

परीक्षार्थी के लिए आवश्यक अनुदेश इन्हें सावधानी से पढ़ें और इनका अनुपालन करें, अन्यथा दंड के भागी होंगे।		EXAM.— 03/FH/CC/M-2023-02 विषय : सामान्य अध्ययन—I SUB : General Studies—I उत्तर का माध्यम : हिन्दी अंग्रेजी उर्दू Answer Medium : Hindi English Urdu Subject Barcode : [Barcode] तिथि / Date : 12/05/2023	
1. इस उत्तर पुस्तिका में (64) क्रमांकित पृष्ठ हैं। इनका सत्यापन कर लें। त्रुटि/कमी होने पर उत्तर पुस्तिका बदलवा लें। 2. प्रवेश पत्र से मिलान कर, केवल इस आवरण पृष्ठ पर विहित स्थान पर अपना नाम एवं अनुक्रमांक (Enrollment Number) अंग्रेजी/हिन्दी अंकों तथा अक्षरों में लिखें। 3. अनुक्रमांक के सभी 'अंक' अलग-अलग बाँक्स में लिखें। 'शब्दों' में प्रत्येक अंक ठीक उसके नीचे, लम्बे बाँक्स में, एक अक्षरवार लिखें। 4. उत्तर पुस्तिका के अन्दर किसी पृष्ठ पर प्रश्नोत्तर के अलावा अपना नाम, अनुक्रमांक, अन्य कोई (पारिभाषिक) शब्द या पहचान चिह्न एवं परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी शायना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें, अन्यथा उत्तर पुस्तिका रद्द कर दी जायेगी। 5. प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिये गये निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गये उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा। परीक्षार्थी जिस प्रश्नोत्तर को लिखना चाहते हों, उसके सामने बने बाँक्स के अंदर Tick (✓) का निशान लगायें। उदाहरण—1.(a) ☐ or 1.(b) ☐ 6. यदि आप किसी प्रश्नोत्तर को रद्द करना चाहें, तो आर-पार क्रास (x) कर काट दें और उस पर 'रद्द' लिखें। 7. उपस्थिति पत्र पर प्रत्येक परीक्षा के लिए यही हस्ताक्षर करें, जो उपस्थिति पत्र पर आपने पूर्व में किया है। अन्यथा, उत्तर पुस्तिका रद्द कर दी जायेगी। 8. प्रश्नों के उत्तर एक ही स्वाही से लिखें। यदि स्वाही बदलनी ही पड़े, तो इस आशय का वीक्षक (Invigilator) से आवरण पृष्ठ पर निश्चित स्थान पर ☐ अभिलेखित अवश्य ही करें। 9. उपस्थिति सूची में अपने नाम के सपक्ष उत्तर पुस्तिका की संख्या अवश्य लिखें और हस्ताक्षर करें, अन्यथा उत्तर पुस्तिका रद्द कर दी जायेगी। 10. परीक्षा कक्ष में यदि कोई पुस्तक/उत्तर सामग्री आपसे ब्याप्त होगी या नकल करते/कराते बात-चीत करते/दुर्व्यवहार करते पाये जायें की स्थिति में इस परीक्षा सहित आगामी पाँच वर्षों के लिए तथा परीक्षा से संबंधित प्रामाण्य एवं सनसनीखेज अफवाह फैलाने की स्थिति में तीन वर्षों के लिए आपसे की परीक्षाओं से संबंधित किया जायेगा। साथ ही बिहार परीक्षा संचालन अधिनियम, 1985 के उपबंधों के अधीन भी दंडित किये जायेंगे। 11. कोई अतिरिक्त उत्तर पुस्तिका नहीं दी जायेगी। 12. उत्तर पुस्तिका सौंपने के उपरान्त ही परीक्षा कक्ष से बाहर निकलें। 13. केन्द्राधीन के निर्देशों का पालन करना अनिवार्य है।		प्रश्न संख्या Q. No. प्राप्त/क / Marks Obtained (परीक्षक भरेंगे) 8	
कुल (अंकों में) TOTAL (in figures) कुल (शब्दों में) TOTAL (in words) परीक्षक EXAMINER प्रधान परीक्षक HEAD EXAMINER विषय : सामान्य अध्ययन—I SUB : General Studies—I EXAM.— 03/FH/CC/M-2023-02 20210545 Only for Office use		[Full Marks : 300] इस हार्जिय में खम्बोदवार कुछ न लिखें Candidate should not write in this margin revolt of 1857, mistakes ment of India its government reign power rown. The companies British set rules. of state to of India	

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Akash Kumar, Rank 9, GS-I (68th BPSC)

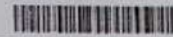


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General Studies—I

Time : 3 Hours]

[Full Marks : 300

Section—I

खण्ड—I

1. Write short notes on the following :
निम्नलिखित पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणियाँ लिखिए :

- (a) ☒ Government of India Act, 1858
भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1858

8

After the revolt of 1857,
British learned from mistakes
and passed Government of India
Act 1858 to reform its government
system in India.

Features of the Act

① Transfer of sovereign power
directly to the Crown. The
rule of East India company
abolished and the British
Crown became direct ruler.

② Office of Secretary of State
— Secretary of State of India

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- was a member of British cabinet.
- ③ Principally state ^{were} concerned territorial integrity and policy of annexation was abandoned.
- ④ This act provided for reorganisation of British Army.
- ⑤ The Governor General of India was now called Viceroy

Thus, Government of India Act, 1858, came with reform and called act of better governance of consolidated British rule over India.

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(b) ☒ Birsa Munda Movement

बिरसा मुंडा आन्दोलन

8

Birsa Munda movement
also known as Ulgulan or
great revolt was violent
tribal movement of Munda
tribe in Chotanagpur Region
It was led by Birsa Munda
in 1899-1900.

Regions affected,
Dumka, Khunti
and Ranchi
area.



Fig. BIRSA REVOLT.

Causes → Khuntkalti system was
replaced with permanent
settlement
Interference of Christian
Missionaries.

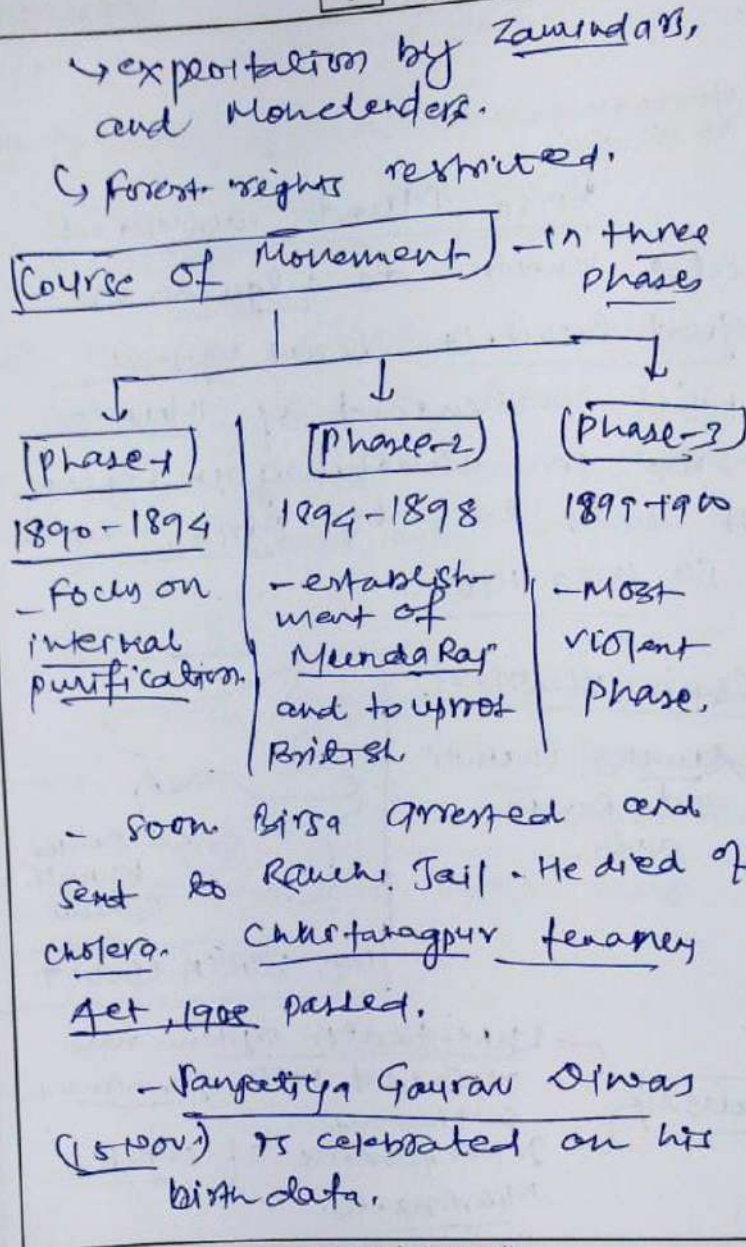
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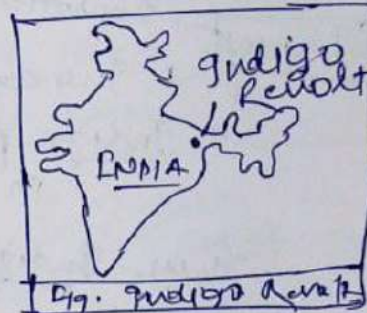
(c) ☒ Indigo Revolt

इंडिगो/नील विद्रोह

8

— Indigo Revolt was essentially
a violent peasant uprising in
Bengal Region. It was led by
Digambar Biswas in [1859-60]

Cause of Indigo
→ Forceful
growing
of Indigo.
→ High rent
demanded.
→ Low price for Indigo produce.



Course of Revolt

Digambar Biswas and Vinayak
Vilwans organized Villagers and
started protecting their land.
They formed group and
fought with Guerrillas

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technique.

Pontia Response

- British used force and
soon movement was fully
quelled.

Impact → exploitation stopped.
→ increased conscious
→ Indigo plantation stopped
in Bengal.

- Thus, Indigo revolt was among
initial peasant uprisings who
strengthened peasant's cause before
British.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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(d) ☒ Patna Kalam Painting

पटना कलम चित्रकला

7

After decline of Mughal
Painting under Aurangzeb, painters
migrated to Murshidabad and
then to Patna. In Patna, a
distinct painting style developed
known as Patna Kalam.

Famous
Painters

1. Shivala - Muslim wedding
2. Gopal Lal - Holi
3. ~~Wato~~ Mahadev
Ref → Rani Gaudhati



Evolution of Patna
Kalam

Chief Characteristics

- ① Simplistic and Revered - not
more ornamented.

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इस स्थिति में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखें।
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margin.

- ① Fusion of Mughal and British painting.
 - ② Use of Kagzi seahi technique
 - ③ Subject of the painting included caste occupation known as firki. eg. Carpenter, ironsmith etc.
 - ④ Colours extracted from indigenous plants.
 - ⑤ Human figures had heavy eyebrows, moustache.
- Patna Lalana painting soon declined due to lack of patronage and demand. However, some paintings are preserved in Patna Museums.

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(e) ☒ Development of Caves in Eastern India in Ancient Time

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प्राचीन काल में पूर्वी भारत में गुहाओं का विकास

Caves were build for
residing purposes of Buddhist,
Jain and Ajivika monies.
Mainly they were Rock cut
Cave.

Famous caves in Eastern India.

① Biharar Cave in
Jehanabad - by
Ajivika.

② Nagarjuna Cave
in Jehanabad
- by Buddhist.

③ Kahalgaon rock cut cave
temple - Bhagalpur.



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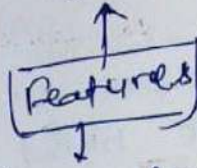
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इस हार्डिके व
उपरीकरण
गुप्त व निम्न
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Decorated gateway



→ Internal wall
highly polished

Rectangular
in shape.

Thus, during Maurya and Pala
rulers, Cave architecture developed
in eastern India.

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इस हाकिये में
कम्पिटर
गुप्त न लिखें
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2. (a) ☐

Discuss the factors for the emergence of Indian National Movement. How it gave direction to the freedom struggle?

38

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन के उदय के कारकों की चर्चा कीजिए। इसने स्वतंत्रता संग्राम को किस प्रकार दिशा दी?

Or / अथवा

(b) ☒

Discuss the growth of colonial technical education in Bihar under various schemes of British rule. Critically analyse its impact.

38

ब्रिटिश शासन की विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत बिहार में औपनिवेशिक तकनीकी शिक्षा के विकास की चर्चा कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Bihar has a glorious history in the field of education in ancient time. University of Nalanda and Vikramshila were world famous. However, in medieval period education sector felt setback and later revived by British.

Earlier education of Bihar were related to religion and literature. Only British introduced modern technical education during colonial period.

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इस कृपिये
उम्मीद
कृपय न लिखें
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Various schemes of British for development of education.

Phase - 1
1813 to 1853

⇒

- Charter Act of 1813
- British government provided sum of 1 lakh for development of education.
- Macaulay Minute, 1835
- English as medium.
- downward filtration theory.

Phase - 2
1854-1900

⇒

- Wood's dispatch, 1854
- Repudiated downward filtration theory and focused on mass education.
- Hunter commission, 1872
- focused on technical education.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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Phase-3
1901-1920

- ⇒
- Relegh commission, 1902
 - aimed for reform in university education.
 - Saddler commission, 1917
 - Mainly Higher education along with focus on technical education.

Phase-4
1921 to 1947

- ⇒
- Hartog committee, 1929.
 - focused on vocational education.
 - Sargent plan, 1944
 - aimed to make Indian education system equivalent to British in 40 years.

Thus through various commission
British gradually introduced
technical education.

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इस राशि में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखें।
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Growth of Technical education

- ① T.N. B. College, Bhagalpur (1883)
- ② B.N. College, Patna (1897)
- ③ L.S. College, Muzaffarpur (1900)
- ④ Survey Training School, Patna (1886)
↳ later became Bihar engineering college.
- ⑤ Pusa Agriculture University, 1902
- ⑥ Indian schools of Mine, 1925,
Dhanbad (United)
Bihar
- ⑦ Veterinary college 1930
- ⑧ chemistry and physics department
at Patna college in 1919
from the above, British
introduced technical education,

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But, he has significant drawbacks

Critical Analysis

- ① Very few in number. - technical educational centres were very few in number and thus large parts of students remained out of it.
- ② Reserved for Europeans.
- ③ No focus on Research and development
- ④ low investment
- ⑤ only elite class captured.
- ⑥ women were largely out of it.

In conclusion, though British were pioneer of technical education in Bihar. It was motivated by their self-interest of getting cheap engineers. Today, Bihar is a backward state and technical education in need of revival.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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3. (a) ☐

Analyse the development of temples in North India in ancient time.
प्राचीन काल में उत्तर भारत में हुए मंदिरों के विकास का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

38

Or / अथवा

38

(b) ☒

Describe Rabindranath Tagore's ideas of society and culture.
समाज और संस्कृति पर रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर के विचारों का वर्णन कीजिए।

Rabindranath Tagore (R.N. Tagore)

also known as Gurukul and
Vishwakavi was a famous Bengali
writer, national leader and
proponent of international
brotherhood. He was born in
Kolkata; Bengal.

Tagore's idea on society

Tagore was a great
thinker. He wrote various books,
plays, dramas and reflected his

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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view on society.

① Humanism

- Tagore was humanist
par excellence. He said that
Human is a distinct creature
who is able to change natural
phenomena. While all other species
are just a tool in the hand
of nature, Humans are not.

- He propagated spirit of
love, tolerance and profound
respect of human dignity.

- He said that people should
strive for excellence to realise
through freedom.

② International brotherhood

- Tagore thought of
global family and famously

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इस स्थान में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ नहीं लिखें।
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Said whole world is a single
next.

- Spirit of cooperation and
coexistence should permeate
among all global societies.

[eg] In his Vishwa Bharati
university Tagore taught with
free mind to develop universal
thought among students.

② Education

According to Tagore - Education
should not provided only
information, but it should make
students life in harmony with
all existence.

- He talked about value
education among society.

- For Modernisation of education,

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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Tagore said - "Don't limit your child to your own learning, for he was born in another times."

eg. opened Shanti Niketan in 1901

④ Rural Development - Tagore opened Sriniketan to add village with schools.

⑤ Women - wrote about emancipation of women.

⑥ Patriotism - He said - Patriotism can not be my ~~last~~ spiritual shelter, my refuge is humanity.

Tagore's view on Culture

- Tagore was in favour of interculturalism. i.e. culture of different parts of world should mixed together. However, He despised western culture of

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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प्रश्नों के सामने
दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही विकल्प
को टिक (X) का निशान लगाएँ।
Mark Tick (X) in
the appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

22



इस स्थिति में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखें।
Candidate
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write in this
margin

Nationalism.

In Gitanjali, He wrote that
God into that heaven of freedom
let my country awake.

Criticism.

① Mahatma Gandhi said - the
poet lives in a magnificent world
created by his own imagination.

② some critics, labelled Tagore
as rich poet whose thought on
society is against poor.

In summary, Tagore's thought
on society and culture was
way ahead of time. Today, when
world is facing global problems
like protectionism, war and
climate change. Once again,
Tagore's thought has become relevant.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (X) कर दें।
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प्रश्नों के सामने
बने सही बॉक्स
में Tick (✓) का
निशान लगावें।
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Question No.

23



इस हिसाब में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखें
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Section—II

खण्ड—II

4.

Write short notes on the following :

निम्नलिखित पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणियाँ लिखिए :

- (a) ☒ Where was the 18th National Scouts and Guides Jamboree organized? Describe its objectives.

8

18वीं राष्ट्रीय स्काउट्स एवं गाइड्स जम्बोरी का आयोजन कहाँ किया गया था? इसके उद्देश्यों का वर्णन कीजिए।

18th National Scouts and Guides
Jamboree organized at Pow Seng.
Its mandate is to provide
volunteers for social service.

Outcome.

- ① Youth empowered should be increased.
- ② Tourism places should be provided with guides to increase tourism.
- ③ focus on social service.

Objectives

- ① to provide nationalism

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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प्रश्नों के सामने
दिए गए सभी बॉक्स
में Tick (✓) का
चिह्न देना।
Mark Tick (✓) in
the appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

24

- among youth.
- ② Providing tourists guide.
 - ③ Helping during disaster management.

Thus, 1st National Scouts
and Rambores provide for
building human skill in field
of disaster management and
tourism.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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इन प्रश्नों के
सामने दिए
गए सभी बॉक्स
में टिक (✓) का
चिह्न देना।
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margin.



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- (b) ✓ Explain the mandate of United Nations Public Administration Network in managing the peace and strong institutions under Sustainable Development Goal-16.

8

राष्ट्र संघ लोक प्रशासन नेटवर्क के शान्ति व सुदृढ़ संस्थाओं के प्रबन्धन के सतत विकास उद्देश्य-16 के शासनादेश का उल्लेख कीजिए।

SDG 6 mandates to build
strong institutions to build
peace and justice.

United Nations public
Administration Network (UNPAN)
is an organisation built to
collaborate and cooperate with
institutions of the world.

Mandate of UNPAN

- ① Capacity building of various
government organisations for
to accelerate progress of
SDG,
- ② Collaboration with public

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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प्रश्नों के सामने
दिए गये विकल्पों
में Tick (✓) का
निशान लगायें।
Mark Tick (✓) in
the appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

26



Institutions

- ③ Information sharing
- ④ Technical assistance to developing countries.
- ⑤ Encouraging best practices.

Thus, UN-PAN aims to collaborate
with organisation for SDG-16.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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(c) ☒

Discuss the right-based e-service delivery scenario of Bihar.

8

बिहार के अधिकार-आधारित ई-सेवा प्रदायगी परिदृश्य का वर्णन कीजिए।

Bihar government has
recently won digital Award
in 2020.

E-services are services
delivered through use of
information and communication
technology (ICT).

Benefit
of e-service

Better and easier
service delivery
transparent and
accountable
no corruption,

Right based e-service delivery

① Right to public service Act,
2012 (RTPS)

— made provision that documents
such as Caste Certificate form.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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certificates etc. will be provided
with certain period of time
- also provide for grievance redressal

② Delivery of public service Act,
2016

- This act provides that all
citizens of Bihar are eligible to
gate mandatory online service
(e-service) delivery.

Famous e-services of Bihar

- ① BASUHAAR
- ② Sangeevani App - Health
- ③ Vihar APP - Agriculture

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (X) कर दें।
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कुछ न लिखें।
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- (d) ☒ Describe the efforts made in the field of solar power generation in the State of Bihar.

7

बिहार राज्य में सौर ऊर्जा उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में किए गए प्रयासों का वर्णन कीजिए।

Solar power is a source of renewable energy. The sun's light is converted into electric energy by using solar panels.
- Government of Bihar is taking significant step to provide sustainable, clean and affordable energy in Bihar. Solar power generation is a crucial part. Major efforts
① Solar power project in Sarbhanga.
- floating solar power
② floating solar power project in Aurangabad

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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- ④ Solar power project in Jamui,
Nawada and Kaimur.
- ④ Roof top solar on government
buildings.

- ⑤ Farmers under PM-KUSUM
schemes, can get subsidised
rate solar panel for their field.

Thus, as SDG7 mandates
governments to provide Affordable
and clean energy. Effort of
Bihar government in solar
power generation is very significant.
However, more investment should be
done.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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(e) ☐

Critically examine the features of self-reliance Bihar Saat Nischay-2.
(2020-2025) programme of good governance.

आत्मनिर्भर बिहार के सात निश्चय-2 (2020-2025) सुशासन कार्यक्रम की विशेषताओं का
आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Bihar government introduced
SAAT Nischay-2 in 2020 as part
of good governance. Earlier
saat Nischay-1 was released in
2015.

SAAT Nischay-2

- ① Yuva shakti, Bihar ki Pragati
- ② Shashakt Mahila, Saksham Mahila
- ③ Har khet ko paani
- ④ Swachh Gaon, Samridh Gaon
- ⑤ Swachh Sahar, Viksit Sahar
- ⑥ Sugam samparka.
- ⑦ Sabke liye Atirikt swachh
sewage.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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प्रश्नों के सामने
दिये गये चिह्नों में
से Tick (✓) का
चिह्न लगाये।
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Benefits / Positive

- ① Covered wide range of subject
from youth to women.
- ② Focus on agriculture - through
irrigation
- ③ Balanced development - equal focus
on rural and urban Britain
- ④ Health Benefit

Negative

- ① Social Mischaft could not achieve
its intended goals.
- ② lack of timeframe
- ③ Resource constraints.
- ④ subjects such as education,
employment are absent.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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5. (a) ☐

What are the draft regulations announced recently by the University Grants Commission to open the door for foreign universities to set up campuses in India? What prospects do you visualize about their impact on higher education in India? Do you think it will be a game-changer? Give arguments in support of your answer.

38

भारत में विदेशी विश्वविद्यालयों को कैम्पस स्थापित करने के लिए दरवाजा खोलने के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा हाल ही में घोषित मसौदा नियम क्या हैं? आप भारत में उच्च शिक्षा पर उनके प्रभाव के बारे में कैसी संभावनाओं की कल्पना करते हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि यह खेल-परिवर्तक होगा? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में तर्क दीजिए।

Or / अथवा

(b) ☒

In the wake of its criticism by the Vice-President of India recently, critically examine the doctrine of basic structure given by the Supreme Court of India half a century ago. Do you think this debate will prove to be a point of clash between the executive and the judiciary in near future? Give arguments.

38

आधी सदी पहले भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए बुनियादी ढाँचे के सिद्धांत के बारे में हाल ही में भारत के उपराष्ट्रपति द्वारा आलोचना का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। क्या आप समझते हैं कि यह बहस कार्यपालिका और न्यायपालिका के बीच निकट भविष्य में टकराव का मुद्दा साबित होगा? तर्क दीजिए।

The Doctrine of Basic Structure
was given by supreme court
(SC) in famous Keshwanand
Bharati case, 1973. It includes
all core ideals of the constitu-
on, which is very essential
for functioning of democracy
and hence can't be altered.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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प्रश्नों के सामने
दिये गये बॉक्स
में Tick (✓) कर
लिखित लयाये।
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Question No.

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- Recently vice president of India criticised the basic structure doctrine by saying that Judiciary should restrain itself to Judicial matters and let legislative matter be decided by legislature.

Basic structure doctrine : Critical examination.

Arguments in favour.

① Checks and Balance - Through this doctrine, ie checks power of executive and legislature.

② Protecting fundamental Rights

- Article 13 of Indian constitution says that laws inconsistent with part-III (fundamental rights) should be null and void.

- Hence, Basic structure doctrine protects it.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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- ③ Cheeks against executive tyranny
- in case of majority government-
- ④ Preserve the ideals of founding fathers.
- ⑤ Trust on constitution: Constitutional Supremacy.
- India - constitution is
supreme (Maneka Gandhi case, 1978), there is no parliamentary sovereignty

Arguments Against

- ① Not provided by constitution.
- Basic Structure Doctrine is
purely Judicial invention.
- ② [Bhim Rao Ambedkar] said Const.
of India is a living document
and hence frequent amendment
is necessary to make it in

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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प्रश्नों के सामने
दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर
को टिक (X) का
चिह्न लगाएँ।
Mark Tick (X) in
the appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

36

time with changing time.

③ Judiciary has become third
chamber of parliament

- An Amendment Act or law need
to be assented by Judiciary.

④ Judiciary is not popular organisation
as compared to executive and
legislature as the latter are
democratically elected by people.

Removal Basic Structure

① Separation of power

② Rule of law

③ Judicial Review

④ Fundamental rights

⑤ Parliamentary form of government
and so on

Point of clash between the
executive and Judiciary

In 2015, Supreme Court
strike down National Judicial

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (X) करें।
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Appointment commission (NAT)

amendment Act, 2019 - which
sought to replace collegium
system with NAT.

- Supreme court said that
it infringes upon Independence
of Judiciary which is a basic
structure.

YES: Point of clash

- Executive asks judiciary
to exercise Judicial Restraints
and not interfere with laws,
rules and regulations. And thus,

A tussle has been created.

- It has led to somewhat
degrading honours of Judiciary
as it is guaranter of fundament
rights.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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प्रश्नों के सामने
सही सही धीरे-धीरे
में Tick (✓) का
निशान लगाये।
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the appropriate
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Question No.

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[10] - Not a point of clash.

- Debate should be encouraged
between various organs of government
as it is necessary for healthy
functioning of democracy.
Likewise, it benefits citizens.

However, this debate should not
be turned into deadlock between
two organs. This will lead to
policy paralysis.

In conclusion, Both organs
of government - executive and
Judiciary should cooperate
and mutually assist to avoid
a clash. At the same time, Gandhi
Principle should be respected which
said - Action of government should
serve poorest and the poor.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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6. (a) ☒

Do you think India must reclaim the leadership of the developing world through its ambition to steer the G-20 Summit in Delhi to success later this year, despite India's own enduring developmental challenges? Do you think India faces the real difficulty of uniting the Global South in pursuit of common goals? Write your answer with convincing arguments.

क्या आपको लगता है कि इस साल के अंत में दिल्ली में होने वाले जी-20 शिखर सम्मेलन को अपनी स्थायी विकासात्मक चुनौतियों के बावजूद भारत को अपनी महत्वाकांक्षा के माध्यम से सफल बनाने के विकासशील दुनिया के नेतृत्व को पुनः प्राप्त करना चाहिए? क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को दक्षिण विश्व को आम लक्ष्यों की खोज में एकजुट करने में वास्तविक कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है? अपना उत्तर ठोस तर्कों के साथ लिखिए।

38

Or / अथवा

(b) ☐

Evaluate the role of United Nations in access and resource management about support of Syria and Turkey earthquake disaster.

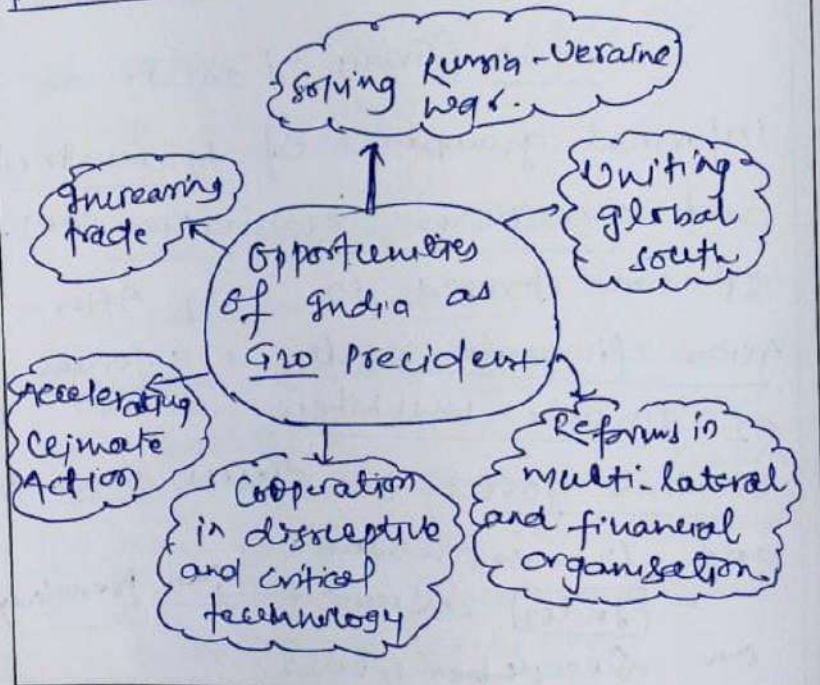
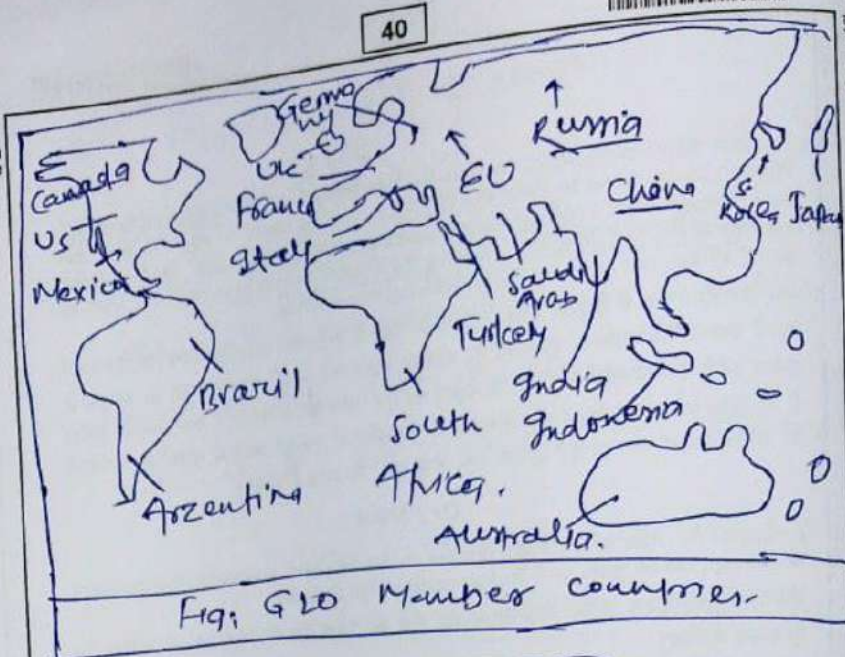
सीरिया व तुर्की भूकंप आपदा सहायता में राष्ट्र संघ की पहुँच एवं संसाधन प्रबंधन भूमिका का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

38

G20 (Group of 20) is an informal groupings of 19 countries and european organisation (EO). It was formed in 1999 after Asian financial crisis as a forum of finance ministers and central gover to discuss economic and financial issues.
- India assumed G20 Presidency on December 1, 2022.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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प्रश्नों के सामने
दिये गये सही बॉक्स
में Tick (✓) का
चिह्न लगायें।
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अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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India's G20 Presidency and Global South

- India forms the part of global south. Global south is demarcated by an imaginary line on globe who lie in southern part and characterised by low socio-economic developed.

Reclaiming leadership of global south

① Raising voice for fair economic order.

- global south's common concern is about reforms in IMF and world bank. India can raise this issue in G20.

② climate change: common but differentiated responsibility.

- Global south has low emission as compared to global north.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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प्रश्नों के सामने
दिए गए विकल्पों में से
सही विकल्प का
निर्माण करें।
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42

③ Cooperating in increasing trade,
- India can demand from G20
that tariff and non-tariff
barriers removed from developed
countries.

Eg Recently EU imposed
Carbon border tax on goods from
global south.

④ Technology Transfer - to help
global south in 4th industrial
revolution.

⑤ Infrastructure building.

Eg. Built Back Better (B3) World
(B3W) of G7, G20 can
start its own.

⑥ Tackling inflation and balance
of payment crisis.

- global south is facing these
problem. India through raising voice
for this can reclaim leadership.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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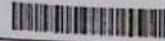
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कृपया
युक्त न लिखें
Candidates
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write in this
margin

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Difficulty in Working Global South: Challenges for India

- ① Political instability - various countries are involved in civil war, authoritarianism, coup etc.
eg. Civil war in Sudan.
Military coup in Myanmar.
- ② frayed bilateral relations
eg. Between India and Pakistan
Between Ethiopia and Eritrea.
- ③ India's own enduring development challenge.
- India is currently home of largest number of poor, health and technological advancement is low. It poses difficulties in claiming leadership now.
- ④ Dependency on global north
- All global south countries

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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प्रश्नों के सामने
दिए गये विकल्पों
में से एक (X) का
चिह्न लगाएँ।
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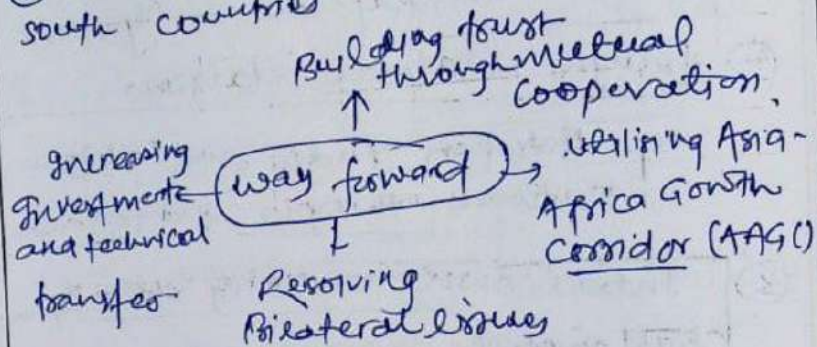
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इस दस्तावेज़ में
कम्प्यूटर
द्वारा न लिखें
Candidates
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write in this
margin

are dependent on north for finances and technology and leaving them is difficult.

- ⑤ Past experiences — seen as NAY,
G77 have proved to be failure
⑥ Different aspirations. — global
south countries are divided.



In conclusion India's G20 provide ample opportunity for India to become leader of global south. India should work with spirit of Varudhai's Kuttumbakam and engage proactively with global south.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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प्रश्नों के सामने
बने सही बॉक्स
में Tick (✓) का
निशान लगाएँ।
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Question No.

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Section—III

खण्ड—III

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7.



Study the following table carefully and answer the questions given below this table :

Highest and Average marks obtained by students in five subjects during 2012-2017. The maximum marks in each subject are 100.

Year	Subject									
	English		Hindi		Mathematics		Science		History	
	Highest (H)	Average (A)	Highest (H)	Average (A)	Highest (H)	Average (A)	Highest (H)	Average (A)	Highest (H)	Average (A)
2012	85	65	80	60	75	60	76	50	80	50
2013	80	60	75	63	75	55	55	35	85	70
2014	83	62	80	60	75	50	50	30	82	60
2015	70	55	75	50	85	65	85	55	80	60
2016	72	50	70	50	80	55	90	60	90	65
2017	75	60	80	60	85	70	70	40	70	55

निम्नलिखित सारिणी का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए एवं सारिणी के नीचे दिए प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए :

पाँच विषयों में छात्रों द्वारा 2012 से 2017 के दौरान प्राप्त उच्चतम एवं औसत अंक।
प्रत्येक विषय में सर्वाधिक अंक 100 हैं।

वर्ष	विषय									
	अंग्रेजी		हिन्दी		गणित		विज्ञान		इतिहास	
	उच्चतम (H)	औसत (A)	उच्चतम (H)	औसत (A)	उच्चतम (H)	औसत (A)	उच्चतम (H)	औसत (A)	उच्चतम (H)	औसत (A)
2012	85	65	80	60	75	60	76	50	80	50
2013	80	60	75	63	75	55	55	35	85	70
2014	83	62	80	60	75	50	50	30	82	60
2015	70	55	75	50	85	65	85	55	80	60
2016	72	50	70	50	80	55	90	60	90	65
2017	75	60	80	60	85	70	70	40	70	55

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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प्रश्नों के सामने
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चिह्न लगाएँ।
Mark Tick (✓) in
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Question No.

इस हार्डिकॉप
कॉपी में लिखें
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- (a) ☒ What is the combined average marks of all the five subjects in 2015? 6
सभी विषयों का 2015 में संयुक्त औसत अंक क्या है?
- (b) ☒ What is the percentage increase in average marks of English from 2015 to 2017? 6
2015 से 2017 में अंग्रेजी के औसत अंकों में कितने प्रतिशत की वृद्धि है?
- (c) ☒ During which year the difference between the highest marks and highest average marks in Maths was maximum? 6
किस वर्ष में गणित में उच्चतम अंक एवं उच्चतम औसत अंक का अन्तर सर्वाधिक रहा?
- (d) ☒ What is the percentage of highest marks in Hindi in 2013 with respect to average marks of Maths in 2016? 6
2013 में हिन्दी में उच्चतम अंक का प्रतिशत, 2016 में गणित के औसत अंक का कितना प्रतिशत है?
- (e) ☒ If 50 students took the examination in 2013 in Maths, what were their total marks? 6
यदि 2013 में 50 विद्यार्थियों ने गणित में परीक्षा दी, तो उनके अंकों का कुल योग कितना था?
- (f) ☒ In between which two years, the difference of highest marks in Science was maximum? 6
किन दो वर्षों के बीच विज्ञान में उच्चतम अंकों का अन्तर सर्वाधिक रहा?

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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Mark Tick (✓) in
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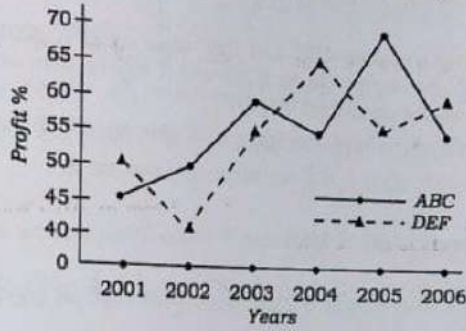
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उम्मीदवार
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Or / अथवा

Study the following graph carefully and answer the questions given below :

Profit percent of companies ABC and DEF during the year 2001-2006

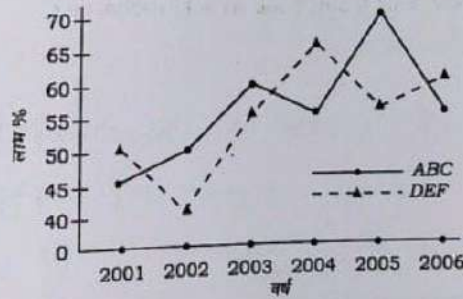
$$\left(\text{Profit percent} = \frac{\text{Income} - \text{Expenditure}}{\text{Expenditure}} \times 100 \right)$$



निम्न ग्राफ का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

वर्ष 2001-2006 की अवधि के दौरान कंपनियों ABC और DEF द्वारा अर्जित प्रतिशत लाभ

$$\left(\text{प्रतिशत लाभ} = \frac{\text{आय} - \text{व्यय}}{\text{व्यय}} \times 100 \right)$$



अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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Question No.

इस परीक्षा में
मुद्रित नहीं है
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- (a) ☐ Let the income in 2005 of companies ABC and DEF was in the ratio 3 : 4.
What was the ratio of expenditures of companies ABC and DEF in 2005?
माना कि 2005 में दो कंपनियों ABC और DEF की आय क्रमशः 3 : 4 के अनुपात में थी।
2005 में उनके (कंपनी ABC और DEF के) व्यय का संबंधित अनुपात क्या था? 8
- (b) ☐ If expenditure of company DEF in 2002 was ₹ 190 cr., what was its income
in the year 2002?
अगर 2002 में कंपनी DEF का खर्च ₹ 190 करोड़ था, इसकी आय 2002 में क्या थी? 5
- (c) ☐ If expenditures of company ABC and DEF were equal in 2001 and total
income of both the companies in 2001 was ₹ 825 cr., then what was the
total profit of both the companies in 2001?
अगर 2001 में कंपनी ABC और DEF के व्यय समान थे और 2001 में दोनों कंपनियों की कुल
आय ₹ 825 करोड़ थी, 2001 में दोनों कंपनियों का कुल लाभ क्या था? 10
- (d) ☐ Income of company ABC in 2004 was ₹ 750 cr. What was the expenditure
in 2004?
वर्ष 2004 में कंपनी ABC की आय ₹ 750 करोड़ थी। इसका खर्च वर्ष 2004 में क्या था? 5
- (e) ☐ If income of both the companies was equal in 2003, find the ratio of
expenditures of company ABC and DEF in 2003.
यदि 2003 में दोनों कंपनियों की आय बराबर थी, तो 2003 में कंपनी ABC के व्यय का कंपनी
DEF के व्यय से अनुपात क्या था? 8

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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a)

Combined Average marks of
all the five subject in 2015
 $= \frac{\text{Total marks obtained}}{\text{Total no. of students}}$

Here, No. of students (using data),

Required Average marks

$$= \frac{70 + 55 + 55 + 50 + 65 + 55 + 60}{5}$$

$$= \boxed{57} \text{ Ans}$$

b)

from question,

$$\text{Required \% increase} = \frac{60 - 55}{55} \times 100$$

$$= \boxed{9.09 \%} \text{ Ans}$$

$$\text{Diff. in 2012} = 75 - 60 = 15$$

$$\text{Diff. in 2013} = 75 - 55 = 20$$

$$\text{Diff. in 2014} = 75 - 50 = 25$$

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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उम्मीदवार
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- 11 in 2015 = $88 - 65 = 20$
- 11 in 2016 = $86 - 55 = 25$
- 11 in 2017 = $85 - 70 = 15$

Here in 2016 and 2017 difference
is maximum. Ans.
= 25

~~Average marks in 2013 in Math
= 55
No. of students = 50
Total marks = 50×55
= 2750 Ans.~~

☒
☐

$$\text{Required \%} = \frac{75}{55} \times 100$$

$$= \boxed{136.36\%} \text{ Ans.}$$

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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E

Average marks in 2013 = 55
in math.

Total students = 50

Total marks = 55×50

$$= \boxed{2750} \text{ Ans}$$

F

For science,

lowest highest marks = 50
in 2014

highest maximum marks = 90
in 2016

$$\text{diff.} = 90 - 50 = 40$$

Hence between $\boxed{2016 \text{ and } 2014}$
Ans

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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प्रश्नों के सामने
बने सही बॉक्स
में Tick (✓) का
निशान लगाएँ।
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इस हाकिमे में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखें
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बने सही बॉक्स
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चिह्न लगाये।
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इस हार्जिये में
उम्मीदवार
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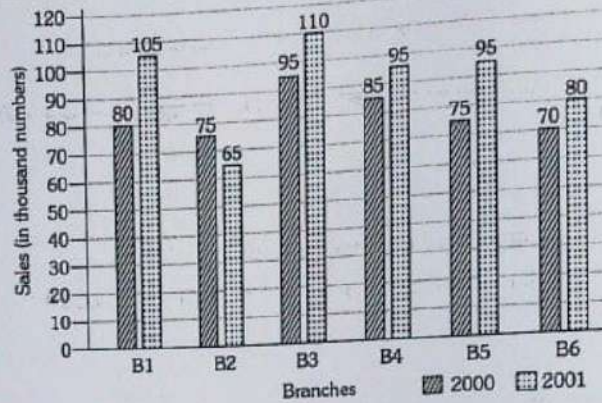
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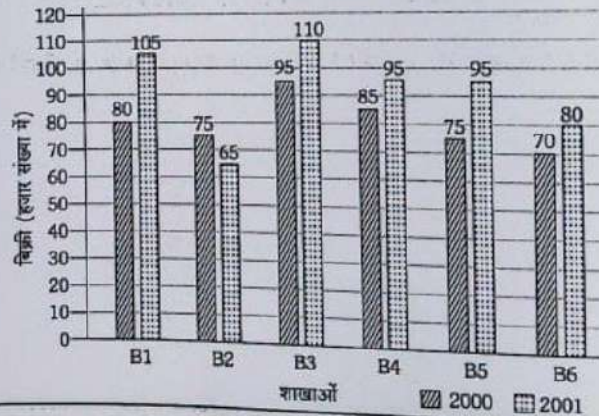


The Bar Graph given below shows the sales of books (in thousand numbers) from six branches of a publishing company during two consecutive years 2000 and 2001.

Sales of Books (in thousand numbers) from Six Branches—B1, B2, B3, B4, B5 and B6 of a publishing company in 2000 and 2001 are following :



नीचे दिया गया बार ग्राफ लगातार दो वर्षों 2000 और 2001 के दौरान एक प्रकाशन कंपनी की छह शाखाओं से पुस्तकों की बिक्री (हजार संख्या में) दर्शाता है।
2000 और 2001 में एक प्रकाशन कंपनी की छह शाखाओं—B1, B2, B3, B4, B5 और B6 से पुस्तकों की बिक्री (हजार संख्या में) निम्नलिखित हैं :



अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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में Tick (✓) का
निशान लगाये।
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इस स्थिति में
उम्मीदवार
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- (a) ☒ What is the ratio of the total sales of Branch B2 for both years to the total sales of Branch B4 for both years?
दोनों वर्षों के लिए शाखा B2 की कुल बिक्री का दोनों वर्षों के लिए शाखा B4 की कुल बिक्री से अनुपात क्या है? 6
- (b) ☒ Total sales of Branch B6 for both the years are what percent of the total sales of Branch B3 for both the years?
दोनों वर्षों के लिए शाखा B6 की कुल बिक्री, दोनों वर्षों के लिए शाखा B3 की कुल बिक्री का कितना प्रतिशत है? 8
- (c) ☒ What percent of the average sales of branches B1, B2 and B3 in 2001 is the average sales of branches B1, B3 and B6 in 2000?
2001 में शाखाओं B1, B2 और B3 की औसत बिक्री का कितना प्रतिशत 2000 में शाखाओं B1, B3 और B6 की औसत बिक्री है? 8
- (d) ☒ What are the average sales of all the branches (in thousand numbers) for the year 2000?
वर्ष 2000 के लिए सभी शाखाओं की औसत बिक्री (हजार संख्या में) कितनी है? 8
- (e) ☒ A total sale of branches B1, B3 and B5 together for both the years (in thousand numbers) is what?
दोनों वर्षों के लिए शाखाओं B1, B3 और B5 की कुल बिक्री (हजार संख्या में) कितनी है? 6

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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प्रश्नों के सामने
दिये गये बॉक्स में
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चिह्न लगाइए।
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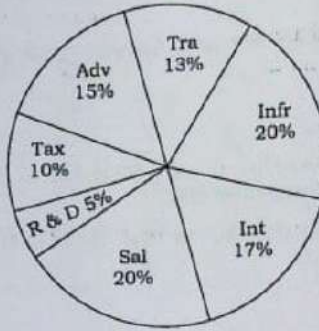


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The following pie-chart shows the percentage distribution of the total expenditure incurred by a company in different expense sections during 2015. Study the pie-chart and answer the questions given below :

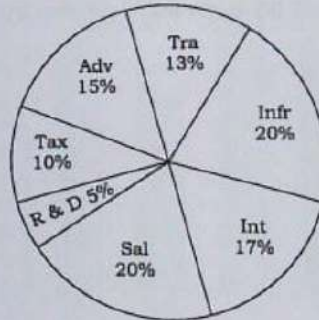
Percentage distribution of total expenditure of a company



Infr = Infrastructure
Tra = Transport
Adv = Advertisement
Tax = Taxes
R & D = Research and Development
Sal = Salary
Int = Interest on Loans

नीचे दिया गया वृत्त-ग्राफ, 2015 के दौरान विभिन्न व्यय शीर्ष के तहत कंपनी के कुल व्यय का प्रतिशत वितरण दर्शाता है। वृत्त-ग्राफ का अध्ययन कीजिए और दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

कंपनी के कुल व्यय का प्रतिशत वितरण



Infr = बुनियादी ढाँचे
Tra = परिवहन
Adv = विज्ञापन
Tax = कर
R & D = शोध और विकास
Sal = पगार
Int = ऋण पर ब्याज

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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प्रश्नों के सामने
दिये गये सही बॉक्स
में Tick (✓) का
निशान लगाये।
Mark Tick (✓) in
the appropriate
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इस हार्जिये में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखें
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- (a) ☐ How much times the total expenditure of the company is of expenditure of research and development?
कंपनी के व्यय की कुल राशि, शोध और विकास पर व्यय से कितनी गुनी है? 7
- (b) ☐ If expenditure on transport is ₹ 2 crores, then what will be the difference between the expenditures on salary and advertisement?
यदि परिवहन पर व्यय ₹ 2 करोड़ है, तो पगार और विज्ञापन पर खर्च के बीच क्या अंतर है? 7
- (c) ☐ What is the ratio of the total expenditure of taxes and interest on loans and total expenditure on infrastructure and transport?
करों एवं ऋण पर व्याज के कुल खर्च, और बुनियादी ढाँचे एवं परिवहन के कुल खर्च का क्या अनुपात है? 7
- (d) ☐ If expenditure on interest on loan is ₹ 2.60 crores, then what will be the total expenditure on advertisement, taxes and salary?
अगर ऋण पर व्याज ₹ 2.60 करोड़ है तो विज्ञापन, करों और पगार पर व्यय की कुल राशि क्या होगी? 7
- (e) ☐ How much times the difference of expenditure on interest on loans and the expenditure on advertisement is of the expenditure on advertisement?
ऋण पर व्याज पर खर्च और विज्ञापन के व्यय के बीच का अंतर विज्ञापन के व्यय का कितना गुना है? 8

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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प्रश्नों के सामने
दिये गये बॉक्स
में Tick ☐ का
निशान लगाये।
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Question No.

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इस हार्डिके में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखे
Candidate
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a) Total sale of B_2 in two years
 $= 75 + 65 = 140$ thousand
Total sale of B_4 in two years
 $= 85 + 95 = 180$ thousand
Required Ratio $= \frac{140}{180} = \boxed{7:9}$ Ans

b) Total sales of Branch B_6
 $= 70 + 80 = 150$ thousand
Total sales of $B_3 = 95 + 110$
 $= 205$ thousand
Required % $= \frac{150}{205} \times 100$
 $= \boxed{73.17\%}$ Ans

c) Average sales of B_1, B_2 and B_3
in 2001 $= \frac{105 + 65 + 110}{3}$

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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$$= \left(\frac{280}{3} \right)$$

Average sales of B₁, B₃ and B₆

$$\text{in } 2000 = \frac{80 + 95 + 70}{3}$$

$$= \frac{245}{3}$$

$$\text{Required } \eta. = \frac{\left(\frac{280}{2} \right)}{\left(\frac{245}{3} \right)} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{280 \times 3}{245 \times 2} = \boxed{114.28.17}$$

Any

2]

Average sales of all branches

$$\text{in } 2000 = \frac{80 + 75 + 75 + 85 + 75 + 70}{6}$$

$$= \boxed{80} \text{ Any}$$

thousand

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
Please Cross (x) unused space

प्रश्नों के सामने
दिए गए बॉक्स
में Tick (✓) का
निशान लगायें।
Mark Tick (✓) in
the appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

60



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

2

$$\text{Total sales of } B_1 = 80 + 105 = 185 \text{ thousand}$$

$$\text{i.e. of } B_3 = 95 + 110 = 205 \text{ thousand}$$

$$\text{i.e. of } B_5 = 75 + 95 = 170 \text{ thousand}$$

Total sale of all three

$$\text{Branches} = \boxed{560} \text{ thousand}$$

Ans

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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प्रश्नों के सामने
बने सही बॉक्स
में Tick (✓) का
निशान लगायें।
Mark Tick (✓) in
the appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

61



इस हार्शिये में
कभी-कभी
लिखें
Candidate
should not
write in this
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अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
Please Cross (x) unused space



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प्रश्नों के सामने
दिए सही बॉक्स
में Tick (✓) का
निशान लगाये।
Mark Tick (✓) in
the appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

62



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

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
Please Cross (x) unused space



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