

Student Name - Roll No - 661077 Subject - GENERAL STUDIES PAPER-II Total Score : 169.00

SrNo	1) Q.1 (38.00)	2) Q.2 (38.00)	3) Q.3 (38.00)	4) Q.4 (38.00)	5) Q.5 (38.00)	6) Q.6 (38.00)	7) Q.7 (38.00)	8) Q.8 (38.00)	9) Q.9 (36.00)
1	14.00	16.00	0.00	24.00	15.00	27.00	25.00	0.00	0.00

10) Q.10 (36.00)	11) Q.11 (36.00)	12) Q.12 (36.00)
0.00	23.00	25.00



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

वि०लो०से०आ०	B. P. S. C.	परीक्षा 67 th Combined Mains EXAM. Written Examination
परीक्षार्थी के लिए आवश्यक अनुदेश		विषय SUB. GENERAL STUDIES-II
इन्हें सावधानी से पढ़ें और इनका अनुपालन करें, अन्यथा दंड के भागी होंगे।		तिथि DATE 30.12.2022

प्रश्न संख्या Q. No.	उत्तर की पृष्ठ संख्या Page No. of ANSWER	प्राप्त Marks Obtained परीक्षक भरेंगे।
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		
16.		
17.		
18.		
19.		
20.		
कुल (अंकों में) TOTAL [IN FIGURES]		
कुल (शब्दों में) TOTAL [IN WORDS]		
परीक्षक EXAMINER		प्रधान परीक्षक HEAD EXAMINER
[C]		
20378752		

B P S C

a sovereign
not unlimitedof government
restitution makers
governance
system of
experience of
a British times
pulation.

in India

President as
head of
state
of
his
collectively
sible to
the
stateparliamentary
with some

इस कठिनाई में
उम्मीदवार को
न लिखें।
Candidate
should not
write in this
margin

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

बि० लो० से० आ०

B P S C

स पृष्ठ पर नहीं लिखें

WRITE ON THIS PAGE



उप. परीक्षा
में प्रश्न
प्रश्न संख्या

वि. लो. से. आ.

1

BPSC

उप. परीक्षा में
उम्मीदवार को

नियम
Enter only
question
number in
this
margin

न लिखें।
Candidate
should not
write in this
margin

①

'The Indian Parliament is not a sovereign legislature. It has vast but not unlimited powers'.

India has parliament form of government both at centre and state. Constitution makers provided for this system of governance rather than pure presidential system of governance, because India had experience of this form of government since British times and had high diversity of population.

features of Parliamentary system in India

Borrowed
from British

There shall be
Council of minister
headed by PM.
(Article 74)

Council of
Ministers
will be collectively
responsible to
Lok Sabha
(Article 75)

President as
head of
state



2

Q.1

for British also follows parliamentary system of governance but with some difference -

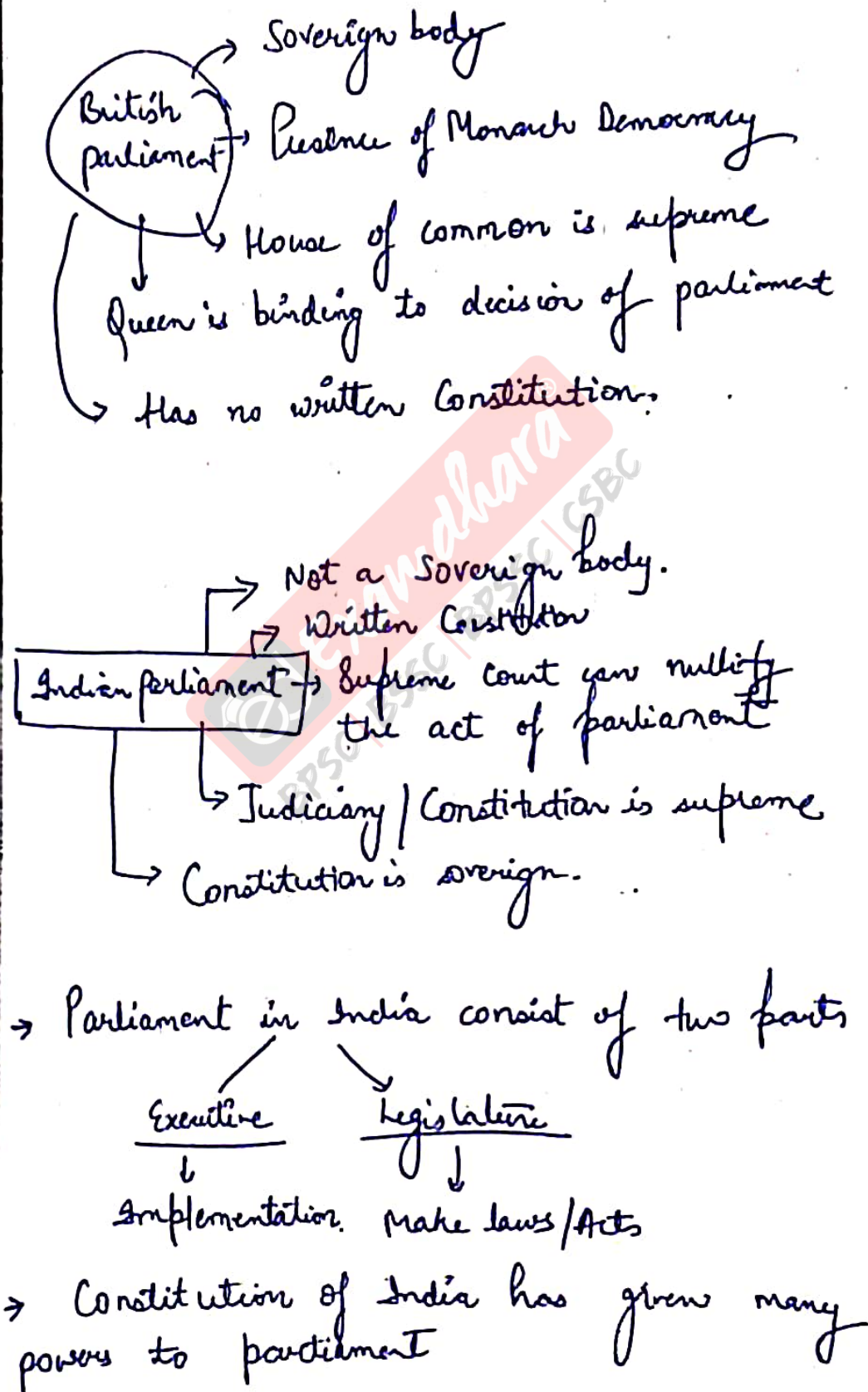
इस खाली
में केवल
प्रश्न संख्या
लिखें।
Enter only
question
number in
this
margin

वि. लो. से. आ.

2

BPSC

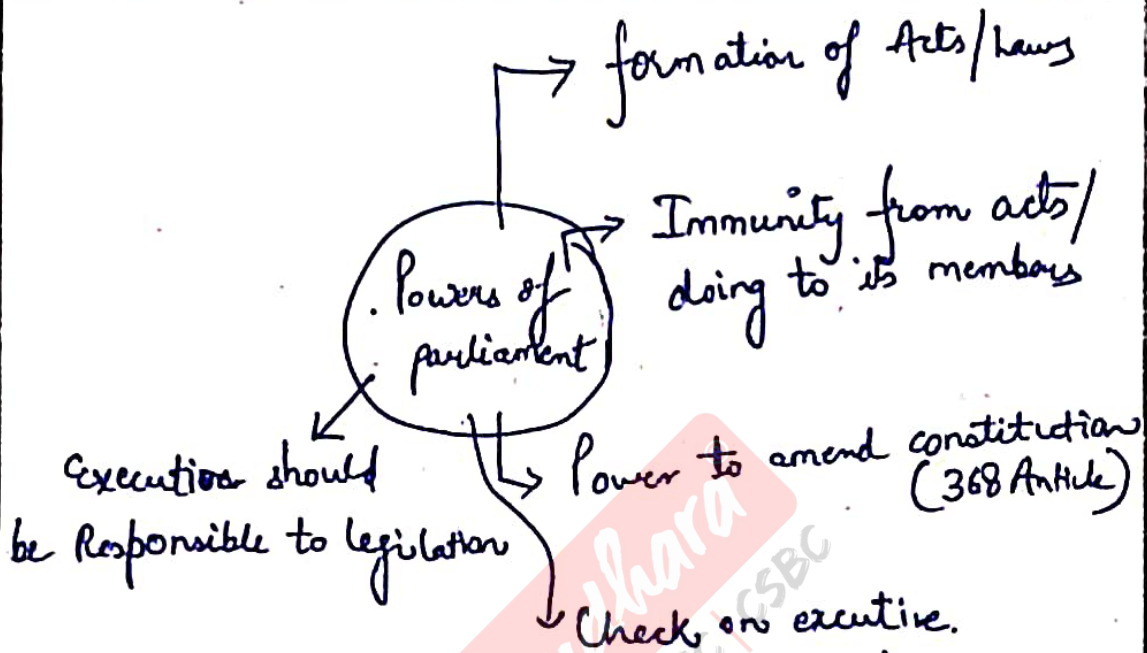
इस खाली
में केवल
प्रश्न संख्या
लिखें।
Candidate
should
write in
this
margin



वि० लो० से० आ०

3

BPSC



But still, despite huge powerful body, parliament is not sovereign because -

- (1) Acts made by parliament can be declared null and void by SC or HC if it violates Constitution of India.
- (2) Judicial Review is a basic feature of Constitution.
- (3) Power to amend constitution enjoyed by parliament is also limited till it does not alter the basic structure of constitution.
- (4) Constitution is supreme / sovereign in India.

इस प्रश्न में
केवल
एक संख्या
लिखें।
Enter only
question
number in
this

वि० लो० से० आ०

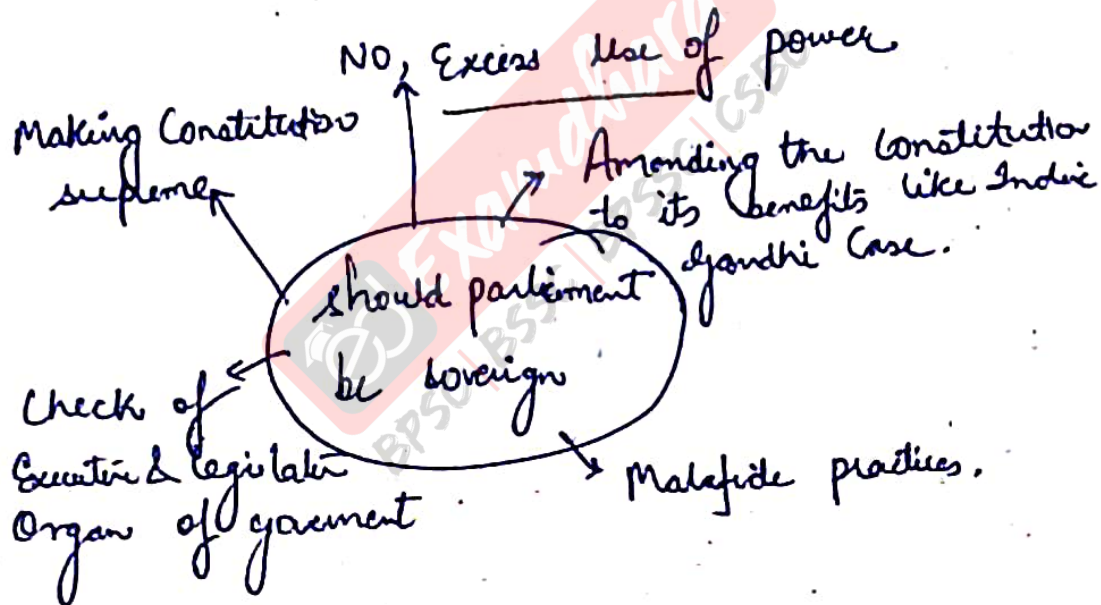
4

BPSC

उस स्थिति में
उम्मीदवार को
न लिखें।
Candidate
should not
write in this
margin.

2

→ This development in sovereignty of parliament was evolved through various cases in supreme court. Gopalan Case → Shankari Prasad Case → Golak Nath Case → Kesavanand Bharti Case (Basic structure → Indira Gandhi Case → Minerva Mills Case.



8

Indian Parliament

- Non-Sovereign
- Cabinet form of govt.
- Constitutional Democracy
- Written Constitution

British Parliament

- Sovereign.
- Cabinet form of govt
- Monarchy Democracy
- Non-Written constitution

→ Indian parliament is thus a body enjoying huge power but within the limit provided by the constitution.

इस परीक्षा में केवल प्रश्न संख्या लिखें।

Enter only question number in this margin.

②

वि० लो० से० आ०

5

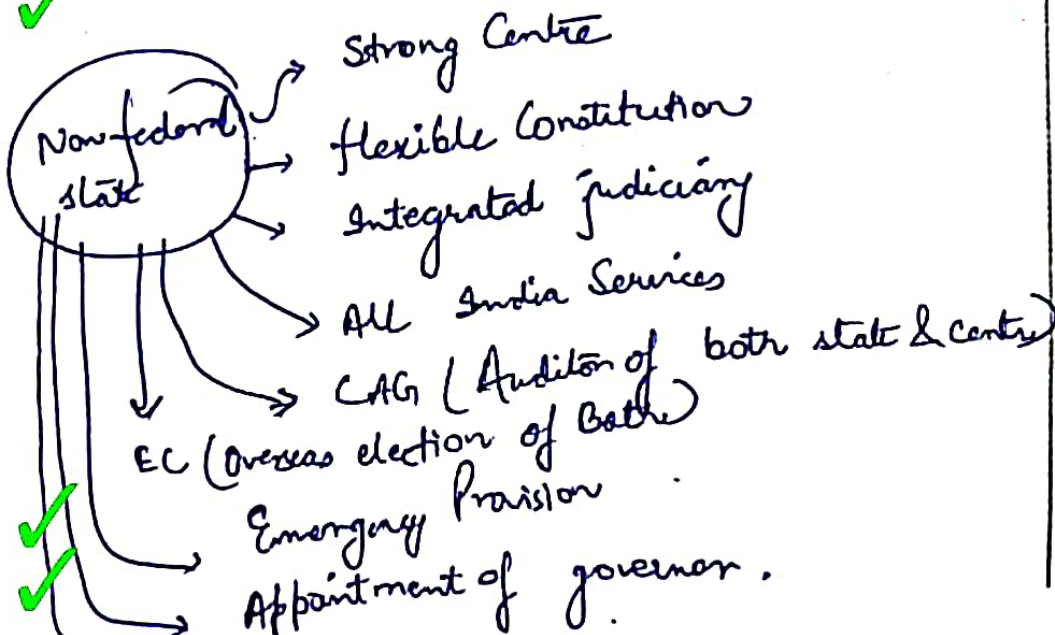
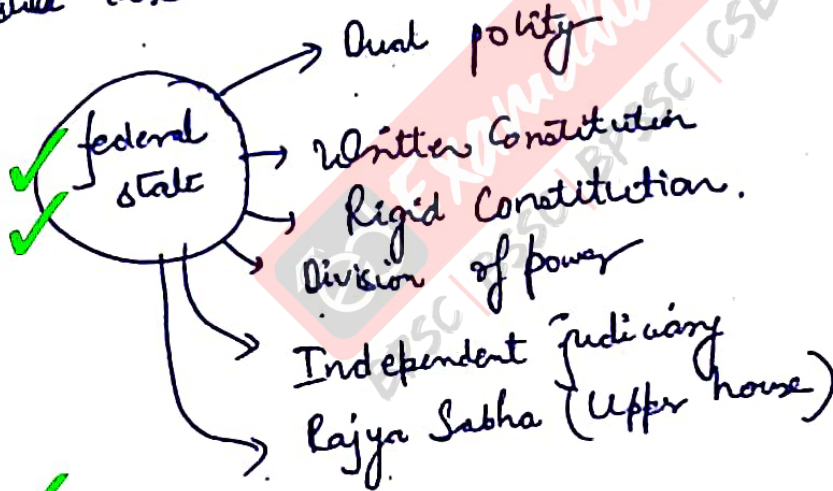
BPSC

उस परीक्षा में प्रश्न संख्या लिखें।

Candidate should not write in this margin.

Constitution of India provide for a 'Union of state' for India. India is a union of indestructible states i.e. states cannot separate itself from the union.

India has a federal system of governance as provided by the constitution. States and Centre have their own legislative and executive organs to function their powers effectively, but still there are some issues -



इस खाली
में प्रश्न
प्रश्न संख्या
लिखें।

Enter only
question
number in
this
margin

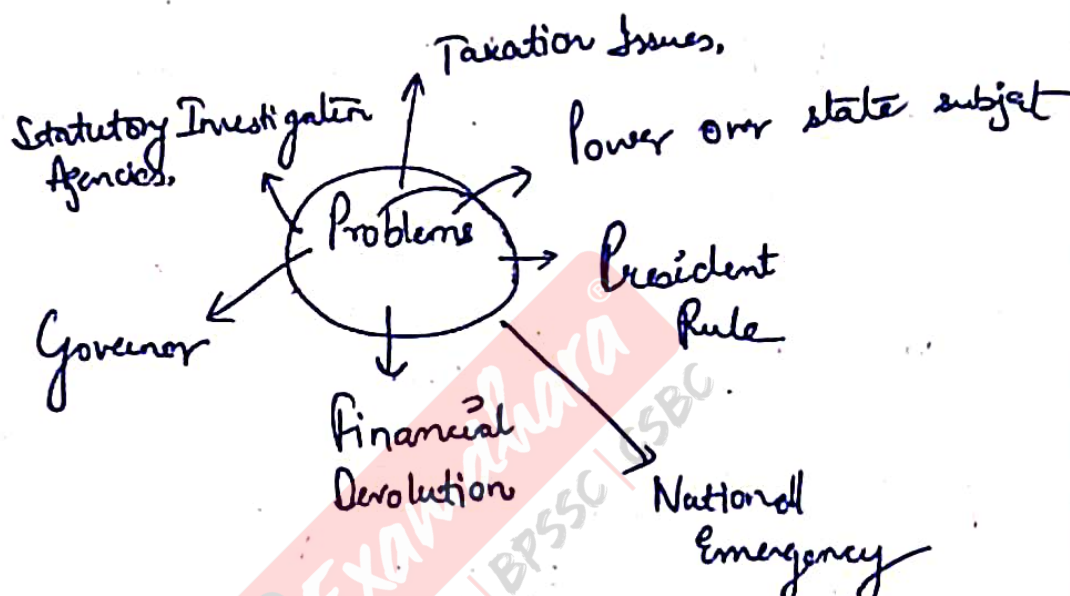
वि० लो० से० आ०

6

BPSC

इस खाली में
उम्मीदवार का
नाम लिखें।
Candidate
should not
write in this
margin

Due to these issues problems of Centre-state relations come up -



→ Governor act as agent of Centre as well as Executive head of state. As agent of Centre it has power to suggest president rule in state and suggested measures.

5 Q.2

→ ~~President Rule~~ President Rule / National Emergency prove to be a hindrance in centre-state relations.

→ State should have full autonomy to legislate on state subjects.

→ Financial devolution of money collected by Centre to states for its development is also an important issue.

→ Statutory Central Investigation agencies should work in co-operation with state as well as central govt.

इस सीट पर
मेरे कोष्ठ
प्रश्न संख्या
लिखें।
Enter only
question
number in
this
margin

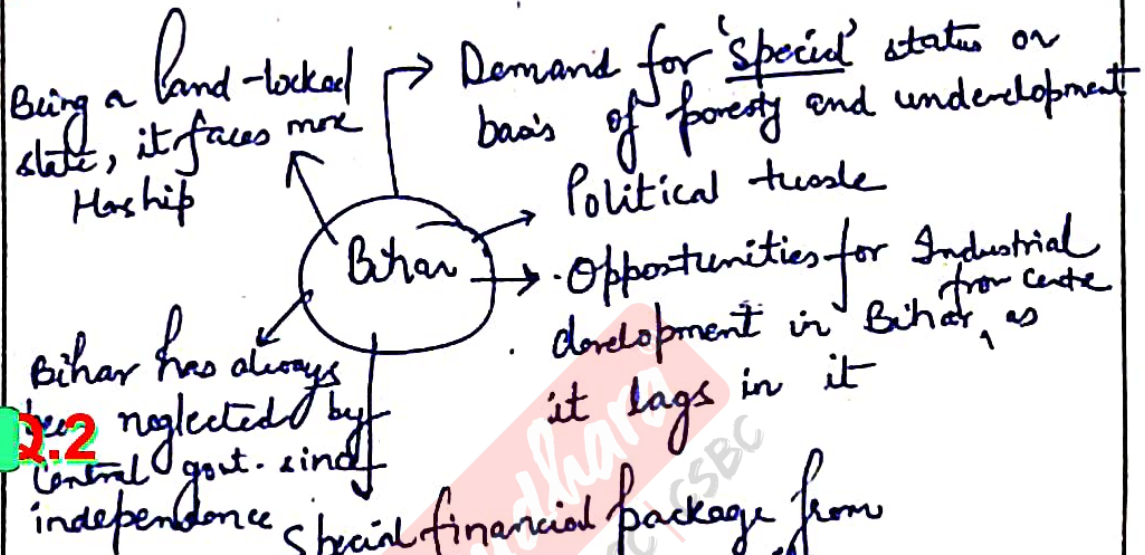
वि० लो० से० आ०

7

BPSC

इस सीट पर मेरे
उम्मीदवार कोष्ठ
में लिखें।
Candidate
should not
write in this
margin.

In context of Bihar, centre-state issues are -



Special financial package from govt. for Bihar seeing its situation and non-development prospects.

→ Bihar, being a land locked state and huge population need special focus from central govt. for its development and making it among top states in India.

How to handle the problem of Centre-state relations.

- (1) There should be co-operation b/w govt at centre and at state level, regardless of ideology for development of nation.
- (2) Less poor states should be more focussed upon by central govt.

इस मार्गदर्शक
में केवल
प्रश्न संख्या
लिखें।

Enter only
question
number in
this
margin

वि० लो० से० आ०

8

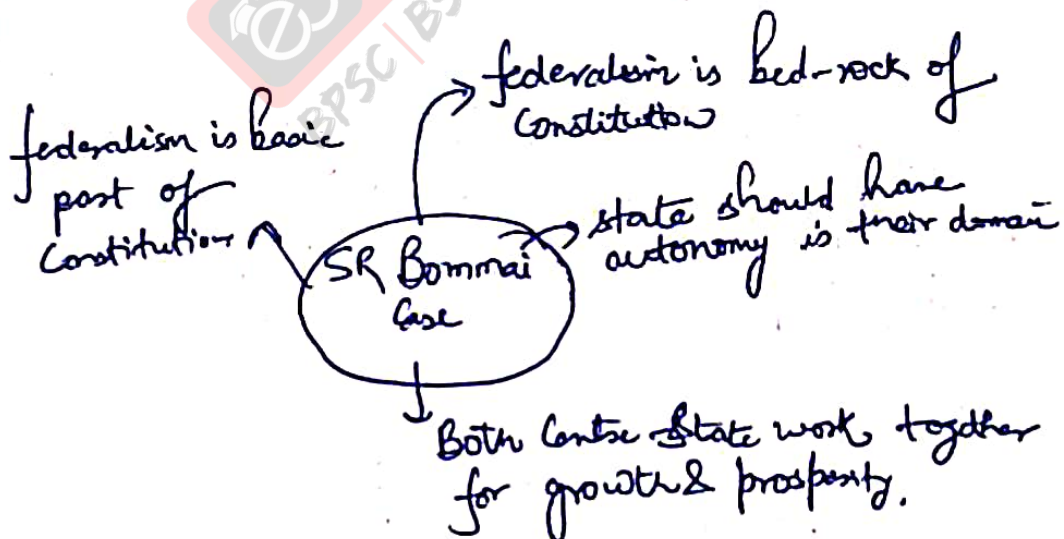
BPSC

इस मार्गदर्शक
में केवल
प्रश्न संख्या
लिखें।
Candidat
should not
write in th
margin.

→ Sarkaria Commission reports on centre-state relations should be implemented with good intentions. Role of governor in state should be to help in development of state.

→ Punchhi Commission report on centre-state relation have given ample points for betterment in relation.

→ Supreme Court has also spoken on this issue in S.R. Bommai case.



Thus, Centre-state Relations should be type of Co-operative federalism where both are given opportunity to grow themselves equally for the better of people's society. If it is done religiously, India will be 'Heaven' to live.

वि० लो० से० आ०

9

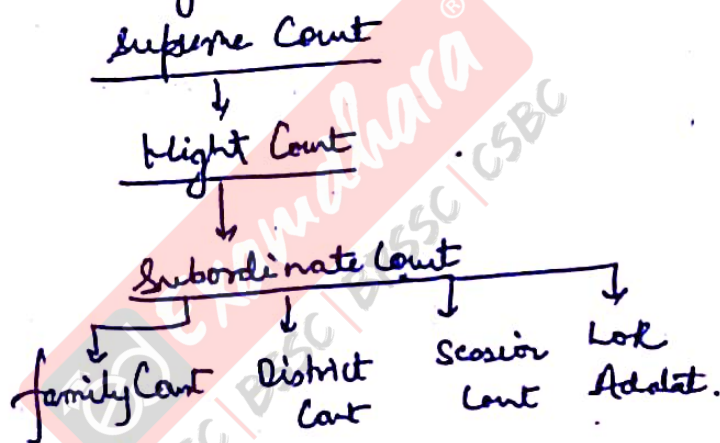
BPSC

इस हार्निंग में
न लिखें।
प्रश्न संख्या
लिखें।
Enter only
question
number in
this
margin

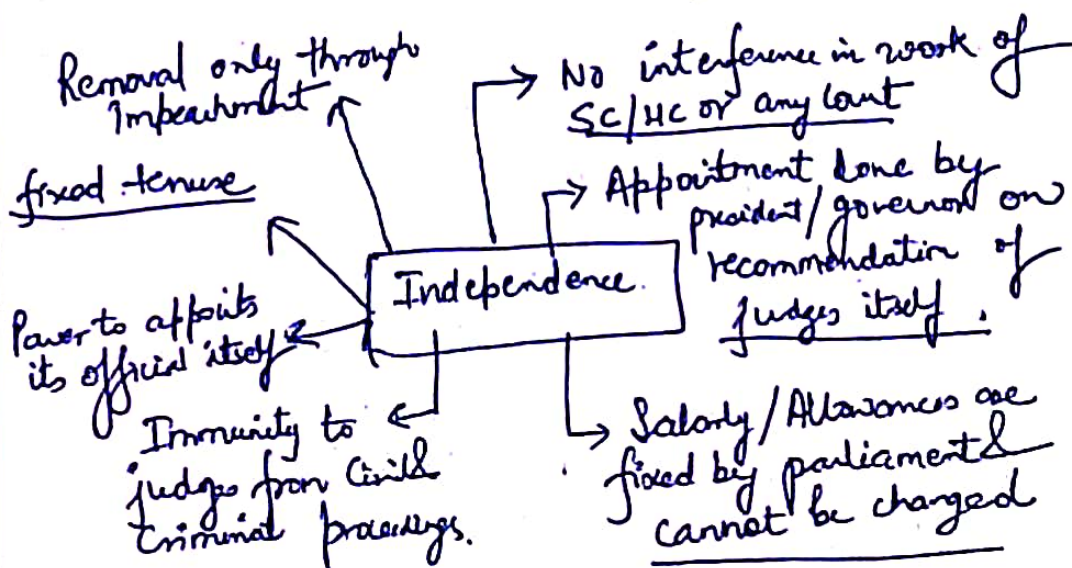
इस हार्निंग में
उम्मीदवार कुछ
न लिखें।
Candidate
should not
write in this
margin

An Independent judiciary, having the power of 'judicial review', is a salient feature of constitution of India —

In India, judiciary plays most significant role in upholding rights and duties of citizens. India has integrated judiciary system —



Independence of judiciary



इस दस्तावेज में केवल प्रश्न संख्या लिखें।
Enter only question number in this margin.

वि० लो० से० आ०

10

BPSC

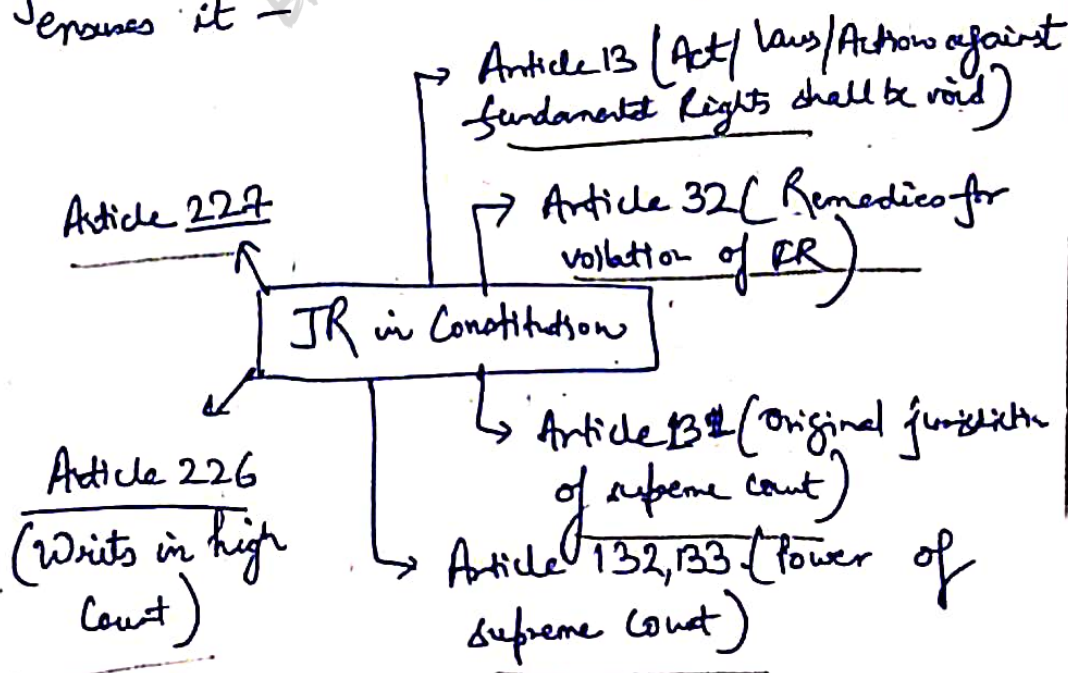
इस दस्तावेज में केवल प्रश्न संख्या लिखें।
Candidate should write in this margin.

Judiciary in India, thus enjoy, full independence in its working and it should be also as it is the guardian of constitution.

Judicial Review

Judicial Review means that judiciary has the authority to check constitutionality of acts/laws made by parliament/legislature and if it finds it ultra-vires to constitutional provision, it can declare it void.

- Judicial Review came from USA Supreme Court in Marbury v/s Madison Case.
- In India, constitution has not separately mentioned judicial review terms, but some of its provisions enforces it -



ग दस्तवे
मिर्दार
न लिखे
Candidate
should
write in
margin

इस दस्तवे
में केवल
एक सवाल
लिखें।
Enter only
question
number in
this
margin

वि० लो० से० आ०

11

BPSC

इस दस्तवे में
उम्मीदवार कुछ
न लिखें।
Candidate
should not
write in this
margin

In Keshavnanda Bharti Case, judicial Review was made part of basic feature of constitution and it cannot be taken away by Parliament.

Judicial Activism

judicial Activism means when judiciary takes up the role to provide ^{complete} justice to people who are taken away from their rights. It means judges stepping away from conventional practice of judging right and wrong and stepping into process of providing complete social, economic, political justice to citizens.

Why Judicial Activism?

- legislature & executive not functioning properly.
- People are deprived from their basic rights and they approach court.
- Asking executive/legislative to perform their duties efficiently.
- Gap b/w civil society & government.

Agents of Judicial Activism → Civil society groups

Extreme No action by legislative or executive
Article 142 Constitution.

But, judicial activism should be used carefully and not in such a way that it breaches the separation of power principle.

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

इस स्थिति में
से प्रश्न
पर न लिखें
लिखें।
Enter only
question
number in
this
margin

वि० लो० से० आ०

12

BPSC

उस स्थिति में
उम्मीदवार को
न लिखें।
Candidate
should not
write in this
margin

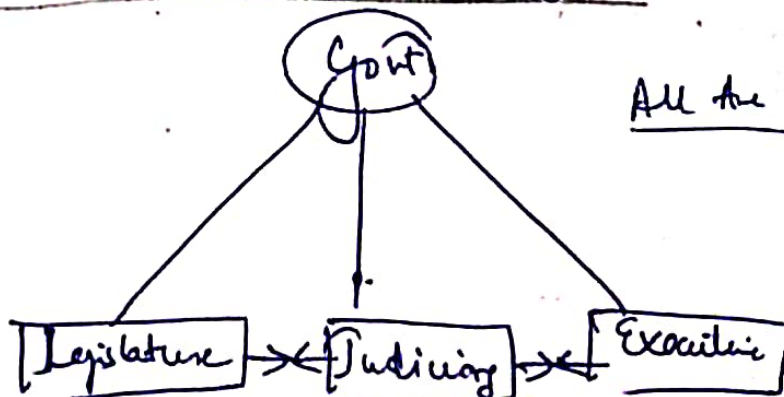
Examples of Judicial Activism

- 2G scam
- Ban on fire-crackers in Delhi
- Administration of BCCI
- Prakash Singh Case on police reforms
- Vishaka Guidelines for sexual harassment at workplace.

Examples of Judicial over-reach

- Standing for National Anthem in theatres
- Judgment curing Covid-19 when govt. was already under too much pressure.
- Ban on beer shop within 500m of NHs in India.

So, Judicial Review and Judicial Activism have proved to be a guardian for people's right through Supreme Court / High Court, but courts must ensure that it does not breach the principle of separation of power. Judiciary should not come in way of legislature's executive and take up its functions.



All are Equal

7 Q.4

सिने में
नर फोटो
कमरे,
idate
id not
in this
gun

यस हसिने में
भे फोटो
कमरे में
हसिने
Enter only
question
number in
this
margin

वि० लो० से० आ०

13

BPSC

यस हसिने में
कमरे में
हसिने
Candidate
should not
write in this
margin

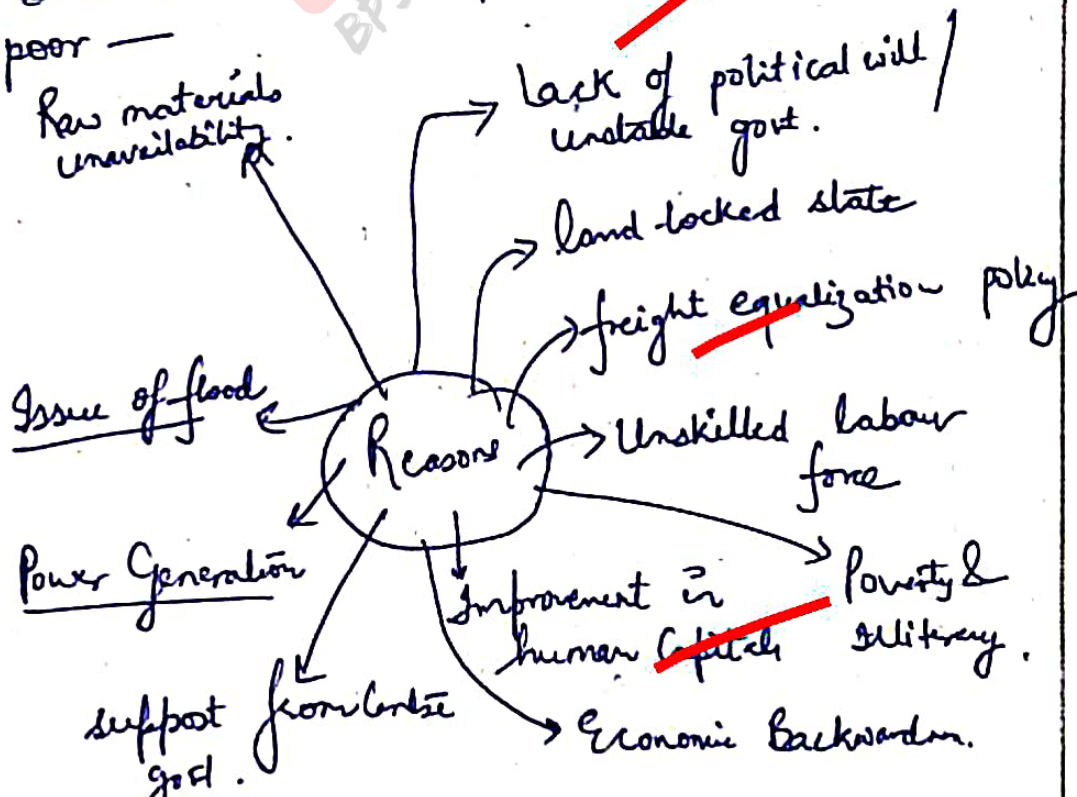
(5)

Bihar, is 3rd most populous state in India and 12th Area wise. per capita Income of Bihar is lowest in India, due to high population and less resources, Bihar has been in least ~~less~~ developed state.

Industrial Development

for society to grow, industrial development is a must. ~~people~~ occupied in industrial jobs can ~~money~~ and spend on human capital. for any state to ~~develop~~, it must take its people out from field and bring them to factories.

Bihar Industrial development has been very poor —



इस हार्डिके
में कोडस
प्रश्न संख्या
लिखें।
Enter only
question
number in
this
margin.

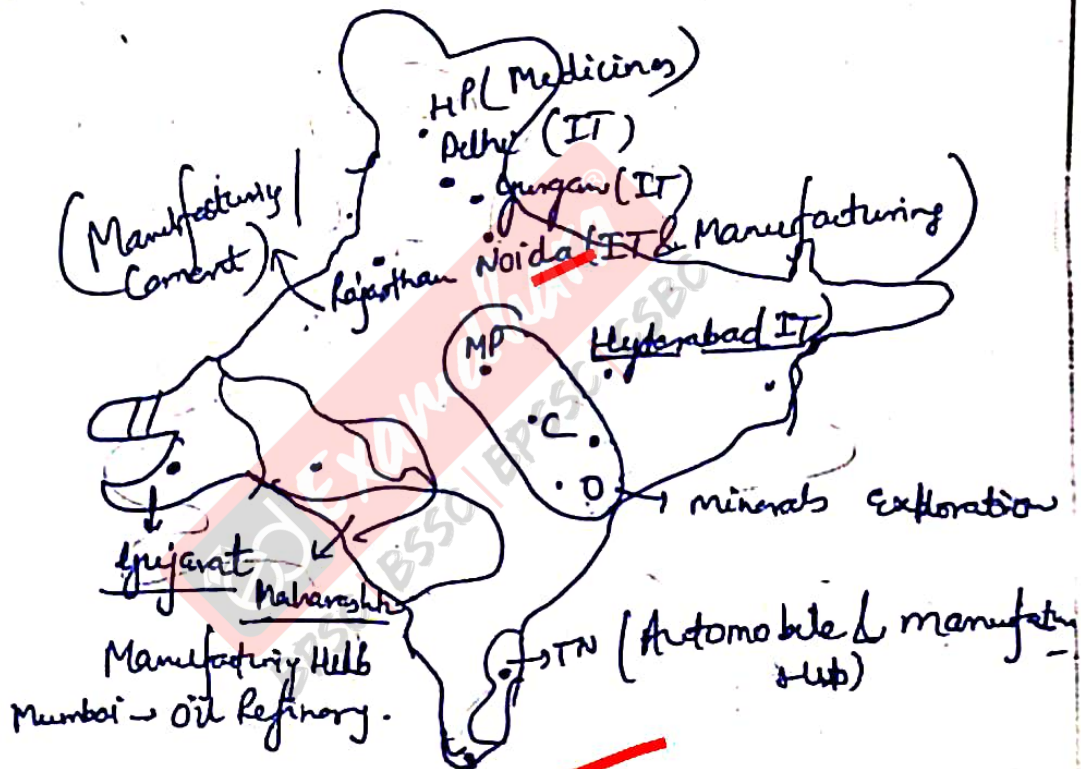
वि० लो० से० आ०

14

BPSC

इस हार्डिके में
उम्मीदवार को
कोड लिखें।
Candidate
should not
write in the
margin.

Bihar, since Independence, could not make itself an industrial state and cope up with emerging industries as compared to other states in India -



- > Gujarat & Maharashtra have developed themselves as industrial states. Most of FDI in manufacturing sector come up in Maharashtra, Gujarat.
- > Gurgaon, Delhi, Pune, Hyderabad have IT hubs generating billions of revenue.
- > Kolkata is a manufacturing hub.
- > Tamil Nadu/Karnataka are excellent in automobile and IT.
- > Jharkhand/Odisha/Chhattisgarh/MP - have explored themselves in natural resources.

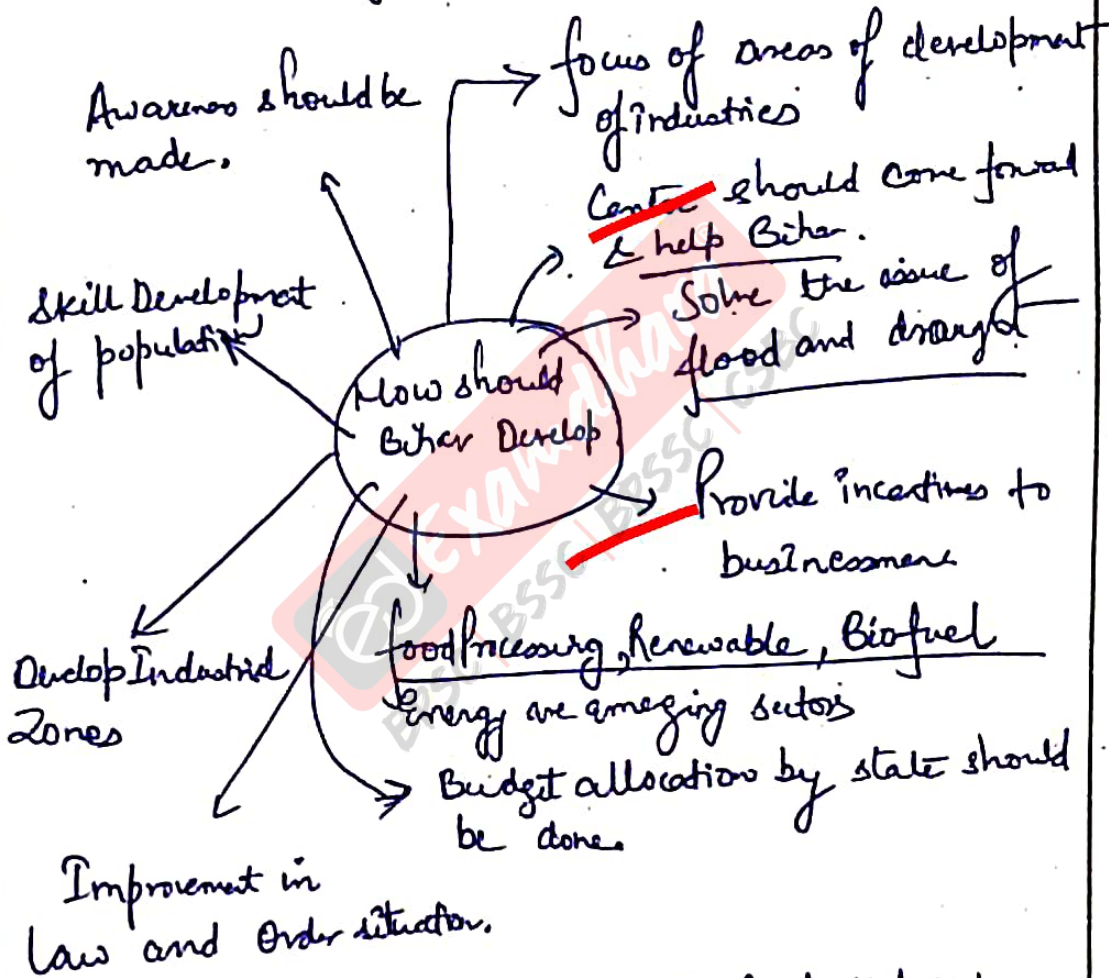
बि० लो० से० आ०

15

BPSC

इस हार्डिंग में
उम्मीदवार कुछ
न लिखें।
Candidate
should not
write in this
margin

→ So, almost all states of India have developed themselves more or less in ~~industrial~~ sector, Bihar still lag behind this.



→ Bihar can definitely grow in Industrial sector. It has ample opportunity in → food processing, Biofuels & Renewable Energy.

govt. should come forward and have taken proactive steps—

इस इतिहास
में केवल
प्रश्न संख्या
लिखें।

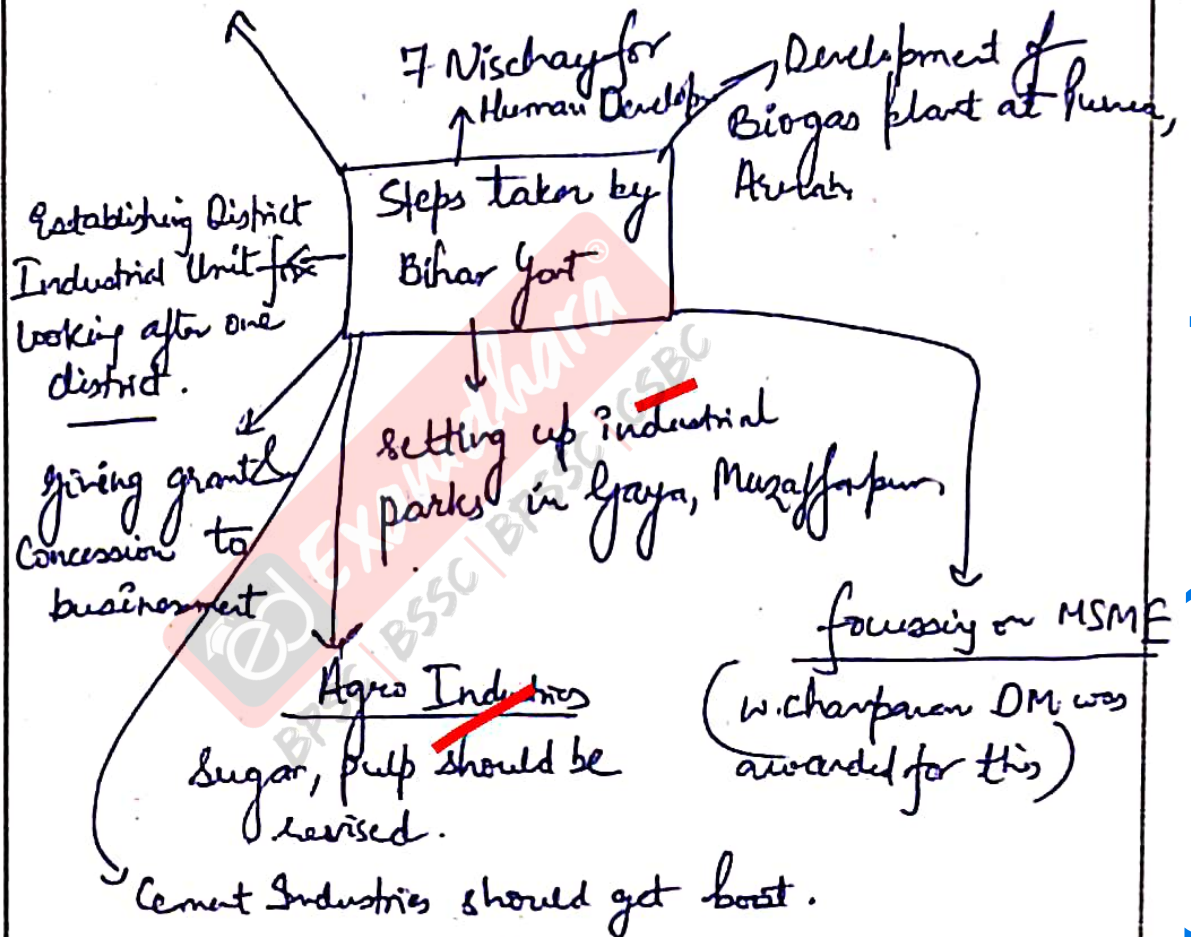
Enter only
question
number in
this
margin.

वि० लो० से० आ०

16

BPSC

Industrial Policy 3.0



↳ Bihar govt. is proactively engaged in providing business opportunities to people of Bihar and other states. Hope, it will take Bihar growth to high extent.

5 Q.5

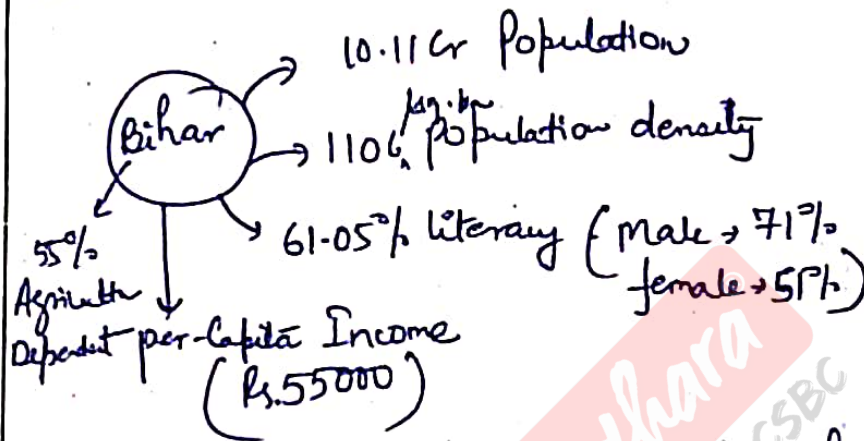
10 Q.5

वि० लो० से० आ०

17

BPSC

As per Nitr Aayog health Index 2021, Bihar ranks 18th out of 19th largest states in India



→ Bihar is a huge state with a heavy load of population, least industrial development, people dependant on agriculture, health & education indicators are worse.

→ Health Indicators of Bihar

- IMR 31/1000
- MMR 203/1000
- Child Wasting (large)
- Child stunting (large)
- Life expectancy (69-79 years)

इस हार्निष में
उम्मीदवार कुछ
न लिखें।
Candidate
should not
write in this
margin.

Can
should
write in
many

Factors

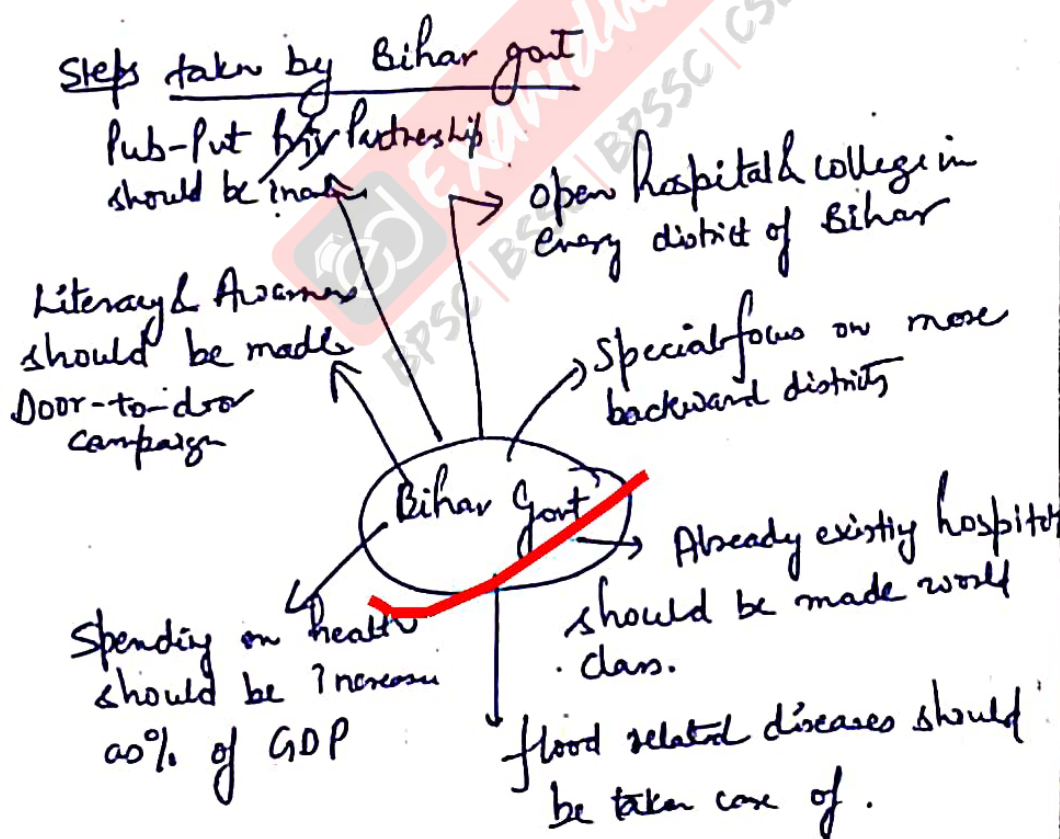
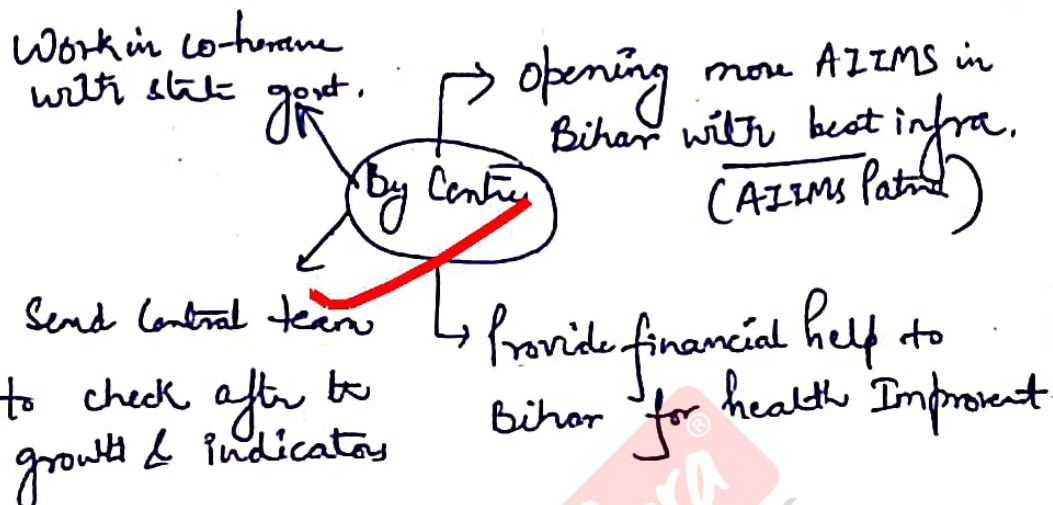
- Poverty / malnutrition / vicious cycle of poverty.
- Less per Capita Income
- Illiteracy
- Political will lacking.
- Less Infrastructure available
- Less Awareness
- Doctors: Patient Ratio very high. Low
- Huge population dependency.
- Improving condition of govt. dispensary & hospitals
- spending on health & infra
- Medical Education
- limping govt
- No. of hospitals too less

Bihar state lagging this much behind as compared to other states is an alarming tune for both central and state government. Both should come forward and work towards it—

वि० लो० से० आ०

19

BPSC

इस स्थिति में
उम्मीदवार को
न लिखें।Candidate
should not
write in this
margin.

→ Recently, Bihar govt has allocated Rs. 5000 Cr for developing PMCH (Public Medical

इस स्थान पर
प्रश्न संख्या

5 Q.7

Enter only
question
number in
this
margin

वि० लो० से० आ०

20

BPSC

इस स्थान पर
उम्मीदवार का
नाम लिखें।Candidate
should not
write in this
margin

College and hospital into world class hospital equipped with all facilities.

→ Medanta has opened a super-speciality hospital at Patna with govt. support.

→ govt. is opening college and hospital in every district of Bihar.

Steps taken by Bihar govt. need to be more well defined and help should be taken from experts and financial institutions.

10 Q.7

More steps

- Engage experts
- focus of literacy. Literate population will be healthy.
- learn from successful states.
- ~~financial help from world Bank.~~

Released every year.

Niti Aayog health Index

Based on life expectancy at birth, IMR, MMR, child wasting, child stunting.

Symbol of competitive federalism

Classify states as

- large states
- Hilly states
- small states.

10 Q.7

वि० लो० से० आ०

21

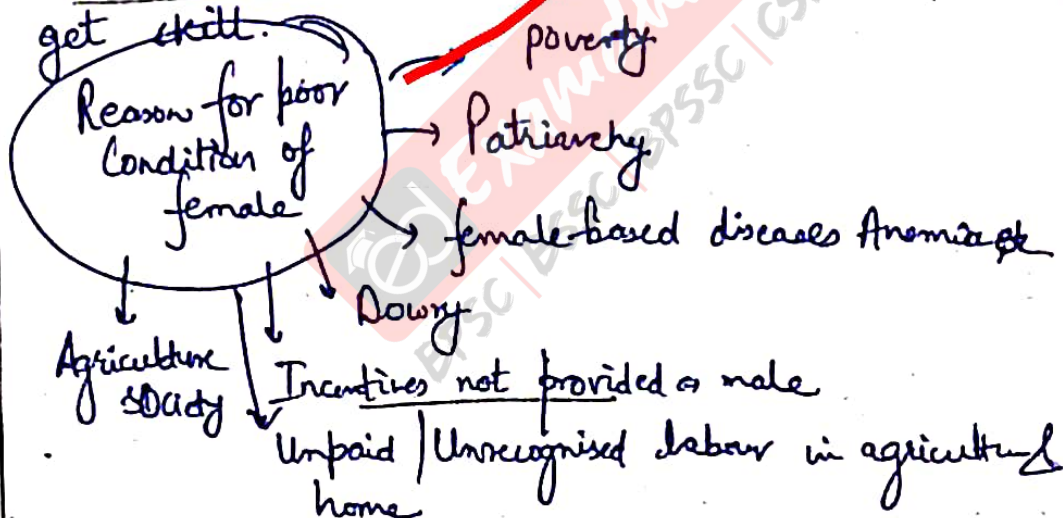
BPSC

इस हारिये में
उम्मीदवार कुछ
न लिखें।
Candidate
should not
write in this
margin

JEEVIKA (BRLPS) is a tool of women empowerment

6. Bihar is a agriculture based state. 55% of its population is dependant on agriculture and allied activities for development.

In terms of roles based on gender, female literacy rate in Bihar is 51% and still they are not motivated enough to study and get skill.

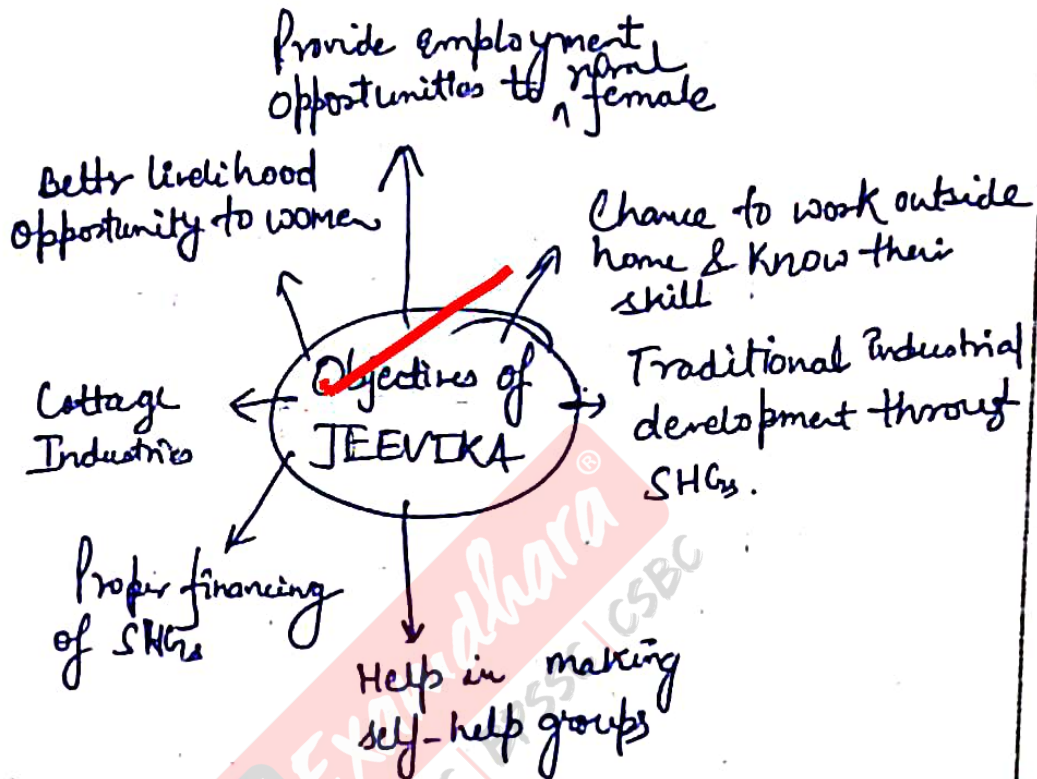


→ To solve these problems, Govt. of Bihar came up with BRLPS (Bihar Rural Livelihood Promotion Society).

JEEVIKA is a program made for development of women in rural areas in their areas of development.

24/10/19
11/11/19
22/11/19
(1977)
Enter only
question
number in
this
margin

24/10/19
11/11/19
22/11/19
(1977)
Candidates
should not
write in this
margin



Jeevika scheme was launched to -

- 1) Provide enough employment & earning opportunities to rural women.
- 2) SHGs has been successful in India since long time. JEEVIKA aims to modernise SHGs and provide them with enough authorities and power to run the group efficiently.
- 3) Provide financial help to SHGs for their work.
- 4) Traditional Industries such as ~~and~~ cottage, bags, sewing to be developed.
- 5) Overall development & ~~enhancement~~ of women.

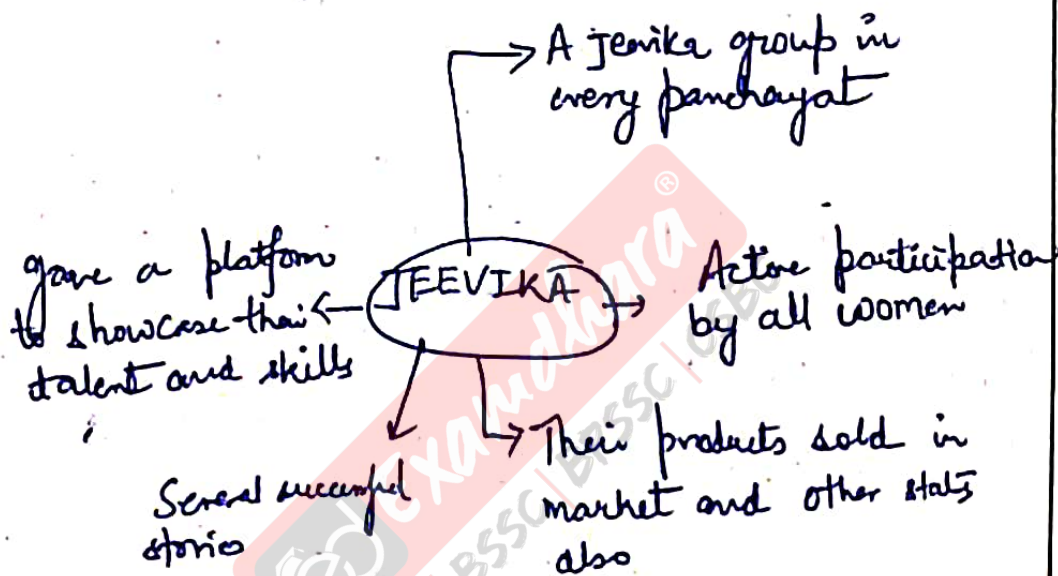
वि० लो० से० आ०

23

BPSC

उम हर्षणमं मे
उमर्षणमं कृतं
न निरुतं।
Candidate
should not
write in this
margin

Role of JEEVIKA in Women empowerment



↳ JEEVIKA scheme has led to serious women empowerment in Bihar especially in rural areas where women's situation was worse.

↳ JEEVIKA has provided them a platform to showcase their talent and skills, characteristics such as team work, leadership, managerial skill is also developed and is showing through success stories.

↳ Products of JEEVIKA has been showcased in many markets and festivals and received good response.

इस कठिनाई
में केवल
प्रश्न संख्या
लिखें।

Enter only
question
number in
this
margin

वि० लो० से० आ०

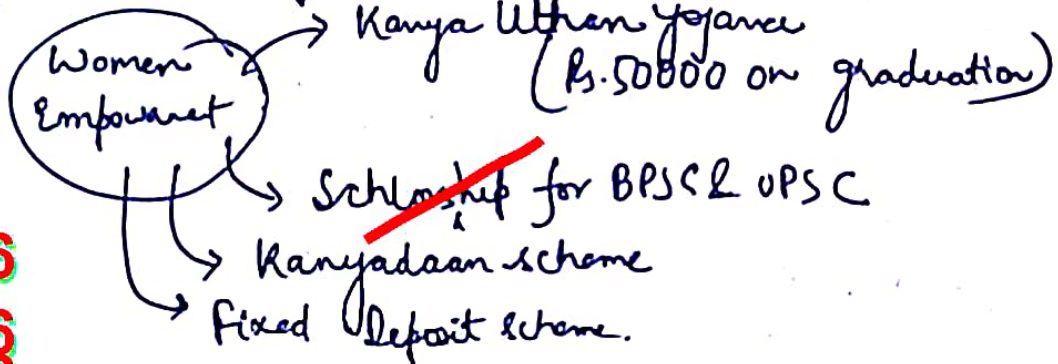
24

BPSC

इस कठिनाई
में केवल
प्रश्न संख्या
लिखें।
Candide
should
in this
margin

- ↳ World Bank has also appreciated the scheme.
- ↳ Germany has asked Bihar to present to JEEVKA scheme to its officials seeing the success.

→ Women, especially in Bihar, need much more empowerment to grow themselves at par and above boys due to prevailing social and cultural conditions. Schemes such as JEEVKA and many more schemes should be developed to focus on women issues. Women's health, education, participation are all important if we want to grow together. Many other schemes by Bihar govt to promote empowerment of women are -



10 2.6

10 2.6

7 2.6

Anam Anand, Rank 1 (67th BPSC) GS-II

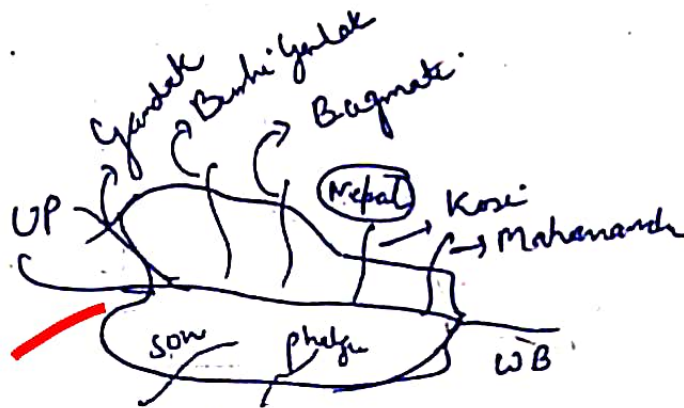
वि० लो० से० आ०

25

BPSC

इस खण्ड में
उम्मीदवार को
न लिखें।
Candidate
should not
write in this
margin

Bihar is a land-locked state.



Thakhand
River system of Bihar

→ Bihar lies south of Nepal. Many rivers rising from Nepal enter Bihar and these rivers are main reason of flood in Bihar in Monsoon season.

Mahanandi, Kosi, Bagmati, Gandak, causely havoc in North Bihar in Rainy / Monsoon

→ 76% of Area of Bihar is flood prone (68600 sq.km)

→ 16.5% of total flooded Area of India is in Bihar

→ 22% of population affected with flood in India are from Bihar

26 districts are flood prone

flood leads to health issues, poverty.

State with max. loss of life and wealth due to flood

Issue of Displacement & Poverty.

इस भाग में केवल प्रश्न संख्या लिखें।
Enter only question number in this margin

वि० लो० से० आ०

26

BPSC

इस भाग में केवल प्रश्न संख्या लिखें।
Candidate should write in this margin

Economic census 2018-19, told that Bihar is the largest affected by flood. Hundreds of people died, thousands cattle loss, and wealth loss of 450Cr. occurred that year due to flood.

→ Science and Technology can be used now in almost all areas of human development. In disaster management also, science & technology can be used efficiently for mitigating, prevention and after incident situations.

→ Sendai Framework on Disaster management also provides for use of science and technology to mitigate disaster in consultation with United Nation Office of Disaster Risk Reduction Technical Advisory group.

Science & Technology and Flood.

→ Early Warning System based on sensors, dipole radars can be very effective in controlling and knowing about upcoming floods.

→ Supercomputing can be used for accurate weather forecasting and precipitation levels.

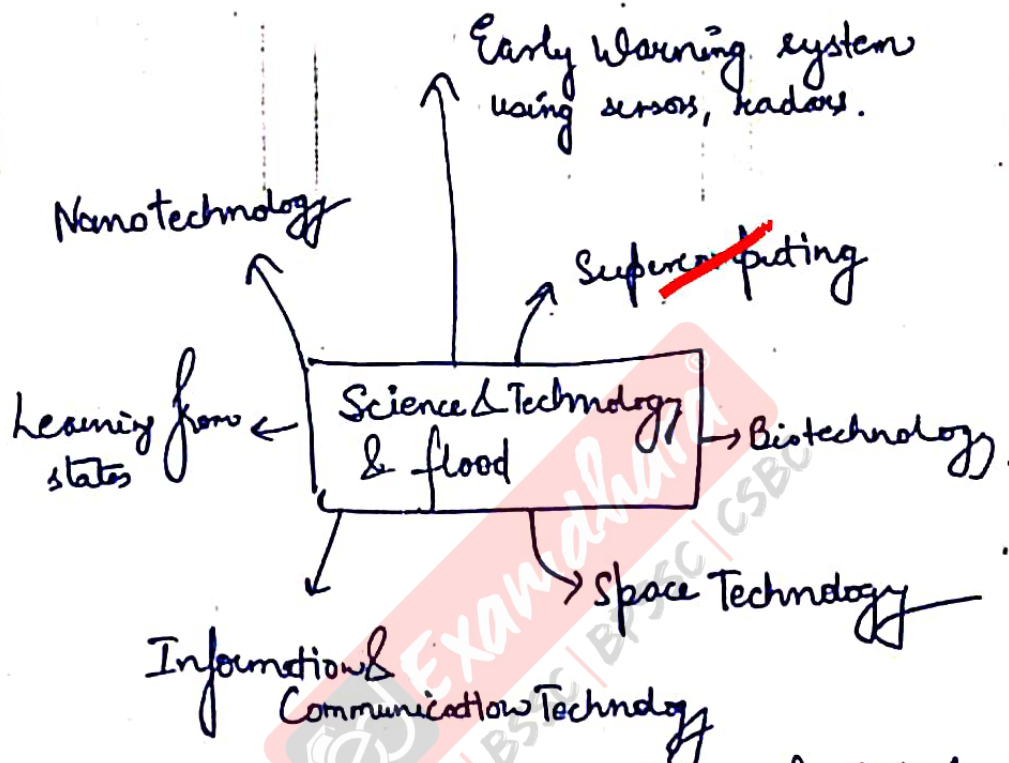
वि० लो० से० आ०

27

BPSC

इस सीटिंग में
उम्मीदवार को

न लिखें।

Candidate
should not
write in this
margin

- Space Technology → GIS Mapping of states & flood prone Areas
 → Adient of monsoon & rains.
 → Post flood recovery measures.
 → flood Map of state can be drawn
 → Course of River can be found out

- Nanotechnology → nanofibers and textiles can be used for sucking water more.

- Biotechnology → BT can help in growth of BT crops which can sustain draught and flood. Also, it can help in

इस स्थिति में केवल प्रश्न संख्या लिखें।
Enter only question number in this margin

वि० लो० से० आ०

28

BPSC

इस स्थिति में केवल प्रश्न संख्या लिखें।
Candidate should not write in this margin

food fortification during flood times, when food supply is disrupted and hit the poor

• Informational Communication Technology

Apps can be developed for helping people stuck in flood

Information of flood can be early communicated

safety measures & preventive steps can be taken before

• Learning from states

↳ Tamil Nadu TNSAT programme for rain warning.

↳ Karnataka GPS based mapping programme.

↳ Netherland, 'Land of River' project

Flood affect poor the most and it pushes them into vicious cycle of poverty. So, govt. should use science & technology in a good way to control floods and disasters.

10

Q. 11

10

Q. 11

Indo-Nepal water sharing agreement.
on Kosi river, it is the most dangerous flood in Bihar

Other Measures

Flood - prevention measures

Awareness should be done on what to do if flood comes.

3

Q. 11

वि० लो० से० आ०

29

BPSC

उप निर्देश में
उम्मीदवार को
न लिखें।
Candidate
should not
write in this
margin

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

'Nanotechnology has a huge potential to transform people's lives for the better'

Nanotechnology is the study of structures as small as atoms and molecules. It works on structures ranging from 0.1 nm to 100 nm (1 nm = 1 billionth of a metre)
→ at such small size, functions of particles changes.

→ Nanotechnology as a field of study was developed by Richard Feynman in 1960s.

Evolution of Nanotechnology

Passive Nanotechnology (Basic Nanoscience)

↓
Active Nanotechnology (specific changes can be brought)

↓ structure
~~System of Molecules~~ (structure can be altered)

↓ Molecules
~~System of Atoms~~ (modern nanotechnology with molecule level advanced technology.)

Types of Nanotechnology

इस मार्ग में
प्रश्न संख्या
लिखें।

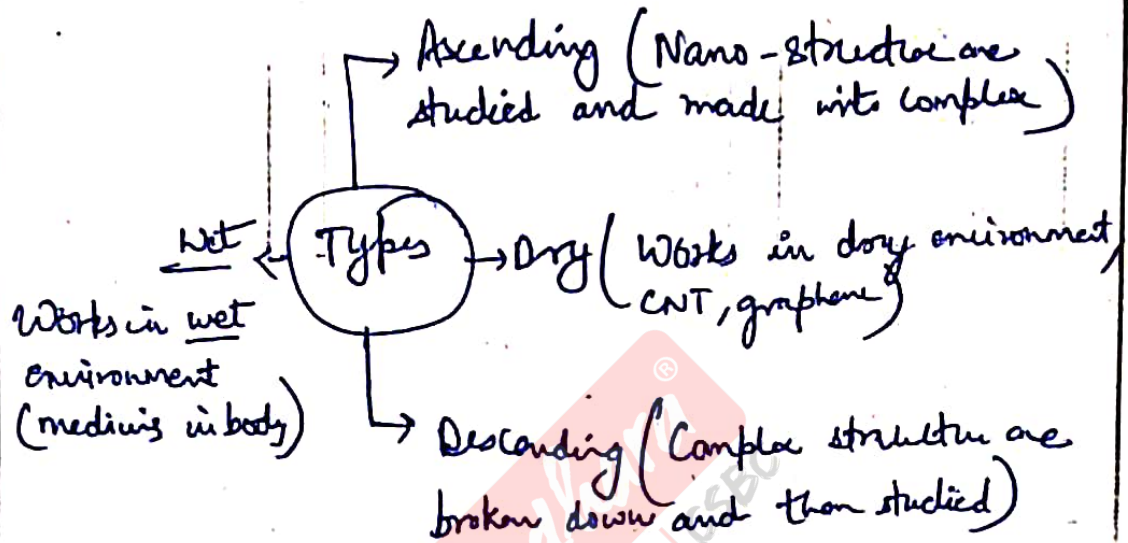
Enter only
question
number in
this
margin

वि० लो० से० आ०

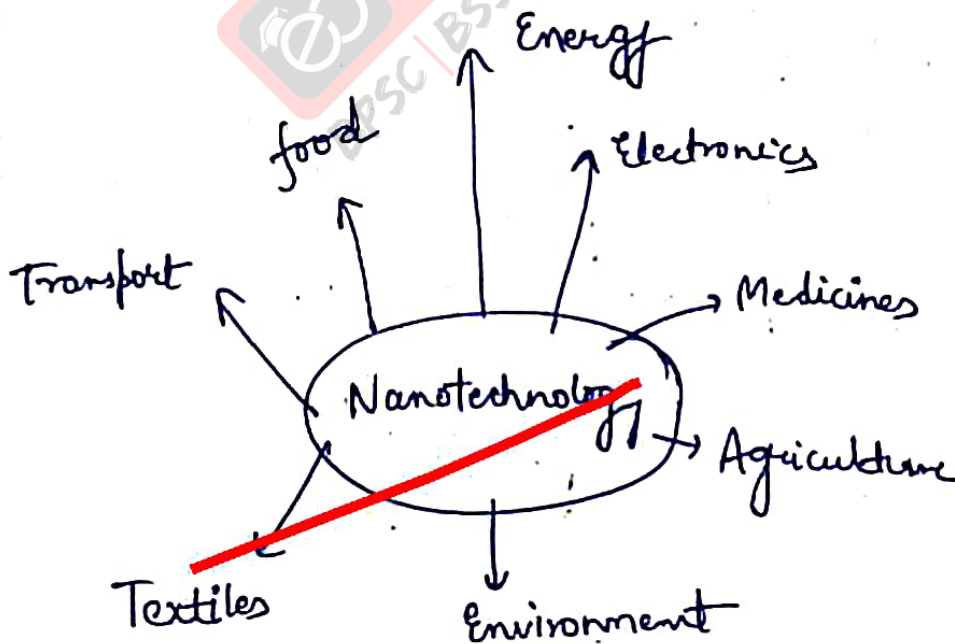
30

BPSC

इस मार्ग में
उम्मीदवार को
लिखें।
न लिखें।
Candidate
should not
write in this
margin



Benefits of Nanotechnology in real life



इस स्थिति में
प्रश्न संख्या
लिखें।

वि० लो० से० आ०

31

BPSC

इस स्थिति में
उम्मीदवार को
न लिखें।
Candidate
should not
write in this
margin

Nanotechnology application

- Electronics : Carbon nanotubes can be used as alternative to silicon chips in building chips and microprocessors. Graphene can be a game changer.
- Energy : Nanotechnology based materials have proved to capture sun energy twice as currently done by silicon and photovoltaic cells. In wind mills also, it can be used to harness more energy.

✓ **4 Q.12** Agriculture : Nanoseeds, manure have proved to be milestone discovery in agriculture sectors. With upcoming load on food production due to population growth, nanotechnology will play a better role.

✓ **4 Q.12** Environment : Nanofilters and nanobubbles can be used to filter out particular matter and pollution from environment.

• Food : Nanotechnology can help in finding germs in food and food preservation.

• Textiles : Nano-textiles prove to be of fine quality, strength and durability and are current used in making NHs in India at some parts.

इस पत्रिका में केवल प्रश्न संख्या लिखें।
Enter only question number in this margin

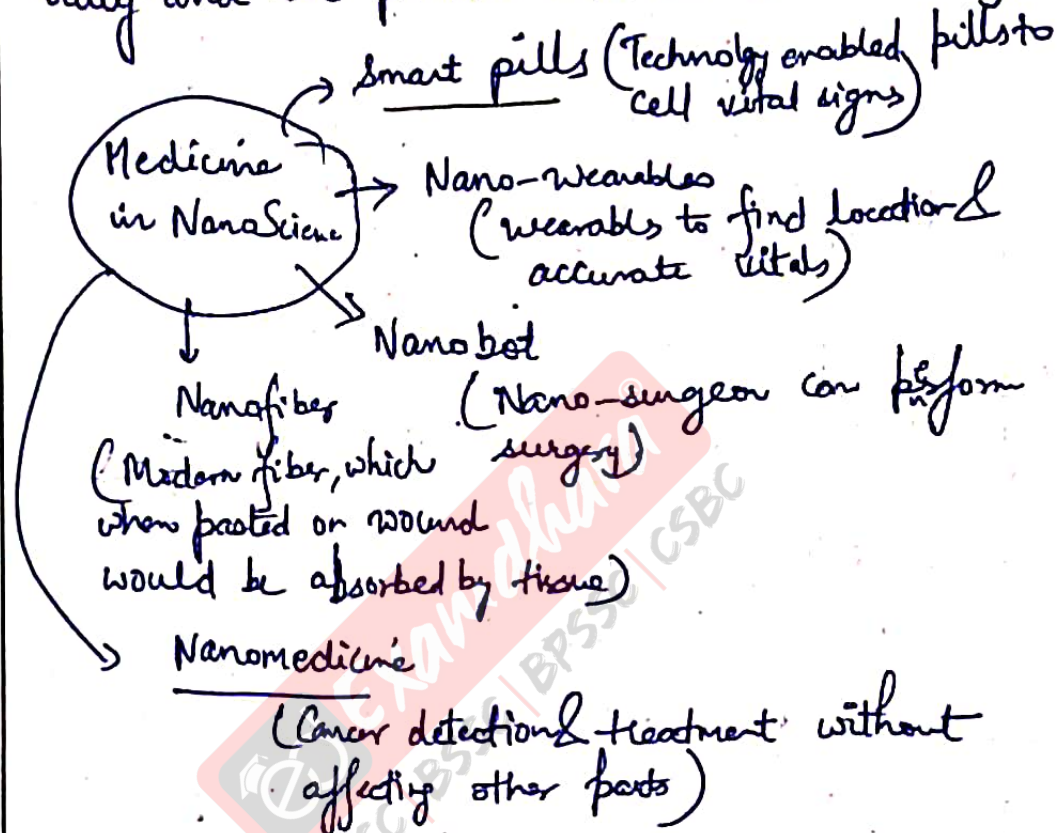
वि० लो० से० आ०

32

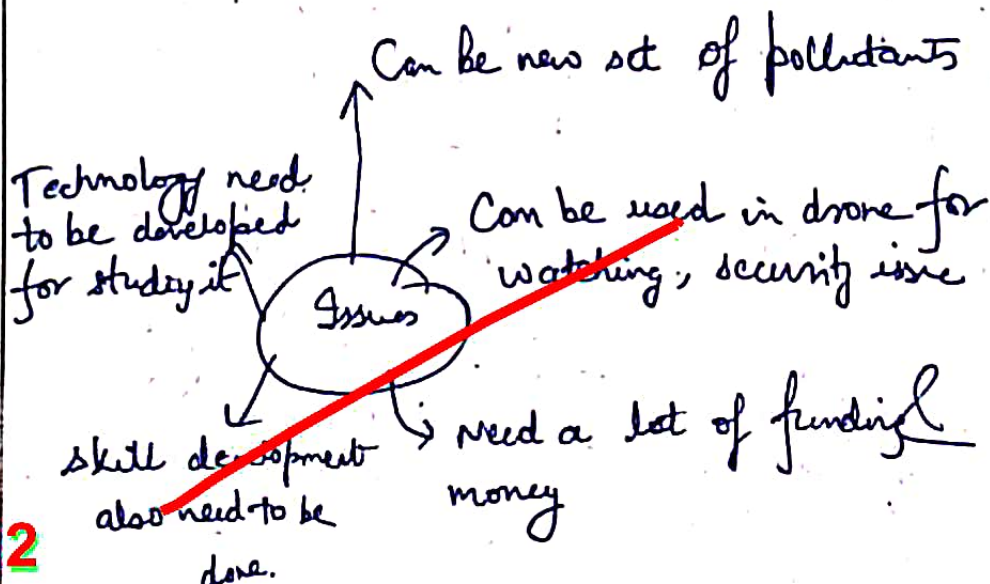
BPSC

इस पत्रिका में केवल प्रश्न संख्या लिखें।
Candidate should not write in this margin

Medicine: Nanotechnology could detect disease early and also provide cure to it accurately.



Issues with Nanotechnology



✓ 4 Q.12

इस स्थान पर
मे कियेल
प्रश्न संख्या
लिखें।
Enter only
question
number in
this
margin

वि० लो० से० आ०

33

BPSC

इस स्थान पर
उम्मीदवार को
लिखनी।
Candidate
should not
write in this
margin

Steps taken by Indian Govt

- Nanotechnology Development Board for
Coordination with Industries.
- Nano Mission (2007) (National Mission
on Nano science & technology), Rs. 10000 Cr
allocated for research & publications.
- India is 3rd largest country in world
after USA & China in publication of Nano-
technology based paper.

Nanotechnology if used in proper way can
lead to ~~drastic~~ change in lives of public
for better.

4

2.12