



APSC MAINS TS'24 - TEST 17 (GS PAPER 2)

Duration: 3 Hrs

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EMAIL ID:		

(Please fill your details correctly)

Medium:

English



Assamese



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		
3	10		
4	10		
5	10		
6	10		
7	10		
8	10		
9	10		
10	10		
11	15		
12	15		
13	15		
14	15		
15	15		
16	15		
17	15		
18	15		
19	15		
20	15		
TOTAL:	250		

Signature of the Student:

Invigilator's Signature:

NOTE: EVALUATION PERIOD FOR THE MAINS TEST SERIES COPY IS 10 DAYS.

DETAIL FEEDBACK

ALL THE BEST

Q1. Examine how the doctrine of separation of powers operates in India's parliamentary system. In light of recent debates over judicial appointments, assess whether the balance between the legislature, executive, and judiciary is being maintained.

প্রশ্ন ১. ভারতৰ সংসদীয় ব্যৱস্থাত ক্ষমতাৰ পৃথকীকৰণৰ মতবাদটোৱে কেনেদৰে কাম কৰে পৰীক্ষা কৰক। ন্যায়িক নিযুক্তিৰ ওপৰত শেহতীয়া বিতৰ্কৰ পৰিপ্ৰেক্ষিতত বিধানমণ্ডল, কাৰ্যবাহী আৰু ন্যায়পালিকাৰ মাজত ভাৰসাম্য বজাই ৰখা হৈছে নে নাই তাৰ মূল্যায়ন কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

The Doctrine of Separation of powers indicates exclusiveness in duty and function among three organ of the government - i.e., executive, Judiciary and legislature.

In Indian context:

① It is not water tight as in US.

↳ the council of ministers are drawn from the legislature (Art 75 (3))

② DPSP says that (Art 50) separation of executive and judiciary.

③ Judicial Activism: (Art 13, 32, 142)

→ to provide complete justice when statute is silent.

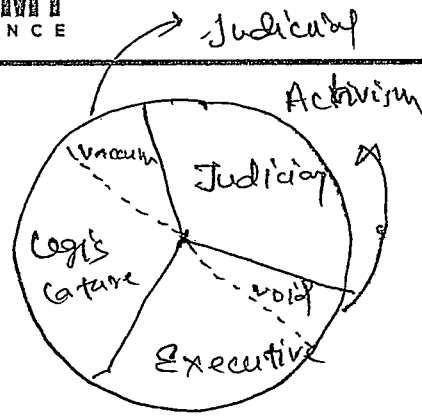


Fig: Judicial Activism.

Recent Debate

① Creation of National Judicial Appointment, 2014 -

SC struck down → infringement on autonomy of Judiciary

Cases:

Three Judges cases 1983, 1993, 1998

→ collegium system. to uphold separation of power.

So, Separation of power is of utmost essential for smooth functioning of the government.
in an functioning parliamentary democracy.

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

Q2. "Trade has become both a currency of diplomacy and a weapon of negotiation." Discuss.
 প্রশ্ন ২. "বাণিজ্য কূটনীতির মুদ্রা আৰু আলোচনাৰ অস্ত্ৰ দুয়োটাতে পৰিণত হৈছে।" আলোচনা কৰক।
 (Answer in 150 words)

In a multi polar world, providing necessities to its citizens - requires strategic trading Agreements.
 Recently India - UK, FTA signed.

Currency & Diplomacy:

① providing the subsistence and raw materials:

↳ India - USA soaring trade deal - 50% tariff hike

↳ binding new partners for trade and diplomacy.

② Equi closeness policy:

↳ Russia : India oil deal despite NATO Ban.

③ India - china trade despite growing geo-political tensions.
 (eg) galwan valley

weapons of negotiation:

① Aggressive trade policy - economic

warfare

② Economic sanctions - WTO's
most favoured Nation
notion.

③ Biased perception towards
west - West Hegemony

④ Trade sanctions (Blue / orange)
for leverage.

Indian opportunity:

① finding new alignments
with new partners.

② leverage its soft power and
status to sign agreement.

So, trade has become a...

Ninja technique for proxy warfare

and leveraging undue advantage

through economic sanctions

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

Q3. Examine the objectives and challenges of Mission Vatsalya in protecting children's rights, with reference to its implementation in Assam.

প্রশ্ন ৩. অসমত ইয়াৰ ৰূপায়ণৰ সন্দৰ্ভত শিশুৰ অধিকাৰ সুৰক্ষিত কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত মিছন বৎসল্যৰ উদ্দেশ্য আৰু প্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহ পৰীক্ষা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

welfare to the marginalized,
 specially to the children, - the
 best investment that a good
 government could undertake.

Challenges of Mission Vatsalya:

① Data insufficiency:

↳ Definition of children.

eg) 14 yrs / 18 yrs.

② Inclusion / exclusion Error:

↳ incomplete data penetration

↳ non-inclusive

beneficiary list.

③ Means are prioritized over the ends:

④ palliative implementation:

↳ targeting the peripherals

rather than the pinhead

③ Turn war:

↳ overlap of various schemes.

eg poshan / Samagra Shiksha /
vatsalya.

Objective:

① providing right based empowerment:

↳ Basic numeracy and
pedagogy.

eg in line with NEP 2020.

② Minimum nutrition through
mid day meal programme.

③ protecting childhood from
exploitation - child labour.

④ holistic development under
age 14 yrs.

Mission vatsalya is a novel
step for children rights - need
data driven implementation and
awareness generation for intended
imp act.

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

Q4. Misinformation during recent floods, cyclones, and landslides has prompted renewed debate on the regulation of media during disasters. Examine how India can ensure accountability in emergency communication while safeguarding freedom of expression.

প্রশ্ন ৪. শেহতীয়া বানপানী, ঘূর্ণীবতাহ আৰু ভূমিস্থলনৰ সময়ত ভুল তথ্যই দুৰ্যোগৰ সময়ত সংবাদ মাধ্যমৰ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ ওপৰত নতুন বিতৰ্কৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। অভিব্যক্তিৰ স্বাধীনতা সুৰক্ষিত কৰাৰ লগতে ভাৰতে কেনেদৰে জৰুৰীকালীন যোগাযোগত দায়বদ্ধতা নিশ্চিত কৰিব পাৰে পৰীক্ষা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Information and effective communi-
cation - two pillars for efficient
DRR and DRM - minimizing loss of
 life and property damage.

Regulation of media from Mis/Disinform

① DM Act, 2005

↳ intended misguidance
 and panic stricken news.
 ↳ offence.

② Regulation of broadcasting and
 media news:

↳ news to incite violence
 and social disorder is
 punishable offence.

③ [IT Act 2021]

↳ monitoring and providing necessary Regulation.

eg) Recent landslide in Jashimati

④ [Digital media Act, 2023]

↳ platforms have to verify and struck down disinformation.

eg) Meta / X etc...

⑤ Digital Fact checking Act.

under [Information Tech Act 2020]

Accountability injection:

① Awareness generation among the news consumers.

② Strict legal consequences.

③ punitive / financial constraints.

Media plays an important role while containing a healthy communication during panic stricken situations.

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

Q5. "Technology has amplified both the opportunities and threats to women's safety." In the context of rising cases of online gender-based harassment, examine the role of the National Commission for Women (NCW) in safeguarding women's rights in the digital space.

প্রশ্ন ৫. "প্রযুক্তিতে মহিলাৰ সুৰক্ষাৰ বাবে সুযোগ আৰু ভাবুকি দুয়োটাকে বৃদ্ধি কৰিছে।" অনলাইন লিংগভিত্তিক উৎপীড়নৰ ঘটনা বৃদ্ধি পোৱাৰ পৰিপ্ৰেক্ষিতত, ডিজিটেল স্থানত মহিলাৰ অধিকাৰ সুৰক্ষিত কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় মহিলা আয়োগ (NCW)ৰ ভূমিকা পৰীক্ষা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Gender violence and gender empowerment has changed due to integration of technology to society.

Online gender based harassment

- ① deep fake. → morphed image.
- ② online eve teasing.
- ③ Data privacy breach.
- ④ Manosphere proliferation.
- ⑤ MMS
- ⑥ stereotyping or subtle gender discrimination.
- ⑦ commodification of women.

National commission for women (NCW)

- ① Awareness generation:
- ② criminalisation of women centric violence.
- ③ surveillance.
- ④ legal support (Art 32A).

Technology has amplified both the opportunities and threats to women's safety.

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

Q6. Parliamentary committees are essential to the accountability framework of Indian democracy. Discuss their role with reference to recent committee reviews of data protection and environmental legislation.

প্রশ্ন ৬. ভারতীয় গণতন্ত্রের দায়বদ্ধতার পরিকাঠামোর বাবে সংসদীয় সমিতিসমূহ অত্যাৱশ্যকীয়। তথ্য সুৰক্ষা আৰু পৰিৱেশ আইনৰ শেহতীয়া সমিতিৰ পৰ্যালোচনাৰ সন্দৰ্ভত তেওঁলোকৰ ভূমিকাৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

parliamentary committees.

empowered by Art 105 and 108

are essential for accountability.

Types:

Ad hoc:

① permanent:

- yearly constituted;
- more fixed Duty
- re-assigned after completion.
- temporal.
- target based.
- dismantled after completion.

the presiding officers of LS/RS.
appoints various parliamentary committees.

Function:

- ① Scrutiny of Bills.
- ② Expert advice.
- ③ motions - grant / cut / guillotine etc are functioned.

Recent data protection and environmental legislation:

- ① Stringent consent measure for Data primary and Secondary.
- ② EIA rules are not adhered in greenfield projects.
- ③ polluter pay principle.

parliamentary committee ensure expert opinion and backbone of the bills handed over to them.
→ necessary for inclusive development.

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

Q7. Discuss the challenges to cooperative federalism in India. How do recent disputes over GST compensation and state borrowing limits reflect tensions in Centre-State financial relations?

প্রশ্ন ৭. ভারতত সমবায় যুক্তরাষ্ট্রবাদৰ প্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহ আলোচনা কৰক। GST ক্ষতিপূৰণ আৰু ৰাজ্যৰ ঋণৰ সীমা সন্দৰ্ভত শেহতীয়া বিবাদে কেন্দ্ৰ-ৰাজ্যৰ বিত্তীয় সম্পৰ্কৰ উত্তেজনা কেনেদৰে প্ৰতিফলিত কৰে?

(Answer in 150 words)

Cooperative federalism means, equal participation of states and centre with amicable / economic relation towards a common goal.

Recent development

↳ Rise of combative federalism

(eg) recent dispute over GST compensation

centre state rivalry!

① Non devolution of GST compensation:

↳ covid 19, pandemic delay.

② weighted federalism:

↳ more contribution towards hilly states than others.

(eg) 90:10 vs 60:40.

③ Borrowing limits:

↳ consent of centre for state borrowing.

↳ restriction from other players.

Combative federalism has strained the basic structure of the state as seen in recent Centre vs WB case.

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

Q8. "Citizen's Charters were envisioned to make public service delivery transparent, accountable, and time-bound. Yet, recent reports of persistent delays and harassment in accessing basic services reveal a gap between promise and practice." Critically examine the effectiveness of Citizen's Charters in addressing inefficiency in government offices.

প্রশ্ন ৮. "বাজহুৱা সেৱা প্ৰদানক স্বচ্ছ, দায়বদ্ধ আৰু সময়সীমাৰ ভিতৰত কৰাৰ বাবে নাগৰিকৰ চনদৰ কল্পনা কৰা হৈছিল। তথাপিও, মৌলিক সেৱাসমূহ লাভ কৰাত ধাৰাবাহিকভাৱে পলম আৰু হাৰাশাস্তিৰ শেহতীয়া প্ৰতিবেদনসমূহে প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি আৰু অনুশীলনৰ মাজৰ ব্যৱধান প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে।" চৰকাৰী কাৰ্যালয়ত অদক্ষতা দূৰ কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত নাগৰিকৰ চনদসমূহৰ ফলপ্ৰসূতা সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে পৰীক্ষা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Citizen charters are a group of people coming together for common goal with same back ground or socio-economic criteria.

Objectives:

- ① Accountability
- ②

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

Q9. In the context of initiatives like Mann Ki Baat, examine the extent to which mass communication can promote participatory governance in India.

প্রশ্ন ৯. মন কী বাতৰ দৰে পদক্ষেপৰ সন্দৰ্ভত গণসংযোগে ভাৰতত অংশগ্ৰহণমূলক শাসন ব্যৱস্থাৰ কিমানখিনি প্ৰসাৰিত কৰিব পাৰে পৰীক্ষা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

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

Q10. Critically examine the continuing relevance of the Basic Structure doctrine in protecting constitutional principles in contemporary governance.

প্রশ্ন ১০. সমসাময়িক শাসন ব্যৱস্থাত সাংবিধানিক নীতিবোৰ সুৰক্ষিত কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত মৌলিক গাঁথনি মতবাদৰ অবিৰত প্ৰাসংগিকতা সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে পৰীক্ষা কৰক। (Answer in 150 words)

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

Q11. "In a multipolar world, influence is not merely claimed, it is earned through strategic coalitions." In the context of BRICS expansion, critically examine how the inclusion of new members reshapes the grouping's global role and assess the opportunities and challenges it presents for India's strategic positioning.

প্রশ্ন ১১. "এক বহুমুখী বিশ্বত, প্রভাৱ কেৱল দাবী কৰাই নহয়, ই কৌশলগত মিত্ৰতাৰ জৰিয়তে অৰ্জন কৰা হয়।" BRICS সম্প্ৰসাৰণৰ সন্দৰ্ভত নতুন সদস্যসকলৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্তিয়ে কেনেদৰে গোটটোৰ বৈশ্বিক ভূমিকাক পুনৰ গঠন কৰে আৰু ই ভাৰতৰ কৌশলগত স্থিতিৰ বাবে উপস্থাপন কৰা সুযোগ আৰু প্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহৰ মূল্যায়ন কৰে তাক সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে পৰীক্ষা কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Indias new engagement doctrine
has undergone a paradigm shift
from Non-alignment to multi
alignment and now Equi-close
policy.

Harnessing influence vs strategic
coalitions

① Soft power proliferation:

↳ combination of stature,
knowledge economy,
trade agreements and
hand in distress

② Strategic coalition

↳ Balancing rising geopolitics.

(eg) QUAD to check Chinese aggression.

③ Trade deals

↳ FTA / comprehensive trade agreements.

(eg) 5 FTA in last decade.

④ Grouping with existing powers

↳ (eg) Russia - India friendship.
India - Middle east.

⑤ International Aids.

↳ cowin in 100 countries.

↳ vaccine Maitriy, etc.

BRICS is a coalition of **four**

countries initially - Brazil, Russia,

India and China. Later in 2007
South Africa joined.

Recent additions

BRICS is expanded through
new additions — UAE, Georgia etc.
which reshapes its global role.

- ① More than 50% of world's
population under extended
BRICS.
- ② 73% of world GDP. under
control the group.
- ③ power projection and major
trade partners.

Opportunity for India:

- ① More formal grouping to
oppose China's aggression.

- ② established trade with biggest trading partners.
- ③ utilizing its presence to fulfill india's aspiration - leader of global south. and vishat Bharat 2047.

Challenges:

① vague notion:

↳ USA vs Russia & china.

② perceived indian foreign policy as opportunistic.

③ china economy is around 5 times than india's

platforms like BRICS (extended) provides opportunities for realignment of existing foreign policy and to utilize it for own benefit.

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

Q12. "Water diplomacy is the art of turning a shared resource into a shared opportunity." Examine the scope and challenges of regional cooperation in the Brahmaputra river basin for flood management, with reference to India's engagement with Bangladesh and Bhutan.

প্রশ্ন ১২. "জল কূটনীতি হৈছে এক অংশীদারী সম্পদক এক অংশীদারী সুযোগলৈ ৰূপান্তৰিত কৰাৰ কলা।" বাংলাদেশ আৰু ভূটানৰ সৈতে ভাৰতৰ সম্পৰ্কৰ সন্দৰ্ভত বানপানী ব্যৱস্থাপনাৰ বাবে ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নদী অৱবাহিকাত আঞ্চলিক সহযোগিতাৰ পৰিসৰ আৰু প্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহ পৰীক্ষা কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Water Diplomacy provides unique opportunity for leverage and engagement for upper riparian states mainly.

India has an advantageous position in consideration of shared resources of Brahmaputra.

Scope of Regional cooperation:

① Transportation:

↳ NW-2 / 16 and Indo-Bangladesh Strategic Border water ways.

↳ cargo transportation of coal

② MV Mishul.

↳ Jigighupa multimodel port
within 100 km from
Gyelpu, Bhutan.

② Tourism and Resource utilization:

↳ scenic Beauty.

↳ immense tourism
potential.

③ Agriculture and allied industry:

↳ provides fertile soil and
climate moderation.

④ Flood management:

④.1 Research and awareness:

↳ including academia
and collaborated effort.

④.2 Information sharing:

↳ prior information
before releasing
water.

(4.3) Hydropower generation:

(eg) India investing on Bhutan
 for hydro electricity.

(4.4) Aceasmen generation

(4.5) collaborative effort for
 disaster mitigation and
 recovery.

Challenges:

① existing political ideology
 and alignment:

(eg) pro china vs. pro india.

② Brahmaputra 'mass flow rate':

↳ huge carrying capacity
 renders any precaution
useless.

③ The China angle!

↳ Dams at Tibet regulates the flow of Brahmaputra.

④ Different ideology among Bhutan and Bangladesh.

The Brahmaputra Basin offers an unique opportunity for regional cooperation, but, strong dialogue delivery, strategic engagement and disengagement will shape the future course of action.

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

Q13. Analyse the impact of climate adaptation policies on agriculture and livelihoods in Northeast India. Suggest governance measures for resilience.

প্রশ্ন ১৩. উত্তর-পূর্ব ভারতের কৃষি আৰু জীৱিকাৰ ওপৰত জলবায়ু অভিযোজন নীতিৰ প্ৰভাৱ বিশ্লেষণ কৰক। স্থিতিস্থাপকতাৰ বাবে শাসন ব্যৱস্থাৰ পৰামৰ্শ দিয়ক। (Answer in 250 words)

North East India due to its unique geo-spatial position has both positive and negative climate impact.

Climate adaptation policies:

① Agriculture:

①① indigenous varieties:

↳ though not high yielding but adopted to its local climate.

eg) Boka soul / Black Rice.

①② unique coats harvesting

eg) Roza in Nagaland.
Hati/pukhuri / Band in Assam.

[13] Step cultivation / Terrace cultivation
and slash and Burn method.

↳ water retention and
providing ash to leached
soil.

[14] cultivation on [phumdi].

↳ Loktak lake.

[15] exotic varieties - [cash cropping]

↳ Agasu - Agas borantay.

↳ kaji nemu / uchi etc.

[16] Agriculture to horticulture



Food processing unit.

↳ export oriented

↳ more remuneration.

(17) climate Resistant and HYV:

(eg) Ranjit, Pusa Rice.

Impact on livelihood - adaptation:

① Animal husbandary

↳ value addition to dairy
production:

(eg) WAMUL.

② MSME Sector:

↳ initiative like Asomi

③ promibexation of Assamese culture:

↳ suakuchi industry.

④ migration towards city life:

more opportunity and
standard of living.

⑤ Entrepreneurship development:

↳ cooperative society

(eg) gorukhuti project.

Governance measures for resilience:

- ① All weather road communication
- ② promoting self help group:
 ↳ lakhpati didi
 ↳ micro credit.
- ③ Skill India initiative.
- ④ PM-KUSUM - Irrigation.
- ⑤ Udyamita / Atma Nirbhar
 Asom.
- ⑥ Education and Health.
 ④ Samagra Shiksha and
 Ayushman Bharat.

climate change has reshaped

the NE agriculture and
livelihood opportunities and
its adaptation strategies.

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

Q14. Discuss the role of the Election Commission of India in ensuring free and fair elections, with reference to recent reform proposals and operational challenges.

প্রশ্ন ১৪. শেহতীয়া সংস্কাৰৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ আৰু কাৰ্য্যকৰী প্ৰত্যাহ্বানৰ সন্দৰ্ভত মুক্ত আৰু নিৰপেক্ষ নিৰ্বাচন নিশ্চিত কৰাত ভাৰতৰ নিৰ্বাচন আয়োগৰ ভূমিকাৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Art 324 of constitution provides for Election commission of India - for free, fair and timely elections.

Challenges of EC:

① political influence

↳ a caged parrot.

↳ politically influenced.

eg Recent allegation of voter mal practice.

② Bureaucratic hurdles:

↳ improper implementation

eg motivated.

③ Under staffed:

fund and functionaries.

④ Executive influence box

release of fund for efficiency:

↳ financial constraints.

⑤ Data insufficiency!

↳ too old data census 2011.

⑥ skipped 2021 census!

↳ skewed demography
and social structure,

unaccounted for caste census

Reform proposal.

① conduction of caste census
in 2027

↳ despite potential drawbacks,
caste data is necessary

box evidence based policy making.

② Digital Records, box data, sufficiency:

↳ Digital Beneficiary/voter list on portal box cross check.

③ Aadhar Seeding and compulsory ones checking:

④ Recent allegation on multiple fraud voter lists

④ More autonomy and power:

↳ Back to T.N. Seshan regime.

↳ out from politicization of election commission.

⑤ Appointment and salary/tenure
as per Indian Judiciary:

↳ completely out of executive influence:

⑥ No engagement for Election
commissioners after
retirement. like (HC) judge.

Independence and effective
working of EC is necessary
for smooth functioning of
world's largest democracy.

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

Q15. Examine how autonomous district councils under the Sixth Schedule in Northeast India balance self-governance, national integration, and environmental management.

প্রশ্ন ১৫. উত্তর-পূর্ব ভাৰতত ষষ্ঠ অনুসূচীৰ অধীনত স্বায়ত্তশাসিত জিলা পৰিষদসমূহে আত্ম-শাসন, ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় সংহতি আৰু পৰিৱেশ ব্যৱস্থাপনাৰ মাজত কেনেদৰে ভাৰসাম্য বজাই ৰাখে পৰীক্ষা কৰক।
(Answer in 250 words)

Autonomous Districts councils
under sixth schedule in NE
India is a special provision
under Art 244 for self
governance, National integration
and environmental management.

① Self Governance!

①① PESA, 1996, extension!

↳ few ADC are under
local self governance.

①② Gram Sabha is powerful.

enough! — need consultation

for diversion of tribal land

to development activity.

(13) Governor can modify or exempt laws (central / state) in ADCs:

↳ modification according to indigenous customs.

(14) Representation in state legislature:

↳ Tribal MLAs are represented to the legislature of State.

National Integration:

① Forming the Federation:

↳ despite ethnic and cultural differences.

② Autonomy within the council:

↳ moulding statute to their customs.

③ providing tourism and
traditional knowledge:

② AYUSH medicine:

Environmental management:

① Active agents for protecting
nature:

↳ generational connection
with soil and jungle

② Manas NP rehabilitation:

② organic agriculture promotion:

↳ subsistence agriculture.

③ protecting forest Tribal lands
from development activity:

↳ from Sabha consent.

④ Equal attention for sustainability and conservation!

↳ PESA, 1996.

ADCs under sixth schedule like BTC, Karbi Anglong AC, etc. provides self governance; national integration and env. management while maintaining their identity. — unity in diversity.

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

Q16. Three decades after the 73rd Constitutional Amendment, Panchayati Raj Institutions remain 'institutions of delivery' more than 'institutions of self-government.' Examine this statement in the light of recent debates on devolution, fiscal autonomy, and the role of technology in rural governance.

প্রশ্ন ১৬. '৭৩ তম সংবিধান সংশোধনীৰ তিনি দশকৰ পিছতো পঞ্চায়তী ৰাজ্য প্ৰতিষ্ঠানসমূহ 'আত্মশাসনৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠান'তকৈ 'সেৱা প্ৰদানৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠান' হিচাপে অধিক পৰিচিত হৈ আছে।' বিতৰণ, বিত্তীয় স্বায়ত্তশাসন আৰু গ্ৰাম্য শাসনত প্ৰযুক্তিৰ ভূমিকা সন্দৰ্ভত শেহতীয়াকৈ হোৱা বিতৰ্কৰ পৰিপ্ৰেক্ষিতত এই বিবৃতিটো পৰীক্ষা কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

73rd Constitutional Amendment,
PRI established for grass root
self governance and mobilization,
but with some drawbacks →

① partial Devolution:

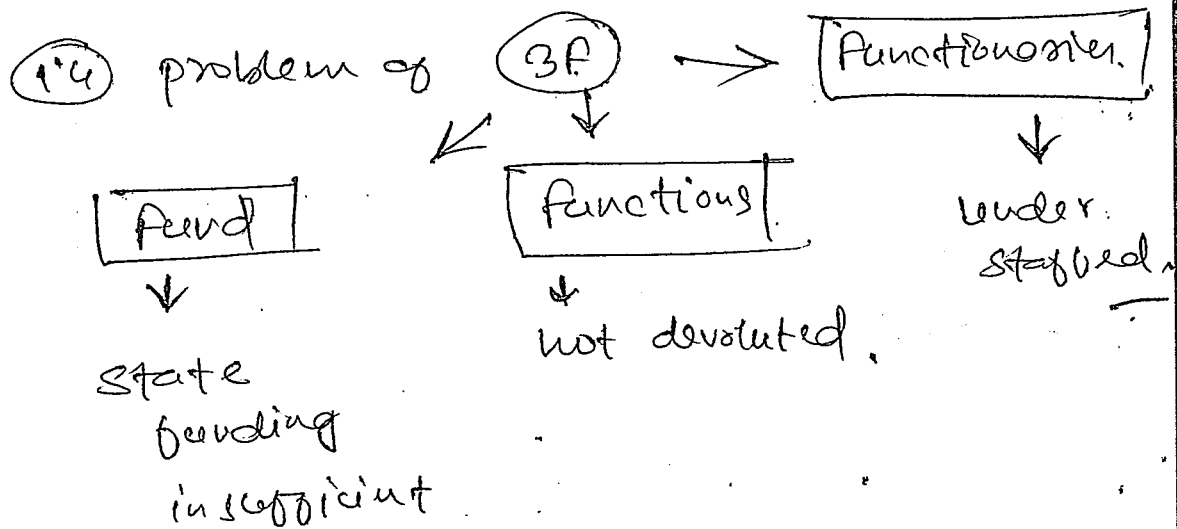
①① out of 29 subjects, many
states devoluted a few.

② Kerala - 29 devoluted
most strong PRI presence.

①② containing more autonomy
to the state rather than
to the PRIs.

(1.3) grassroot institution without roots:

↳ politicization of PRIs with ineffective self governance.



Fiscal Autonomy:

① Empowering for Revenue generation:

② Hiwda Bazar for M&F.

③ infrastructure and Resources for self finances:

↳ ④ green waste management.
↳ cyclic economy.

③ State Finance Commission:

↳ Devolution of finances

for PRIs.

(cooperative fiscal devolution)

Role of Technology:

① Monitoring and Regulation:

↳ CCTV installation.

↳ Geo tagging.

② Checking leakages:

↳ GIS / GPS tech.

③ e-governance:

↳ instant devolution.

↳ real time feed back.

④ Social media for

awareness generation

and community

participation.

⑤ sidelining Baby culture
and Bureaucratic inertia.

⑥ Fiscal devolution to PRIs.

↓
Bottom to top approach.

↓
tailored business goals for
each PRI.

Three decades after the 73rd
constitutional Amendments PRIs
need more autonomy and
citizen participation for full
utilization of Art 243.

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

Q17. Public health governance in India must evolve from reactive crisis management to preventive and primary care delivery. In the context of Ayushman Bharat and recent public health preparedness assessments, examine the challenges and reforms needed to strengthen India's health system.

প্রশ্ন ১৭. ভাৰতত জনস্বাস্থ্য শাসন ব্যৱস্থা প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়াশীল সংকট ব্যৱস্থাপনাৰ পৰা প্ৰতিৰোধমূলক আৰু প্ৰাথমিক যত্ন প্ৰদানলৈ বিকশিত হ'ব লাগিব। আয়ুস্মান ভাৰত আৰু শেহতীয়া জনস্বাস্থ্য প্ৰস্তুতি মূল্যায়নৰ সন্দৰ্ভত ভাৰতৰ স্বাস্থ্য ব্যৱস্থাতোক শক্তিশালী কৰাৰ বাবে প্ৰয়োজনীয় প্ৰত্যাহ্বান আৰু সংস্কাৰসমূহ পৰীক্ষা কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Health governance in India has shifted from reactive crisis management to preventive - a paradigm shift in governance.

Reactive to preventive:

① Data driven governance:

↳ genome sequencing of India → ascertain non communicable disease in advance.

② use of technology:

↳ ABHA - ID card
 ↳ tracked diagnosis.

③ grass root workers:

↳ ASHA workers.

↳ community health officers.

④ prevention than cure:

↳ immunization initiatives.

eg BCG shots, polio
eradication.

chicken pox, measles
eradication.

⑤ Maternal health care boy:

effective management of.

post delivery, pregnancy
complications.

eg MRR, IMR improved
over the decade.

Ayushman Bharat / health preparedness.

Challenges:

① incorrect Aadhar Seeding:

↳ sent (AN) 47 ABHA-ID
against one Aadhar card.

② pilgrage of govt. supply:

↳ diversion of resource.

③ unskilled / under staffed:

↳ WHO: 1 : 1000 doctor : city.
India: 1 : 1475 " "

④ improper infrastructure.

↳ under maintenance (or)
lack of proper care.

⑤ Digital illiteracy:

↳ not aware of health
preparedness.

Reforms:

- ① Digital literacy.
- ② Technology adaptation
↳ internet penetration.
- ③ Appointment/capacity building.
- ④ Blockchain for beneficiary
addition.

Recent public health programme
assessment is a true step for
NKSIT Bharat, 2017

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

Q18. Critically evaluate the Finance Commission's recommendations for balancing fiscal consolidation with equitable resource distribution among states.

প্রশ্ন ১৮. ৰাজ্যসমূহৰ মাজত ন্যায়সংগত সম্পদ বিতৰণৰ সৈতে বিত্তীয় একত্ৰীকৰণৰ ভাৰসাম্য ৰক্ষাৰ বাবে বিত্ত আয়োগৰ পৰামৰ্শসমূহ সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে মূল্যায়ন কৰক। (Answer in 250 words)

[Not 280] empowers Finance
commission for devolution of taxes
among states | centre - Recommendations only.

→ It is not binding.

Fiscal consolidation with equitable
resource distribution.

① 'cooperative federalism'.

→ more fiscal autonomy
to the states.

FC 14:	31%	} devolution
FC 15:	42%	
FC 16:	41%	

② Better Utilization of Resources:

eg) Bihar — less development in Education.

(VS)

Kerala: — provide for infrastructure creation.

③ Reduction of welfare schemes:

↳ core of core / core / others.

↳ more fiscal devolution:

to states. — central sectors.

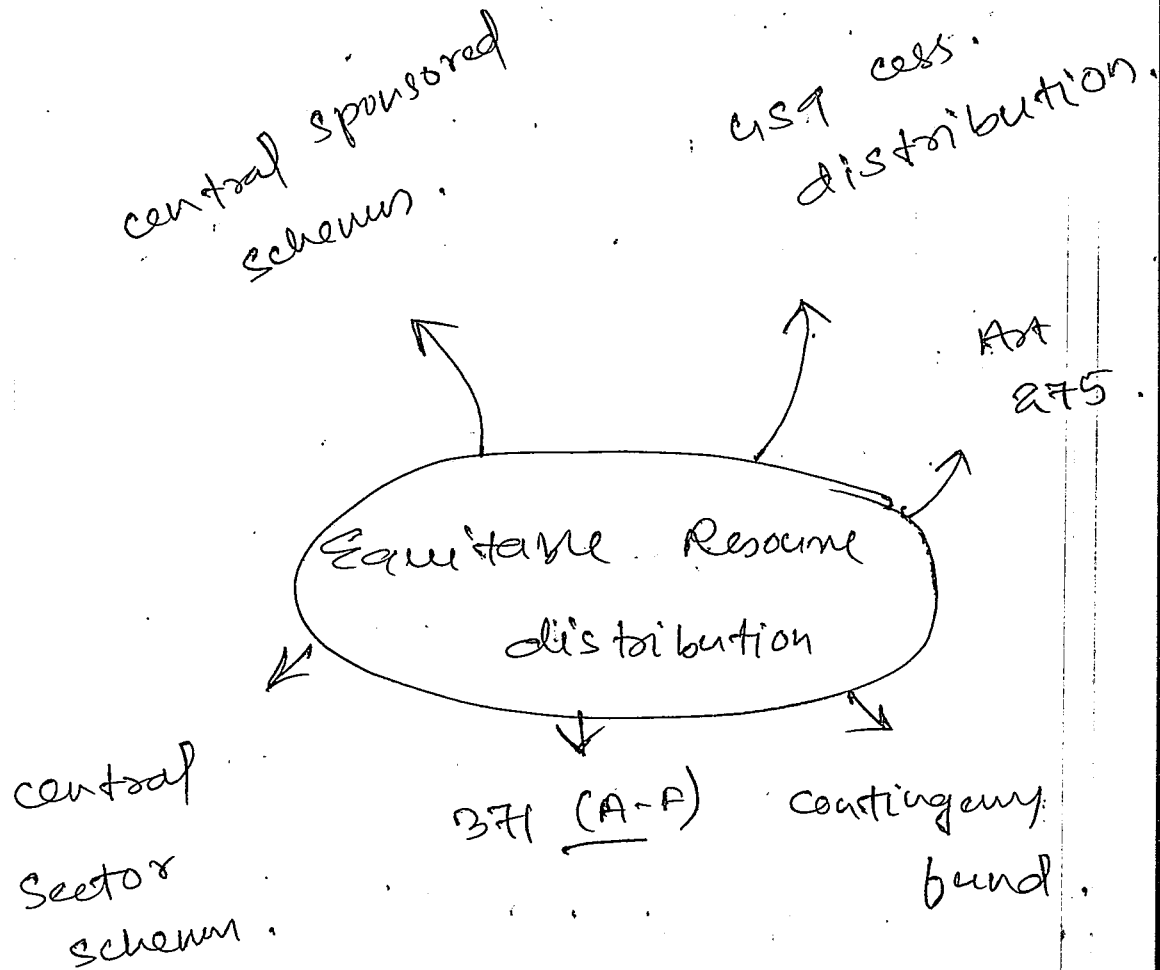
Schemes are reduced.

④ Special status

NE Hilly states / Telengana / Himachal and Uttarakhand.

↳ non lapseable bond

↳ 90:10 centre : State contribution.



Challenges!

① Not equal treatment:

↳ NE states vs. western states!

② skewed industrialization!

west focused.

③ Misused Resources:

↳ political ideology will
hamper proper allocation

④ case in not capacity building needs:

Rather than Education/
Health towards
Beautification.

Fiscal devolution is of utmost
important for proper working of
cooperative federalism:

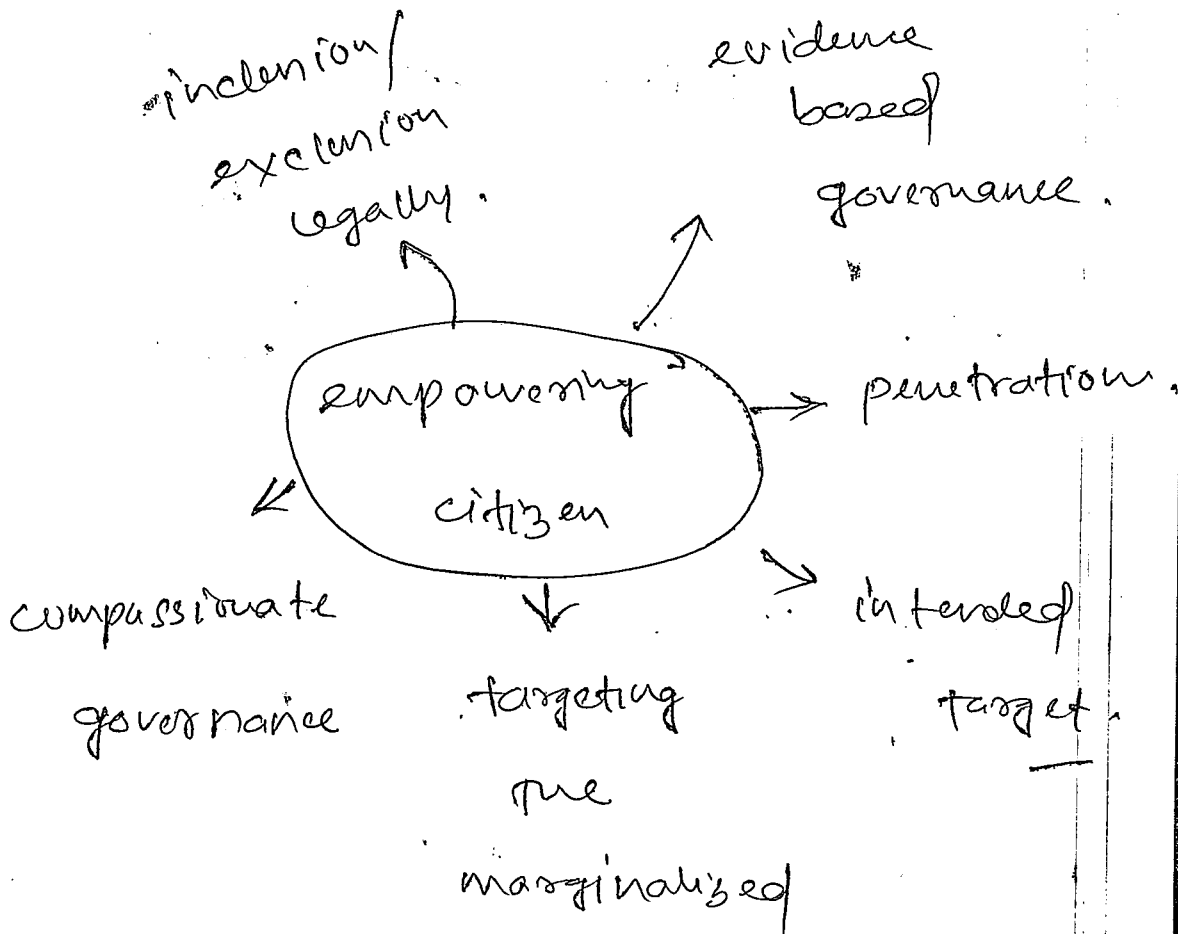
Feedback (For office use only)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Penalty (If any)
Total

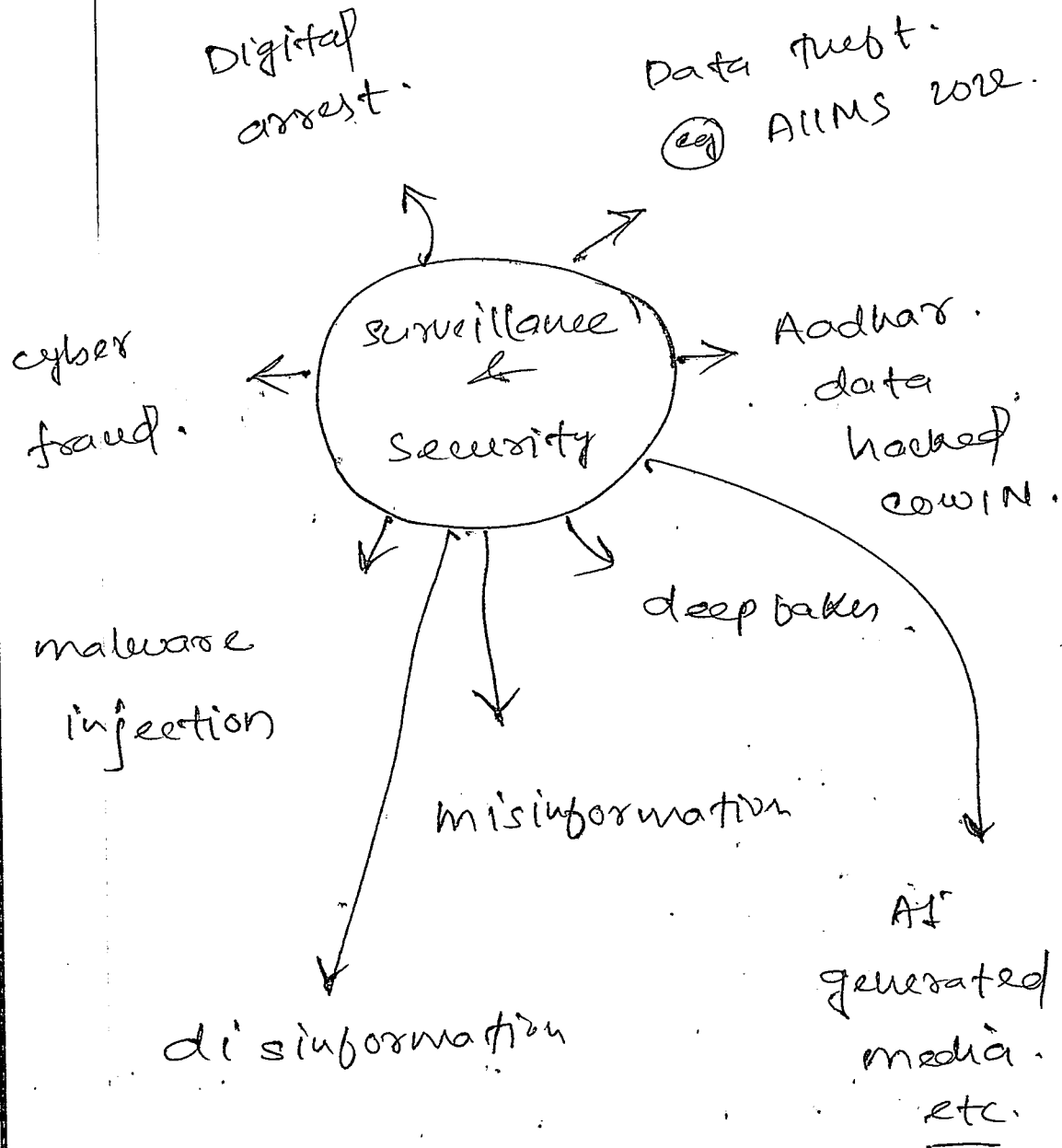
Q19. Data governance in India is at a crossroads — between empowering citizens and enabling surveillance. Critically evaluate the provisions of the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 in light of the constitutional right to privacy and emerging digital economy needs.

প্রশ্ন ১৯. ভারতৰ তথ্য প্ৰশাসন এক সন্ধিক্ষণত আছে - নাগৰিকৰ সবলীকৰণ আৰু নিৰীক্ষণ সক্ষম কৰাৰ মাজত। গোপনীয়তাৰ সাংবিধানিক অধিকাৰ আৰু উদীয়মান ডিজিটেল অৰ্থনীতিৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তাৰ প্ৰতি লক্ষ্য ৰাখি ডিজিটেল ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য সুৰক্ষা আইন, ২০২৩-ৰ ব্যৱস্থাসমূহৰ সমালোচনামূলক মূল্যায়ন কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Data is the new fuel box
modern governance! — but with
some drawbacks!





Art 21 → constitutional mandate
for privacy (FR) and Digital.
Data protection Act 2023!

Provisions:

- ① Right to be forgotten:
↳ obsolete data / removal.
- ② consent of the Data principal,
Data Secondary before
handing to the third
party.
- ③ deepfake and AI generated
morphed images.
- ④ platforms need to monitor
and obsolete disinformation.
- ⑤ In line with Indecent presentation
of women 1986.

Emerging Digital Economy needs:

① ↳ Location accen:

↳ online giant Retailers.

② Two way encryption.

↳ QR code

↳ whatsapp / UPI

③ predetermined consent Reling:

↳ need consent of the provider.

④ Recent abolition of peer to
peer payment pulling from
UPI - effective Oct 1, 2025.

Data governance is the new
topic to be invested for
effective governance and
inclusivity.

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

Q20. In the context of Indo-Pacific trade and supply-chain frameworks, discuss how India can align domestic regulation with foreign policy goals and federal economic priorities.

প্রশ্ন ২০. ভাৰত-প্ৰশান্ত মহাসাগৰীয় বাণিজ্য আৰু যোগান-শৃংখলৰ পৰিকাঠামোৰ সন্দৰ্ভত ভাৰতে কেনেদৰে বৈদেশিক নীতিৰ লক্ষ্য আৰু ফেডাৰেল অৰ্থনৈতিক অগ্ৰাধিকাৰৰ সৈতে ঘৰুৱা নিয়ন্ত্ৰণক সংহত কৰিব পাৰে সেই বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Supply chain and trade
frameworks are interlinked enablers
for economic prosperity with
socio economic upliftment.

Indo-Pacific trade and supply
chain frameworks:

① QUAD:

↳ Australia/Japan/India/
USA.

② Strategic trade agreement
with ASEAN countries.

③ post development:

↳ Vengaloor at Kerala.

↳ Great Nicobar project.

④ PCA deals with UK recent

↳ new enables for future.

Domestic regulation

① Reduced import duty:

↳ Boosting trade.

② Logistic supply chain:

India logistic (13% of GDP)

as compared to (8% of GDP)

of developed country.

③ Easier custom rules:

↳ port of call for

transit/ merchant

vessels.

④ post infra and investment:

↳ greenfield / Brownfield
project.

↳ less taxes for Capex.

Foreign policy goals and bilateral
economic priorities:



more
strategic
trade
deals



logistic
support
like
Kaladan
multimodal,
IMT
trilateral.
highway.

deep ports

like

Vinjham

at

Kerala.

port of

Call.

Economic priorities

① $\rightarrow$ capex rather than fiscal

Union Budget 2025-26.

3.5% GDP for
capex.

② coastal infrastructure and
coastal freight.

③ Asset disinvestment.

④ Sovereign green Bonds.

⑤ PPP - Hybrid Annuity model etc

Indo pacific trade and

supply chain framework is

an golden opportunity for India

to encash its trade aspirations.

for becoming \$ 5 trillion

Economy

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