groups

Environmental pressure groups.

Business groups.

claimers & child related groups

Agricultural pressure groups.

different pressure groups

These pressure groups influence the government and ask for justice & equality

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① Trade unions & labour unions :- equal wages
↳ working hours

↳ proper facilities → labour
labour unions of people

② Agricultural groups → As for MSP

↳ subsidies
↳ agricultural ~~subsidies~~ labour
↳ issues of farm bills on sell

↳ farmers → farmers labour

↳ against abolition of
79(a) 79(b) 80(b)

↳ in this way depends on their
stream prelude groups
rights of people, respecting their
representing their views and voices
promoting democracy

How
related
with
deep
democracy

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

15. What are the threats faced by India with regard to National Integration? (12 Marks)

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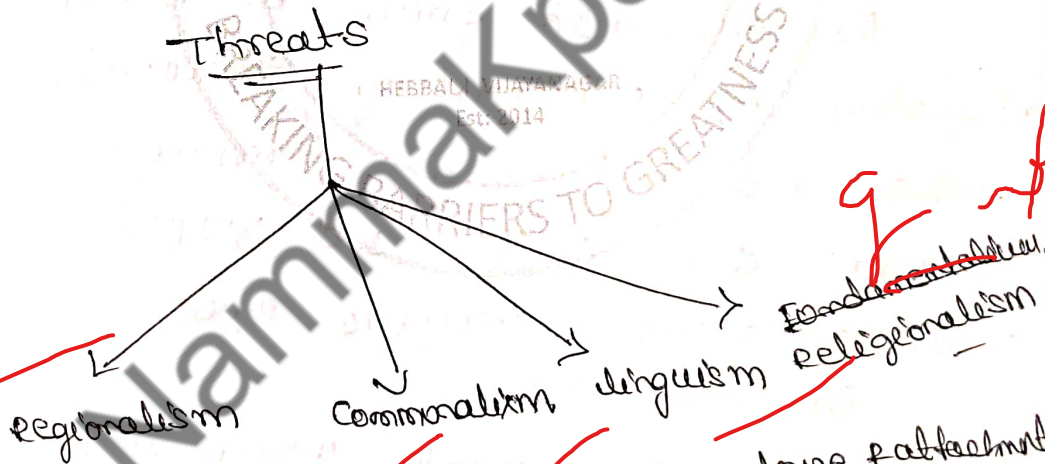
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India is a land of different / diverse culture. it has different race, languages, religions, caste, etc to maintain diversity unity in diversity is very important and critical task.

National Integration is the process of integrating the nation on the unity lines, without giving scope to selfish interest to maintain the culture of Sarvadharm. Samabharu.



Regionalism: — It is enormous love & attachment towards particular region. in contrast of other region. also called as sub-nationalism. it causes that like separatism. Eg: — Assam for assamese.

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Communalism! - Favour / attachment towards
one religion / community @ the cost
of other communities. Eg: - ~~ISIS~~ it creates
Eg: - Separatist tendencies and national
disintegration. Eg: - Shikara.
Abalidool. etc.

→ Separate national rights demands
Religionism! - It cultivate minority
interest and internal ~~some~~ external
disturbances. Eg: - ISIS
→ mujahadin group.

Linguism! - Language is the ~~disintegration~~
factor → Inter-state border dispute
on linguistic lines.
↳ nativ-dispute etc.

All these are threat to National
integrated by inoculating separatist
tendencies and disturbing communal
harmony and love, and respect
forwards mutual culture and
tradition.

→ Along with government, media and
people should take responsibility
for maintaining unity & integration

Feedback (Do not write anything here)			
Structure/Flow	2	Content/Information	4
Understanding/ Relevance	1	Total	

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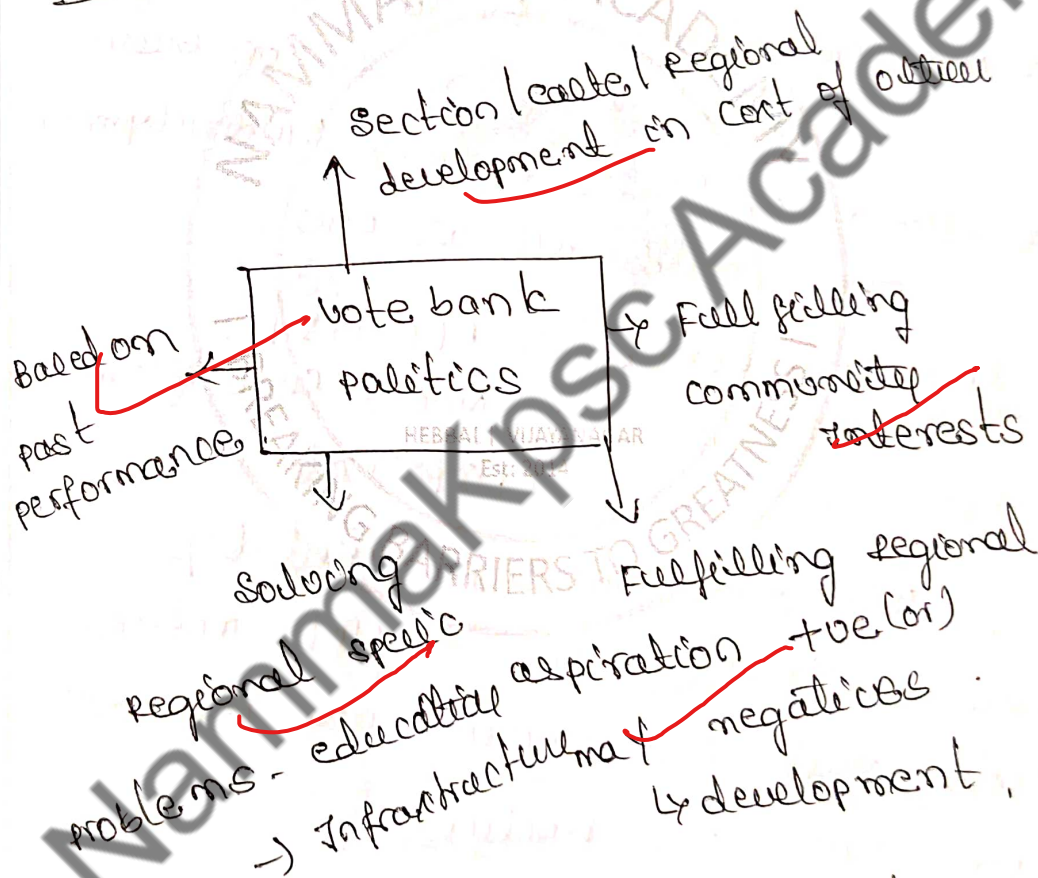
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16. How does vote bank politics take place in India? What are measures to be taken to avoid vote bank politics? (12 Marks)

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Vote bank politics is an discourse in India, people bring back some political parties (or) candidate in the name of caste, religion (or) ideology. etc.



* Vote-bank politics takes place on above mentioned lines, some extent it brought some positive development by meeting regional aspirations and needs.

measure to avoid vote bank politics! -

① Education: - understands the value of democracy & participation and choosing right thing.

② media: - media should create channels by promoting harmonious feelings and knowledge.

③ political parties → should be ethical.
↳ don't form agenda on basis of communal / caste line → prodevelopment and consider all as one.

④ legislative activities → RPA 1951.
→ Model Code of Conduct.
→ ~~proposed~~

→ vote bank politics used by political parties for selfish motives, people must be aware and overcome from this old practices.

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

17. Explain the birth and development of Naxalism in India.
(12 Marks)

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Naxalism is the violent method of overthrowing the current government/ political system to bring radical change. it based on the ideology of china leader Mao Zedong.

4 phase of development of Naxalism in India.

① 1961-1970 → Orissa West Bengal

② 1971-81 → Andrapradesh

③ 1980's → Orissa and Chattisgarh

→ Naxalism's comes into existence due to deprivation of social and economic benefits.

development project.
~~delayed~~ number of people.
No Rehabilitation

~~lack of~~
Political
Representation

Naxalism

~~lack of~~ social
infrastructure

~~infrastructural~~
development →
destruction of Tribal
culture
No proper
compensation

* educational
* Health
* Roads
* Homes

Very good

How it has changed through these phases?

Candidates Must not write on this margin

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All these pave the way for development of separatist tendencies and radical manifestations.

About Contemporary

Nagabhai

Solutions:-

- ① Provision of social and economic infrastructure
- ② Red-Corridor development projects
- ③ PESA
- ④ Forest Rights Act - 2006
- ⑤ giving political representation. give them opportunities to come to mainstream.
- ⑥ construction of roads, electric connection etc.

less focus on this needed

* This problem should be solved as soon as possible, otherwise it should be major threat to internal security and the global name (score) of India.

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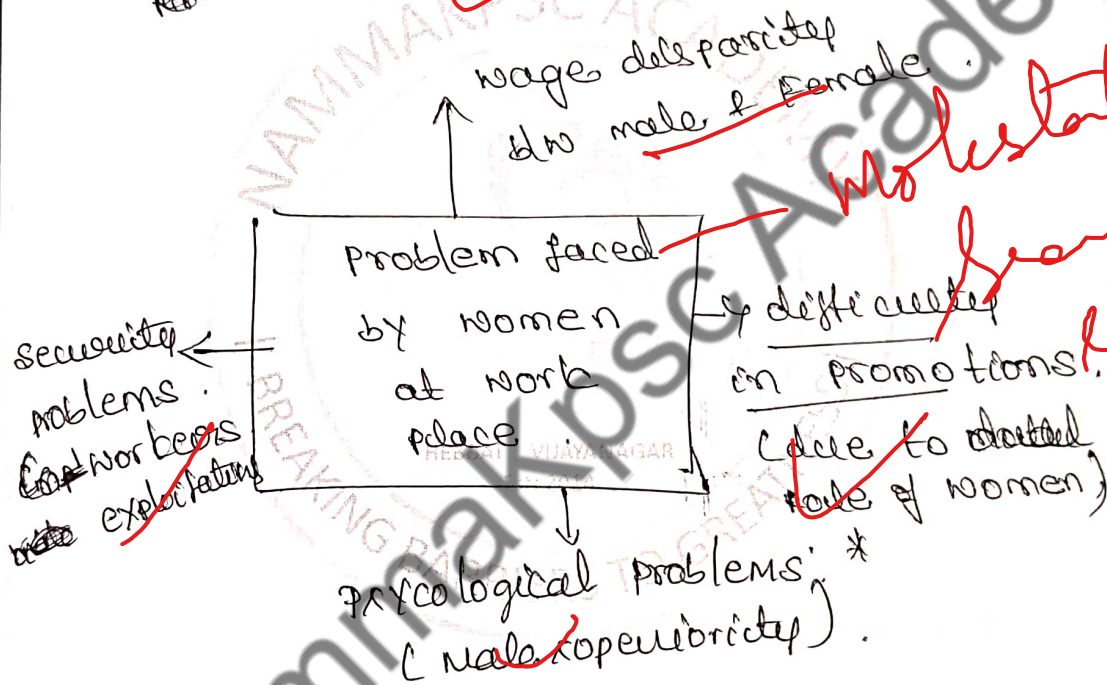
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3

18. What are the problems faced by women at workplace?
Mention the legislative safeguards available for working
women in India. (12 Marks)

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Q- Women Issues are present from
old times to till this era.
due to gender inequality and patriarchal
practices in the Indian Society.



Legislative safeguard:-

Constitutional:-
(1) Voting rights to women and men on equal lines.

(2) Article 14

(3) Article 21 Article 21(A).

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Legislative measures:-

- ① ~~maternity act.~~
- ② ~~equal remuneration wages act-1946.~~
- ③ ~~domestic violence act.~~ *at workplace*
- ④ ~~dowry prohibition act.~~
- ⑤ ~~child marriage, act.~~
- ⑥ ~~safety of women at workplaces act.~~

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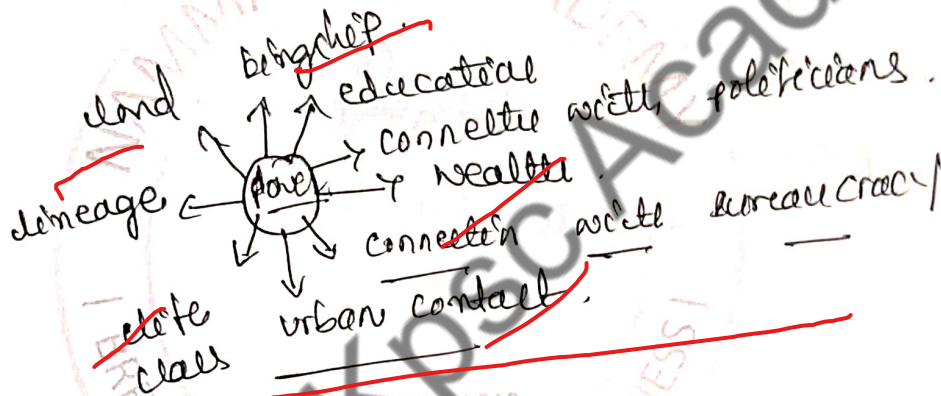
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19. Discuss the traditional power structure of a village community in India. (12 Marks)

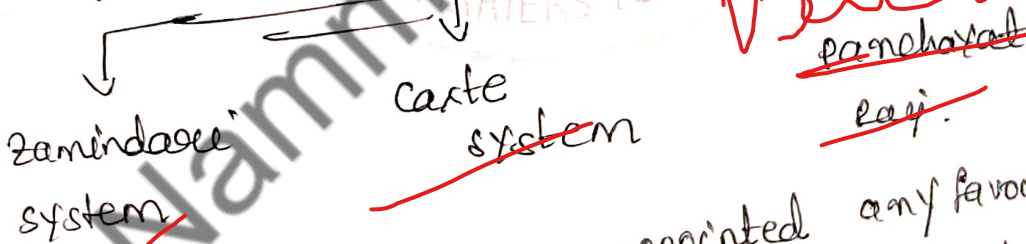
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Village community is self-sufficient and lives with solidarity and frequent interactions and almost majority of people practice agriculture as occupation.

determinants of power in village:-



Traditional power structure:-



① Zamindari:- being appointed any favour person as zamindar. he is the principle channel of communication b/w people and higher authority. he used to exploit people without giving opportunity of education.

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Caste system:-

- Brahmin
- Kshatriya
- Vaishya
- Shudra
- Untouchables

→ This hierarchical system used to control the power in their activity. Labourers and agricultural workers has to work under upper dominate peoples.

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Panchayat Raj institution:- After the independence and constitutional provision of 73rd and 74th amendment acts provides people to participate in democratic process and take part in decision making.

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20. What is 'directed social change'? Explain with some examples. (12 Marks)

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Social change is the move to
different scenario. it is occurred
voluntarily (or) Influenceably.

usually social change carrying
taking us to the good condition.

→ Directed social change is the
social change by direction of policies
and Institution.

Eg:-

current

change.

① power & policies
PD S

↓ power
↑ Health condition

② education
law

Article 21 → educated society

corruption → RTI

↳ social

↳ digitalization

↳ transparency

→ cleaner
society.

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By the plan and the institutional arrangement ~~leads~~ to social change.

If the change occurs ~~start~~ through institution it is ~~planned~~ and organized gives ~~to~~ good results.

eg:- varna and caste system have number of loopholes and in human characteristics. number of directed social changes like Jainism, Buddhism, Basavanna's teachings bring us to till date to equal and non-violent

type of society.

→ removal of 'sati', child marriage, polygamy all are from directed social change.

so that directed social change takes into the good condition, if we have good motives.

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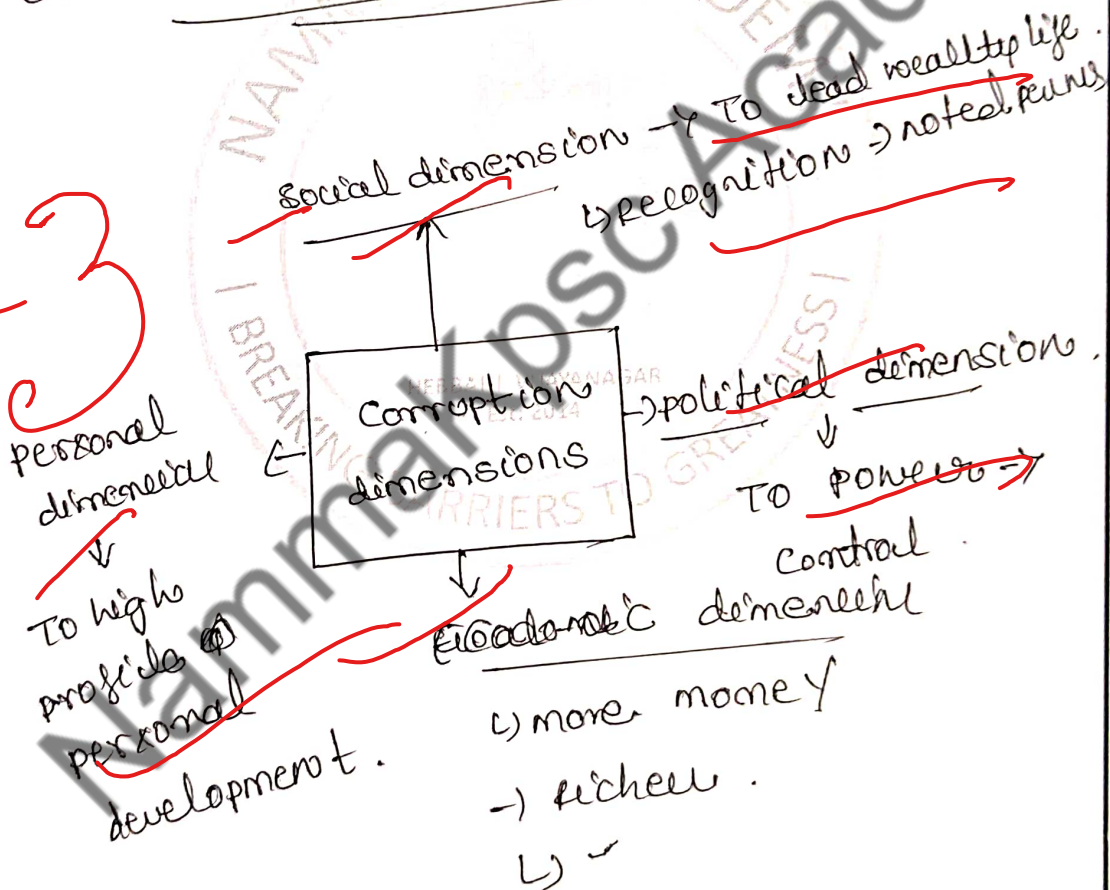
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21. Explain the various dimensions of corruption in India.
(10 Marks)

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corruption is the misuse of
authorities for personal (or) (or) some
group interest in form of money
(or) for power.

dimension of Corruption in India

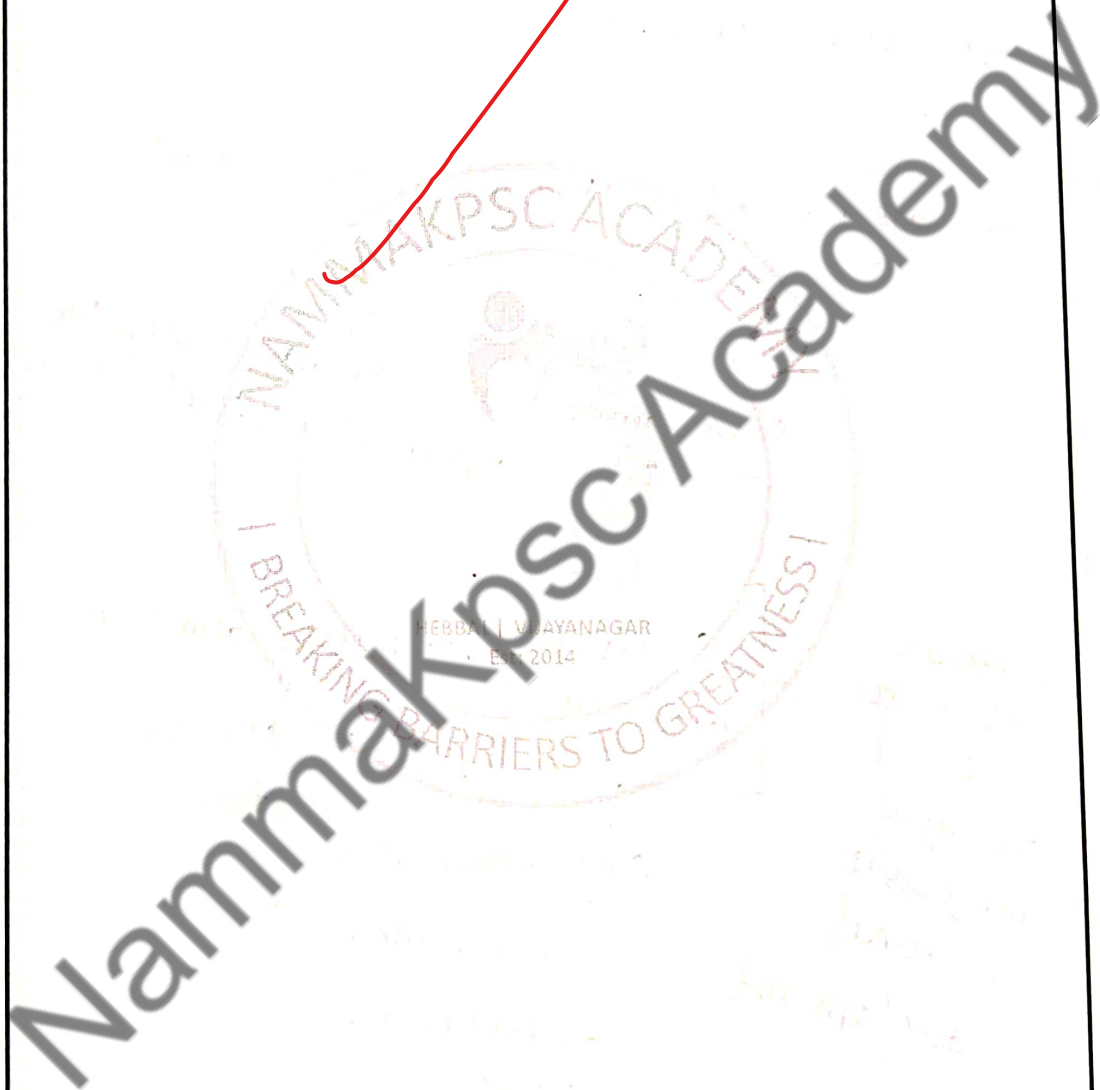


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