

(To be filled by candidates)

Name of Candidate:

Roll Number: 20Mo18..... Test Centre: Vijay Nagar.....

Date: 28/12/2020 Contact details:

KPSC MAINS TEST SERIES-2020

NammaKPSC Academy

Test - 4

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	128

GENERAL COMMENTS

Est: 2014

Very good Attempt. Initially in few questions weak introductions followed by disorganisation of points.

2nd Section B & C has been attended very well esp

karnataka federal questions

GENERAL COMMENTS

keep it up.

Form a little on presentation



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New

This can be introduction

1. The new industrial policy announced in 1991, gave a fillip to the industry amidst the severe economic crisis. Discuss. (12 Marks)

Candidates
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New Industrial Policy announced in 1991 gave push to development of industry due to its liberalization, privatization and globalization principles even the crisis situation.



Not an objective of this policy
Income of people
or thereby increasing per capita income.

Candidates
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How it Helps: -

- (*) BY ~~Removing~~ trade barriers.
- (*) BY ~~liberalizing~~ laws, trade policies, ~~licensing~~ norms.
- (*) BY ~~creating~~ investor friendly environment.
- (*) Attractive destination for Investments.

New economic policy helps to immediate ~~overcome~~ of ~~crisis~~ situation, on other side it creates regional-divide in ~~development~~, dilution of labour laws and Inequality in Society.

→ BY ~~understanding~~ this subsequent government policies aiming at resolving these disparities and aim to achieve balanced and inclusive development.

Organisation of essay

Feedback (Do not write anything here)			
Structure/Flow		Content/Information	13
Understanding/ Relevance	1	Total	

This should be the part

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Candidates
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What is Infrastructure

2. Infrastructure is a key driver of the Growth and overall development of Indian economy. Discuss. (12 Marks)

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1- Infrastructure is the very important ~~tool~~ of economic development. Once the reporter asked, famous American president, How you became too developed nation, he replied "first build roads and infrastructure", then development takes place automatically.

2 types of Infrastructure: - (1) Physical - Industries, Banks, Hospital, roads.

(2) Social Infrastructure - Health, Education, Skill, Human capital.

(3) Economic Investments - Savings, profits etc.

How Infrastructure is the key driver?

(*) well logistics - $\rightarrow$ Increased investment $\rightarrow$ $\uparrow$ employment creation $\rightarrow$ $\downarrow$ poverty $\rightarrow$ $\uparrow$ economy!

Candidates
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(*) With good economic stability, and reduction in poverty, lead a way towards Innovation, space, research. it creates huge investment potential.

(*) With good Human capital, good Health, sex-ratio, $\downarrow$ MMR & IMR, Healthy societies

(*) Improved education, and literacy are interconnected with poverty. (Reduce poverty $\rightarrow$ $\uparrow$ per capita $\rightarrow$ $\uparrow$ savings $\rightarrow$ growth)

(*) So for every sector infrastructure is the necessary inputs. it is the pillar for economy of nation.

(*) ~~Govt's~~ Bharatmala, Sagarmala, Ayushman Bharat, Skill India mission, Bharat Net all are working towards different types of infrastructure building. It is in people's hand to use these opportunities for well being of themselves & also for nation.

Feedback (Do not write anything here)

Structure/Flow		Content/Information	
Understanding/ Relevance		Total	

Link each infrastructure with development

Rather than writing them separately we are going to integrate them

try to organise the points

3. What are SEZs. What are the merits and challenges of SEZs in India? (12 Marks)

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Special economic zones are the economic zone with less restrictions aimed to increase the production capacity and create employment opportunities for people thereby contributing to import substitution and export promotion.

Merits of Special Economic Zones

- (*) create large scale employment opportunities. $\uparrow$ per capita $\rightarrow$ Improved living conditions of people $\rightarrow$ $\downarrow$ poverty.
- (*) Improved Infrastructure $\rightarrow$ $\uparrow$ Investment $\rightarrow$ $\uparrow$ growth $\rightarrow$ Increase in exports & reduction of imports.
- (*) Utilization of natural resources.
- (*) efficient use of manpower (labour).
- (*) saves foreign exchanges.
- (*) Upgradation and Inflow of credit investment and technologies.

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Demerits:-

- (*) Regional Imbalance.
- (*) violation of labour laws (due to some liberalization).
- (*) exploitation of natural resources.
- (*) degradation of environment.
- (*) Increase in private investment move towards capitalization $\rightarrow$ profit oriented.
- (*) Increase in inequality $\rightarrow$ haves and have not.

Loss of revenue to Country

SEZ is a good concept for industrial development and employment creation, but it should be carried out with without violating anyone's rights and Natural imbalance. and SEZ should focus on overall development rather than region specific.

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

4. What are the various sources of foreign capital in India? Compare Foreign Direct investment and Foreign Portfolio investment. (12 Marks)

Candidates
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% - Foreign capital is the inflow of financial resources from outside the country to ~~other~~ nation.

Sources: * Foreign Direct Investments.
* Foreign Portfolio Investments.
* Loans and funds (NRE's, NRI's, etc)
* remittances

Foreign Direct Investment

(*) provides investments and technology transfers, and skill.

(*) It comes through direct source (through BOI (or) agency).

(*) Green-field infrastructure developments

Foreign Portfolio Investment

(*) provides only Investments.

(*) It comes through via agency eg! SEBI, etc.

(*) Green field (or) Brown field infrastructure developments.

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* FDI is more
useable → Greenfield.
→ Technology transfer.
→ more employment
opportunities.

(*) Long term
Investment

(*) provides more
stable macro economic
policy (pro. macro
economic stability)

* Compare to FDI,
FII is less advantageous.
(*) Brown-field Investment.
(*) not having problems
of technology
transfer

(*) Short-term
Investments

(*) less stable
compared to FDI.

FDI & FII both provides
favorable source of investment for
development, these by creating employment
opportunities, infrastructure development,
and technology transfer.

Feedback (Do not write anything here)			
Structure/Flow	2	Content/Information	4
Understanding/ Relevance	1	Total	8

5. What is the difference between centralised and decentralised planning? Examine their merits and demerits. (12 Marks)

Candidates
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Planning is the process of organizing, setting goals, and contributes to all possible measures (actions) towards achievement of those goals.

↓
Centralized planning

↓
Decentralized planning

Centralized planning

Decentralized planning

* planning by top/high authority. Eg: State planning Boards.

* planned by lower authorities. Eg: gram panchayats

* without taking local factors and needs into consideration.

* region specific plans. taking necessary needs.

* not having people participation and their views.

* involves people participation and their concern.

* "one size fit all approach".

* specific needs. → to the point.

* disadvantages

* more useful type of planning.

Candidates
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Candidates
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merits of decentralized planning:-

- (*) addressing specific needs.
- (*) proper allocation of resources to needed area of development.
- (*) ↑ outcome.
- (*) ensure gross root democracy.

demerits:- not having much awareness
- leakages of money
- No proper accountable mechanism.

merits & demerits of centralized planning:-

merits:-
- well controlled authority
- efficient allocation.

demerits:-
- not address specific problem.
- absence of people consultation.
- redundant efforts, wastage of resources.

* little proper checks and balances

decentralized planning along with direction of centralizing planning agency is well suited for developing country like India.

NITI Aayog in that direction.

Feedback (Do not write anything here)

Structure/Flow	2	Content/Information	3
Understanding/ Relevance	1	Total	

6. Planning has played a key role in Socio-economic transformation of India post-independence. Comment. (12 Marks)

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:- Beginning from the independence all our planning efforts concentrating on economic development, poverty elimination, Inter-Regional (balanced) regional development and promotion of industrialization & self reliance.

Role of planning in socio-economic dept:-

① Removal of poverty → Five Year plans

1st → ↑ Food production goal, and subsequent planning process relating on agriculture, because of nature of India's economy → 40% people depending on agriculture for livelihood.

→ Green Revolution → Five Year FYP.

(*) subsequent planning focus on credit creation, infrastructural facilities for agriculture, and reforms etc for improved living of people.

What is planning?

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(2) Economic development: — Industrialization
* employment opportunities
* promotion of agro-based industries
* employment generative programs
eg: NRLM, UELM, Aajeevika,
MNRCA etc.

(3) Removing regional imbalance: — Special economic
development plans ['PC' → NDC]
* Hill area development * drought area
programs * Tribal area development programs

(4) co-operative and competitive federalism: —
* health indicators * ease of doing
business * education improvement
* service sector developments * innovation *
improved governance etc.

* So planning had played very
important role in socio-economic transformation
of country from eliminating poverty
to export promotion and
creation of good indicators of development.

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

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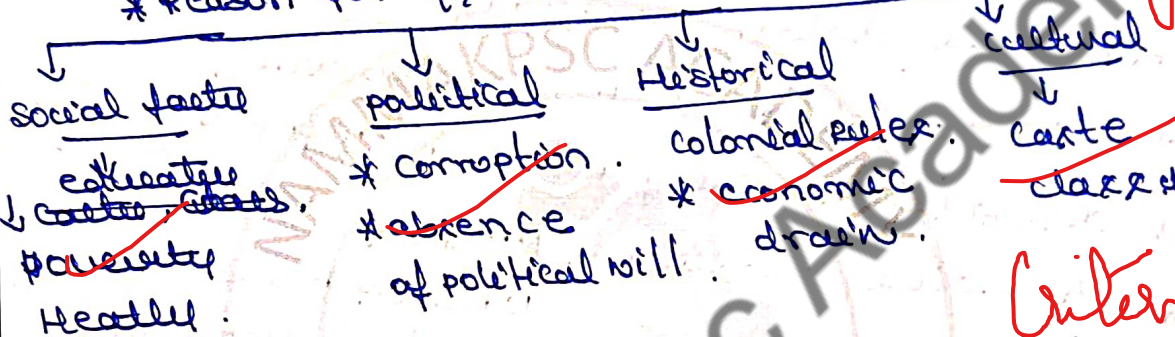
features of planning

7. How is poverty line defined in India? Suggest measure to address poverty in India. (12 Marks)

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poverty line is a line [calculated by experts by taking different data] below that people not in a position to purchase ^{lavail} their needs. [Food, clothe, shelter, ~~educⁿ~~].

* Reason for ~~poverty~~ poverty;



measures to address poverty;

① Inclusive Development; -

- * providing employment opportunities.
- * Education and Health facilities.
- * welfare schemes.

② Infrastructural Development; - * Bottle social + economic infrastructure.

- * Roads, Hospitals, Drinking water.
- * Drainage facilities, Housing facilities.
- * Free Health facilities. education etc.

you can specify different criteria for poverty line
Mention different names of poverty line

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(3) promotion of traditional & cottage industry:-
↳ To reduce dependence on agriculture
↳ Animal husbandry & other allied activities promotion.

(4) Increase of Irrigation and Farm inputs:-

- (*) Farm mechanization
- (*) mixed farming
- (*) micro irrigation

Govt had taken number of initiatives since
independence; (*) so point programs.

(*) TRYSEM → Training rural youth for self employment

(*) Ayeevika mission → NULM → NRLM → Building roads

(*) MNREGSA → 100 days of guaranteed employment

(*) public distribution system, mission Antyodaya

(*) National rural development mission

(*) Skill development programs → skill council

(*) Increased agricultural modernization & mechanization

Jalamruttha, Jaladhara, PMDY,
Sujala - II, Saubhagya Yojana, Ujjwala

(*) MUDRA loans (*) agricultural credit

→ Free education (21A) (*) pradhan mantri
Arogya Yojana (Ayushman Bharat) etc.

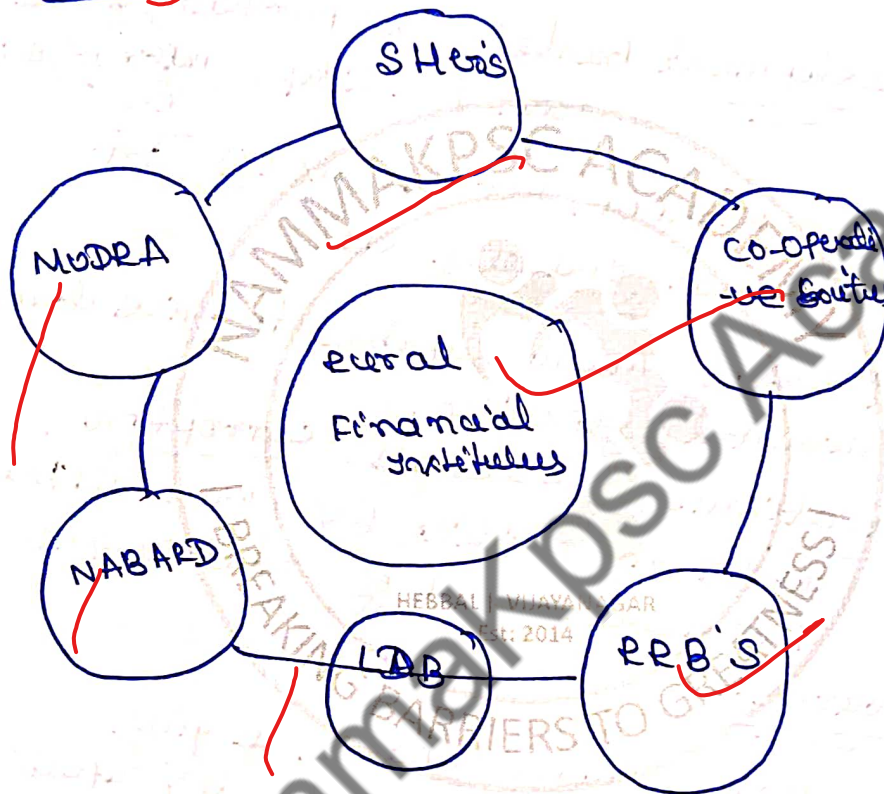
Feedback (Do not write anything here)			
Structure/Flow		Content/Information	
Understanding/ Relevance		Total	

Rather write the examples separately to integrate with the points

8. Give an over view of rural financial institutions in India. Examine its challenges and suggest measures to improve its functioning. (12 Marks)

Candidates
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:- Rural financial institutions are those, which are providing financial services / credit to the rural areas.



* SHGs:- These provides short-term loans and medium term loans. helps in women empowerment, ↑ debting opportunities.

* Co-operative Societies:- provides short and medium term loans for agricultural & allied activities. eg. Farm inputs, irrigation etc.

Candidates
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3) RRB's: - Regional Rural Banks. - long term
medium term loans.
eg: Farm mechanization purchase.
- tractor, tillage etc.

4) NABARD: - Rural infrastructure development
Funds.
- Animal husbandry - storage (cold storage) etc.

5) Land development Banks: - (*) purchase of land.
loan facilities. etc.

6) MODRA - Kishore, farm loans for
cottage industries.

challenges: - Not much capable to give loans
limited capacity.

- Favoritisms, leakages, corruption.
- not able to utilize by marginal & small
farmers. lack of education - no
awareness.

measures: - make more capable & give
opportunities to reach all people by specific
policies. * creation of awareness
through advertisements (or) Tathas etc.

However, rural financial institutions need
to overcome from exploitation of moneylenders
& promoting self-financed financial.

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

9. Providing urban amenities to rural masses can promote a Holistic and accelerated development of Rural India. Examine. (12 Marks)

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1- Providing urban amenities to rural masses → 'PURA' model of development promotes Holistic development of rural India.

PURA: — 2003

→ A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Sir's idea of accelerated development.

Now it is renamed as 'Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rural Mission'.

'Atma Balam ki', 'Sachchidanand' etc.

to provide, (*) development of Basic infrastructure facilities in rural area → thus by creating employment opportunities.

* Drinking water creation program
↳ Jalakshakti. → According to

Recent report by MDS & sanitation it achieved 32.3% coverage.

Very good
the

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(*) creation of solid waste management units.

(*) Drainage facilities

(*) schools, transports, Hospital, promotes promote employment of cottage industries, - which rural people opportunity for

Inturn it reduces the, (*) migration

(*) it helps in reduction of slums and environmental pollution.

(*) Increased Infrastructure provides good marketing facilities for farmers so that it a path towards self reliance in their own places.

PURA helps to development of economic opportunities and reduction of urban migration, and to realise Gandhi's ideas of promotion of traditional industries.

Very good

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

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10. Write a note on Gandhian approach to rural development (10 Marks)

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:- Gandhian approach of rural development is self-sufficient rural economy. It having many approaches;

social :- Inclusive development
distribution of Income.

→ 'clean is good'

Economic :- Concept of trusteeship.
not over accumulation.

personal :- Control of overwhelming material
thoughts and simple living.

cultural :- promotion of traditional and
rural industries.
→ Animal husbandaries.

political :- Empowerment of panchayats.
decentralisation of powers.
people participative → cross
root democracy.

Gandhi's told 'Indian souls,
living in villages', and he

Good
approach

Candidates
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advocate for trusteeship. once should keep limited wealth (need), and distribute to who are not having.

(*) Everyone should earn his own bread through one latter form of ethical means

coandhian model of rural development is self-sufficient, traditional and environmental friendly.

The COVID-19 pandemic exposes us to the idea of self reliance and promotion of indigenous and traditional industries instead of dependence on others (for raw material and others). instead of focusing on increasing GDP, we should focus on increasing welfare of people. coverage of all people in national development.

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

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Section-B

12. Examine development of Karnataka during the plan period between 1950 and 2012. (12 Marks)

:- Any goal of planning is to provide economic development, increasing employment opportunities, provides social and economic opportunities and increase the overall development of people.

development of Karnataka under planning:-

Ist Five Year plan:- [1951-1956]

* "Grow more Food" campaign launched.

(*) Increase in irrigation and agricultural productivity.

II FYP:- [1956-1961] → Ist plan after state reorganization. 42.56 CR.

(*) Increasing of industrial expansion.

(*) Infrastructure development.

(*) Irrigational expansion. 3 major and 11 medium irrigation projects.

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III plan: - [1961-66] → expansion of irrigation projects. * Hemavathi, Harangi, Upper Krishna, and Malaprabha projects.

(*) Agricultural area expansion. * 13 major & 6 medium projects.

IV [1969-74] - 74th FYP: - Employment generation

* diversification of production.

* promotion of exports.

* Green Revolution.

V [1979-84] → employment generation and poverty alleviation.

(*) 20 point programs.

(*) TRYSEM programs.

VI [1985-1990] - 76th FYP: - Skill development and self reliance.

* skill based industries.

* promotion of traditional industries.

2 Annual plans → immediate needs meeting.

(1992-1997) - 8 FYP: - liberalization, ↑ export.

* Increased SEZ.

(1997-2002) → export diversification → 15 X (5 markets)
program → ↑ commodity export →
Fishery, Pearl, Pearls, Pearls.

(2002-2007) → urban development, skill capital.

(2007-2012) → Increase participation, IT revolution, IT growth, top industrial zone.

Feedback (Do not write anything here)

Structure/Flow		Content/Information	
Understanding/ Relevance		Total	

Space management!

13. Write a note on decentralized planning in Karnataka.
(12 Marks)

:- Karnataka well known for its decentralization policies. Before the constitutional amendment to local level government it established panchayat system and 1st in the state to establish Finance Commission in state for providing financial devolution to panchayats.

After the constitutional recognition of Panchayats the state adopted three-tier panchayats.

tier-1 - Taluk panchayats [Area issues of Inter-Taluk are taken up here - 30 subjects]

tier-2 - Taluk panchayats. → Issues of different panchayats subjects matter.
- 29 subjects.

tier-3 - Gram panchayats. → Issue of local factors b/w different village confined to panchayats are here - 30 subjects.

District planning Committee → It takes up the consolidation of plans of different panchayats and if it is municipality areas their plan, and consolidate the plans and regulate suggest for implementation.

⑥ Finance Commission: — It is the balancing wheel of fiscal ~~division~~ ^{upheld} of state. it direct and devolute the financial powers, grants, taxation powers to panchayats.
Financial resource of PRIS (*) Grants from centre.

(*) Grants from states.

(*) devolution of Income (taxes, fees)

(*) Taxation powers of Gram panchayats
↳ Revenue from own taxes.

(*) Rents, Fees & fair etc. coming under their Jurisdiction.

* Gram Sabha consists of all adult member of panchayats. need to conduct at least 2 cos for Year. to discuss location specific issues.
Recently government of Karnataka made an separate Gram Sabha for childrens issues.

* In this manner decentralization planning of Karnataka made avenue for people participation.

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

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14. What is the composition, Mandate and Functions of various regional development boards in Karnataka? (12 Marks)

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:- Inclusive growth and equitable allocation of resources for all people and all region of country is the our vision of constitution. In this regard governments are struggling to bring balanced regional development

In, Karnataka also, considering the issue of region specific problems and providing them for equitable avenue funds growth. established Regional development Boards.

(*) Kalyana-karnataka development Board:-

In 2013 It got constitutional status under 343(i) of our constitution.

(*) Establishment of specific infrastructure projects for development.

(*) reservation in appointments and jobs (positive discrimination).

(*) To address social and economic problems.

(*) Recently, in Karnataka Budget made a announcement establishment of central university in Vijayapura. and women university.

(*) Malnad area development Board: - due to its distinct geography, terrain, isolated settlements and lack of logistical infrastructure. State Board try to provide development opportunities

(*) BaYaluseeme development Boards: - for development of maiden districts of state and baravali development authorities (for coastal area)

→ In addition to this MLALADS - legislation for backward area development scheme for backward region development

* Their composition should be from people expert from addressing the issues and having well understanding of regional specific problems

So we can say that along with people involvement and political, executive involvement we can address regional disparities and bring equitable justice and inclusive development

Feedback (Do not write anything here)			
Structure/Flow	2	Content/Information	9
Understanding/Relevance	1	Total	

Candidates
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15. Export promotion is vital to push economic growth and create jobs. Enumerate the steps to be taken in the Karnataka Industrial policy 2020-25 to promote exports from Karnataka. (12 Marks)

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:- Country's Economic development depends on its capital creation and export capability. thereby it gives path for promotion of industries, and create employment opportunities. and contributes towards per capita Income.

(*) Karnataka given number of incentives measures to all industrial policies, in specifically 2020-25 policy it aim to create cluster of industrial zone in tier 2, tier 3 development of cities, thus by achieving regional development.

(*) It provides SEZ for promotion of export industries and classified export industries as (PUS) public utility sectors

(*) reimbursement of land tax, for export tax for these industries

(*) Industries which have good names

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To export Issued Green cards for them.
* Good card for availability of credit facility.

* propose value additions, standardization measure for specific goods of exports

* state established visveswaraya trade promotion council for growth and development of exports. * Industrial corridors CHIC
chennai-bangalore-mangalore Industrial Corridor

* Cold storages, and Food processing standards for some perishable commodities.

* create additional investment of 3 billion in Capex. India's 1 trillion economy goal

In this way karnataka-Industrial policy 2020-25 aims to achieve balanced regional development by agglomerating growth of Tier 2 and Tier 2 cities. and inclusive growth by providing employment opportunities to these areas.

Very good

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

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16. What are the factors that led to growth of IT industries in Karnataka? (12 Marks)

Karnataka ^(Bangalore) is famously called as silicon valley of India, because of its large expansion of IT sector.

Factors responsible for growth of IT industries;

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① skilled manpower resources
② promotion of ITes policies of government.

③ Karnataka is 1st in the country to establish satellite centre facilities in Bangalore for providing uninterrupted internet connectivity.

④ promotion of IT industries through various laws, and incentive scheme. eg:- tax incentives to startups.

Candidates
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(*) Recently Karnataka established
Karnataka Innovation Authority. It
vision group connect industries and
Academics for promotion of startup in
innovation sector.

(*) Talent accelerator programs.

(*) reimbursement of fees, taxes etc
and providence of loans facilities for
starting up of IT industries.

(*) In coming days Karnataka coming with
new-revised IT policy.

(*) Well established logistics sector.

(*) Single window clearance mechanisms.

All these factors leads to the
growth of IT industries in Karnataka
and providing number of employment
opportunities for the people of IT fields
thereby it greatly contributing to
nation and state growth of Economy.

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

17. What are startups? Discuss the various initiative by Government of Karnataka to promote Startups in the state.
(12 Marks)

:- start-ups are industries
which are in initial stage.
'sunrise industries'

Initiatives of Govt for promotion of
startups;

① Industrial Facilitation skills for
promotional of startups.

(*) duty free establishments,
tax incentives and providence
of loan facilities for
encouragement.

(*) Start up policy of state
2015-2020 → Increases employment
opportunities and increase
investment.

(x) ~~to~~ start-ups free-will facilities
in case of service start ups.

(x) reimbursement of land fee.

(x) Increased Research & Innovation
setting up of Technology Innovation
network, etc.

→ With India's goal of 5 trillion
by 2030, Karnataka is ~~with~~ the line
of India, aim to create 15 million
jobs, and top investment destination,
by utilizing its full potential. thugh

one of the way to encourage startup.
industries towards growth by providing
employment opportunities.

Feedback (Do not write anything here)			
Structure/Flow		Content/Information	9
Understanding/ Relevance		Total	

18. Discuss the challenges faced by MSME Sector in Karnataka. What are the measures taken by Karnataka government to promote MSME in the state? (12 Marks)

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i- medium and micro small scale industries are those, they also complement the occupational sector of our economy by providing employment opportunities.

* Also provides avenue for diversification of occupation, by reducing dependency on agriculture.

challenges face by MSME'S in Karnataka

① lack of resources → Fiscal
→ ~~infrastructure~~
→ skill.

② lack of promotion to these industries! - eg: less demand in market.

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- (3) lack of Infrastructure → power, water,
(*) raw materials.
(*) place. etc.

(4) measures by Karnataka government:-

(*) MUDRA Bank → For providing credit.

(2) Prerana scheme:- For SC/ST & women
for take up MSME
industrial

(3) Badavara Bandhe scheme

(4) Promotion of MSME products through
Brand name: Prayadarshini

(5) Power subsidies, tax incentives,
insurance facilities etc.

(6) through SHGs, Dharwadela-society
along with govt provided loan

→ By this type of initiatives Karnataka
government promoting MSME'S

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

Candidates
Must not
write on
this margin

19. Governments needs to bring about a transformational reform of the Agriculture Produce Market Committees or the benighted mandi system. Amongst all the reforms targeted at APMCs, it's the Karnataka government's Rashtriya e-Market Services, which has arguably stood out. Comment. (12 Marks)

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Q- Karnataka government is pioneering in the country to bring reforms in welfare approach.

* Rashtriya - e-market place is one such initiative → in which through out state APMC's are connected by web (e-NIS - seenu), in which,

the,

* price-changes, today's price, and market prices are made provided

(*) so that farmers come to know about the prices, so he can save from exploitation from the middlemen.

(*) He can get remunerative prices for his produce based on quality.

Candidates
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write on
this margin

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* This system got nation-wide remarks and E-NAM is involved by this Railhead - e market place

* It helps to get the farmers remunerative prices, ↑ living condition, ↑ Health & educational of his family. totally contributing towards development of economy.

* Increasing farmer's suicide, not getting good prices are the major issues in countries like India, through these types of initiatives we can reduce them to certain extent.

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

20. What is the objective of Ayushman Bharat Arogya Karnataka Scheme? How does it aim at achieving 'Universal Health Coverage' in Karnataka? (12 Marks)

:- Ayushman Bharat Arogya
Karnataka is the universal Health
Care scheme in Karnataka, to
provide universal Health Care to
all people (except some ↑ SPL) by
providing primary secondary & tertiary
Care.

How it Helps:-

① Reducing out of pocket expenditure.

② He can use for other activities.

(1) * Higher education.

(*) Savings

(*) asset.

③ providing Basic-Health Care →

reducing burden → private Hospital
more expenditure.

Candidates
Must not
write on
his margin

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x) good living Condition:-
Improved Health → poverty ↓ → ↑ education
↑ employment → ↑ development.

Candidates
Must not
write on
this margin

Addition to this, Karnataka
govt also provides Health Insurance
schemes like ryotli kanyeevini for
govt employees. ESI's Indra health
coverage, Manapurna Yojana, Shagyalakhi,
familychild surveillance etc.

one of the principle of our
DPSP's providing equitable health
care for all people payable by
providing include state Article 28(c).
is implement or state initiatives

for Universal Health Coverage

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

21. Karnataka faces a chronic drinking water scarcity. Examine. What measures have been taken to address drinking water problem in the state. (12 Marks)

Q- Karnataka has different climatic geographic conditions. Some part of Karnataka facing acute drinking water scarcity. To this problem govt had taken number of initiatives.

(*) Talam rutha Yojana:- Conservation of traditional water bodies.

→ Water scarcity.

→ Rainwater storage & harvesting.

(*) Taladhare program:- piped water connection to rural areas for water security.

(*) NARVI project:- Ground water recharge & aquifer recharge project.
(below deleted)

(*) Interlinking of rivers projects -
from water Resour. Rich to deficit
Region

Eg! - mahadayi - 1500 cr rupee -
Project

(*) Upper - Brahma -> Bagalhat, Bellary
Wastage

(*) Beindri Anabattu Yojana

(*) Goregaon - beu - as - beu nadi ya Neeu
program

(*) Rejuvenating traditional water bodies
afforestation programs etc

(*) watershed development program with
help of world bank

(*) less water intensive crops cultivation -> Rasthriya
In this way Karnataka had
number of initiatives for
addressing water shortage
problem in state

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