

Duration: 3 Hrs

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Medium:

English

☒Assamese ☐

7

INDEX NUMBER			INSTRUCTIONS
Q.NO.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained.	
1	10		Please read each of the following instruction carefully before attempting the questions: - There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH and ASSAMESE. - All questions are compulsory. - The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. - The answers must not exceed the prescribed word limit indicated against each question. - Answers must be written in the medium authorised in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorised one. - Checking to be done with main aim of evaluating a candidate's ability of express ideas in lucid manner. - Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off
2	10		
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			Signature of the Student:
			Invigilator's Signature:
TOTAL:	250		<u>NOTE: EVALUATION PERIOD FOR THE MAINS TEST SERIES COPY IS 10 DAYS.</u>

DETAIL FEEDBACK

ALL THE BEST

Q1. The 'Sampoornata Abhiyan' aims to fast-track service delivery in India's most underdeveloped regions. Examine its core focus areas and critically assess its potential to strengthen the Aspirational District and Block programmes.

প্রশ্ন ১: 'Sampoornata Abhiyan' ৰ লক্ষ্য হৈছে ভাৰতৰ আটাইতকৈ অনুন্নত অঞ্চলসমূহত দ্রুতগতিত সেৱা প্ৰদান কৰা। ইয়াৰ গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ কেন্দ্ৰীয় ক্ষেত্ৰসমূহ পৰীক্ষা কৰক আৰু আকাংক্ষিত জিলা আৰু খণ্ড কাৰ্যসূচীসমূহক শক্তিশালী কৰাৰ বাবে ইয়াৰ সম্ভাৱনাৰ সমালোচনামূলক মূল্যায়ন কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

India's motivation for better service delivery towards underdeveloped regions reinforced by the "Sampoornata Abhiyan."

It is a fast track service delivery, with amalgamation of multiple ministries and Departments.

Core focus areas:

① unified policy making:

↳ Accessibility
 ↳ Affordability
 ↳ Availability

} 3 As of policy effectiveness.

② Curstailing the 'work in silo' paradox:

↳ different department and ministers work together - coordination.

③ prompt Service delivery:

↳ Efficient

↳ Equality

↳ Empowerment.

④ promoting and attaining Socio-cultural-economic Governance goals.

↳ one stop solution.

↳ like Agglomeration Economy.

Potential to strengthen Aspirational District and Block programme:

① Equalitarian approach:

↳ justice, equality

↳ no one left behind.

② tailored agenda, for each scenario:

③ overcoming Geo political, Geo-spatial constraints.

④ smooth flow of fund, function and functionaries.

Sampoorna Abhiyaan is a fast track service delivery for transparent, accountable and efficient governance.

Feedback (For office use only)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Penalty (If any)
Total

Q2. Examine the pattern and trend of public expenditure on social services in Assam in the post-reforms period. To what extent has this expenditure been aligned with SDG 8?

প্রশ্ন ২: সংস্কারৰ পিছৰ সময়ছোৱাত অসমত সামাজিক সেৱাৰ ওপৰত ৰাজহুৱা ব্যয়ৰ ধৰণ আৰু প্ৰৱণতা পৰীক্ষা কৰক। এই ব্যয়ক কিমান পৰিমাণে বহনক্ষম উন্নয়ন লক্ষ্য ৮-ৰ সৈতে সংলগ্ন কৰা হৈছে?
(Answer in 150 words)

Assam is trying its best to provide its citizens adequate social services/welfare schemes to improve standard of life and eliminate underdevelopment.

Pattern and trend of social expenditure:

① More emphasis on Education, up-skilling, Reskilling:

→ Abhinandan scheme,
Jiban prerna.

② targeting Marginalized communities:

→ women empowerment.

③ Gender budgeting:

→ Lakshmi baidaw.

→ stoty for merition girl

students.

④ Economic Empowerment:

↳ Atmanirbhar Assam.

↳ micro credit facility.

⑤ Value addition to agri products:

↳ APART / APEDA.

⑥ Digitalization:

↳ DBT transfer

↳ PM AASHA.

⑦ Employment generation:

↳ Govt. Job schemes.

↳ e-governance -

↳ RAPS, i got karmaboj

The expenditure of Assam govt. on

social services is instrumental.

In realising SDG 8, but it is

lagging behind - aspirational category.

Institutionalized policy making and

implementation is the key.

Feedback (For office use only)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Penalty (If any)
Total

Q3. "The Prime Minister Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana aims to transform low-productivity agricultural districts through convergence-based planning. Analyse its potential in addressing regional imbalances and promoting inclusive growth in Indian agriculture."

প্রশ্ন ৩: "প্রধানমন্ত্রী ধন-ধান্য কৃষি যোজনার লক্ষ্য হৈছে সংমিশ্রণ-আধাৰিত পৰিকল্পনাৰ জৰিয়তে কম উৎপাদনশীলতা থকা কৃষি জিলাসমূহৰ ৰূপান্তৰ সাধন কৰা। আঞ্চলিক ভাৰসাম্যহীনতা দূৰ কৰা আৰু ভাৰতীয় কৃষিৰ সামগ্ৰিক বিকাশৰ প্ৰচাৰৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ইয়াৰ সম্ভাৱনা বিশ্লেষণ কৰক।"

(Answer in 150 words)

The Prime Minister Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojna is a holistic approach to transform low-productivity agricultural districts through convergence-based planning.

Key strategies:

① providing social services related

to agri based productivity:

↳ soil health card.

↳ Krishi Sinchay Yojna.

② micro credit:

↳ provides kishan credit

card box, seed, fertilizer

and equipments.

③ Bima Yojna:

↳ pre harvest, harvest and post harvest insurance.

④ Fair price realisation:

↳ MSP.

⑤ market linkage. (Digital market)

⑥ value addition.

↳ APART (WB).

Balancing Regional imbalances:

① western India like Punjab, Haryana are more advanced in agriculture.

↳ this scheme tries to address disparity.

② inclusive growth through marginalized group empowerment and better price realization.

The PM-PRDKY is an umbrella project to empower the low-productivity agri districts through convergence based planning.

Feedback (For office use only)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Penalty (If any)
Total

Q4. "Digitalisation of welfare delivery may enhance efficiency but risks reinforcing existing social inequalities." In the light of this statement, examine the challenges that digitalised social protection poses for women in India.

প্রশ্ন ৪: "কল্যাণমূলক বিতরণ ডিজিটাইজেশনে দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধি করিবে পারে কিন্তু বিদ্যমান সামাজিক বৈষম্যক শক্তিশালী করার বিপদাশংকা আছে।" এই বিবৃতির পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে, ভারত মহিলাসকলৰ বাবে ডিজিটেল সামাজিক সুৰক্ষাই সৃষ্টি কৰা প্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহ মূল্যায়ন কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Digitalization refers to adoption of ICT and digital computing device for service delivery.

Challenges for women:

① Digital divide:

→ NSSO - 42% people are digitally illiterate.

→ 43 women accen to mobile phone.

② Vernacular language barriers:

→ Digital platforms utilizes English or Hindi or prominent languages.

③ insufficient internet penetration:

→ remote villages cannot be entertained.

- ④ Body shaming and morphed images:
↳ Entertainment malpractice.
- ⑤ patriarchal stereotypes:
↳ panchayat pati
- ⑥ subtle gender discrimination:
↳ women as ANNAPOOKNA.
- ⑦ cyber crime and malpractice
like digital arrest.
↳ privacy and security.

Way Forward:

- ① affordable computing devices.
- ② internet accessibility.
- ③ strict monitoring mechanism.
- ④ awareness generation.
- ⑤ skilling in digital literacy.

Embracing the positive, steeping
minding the pitfalls and acting
with ethical mindbfulness is the
way to embracing digitalization
in welfare delivery.

Feedback (For office use only)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Penalty (If any)
Total

Q5. What is primary deficit? How does it differ from fiscal deficit? What does a rising primary deficit indicate about the state of public finances?

প্রশ্ন ৫: প্রাথমিক ঘাট কি? বিত্তীয় ঘাটৰ পৰা ই কেনেদৰে পৃথক? বৃদ্ধি পোৱা প্রাথমিক ঘাটিয়ে
ৰাজহুৱা বিত্তীয় অৱস্থাৰ বিষয়ে কি সূচায়? (Answer in 150 words)

Feedback (For office use only)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Penalty (If any)
Total

Q6. Assam has been a pioneer in integrating SDG-linked gender indicators into its Outcome Budget since 2018-19. Critically analyse the tangible outcomes this has yielded for women's welfare in the state.

প্রশ্ন ৬: অসমে ২০১৮-১৯ বর্ষৰ পৰা ইয়াৰ ফলাফল বাজেটত বহনক্ষম উন্নয়ন লক্ষ্য-সংযোজিত লিংগ সূচকসমূহক একত্ৰিত কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত অগ্ৰণী ভূমিকা পালন কৰি আহিছে। ইয়াৰ ফলত ৰাজ্যখনত মহিলাৰ কল্যাণৰ বাবে পৰিলক্ষিত হোৱা ফলাফলসমূহ সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে বিশ্লেষণ কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Assam is the pioneer in integrating SDG-linked gender indicators into its outcome budget since 2018-19.

Tangible outcomes:

① increased confidence of womenfolk:

- ↳ mushrooming women led SHG.
- ↳ economic empowerment.

② gender health:

- ↳ increase in gender ratio (958)
- ↳ decrease in MRR, IMR.
- ↳ decrease in case of anaemia in women.

② Increased Female labour force participation rate:

↳ surpassing the national average

④ more female enrollment rate and retaining rate.

⑤ Female reproductive health monitoring

↳ ASHA workers.

↳ Janani Suraksha Yojna.

⑥ women in industrial sector

↳ recent Jagirbad semiconductor plant — 2000 local female upskilling.

women contributes 48% of the population of the country. Empowering them through dedicated SDG linked gender indicators in the way for and egalitarian society.

Feedback (For office use only)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Penalty (if any)
Total

Q7. The Barak Valley region of Assam has witnessed a notable rise in landslide incidents over the past decade. Examine the factors contributing to this trend and discuss the policy frameworks in place for managing landslide risk in the region.

প্রশ্ন ৭: অসমৰ বৰাক উপত্যকা অঞ্চলত যোৱা দশকত ভূমিস্থলনৰ ঘটনা উল্লেখযোগ্যভাৱে বৃদ্ধি পাইছে। এই প্ৰৱণতাত অধিহণা যোগোৱা কাৰকবোৰ পৰীক্ষা কৰক আৰু অঞ্চলটোত ভূমিস্থলনৰ বিপদাশংকা পৰিচালনাৰ বাবে থকা নীতিগত পৰিকাঁঠামোৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Geographical location of the Barak valley region is one of the major contributors for notable rise in landslide incidents.

Factors:

① Unplanned urbanization:

↳ hilly region + plains.

↳ cutting slopes of hills for residence.

② Over population - food shortage:

↳ more terrace farming

↳ instable soil.

③ Barak River:

↳ comparatively new alluvial.

↳ less compaction.

↳ high water table liquidity soil

④ Seismic zone:

↳ for active seismic zone.

⑤ Environmental sabotage:

↳ indiscriminate tree felling

↳ timber / birch wood.

policy frame works:

① planned urbanization.

② better communication.

↳ skillong - shilchor best
drack corridor.

③ mitigation and preparedness
for disaster.

④ Awareness generation.

⑤ pre warning through message /

Radio.

⑥ Resilience development → Abhorstata

proper institutional approach, along
with awareness generation, mock drill
and mitigation strategies like
retaining wall, abhorstata is fruitful
to check landslide.

Feedback (For office use only)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Penalty (if any)
Total

Q8. "The global AI landscape mirrors colonial structures where the Global South is a passive consumer, not a co-creator." In this context, examine the concept of AI colonialism and suggest ways India can assert technological agency in shaping ethical and inclusive AI.

প্রশ্ন ৮: "গোলকীয় কৃত্রিম বুদ্ধিমত্তার ছিত্রখনে ঔপনিবেশিক গাঁথনিসমূহক প্রতিফলিত করে য'ত গ্লোবেল চাউথ সহ-সৃষ্টিকর্তা নহয় বরঞ্চ এক পৰোক্ষ উপভোক্তাহে।" এই সন্দর্ভত, কৃত্রিম বুদ্ধিমত্তার ঔপনিবেশিকতার ধারণাটো পরীক্ষা কৰক আৰু নৈতিক আৰু সামগ্ৰিক কৃত্রিম বুদ্ধিমত্তা গঠনত ভাৰতে কেনেদৰে প্ৰযুক্তিগত সংস্থা গঢ়ি তুলিব পাৰে তাৰ পৰামৰ্শ দিয়ক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Artificial Intelligence is mimicking human like intelligence in interaction and decision making - owing to its data driven constant updating process.

The key players in global AI landscape are Open AI, Google, perplexity are based on developed regions of USA and Europe.

AI colonialism:

① data driven - biased sometimes

↳ base on data given by the interactive individuals

eg: in USA, Blacks are considered more prone to disease - AI.

② projects before notion based on past data.

↳ bias towards global south

③ lack of AI bixms in global south

↳ cannot contribute to the

neuro transformer.

Indias technology Agency:

① Initiative to promote AI:

↳ India AI mission.

② promoting Research in AI in educational institutions:

③ Reverse engineering.

④ strategic partnership:

eg: airtel and perplexity.

to shed of the concept of AI colonialism India has the opportunity and demographic dividend and thereby becoming the leader of global south.

Feedback (For office use only)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Penalty (If any)
Total

Q9. India's urban centres are increasingly breaching their ecological and infrastructural carrying capacities. Examine how the expansion of Mass Rapid Transit Systems (MRTS) can address these challenges and contribute to sustainable urban development.

প্রশ্ন ৯: ভারতের নগর কেন্দ্রসমূহে ক্রমান্বয়ে সেইসমূহের পরিবেশগত আৰু আন্তঃগাঁথনি বহন ক্ষমতা ভংগ কৰি আছে। সামূহিক দ্রুত পৰিবহণ ব্যৱস্থা (MRTS) ৰ সম্প্রসাৰণে কেনেদৰে এই প্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহৰ মোকাবিলা কৰিব পাৰে আৰু বহনক্ষম নগৰ উন্নয়নত অৰিহণা যোগাব পাৰে পৰীক্ষা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

In 2024, India became the most populous country in the world, having 2.38% land but, 17.62% of world's population.

Reason for ecological sabotage

① population explosion.

② rural urban migration:

↳ employment opportunity

↳ trade

↳ education seekers.

③ unplanned urbanization:

↳ urban sprawl.

↳ ghettoization (gated community)

↳ exerts stress on public infrastructure.

Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) is a transport system which uses its high speed vehicle and mass capacity to transport: - beneficial box:

① Setting of satellite cities:

workers can reside at a communication distance of 80-100 km.

↳ less stress on urban centre.

② Less stress on service infrastructure:

↳ Hospital / Education.

Eg: CMCH.

③ Development of Tier II, Tier III cities:

Eg: Nagpur, Raipur.

④ Easy access to different urban

centres: ↳ decentralization.

⑤ Agglomeration Economics:

↳ Economy of scale.

MRTS is promising in checking ecological annihilation of urban centres.

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

Q10. "Nature provides a free lunch, but only if we control our appetites." Examine.

প্রশ্ন ১০: "প্রকৃতিয়ে আমাক বিনামূলীয়া আহাৰ প্ৰদান কৰে, যদিহে আমি আমাৰ ক্ষুধা নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিব পাৰো।" পৰীক্ষা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

The given quote is analogous to the Gandhian quote - "the nature has enough for everyman's need not for every man's greed." It depicts a balanced approach is the key.

Reason for scarce Resource:

① Hoarding mentality:

↳ people tries to hoard supplies and Resources.

② unequal distribution of Resources:

↳ privileged class vs. poor.

③ westernization:

↳ attraction for soft.

↳ obesity

④ Material culture:

↳ leaving inner peace.

↳ Reluctance in donation.

⑤ Economic Rat Race:

- ↳ 40% world's wealth in 5% of individuals.
- ↳ Fear of Missing out (FOMO).

way forward: → SDG goals

① Develop the art of giving:

- ↳ Dementia subsidy programme
eg: Ujjwala.

② Buddhist Ethos:

- ↳ middle path.

③ CSR → corporate social Responsibility

④ progressive tax laws.

⑤ community kitchen.

⑥ employment opportunity

- eg: MGNREGA.

optimal use of resources by individuals and Nations without overexploitation will provide a sustainable future for the oncoming generations.

Feedback (For office use only)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Penalty (If any)
Total

Q11. Illustrate the core objectives of the PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan. How can this framework help overcome logistical and implementation challenges in the hilly and ecologically sensitive regions of North East India? Examine its potential in building disaster-resilient infrastructure in such regions.

প্রশ্ন ১১: প্রধানমন্ত্রী গতি শক্তি ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় মাপ্তাৰ প্লেনৰ মূল উদ্দেশ্যসমূহ বৰ্ণনা কৰক। এই পৰিকাঠামোৱে উত্তৰ-পূব ভাৰতৰ পাহাৰীয়া আৰু পৰিৱেশগতভাৱে স্পৰ্শকাতৰ অঞ্চলসমূহত লজিষ্টিক আৰু ৰূপায়ণৰ প্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহ অতিক্ৰম কৰাত কেনেদৰে সহায় কৰিব পাৰে? এনে অঞ্চলসমূহত দুৰ্যোগ-স্থিতিস্থাপক আন্তঃগাঁথনি নিৰ্মাণত ইয়াৰ সম্ভাৱনা পৰীক্ষা কৰক। (Answer in 250 words)

PM Gati Shakti National Master plan is an umbrella scheme promoted for efficient, quick and speedy logistical and passenger transportation:

Key points:

- ① Amalgamation of 17 ministries and departments.
- ② Subsumed previous schemes like Bharat Mala, Sagarmala, Golden Quadrilateral etc.
- ③ One stop solution for transport and logistic
 - ↳ less transport time
 - ↳ quick turnaround time.

PM Aati Shakti and NE India:

① Multi modal transport system:

↳ Road transport, Railways and
waterways.

② Bypassing congested areas through overpass, tunnel or bridge:

↳ Road overpass.

↳ proposed Numbi gash -
Jamugri underwater
tunnel.

↳ Dhuburi phulbari bridge.

③ Hilly areas:

↳ underground passes.

eg Atal tunnel.

④ Stabilization of hill slopes:

↳ use of concrete mortar
mix along with biological/organic
methods.

eg: Afforestation / bio fence.

⑤ Ropeways installation:

↳ eliminates efficient quick transportation.

↳ less ecological harm.

eg: paltanbazar to kamakhya ropeway proposed.

⑥ Green overpass over protected areas:

eg: Kaziranga National park

⑦ Route alteration:

↳ Railroads are shifted towards less catastrophic and less ecological impact areas.

(eg) Badarpur Rail line.

⑧ bleeting Highway / Expressway / high speed corridor for better transportation and reducing risk.

PM Gati Shakti National Master plan also emphasise on educating, upskilling, reskilling its human labour force for implementation of infrastructure programmes in India. Imp. ^{Bilateral} ~~multimodal~~ Road network and Kaladan multimodal Road network will provide logistical advantage in realising PM-Gati Shakti in NE India.

Feedback (For office use only)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Penalty (If any)
Total

Q12. India's SPADEX mission marks a crucial step toward autonomous space docking capability. Discuss its significance in the context of human spaceflight, orbital infrastructure development, and India's long-term strategic goals in outer space.

প্রশ্ন ১২: ভারতৰ স্পেডেক্স অভিযানে স্বাধীন মহাকাশ ডকিং ক্ষমতাৰ দিশত এক গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ পদক্ষেপ চিহ্নিত কৰিছে। মানৱ মহাকাশ ভ্ৰমণ, কক্ষপথৰ আন্তঃগাঁথনি উন্নয়ন, আৰু বাহ্যিক মহাকাশত ভাৰতৰ দীৰ্ঘম্যাদী কৌশলগত লক্ষ্যৰ সন্দৰ্ভত ইয়াৰ গুৰুত্ব আলোচনা কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

India's SPADEX mission by ISRO is a novel space programme to simulate docking and disengagement of two space vehicles with remote surveillance: — autonomous.

India is the fourth country in the world to perform this in space.

Significance:

① pioneer in space technology:

↳ attract investment and collaboration.

↳ commercialization of space adventure.

② More revenue:

↳ ISRO's commercial wing can attract interested clients in space exploration.

③ extended duration in space exploration:

↳ autonomous dedocking-docking will provide flexible time schedule for astronauts:

④ Basis for future mission:

↳ Chandrayaan 3 will bring material from the moon:

↳ SPADEX is instrumental for docking.

⑤ India's increasing share in international space station:

↳ automatic docking will provide

India's credibility as technology pioneer.

Human Spaceflight:

- ① can remain in space for extended period.
- ② easy: provided food and other technologies.
 ↳ autonomous docking
- ③ Aspiration for permanent Indian space station:
 ↳ Research and development

Orbital infrastructure development:

- ① possibility of repair and maintenance of satellites.
- ② scrapping policy for obsolete satellite.
 ↳ less space debris.

③ continuous observation / surveillance of outer space.

④ space station for own.

⑤ Rebuilding

the SPADEX mission is a milestone in India's space exploration and will act as a foundation for exploration for more distant objects.

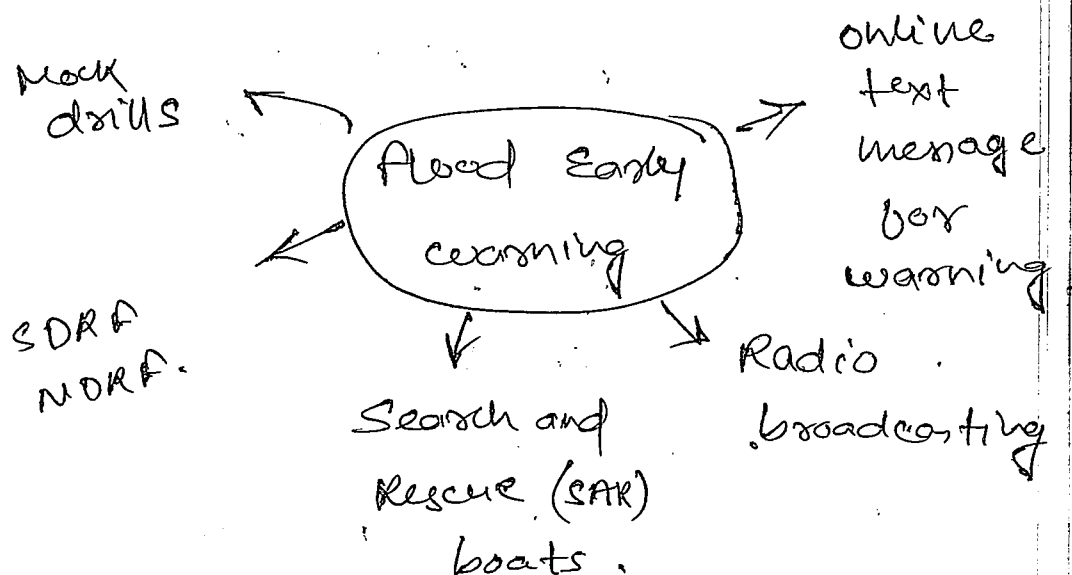
Feedback (For office use only)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Penalty (If any)
Total

Q13. Enumerate the recent disaster preparedness initiatives undertaken in Assam, particularly in relation to flood early warning and response systems. Critically analyse how such technology-enabled interventions align with the Sendai Framework's goals of risk reduction and resilience-building.

প্রশ্ন ১৩: অসমত শেহতীয়াকৈ গ্ৰহণ কৰা দুৰ্যোগ প্ৰস্তুতিৰ পদক্ষেপসমূহ, বিশেষকৈ বানপানীৰ আগতীয়া সতৰ্কবাণী আৰু সঁহাৰি প্ৰণালীৰ সন্দৰ্ভত গণনা কৰক। এই ধৰণৰ প্ৰযুক্তি-সক্ষম হস্তক্ষেপে কেনেদৰে চেণ্ডাই ফ্ৰেমৱৰ্কৰ বিপদাশংকা হ্ৰাস আৰু স্থিতিস্থাপকতা-নিৰ্মাণৰ লক্ষ্যৰ সৈতে সংগতি ৰাখে সেয়া সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে বিশ্লেষণ কৰক।
(Answer in 250 words)

Assam, due to its geographical location is battered by disasters like flood, earthquake, cyclone, landslide etc. endangering millions of people every year.

Assam Government has taken disaster preparedness initiatives —



Disaster preparedness:

National calamities like flood,
Earthquake needs more preparedness
awareness than mitigation.

① Awareness generation:

↳ educating what to do
during disaster.

② Resilience development:

↳ economic

↳ mental.

↳ essential goods.

↳ disaster proof house

eg: stilt storm
centre.

③ Easy access to essential commodities:

↳ certificates

↳ water / food / medicine

↳ search title. light.

Early warning and Response system.

- ① text message regarding early warning of anticipated rain/ disaster.
- ② instructions - what to do on text message / television / Radio device.
- ③ Awareness generation
 - ↳ Road show
 - ↳ short film.
- ④ use of Rubber boat for immediate Response.
- ⑤ inflation of Contingency fund of State to 500 cr to meet unforeseen catastrophe.
- ⑥ SDRF and NDRF for Rescue operation.
- ⑦ Modernization of inland water

transport system with SAR vehicle (Search and Rescue)

④ Building stilt concrete storm centres.

⑤ Use of GPS / GIS technology for easy, efficient and continuous monitoring.

In line with Sendai Framework

① Resilience development.

② more on preparedness than mitigation.

↳ ₹1 investment in preparedness saves ₹4 of mitigation.

③ Assam invests 65% in preparedness and remaining 35% in post disaster mitigation.

Recent disaster preparedness initiatives involve technology driven interventions for risk reduction and Resilience building.

Feedback (For office use only)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Penalty (If any)
Total

Q14. The transition to a green economy is reshaping global supply chains, creating both opportunities and vulnerabilities. Examine how India can navigate these shifts to enhance sustainability, economic resilience, and strategic autonomy.

প্রশ্ন ১৪: সেউজ অর্থনীতিলৈ পৰিৱৰ্তনে বৈশ্বিক যোগান শৃংখলাক পুনৰ গঠন কৰি আছে, যাৰ ফলত সুযোগ আৰু দুৰ্বলতা দুয়োটা সৃষ্টি হৈছে। স্থায়িত্ব, অৰ্থনৈতিক স্থিতিস্থাপকতা আৰু কৌশলগত স্বায়ত্ত্বতা বৃদ্ধিৰ বাবে ভাৰতে এই পৰিৱৰ্তনবোৰ কেনেদৰে নেভিগেট কৰিব পাৰে পৰীক্ষা কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Green Economy encompasses the whole economic infrastructure of the nation where it becomes a net zero emission and sustains to maintain that position.

Environment vs. Development

① Green supply chains are much expensive, as compared to grey/black goods.

eg → carbon border tax by EU.

② Economic empowerment requires utilization of ecological/natural resources.

- ③ countries like Japan, China.
aligns its supply chain towards
African countries (eg) DRC.

Green economy +ve

- ① Environment sustainability.
- ② Ecological balance.
- ③ No adverse effect on living organisms like humans, animals.
- ④ less harmful atmosphere.
- ⑤ hygienic and healthy environment.
- ⑥ Equal distribution of Resource.
- ⑦ check global warming, climate change.
- ⑧ Extended life expectancy.
- ⑨ Sustainability.

Green Economy -ve

- ① Expensive for short time.

② optimal resource utilization.

③ limited industrialization



limited cash flow problem.

④ other countries may surpass

⑤ carbon credit mechanism may
impose financial burden.

India's step towards green economy

① promotion of organic farming:

↳ eg sikkim.

② NITI Aayog competitive federalism
on emission standards.

③ Assam govt. afforestation initiative
↳ target 330 Mt CO₂ emission.

④ CAMPA rule → compulsory
afforestation.

⑤ Environment Impact study before
development projects.

⑥ E20 blending in petrol.

↳ less emission.

↳ less oil import.

⑦ Bio diesel

↳ numdigesh xbinary.

Strategic autonomy:

① disruption of supply chain at time of conflict hamper autonomy so, Strategic petroleum Reserve

eg: 6.7 MMT

② sustainable domestic production

↳ balance of payment in trade deals.

Transition to a green economy is costly in short. run, but sustainable persuanee will bring the cost down and also will help conserve nature.

Feedback (For office use only)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Penalty (If any)
Total

Q15. The phenomenon of reverse migration in post-COVID India has exposed deep vulnerabilities in both urban labour systems and rural employment absorption. In this context, discuss the need for labour reforms that ensure portability of social protection and sustainable livelihood reintegration for migrant workers.

প্রশ্ন ১৫: কোভিড-পৰৱৰ্তী সময়ত বিপৰীত প্ৰব্ৰজনৰ পৰিঘটনা ভাৰতে নগৰীয়া শ্ৰমিক ব্যৱস্থা আৰু গ্ৰাম্য নিযুক্তি শোষণ দুয়োটাৰে গভীৰ দুৰ্বলতা মুকলি কৰিছে। এই সন্দৰ্ভত, প্ৰব্ৰজনকাৰী শ্ৰমিকসকলৰ বাবে সামাজিক সুৰক্ষা আৰু বহনক্ষম জীৱিকাৰ পুনৰ একত্ৰীকৰণৰ বহনযোগ্যতা নিশ্চিত কৰা শ্ৰমিক সংস্কাৰৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তাৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক।
(Answer in 250 words)

Reverse migration is a phenomena when people/labour go back to the working place/native place in contrast to tradition flow and direction of migration.

Problems in urban labour system:

- ① Lack of proper infrastructure
- ② Lack/over burden on public service institutions eg. hospital/education.
- ③ subsistence living
- ④ unhygienic
- ⑤ limited transportation in fa.

- ② Sense of alienation by the urban population.

Rural Employment

- ① Lack of opportunity:
- ② absence of micro credit organization
- ③ absence of demand / market.
- ④ too little remuneration.
- ⑤ self esteem / ego barrier.
- ⑥ hard to find work as per individual expertise.

Need for Labour reforms!

- ① to prevent over exploitation:
- ② voicing the serious context.
- ③ unified voice / force against injustice.
- ④ political motivation to provide basic infrastructure.

- ⑤ enabled health coverage eg:
PM - ABHAAY , ESIC .
- ⑥ universal voter id card.
↳ to ascertain political
decision making.
- ⑦ Minimum wage
↳ savings increases investment
on health and education
- ⑧ hygienic labour quarters.
- ⑨ transportation system eg
train.
eg: migrant workers walking
long way home.
- ⑩ financial inclusion and
habit of savings for
future .

Labour reforms ensures probability
of social protection, resilience
building and sustainable
livelihood reintegration for
migrant workers.

Feedback (For office use only)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Penalty (If any)
Total

Q16. The shift toward clean energy is not just about carbon reduction - it also offers pathways for building climate resilience. Examine how decentralised renewable energy systems can contribute to drought resilience and sustainable rural livelihoods in India.

প্রশ্ন ১৬: পরিষ্কার শক্তির দিশত হোৱা পৰিৱৰ্তন কেৱল কাৰ্বন হ্ৰাসৰ বিষয়ে নহয়-ই জলবায়ু স্থিতিস্থাপকতা গঢ়ি তোলাৰ পথও প্ৰদান কৰে। বিকেন্দ্ৰীকৃত নৱীকৰণযোগ্য শক্তি প্ৰণালীয়ে ভাৰতত খৰাং স্থিতিস্থাপকতা আৰু বহনক্ষম গ্ৰাম্য জীৱিকাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কেনেদৰে অৰিহণা যোগাব পাৰে পৰীক্ষা কৰক।
(Answer in 250 words)

Renewable energy is the new dawn of energy sector, gradually out phasing the traditional fossil fuel based energy sources.

Decentralized Renewable Energy Systems:

① Roof top solar power:

eg → PM Surya Yojna:

↳ uses net metering.

↳ excess production towards grid.

↳ economic benefit.

② PM - KUSUM:

↳ obb grid / on grid irrigation pumps for irrigation.

③ Floating solar panel park:

↳ in chennai.

↳ in collab with Ocean Energy Norway.

④ Solar panel array in Anguri

Sivasagar:

↳ towards 500 GW RE in 2030 → panchamrit.

⑤ Small hydropower plants:

↳ proposed in Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh.

clean energy is not just about

carbon reduction, it helps us as →

① Reduction of fossil fuels:

↳ less mining and extraction.

② less firewood and timber:

↳ more green cover

↓

more evaporation

↓

more rain.

③ Ecological balance:

↳ less ecological harm.

↓

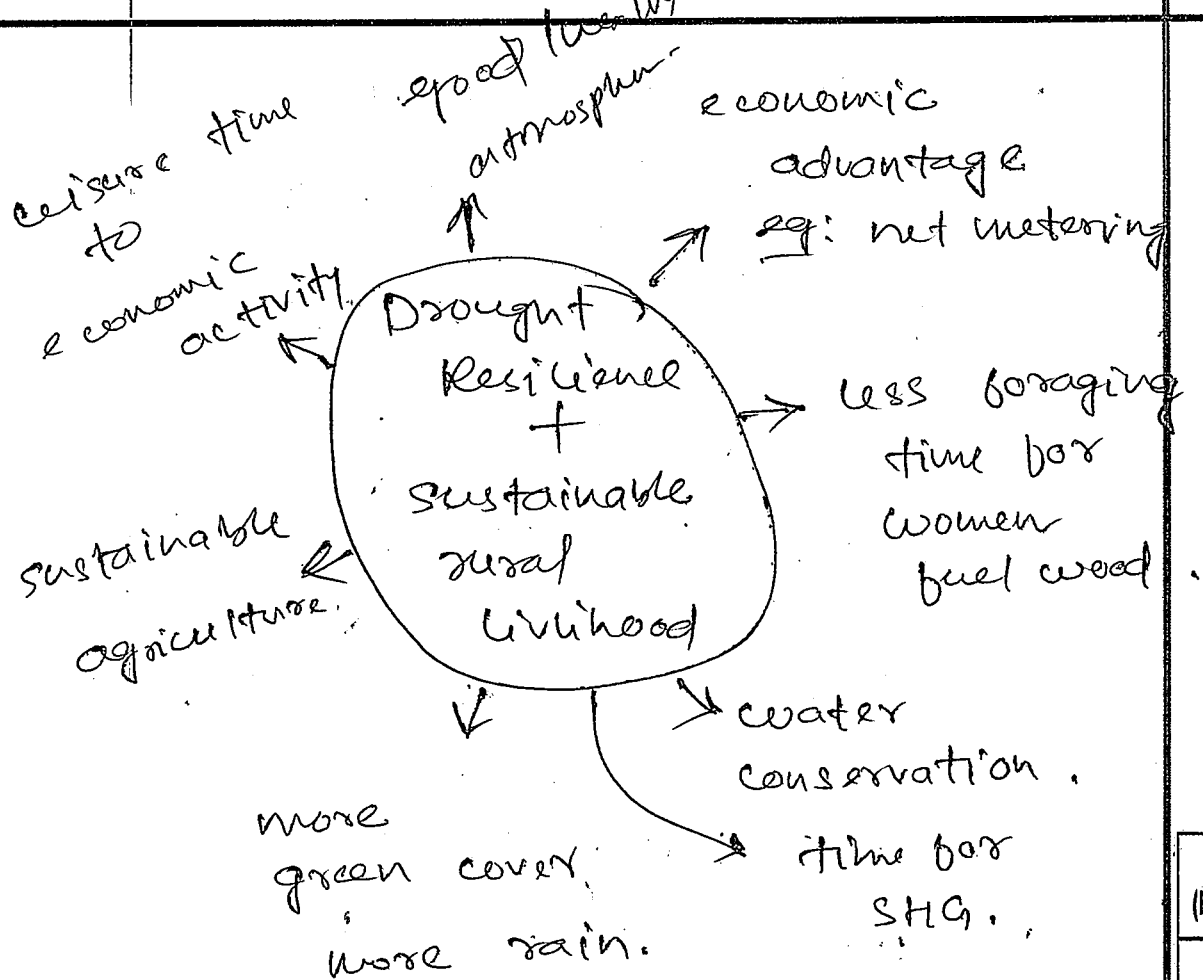
more climate resilience.

④ Less water pollution:

↳ less pollution owing to
coal mining.

⑤ Less stress on grid.

↳ less thermal ~~power~~ fossil
fuel powered
turbines.



Feedback (For office use only)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
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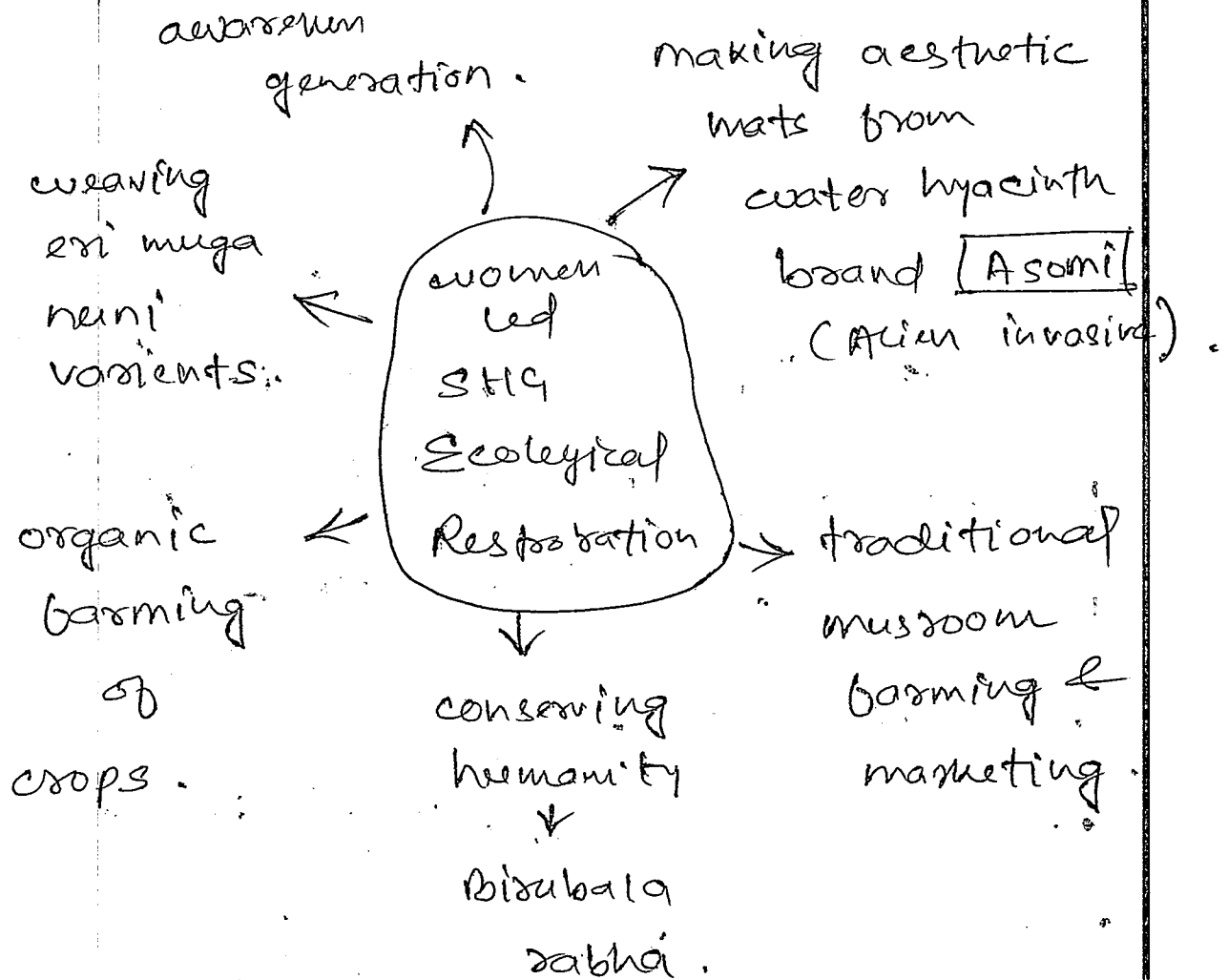
Q17. The "Hargilla Army" has demonstrated how environmental conservation can go hand-in-hand with women's empowerment. Examine how Self-Help Groups have contributed to both ecological restoration and financial independence for rural women in this context.

প্রশ্ন ১৭: "হাড়গিলা আর্মি" য়ে প্রদর্শন কৰিছে যে কেনেদৰে পৰিৱেশ সংৰক্ষণ মহিলা সবলীকৰণৰ সৈতে একেলগে হ'ব পাৰে। এই সন্দৰ্ভত গ্ৰাম্য মহিলাসকলৰ বাবে পৰিৱেশগত পুনৰুদ্ধাৰ আৰু আৰ্থিক স্বাধীনতা দুয়োটাতে আত্মসহায়ক গোটসমূহে কেনেদৰে অৰিহণা যোগাইছে পৰীক্ষা কৰক।

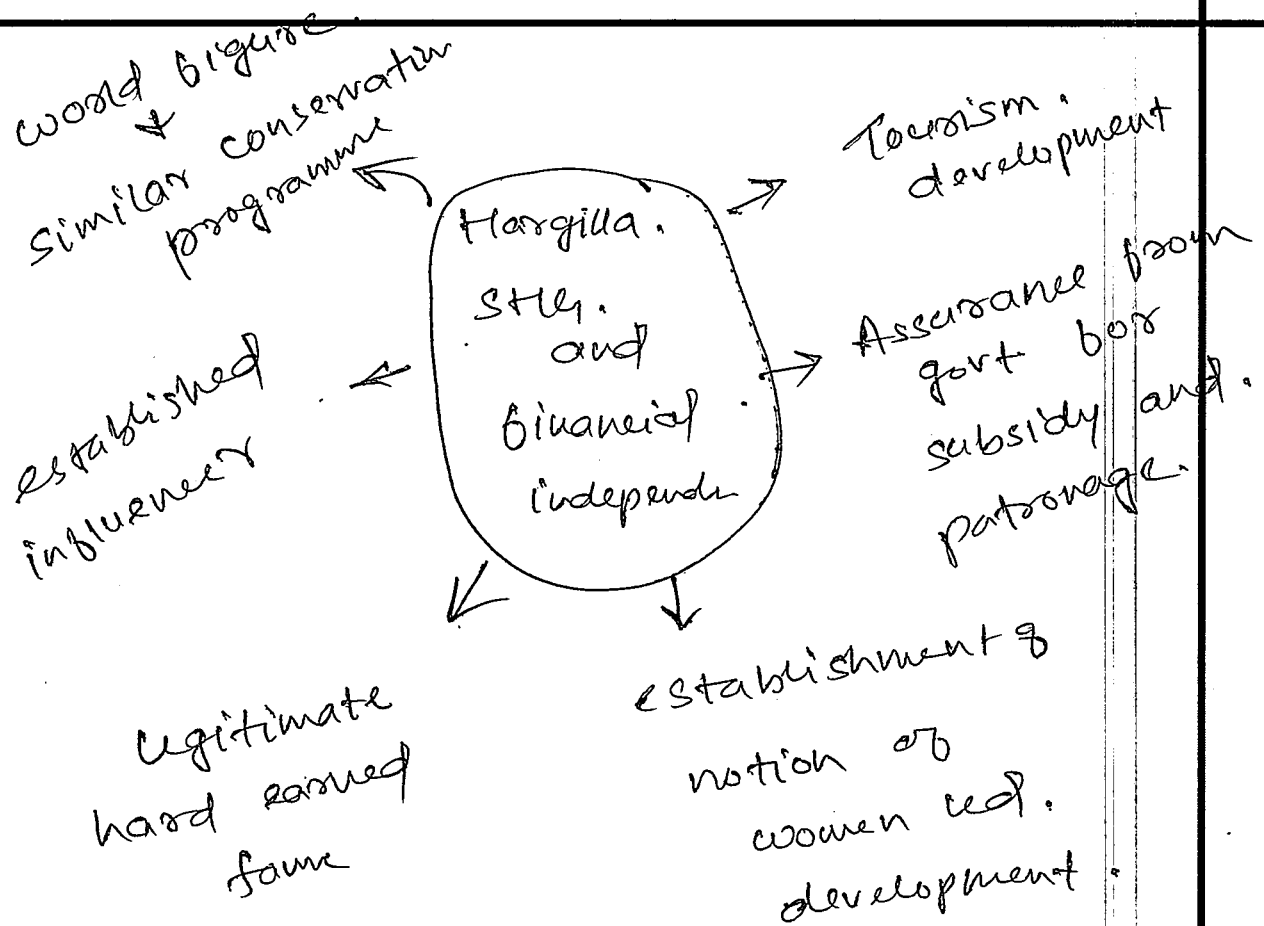
(Answer in 250 words)

The "Hargilla Army" is the brainchild of Dr. Pushima Devi Barman, conservationist - demonstrating environmental conservation can go hand in hand with women's empowerment.

Self Help groups is a organized volunteered group of people (sometimes all women) with a common goal and working in a coordinating matter/manner in realisation of the goal.



Harigilla Army is an exceptional example where a group of village women have accomplished what the government ~~is~~ has failed to do in decades.



Hargilla army has established that women led strys can tend for themselves in financial empowerment; also they are instrumental in conservation of Nature!

Feedback (For office use only)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Penalty (if any)
Total

Q18. Despite being food surplus, India continues to face persistent nutrition deficits. Examine how reforms in public distribution such as Aaraj Dukan can be leveraged to enhance nutritional security, especially among vulnerable populations.

প্রশ্ন ১৮: খাদ্য অতিৰিক্ত হোৱাৰ স্বত্বেও ভাৰতে নিৰন্তৰ পুষ্টিৰ অভাৱৰ সন্মুখীন হৈ আহিছে। বিশেষকৈ দুৰ্বল জনসংখ্যাৰ মাজত পুষ্টিৰ সুৰক্ষা বৃদ্ধি কৰিবলৈ আমাৰ দোকানৰ দৰে ৰাজহুৱা বিতৰণৰ সংস্কাৰসমূহ কেনেদৰে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব পাৰি পৰীক্ষা কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Starting from food deficient nation at 1960s - India become food surplus country, thanks to initiative like green revolution, operation flood, pink revolution etc.

Paradox of nutrition:

① Caloric value vs micronutrients

↳ malnutrition.

↳ problem of stunting

wasting and

malnourished.

② Anemia:

↳ Iron deficiency among tribal women.

③ Carb based diet prevalence:

↳ Lack of balanced diet.

④ Cash cropping:

↳ divert resources for market.

⑤ Mono cropping:

↳ less nutrition.

⑥ Export oriented procurement:

↳ high price abroad
induces export of foodgrain

⑦ Less awareness about millet/pulses:

↳ notion of Dal - sukha - Bhat
prevents millets and
pulses.

PDS system: Amma Dukan:

① Dedicated outlet for food distribution.

↳ Public Distribution system.

② subsidized rate:

whole grain - ₹ 2/kg
pulse - ₹ 3/kg subsidy.

③ priority household and PM
anna Yojna:

↳ 35 kg/family/month or
5 kg/family/person.

④ provision of nutritionized
Rice (augmented) as
nutrition benefit.

⑤ easy and DBT transfer
or e-Rupee voucher.

PDS system like Aamras Dukan
subsidized Ration provision to
80 cr indians helps nutritional
Security especially among
vulnerable population.

Feedback (For office use only)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Penalty (If any)
Total

Q19. The Bon Mitra Abhijan launched in Assam Budget 2025-26 marks a shift toward community-based forest governance. Examine its key objectives and assess how participatory conservation models can contribute to ecological resilience, rural livelihoods, and human-wildlife coexistence in forest fringe regions.

প্রশ্ন ১৯: অসম বাজেট ২০২৫-২৬ ত আৰম্ভ কৰা বন মিত্ৰ অভিযানে সম্প্ৰদায়ভিত্তিক বন প্ৰশাসনৰ দিশত এক পৰিৱৰ্তন চিহ্নিত কৰে। ইয়াৰ মূল উদ্দেশ্যসমূহ পৰীক্ষা কৰক আৰু অংশগ্ৰহণমূলক সংৰক্ষণ আৰ্হিসমূহে কেনেদৰে পৰিৱেশগত স্থিতিস্থাপকতা, গ্ৰাম্য জীৱিকা, আৰু বনাঞ্চলৰ কাষৰ অঞ্চলসমূহত মানুহ-বন্যপ্ৰাণীৰ সহ-অস্তিত্বত অৰিহণা যোগাব পাৰে তাৰ মূল্যায়ন কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Bon Mitra Abhiyaan in 2025-26.
Assam Budget marks a shift
towards community based forest
governance,

Key objective:

- ① Enrolling tribal populace
and forest dwellers as van
mitra.
- ② community based conservation.
↳ citizen centric awareness
generation
eg. chipko andolan.

- ③ community engagement provides constant surveillance.

Ecological Resilience:

- ① forest dwellers / communities know the know how or technical aspect of forest regeneration.

- ② optimal use of forest produce.

- ③ conservation of their own home → conservation of forest.

- ④ sustainable mechanism
van van banish excellent
teacher.

Feedback (For office use only)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Penalty (if any)
Total

Q20. Food processing is not just an agro-economic imperative but a gateway to rural industrialisation and dietary transformation. Examine.

প্রশ্ন ২০: খাদ্য প্রক্রিয়াকরণ কেবল এক কৃষি-অর্থনৈতিক আৱশ্যক নহয় বৰঞ্চ গ্ৰাম্য ঔদ্যোগিকৰণ আৰু খাদ্য পৰিৱৰ্তনৰ এক প্ৰৱেশদ্বাৰ। পৰীক্ষা কৰক।
(Answer in 250 words)

APART from world Bank
is working for value addition
and APEDA is promoting
food processing and export
oriented mechanism.

[Rural industrialization]

① women led STG in food
production:

↳ pickle, frozen items,

② confectionaries and snacks:

↳ pitha, samosa etc.

③ Exotic item Export:

↳ Lichen from tezpur.

↳ Bhut Jalakia.

↳ Kazi namer.

④ pulse and millet

→ protein supplement

⑤ Dietary transformation:

fast food culture to

Assamese confectionery.

↳ handoh, sida, doi.

⑥ Assamese exotic

↳ sunga pitha etc.

Feedback (For office use only)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Penalty (If any)
Total