

Student Name - Roll No - 375348 Subject - GENERAL STUDIES - II Total Score : 146.00

SrNo	1) Q1a (8.00)	2) Q1b (8.00)	3) Q1c (8.00)	4) Q1d (7.00)	5) Q1e (7.00)	6) Q2a (38.00)	7) Q2b (38.00)	8) Q3a (38.00)	9) Q3b (38.00)
1	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.50	3.50	20.00	0.00	0.00	21.00

10) Q4a (8.00)	11) Q4b (8.00)	12) Q4c (8.00)	13) Q4d (7.00)	14) Q4e (7.00)	15) Q5a (38.00)	16) Q5b (38.00)	17) Q6a (38.00)	18) Q6b (38.00)	19) Q7a (8.00)
4.50	3.50	4.00	4.00	4.50	15.00	0.00	0.00	23.00	4.00

20) Q7b (7.00)	21) Q7c (7.00)	22) Q7d (7.00)	23) Q7e (7.00)	24) Q8 a (36.00)	25) Q8 b (36.00)
3.00	0.00	3.00	4.00	13.00	0.00

Sri Narayan Rai, Rank 99 (68th BPSC) GS-II



परीक्षार्थी के लिए आवश्यक अनुदेश इन्हें सावधानी से पढ़ें और इनका अनुपालन करें, अन्यथा दंड के भागी होंगे।		EXAM.— 03/FH/CC/M-2023-03 विषय : सामान्य अध्ययन—II SUB : General Studies—II उत्तर का माध्यम : हिन्दी अंग्रेजी उर्दू Answer Medium : Hindi English Urdu Subject Barcode:  दिनांक / Date 17/5/23 प्रश्न संख्या Q. No. प्राप्तंक / Marks Obtained (परीक्षक करेंगे)
1. इस उत्तर पुस्तिका में (64) प्रश्नलिपि पृष्ठ हैं। इनका प्रत्येक पृष्ठ पर उचित/कमाल होने पर उत्तर पुस्तिका बदलवा लें। 2. प्रश्न पत्र से मिलान का, केवल इस आधार पर पुत्र पर विहित स्थान पर अपना नाम एवं अनुसूचक (Enrollment Number) अंग्रेजी/अंग्रेजी तथा उर्दू में लिखें। 3. अनुसूचक के साथ 'अंक' अलग-अलग बॉक्स में लिखें। 'शब्दों में' प्रत्येक अंक ठीक उसके दोषों, शब्दों बॉक्स में, ☐ अक्षरों लिखें। क N E 4. उत्तर पुस्तिका के अंदर किसी पुत्र पर प्रश्नोत्तर के अलावा अपना नाम, अनुसूचक, अन्य कोई (परिष्कार) शब्द या चिह्न न लिखें एवं परीक्षक को प्रश्न/अक्षर/रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें, अन्यथा उत्तर पुस्तिका रद्द कर दी जावेगी। 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 बॉक्स के अंदर Tick (✓) का चिह्न लगावें। उदाहरण—1.(a) ☐ or 1.(b) ☐ 6. यदि आप किसी प्रश्नोत्तर को रद्द करना चाहें, तो आ-पक्ष (x) कर काट दें और उस पर 'रद्द' लिखें। 7. उपस्थिति पत्र पर प्रत्येक परीक्षा के लिए बही हस्ताक्षर करें, जो उपस्थिति पत्र पर अपने पृष्ठ में किया है। अन्यथा, उत्तर पुस्तिका रद्द कर दी जावेगी। 8. प्रश्नों के उत्तर एक ही स्तंभों से लिखें। यदि स्तंभों बदलनी हो पड़े, तो इन आदेश का वीक्षक (Invigilator) से आचारण पुत्र पर निबट स्थान पर ☐ अधिग्रहण अवश्य ही करावें। 9. उपस्थिति पत्र में अपने नाम के समक्ष उत्तर पुस्तिका की संख्या अवश्य लिखें और हस्ताक्षर करें, अन्यथा उत्तर पुस्तिका रद्द कर दी जावेगी। 10. परीक्षा कक्ष में यदि कोई पुस्तक/उत्तर सामग्री आपसे बाधित होगी या नकल करने/काटने बात-चीत करो/दुर्व्यवहार करते पाये जाने की स्थिति में इस परीक्षा संहिता आचार्यी पत्रियों के लिए तथा परीक्षा से संबंधित प्रश्नों/काटने एवं मनसुबे/अव्यवहार के लिए की स्थिति में तीन वर्षों के लिए आयोग को परीक्षाओं से संबंधित किया जावेगा। साथ ही बिहार परीक्षा संघासन अधिनियम, 1985 के उपबंधों के अधीन भी दंडित किये जावेगे। 11. कोई अधिकृत उत्तर पुस्तिका नहीं दी जावेगी। 12. उत्तर पुस्तिका सौंपने के उपरान्त ही परीक्षा कक्ष से बाहर निकलें। 13. केन्द्राधीन के निर्देशों का पालन करना अनिवार्य है।		कुल (अंकों में) TOTAL (in figures) कुल (शब्दों में) TOTAL (in words) परीक्षक EXAMINER प्रधान परीक्षक HEAD EXAMINER विषय : सामान्य अध्ययन—II SUB : General Studies—II EXAM.— 03/FH/CC/M-2023-03 20302853 Only for Office use



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-II

[Full Marks : 300]

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basic structure of
Secularism consider
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1.

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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.

8

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

Secularism is one of the basic structure of Indian Constitution. Indian Secularism consider as positive Secularism where State treat every religion equally without any discrimination.

Dynamic Secularism refers as changing the nature of secularism & government policies towards religion as per change in society, its nature & aspiration.

Dynamic Secularism co-opt the socio-religious reform for betterment of society and individual life as whole.

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Like Steps like ban on Triple Talaq, allow entry in Sabrimala temple, promotion of scientific temperament and rationality in society are two examples of dynamic secularism. In this secularism state & its institutions take proactive step for development for all religious communities.

Although few vested group can exploit these steps as anti-religion or encroachment in religious influence. State's initiative can be seen as communal political tool to marginalize particular sections.

Dynamic secularism must be promoted and encouraged by state to bring socio-religious reform, rationality & progressivism in society.

✓ 4 Q1a

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(b) ☐

Regional politics plays its role in India. Explain.

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

Regional politics can be defined as political goals & inspiration are influenced by regional issues, local factors of any region.

Regional politics can have two impacts.

i.) Positive impacts.

- Regional aspiration and local issues become highlight in politics.
- Regional development would be encouraged.
- More participatory democracy, where local issues are main highlight of political parties.
- Equitable distribution of resource & development.

Ex - Development of Vidarbha area.
Demand of Telangana development

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2. Negative impacts

- Regional politics can promote parochialism in society.
- It can go against the spirit of national unity & integrity.
Ex → Attacks on North Indians in Maharashtra & Gujarat.
- It violates the fundamental rights of people who are outsiders, like (migrants), life Right to movement, Right to residence, right to life of migrant population.

Regional politics has its own benefits & harms. Regional politics should be promoted without being confrontational against the aspiration of national unity and integrity.

✓ 4 Q1b

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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.

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

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Constitution of India is a dynamic & living entity with ultimate goals of fulfilling political, economic & social democracy in India.

Constitution of India include fundamental rights (part III), DPSPs (part IV) to achieve political, social & economic democracy.

Directive principles of state policies are conscience of Indian constitution. They include.

Article 38 → To promote social, political & economic justice & minimize inequality in income, opportunities etc.

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Art 41 → To assure right to work,
right to education and public assistance
for disabled, poor, unemployed etc.

Art 44 → To implement Universal Civil
code to bring social democracy.

Art 47 → To promote public health, nutrition.

Art 48 - Promote agriculture & animal husbandry
on scientific lines

There are few FRs as well like
Right to life (Art 21), Right to equality
(Art 14-18), Right to freedom of religion

DPSPs & FRs are meant to be implemented
by state as per constitution.

Thus the positive direction & progression
in constitutional interpretation can
bring social & economic democracy
in India.

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✓ 4 Q1c

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(d) ☐

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

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

Judicial review is power of Supreme Court (SC) to examine constitutionality of legislation & executive order of Union & State.

In our constitution although Judicial Review is nowhere mentioned in our constitution, but various Articles like 13, 32, 226 explicitly give Judicial review right to SC & High Courts.

Judicial Review right to Supreme Court to

- 1) Maintain Constitutional Supremacy.
- 2) Protection Fundamental rights of Citizen.
- 3) Prevent usurpation of power & authority by any organ of State including legislative & judiciary.

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Art 13 → Any laws which are in derogation of fundamental rights shall be void

Art 32 → Right to constitutional remedies & issue writs to protect FRs of citizens

Art 226 → HC's writ jurisdiction to protect FRs & other legal rights

Various judgements like Kesavanand Bharti case, Golaknath case, Minerva Mills case, NJAC case are example of use of judicial review to protect the basic structure of constitution and FRs of citizens.

Judicial Reviews ensure the Supremacy of constitution. All the authorities derive its power from constitution. It helps judiciary to ensure the protection of FRs and maintain balance between different organs of state.

✓ 1/2 Q1d

✓ 3 Q1d

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(e) ☐

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

7

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

Political culture can be referred as political awareness, education about political rights and activities of all stakeholders in political system.

In past, Bihar has seen a very violent political culture.

Life engagement of criminals in politics.

→ violence in election particularly in local elections.

→ promotion of religious & caste animosity in society.

→ Money & muscle power openly used to attract votes.

→ voters were not enough aware about their political rights & demands.

→ Large scale rigging.

Ex - Cancellation of election during T N Singh

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With time, there is substantive reduction in incidence of murders, violence in election in Bihar.

Political parties & voters are now increasingly expecting to highlight the development, Social welfare and employment.

Caste factor although still important, but with reduction in its intensity in election.

With increasing education, people are more aware about politics & political rights.

Overall there is certainly improvement in political culture of Bihar.

✓✓ 3 Q1e
1/2 Q1e

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2. (a) ☒ "Paramountcy 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।

Zonal councils are statutory bodies
under State reorganisation Act, 1956. There

5 zonal councils

→ North ZC South ZC
East ZC West ZC & Central

Zonal council. → 6th zonal council = N-East
council under N-East
zonal council Act.

Structure of zonal
council

→ zonal councils are headed by Union home
minister - Chief ministers of States
are Vice-chairperson on rotational basis

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→ It includes chief ministers of states of particular zonal council and administrators of Union territories.

→ It also includes few Union ministers.

Criteria for making zonal councils

States are selected for particular zonal council

- i) on basis of geographical location
- ii) on basis of cultural linkage.
- iii) connectivity with modern transportation
- iv) economic trade
- iv) & other factors as well

Objectives of Zonal Councils

→ To promote co-operation, collaboration among the states to ensure national integrity, unity and regional development of the region

→ To curb regionalism, parochialism

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among the states.

- To promote sustainable, socio-economic development by increasing inter trade, smooth exchange of goods & services among states.
- To discuss the issues of interstate dispute. Bihar is in Eastern zonal council with headquarters at Kolkata. Other states West Bengal, Jharkhand, Odisha etc are also part Eastern zonal council.

With the objectives of zonal councils, it is very clear that paramountcy of national interest is enshrined in working of zonal council. The zonal councils are focused on promotion of socio-economic development through trade, migration, investments. It looks for curbing the regionalism & parochialism in each states.

Zonal councils meeting are mandated to held at regular interval.

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It is platform where states can openly discuss the matters related to trade, investment, security, disputes.

Union-home ministers as chairperson of zonal councils are mandated to promote Co-ordination, co-operation & collaboration among states to meet & achieve the objectives of zonal councils.

Criticism

- Zonal council meetings are not regular in nature.
- zonal councils are not Constitutional body like interstate council.
- Dispute redressal among zonal councils are not very effective.
- Many states accused the central government of their biasness

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against their states ruled by political opponents.

→ Zonal councils criteria for inclusion States should be flexible ; like few States are eligible for being be member of other zonal council as well.

for example -

Bihar → can be part of North zonal council, as its economic integration, linguistic & cultural integration with states like Uttarpradesh, Rajasthan & Haryana.

Despite of zonal councils, discrimination with migrant population by natives of state is not rare. Thus zonal councils at this time has limited success.

Zonal councils with regular meetings, effective implementation of agreements, policies and national integration initiative development can be effective platform for achieving national paramountcy goals.

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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।

Rajya Sabha alongwith Lok Sabha & president are part of parliament. Rajya Sabha is also called Council of State where members are representative of states.

Article 80 of Constitution defined the composition of Rajya Sabha and its maximum number of seats i.e 250.



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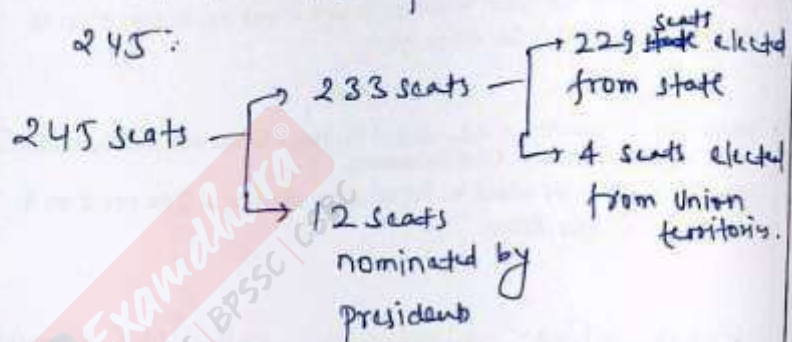
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Composition

→ Maximum no. of seats = 250 (Art 80)

+ As per Representative of people Act (RPA), 1951, The no. of seat in RS is 245:



→ RPA, 1951 fixed the tenure of RS member as maximum 6 years.

→ Being a permanent house, it can not be dissolved thus in every 2 years $\frac{1}{3}$ rd members retired from Rajya Sabha.

→ Nomination of prominent members from Art, sports, Academic field, Science & others as Rajya Sabha member as President.

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→ Elected members of Rajya Sabha are elected by elected members of state legislative assembly.

→ 4 members are elected by electoral college consist of members of assembly of Puducherry & NCT Delhi.

Powers of Rajya Sabha.

Powers of Rajya Sabha can be divided on comparison basis of powers on par of Lok Sabha.

Rajya Sabha share equal power with Lok Sabha.

→ In ordinary bills, both houses have equal power in legislation.

→ Equal power in legislation of Constitution Amendment bills

→ Election of President, Vice President.

→ Removal of President, Vice President.

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SC & HC Judges

iv) ~~Election~~ Formation of Council of Ministers

Rajya Sabha have limited power on following matters

- In case of money bill. It can only discuss or suggest amendment, but can't amend by itself.
- No voting on demand for Grants.
- No role in No-confidence motion

Rajya Sabha have Special powers

- Rajya Sabha alone can pass resolution for legislation on state matters.
- Creation of new All India services (Art 312)

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Role as Second chamber:

- It can prevent hasty passing of bills, majoritarian authorities can be checked by Rajya Sabha.
- It provide double precaution and discussion of bills & constitutional amendment bills.
- It is representative of federal structure. It gives insights & take stance of states in Union Parliament.
- RS is voice of State in Union legislation.
- Nominated members from various fields can give expertise advice & insights on various matters on basis of their excellence & experience.

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→ Rajya Sabha on various occasion raised the shortcomings of bills passed by Lok Sabha & helped to eradicate the problems in legislation.

Various political pundits criticize Rajya Sabha for delaying of legislation and bring platform to host lost candidate in election.

Despite its criticism Rajya Sabha is the representative of states & symbol of federal structure of our Constitution. It play crucial role in legislation matters.

✓ 21 Q3b

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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।

National logistics policy (NLP), 2022 is framed by Govt. of India to pro. reduce logistic cost and promote trade & export capacity of India.

PM Gati shakti plan is to pipeline the various development programmes by through a single platform. It provide platform for co-ordination, co-operation and collaboration among various departments and ministries of central government for development projects planning & implementation

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Objectives of NLP, 2022

- To reduce ~~Logistic~~ sector cost cost to GDP.
- To improve ~~Ranking~~ in logistic performance index by world bank.
- ~~Promotion~~ of smooth, pipeline transportation, storage by ensuring the world class logistic sectors.
- To increase export competitiveness by reducing ~~logist~~ cost.

✓ N- Kati Shakti & NLP 2022 have shared objectives. They can revolutionize the logistic efficiency through co-operation, co-ordination and collaboration among all stakeholders. It can be help to boost merchandise trade.

✓ 4.5 Q4a

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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'.

8

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।

NITI Aayog launched Atal Innovation mission to promote entrepreneurship, development of startup & emerging technology.

Atal innovation mission is parent mission (AIM) to boost various initiative of Government of India like Digital India mission, Startup India, Make in India programme.

Components of AIM

- ✓ ☐ Atal Incubation Centre
- ☐ Mentor India
- ☐ Atal new India Challenge.

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Atal Incubation Centre (AIC)

In every selected Schools, AIC was opened to incubate school talents. It promotes innovation, creativity and digital technology awareness among school students.

Mentor India programmes → Mentoring programmes for students, entrepreneurs and startup by leading industrialist, entrepreneurs and academicians. They help the new emerging talents to promote the goals of AIM.

Atal New India Challenge → The competition and exhibition of various models, technology & projects of AIM candidates at India level. To give incentive & encouragement for students.

✓ 3.5 Q4b

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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?

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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?

Urbanization refers as urban scale development of the region. Bihar urbanization level is around 15%.

Bihar urbanization is lower compare to national level. There are various factors

1) Historical → Bihar is one of backward region of India from colonial history period.

2) Socio-economic development - More than 75% of population are still engaged in primary & allied sector which is rural based.

3) Low industrialization :- Bihar is

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Industrial backward region. NO large scale manufacturing or IT based service sector industries are developed in Bihar.

4) Inadequate investment → Lack of public & private investment in Bihar is also reason for low urbanization.

Recent initiatives by Bihar Government

→ 1) Saat Nischay part-2 is focused on Swachh shehar, Vikasit shehar.

2) Developing industries particularly agrobased industry through Bioethanol policies, Bihar textile & leather policies 2022.

3) Attracting private investment through business meet in Patna

4) Promotion of mining & cement industries in south Bihar.

5) Urban infrastructure is main focus for development in Bihar.

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✓ 4 Q4c



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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 movement is locally developed wind system in Indian ocean. with Low/High pressure in Arabian sea & HP/LP in Andaman sea.



Two poles were developed on either side of India → HP/LP - Arabian sea
positive Indian ocean dipole HP/LP - Bay of Bengal.

High pressure on off Indonesia coast linked with Low pressure at Arabian sea.

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positive IOD helps to boost
monsoon in India. LP in Arabian
Sea bring more rainfall in North west
India. ✓ positive IOD → More rainfall

✓ Conversely Negative IOD brings less
rainfall in India during monsoon

LP - Bay of Bengal
HP - Arabian Sea → Negative IOD
→ less rainfall

Due to erraticity of IOD, which impact
monsoon rainfall.

→ food production can decrease in case
of low IOD due to drought in N-W
India.

✓ Being India a primarily agricultural
country, it can impact 50% of
population..

→ Flood & drought impact can affect
social & economic situation in India.

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(e) ☐

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

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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।

Rural and Urban digital divide phenomenon was in news particularly during COVID-19 pandemic.

Rural - Urban divide → It is difference of accessibility and education level in digital sectors among Rural & Urban areas.

Urban area → Higher access of digital service due to better socio-economic level.

Rural area → poor digital literacy, lack of internet & mobile access among poor.

Incidence of Rural-urban divide can be seen Pratham NGO's survey on primary education where rural school

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dropout was higher than urban school
dropout due to no access e-learning.

effects:

- increase the digital divide gaps.
- put rural population on disadvantageous position
- Denial of access of digital education, e governance, online service, Telemedicine

Steps taken by governments

- Expansion Bharat - Net programmes
- Distribution of tablets & computers.
- computerization of Panchayats & one-stop centres.
- Free wifi services and easy mobile apps by Govt.
- Digital learning programmes on TV, e-vidya portal.
- promotion of Telemedicine in village areas as well.
- Connect unserved rural areas by expansion telecommunication tower.

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✓ 4.5 Q4e

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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.

38

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।

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.

38

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।

Recently Government of India has announced foreign trade policy 2023 to promote interstate & international trade in India.

India currently export around 400 billion dollar of merchandise and around 300 billion USD of services.

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India despite being 5th largest economy. Its ~~share~~ in global trade is hovering around 2-3% of global trade.

India's global trade engagement trends

India's export chief items:

→ Refined petroleum, ~~IT~~ Gems & Jewellery, Pharmaceuticals, processed diamonds, Agri-Commodities etc.

India's chief import items:

→ Crude petroleum, diamond, Gold, Coal, Natural gas, ~~defence~~ articles etc.

Chief export destinations:

USA > UAE > China > Netherlands
~~Bangladesh~~

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Chief import nation source

China > UAE > USA > UK > Saudi Arabia

India's current Account deficit is negative.

- Merchandise trade = 3% of GDP.
- Service trade - Surplus for India.

Initiative to boost trade:

a) New foreign trade policies, 2023

- To target of 2 trillion dollar trade by 2030.
- Increase export competitiveness
- Trade remission for exporters.
- Promote indigenous development of emerging technology like - e-commerce, biotechnology, AI, 5G etc.
- To promote pharmaceutical, e-commerce, textile sectors.
- To generate employment.

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b.) Bilateral Free trade agreements

FTAs with various countries like United Kingdom, UAE, Singapore, Bangladesh. Free trade agreements to enhance trade link of world with India.

c.) Reduction of logistic cost

New policy on logistics is focused to increase export competitiveness in various sectors at global market.

d.) Make in India programmes

To develop indigenous product & boost manufacturing capacity. Make in India programme was launched.

e.) Exclusive Economic Zones for export promotion & capacity enhancement

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(f) Promotion of trades through various export promotion bodies like APEDA, National Silk body, National Jute bodies etc.

(e) Promotion of FDI's to increase India's capability in green & brown fields of various sectors. It will boost trade of India at global scale.

Suggestions

1) India must engage at multilateral level for access of global market in ASEAN and African countries.

2) India should focused on bringing investment particularly foreign & private investment for scaling up of manufacturing sector.

3) Exploit alternative China policies by giving all possible facilities

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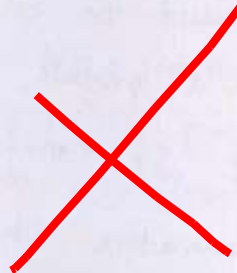
Service to foreign manufactures.

4) Implement foreign trade policies
by its letter & spirit.

5) Promotion of exports through various
schemes & WTO incentives.

India can become suitable alternative
of china as next hub of ~~manufacturing~~
manufacturing & important players in
global trade.

✓ 15 Q5a



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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?

38

'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 महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और नीली अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भारत द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की सूची बनाइए। क्या वे पर्याप्त हैं?

Or / अथवा

6. (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 large state with immense availability of raw materials and have big potential to become industrially developed state in agro-based, mineral based & forest based industries.

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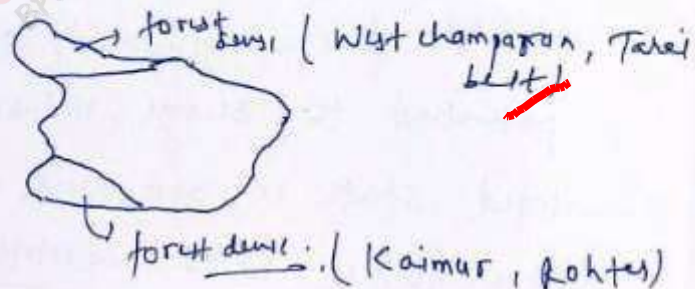
42

Forest based industries:

Paper, pulp, wood, minor forest produce based industries are important industries comes under category forest based industries.

Bihar - 7.84% of forest area.

→ Kaimur, West Champaran, Rohtas, East Champaran are major forest areas.



→ Paper industry → Paper industry can be developed in Kaimur, West Champaran.

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Minor forest produce → It can be promoted by
provide forward linkage in these areas

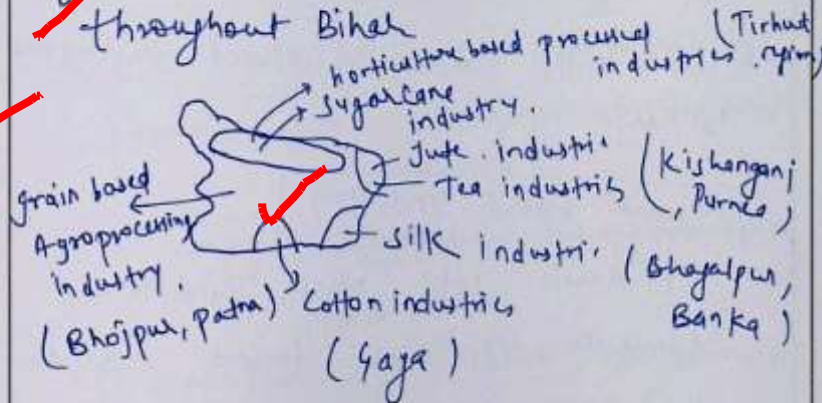
Eco-tourism → forest based tourism
industry can be developed in Valmiki
National park, Udairpur tiger reserve,
& Telhar waterfalls etc.

✓ 6.5 Q6b

Agro based industries

Bihar is leading producer in horticulture,
fisheries, grain based production.

Agro based industries can be developed
throughout Bihar



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North Bihar - Kishanganj, Purnea
↳ Tea plantation, Jute industries ✓

Silk industries - Bhagalpur, Banka

Gaya - Cotton industries

✓ Sugarcane industries - in Tilai belt,
West Champaran.

Horticulture industries

↳ in Muzaffarpur, Vaishali,
Darbhanga (Litchi) (Bananas)
(Makhana)
Industry

Rice - mills can be developed throughout
Bihar.

Mineral based industry

Minerals like Mica, Sandstone,
Limestone, Gold are found in Bihar. ✓

✓ 8.5 Q6b

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) काट दें।
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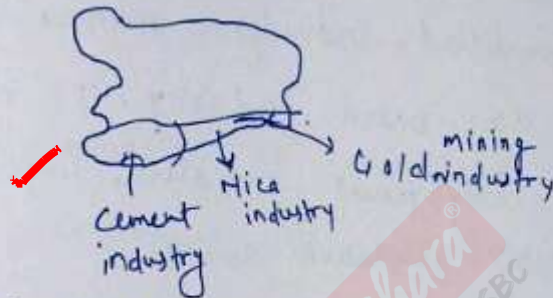
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South Bihar has immense potential
for development of mineral based
industries.



Mining industries

Rohat → Limestone, Sandstone can be
raw material of cement industry.

Kaimur → Stone based industries.

Mica → Gaya, Aurangabad, Munger have
potential for development of Mica based
industry.

Gold mining - Jamui - has potential for
gold mining.

Petroleum Refinery at Barauni can be enlarged
(Begusarai)

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✓ 8 Q6b

Bihar has immense potential due to availability of raw material to develop forest based industry, mineral based & agro-based industry. It not only provide employment and also ^{become} large scale revenue generation source.

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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?

8

Indigenization of technology is refers to development of technology in India as well as adopt the modern technology by modifying it as per our need.

Indigenization of technology is broad term which include :

- (1) Development of technology in India.
- (2) Claim out existing technology & idea through patent rights.
- (3) Prevent bio-piracy & old traditional

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(b) ☐

technology

4) Modification of new technology for better Switability & adaption for our need,

for example -

Modification in defence technology for our own landscape, Challenge & Switability.

Indigenization is important focus of Govt. of India in development & modification of technology.

✓ 4 Q7a

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9) ☐

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.

व्याख्या 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।

India's target to become carbon neutral country by 2070 & 500 GW potential of energy from non-fossil source. To achieve these target, it is very necessary to expand nuclear energy.

Nuclear energy expansion benefits

- Reduce the fuel import cost of coal & gases.
- India will become energy independent by 2047.
- It promote renewable energy

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(c) ☐

by reducing fossil fuel energy.

- India can use its untapped potential of Lithium minerals.
- India can export the renewable energy.

Precautions in nuclear energy

- Highest level of safety is required in nuclear energy sector
- Standard SOPs must follow.
- Nuclear energy mishap is very deadly
- Learn from best practices of safety.

✓ 3 Q7b

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इस कृपया ने
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Write the difference between internet and intranet. Explain how internet and intranet has changed the life of human beings.
इंटरनेट और इंट्रानेट में अंतर लिखिए। व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इंटरनेट और इंट्रानेट ने मनुष्यों के जीवन को बदल दिया है।

Internet
X O Q7c

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Write a note on Technology-driven modernization of Bihar.
प्रौद्योगिकी-आधारित बिहार के आधुनिकीकरण पर एक नोट लिखिए।

7

Technology play important role in modernization and development of all sectors & all aspects of human life.

Technology driven modernization in Bihar can be studied on ~~sector~~ basis of sector

Agriculture → Modern Scientific mechanisation,

Seed development, biotechnology
Sectors, micro-irrigation, weather
forecasting etc increased food production
and productivity.

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इस हार्डिकॉपी में
किसी प्रकार
का भी निशान
न लिखें।
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(e) ☐

Industry → Use of internet, telecommuni-
cation, electricity (efficient), modern
transportation, new production
technology increase the productivity of
industries.

Services sector → Efficient & productive
services
e-governance, e-learning, Telemedicine,
financial inclusion, efficient transportation
like railways, metro, IT sectors
development, e-legal services.

Misellaneous sectors - Fisheries, livestock
farming, digital services not only increase
production & also employment in these
emerging areas.



3

Q7d

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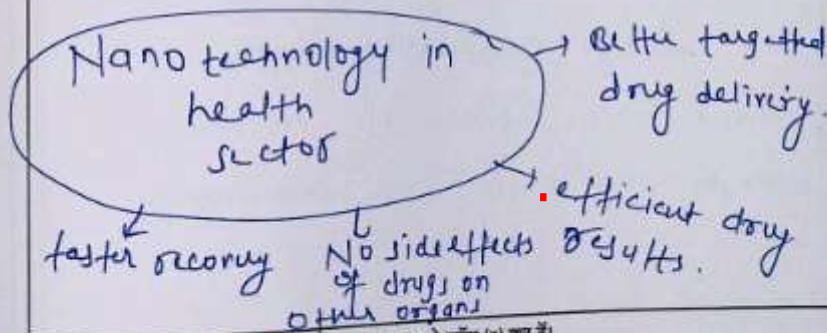
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Discuss the role of nanotechnology in health sector. Mention with example how it is used for treatment of various diseases.
स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र में नैनो-प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। विभिन्न रोगों के उपचार में इसका उपयोग किस प्रकार किया जाता है, उदाहरण सहित उल्लेख कीजिए।

Nanotechnology refers the technology of very small size of particle less than 1mm of size.

features & Advantage of nanotechnology

- large surface area of nanotechnology
- ✓ 4 Q7e → increase efficiency of technology.
- cheaper than conventional technology
- low storage & transportation costs.



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8. (a) E

(b) C

Uses of nanotechnology

① Nanotechnology improves drug delivery mechanism to targetted organs.

for example. Drugs meant to target Kidney organs will only indirected to kidneys. Thus better efficiency of drugs & no harmful impact on other organs.

② Easy & fast Recovery.

③ Less usage of dosage of drugs.

④ Decrease in side effects of drugs on healthy organs.

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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।

Data refers as information either private or public in computer software. With increasing usage computer & computation technology, more & more information and data are created.

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These data include sensitive information of the data users.

Recently various data leakage incidences were in news. Names, mobile numbers, emails of individuals were leaked & sold to dark webs. These data ☒ can be misused by various artificial elements.

Various areas of cyber threat

Financial threat — The sensitive banking & financial information data can be targeted to get illegal access ☒ of banking servers & information for malafide purposes.

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• Critical sectors threats → Cyber attacks

National power supply lines, defence
Sector infrastructure, government offices

Ex ✓ Mumbai Power corporation website
was hacked by Chinese cyber attackers

Health sectors data - Sensitive personal

health data can also be hacked
which can give undue advantage various
insurance sectors.

Railways, transport sectors - Attacking

the ✓ websites of transport system can
bring entire country at standstill.

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Various initiatives of Govt. of India

National cyber security policy was
✓ framed & implemented to reduce
the vulnerability of various strategic
sector.

CERT-IN → Development of
Computer Emergency Response team for
✓ timely dissemination of information
regarding cyber attacks.

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इस दृष्टिकोण से
उम्मीदवार
गुप्त न लिखें
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Awareness regarding malware, cyber
attacks ✓ among internet users.

Safe banking practices are promoted
by ✓ (13) ✓ Q8 a ✓ banks & governments

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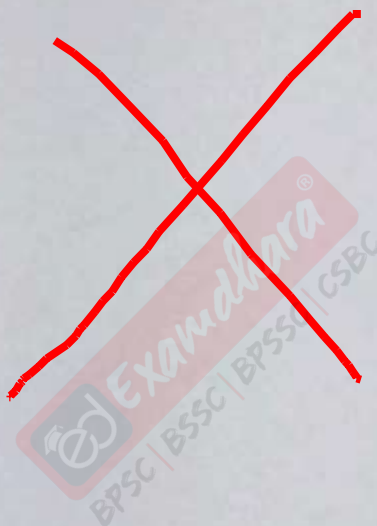


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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK / रफ कार्य के लिए स्थान



64



SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK / रफ़ कार्य के लिए स्थान



MT23—3720