

SrNo	1) Q1.a (8.00)	2) Q1.b (8.00)	3) Q1.c (8.00)	4) Q1.d (7.00)	5) Q1.e (7.00)	6) Q2.a (38.00)	7) Q2.b (38.00)	8) Q3.a (38.00)	9) Q3.b (38.00)
1	5.00	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	18.00

10) Q4.a (8.00)	11) Q4.b (8.00)	12) Q4.c (8.00)	13) Q4.d (7.00)	14) Q4.e (7.00)	15) Q5.a (38.00)	16) Q5.b (38.00)	17) Q6.a (38.00)	18) Q6.b (38.00)	19) Q7.a (8.00)
3.50	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.50	23.00	0.00	18.00	0.00	4.00

20) Q7.b (7.00)	21) Q7.c (7.00)	22) Q7.d (7.00)	23) Q7.e (7.00)	24) Q8.a (36.00)	25) Q8.b (36.00)
4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	18.00



S-II

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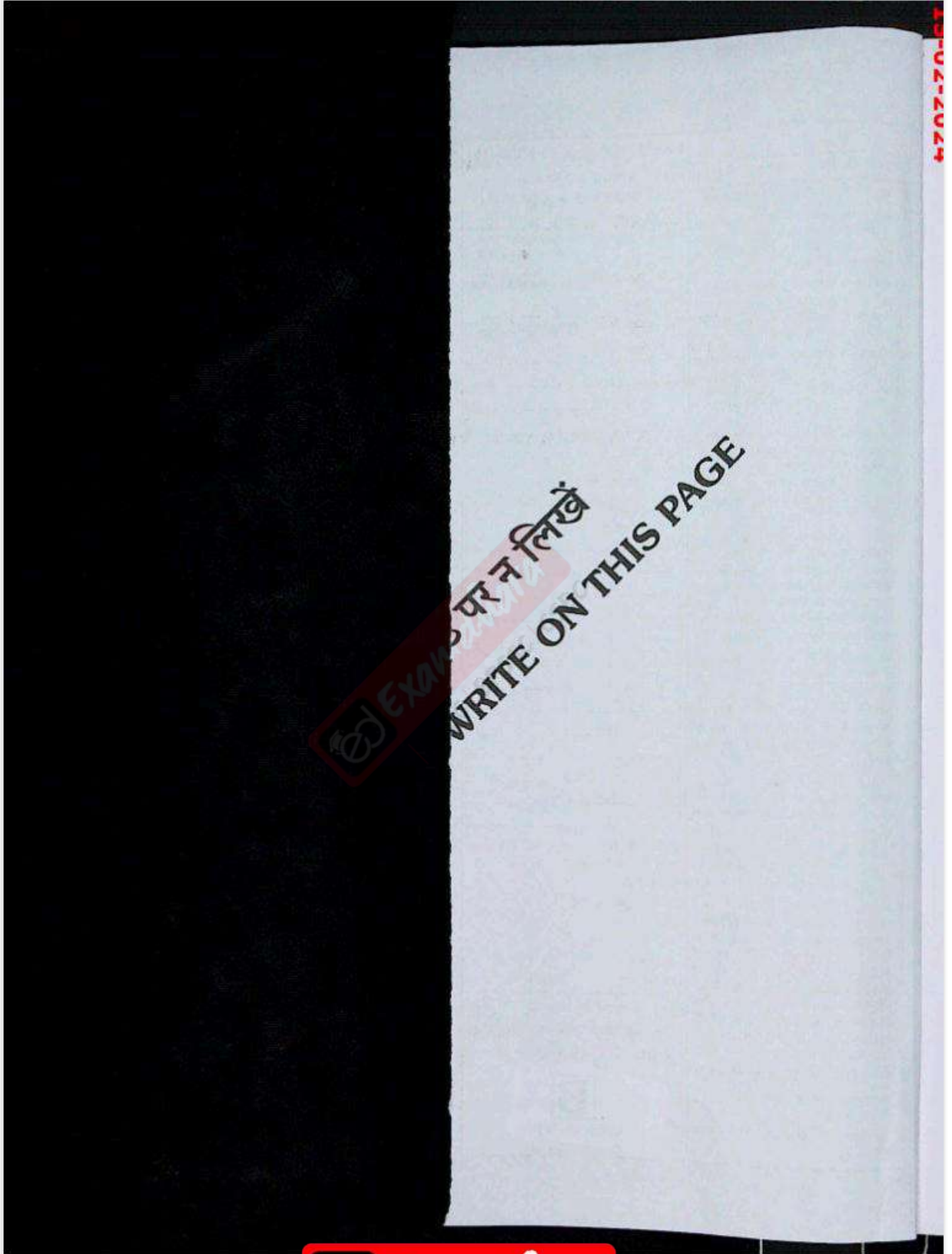
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रीचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Bharati Case of
the Constitutionalism
on the amending
which is called as
ne .
it was not detailed
idered as Basic
to time, accord-
quirement of the
provision, it has

20 (KBC, 1973)
(Nandini Shah case)

ह्रदै
SPACE



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3

General Studies—II

Time : 3 Hours]

[Full Marks : 300

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Section—I

खण्ड—I

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

- (a) ☒ Critically examine the basic structure theory regarding the Indian Constitution.

8

भारतीय संविधान से सम्बन्धित मूल ढाँचे के सिद्धान्त का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Under the Keshwananda Bharati case of 1973, judiciary implies the constitutionalism and implied restriction on the amending process of constitution, which is called as ☒ Basic Structure doctrine.

However, it was not detailed that what would be considered as Basic structure, but from time to time, according to need and requirement of the nation and constitutional provision, it has ☒ been mentioned.

e.g. — Judicial review (K.B.C, 1973)
☒ Rule of law (Nandini Shah case)

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- Federalism (S.R. Bommai judgement)
- Free and fair election (Rajiv Indira Gandhi case)

It is crucial for the rights and constitutional provisions of the constitution, so that it kept checks and balances on government and preserve as well as conserve the fundamental rights of the constitution.

Criticisms : —

- ① Against Separation of power between executive and judiciary (A-SD)
- ② Overlap and vague, since it is not listed.
- ③ Judiciary is not expertised in certain matters.

However, for the sake of Constitutionalism, basic structure doctrine is fundamentally significant tool toward autocratic tendencies.

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(b) ☒

Is reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) justified? Comment. 8

क्या आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्ग (ई० डब्ल्यू० एस०) हेतु आरक्षण तर्कसंगत है? टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Reservation is a affirmative action to the weaker and marginalised section of the society. However, in Constitution, it has not been used.

✓ Through the constitutional amendment (105th), the current government provided 10% of reservation to the economically weaker section of the society. It inserted ✓ Article - 15(5) and 16(5) to provide educational and ~~economic~~ employment, the provision of reservation.

Positives :-

- ✓ (1) Legislature has popular vote and has authority to amend the Constitution under the requisite condition with constitutionalism.

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- ② Marginalised Section uplifted
- ③ Economically weaker Section get qualifiable and justifiable education and employment opportunity.
- ④ It can control the brain drain.
- ⑤ Helpful in eradication of Poverty (SDG-1)
- ⑥ Educational (Higher) rate will be increased.

Negatives: —

① Breach the 50% limit, kept in Indira Sawhney judgement of 1992.

② Unsatisfaction in the other SEBCs.

③ Make strong the feeling of reservation led to less effort to be better self.

Reservation must be given for the time period and review the condition & hence inclusive development maintained.

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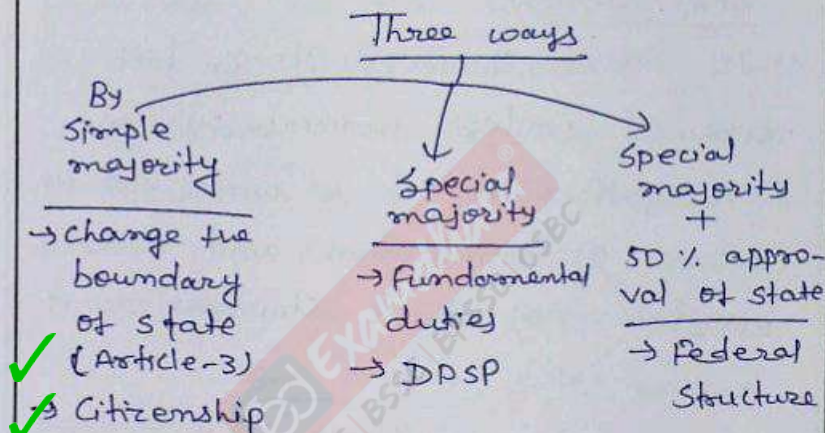
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इस इलाके में
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- (c) ☒ Critically describe about the amendment process of the Indian Constitution. 8
भारतीय संविधान की संशोधन प्रक्रिया का आलोचनात्मक वर्णन कीजिए।

Under Article-368, there is provision of amendment process in the constitution.



Amendment process: —

- ① Either house of parliament, took the ~~Law~~ Amendment bill. Not state legislature. ✓
- ② Approved by majority, according to the bill through simple majority, Special majority & 50% Consent of state. ✓

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें
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- ③ Sent to the president
- ④ President has to ~~not~~ assent
the bill. He can't return
the Constitutional Amendment
Bill.

However, it can be
reviewed under judicial system.
to signifies as it is under the
course of constitution and have
essence of basic structure.

4 Q1.c

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें
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इस हार्जिए में
उम्मीदवार
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(d) ☒

Explain how Preamble of the Indian Constitution provides a blueprint about the goals of the Constitution.

बताइए कि किस प्रकार भारतीय संविधान की प्रस्तावना संविधान के उद्देश्यों की कार्य-योजना प्रस्तुत करती है।

N.A. Palkhiwala, called the preamble as the 'Identity Card of the Constitution'. Preamble, which is based on the objective resolution of the Jawaharlal Nehru has encompasses the essence, values and importance of the Constitution.

K.M. Munshi, called as the horoscope of Constitution.

Preamble as blueprint and goal of Constitution : —

① Nature of the Constitution : —

Sovereign, democratic, Socialist, Secular state. ✓

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इस हार्गिद में
उम्मीदवार
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② Source of the constitution

→ people of India

③ Values enshrined in the

constitution : — Equality (A-14, 15, 16)
17, 18, 19

Justice — social
economic
political

liberty

freedom of
thought, expression
and beliefs.

④ Date of adoption : — 26th of
November, 1949

Thus, the whole essence
of constitution is enshrined in
the ~~same~~ preamble which is
considered as reference while
delivery of justice as well.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें
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✓ 4.5 Q1.d

प्रश्नों के सामने
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इस हार्फ में
उम्मीदवार
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(e) ☒

Describe how caste census is going to influence the politics of Bihar.

7

जातीय जनगणना किस प्रकार से बिहार की राजनीति को प्रभावित करेगी, इसका वर्णन कीजिए।

Caste influence the politics and politics. influence the Caste - Thomas Jefferson, very relevant in context of Bihar.

Recently, Caste census has published which has represented the caste strata classification in two phases.

EBC	36%
OBC	27%
General	15%
SC	16%
ST	1-67%

Impact on politics :-

- ① Caste mobilise the masses which has huge impact on politics.
- ② Equation established based on Caste such that around 82%.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें
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इस हार्मिंग में
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of population of Bihar belongs to socially and economically backward caste. It has impact on politics because a large mass has potential of vote bank.

③ Rigidity regarding caste can strengthen criminalisation in politics.

④ However, it has positive implications like — increased participation
— Sensitise the political leaders towards backward classes.

ⓧ Thus, the caste census can drag affirmative policies on caste policies and can have repercussions on the politics. Need to harmonise different sources like NFHS to prepare a solid and developmental plan.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें
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4 Q1.e

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2. (a) ☐ Discuss the institutional relationship between the President and the Prime Minister as per the Indian Constitutional text. Discuss their changing role in the present context.

38

भारतीय संवैधानिक पाठ के अनुसार राष्ट्रपति और प्रधान मंत्री के बीच संस्थागत सम्बन्ध पर चर्चा कीजिए। वर्तमान संदर्भ में उनकी बदलती भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Or / अथवा

- (b) ☒ "Indian federalism is fundamentally rooted in two simultaneous pursuits of nationhood : an embrace of state-based cultural diversities and a commitment to the larger Indian political community." Examine critically the nature of Indian model of federalism in the light of the above statement.

38

"भारतीय संघवाद मूल रूप से राष्ट्रीयता के दो एक-साथ प्रयासों में निहित है : राज्य-आधारित सांस्कृतिक विविधताओं को अपनाना और बड़े भारतीय राजनीतिक समुदाय के प्रति प्रतिबद्धता।" उपरोक्त कथन के आलोक में संघवाद के भारतीय मॉडल की प्रकृति का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

NA Q2.a

Indian federalism is a unique in itself. federalism is derived from the word 'foedus' which means shared power. The shared power between the centre and the state. Indian federalism evolved and established during different circumstances such as partition condition, Separatism and extremism view as well as ^{impact of} an act of 1935.

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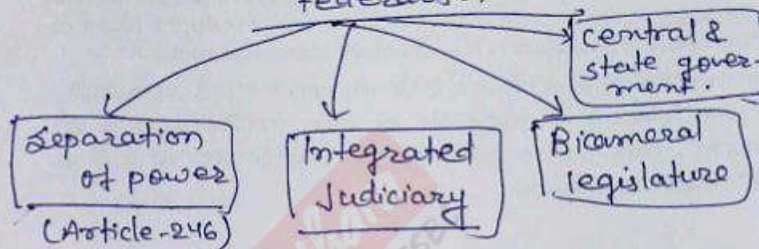
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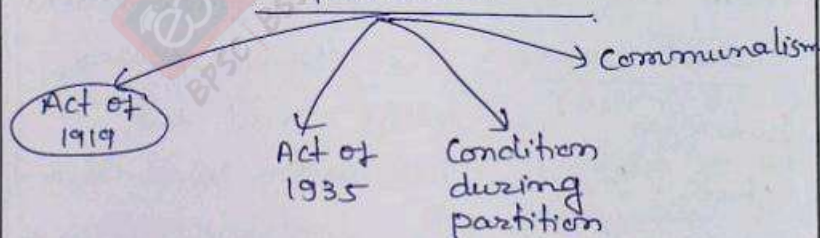
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Federal characters are compiled
with central tiltment which as
also provision of unitary nation
in special and emergency condition.

Features of Indian federalism



Source of Indian federalism



from north to south and east to
west, India has diverse culture,
ethnicity, religion etc. To integrate

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them in unity and ^{for} essence of
Nation, such federalism is required
in India.

- B.R. Ambedkar said that it
- ✓ it requisite for India to have some unitary provision in case of difficult situation. Since Article-1 of
 - ✓ the Constitution clearly said that
 - ✓ 'India is indestructible union of destructible states'.

How unitary feature prevailed in India : -

- ✓
 - Independent Judiciary
 - Article-249 (Rajya Sabha role to make rule for state by centre)
 - A-250 (during emergency, central law implemented)
 - A-246 (important decision under central list)

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↳ Concurrent list (Centre prevail over state on law making)

↳ A-280 (Financial distribution system to the state by the finance commission appointed by centre)

↳ A-356 (emergency provision)

↳ A-355 (state to implement parliamentary laws)

↳ CAG (Auditing state finance)

↳ erstwhile planning commission.

However, the trend of federalism is evolved to integrate and unite the sense of togetherness in term of 'Team India' with Co-operative federalism.

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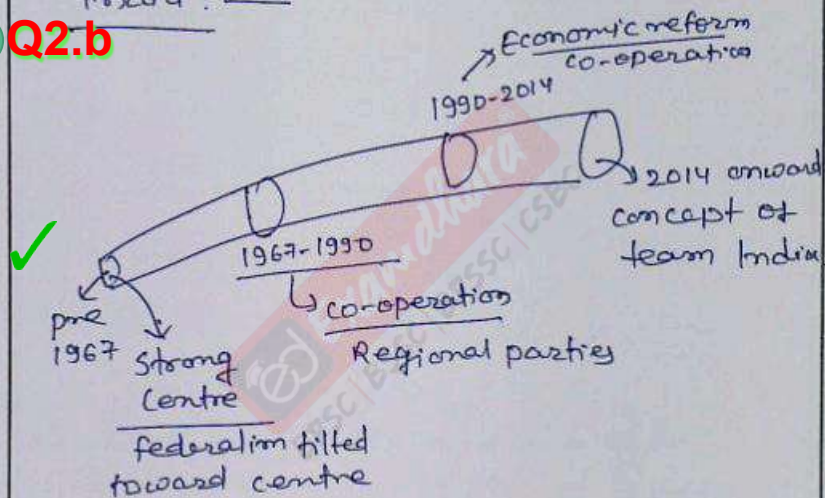
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The formation of NITI Aayog and GST council is steps toward it. According to Groanville Austin, Indian federalism is co-operative federalism.

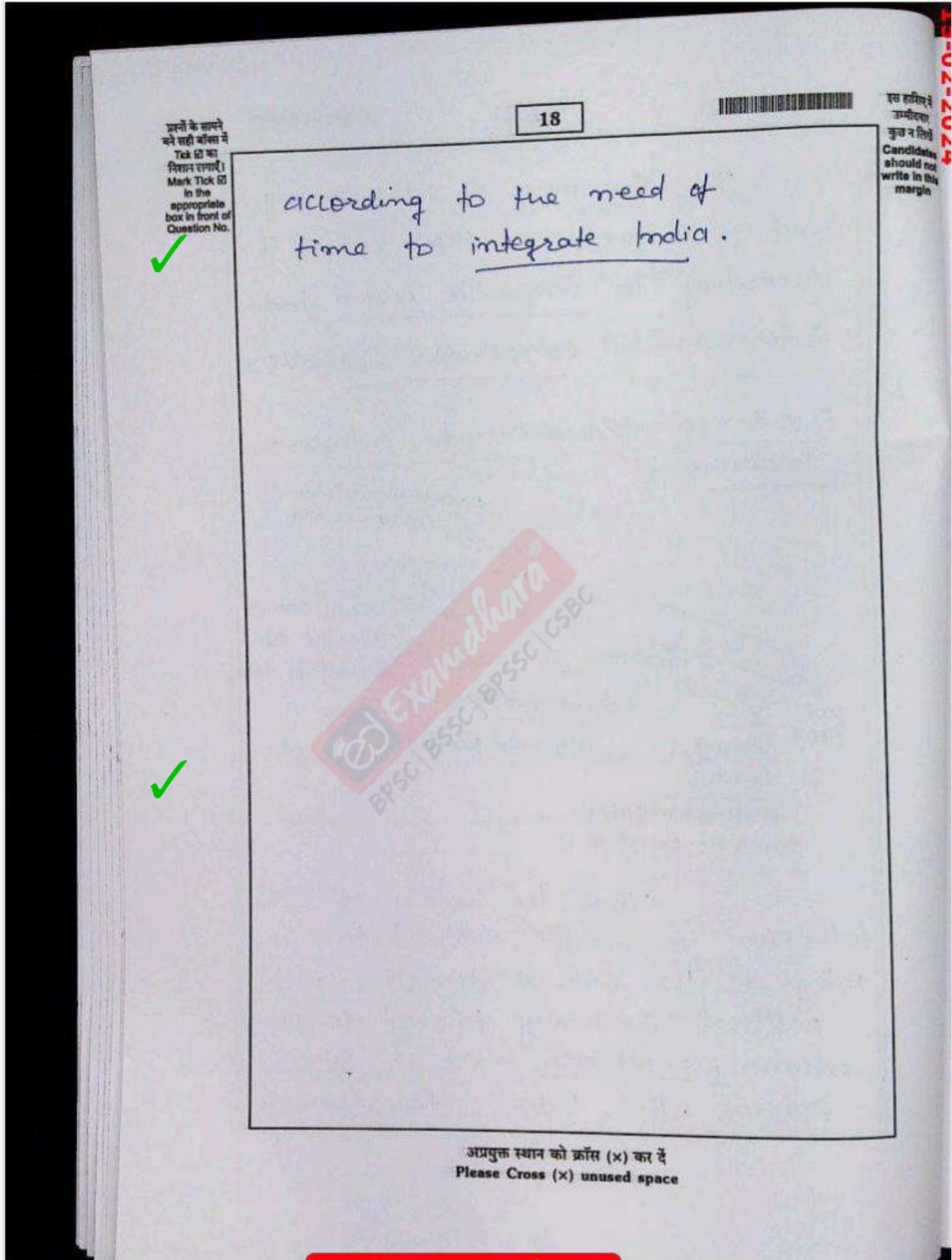
Evolution of federalism to integrate India : —

8 Q2.b



Thus, the history of federalism is always evolved to integrate the cultural diversities and political community toward co-operation. K.C. Wheare called it 'quasi federal'. But, Indian federalism is

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according to the need of
time to integrate India.

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NA Q3.a

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3. (a) ☐

Discuss and analyze the fundamental principles of coalition politics in Bihar from the point of view of the fulfilment of the national interests specifically.

38

बिहार में गठबन्धन की राजनीति के मूल सिद्धान्तों को, विशेषतः राष्ट्रीय हितों की पूर्ति के दृष्टिकोण से, विवेचित एवं विश्लेषित कीजिए।

Or / अथवा

(b) ☒

Elucidate and evaluate the local government and its working from the point of view of the empowerment of the Panchayat Raj and the City Institutions with the examples from the grassroot level in Bihar.

19+19=38

स्थानीय शासन एवं उसकी कार्यपद्धति को पंचायत राज तथा शहरी संस्थाओं के सशक्तीकरण के दृष्टिकोण से, बिहार में घरातलीय स्तर से उदाहरणों के साथ, स्पष्ट तथा मूल्यांकित कीजिए।

By the year 1992, through 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendment act, the provision of panchayati Raj institution and municipalities brought. It has tended toward democratic decentralisation at grassroot level.

Significance of PRIs and municipalities

- ① people's participation
- ② Reservation of seats to SC/STs and women (A-243D)
- ③ Allocation of fund (State finance

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें
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✓ 1 Q3.b

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21



इस हार्डिंग में
उम्मीदवार
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Commission (243k)

- ④ Election provision under State Election Commission (243t).
- ⑤ Gram panchayat crucial toward recognising vulnerabilities and so do act in right manner.
- ⑥ Under Sec schedule 11 and 12, 29 and 18 matters are listed which can be devolved by state to the panchayat and municipalities.
- ⑦ lightening, sewerage, waste management, DBT, water, canal management, irrigation — given in the list.
- ⑧ Voting age is 21 years.
Bihar government in the year 2006, brought reservation of backward class and women to the gram panchayat and municipalities. Women has 50% reservation in the PRIs in Bihar.

✓ 1 Q3.b

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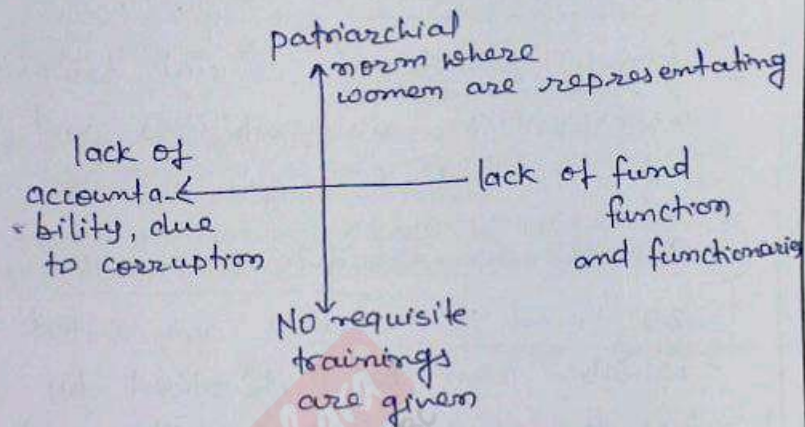
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22



इस हॉलिय में
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lacunas in the panchayati Raj Institutions and municipalities: —



① lack of fund, functions and functionaries

(3F) : — Adequate resources are not provided to the local government

! — In many local government areas, no offices and rooms are provided to hold function

:- parallel government like MPLADS, bureaucratic interference

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें
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✓ 1 Q3.b

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इस हानिए में
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hamper the functions of panchayats and municipalities.

② The members of local government has not adequately trained. Skill development and trainings must be assured to them for the better performance.

③ Corruption, Criminalisation and Caste-nexus are frequently distort the democratic values.

④ Women's participation questionable and insufficient because where women candidates are elected, their husband as mukhiyapati and mukhiyaputra etc are dominated the system.

⑤ Repetition of reservation lacks the sense of continuous function.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें
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उम्मीदवार
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⑥ Steps need to take reform at local level :-

① ARC recommendation :-

Subsidiary government so that the work not performed by local government taken by state.

e.g. - karnataka government devolved maximum functions to the local government.

② Parallel schemes and beaurocratic government must be limited in their role to not obstruct the functions of local government.

③ Allocation of funds is requisite

④ Infrastructure building

⑤ Awareness, citizenary participation etc.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें
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✓ 1 Q3.b

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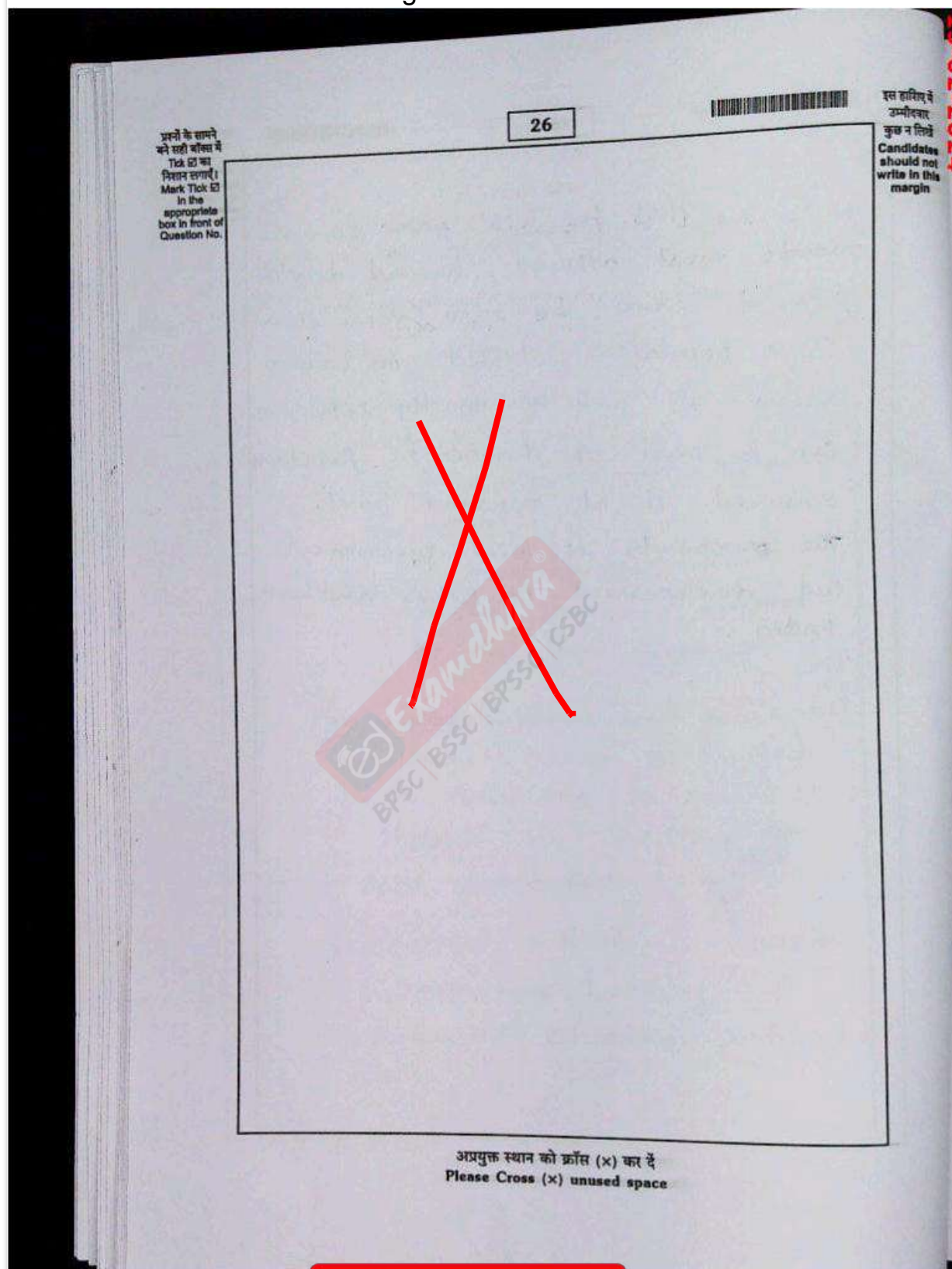
✓ 12 Q3.b

Thus, the local ~~par~~ govern-
ments must adhered toward develo-
pment since by 2050 more than
50% population shifted in urban
areas. As well as mostly population
can be part of democratic functions
ensured it at grassroots level.

✓ 1 Q3.b

The prosperity of local government
led development of Bihar and hence
India.

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Section—II

खण्ड—II

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उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखें
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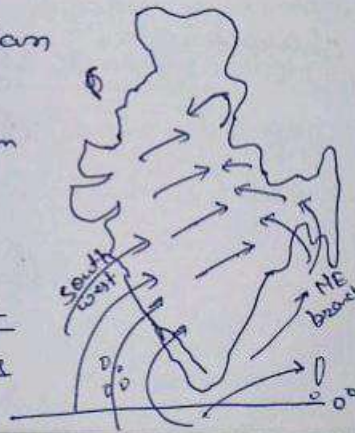
4. Write short answer of the following questions :
निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के लघु उत्तर लिखिए :

- (a) ☒ Analyze the mechanism and characteristics of Indian monsoon system. 8
भारतीय मानसून तंत्र की क्रियाविधि एवं विशेषताओं का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Indian monsoon system is basically the trade wind containing moisture and brought rain in the almost 80% area of India. It is known as South west monsoon. and north east

Factors for monsoon in India :-

- ① Equatorial trade wind
- ② Shiftment of ITCZ
- ③ Heating of Tibetan highland
- ③ westerly jet stream removal
- ④ Sea breeze
- ⑤ change in walker cycle (El Nino & LA Nino)



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इस हार्डिंग में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखें
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⑥ positive IOD & negative IOD
Mechanism : —

- ① When ITCZ shifted toward tropical line ($23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$), sun rays heated the land mass of India.
- ② It ^{should} create low pressure, ~~and~~ but due to westerly jet stream, it has high pressure and high temperature during april-may.
- ③ When shiftment to jet stream, low pressure create & brought rain containing air from medagascas region south west equatorial wind.
- ④ Two branches — south west
— ~~the~~ North east

characteristics : — ① More than 80% rainfall due to monsoon
② dependency of agri - culture, groundwater and vegetation
③ Food security

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें
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इस हदियार में
उम्मीदवार
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(b) ☒

What are the sources of energy in India? Are they sufficient to meet domestic needs? What are the possible alternative sources of energy for India? Present a critical review.

8

भारत में ऊर्जा के स्रोत क्या हैं? क्या ये घरेलू माँग की पूर्ति के लिए पर्याप्त हैं? भारत के लिए संभावित वैकल्पिक ऊर्जा के स्रोत क्या हैं? समीक्षात्मक विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

There are significantly, two sources of energy in India - Renewable source of energy (Solar energy, wind energy, nuclear energy (developing), hydrothermal energy) and other is non-renewable source of energy (coal, petroleum, diesel, natural gas)

India is heavily dependent upon coal (67%) for energy production.

Alternative source of energy for India to combat climate change and environment (SDG 13, 14, 15) are:-

- ①. solar energy
 - wind energy
 - Geothermal energy
 - biofuel energy
- 179 GW capacity
Target - 500 GW by 2030

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इस दस्तावेज़ में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखें
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② Biofuel from ethanol blending
currently 6.7% blendment
target 20% by 2025.

③ Hydrogen energy : —

Targets 5 MMT production per annum

→ 50 MT reduction in
Carbon emission

→ 125 GW production of energy

In term of renewable energy, India
ranked 4th in the world. By 2070,
net zero target. Bihar government
has various plans to combat non-renew-
able energy & replaces with
renewable energy : —

① Tal Jeevan Hariyali

(Rooftop solar plate)

floating " " — darbhanga
— Supaul.

② 19.27 MW installed solar energy

③ 500 kW solar plate at government
offices. etc.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (X) कर दें
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✓ 3 Q4.b

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इस कक्ष में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखें
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(c) ☒

Discuss the state of tourism industry in India and analyze its future in the country.

भारत में पर्यटन उद्योग की स्थिति की विवेचना कीजिए तथा देश में इसके भविष्य का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

8

With the concept of 'ek Bharat, Shrestha Bharat', the cultural, architectural and artistic beauty of India is epicentre to enhance tourism in India.

To embrace economic development various programmes associated with tourism sector : —

HRIDAY Yojana

— Circuit Connectivity

(Buddha circuit

Jain circuit

Ramayan circuit etc)

Benefits of tourism in India : —

- ① Economic earning to the local
- ② Restrict migration
- ③ Hotels, restaurants, roads and other projects evolved

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इस हस्तिलेख में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखें
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- ④ Generate employment
- ⑤ per capita income will increase
- ⑥ Connectivity and cultural amalgamation.

✓ 3 Q4.c

Bihar government has also taken ~~certain~~ significant steps to improve tourism as it ranked 14th in the country and 9th globally. Bihar tourism policy, 2009 is crucial.

- Ganga Vilas Yojana (3200 km)
from Varanasi to Bangladesh.

Tourism in India has huge potential to grow the economy and increase the revenue as well as incomes of locals.

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इस हानि में
उम्मीदवार
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(d) ☐

Describe the distribution of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population in Bihar and comment on their level of socio-economic conditions.

7

बिहार में अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति जनसंख्या के वितरण का वर्णन कीजिए तथा इनकी सामाजिक-आर्थिक दशाओं के स्तरों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Before the participation of Bihar from Jharkhand (15 November, 2000), a large number of tribal community prevailed such as santhal, Munda, Khond etc. After partition, mostly moved to Jharkhand. Therefore, under Schedule V of constitution, Bihar is not listed.

However, there are some population of Schedule caste & Schedule tribes are living which is around 15% and 1.6% of Bihar's population according to caste census of 2023.

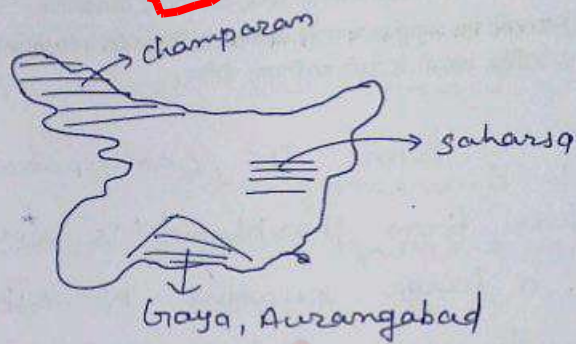
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उम्मीदवार
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Areas und SCs & STs :-



Community presented :-

Santhal
Munda,
✓ Khond,
Koh,
Some Grand etc.

✓ 2 Q4.d

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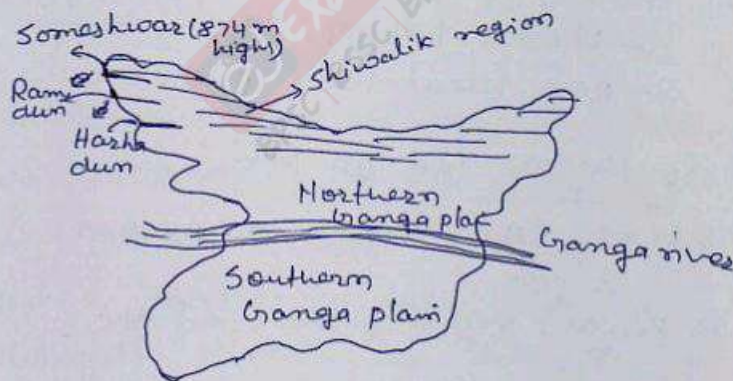
(e) ☒

Divide India into major physiographic divisions and describe the region in which the land of Bihar State is included.

भारत को प्रमुख भौतिक विभागों में विभाजित कीजिए तथा उस प्रदेश का वर्णन कीजिए जिसमें बिहार राज्य की भूमि सम्मिलित हो।

Bihar is resided beneath the Himalayas, consisting of 94163 km² of areas. The physiographic divisions of Bihar are in three zones:—

- ① Shiwalik region
- ② Northern Ganga field
- ③ Southern Ganga field.



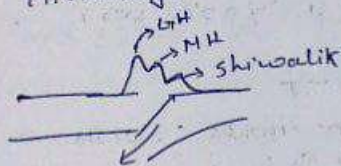
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उम्मीदवार
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① Shivalik region:— Developed during Himalayan formation (4 crores to 2.5 crores year ago) by the residual of Great Himalayas and Middle Himalayas.



area in Bihar
of Shivalik
— 9473 km²

② Northern Ganga plain:— Formed under deposition of sediment brought by Himalayan rivers.
— very fertile
— khadar, bangar, Bhabar area
— Rice, wheat, Maize production

③ Southern Ganga plain

→ Rivers like Gomti, Gomti, Gomti & son.
→ Kewar, red & yellow soil etc.

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इस हारिंग में
उम्मीदवार
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5. (a) ☒

Explain the factors affecting the climate of Bihar. In what way and in how many parts the agro-climatic zone has been divided in the State? How many seasons are found here in a year? Discuss the effect of these seasons on agriculture.

बिहार की जलवायु को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए। राज्य में कृषि जलवायु क्षेत्र (agro-climatic zone) को किस प्रकार से एवं कितने भागों में विभाजित किया गया है? यहाँ साल में कितने मौसम पाए जाते हैं? इन मौसमों के कृषि पर प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए।

38

Or / अथवा

(b) ☐

How are cities classified by the Directorate of Population in India? Throw light on the total population and their rate of growth as per 2011 Census of various classified cities. Discuss the population of Bihar as per 2011 Census and also throw light on the trend of working population in the State.

भारत में जनसंख्या निदेशालय द्वारा शहरों का वर्गीकरण किस प्रकार किया गया है? विभिन्न प्रकार से वर्गीकृत शहरों की 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार कुल आबादी एवं उनकी वृद्धि दर पर प्रकाश डालिए। 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार बिहार की जनसंख्या की विवेचना कीजिए एवं राज्य में कार्यशील जनसंख्या की प्रवृत्ति पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

38

NA Q5.b

According to Koeppen classification, the climate of Bihar is categorised under Cwg which is monsoon type climate. Since Bihar population more than 76% depends directly or indirectly on agriculture according to economic survey of 2022-23, the climate is

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इस हस्तिलेख में
उम्मीदवार
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deciding factor for agriculture.
Factors affecting climate of
Bihar:-

① Monsoon rainfall:- when the conditions are well, good rainfall benefitted the area. However, in adverse condition, more or less rainfall damage the equilibrium.

→ A/c to climate report of Bihar, in last year, Bihar has less than 82% of rainfall.

→ production of paddy get impacted in Jammu & Sitamarhi.

→ Socio-economic impact of monsoon.

② Vegetation:- Around 7.74% of ~~area~~ of Bihar is covered with forest according to 17th

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इस हार्जिए में
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forest Survey report. However,
33% of forest cover is necessary
for the ecological balance.

→ Intensity of rainfall, soil, moisture
impacted & affected through vegetation

(3) Distance from Sea: — Bihar has
nearness to Bay of Bengal, therefore
the north east monsoon affected
the climate of area.

(4) Himalayas: — The cold wind from
Siberian prevented to enter in these
area due to Himalayas present.

-15°C
 ————— Himalaya
 5°C

Climate is defining
factor for the agricultural significance.
The region of Bihar divided in
four different agro-
climate zones: —

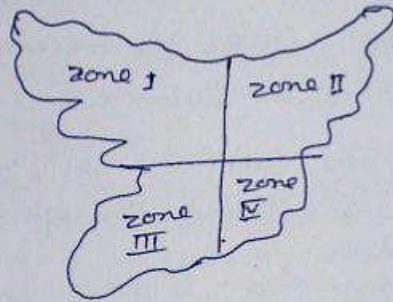
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दिए गये बॉक्स में
Tick (✓) का
चिह्न देना होगा।
Mark Tick (✓)
in the
appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

40



इस हार्डिय में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखें
Candidates
should not
write in this
margin



GDP - 18.1%

- ① Zone I : - North west of Bihar
- ~~Rainfall~~ ($> 1100 \text{ cm}$)
 - fertile
 - Rice, wheat, Sugarcane etc.
 - Region: - west Champaran east
sitabdi
Baram, Siwan,
Gopalganj etc.
- ② Zone III : - North east
- Area - ~~low~~ ^{high} rainfall
- Canal system $\leftarrow$ Son (1874)
 - Rice, pulse etc.
Maize, Jute
 - Area - Kaimur
Rohilay
Bhaya, Jhansi etc.

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

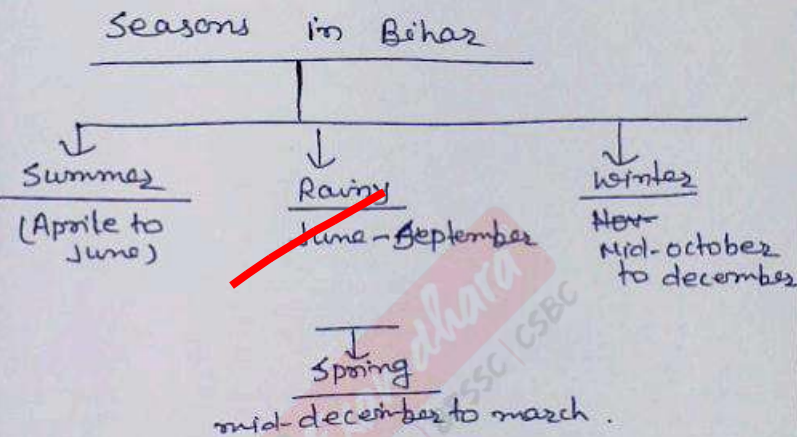
प्रश्नों के सामने
दिए गये बॉक्स में
Tick (✓) का
निशान लगाएँ।
Mark Tick (✓)
in the
appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

41

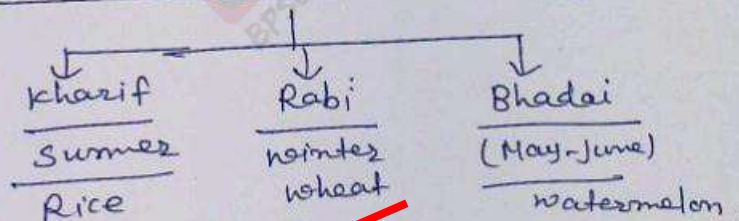


इस हार्मिंग में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखें
Candidates
should not
write in this
margin

- ③ zone III : — South west
— Rohtas, Kaimur, Gaya,
Aurangabad
— wheat, rice
- ④ zone IV — South East
— Bhagalpur, Munger etc

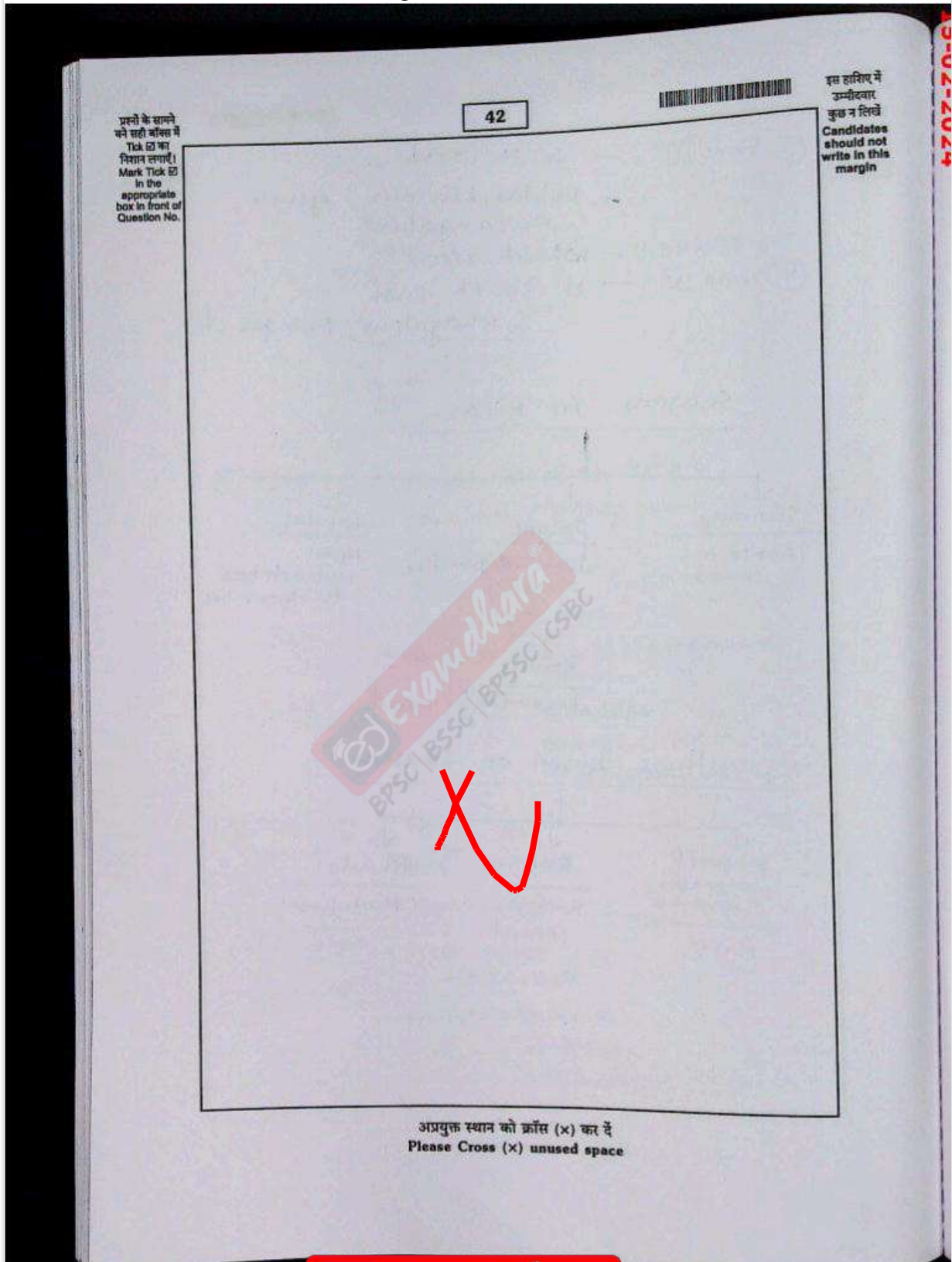


Agriculture based on seasons: —



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

✓ 23 Q5.a



प्रश्नों के सामने
दिये गये बॉक्स में
Tick (✓) का
चिह्न लगाएँ।
Mark Tick (✓)
in the
appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

43



इस हानि में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखें
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प्रश्नों के सामने
बने छोटी बॉक्स में
Tick (✓) का
चिह्न लगाएँ।
Mark Tick (✓)
in the
appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

44

इस हद्दिए में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखें
Candidates
should not
write in this
margin

6. (a) ☐ Explain 'trickle-down' theory of economics, its major elements, benefits, limitations and criticisms in context to Indian planning. 38

भारतीय नियोजन के संदर्भ में अर्थशास्त्र के 'ट्रिकल-डाउन' सिद्धान्त, इसके प्रमुख तत्व, लाभ, सीमाओं और आलोचनाओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Or / अथवा

- (b) ☐ Describe 'monsoon system of India', its nature, types, climate change, distribution, synonyms, east and west jet stream and feasibility. 38
- 'भारत की मानसून प्रणाली', इसके स्वभाव, प्रकार, जलवायु परिवर्तन, वितरण, समानार्थी शब्द, पूर्वी एवं पश्चिमी जेट स्ट्रीम तथा व्यवहार्यता का वर्णन कीजिए।

The erstwhile planning Commission was established on 15 March, 1950. The economic planning was based on the trickle down impact i.e., from central level planning filtered, prepared and reach to local & lower State.

There were 12 five-year plans in India lasted 2014 while it was replaced by NITI Aayog in 2015.

NA Q6.b

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

प्रश्नों के सामने
दिये गये बॉक्स में
Tick (✓) का
निशान लगाएँ।
Mark Tick (✓)
in the
appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

45



इस हार्डियर में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखें
Candidates
should not
write in this
margin

elements of trickle down ^{theory} under economic planning

- ① Economic reforms - agricultural
- Industrialisation
- Service sector
- land ceiling act
- land consolidation act
- 2nd FRP based on industrial
upliftment.
- ② Increase the employment
- ③ Reduction of poverty
- ④ Increase Connectivity
- ⑤ Economic programmes to the
poor sector
- ⑥ Delivery of services to the
lower section
- ⑦ Economic growth.

Benefits : ① India's GDP growth
increase.

② In 1st FRP, agricultural
growth was targetted 2-1%.

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

प्रश्नों के सामने
दिए गये बॉक्स में
Tick (✓) का
चिह्न लगाएँ।
Mark Tick (✓)
in the
appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

46

इस हार्जिफ में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखें
Candidates
should not
write in this
margin

but, got 3.6 %.

- ③ poverty & employment increased
reduce
- ④ Green revolution (production
2.5 time more)
- ⑤ white revolution
- ⑥ Mechanisation
- ⑦ Iron steel industries with
foreign support (Rourkela,
were opened. Durgavati
Bhilai etc)

Limitation :-

① Jobless growth.

	growth	employment
<1991	<2%	~2%
>1991	>7.6%	~1%

② Corruption

③ lower strata has no reach
to the government policies

④ Middlemen

⑤ lack of awareness

⑥ lack of connectivity

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

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

47



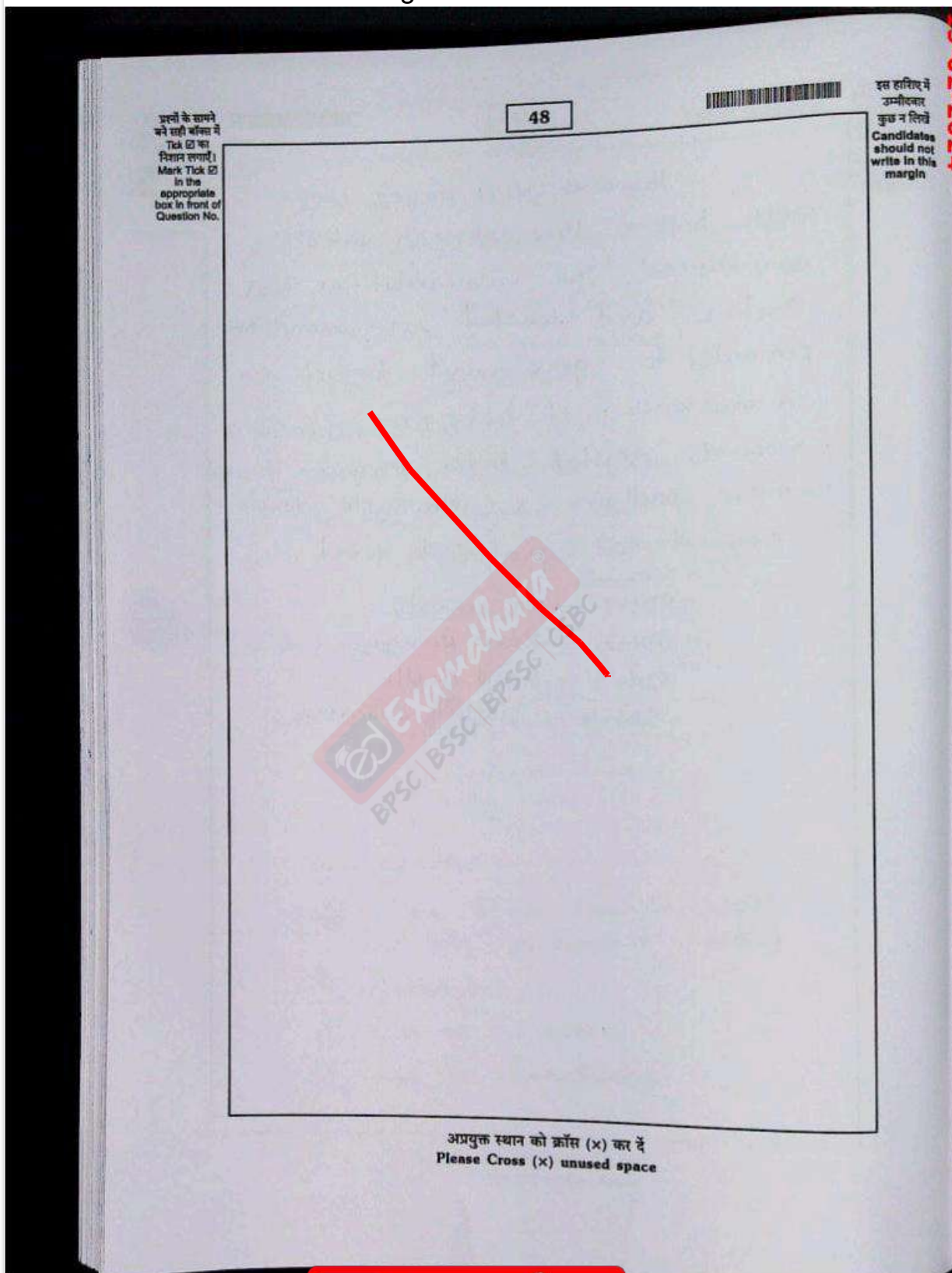
इस हॉल में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखें
Candidates
should not
write in this
margin

However, NITI Aayog came with bottom up approach which emphasised the vulnerabilities lies earlier and treated recommendation provided to government to act in a manner. It lies DBT, Jan Dhan account, digital India program towards more inclusive & sustainable development at grassroots level.

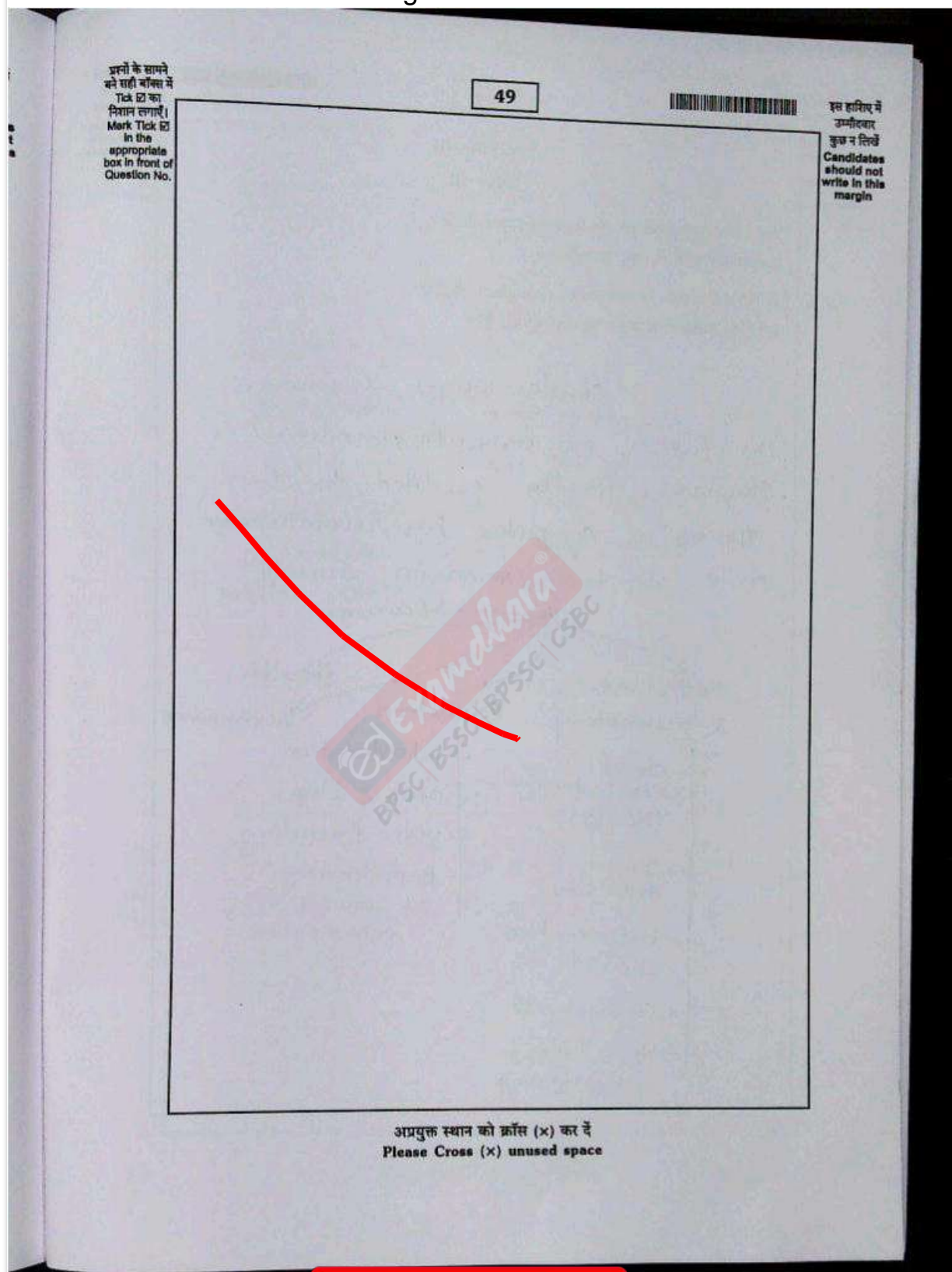
✓ 18 Q6.a

- SDG1 — No poverty
- SDG2 — Zero Hunger
- SDG3 — Good Health
- SDG4 — Quality education

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



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

50

Section—III

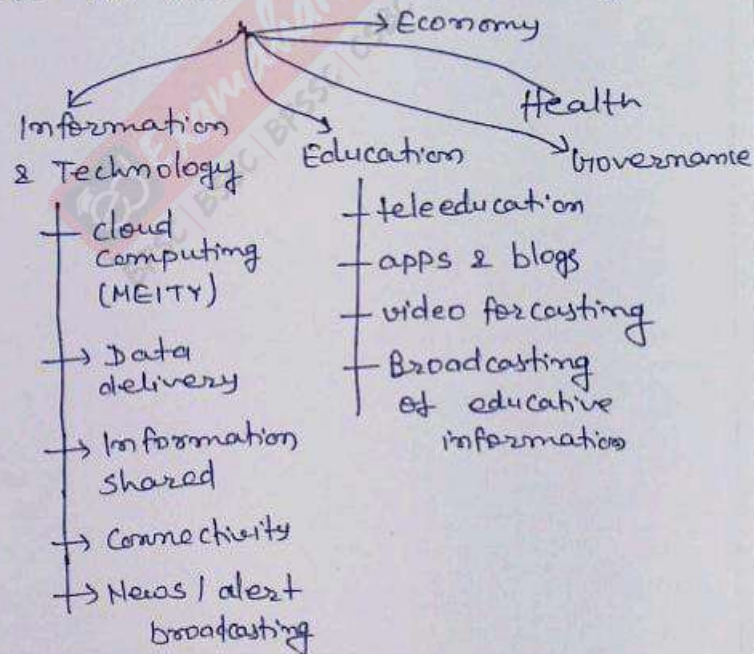
खण्ड—III

इस हार्गिफ में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखें
Candidates
should not
write in this
margin

7. Write short answer of the following questions :
निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के लघु उत्तर लिखिए :
- (a) ☒ What is the role of computer in modern society?
आधुनिक समाज में कम्प्यूटर की क्या भूमिका है?

8

✓ Charles wages is known
as father of computer (modern).
However, firstly credited to 'Allen
Turing'. Computer has revolutionary
role in the modern Society.



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

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

51



इस हार्डिकॉप में
कम्प्यूटर
मुद्रित नहीं है।
Candidates
should not
write in this
margin

Governance → Ease of living
→ connectivity to
people
→ web portals

Health — Telemedicine

Economy — E-commerce
— Ease of doing business

These areas can be
evolved through the evolution of
computers. Firstly, introduced in
India during 1985s.

✓ 4 Q7.a

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

प्रश्नों के सामने
सही बोक्स में
Tick (✓) या
Mark (X) करें।
Mark Tick (✓)
in the
appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

52

इस हार्जिए में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखें
Candidates
should not
write in this
margin

(b) ☒

With suitable examples, discuss the relationship between technology and social development.

समुचित उदाहरणों के साथ तकनीक (टेक्नोलॉजी) एवं सामाजिक विकास में सम्बन्ध की विवेचना कीजिए।

✓ Technology is an efficient tool for the social development reach.

- ① Poverty elevation :- Through Direct Benefit Transfer, money directly sent to poor's account
- ② Reduce unemployment :- Vacancies, employment application, awareness.
- ③ Delivery of information :-
ICT based broadcasting
- ④ Management of floods, draughts etc.
→ Satellite used for real-time information
- ⑤ Agriculture → Drones
→ Robots
→ Biotechnology
→ Nanotechnology

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

प्रश्नों के सामने
बने गये बॉक्स में
Tick (✓) का
चिह्न लगाएँ।
Mark Tick (✓)
in the
appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

53



इस हार्डिंग में
कुछ न लिखें
Candidates
should not
write in this
margin

⑥ Industrialisation - single windows
- ease of business
in doing
- increase employment

⑦ Mapping of areas through
technologies implication.

✓ 4 Q7.b

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

54

इस हार्जिस् में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखें
Candidates
should not
write in this
margin

(c) ☒

Discuss the role of science and technology in industrial development of Bihar.
बिहार में औद्योगिक विकास में विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका का वर्णन कीजिए।

Science & technology has benefitted
toward uplifting the industrial
development of Bihar.

e-governance :- Ease in connecting
the process of
industrialisation

Bihar State wide Area
Network :- Facilitate
business

Technology implication
in agriculture — led food crop
based industrialisation
1165 ethanol
plant
30.95 thousand
cr.)

BIADA (1974) — online
— 8231 area
lang toward
industries.

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

✓ 4 Q7.c

प्रश्नों के सामने
दिये गये टिक (X) के
निर्देशन लगाएँ।
Mark Tick (X)
In the
appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

55



इस हार्डिप में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखें
Candidates
should not
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X

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अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (X) कर दें
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प्रश्नों के सामने
भने चही बॉक्स में
Tick (✓) का
चिह्न लगाएँ।
Mark Tick (✓)
in the
appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

56

इस हार्निए में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखें
Candidates
should not
write in this
margin

(d) ☒

Discuss how modern technology helped us during corona pandemic.

कोरोना महामारी के समय नयी तकनीक ने हमलोगों की किस प्रकार सहायता की, इसकी विवेचना कीजिए।

In the development
of medicines to cure corona and
other ways following technology
helped us during corona

- COVID portal
- development of mRNA vaccine
- distribution of batteries
- mask production
- Medicines, oxygen plant etc.
- Awareness — television
— Mobile
— Campaign
- Ease in connecting govt.

अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें
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प्रश्नों के सामने
दिए गये बॉक्स में
Tick (X) का
चिह्न लगाएँ।
Mark Tick (X)
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appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

57



इस हार्जिन में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखें
Candidates
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write in this
margin

X

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

58

इस हस्ति में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखें
Candidates
should not
write in this
margin

(e) ☒

Write a note on the role of technology in sustainable development.
सतत विकास में तकनीक (टेक्नोलॉजी) की भूमिका पर एक नोट लिखिए।

SD is UN goal to be
achieved by 2030 to social empow-
erment & economic inclusion.
Technology & SD

① SDG 1 - No poverty
(DBT, JAN DHAN AIC,
PDS, TDPS etc)

② SDG 2 - zero hunger

③ SDG 13 - climate action
" 14 - life below
earth
" 15 - life on
earth

Hydrogen
cell
EV batteries
Carbon
mitigation
- smog
towers

④ SDG 8, 9, 11, 12 —
Circular economy
based on 6R.
Reuse, reduce, reproduce.
Refurbishable, etc.

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

प्रश्नों के सामने
दिये गये बॉक्स में
Tick (✓) का
निशान लगाएँ।
Mark Tick (✓)
In the
appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

59



इस हार्डिक में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखें
Candidates
should not
write in this
margin

— Peace & order SDG 16

→ Connecting virtual summits

— Gender equality SDG 5 :-

Through online Campaign awareness

— Clean water - SDG 6 :-

Nanotubes are used
to clean water

✓ — SDG 7: clean energy :- Li-ion
battery

— Hydrogen cell

— EV etc.

✓ 4 Q7.e

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

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

60

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

8. (a) ☐

Misuse of technology and its wrong application lead to pollute the environment and cause climatic changes. Discuss with suitable examples, how misuse of technology has become a curse to the environment of India. 36

NA Q8.a

तकनीकी का दुरुपयोग एवं इसका गलत प्रयोग पर्यावरण के प्रदूषण की तरफ ले जाता है एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन का कारण बनता है। उचित उदाहरणों की सहायता से विवेचना कीजिए कि किस प्रकार भारत के पर्यावरण के लिए तकनीकी का दुरुपयोग एक अभिशाप बन गया है।

Or / अथवा

(b) ☐

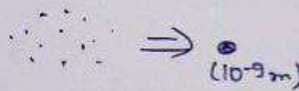
Nanotechnologies have a huge potential to revolutionise our life. Discuss the emerging applications of nanotechnology in human health. 36

हमलोगों के जीवन में क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन लाने में नैनोटेक्नोलॉजी के पास असीम सम्भावनाएँ हैं। मानव स्वास्थ्य के संदर्भ में नैनोटेक्नोलॉजी के उभरते प्रयोगों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Nanotechnologies are ^{branch} ~~discipline~~
of science ~~and~~ which used very
small particles of (1-100 nm) of
size based on quantum physics

Methods to use Nanotechnologies

① Bottom up approach: smaller
particle ~~accumulate~~ to form
nano ~~particles~~.



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

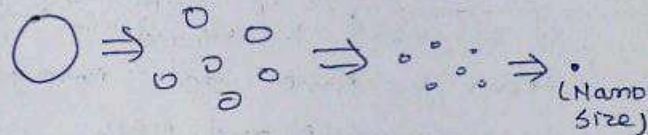
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दिए गये बॉक्स में
Tick (✓) का
चिह्न लगाएँ।
Mark Tick (✓)
in the
appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

61



इस हानि में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखें
Candidates
should not
write in this
margin

② Trickle down method:- Under
which large particle broken to
the size of nano scale.



Nanotechnologies has huge impact
on various fields like health, agri-
culture, space, environment etc.

Emerging applications on health:-

① In terms of drugs delivery:-

It can easily delivered at
the requisite location.

② Nanomeasurable:- It tracks the
heart beats, blood pressure,
breathing, diabetes etc. &
monitor the patient.

③ Nanosponges:- All the toxic
material from body can be

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

प्रश्नों के सामने
दिये गये बॉक्स में
Tick (✓) का
चिह्न लगाएँ।
Mark Tick (✓)
in the
appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

62

इस हॉरिज़ में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखें
Candidates
should not
write in this
margin

absorbed by nanosponge.

- ④ Therapeutic diagnosis
- ⑤ In the imaging diagnosis,
it is used which gives more
than 100 times clear image
than x-rays and MRI's.
- ⑥ In case of prosthetic treatment,
to connect (natural), parts with
brain, nanoparticles can
be used.
- ⑦ In the formation of insulines
- ⑧ In the treatment of disease
like Cancer, stem cell therapy.

Since, nanotechnology
has more potential to revolutionise
our life by applying in various
fields :—

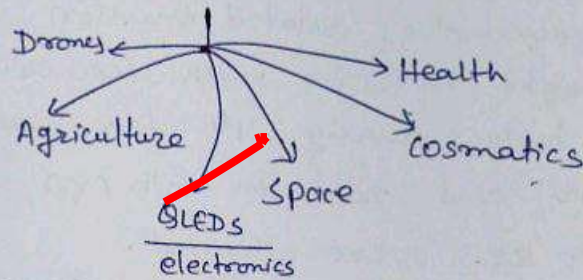
अप्रयुक्त स्थान को क्रॉस (x) कर दें
Please Cross (x) unused space

प्रश्नों के सामने
दिए गये बॉक्स में
Tick (✓) का
चिह्न लगाएँ।
Mark Tick (✓)
in the
appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

63



इस हार्डिक में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखें
Candidates
should not
write in this
margin



Agriculture : — 'Trishna' foundation
used nanotechnology
equipped with AI toward
precise farming.
In Robots & drone used

— Nano Urea .

Space : — Azadi Sat (750 ^{students} satellites)
used nanotechnology

In LEDs — Intensity of energy
uses — Biosensors
— Bio-imaging .

In the cosmetics, sunscreen, it is
used.

There are enormous field
for the nanotechnical development
which revolutionise our life.

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

64

इस हार्जिन में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखें
Candidates
should not
write in this
margin

Nanotechnology related mission
brought in 2007 with 1000 cr.
of budget during 11th five year
plan and next in 12th FRP,
650 cr. were allocated.

Now a days due to its
evolutionary nature and benefits
government is embracing the
technologies in various field.

✓ 18 Q8.b

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

प्रश्नों के सामने
देने वाली बॉक्स में
Tick टिक का
निर्माण लगाएँ।
Mark Tick in the
appropriate
box in front of
Question No.

65

इस हार्मिंग में
उम्मीदवार
कुछ न लिखें
Candidates
should not
write in this
margin

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



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