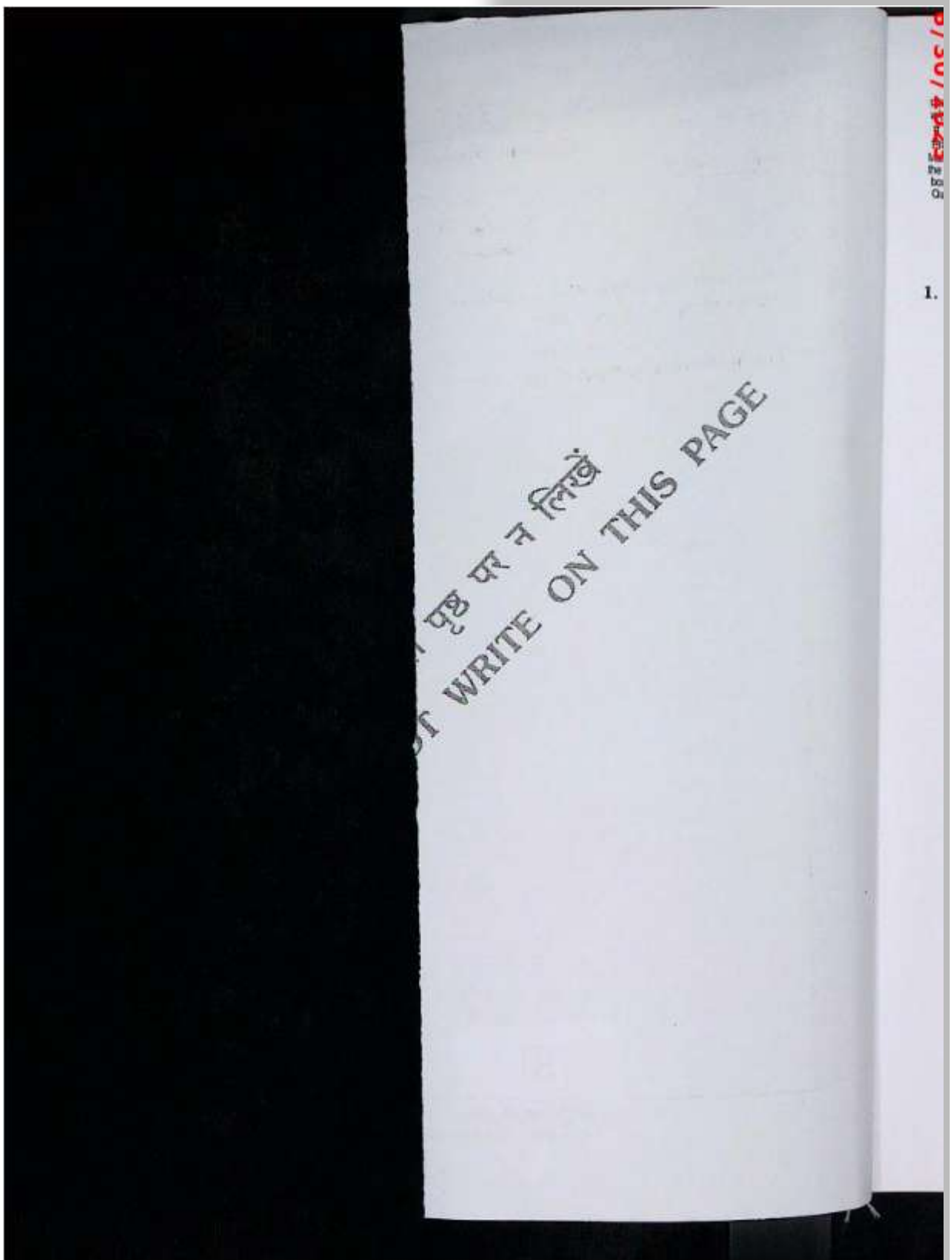


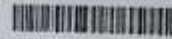


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General Studies—II

Time : 3 Hours]

[Full Marks : 300

Section—I

खण्ड—I

1. Write short answer of the following questions :

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के लघु उत्तर लिखिए :

- (a) ☒ Analyse critically the dynamic secularism in India.

भारत में गत्यात्मक धर्म-निरपेक्षता को आलोचनात्मक दृष्टि से विस्तरेषित कीजिए।

8

Secularism forms 'basic structure' of Indian Constitution (as highlighted by Honourable Supreme Court in S.R. Bommai case).

Indian Secularism is based on 'principled & equidistant model' as against the western model of complete separation of state & religion. Normanville Austin calls it "Sui-generis model".

However, this positive secularism of India has been dynamic in various

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instances. Sometimes it practices complete separation i.e. non-interference in personal laws of communities, etc., but sometimes it positively intervenes for social betterment, e.g.: Hindu code bill.

However, this dynamism has been criticised on following ~~can~~ fronts -:

- ① minority appeasement
- ② 'pseudo secularism' and 'asymmetric secularism' by K.K. Advani.
- ③ majoritarian secularism, etc

However, Indian secularism's flexibility is the special feature of it, which makes it best suitable to address both social ^{and religious} evils & maintenance of Constitutional ethos.

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(b) ☒

Regional politics plays its role in India. Explain.

8

भारत में क्षेत्रीय राजनीति अपनी भूमिका निभाती है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

Regional politics have been
a common feature of indian
politics, owing to its large
scale diversity in terms of
language, culture, & level of
development, etc.

Reasons

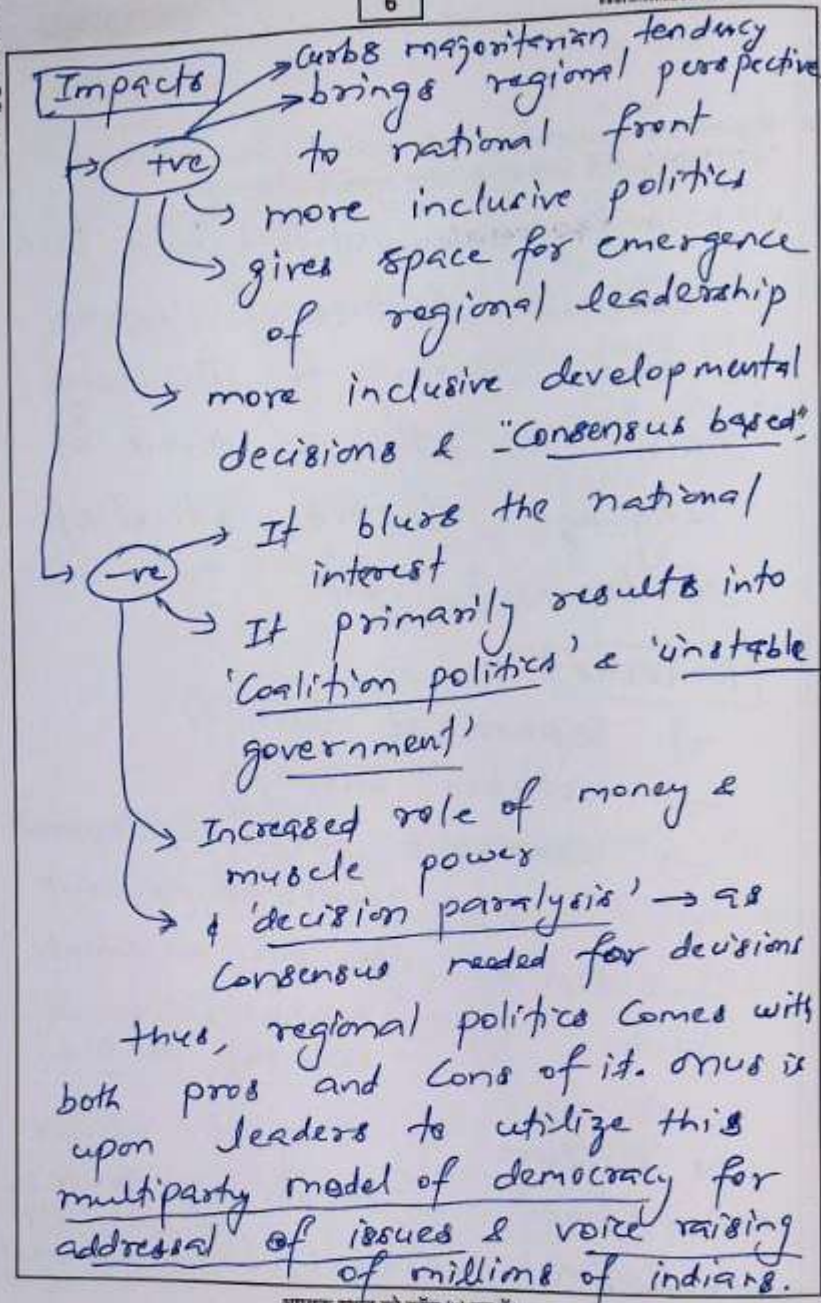
- separatist demands
- relative disparity
- economic underdevelopment
eg:- jharkhand movement
- son of the soil movement
eg:- maharashtra
'Agadhi politics'
- cultural & linguistic divide
from mainstream. eg:- Southern
linguistic movement
- Regional aspirations & demands

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(c) ☒

The positive directions in the Constitution of India are as a charter of social and economic democracy in the country. Explain with examples.

8

भारत के संविधान में सकारात्मक निर्देश देश में सामाजिक और आर्थिक लोकतंत्र के एक चार्टर के रूप में हैं। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए।

part-4 of indian Constitution provides with the 'directive principles' (Art-36 to 51), non-enforceable in nature, but fundamental to governance of Country (Art-37).

It was borrowed from Irish Constitution. Dr B.R. Ambedkar termed them as - 'noble feature of the Constitution', as they are declaration & direction for government of the day for social & economic democracy in india.

Social democracy

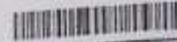
→ Art-41 → provides for social assistance to the sick, unemployed, old age, etc.

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- It profess for maternity relief (Art-42), prohibiting intoxicant drink & drug (Art-47), etc. for betterment of society.
- It calls for educationally and economically backward section's betterment. (under Art-46)

Economic democracy

- 1. Equal pay for equal work, (Art-38), reducing inequality - reducing wealth concentration.
- promoting cottage industry and Cooperative formation (Art-43 & 43B)
- well being of workers, etc

However, it becomes toothless in absence of enforceability. But, due to lack of resources, it was imperative.

Thus, if implemented properly it will give life to the constitutional mandate — "life giving provisions" by Lim. Singhvi.

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

Explain the judicial review jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India.

7

भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के न्यायिक पुनरावलोकन क्षेत्राधिकार को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Supreme Court of India has been provided with the power of 'judicial review' under Article-13, 142, 32, etc, not explicitly, but implicitly.

This concept has been borrowed from USA's political system. It calls for 'due process of law', based on natural justice as basic principle for scrutiny of any law or executive action.

Judicial review jurisdiction of Supreme Court remained debated till the Keshabnand Bharti case of 1973, in which it was declared as basic structure of Indian Constitution.

अप्रयुक्त स्थानों को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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• Earlier stand

→ In Champakam Dorairajam case judicial review power was limited to only ordinary laws & not in Constitutional laws.

→ But now, after I.R. Coelho case 2008 it is even extended to the 9th Schedule, which earlier was restricted.

So, currently Supreme Court exercises it widely, over both legislative & executive action of the state.

It's been criticised too sometimes as judicial overreach or judicial tyranny (eg: NJAC judgement).

However, it makes our judiciary independent, & active in place of being passive, as envisioned by P.M. Nehru in Constituent Assembly, to make it the most potent tool for Indian social revolution.

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(e) ☒

Bihar has witnessed improvement in its political culture in last decades. Give examples.

बिहार ने पिछले दशकों में अपनी राजनीतिक संस्कृति में सुधार देखा है। उदाहरण दीजिए।

Bihar's political culture has seen major shift in last few decades.

Initially, after independence prevalence of 'Congress system' was there. But, after 'mandalisation of politics', descriptive discourse and identity politics became core feature of it.

But this became visible in form of " Yadavisation discourse" and subsequent caste clashes on various fronts eg:- Belcchi Kand, etc.

However, since few decades "development discourse" is taking central role

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (X) करें।
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in form of Removal of jungle
raj, etc. ^{di}

moreover, voter turnout
has significantly increased from
last few decades. Even in
panchayat elections more than
60% voter turnout (EI) has been
witnessed, with Identity politics
of caste, religion, etc. somewhat
taking back seat.

However role of
Caste, Religion, etc. can't be ignored
in traditional society like Bihar
where it is entrenched in
subconscious of Commonness (M.N.
Bhambhaniya).

For betterment of political
culture, awareness generation, pro-
active role of NGo's, Election
Commission, etc. needed to be done
so, that vibrancy of Indian demo-
cracy remains intact and so, of
Bihar.

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2. (a) ☐

"Paramoucy of National Interest is enshrined in the Zonal Councils in the country." Examine critically, the nature and working of the Zonal Councils in India, in the light of the above statement.

19+19=38

"क्षेत्रीय परिषदों के अंतर्गत देश में, राष्ट्रीय हित की सर्वोपरिता प्रतिष्ठापित है।" भारत में क्षेत्रीय परिषदों की प्रकृति एवं कार्यशैली का उपर्युक्त कथन के परिप्रेक्ष्य में, आलोचनात्मक दृष्टि से परीक्षण कीजिए।

Or / अथवा

(b) ☒

Caste plays a role in Indian politics. There is a change in its functioning over the decades. How do you look at its changing role over the last many decades? Does the logic of development subside the character of caste? Give your reasons.

38

जाति भारतीय राजनीति में एक भूमिका निभाती है। दशकों में इसके कामकाज में बदलाव आया है। आप पिछले कई दशकों में इसकी बदलती भूमिका को कैसे देखते हैं? क्या विकास का तर्क जाति के चरित्र को कमजोर करता है? अपने कारण दीजिए।

"Caste forms mosaic of
indian politics" — christophe
jaffrelot

It's been said
that in india "people don't just
cast their vote rather they vote
their caste". This phenomena of
caste dominating politics is not
entirely new.

In Ancient times caste
coalition Hinduism (brahman &
kshatriya) / Buddhism (vaishya &

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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kshatriya), has been seen. In modern period, self respect movement of south under narayana and Dalit movements of Ambedkar is manifestation of same (along with Communal award 1932).

In post-independence period after advent of green revolution rise of intermediate class & caste (Bullock capitalists) is witnessed. It was further aided by 1980's mandalisation of politics, giving rise to parties like SP, BSP, etc. based on caste identity.

Role of caste

- It results into deepening of democracy (Y. Yadav)
- secularisation of benefits
- democracy's base widening
- enhanced identity consciousness and thus community development

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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→ However, its role has also been detrimental —

- Increased role of money & muscle power
- disturbed social fabric (it widened already existing gaps)
- politics reduced to just number game. & criminalization of politics
- caste issues comes into picture only during election

So, caste politics acted as "silent revolution" for Indian democracy's betterment. However, it has not performed well in between the elections as highlighted by renowned political scientist Milan Vaishnav.

However, since last few decades, role of religion in form of 'saffron wave' came into picture termed as 'Kamandalu politics'. As, one goes for caste identity then in spill over other

अप्रयुक्त स्थानों को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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will go for Communal identity.
This identity politics
has inflicted substantive dam-
age to the social fabric. recent
biharsharif violence on ramnavami
is manifestation of these trends

However, ~~yes~~ prof.
yogendra jaiswar highlighted that
now "Identity plus" politics is
becoming new theme of indian
politics.

discourse of "gujrat model"
and "development & corruption
free governance" of Aam Admi
party, is manifestation of
the developmental politics, a step
ahead from Identity politics.

positives

- It will aid to development
- focus of election will be
pro-people manifesto & agenda

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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- Social discontent & divide will reduce
- politics will move towards mandated aim of providing well being to Indians.

However, role of Caste still can't be neglected completely. Recent, up & Bihar election reflected the fact that though, it is taking back seat, but still holds relevance. As leaders were debating caste equations for election campaigns.

Thus, positives of caste politics must be explored but at the same time keeping in mind the intactment of fraternal thread and sentiment of Common brotherhood. (Art 51 A(E)), so, that idea of diverse nation remains preserved.

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3. (a) ☐

Election Commission of India has played an important role in conducting the elections. Critically examine its role in making the elections free and fair over the decades. Compliment your answer with reference to the conduct of elections in pre-Sheshan and post-Sheshan era in Bihar. How does it contribute to the strengthening of the democracy?

38

भारत के चुनाव आयोग ने चुनाव कराने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। दशकों से चुनावों को स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष बनाने में इसकी भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। बिहार में शेषन-पूर्व और शेषन युग के बाद चुनावों के संचालन के संदर्भ में अपने उत्तर के कारण दीजिए। यह लोकतंत्र को मजबूत करने में कैसे योगदान देता है?

Or / अथवा

(b) ☒

Discuss the composition and powers of the Rajya Sabha and identify its role as the Second Chamber of the Parliament.

38

राज्य सभा की संरचना एवं शक्तियों का विवेचन कीजिए तथा संसद के द्वितीय सदन के रूप में इसकी भूमिका का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Article 79, 80 and 81, gives of Composition of parliament, lok sabha and Rajya Sabha. It (Rajya Sabha) is also known as house of states or second chamber of indian parliament.

Compositions

→ It comprises of 245 members

→ 12 are nominated by presiden from field of Arts, Science, literature &

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (X) कर दें।
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Social Service.

- It consist vice president as chairman.
- The members in it are elected by state legislatures for their representation at national level for 6 years, based on proportional representation system
- one third members retired every 2 year.

Powers

- It can initiate Constitutional amendment.
- It can create All india services (under article-312)
- It approves for emergency under part-18 of Constitution.
- It can not initiate money bill, or can't reject it.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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→ under Art-249, it can grant
parliament power of legis-
lation for any state subject
→ It acts as revisory chamber
for the hasty legislation
of the house of people i.e.
lok sabha. ~~more~~

moreover, it plays
these role as being the second
chamber of the parliament:

- ① It provides expertise to
the law making, which
is absent primarily in
lok sabha
- ② It has equal power to that
of lok sabha in almost
all matters except few like
in money bill (Art-110), or
in joint sitting (108), or no-confidence
motion.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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- ③ It brings state's perspective and concerns to the national front.
- ④ It provides critical and professional opinion upon the government's policies & actions.
- ⑤ It exercises moral control upon the government of the day.
- ⑥ It discusses budget.
- ⑦ It can initiate constitutional amendment similar to that of Lok Sabha.
- ⑧ It maintains coherency in absence of LS.
Thus, Rajya Sabha is the second chamber of Indian parliamentary system provided to strengthen the federal representation.
However, it has

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (X) कर दें।
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been sometimes criticised as Secondary chamber due to some 'asymmetrical power structure' of it, viz-a-viz Lok Sabha.

However, this criticism is not viable as Lok Sabha is people's representative. They are directly answerable to people and thus, they are equipped with the direct equipments of keeping check upon the government of the day like — No-Confidence motion, vote of thanks, etc.

Thus, both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha are the two wheels of the chariot of 'Indian republic'. Both are mandated with clear & specific functions, which are

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must to follow & perform to
make the indian dream of
egalitarian social order and
Constitution led social revolution
along with political order as
grand success. (Or Austin)

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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में टिक (✓) का
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Section-II

खण्ड-II

4.

Write short answer of the following questions :
निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के लघु उत्तर लिखिए :

(a) ☒

"National Logistics Policy, 2022 along with PM Gati Shakti Plan would revolutionise logistics efficiency in India." Elucidate.

8

"राष्ट्रीय लॉजिस्टिक्स नीति, 2022 प्रधानमंत्री गति शक्ति योजना के साथ भारत में लॉजिस्टिक्स दक्षता में क्रांतिकारी बदलाव लाएगी।" स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Recently, Govt launched PM Gati Shakti & national logistics policy 2022, with aim to enhance the logistical capacity of the supply chain & to reduce turn around time of the goods.

Revolutionising efficiency

- 100^{lakh} crore investment via PM Gati Shakti
- creation of multimodal logistic corridor
- creating 2 lakh km of road network by merging Bharatmala & Sagarmala.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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→ Connecting ports with inland roads & golden quadrilateral

-a1.

→ enhancing freight corridor
→ reducing the paper work time
→ Harnessing waterways - e.g. TWT ganga river

benefits

→ seamless transfer of goods
→ reduce turn around time
→ reduce loading-unloading time at ports due to smart port handling
→ digital interface for documentation
→ Road-rail-airways interlinking along with waterways
→ easy air connectivity due to UDAN & all.

Thus, it will provide multiplier effect to all the sectors of the economy and will boost the business environment of the economy.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) करें।
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(b) ☒

Explain how Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) is promoting innovation and entrepreneurship across India. Discuss briefly various initiatives of Atal Innovation Mission like 'Mentor India', 'Atal Incubation Centres' and 'Atal New India Challenge'.

अटल इनोवेशन मिशन किस प्रकार पूरे भारत में नवाचार और उद्यमशीलता को बढ़ावा दे रहा है, व्याख्या कीजिए। 'मेंटर इंडिया', 'अटल इनक्यूबेशन सेंटर' और 'अटल न्यू इंडिया चैलेंज' जैसे अटल इनोवेशन मिशन की विभिन्न पहलों पर संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए।

8

Atal innovation mission is launched by NITI for promotion of startups, critical thinking, innovation, etc. via handholding & incubation facilities.

It's various initiatives is leading the front in this regard -

- ① mentor india → It provides the mentorship support, policy support, etc. to the innovative minds. It extends handholding to the emerging ideas.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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② Incubation centres

→ It provides incubation support to the startups in form of business suggestions, easy funding mechanism facilitation, sandbox facility, etc.

③ Atal new india challenge

This initiative is for identification of innovative solutions for the issues of ~~new~~ new india. It organizes frequent hackathon & other competitive events for the same.

Thus, NITI's this effort is truly transforming the today's india, based on idea of scientific temper, innovation and invention of new solutions of modern societies.

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(c) ☒

Discuss the level of urbanization in Bihar. Explain at least two reasons for the low level of urbanization in the State. What are the recent initiatives taken by Bihar Government to push urbanization in the State?

8

बिहार में नगरीकरण के स्तर पर चर्चा कीजिए। राज्य में नगरीकरण के निम्न स्तर से संबंधित कम-से-कम दो कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। राज्य में नगरीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए बिहार सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Bihar is among the few states which still have very low levels of ~~urb~~ urbanization i.e. approx 15%. (2011 census → 13%) as compared to 30% of national average.

Reasons

- low level of industrial development
- large scale poverty and forced migration due to it.
- low ~~work~~ employment opportunities in the state
- low educational facilities pushed the students towards other states.

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→ low level of connectivity
between urban & rural
areas hampers business
relation between two & thus
hampering the urban prosperity

government steps

- establishing BIADA & develop-
ment of industrial Corridor
- Better Connectivity under
Saht nischay 2.0.
- poverty addressal measures
such as jeenuka mission
- for urban development
'Swachh Bazar, Vikshit Bazar'
under Saht nischay 2.0.

Thus, village's
prosperity is pre-requisite for urban
development of the state as 87%
population still lives in villages.

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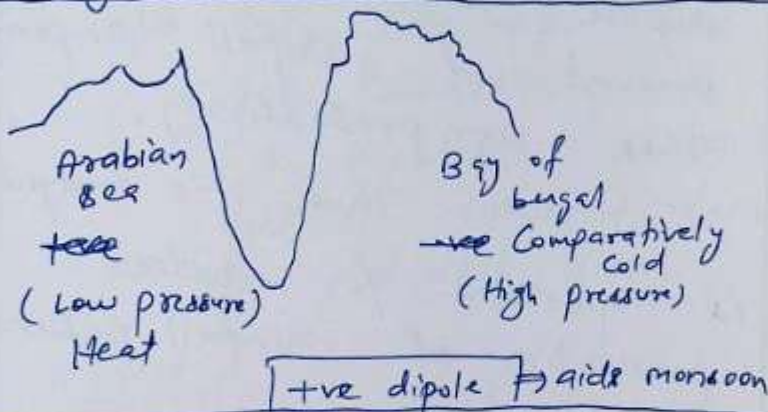


(d) ☒

What is Indian Ocean Dipole Movement? Explain how it was related to the erraticity of monsoons during the year 2022 in India. What was the effect of this erraticity on the food production and economy in India?

हिन्द महासागर द्विध्रुवीय गति क्या है? इसका वर्ष 2022 में भारत में मौसम की अनियमितता से क्या संबंध था, व्याख्या कीजिए। इस अनियमितता का भारत में खाद्य उत्पादन और अर्थव्यवस्था पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा?

Indian ocean dipole moment is a natural phenomena observed in the southern indian ocean region.



So, In positive oscillation Arabian Sea is comparatively hot than bay of Bengal. It brings rainfall to India in good amount, which enhanced

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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the food production of the
heavily monsoon dependent
model of Agriculture (52%
still rainfed) as per Agri census
food production reached

308 million tonnes in 2022

whereas negative

dipole moment reduces the
amount of rainfall hampering
the Agri productivity.

Thus, it's analysis
is important for better
prediction of rainfall pattern.

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(a) ☒

Discuss the incidence and effects of Rural-Urban digital divide in India. Examine the steps taken by the government to reduce it.

भारत में ग्रामीण-शहरी डिजिटल विभाजन की व्यापकता और प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इसे कम करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

India faces severe rural urban digital divide in present context.

Incidence

- only 50% approx has tele connectivity
- 5% population is still out of internet reach
- low digital literacy

effect

- low penetration of information & knowledge
- low basic necessity availability like DBT aided subsidy for food & pension, etc

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↳ poor communication
connectivity,

govt measures

- Bharatnet & pm wari
- mission mode fibrisation
- suvidha Kendras in
village areas
- Bharat 6G project

Thus these steps
will reduce this India &
bharat divide, and will
promote better inclusive
growth for sustainable
future of india as —
"gramodaya se bharat uday"

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5. (a) ☐

Examine India's global trade engagements in 2022. What are the various initiatives taken by India to enhance trade? Suggest some ways to increase India's global trade engagements in future.

2022 में भारत के वैश्विक व्यापार संबंधों की जाँच कीजिए। व्यापार बढ़ाने के लिए भारत द्वारा की गई विभिन्न पहलें क्या हैं? भविष्य में भारत के वैश्विक व्यापार संबंधों को बढ़ाने के कुछ उपाय सुझाइए।

38

Or / अथवा

(b) ☒

According to the report released by the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in February 2022, the Bihar Service area has tele-density of 53.71% as against all-India average of 85.91% at the end of December, 2021. Indicate the reasons for this situation. What is its impact? Examine the steps that can be taken to improve the situation.

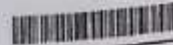
फरवरी 2022 में भारतीय दूरसंचार विनियामक प्राधिकरण (ट्राई) द्वारा जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, दिसंबर 2021 के अंत में अखिल भारतीय औसत 85.91% के मुकाबले बिहार सेवा क्षेत्र में 53.71% टेली-घनत्व है। इस स्थिति के कारणों को इंगित कीजिए। इसका क्या प्रभाव है? स्थिति में सुधार के लिए उठाए जा सकने वाले कदमों की जाँच कीजिए।

38

Recent report of TRAI pointed out the lackness of bihar on front of digital reachness & digital penetration, as only 53.71% tele-density is there.

This lacuna in today's age of internet, connectivity & technology is a bane in itself, ultimately hampering

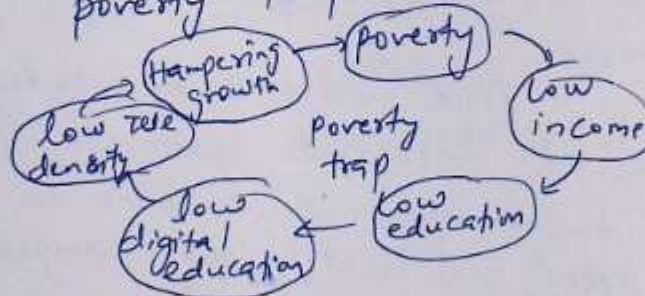
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the overall growth of the state.

Reasons for low Tele-density

- very low fiberisation in the state (approx 60% only)
- High tariff charges by Telecoms, and at the same time prevalence of low income & poverty.
- very low digital literacy in the region due to lack of better educational opportunities, aided by poverty trap.



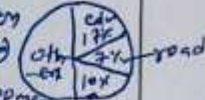
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- menial government efforts
- Redtapism & bureaucratic hurdles in implementation
- Low spending upon education

Impacts of it

As per economic survey

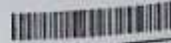


Tele-communication system

today is a tool with 360° usage, impacting each & every domain of human life.

- ① It reduced the reach of basic necessity such as health consultation, education platforms such as unacademy, byju, etc become inaccessible.
- ② It creates digital divide thus promoting inequality.
- ③ Tele-facility driven skill development can boost the employment opportunity. But,

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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lacking in it creates the
'labour market polarisation'

ie. low skill → low job → low demand

High skill → High jobs → high demand

- ④ It hampers industrial growth
- ⑤ affects financial inclusion of the population.
- ⑥ It restricts reach of govern-
ment's facility of jan survidha
kendra & DST benefits.

steps taken

→ Bharat net & pmwANI like
schemes are being implem-
ented for better connectivity
in digital domain

→ mission mode fibrisat-
ion is being done

→ promotion of digital literacy

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- promoting digital presence of the small industries via GSTN network, etc
 - creation of IT cities in Gaya, Patna, etc. for better sandbox testing & then subsequent implementation of the ~~tech~~ steps.
 - promotion of ITES in govern-
ance.
 - Better spectrum allocation strategy by government of India → To ensure cheap & fast connectivity
 - 'Bharat-6G project' of 2 phase by Govt for better development & implementation state of Art future technologies
- Thus, these needed to be taken steps are being

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taken since few years. However
due to internal hurdles like
low political will, lack of
proper implementation etc.
improvement still is not
visible.

We need to enhance the
implementation speed & ensure
transparent & accountable
facilitation of the services
for betterment of Tele-con-
nectivity of region, to cope up
with the rising aspiration of
young & energetic Bihar youths.

Their proper imple-
mentation will give Bihar the
'wings of fire' and will wield
multiplier effect in all other
domains such as - health, education,
industry, etc.

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6. (a) ☐

"Blue economy is identified as one of the ten core dimensions for national growth." In the light of the above statement, discuss its significance for the economy and list the steps taken by India to promote the blue economy. Are they sufficient?

"नीली अर्थव्यवस्था की पहचान, राष्ट्रीय विकास के दस मुख्य आयामों में से एक के रूप में की जाती है।" उपर्युक्त कथन के आलोक में, अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए इसके महत्त्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और नीली अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भारत द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की सूची बनाइए। क्या वे पर्याप्त हैं?

38

Or / अथवा

(b) ☒

On the basis of raw materials, divide Bihar into forest-based industries, agro-based industries and mineral-based industries. Substantiate your answer with neat sketches depicting the location of those industries. 12+14+12=38

कच्चे माल के आधार पर, बिहार को वन-आधारित उद्योगों, कृषि-आधारित उद्योगों और खनिज-आधारित उद्योगों में विभाजित कीजिए। उन उद्योगों की अवस्थिति को दर्शाने वाले स्वच्छ रेखाचित्रों द्वारा अपने उत्तर की पुष्टि कीजिए।

Bihar is geomorphologically & geographically is a rich and diverse region. This diversity adds up in the development of different industries in the different regions of the Bihar.

This diversity in physical features of Bihar yields these raw materials:-

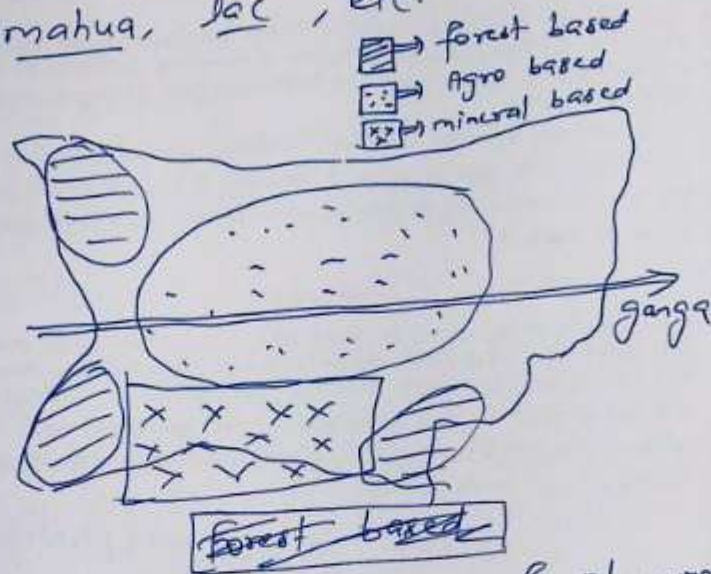
I) Forest based industries

→ regions → Kaimur, west Champaran, etc.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (X) चार दें।
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Raw materials are mainly, timber,
mahua, lac, etc.



Industries are mainly of plywood
in hazipur & patna region, liquor
industry in barauni, and lac is
used for bangle making in the
luckeesarai & adjoining regions.

II) Agro based industry

Raw materials $\Rightarrow$ Rice, maize,
millets, sugarcane, pulses,
fruita, etc (mainly in Rohtas
belt, nglanda, etc.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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This is the largest industrial chunk of the bihar. Food processing industries are fairly distributed throughout the bihar, but patna is prominent centre for the same.

moreover, Ethanol units in purnia, gopalganj, etc. are also dependent upon the agriculture sector for raw materials. jute & sugarcane → purnia khatias

(II) mineral based industries



whole south
bihar belt

(Chhotanagpur
plateau region)

This belt is very rich in terms of mineral availability & thus subsequent industries are developed around them.

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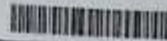
- Rohtas → pyrite, dolomite, etc
↳ Industry like cement industry of dalmianagar, & fertilizer industry due to abundantly available pyrite in the region
- munger → quartzite, borite, coal, mineral oil, etc
↳ Industries like construction materials, aluminium factories, energy corporations, coal industry, etc. are present in the region.
- Bhagalpur → Coal based industry
- Aurangabad ^{gays} & Nawads → mica, uranium, & other heavy metal
↳ Thus, ~~uranium~~ mining industry, mica based decorative & orn-

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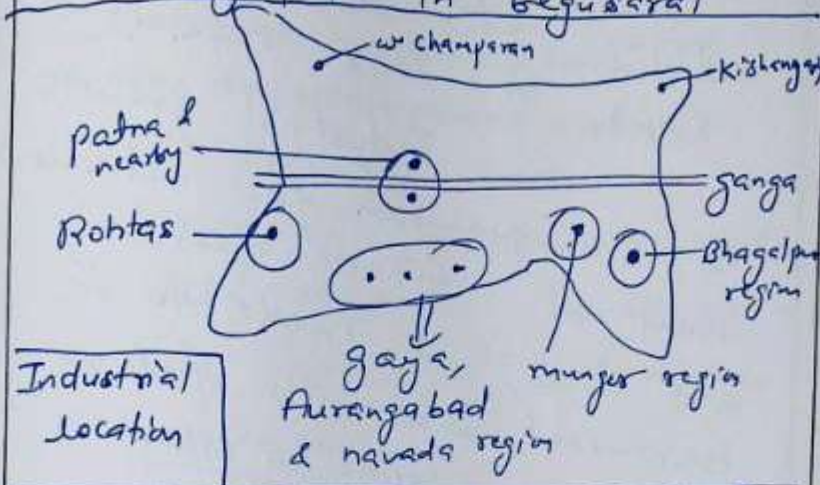
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mentation factories, etc are in
and around the region.

- Bottling plant in begusarai



- jute & sugarcane in purnia & katihar region
- Tea plantation in Kishanganj.
- Textile industry in west Champaran
eg → chanpet's model

Thus, this indust-
rial & expansion of bihar
needs to be further enriched
- via, BIADA, and startup policy
2016, etc

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (X) कर दें।
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Development of Integrated industrial Corridor in dobhi, गया, etc. are the taken steps in this regard.

Industrial growth is sine-quanon for advancement of bihar's economy and thus, it needs to be harnessed at its fullest to make 'Sapno ka bihar' a reality in true sense.



अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (X) कर दें।
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Section—III
खण्ड—III



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7.

Write short answer of the following questions :
निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के लघु उत्तर लिखिए :

(a) ☒

What do you understand by Indigenization of Technology in Indian context?

भारतीय परिप्रेक्ष्य में 'तकनीक (प्रौद्योगिकी) का स्वदेशीकरण' से आप क्या समझते हैं?

Recently, with the dis course of Atmanirbharata & Self reliance, indigenization became trend of indian tech. advancements.

This trend has been witnessed in multiple fields such as —:

① **Defence** → production of AK rifles in india
→ indigenous air craft
Carrier INS vikrant developed
→ self made Tejas aircraft

② **Health** → In recent period during Covid , rapid develop.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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-ment of vaccine, preventive equipments, testing kits etc. e.g.: GEMCOVAC → mRNA vaccine

• Covishield, etc
→ focus on traditional medicines
• manufacturing → Impetus has been given for indigenised development of toys, (approx 700 crore ₹ market), visual-audio graphics gaming, etc, via PLI schemes, etc

Thus, indigenization is the prerequisite for sustainable growth and resilient growth.

India needs to capitalize this "Atmanirbhar revolution" seen in various domain to become the vishwaguru, who not only fulfill own needs, but also look others needs & aspirations

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

Explain why it is necessary for India to expand its nuclear energy program to meet the growing energy needs. Also write the precautions needed in nuclear program.

ब्याख्या कीजिए कि बढ़ती ऊर्जा आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए भारत के लिए अपने परमाणु ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम का विस्तार करना क्यों आवश्यक है। परमाणु कार्यक्रम में आवश्यक सावधानियाँ भी लिखिए।

7

Energy forms vital need of any society. with growing population (India $\rightarrow$ 160 bln as per UNPFA), and limited energy sources, nuclear energy looks promising & viable. (India- 3rd in energy consumption)

Why nuclear?

- $\rightarrow$ abundantly available resource (approx 40% global thorium in India) $\rightarrow$ It can power 5 century.
- $\rightarrow$ It is comparatively green and than traditional fossil based energy
- $\rightarrow$ less space required as compared to thermal or Hydropower plant.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (X) कर दें।
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- maintenance is low cost
- very high energy density
- Reduce import bill by (100 bln \$ on fuel).

issues

- very high initial cost
- dangers of nuclear disasters
- Can't fulfill all energy demands alone.

Precautions

- Environmental impact assessment based establishment
- proper waste management from nuclear reactor
- Treatment of heat polluted water before release in water bodies
- proper subsidy support for enhancing competitiveness

thus, it needs to be utilized at fullest to meet the growing aspiration of young & emerging india.

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

Write the difference between internet and intranet. Explain how internet and intranet has changed the life of human beings.

इंटरनेट और इंटरनेट में अंतर लिखिए। व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इंटरनेट और इंटरनेट ने मनुष्यों के जीवन को बदल दिया है।

Internet & Intranet both has revolutionized the lifestyle of human civilization.

Internet is inter-server connectivity based on world wide connectivity. whereas, intranet is world wide connectivity on single platform or server, for example social media platforms like facebook, Twitter, etc.

Internet

→ It made easy to gain and access the information.

→ It ~~also~~ propelled the intra-net connectivity

अप्रयुक्त स्थानों को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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→ It facilitating the live streaming, Automation, Internet of things, etc

Intranet

→ Enhanced the Communication systems and networks

→ Easy connectivity and data sharing in health, education, etc

Thus, these emergent technologies has revolutionized the way we connect, collate and collaborate with each other in a very positive manner.

However, also has negative sides like, data theft, false information, deep fakes etc. which needs to be tackled based on G.N. Brikarising Committee's recommendation.

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

Write a note on Technology-driven modernization of Bihar.

प्रौद्योगिकी-आधारित बिहार के आधुनिकीकरण पर एक नोट लिखिए।

Bihar today is witnessing technologically aided modernisation, and addressal of it's issues based on technological solutions.

Issues

- Handkerchief size land (avg → 0.39 hectare per capita)
- low agricultural productivity,
- low and slow governance
- Corruption
- inclusion & exclusion error
- policy formulation issues
- urban development issues

Technology in aid

- e-application based land clubbing. eg: Chak Bihar

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (X) करें।
Please Cross (X) unused space



- Drone mapping (Suemitra),
RTPS based agri. inputs, subsidy
DBT, based support, etc
- e-NAM for marketing.
- For speedy governance digit-
-ization of offices. e.g. e-nikah
or digitization of Sahara
district collectorate
- for better data Collection
use of big data, and other
arrangements
- urban development led by
AI based water & traffic
management, biotechnology
based waste management (bio-
remediation, bio-augmentation), etc

Thus, the technology
is potent tool which can
give unprecedented boost to
the growth story of Bihar and
can again make it Bharat ke
Kenthaar (garland of India)

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

Discuss the role of nanotechnology in health sector. Mention with example how it is used for treatment of various diseases.

स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र में नैनो-प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। विभिन्न रोगों के उपचार में इसका उपयोग किस प्रकार किया जाता है, उदाहरण सहित उल्लेख कीजिए।

Nanotechnology • is science of manipulating materials at subatomic level for enhancement of their property for better usage. (1 to 100 nm¹)

This term was coined by prof. Taniguchi. It is today being widely used as inter-disciplinary tool.

Nanotech in health

- nano-injection for targetted drug delivery for cancer cell therapy - injected directly.
- nanobots for repair of the damaged cells

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) सार दें।
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→ nano-sponges for absorption
of the toxic substances
from the blood streams to
save from poisoning or
liver damage.

→ nano level study helps in
vaccine development, virus
isolation & study, etc
→ nanotubes & nanocarrier for drug
delivery. Thus, nanotech-

nology has revolutionized the
health sector with multiple
advancements and million
more miles is there to go
for full utilization of its
potential.

It will aid immensely
in achieving SDG-3 i.e. health
for all by 2030.

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

Along with the advancements in the field of computer and communication technology, India has faced severe data threat both in public and government domain. Discuss various areas of cyber threat and the measures taken by the Central Government in each of them with the help of existing technology.

36

संगणक एवं संचार प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में प्रगति के साथ, आम जनजीवन एवं सरकारी तंत्र के परिक्षेत्रों में भारत डाटा-चोरी के गंभीर संकट से जूझ रहा है। डाटा-चोरी (साइबर थ्रेट) के उन विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की विवेचना कीजिए एवं इन सभी क्षेत्रों में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा इसे रोकने के प्रयासों का वर्णन उपलब्ध तकनीकी संसाधन की सहायता से कीजिए।

Or / अथवा

(b) ☐

With the mission of providing potable water to every household on one hand and water scarcity on the face of growing population on the other, throw light on the role being played by the Indian Government for water conservation. Also discuss the scientific and technological developments which have been used by the State of Bihar in fulfilling the objectives of the Central Government.

36

एक तरफ प्रत्येक परिवार को पीने-योग्य जल की उपलब्धता का उद्देश्य एवं दूसरी तरफ बढ़ती आबादी के कारण जल की कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए, जल संरक्षण में भारत सरकार की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही केन्द्रीय सरकार के उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति हेतु बिहार राज्य द्वारा अपनाये गये वैज्ञानिक एवं तकनीकी विकास की विवेचना कीजिए।

Computer and Communi-
cation technology is one of
the major emerging sector
of our public domain.
India too has made heavy
progress in this regard.
However, this
progress in Ict has also
pushed us closer to the

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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dangers of cyber fraud,
data theft, ~~etc~~ cyber war
are, ~~attack~~, etc. in both
public and private domain.

Threats to public

- Data theft leading to
deterioration in right to
privacy (under Art-21)
- financial fraud's instances
e.g.: jamtara hub of
^{big} phishing, sheikhpura of bihar
DOS attack
- low level of digital
literacy often leads to
further ~~de~~ deprivation.
- issues of deep fakes,
deteriorating the right of
dignified life and also

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें।
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inflicting psychological issues

Threats to government

- threat to critical public infrastructure
- power cuts of Mumbai is one such prominent example: (attack on smart grids)
- Tampering with public's data available with governments.
- Blackmailing officials via ransomware (wannacry, etc.)
- Recent instance of pegasus led spying activities compromising confidential security information.

Government has taken various steps for addressal of these issues from time to time.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (X) कर दें।
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It formulated B.N. Sri-
-shna Committee in this
regard. These are some
prominent suggestions and
taken steps -

- ① Creation of robust cyber
security network
- ② Creating band of white
hat hackers to keep
check upon vulnerable points.
- ③ suggestion of data locali-
sation for big mnc's
such as google & microsoft
- ④ own cloud networks for
government interfaces.
- ⑤ training masses at large
for digital proficiency
and to reduce the

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



Subsequent vulnerability via
pmkry, Lmkry, etc.

thus, these steps
are implemented by government
since few years. It will
make india a strong
digital ~~step~~ leviathan
with most protected digital
infrastructure of the world.

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

62



इस हिसाब से
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9/30/2023

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

Ankit Kumar, Rank 40 (68th BPSC) GS- II



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