

वि०ली०से०आ०	B. P. S. C.	परीक्षा 67th Combined Main EXAM. (Written) Examination
परीक्षार्थी के लिए आवश्यक अनुदेश	विषय SUB. GENERAL STUDIES-I (02)	तिथि DATE 30.12.2022
अनुपालन करें, अन्यथा दंड के भागी होंगे।	प्रश्न संख्या Q. No.	उत्तर की पृष्ठ संख्या Page No. of ANSWER
1. इस उत्तर पत्रिका में (36) प्रश्नक पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्नक पत्रिका में प्रश्नों के उत्तर या उत्तर पत्रिका में प्रश्नों के उत्तर भरने पर भ्रम उत्पन्न होगा।	1	
2. प्रश्नक पत्रिका में प्रश्नों के उत्तर भरने पर भ्रम उत्पन्न होगा।	2	
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5. प्रश्नक पत्रिका में प्रश्नों के उत्तर भरने पर भ्रम उत्पन्न होगा।	5	05-09
6. प्रश्नक पत्रिका में प्रश्नों के उत्तर भरने पर भ्रम उत्पन्न होगा।	6	15-19
7. प्रश्नक पत्रिका में प्रश्नों के उत्तर भरने पर भ्रम उत्पन्न होगा।	7	05-09-23
8. प्रश्नक पत्रिका में प्रश्नों के उत्तर भरने पर भ्रम उत्पन्न होगा।	8	
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10. प्रश्नक पत्रिका में प्रश्नों के उत्तर भरने पर भ्रम उत्पन्न होगा।	10	24-27
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81	1991
639	4933
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b.

"Odrau"

come from 1951 to
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ile Income from
B x100

$$\text{Annual growth Rate} = \frac{\text{Total growth rate}}{10} = \frac{(105.487)}{10} = 105487\%$$

Income

Income

7,000

~ 13316994

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Year	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
Per Capita	238	328	674	1630	4933
National Income	90	152	397	1224	4726

b.

"Odrau"

(a) Growth % in per Capita Income from 1951 to 1991

$$= \frac{4933 - 238}{238} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{4695}{238} \times 100$$

$$= 1972.68\%$$

(b) Annual growth rate of per Capita Income from 1961 to 1971

$$= \frac{674 - 328}{328} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{346}{328} \times 100$$

$$= 105.487\%$$

Annual growth Rate = $\frac{\text{Total growth rate}}{10}$

$$= \frac{105.487}{10}$$

$$= 10.5487\%$$

(c) Country population in 1991

$$= \frac{\text{Total National Income}}{\text{per Capita Income}}$$

$$= \frac{1630,00,00,000}{1224}$$

$$= 13316993464 \sim 13316994$$

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(d) Growth Rate in population during 1981-1991
population in 1981 = ~~13316993464~~ 13316994

$$\text{pop}^n \text{ in } 1991 = \frac{\text{N.I. in } 1991}{\text{per capita Income}}$$

$$= \frac{4726,00,00,000}{4933}$$

$$= 9580377.0525$$

$$\approx 9580378$$

$$\% \text{ growth} = \frac{9580378 - 13316994}{13316994}$$

$$= -28.05\%$$

(e) National Income growth from 1951 to 1991

$$= \frac{(4726 - 996) \times 100}{(96) \text{ yr}}$$

$$= \frac{4636 \times 100}{96}$$

$$= 5151.11\%$$

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Year	2001-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07
Actual	195	163	186	284	195	231
Target	144	224	124	210	255	295

(a) % change in target prodⁿ from 2004-05 to 2005-06 $\Rightarrow \frac{255 - 210}{210} \times 100$

$$\Rightarrow 21.428\%$$

	Actual	Target	Po% (Actual/Target $\times 100$)
(b) 2001-02	195	144	135.41%
2002-03	163	224	Denure
2003-04	186	124	149.19% <u>150%</u>
2004-05	284	210	135.23%
2005-06	195	255	Denure
2006-07	231	295	Denure

So, from above table % of actual production with target production was highest in 2003-04
i.e. 150%.

(c) Avg. actual production =
$$\frac{195 + 163 + 186 + 284 + 195 + 231}{6}$$

$$= 209.$$

So, Actual prodⁿ was above 2004-05 then any in two years 2006-07

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Actual prodⁿ below avg. actual prodⁿ in 4 years
2001-02, 02-03, 03-04, 05-06,

Q14.c
$$\text{Ratio} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

(d) Sum of targeted prodⁿ for years 2002-03, 05-06 & 2006-07

$$= 224 + 255 + 295$$

$$= 774$$

Actual Prodⁿ in these years = $163 + 195 + 231$

$$= 589$$

Q14.d
$$\text{Ratio} = \frac{774}{589}$$

$$= 1.319$$

(e) Targeted Prodⁿ for 2002-03 & 2005-06

$$= 224 + 255$$

$$= 482$$

Actual Prodⁿ for 2002-03 & 2005-06

$$= 163 + 195$$

$$= 358$$

Q14.e cc. Required difference = $482 - 358$

$$= 124$$

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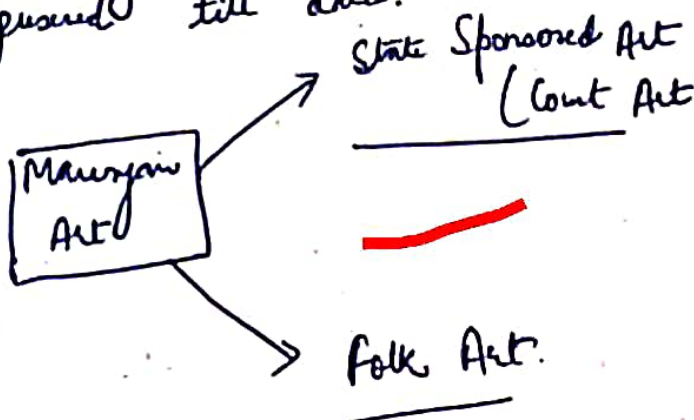
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Mauyan Empire was the first empire to rule all over India. It ruled from 3rd Century BC to 1st Century BC. Rajgriha & Patliputra were its Capital. founded by Chandragupta Maurya

Mauyan Empire → Kautilya / Chanakya
→ Ashoka was its greatest ruler
→ Thorne was seated in Patliputra (Patna)
→ Had a vast standing and moving army.

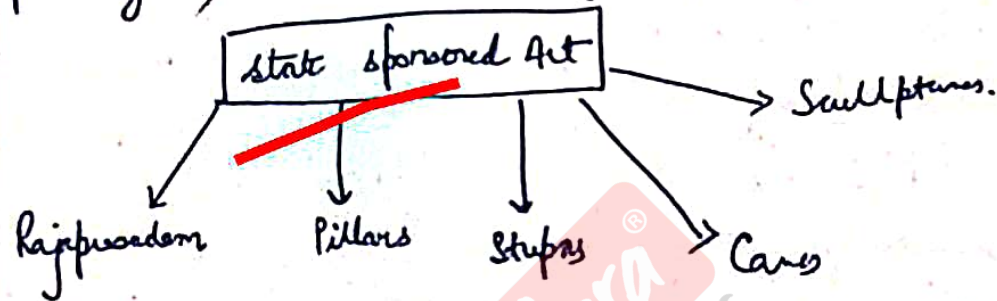
→ Art and culture was given a significant position in the Mauryan dynasty. Prior to Mauryan dynasty, art was done using clay, wood, grass-pellets which get destroyed. Mauryan's started making art using stones and so it is preserved till date.



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State sponsored Art

These were those art which were given royal patronage and looked up by kings.



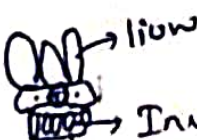
* Rajprasadam built by Chandragupta Maurya was a huge hall with stone pillars surrounding it. There were 84 pillars found at present day Kumbhar. It was 140 ft long and 120 ft wide. Roof and floor ~~was~~ ^{was} wooden. It was magnificent and

→ Fa-hei has called it magnificent and unmatched with contemporary architecture at that time.

→ Patliputra City was bounded by wooden wall all around and there were holes from shooting arrows.

2. Pillars

2) Pillars Ashoka had made ~~built~~ monolithic stone pillars. They are 20 in number. Pillar found at Sarnath, Varanasi is emblem of Republic of India.



Monolithic pillar design.

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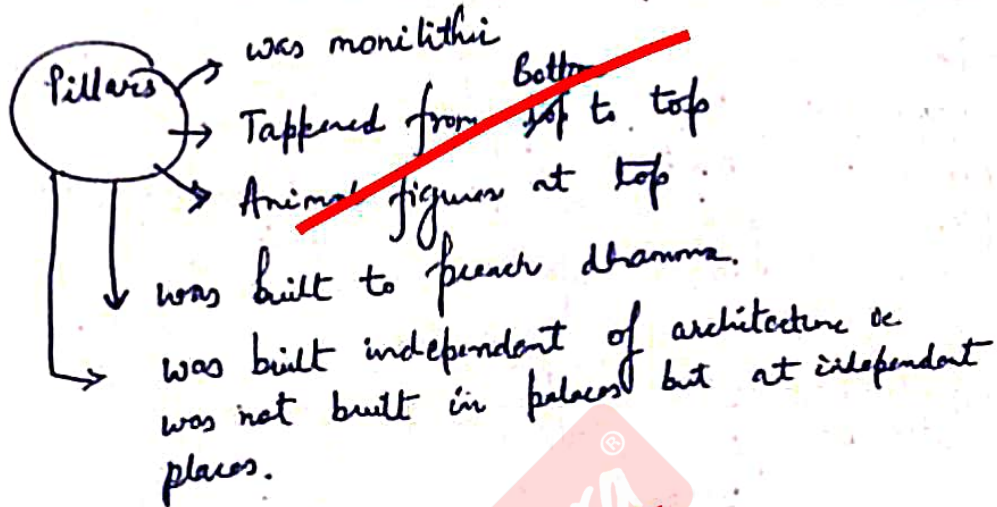
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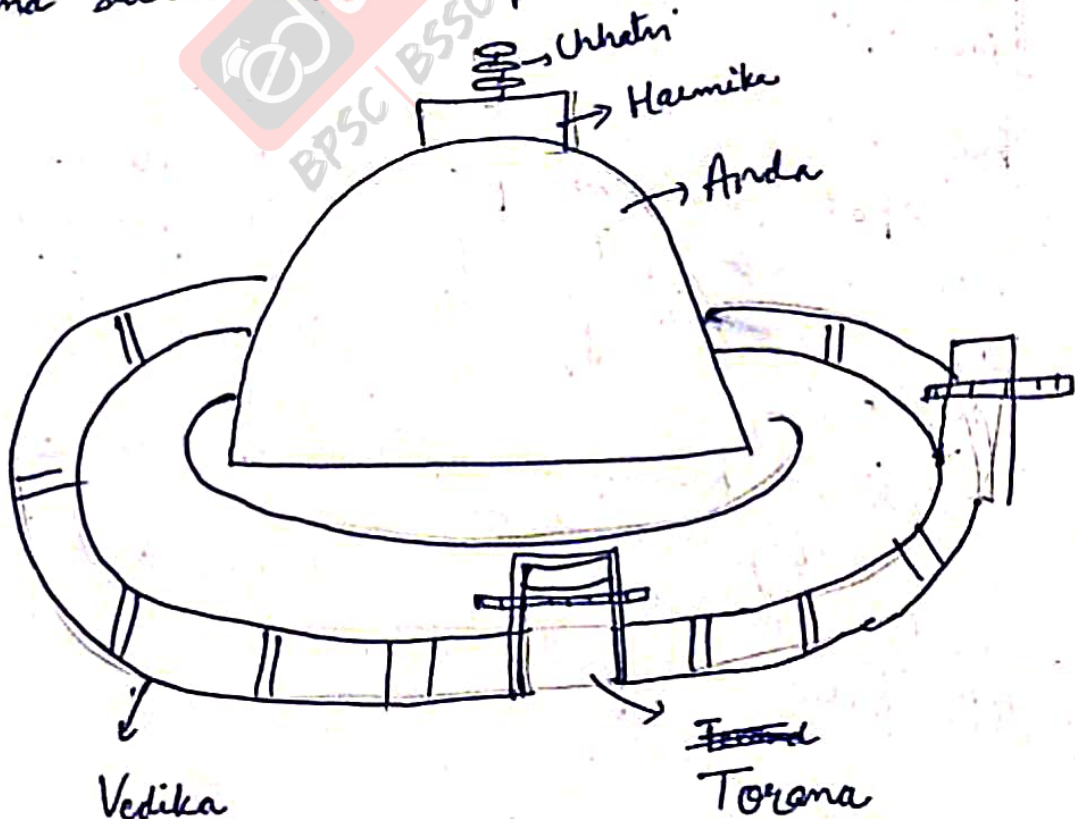
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2) Stupa :- Stupa was made on the relics of Gautam Buddha after his death. Ashoka made 84000 stupas. Amongst them, one at Sanchi and Sarnath have been preserved till date.



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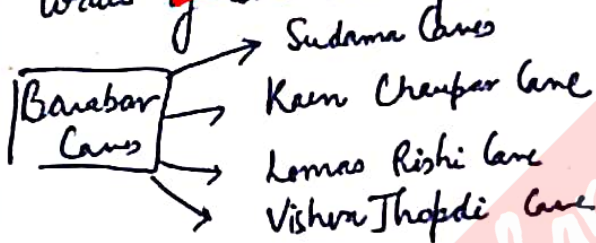
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1) Caves

Caves were carved out of stones. Ashoka and his grandson built caves at Barabar and Nagarjuna hills and gave it to Ajivika sect people. Walls of caves were polished and entry was huge.



2) Sculptures

Sculpture made out of stones was important feature of Mauryan art. Lions at top of samath ashok pillar, elephant sculpture found at Bhauli.

Folk Art

Apart from state-patronized art, folk art was also an important part of Mauryan people. It was a part of social-religious life of people.

Folk art provide income as well as coherence in society. Terracotta toys and arts were sold in market and purchased by merchants. This provide earning to artisans.

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- Yaksha found at Mathura
- Yakshini found at Aoderganj Patna
- Yaksha found at Vaishali
- Smiling Boy art at Bulandibagh.
- Terracotta figures.
- Northern Black Pottery.
- Jain Monk in sitting posture at Bulandibagh.

So, Mauryan had well developed art and culture. Rulers themselves promoted ~~and~~ people were also engaged. In later phases after the end of Mauryan empire, its art continued to be followed by other dynasty.

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Quit India Movement was the most widespread and impacting movement in the Indian freedom struggle. It was started on 9th August 1942, also known as Tilak day. Its nature and extent led British to leave India in coming years.

Background of Quit India Movement

- 1) World War II and participation of India
- 2) Failure of August proposal by Lord Linlithgow
- 3) Attitude of British towards India
- 4) Failure of Cripps mission.

Reasons for Quit India Movement

- Cripps Mission failure and reality of British came out
- Lack of essential commodities and high inflation
- British leaving Burma & Malay people on the hands of Japanese Invasion
- People have lost trust in British.
- Widespread discontent among masses.

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→ After failure of Cripps Mission, Indian freedom leaders understood the intention of British and were not ready to participate in world war unless it was crowned of independence.

→ Quit India Resolution was passed by Congress at Wardha meeting and finally proposed at Gwalia Tank Maidan meeting in Mumbai on 8th Aug 1942.

→ Mahatma Gandhi gave the slogan of 'Do or die' from Gwalia Tank Maidan and urged people to come together and fight for their cause.

- Peasants should not pay revenue
- Students should leave school if they are sure about studies.
- Govt. servants should not resign but submit allegiance to India.
- Soldiers should not shoot Indian people.
- Princely state should show their allegiance to Indian sovereignty.

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→ After the speech on 8th August 1942, people from all over the country were motivated enough to lead the war.

→ On 9th August 1942, almost all political leaders were arrested by British including Mahatma Gandhi, Nehru, Rajendra Prasad, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad etc. and kept in jail.

→ Movement became leaderless but people were filled with anger to revolt against the British.

Course of Action

→ Violent protest broke out at many places all over India.

→ Heavy damage was done to modes of transport and communication.

→ Students, youth, peasants came at fore front of the movement.

→ Underground activities also started. Usha Mehta started Radio to convey the message of freedom. Jay Prakash Narayan formed Bad dasta in Nepal.

→ Subhas Chandra Bose went to Singapore & formed INA to fight against British with Japanese army.

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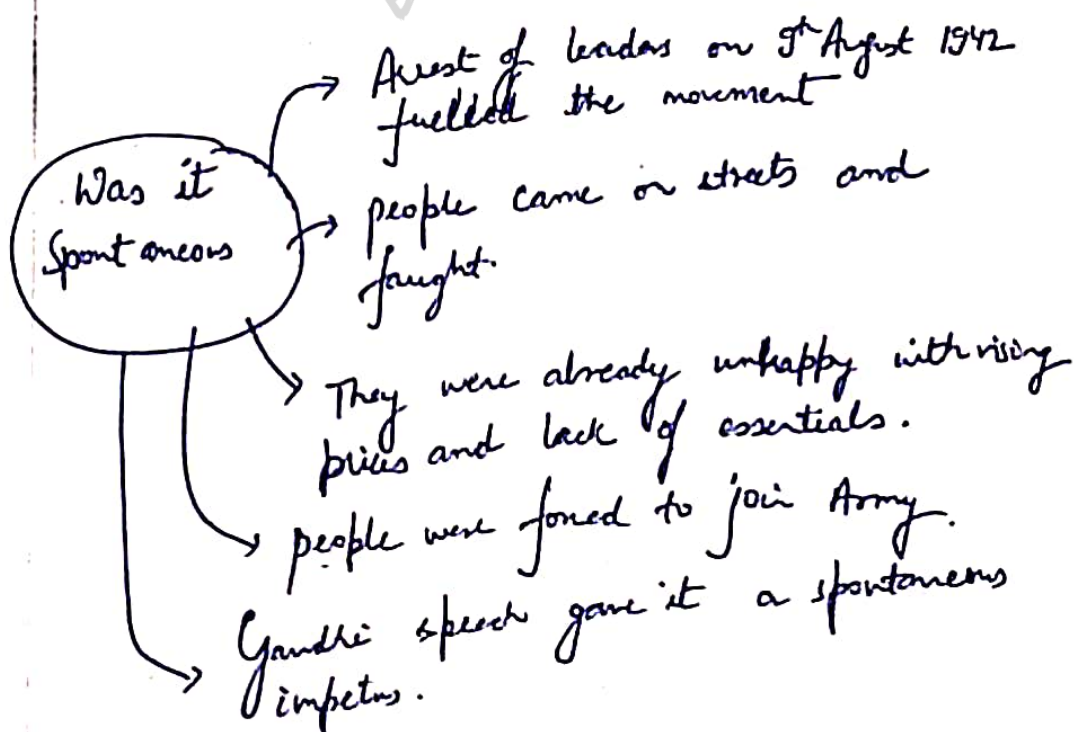
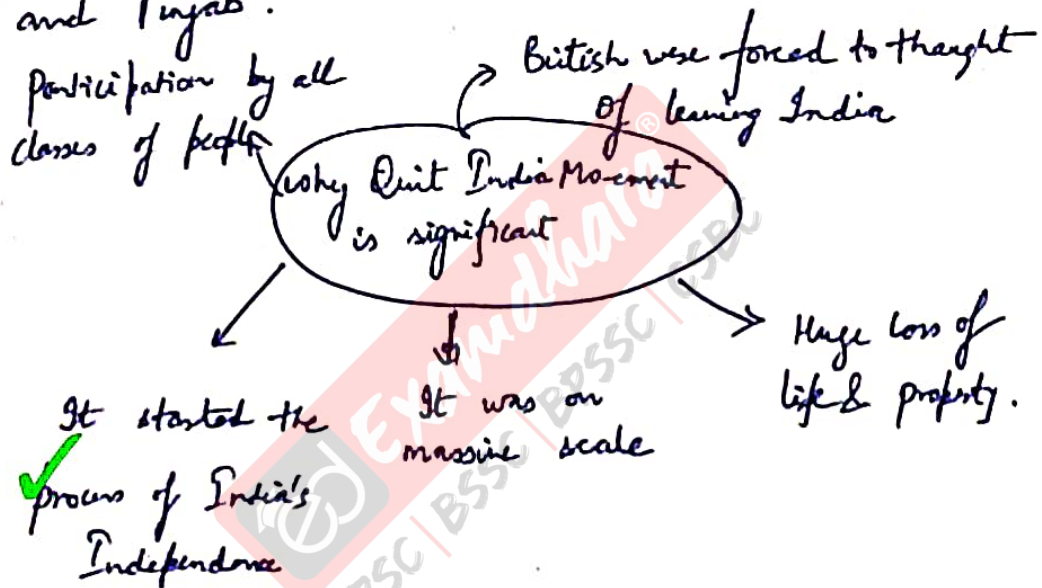
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→ British suppressed the revolt ruthlessly. More than 10000 people were killed in this revolt. Almost whole of India took part in this revolt except North-Western frontier and Punjab.



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Quit India Movement was the most significant movement in Indian freedom struggle. It paved the way for India's Independence. People were satisfied with nothing less than full Independence. Finally India got independence in 1947.

EXAMDHARA
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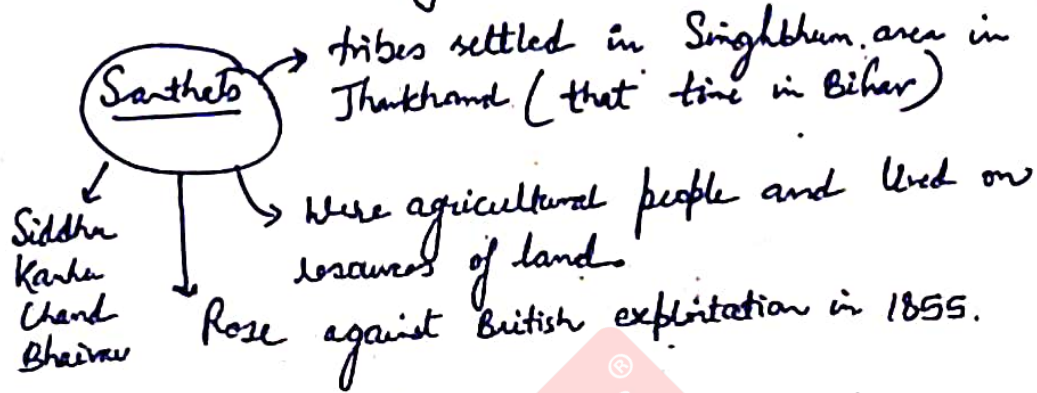
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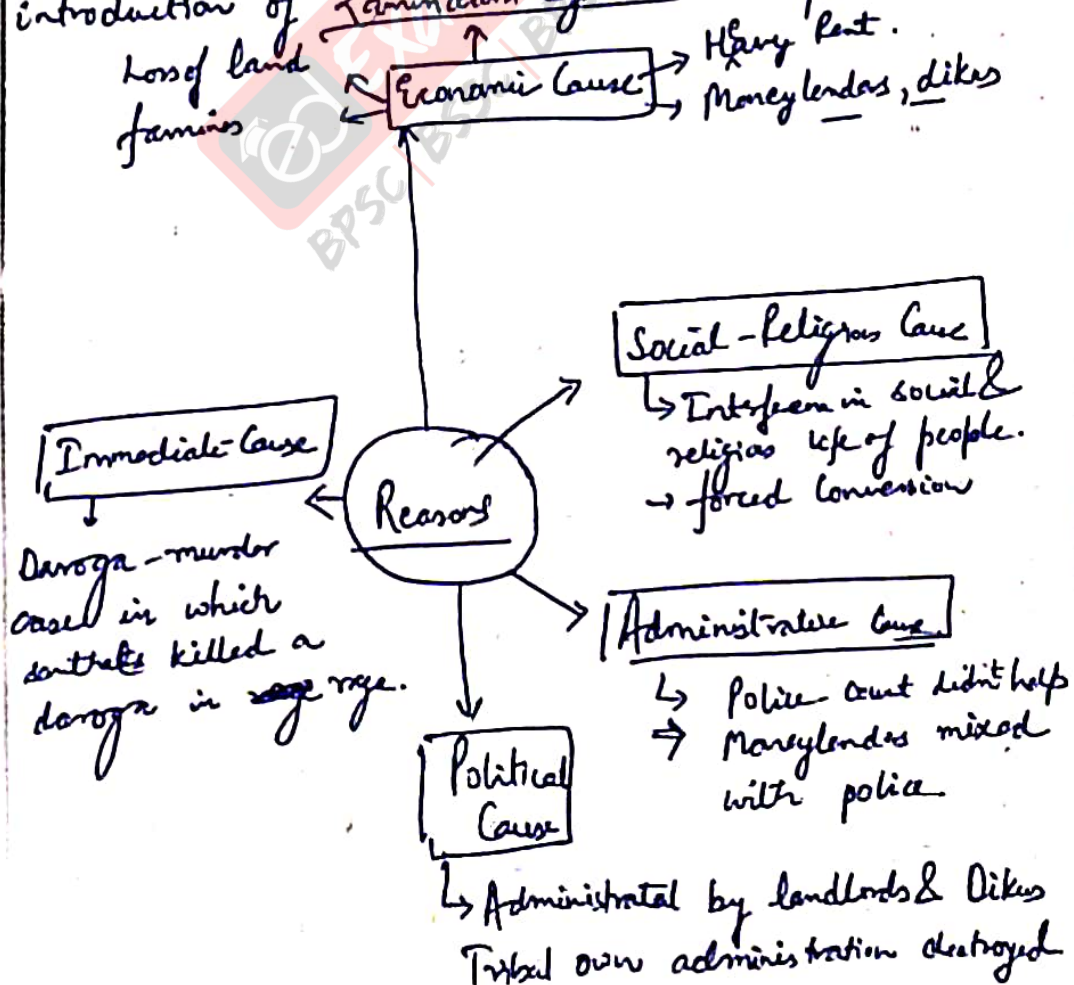
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(A) Santhal UprisingWhy Uprising happened -

① Permanent Settlement system led to introduction of Zamindari system and private property. Loss of land famines



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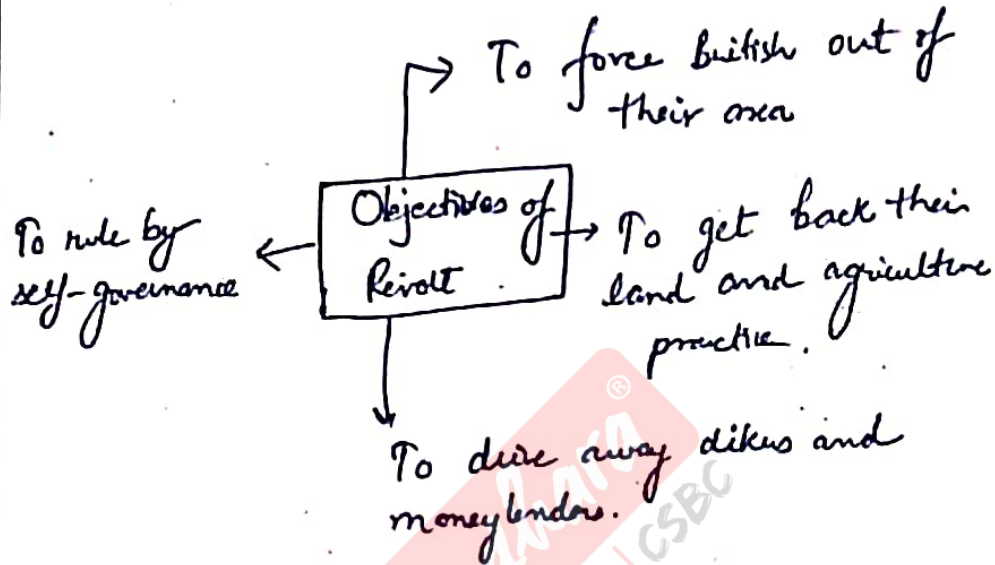
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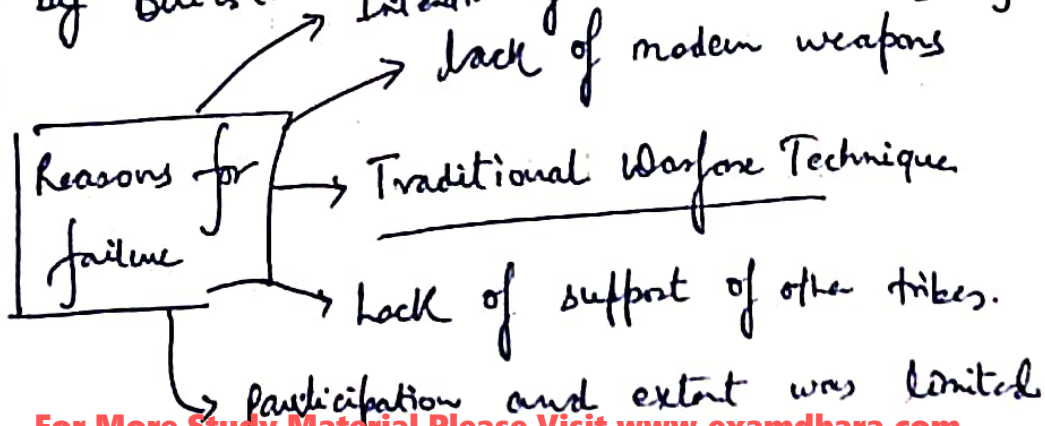
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→ Four brothers Siddhu, Kanhu, Chand, Bhairav led the revolt. After the daroga murder case, over 10000 santhals were assembled at Bhagnidih village under leadership of Siddhu and Kanhu and formed strategy of revolt.

→ In initial phase revolt was too tough for British but gradually it was suppressed by British. Intention of revolt was not justified.



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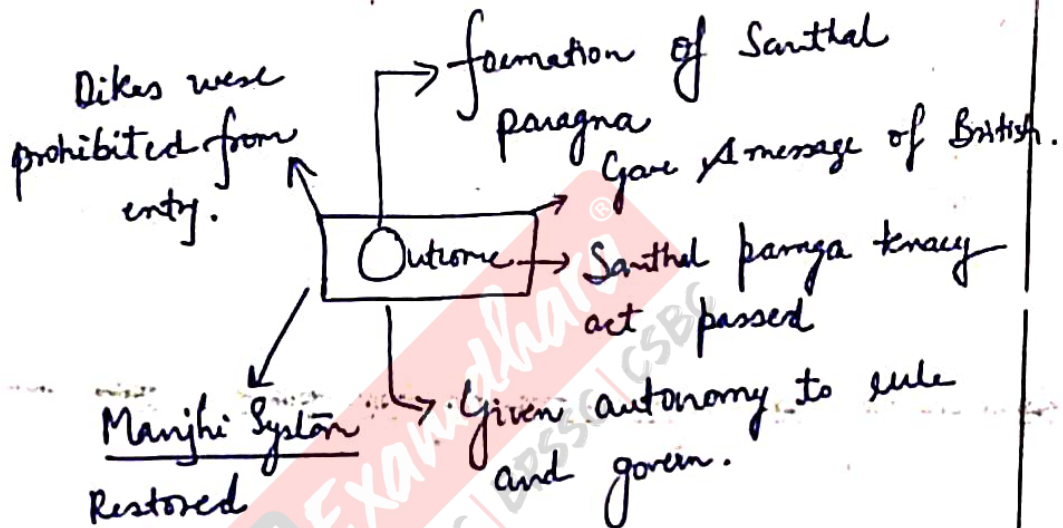
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After suppressing the revolt, santhals were granted many benefits which are -



Santhal Revolt was a huge tribal revolt and followed British the power of community coming together for their rights. Though it was suppressed but the intention and message was transmitted to all including dikes and moneylender.

(b) Champaran Satyagrah

Champaran Satyagrah was led by Mahatma Gandhi in Champaran village in Bihar in 1917. It was first civil disobedience movement led by Mahatma Gandhi and it proved to be a watershed movement in Indian freedom struggle.

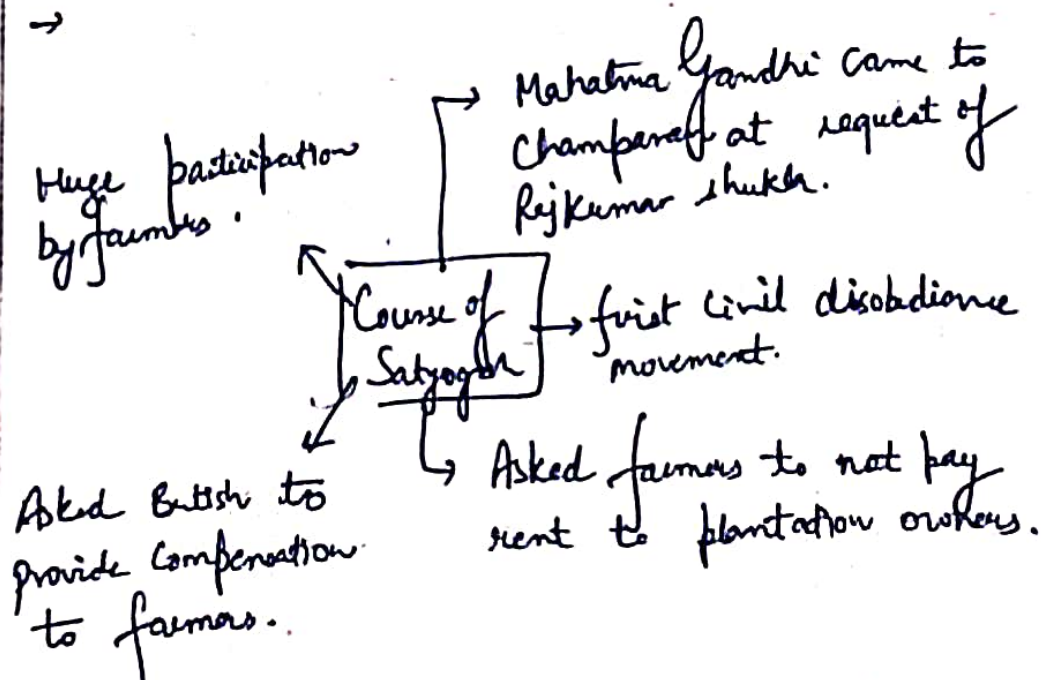
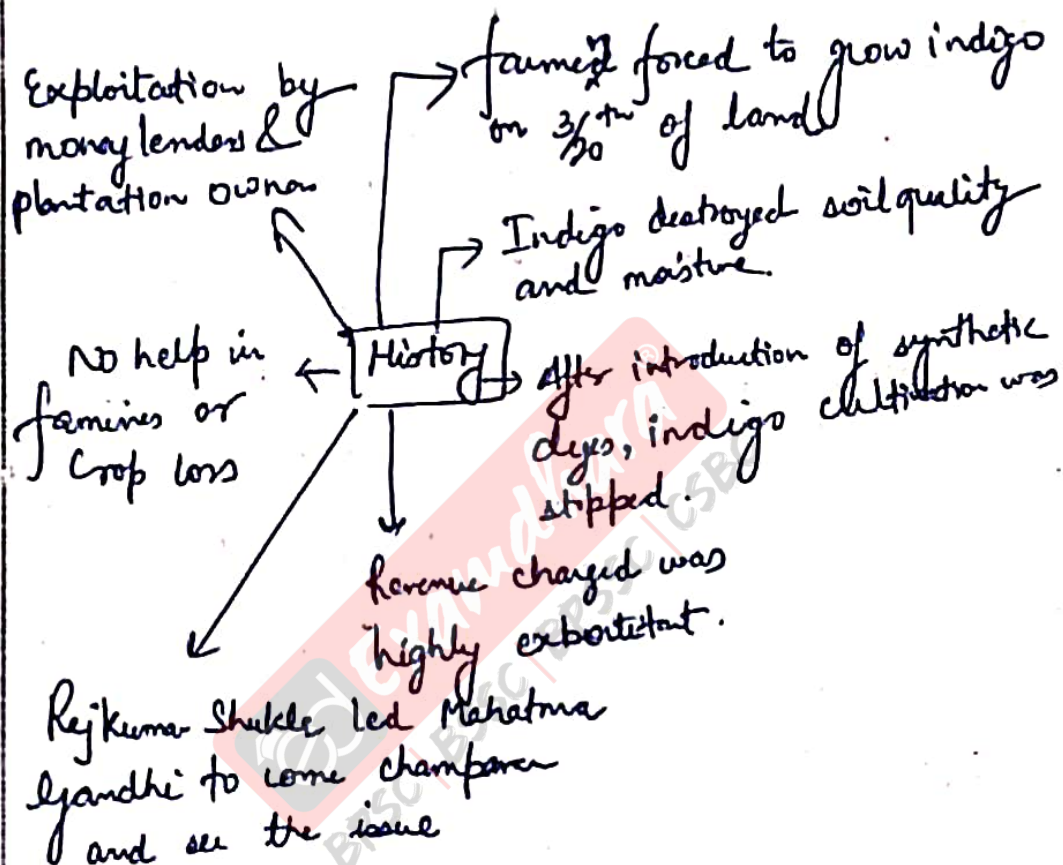
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→ On the action of Mahatma Gandhi, Hunter Commission was constituted to look after the matter and provide compensation. Mahatma Gandhi was also part of the commission. 25% of loss was compensated to the farmers.

Mahatma Gandhi came at forefront

Cases of farmers were taken up. It showed the strength of peasants & farmers.

Civil disobedience came into picture.

Showed British the strength and unity of people.

Champanar
as watershed
in history

Set a background for further revolt and actions.

Unjustified and exploitation will not be heard at all cost.

Satyagrah as a tool of movement.

Champanar Satyagrah showed India, the strength in unity and leadership. It paved the way for further action which ultimately led to independence of India.

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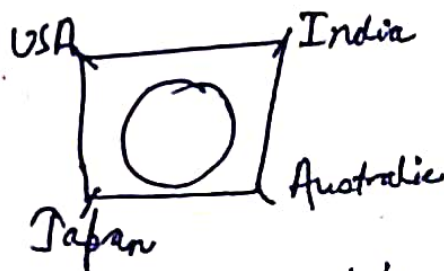
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QUAD stands for Quadrilateral



~~The~~ Quad is an informal group of 4 countries India, Australia, Japan, USA for mutual development and strategic relations.

→ First conceptualised in 2006 at ASEAN summit.

→ Co-operation in Indo-Pacific

Origin of Quad

→ Could not continue for long because at that time India didn't want to adverse China and Australia also had significant trade relations with China.

→ Ended in 2008.

Why Quad Now

→ Quad is now a part of foreign policy of all the four countries and all have been actively engaged because--

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→ In 2018, QUAD was again developed with wider roles and development due to ongoing change in world order. Indo-Pacific is an important part of trade route and development and both USA, China wants to assert its control over it.

For all four countries QUAD is important because of several reasons —

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BPSC

for USA → Be superpower.
Be active in Indo Pacific
Counter China
Maintain hegemony in global order.
Trade Improvement.

for Japan → strained relations with China due to South-China sea issue
gather support of India, USA, Australia for bargaining.
Trade and development in Indo-Pacific
Vouch for open and free Indo-Pacific

for Australia → China's relations not good after Covid
Assert its role in Indo-Pacific
Be a part of significant global order

for India → China is assertingly heavily in Indian Ocean, threat to India.
Be net security provider in south-east.
Counter China aggressive policy on border.
Be a part of significant grouping of important & peaceful countries.

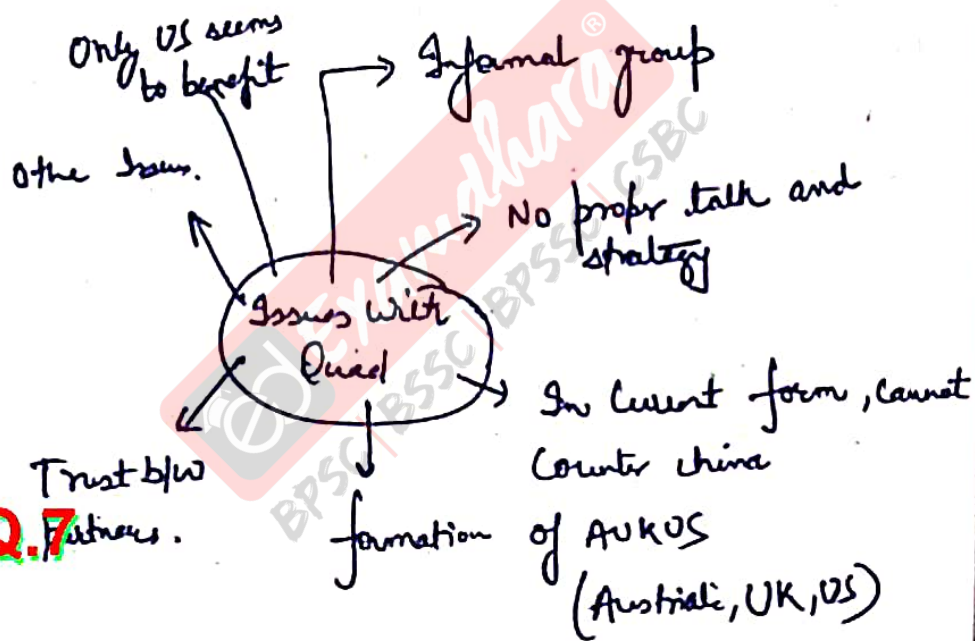
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BPSC

Objectives of QUAD

- 1) Maintain peace in Indo-Pacific
- 2) Easy trade and development.
- 3) Mutual respect and growth.



10

Q.7

Way forward

- 1) Make QUAD formal grouping
- 2) Develop a strategy to operate in Indo-Pacific
- 3) Involve other nations of Indo-Pacific.

Quad can prove to be a gamechanger for India-US if organised strategically. Global order should be based on rules & regulation.

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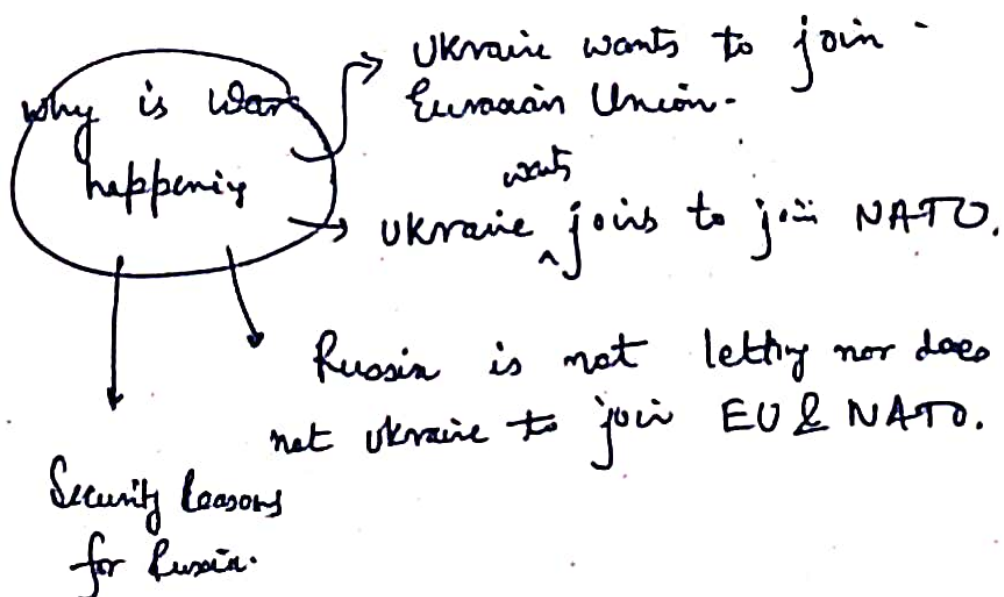
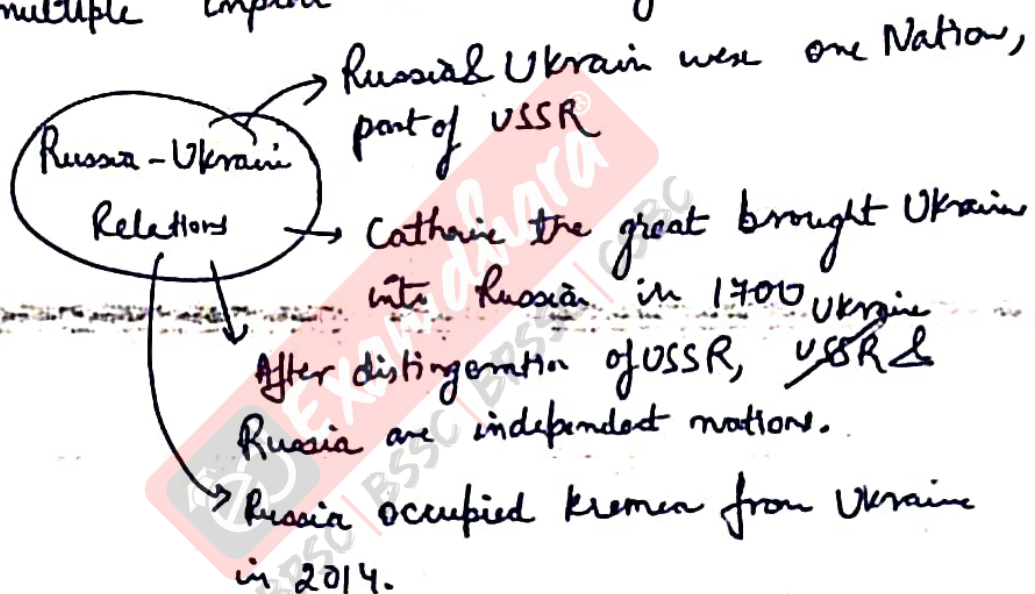
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(10)

Russia-Ukraine war has been going on since last 8 months. Russia has occupied significant areas of Ukraine and at present time also the war is going on. It has huge and multiple impact across the globe.



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Ukraine wants to join Eurasian Union and grow its trade and development.

Issues with
Russia

→ Luhansk & Donetsk Region have Russian population and wants to merge with Russia.

→ Russian diaspora in Ukraine is huge.

→ Ukraine joining NATO or Eurasian Union will endanger position of Russia.

→ Maintain cultural and historical ties with Russian Diaspora.

✓ 10 Q. 10

Impact of war

Response of different
Nations to
Conflict

→ UNSC granted sanctions and asked for immediate ceasefire

→ US stand with Ukraine and is providing weapons.

→ EU is also standing with Ukraine by providing aid and weapons.

→ Belarus, China is supporting Russia

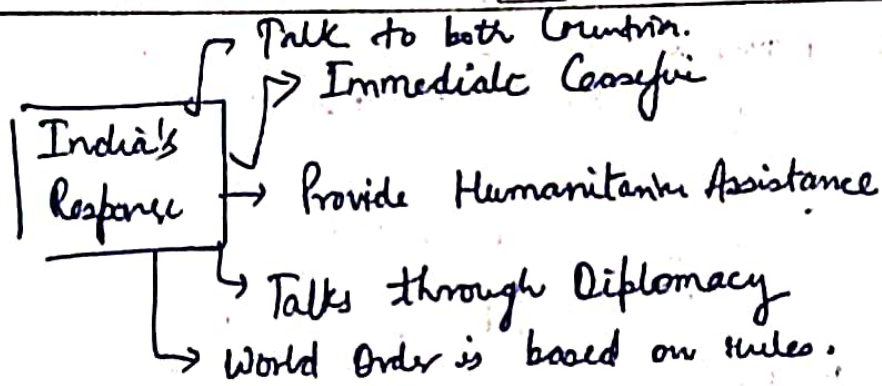
→ India has a neutral stance. It want immediate cessation of violence and talks through diplomacy.

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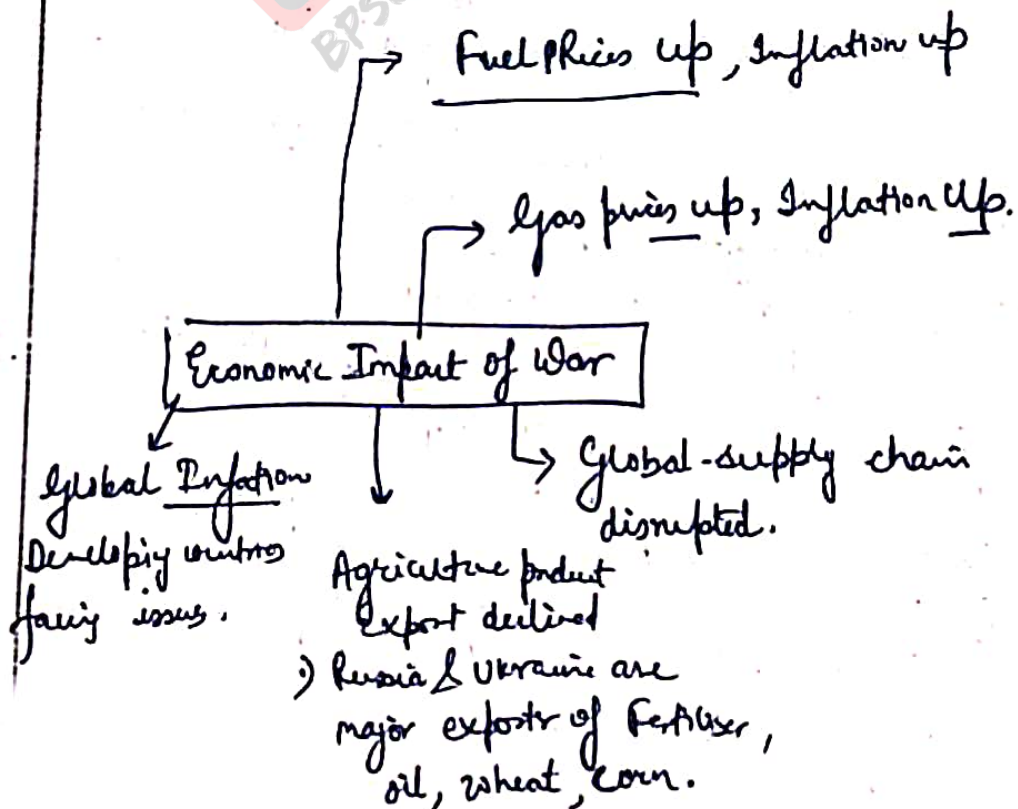
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Impact of India's Response

- Relations with USA & UK might get tensed up.
- China by supporting Russia is hand-in-hand with Russia.
- China-Russia-Pakistan axis can be formed.



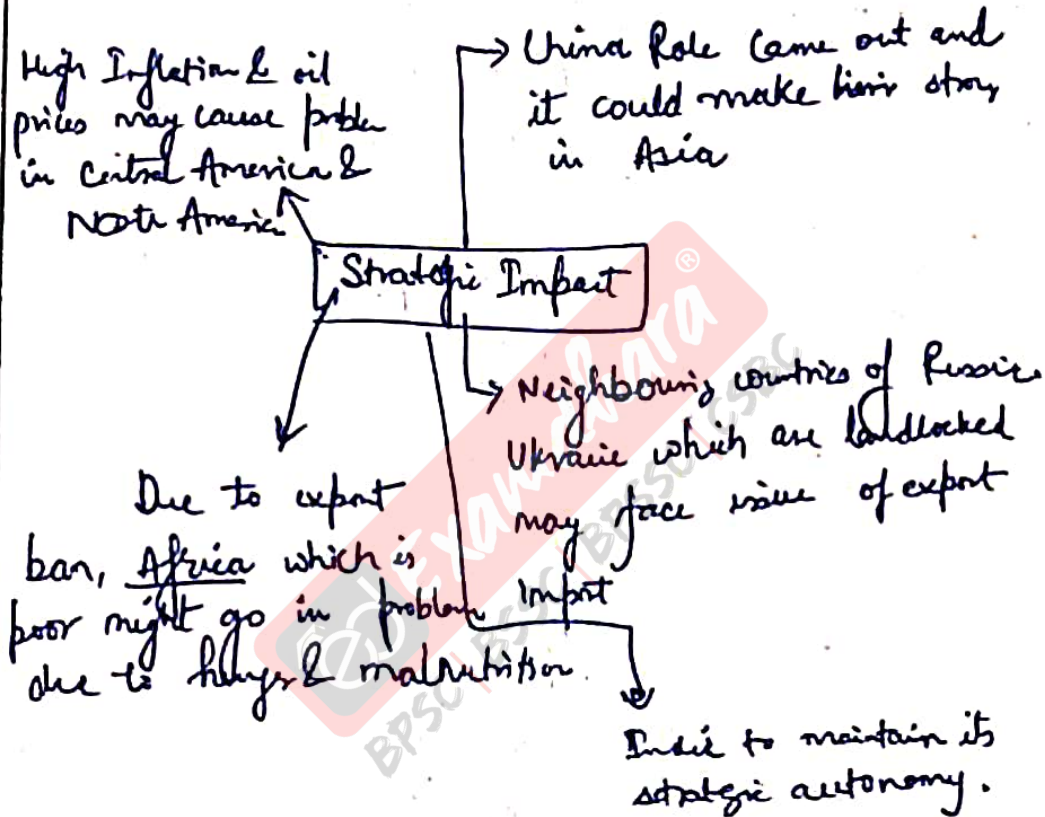
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So, This Russia-Ukraine war has many fold impact across the globe. The strategy adopted by India should be adopted and war should be ended with talks and diplomacy. Global order should be based on rules and diplomacy. There should be no position of anarchy.

✓ 10 2.10

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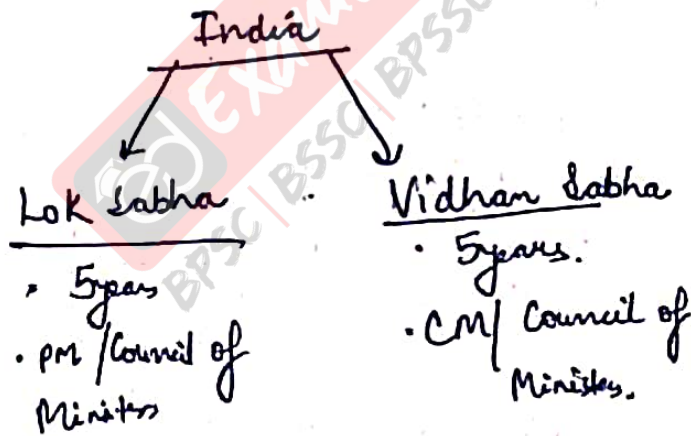
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(9)

Concept of one Nation, One Election, means that elections should be held only once and at one time time both union and state elections should be conducted simultaneously.

→ Law Commission and several reports and asked for implementation of one Nation One Election.



→ In India, we follow federation. At Centre level we have Lok Sabha and at state level it is Vidhan Sabha. Direct elections are held for Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha.

→ Lok Sabha elections are held after the term end of Lok Sabha sitting and same for Vidhan Sabha but they both end and form at different times, so, elections also held separately.

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उप निर्देशन में
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→ It will save a lot of expenditure on elections done by contestants.

→ Elections will be based on development issue

→ Process of election will be easier.

Why One Nation
One Election
One State should
be done

→ Development projects will not be stopped due to multiple application of model code of Conduct

→ Centre and state can work harmoniously.

→ Main topic of election will be growth because the Govt. might get toppled if development is not provided.

→ Money saved can be used in development work. It is said that in Lok Sabha election a candidate avg. expenditure in 50 Crore rupees, this can be saved.

✓ 6 Q.9

Aman Anand, Rank 1 (67th BPSC) GS-I

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1 Q.9

Need for Constitution amendment
State Ratification will be required.
Issue in Implementation will lead to chaos in the Country.

Why One - Nation, One Election should not be done

→ Centre elections and state elections are held at different levels of development.

→ Regional parties will not be able to perform.

→ State issue varies from state to state.

→ Constitution amendment will be difficult to implement.

→ Federal structure of constitution might get disturbed. State should have their own autonomy in case of election and timeline of Vidhan Sabha.

→ Focus on state development issues.

6 Q.9

उप निर्देशों में
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One Nation, One Election as an idea is good but its impact and implementation can be manifold. We should look after all the pros and cons of this process and carefully judge the impact of elections on social fabric of India ensuring —

1) Federation should be upheld rightly.

2) Regional and state parties should get equal representation as compared to national parties.

✓ **4 Q.9** 3) National issue & state issue should be treated separately.

4) States should be treated equally, no regional or dividend bias.

It should be tried at Pilot basis and if it works, then can be implemented all over India.

✓ **1 Q.9**

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Q. 15

1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	→ year
238	328	674	1630	4133	→ per capita
90	152	397	1224	4726	→ National Income

(a) Growth % in per capita Income from 1951 to 1991 = $\frac{4133 - 238}{238} \times 100$

= $\boxed{172.68\%}$

(b) Growth Rate of per capita Income from 1961 to 1971

= $\frac{674 - 328}{328} \times 100$

= 105.487%.

i.e. Annual % growth = $\left(\frac{105.487}{10} \right) \%$
= 10.5487%.

(c) Population in 1981 = $\frac{\text{Total Income in 1981}}{\text{Per capita Income}}$

6 Q15.a

8 Q15.b

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$$\Rightarrow \frac{122400,00,00,000}{1630}$$

$$= 75092024.53$$

$$\approx 75092025$$

✓ 7 Q15.c

Population in 1981 = 75092025

Population in 1991 = $\frac{\text{Total Income}}{\text{Per Capita Income}}$

$$= \frac{472600,00,00,000}{4933}$$

$$= 95803770.54$$

$$\approx 95803771$$

$$\% \text{ growth} = \frac{95803771 - 75092025}{75092025} \times 100$$

$$= 27.58\%$$

✓ 6 Q15.d

(c) National Income growth from 1951 to 1991

$$= \frac{4726 - 49}{90} \times 100$$

$$\approx 5151.11\%$$

✓ 6 Q15.e