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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 :

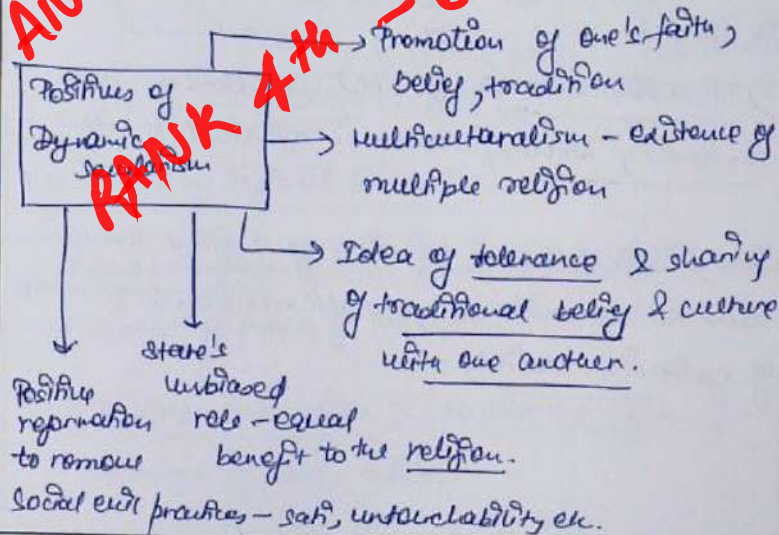
(a) Analyse critically the dynamic secularism in India.

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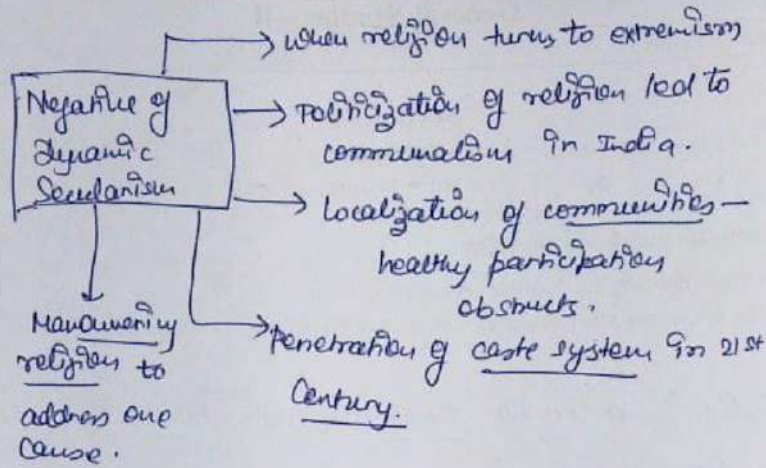
भारत में गत्यात्मक धर्म-निरपेक्षता को आलोचनात्मक दृष्टि से विरलेषित कीजिए।

India is a secular democracy. Article 25-28 under
fundamental right framed "Freedom of religion"
to its citizens.

Dynamic Secularism in India :



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Judgment —

1) Sarla Mudgal case — Supreme court held that "conversion to Muslim religion" for 2nd marriage is illegal.

2) IR Coelho case — SC held secularism is the conducting ideology which is reflected in FR —

Thus, India hold the principle of positive secularism with the co-existence of multi-religion & creation of egalitarian society.

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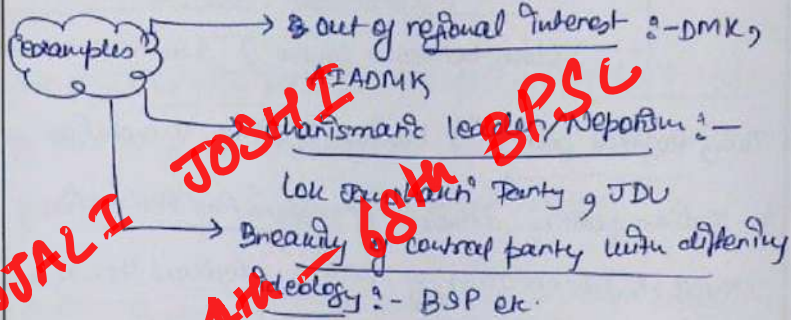
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(b) Regional politics plays its role in India. Explain.

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

Regional politics in India is important for Indian federalism. It arises out of regional interest, regional disparity, inefficiency of central government to address the interest of the region.



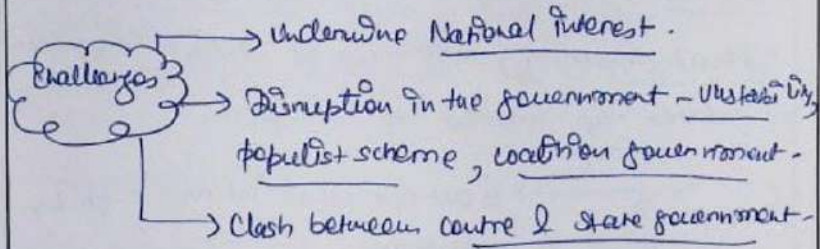
Role played by Regional politics :-

- 1) Regional Interest :- Put forward regional interest and concerns of people of the region.
- 2) Strengthens Federalism :- Multi-party system, Involvement of states actively
- 3) More debate & deliberation in Parliament :- More



discussion led to creation of healthy parliament means
good laws formulation.

4) Prevent centralisation of power - Prevent authoritarianism
in the democracy.



Thus, Regional politics is having positive connotation
in Indian politics. Principle of cooperative federalism
would lead to creation of healthy federal structure.

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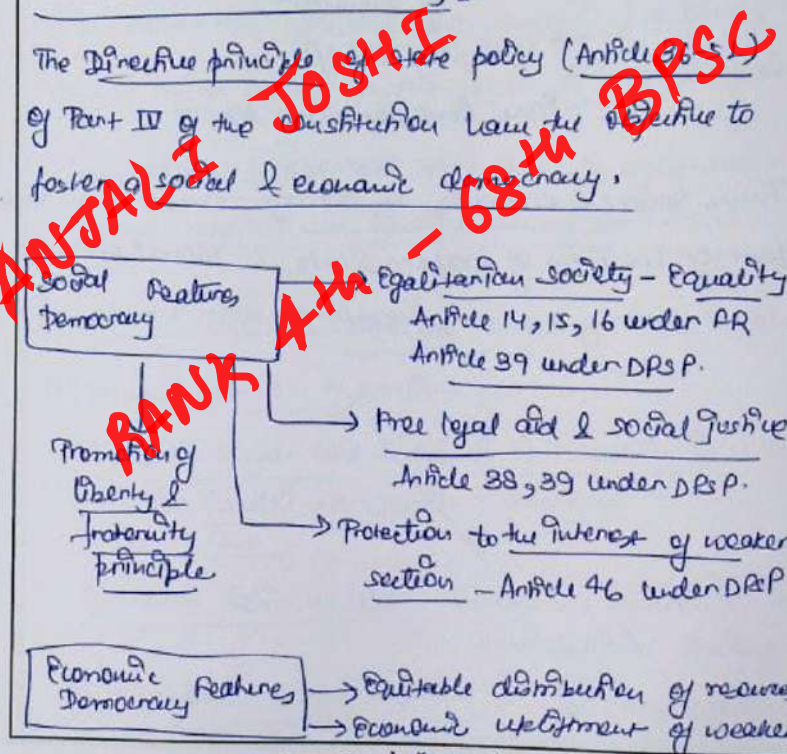
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(c) The positive directions in the Constitution of India are as a charter of social and economic democracy in the country. Explain with examples. 8
भारत के संविधान में सकारात्मक निर्देश देश में सामाजिक और आर्थिक लोकतंत्र के एक चार्टर के रूप में हैं। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए।

The constitution provides to create a social & economic democracy and provided suitable provisions for the creation of same.

Social & Economic Democracy :-

The Directive principles of state policy (Articles 33 to 38) of Part IV of the Constitution lay the basis to foster a social & economic democracy.



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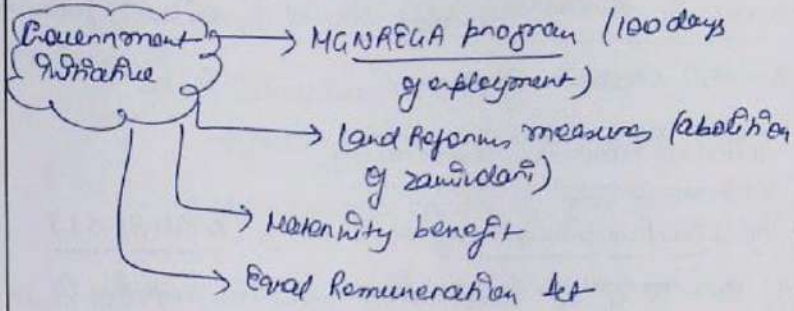


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Sections.

→ Socialism principle :- existence of both public & private ownership.

→ Right to work / Right to social security - under Article 41, 42 under DPSP.



Thus, social & economic democracy is the important part of creation of welfare state, a moral obligation to the state granted by DPSP.

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- (d) Explain the judicial review jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India.
भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के न्यायिक पुनरावलोकन क्षेत्राधिकार को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

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The constitution, has granted the Judicial Review
Jurisdiction to the Supreme Court of India under
Article 137.

Importance of Judicial Review -

- 1) To review the legislative law, executive action &
administrative action on the state of constitutionality.
- 2) Can nullify & repeal the action of government if
it found against the constitutional provision.
- 3) Important Judgements
 - 1) To maintain the Federalism :-
1) Kulbhis Nayyar case - Free & fair election is a basic
India Gandhi vs Narain structure
Case
 - 2) Nabam Rebia vs UOI - Governor's discretion is
under Judicial Review.
 - 3) Ust Council 2002 Judgement - Advisory & active

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Role of state.

b) To protect the citizen rights -

Judgment → K.S. Puttaswamy case - Right to privacy
→ Nareg Singh Jadhav case - Section 377
↓
Maneka Gandhi (homosexuality repealed)
case (Article 21) - hidden connotation

c) Against the tyranny of the government -

Judgment → Rameshwar Prasad Case 2006 - President rule
in Bihar 2005 held unconstitutional
↓
RC Cooper Case - Nabam Kabir Case - Governor's discretion
under Judicial review.
President discretion under JR.

Thus, Judicial Review is one of the important
feature of Constitution, due to which people's
faith in Constitution is maintained - "PN Bhagwati",
former CJI.



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

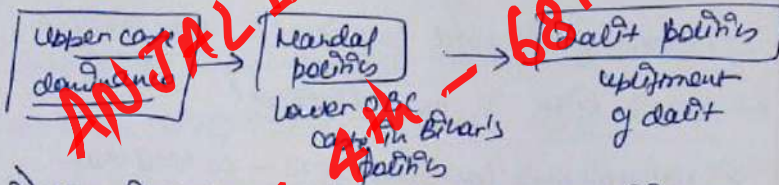
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बिहार ने पिछले दशकों में अपनी राजनीतिक संस्कृति में सुधार देखा है। उदाहरण दीजिए।

Bihar's politics is the unique example of politics in which religion, caste & culture plays an important role.

Improvement in political culture of Bihar

1) Caste wise improvement -



2) More importance to developmental politics -

Since 2000 - Developmental politics as seen in Bihar fostering in better economic growth in the state.

3) More pragmatic than ideological - No presence of hardcore ideology in the state.

Thus, political culture in Bihar have witnessed a growth in last decades with more focus on social & economical development.



role of state.

24/11

b) To protect the citizen's right -

- 1) K.S. Puttaswamy case - Right to privacy is the fundamental right under Article 21.
- 2) Nartej Singh Jaitan case - Repealed section 377 of IPC & decriminalises the homosexuality.
- 3) Navneet Gandhi case - Article 21 wide definition.

c) Against the tyranny of the ~~ex~~ government -

- 1) Rameshwar Prasad case 2006 - Held President rule in Bihar is unconstitutional.
- 2) Maharashtra's Govt case 2023 - SC held that "Convention should not be involved in political arena" which is disconcerting in democracy.

Thus, Judicial Review help to check the tyrannical nature of government, with the help of Judicial Review, the supreme court hold its duty of "protector of the constitution" & the "Guarantee of the citizen's right"

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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 is the important social ideology prevalent in the Indian society. It is the oldest social organization prevalent in India whose effect also seen in the Indian politics. The history of caste in Indian politics have been in place since independence whose form keep on changing across time & space but still relevant today in the dynamic of election & politics.

Caste in Indian politics:-

Caste have multifold impact in the Indian politics -



Effect of caste in Indian politics :-

- 1) Socialization of politics - affects voting behaviour & as well selection of candidate.
- 2) Since India is primary economy & under population is in rural area - Rural area or villages are the localization of caste based categorisation, which identifies themselves with the localized caste communities.
- 3) Fall prey to populist scheme - Attracted towards populist scheme than real demands of health, education & demand.
- 4) Rise of lower caste in politics - Caste based politics have also witnessed the rise of lower caste & caste in the Indian politics.

changing role over the last many decades :-

The changed role over the period since Independence -

1) Post Independence - 1977 :-

Dominance of upper caste & land lord in the Indian politics



2) 1978-2000 :-

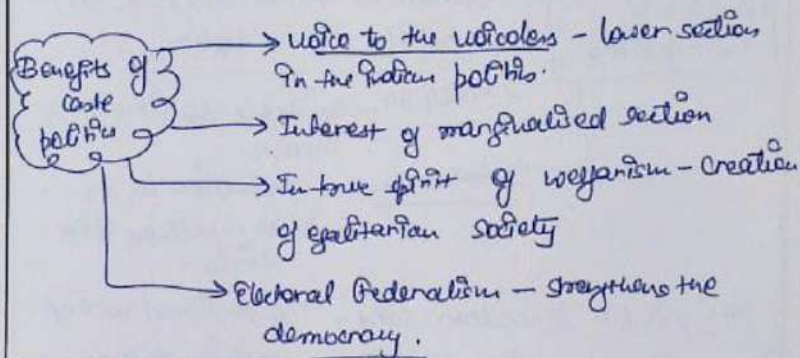
Rise of movements like JP Movement, active role of Untouchables (originator of OBC leadership in north India politics).

Mandal politics (1978) :- Activated the role of OBC caste (32% of the population)

Rise of leaders like - BJP Mandal, Daroga Prasad, Bhola Prasad in Bihar.

3) Post 2000 :-

More focus on the upliftment of debt caste in the Indian politics as well as their rights becomes more relevant in political arena.



Development & Caste Relation :-

In Indian politics, it is often seen that caste politics

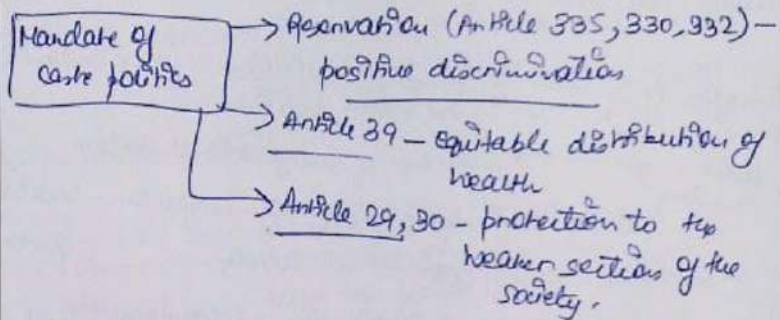


subside the development process mainly because -

1) Illiteracy in population - Driven by communalism agenda due to such leadership which merely follow their political ideology.

2) Populist scheme over capital development and long term benefits - Hide the real growth over mere subsidy of food & electricity.

True mandate of constitutionalism of creation of welfare scheme, social development & creation of society based on equal society.



Thus, As BR Ambedkar said - "Constitutional method is essential to uplift the lower sections of the society" - "Educate, Agitate & Organise". Caste is inevitable in Indian society, hence only true application

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mandating the principle of equality, Justice will lead
to have its fruitful application in democratic institutions
of India.

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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।

The election is the cornerstone of democracy form of the government. The free & fair election is the basis of foundation of democracy. word is "of the people, by the people, and for the people". The Indian consti tution provided the necessary mandate under Article 324 to constitute Election Commission of India, sole the constitutional body to conduct election in the Indian democracy.



Role of Election Commission of India :-

1) To conduct Free & Fair election :-

Free & Fair election is the basic structure of the
Constitution - Judgement - Kuldip Nayyar vs 001 case.

Supreme Court in Mandir vs Case held that Article
324 give sufficient power to ECI to conduct fair
election.

2) Electoral Roll preparation :- To mandate the prac-
ticality of Article 325 (VAP) and Article 326 (without
any dis-crimination)

3) Election of President & Vice President :- To hold the
principle of Indian Republican system.

President election (Article 355).

Role of E.C in conduction of free & fair election -

The ECI have taken many step to conduct free &
fair election -

1) Election Commission "slates" - prepared Model code



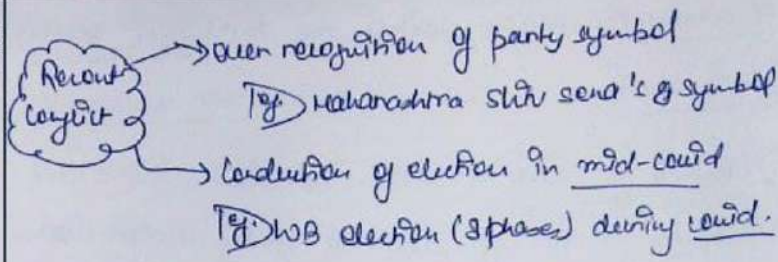
of conduct which guards the procedure of Free & fair election

- 2) Launch of EVM in Indian election.
- 3) Reducing the age of voter to 18 years under VAP.
- 4) Level playing ground for state & regional party -
Mandate of using state owned media to conduct election.
- 5) Under RPA act, stop of election campaign before 48 hrs of election day.
- 6) No Exit poll telecast on television
- 7) Digital cooperation -
 - a) CIARUDA App = to track the polling station
 - b) VIGIL App = to implement the MCE
 - c) SPESD App = Education for voter

However, recent conflict & controversy arises due to its biased role towards the central government.

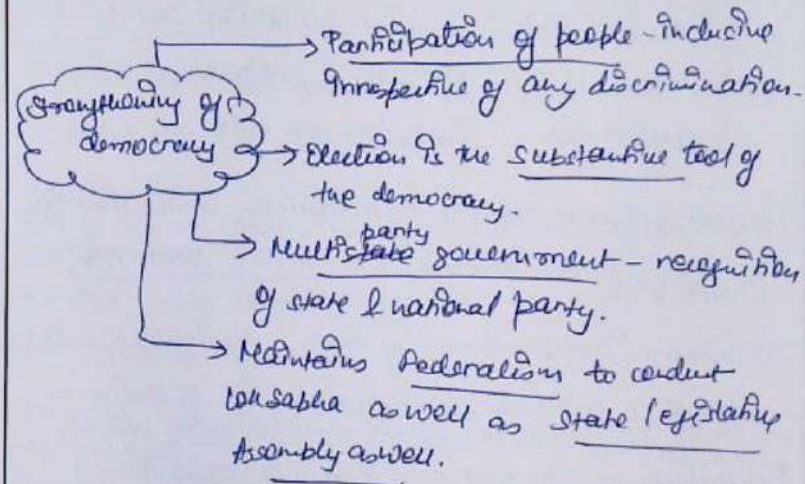
To ensure independency of ECI, SC in 2023 - const -
formed a collegium to appoint EC of India -

Collegium = PM + CJI + leader of opposition.



ECI's role in Bihar's election -

- 1) Since in Bihar, coalition government is prominent election procedure is very relevant.
- 2) clash over Media campaign - installation of digital TV in rural area by central government, little coverage to powerful party than the regional, state party.



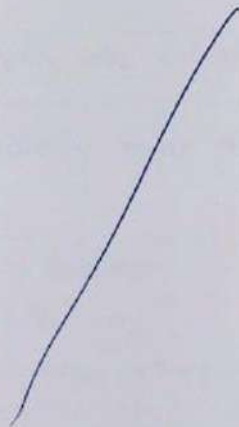


Way forward

- More Independence
- Trend should be derived from consolidated trend of India.
- Should have permanent secretariat.

Thus, Role of Election Commission is very important in a democracy. Recently SC held - "The election is powerful tool than a bullet in a democracy".

The independence of Election Commission is relevant for the conduction of election in fair manner to hold the right to vote, federalism in true spirit.



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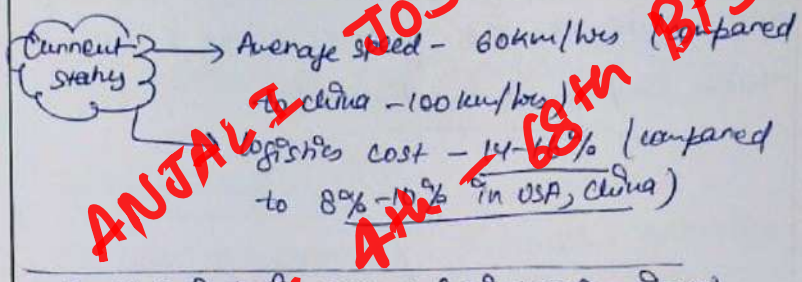
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4. Write short answer of the following questions :
निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के लघु उत्तर लिखिए :

(a) ✓ "National Logistics Policy, 2022 along with PM Gati Shakti Plan would revolutionise logistics efficiency in India." Elucidate.
'राष्ट्रीय लॉजिस्टिक्स नीति, 2022 प्रधानमंत्री गति शक्ति योजना के साथ भारत में लॉजिस्टिक्स दक्षता में क्रांतिकारी बदलाव लाएगी।' स्पष्ट कीजिए।

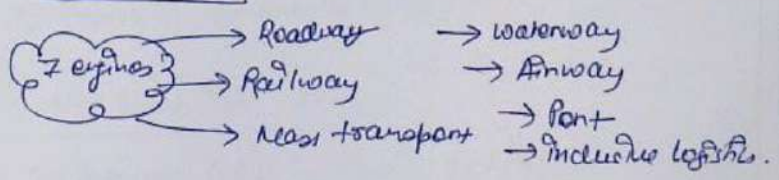
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India is heading towards industrial economy for which logistics is very important.



National logistics policy 2022 + Gati shakti yojana:-

1) Focus on expanding mode of communication & transportation.



2) Priority on synchronization, optimization, dynamism, connectivity, comprehensiveness & analytical data (real time)

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3) Integration of Sajamala, Bharatnala, UDAN scheme

4) Target kept —

- a) 2 lakh km of roadways
- b) 11 industrial corridors
- c) 200 fisheries cluster
- d) 2 Defence corridors
- e) Increasing cargo movement & capacity.

Thus, Aatishakti Yojana & National Logistics Policy 2022
will promote the rate of Make in India & Aatmanirbhar
-kanta campaign of industrialisation.

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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 इनोवेशन सेंटर्स' और 'अटल न्यू इंडिया चैलेंज' जैसे अटल इनोवेशन मिशन की विभिन्न पहलों पर संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए।

Atal Innovation Mission is a flagship program to promote entrepreneurship in India.

Various initiatives of Atal Innovation Mission are -

1) Mentor India -

- a) Skill development & promotion of MSMEs
- b) Cohesion between academia & industry
Industrial requirement
- c) Managerial skill promotion -
- d) Exposure to country's demand.

2) Atal Incubation Centre -

To promote R&D in India (0.69% of GDP currently)

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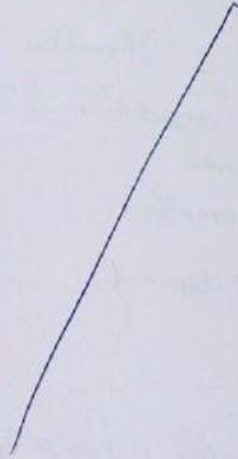


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3) Atal New India challenge :-

- a) Promotion of native technology.
- b) scheme like ZED Corporation, ASPIRE under MSME.
- c) Privatization player in defence, science & Tech.

Thus, Atal innovation mission will trigger R&D in India & provide very good opportunities to its skilled youth & prevent brain drain.

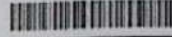


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(c)

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 has 16% of its population living in urban area, according to Annual Survey of India. It is lowest than the national average of ~31%.

Level of Urbanization in Bihar:-

1) According to the Census 2011, Bihar's urbanization is 11.29% (lowest in India) with rural population constitutes ~88% of its population.

Reason for the low level of urbanization in the State:-

- 1) Agricultural Economy - ~86% of its population dependent on agriculture.
- 2) Lack of industrialisation - there is correlation

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between Industrialization & urbanization.

3) lack of skilled labour force - with literacy only
~61% (census 2011), lack of literate population.

4) Poverty & lack of market due to landlocked
topography.

Initiatives by Bihar -

1) 7-Nishchay Yojana -

a) Swachh Sehan, Wiksit Sehan - waste management

b) Sulabh Samparkta - road development

2) Deen Dayal Upadaya - Urban Livelihood Mission.

3) MM Sehan Paryajal Yojana.

4) AMRUT Scheme

5) HRIDAY Yojana - City heritage development

Thus, urbanization is essential to mitigate the
challenge of poverty, migration & loss of industrial
sector in the state.



(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 the event occurs in Eastern & western part of Indian Ocean. It is the difference of temperature of Indian ocean water at Arabian sea branch and Eastern Indian ocean, near Indonesia.

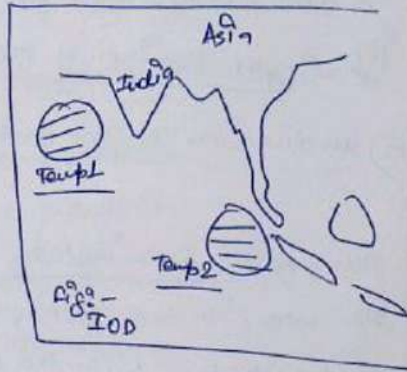
IOD regularly affects monsoon in India

1) Temp 1 > Temp 2

Low pressure region in Arabian sea → which strengthen the intensity of Southwest Monsoon.

Called positive IOD.

2) Temp 1 < Temp 2 — weakens the Indian Ocean.
Called negative IOD.





Effect of IOD on the food production & economy in India —

1) Agriculture in India is fed by monsoon —

Only 40% irrigation by canal 60% depend on the monsoon —

Ex) In 2022, with the weakened effective IOD + La Nina, rice seedling decreased by 4%.

2) Low agriculture led to food insecurity —

Catastrophic event like Drought, less rainfall led to food shortage & hunger.

Ex) Bengal famine of 1966-67.

3) Low diversion to agro-based industries — low production.

Thus, As MS Swaminathan said — "If agriculture goes wrong in the country, nothing will go right in the country. With the growing global warming, IOD effect is more pronounced than ever.



- (e) Discuss the incidence and effects of Rural-Urban digital divide in India. Examine the steps taken by the government to reduce it. 7
- 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।

The digitalization is the backbone of modern economy. With the existence of regional disparity in the form of Rural-Urban disparities many challenges in India.

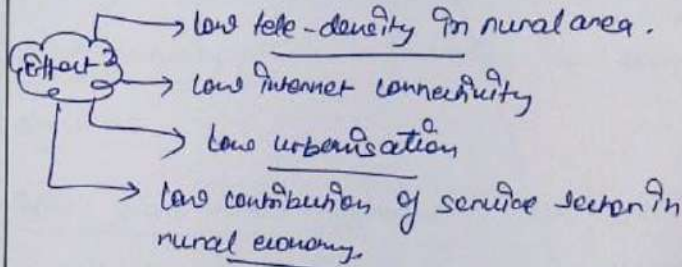
Incidence & Effect of Rural-Urban digital divide -

1) According to government report, about 85% of Indian population are digitally illiterate.

2) Digital literacy goes along with literacy.

Rural - more illiterate population.

Urban - more literate population





Steps taken by the government —

- Steps
- Rural internet connectivity - 4G connection by optical fibre under Lakshakhi yojana.
 - Internet improvement - RBI's OPI@103 to be regulated on non-smartphone as well.
 - Bank branches - JAN DHAN yojana to promote JAN Trinity.

Thus rural-urban disparity need to be addressed to promote inclusive development.

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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।

India is standing as the 7th largest country of the world today. India's strong economy & its global footprint have been possible due to its increasing trade engagement in 2022. India is focusing on the increasing its domestic capability & manufacturing which is increasing its global dominance.

India's global trade engagement in 2022 :-

1) India's export - increased to \$ 700bn export, including

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both services & merchandise.

Agriculture export - According to ES 2022-23, it
amounts to ₹50 billion in the year 2022.

2) FDI in India - According to ES 2022-23,
total of ₹55 bn FDI received in India in Apr 2022.

Mainly in service sectors.

3) Multilateral Economic engagement - India is
expanding its economic relation -

a) India-Australia ECTA agreement - which allows
India to have access to Australia's 100% tariff
line.

b) India-VAP CFTA Deal - will increase Bilateral
trade amounting to \$100 billion.

4) Defence Export - India become 4th country in
12 Indo-Pacific countries who have acquired self-
reliance in defence manufacturing (SIPRI Report).

⑧ Brahmos missile to Philippines.



- 5) Pharmaceutical Contribution - largest manufacturers of vaccine. MAITREI program during covid-19.
- 6) Trade in Toys - largest global supplier of toys - Toys in India boosted its supply.
- 7) Indian diaspora - About 30 million Indian diaspora. Highest remittance in 2022 - \$100bn.

Various initiatives taken by India to enhance trade

- 1) Mauim India 2.0 - to boost manufacturing of India. Extended to 27 sectors of Indian's economy.
- 2) Aatmanirbhar Bharat - self-reliance with focus on reducing import bill. Not an isolationist policy, but a helping hand to the global market.
- 3) Corridor Yojana - To improve logistics & reduce the current cost of 12-14% on logistics & facilitate growth & development.
- 4) Promotion of traditional foods - One District one product



Scheme like PM Ujjwala Yojana (PMUKAS) to uphold the idea of "local for global."

India Foreign trade policy 2023

- Target of Export - \$2 trillion by 2030
- Pillars → popularisation of Indian currency
 - ↳ SCOMET policy
 - ↳ District as hub campaign.

Some ways to increase global trade engagement

Initiative :-

1) Promotion of Agro-based Industries - to use already acclaimed position of agriculture.

2) Skill development of human capital - India's largest populous country (142 crore population)

According to CIT, the participation of youth will increase India's GDP to \$9 trillion by 2030.

3) Multilateral cooperation with South countries - Private enterprise investment, food support to increase supply.

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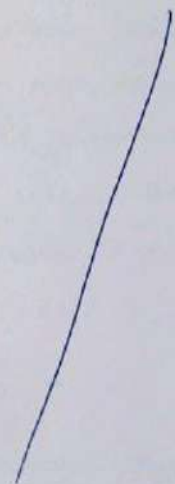
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4) Gradually reduce dependency from China (\$100bn trade engagement).

4) Boost to manufacturing of essential goods.

Thus, in order to realize the dream of becoming \$5 trillion economy, India must accelerate the process of industrialisation & cooperate with the world as a nation on global front & economic engagement. It has potential to emerge as "manufacturing hub of the world".

JOSHI - 68
ANJALI - 68
ANKU - 68
BPSL



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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?

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"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

(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 a primary economy in which agriculture plays a massive role (20% to the GDP contribution). According to Bihar HOD, about 70% of its population is dependent on agriculture and Bihar's south region is rich in mineral resources. So the proper distribution of industries is crucial for the development of Bihar.

Industries in Bihar :-

➤ Agro-based industries - The industries which derive

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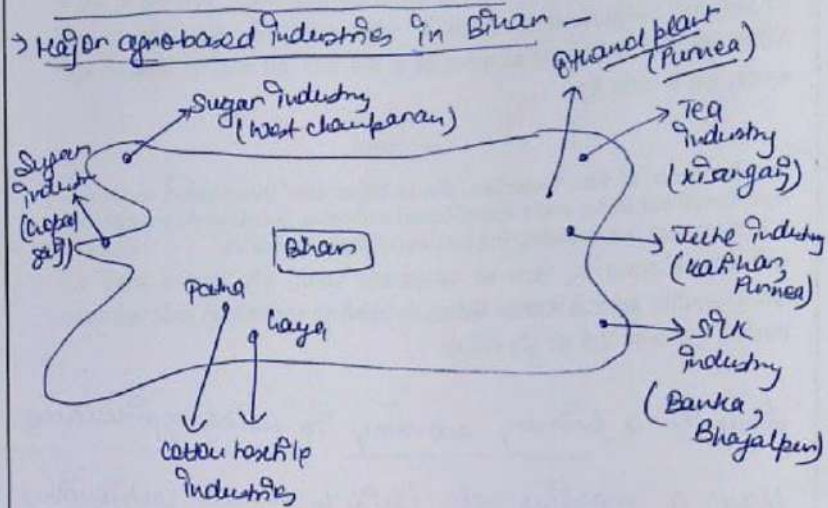


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its raw materials from agricultural produce.

→ Raw materials - Sugarcane, wheat, rice, cotton, tea, silk cocoon etc.

→ Major agro-based industries in Bihar -



1) Sugar Industry :-

→ Economic survey data - ~45 lakh tonnes of sugar (96% recovery rate) from 47.3 lakh tonnes of sugarcane.

→ 11 operational mills in the state.

→ Major location - West Champaran, Kishanganj, Darbhanga etc.

→ Ethanol plant - Purnea, 164 ethanol unit has cleared phase I clearance.

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2) Tute Industry - 3rd largest producer after Andhra Pra-
-desh & West Bengal.

Location - Karkhan, Madhubani, Saharsa region.

3) Tea Industry - 7 units in Madhyanj area.

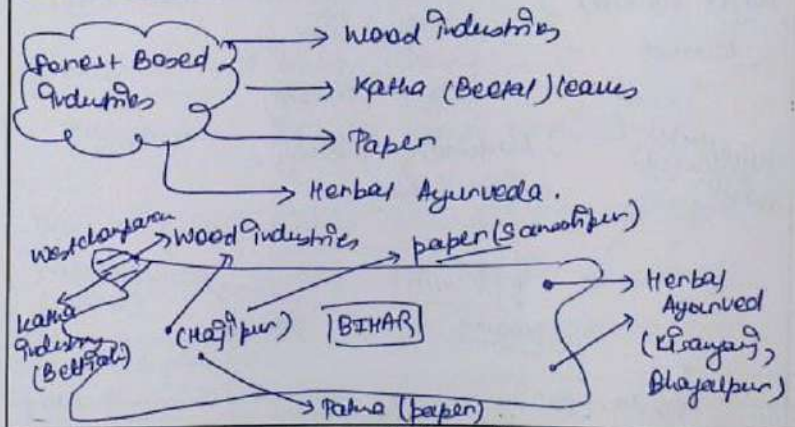
Tea under "Vishesh Kasa" will promote tea industry
in the state.

4) Cotton textile industry - with 190k weavers present
in the state.

Location - Gaya, Patna, West Champaran.

Agro-based industries constitutes ~50% of industrial
presence in the state.

Forest-based industries in Bihar :-



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1) Wood Industries - mainly bamboo-wood driven industries.

Location:- West Champaran, Khadija region etc.

1) Khajipur Plywood Industries

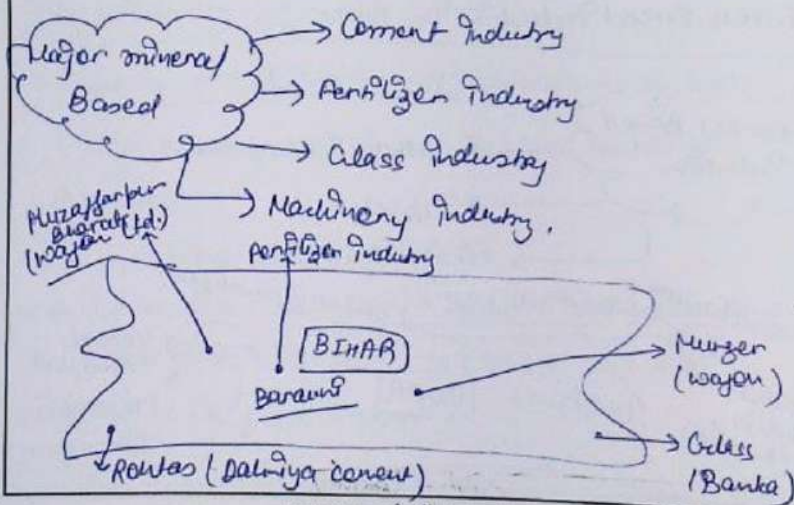
2) Paper Industries - main part of the state, rice husk, wheat straw.

Location:- Patna, Laya etc.

3) Silk Industries - Beetal leaves industries.

Location:- Bethua, West Champaran.

Mineral-Based Industries

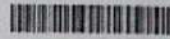


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ANJALI JOSHI
 68th BPSU - 4th Rank

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1) Fertiliser Industry - Since Urea > DAP utilisation
in agriculture. Presence of Pyrite led to fertiliser
industries.

✓) PPCL in Rourkela, Angkor.
Hindustan Fertiliser Ltd.

2) Cement Industry -

Raw material - Limestone (Karmun, Rourkela)

✓) Dalwija Nagar - Rourkela
Nirman Industry - Patna
Banjari ; - Anugabad.

3) Glass Industry -

Raw material - silica, sand

✓) glass industry in Banka.

4) Other mineral based Industry -

Kuzbarpur - Bharat wagon machinery Ltd.

Thus, with such diverse abundance of natural
resource can leverage the benefits to promote
the industrialisation in Bihar & provide the

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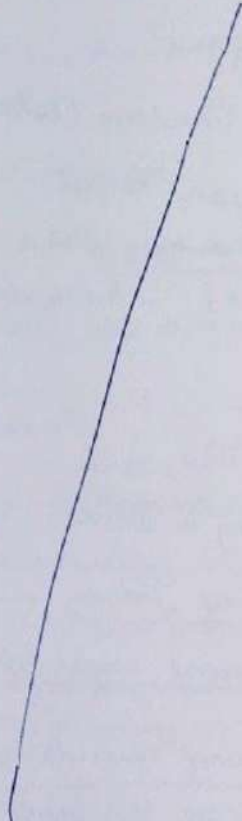
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contribution of its industrialisation which is
currently 0.5% to India's total GVA. It is crucial
for economic as well as social development of
the state.



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Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi etc.

2) Supreme Court proceeding - COTI "DY Chandrachud"
called for indigenization of SC proceeding.

Thus, indigenization of technology will promote
inclusive development & very crucial in diverse
country like India.

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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.

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 follows "No first policy" in dealing with nuclear energy & personality towards "Nuclear disarmament policy".

Necessary for India :-

- 1) National security - nuclear powered & hostile neighbour - China & Pakistan.
- 2) To protect its citizen against external aggression.
- 3) Strong defence measures like Nuclear Subm - atomic, ballistic missiles.
- 4) Energy security :- Currently only 2% capability to meet energy demand. USA - 20% from Nuclear energy.
- 5) Presence of Thorium :- Abundance in Kerala & can be used in Nuclear fission.



Precaution needed :-

- 1) Disposal of nuclear waste - have long term
benefic problem in case of leakage.
- 2) Proper regulation of Nuclear plant - with nuclear
moderator, reactor as well as supply of 24x7
electricity is required.
- 3) Away from residential area - to mitigate any
probable damage.

Thus, nuclear energy can be another mode of
energy security in India however its safe
regulation & usage is crucial for sustainability
in Indian economy.



(c)

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।

7

Internet and Intranet is the bedrock of digitalization today.

Difference between Internet & Intranet

Internet - Connection to "worldwide web" to outspan on the Internet for any application or usage.

Intranet - It is the application based approach of internet which promote social & economic application.

Use of human beings :-

- 1) Promote a zeal to know more -
- 2) Ensure governance & accountability of government (sm of democracy)
- 3) Develops critical thinking of human.



- 4) Awareness to world's new technology & ideological propulsion.
- 5) Help in educating the masses - Democratising of national's educational efforts.
- 6) Help to enrich our's life - with the exposure to new ideas, articles & scholar work.

Thus, Internet & Intranet becomes inevitable part of human's modern life. It is crucial for the development of individual personality in true & wider connotation.



(d)

Write a note on Technology-driven modernization of Bihar.

7

प्रौद्योगिकी-आधारित बिहार के आधुनिकीकरण पर एक नोट लिखिए।

Digitalisation with technology application can
lead the process of modernisation of Bihar.

Technology-driven modernisation of Bihar -

1) Agricultural productivity :-

- a) Use of Drones, mechanization
- b) Climate Resilient Farming - Satellite images, GIS.
- c) Organic Farming - Biotechnology
- d) Irrigation techniques - Sprinkler, drip, fertigation,
methods.

2) Industrialisation

- a) Technical training to the youth.
- b) Service sector promotion
- c) Log Economy promotion.

3) Urbanization

- a) Smart city development.

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b) Better traffic congestion - Nanosensor, AI based governance

c) Better Health facility - Biotechnology, Genome editing to deal with challenging diseases.

d) EduTech - Digital education infrastructure.

Thus, technology driven modernization will chase the outlook of Bihar towards economic prosperity & social development simultaneously.

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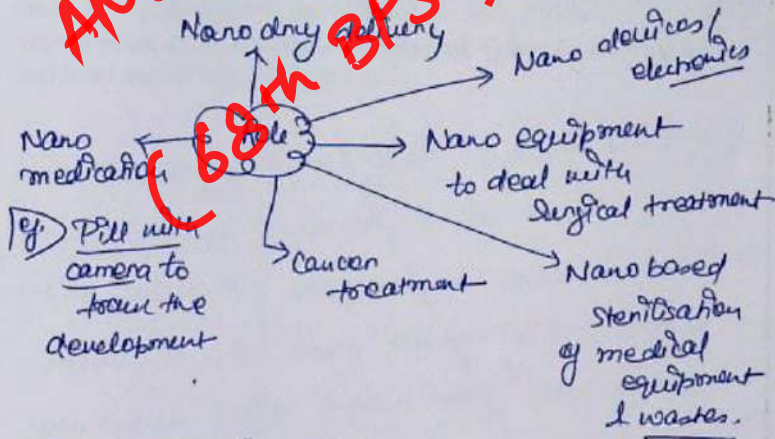
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(e) Discuss the role of nanotechnology in health sector. Mention with example how it is used for treatment of various diseases.

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 the advanced technology which led to manipulation at nanoparticle (1 to 100 nm) which have multifold potential in different sectors of economy.

Role of Nanotechnology in health sector



Treatment of various disease :-

Oncology (Cancer treatment) :- Nano radiation therapy of Au, Co element.

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2) Site specific treatment - Drug delivery efficiency inside
the body.

3) Tumour treatment with tracking - Pill with nano
camera can be used.

4) Sterilisation of medical waste using nano seed
-ation - to prevent communicable diseases.

Thus, Nanotechnology is a sunrise opportunity
in India. with the discovery of "Nano based eye
drop" recently in India, India is striving towards
its application in health sector.

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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.

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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.

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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।

With the growing digitalisation, India is the 2nd largest internet market in the world after China. With the benefits that come with digitalisation, it also may face threat in the form of cybertreat which impact both at personal level as well as at the national level.

To cope with cybertreat, cybensecurity in country is very crucial.

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Various areas of cyber threat -

☑

State

1) Cyber espionage
Cause dropping the
data of national security

2) Cyber warfare

☑ Ladakh border
attack by China

☑ Cyber attack on
Kudukulam Nuclear
plant

Personal
level

1) DOS (Denial of
service)

2) Phishing

3) Ransomware

4) Malware

☑ Wormhole
attack,
Pegasus snooping
etc.

Negatives of cyber threat -

1) Leakage of private data

2) Country's cyber grid can be hacked

3) Anonymous attack - transcending boundaries.

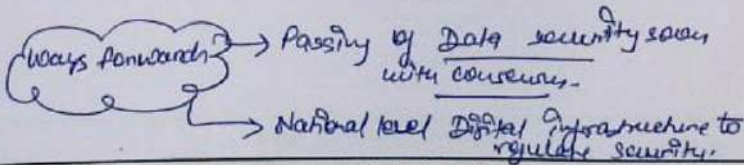
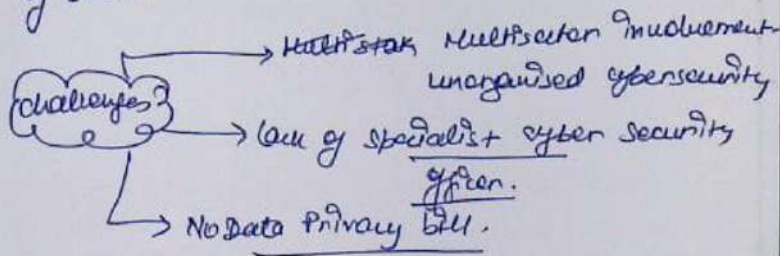
4) New form of warfare between two countries.

5) Health infrastructure can be compromised.



Measures taken by the central government :-

- 1) IT Act, 2008 :- to regulate the cyber attack
from India & related legislation.
- 2) CFRT - In :- A nodal agency to look after
incident of online attack.
- 3) Cyber Acharya Campaign :- Campaign to promote
awareness of cybersecurity.
Formating devices, password importance were
provided.
- 4) ITC :- Central agency to regulate the regulation
of online transaction & trade practices.



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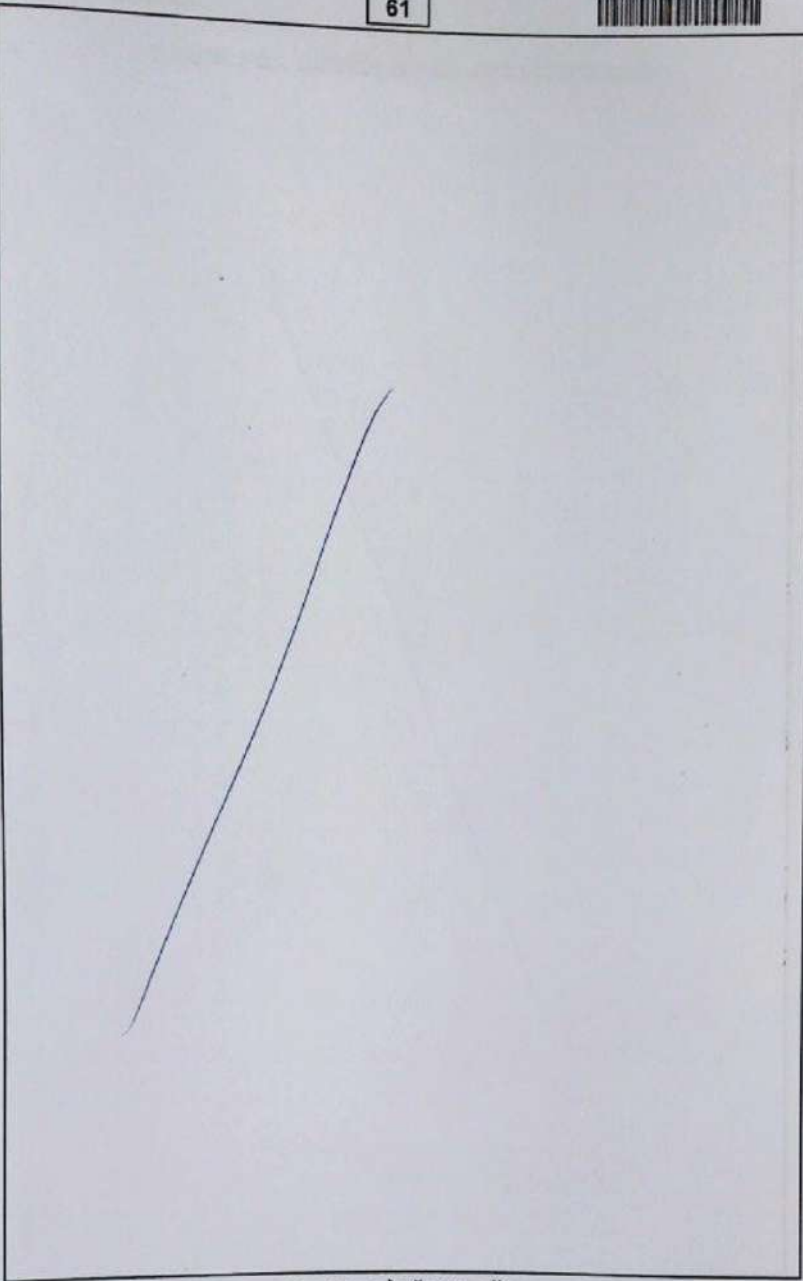
Thus, India is heading towards the digitalization
with 'digital India'. It is important to secure the
digitalisation practices with robust cybersecurity
measures for which immediate privacy bill &
regulation policy is needed at both centre &
state level.

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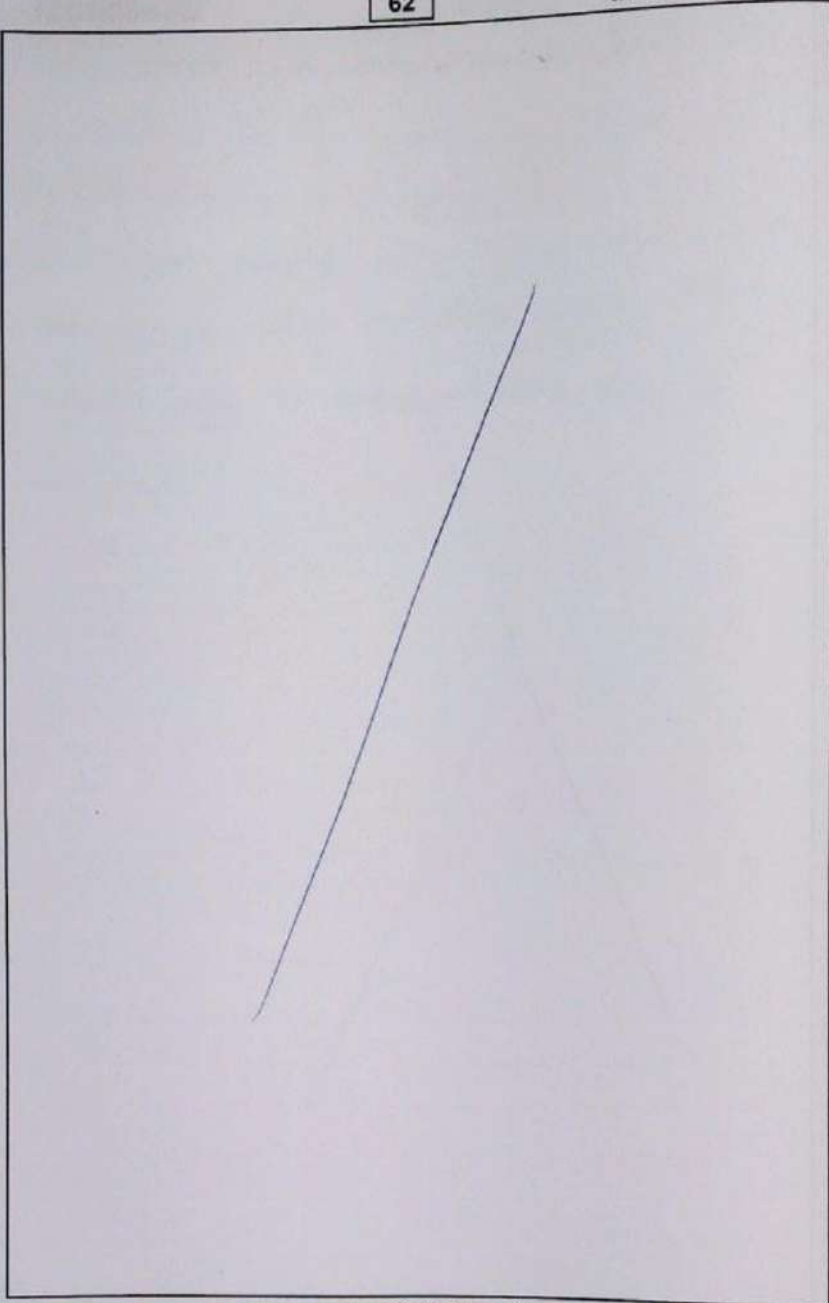


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