



FIRST MOCK APSC MAINS 2024

GS Paper II

Duration: 3 Hrs

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(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 - Use a blue or black ballpoint pen only.
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TOTAL:	250		NOTE: EVALUATION PERIOD FOR THE MAINS TEST SERIES COPY IS 10 DAYS.

Bhaskar Jyoti Medhi
Signature of the Student:

Invigilator's Signature:

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

DETAIL FEEDBACK

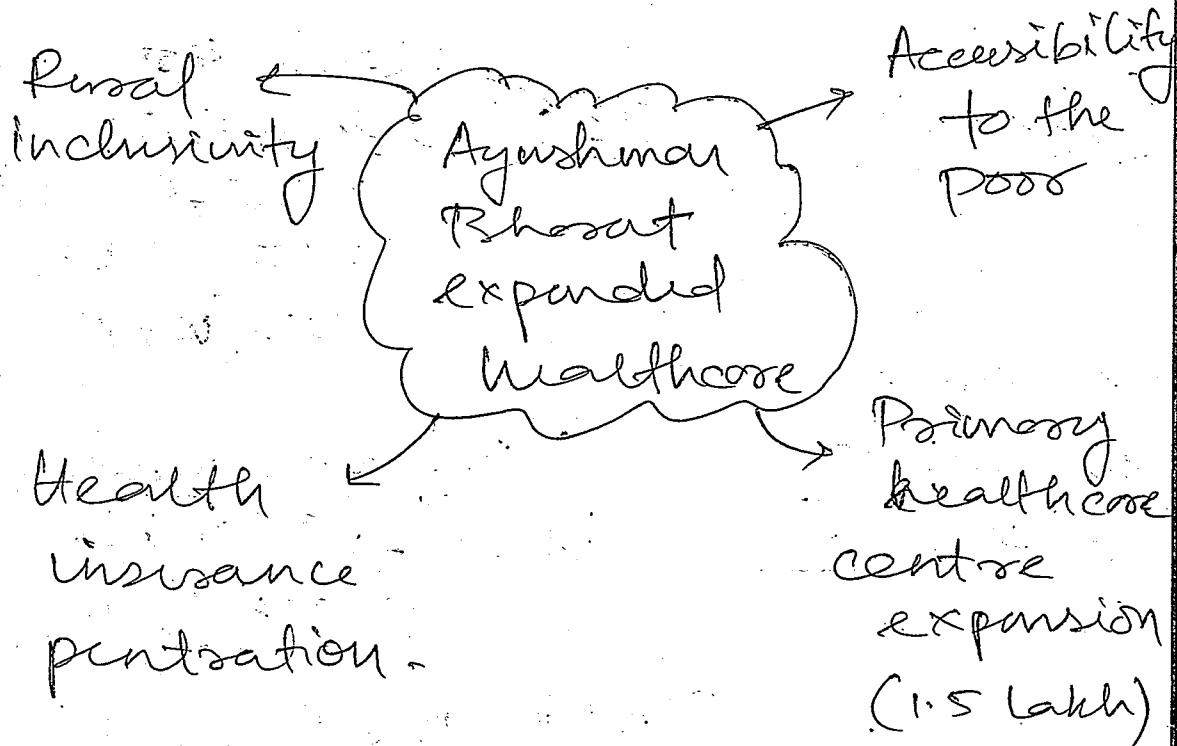
ALL THE BEST

Q1. Ayushman Bharat has expanded access to healthcare, but inclusivity and quality remain concerns. Discuss.

প্রশ্ন ১: আয়ুushman ভারতে স্বাস্থ্যসেবার প্রবেশাধিকার সম্প্রসারিত করিছে, কিন্তু অন্তর্ভুক্তি আর মানদণ্ড এতিয়াও চিন্তার বিষয় হৈয়ে আছে। আলোচনা করক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Ayushman Bharat is a healthcare insurance scheme brought in accordance with Article 41



However, few lacunas exist -

Concerns of Ayushman Bharat

① Inclusivity

1) Digital identification mismatch

(eg) Shoshhand PTC

2) Dependence on middlemen for enrolment

(eg) Orissa inclusion fund

3) Lack of awareness.

② Quality concern

→ Lack of adequate doctor

1:800 (India)
1:1000 (WHO)

Improper responsibility and first aid centres.

→ Infrastructural issues → Poor beds
→ Lack of ICU

Solution

→ PM ABHM for Infrastructure

→ ICDS to include Anganwadi
NHM for ASHA workers.

Development in health is sine qua non under [SDG-3]

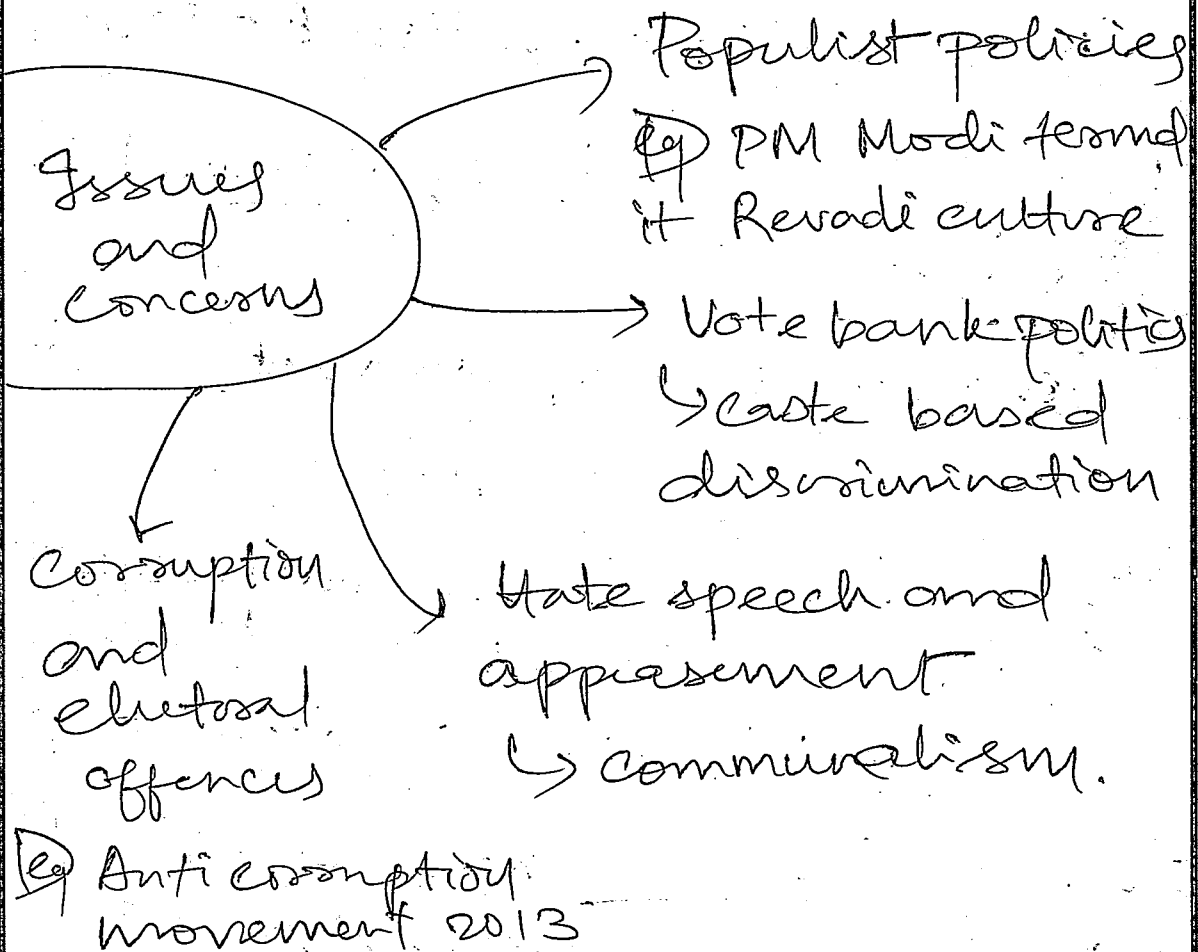
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Question Interpretation
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Value Addition
Penalty (If any)
Total

Q2. Trace the evolution of electoral politics in India since Independence. In this context, critically examine the role of the Election Commission of India in strengthening democratic processes.

প্রশ্ন ২: স্বাধীনতার পিছৰে পৰা ভাৰতত নিৰ্বাচনী ৰাজনীতিৰ বিৱৰ্তনৰ বিষয়ে লিখক। এই সন্দৰ্ভত, গণতান্ত্ৰিক প্ৰক্ৰিয়া শক্তিশালী কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ভাৰতৰ নিৰ্বাচন আয়োগৰ ভূমিকা সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে মূল্যায়ন কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Post Independence India has seen evolution in political system mainly towards electoral system.



Role of Election Commission in

Strengthening the process

1) Voter roll accuracy

eg Exposed illegal voters in 1985 India. Assam.

2) Protect democratic trust

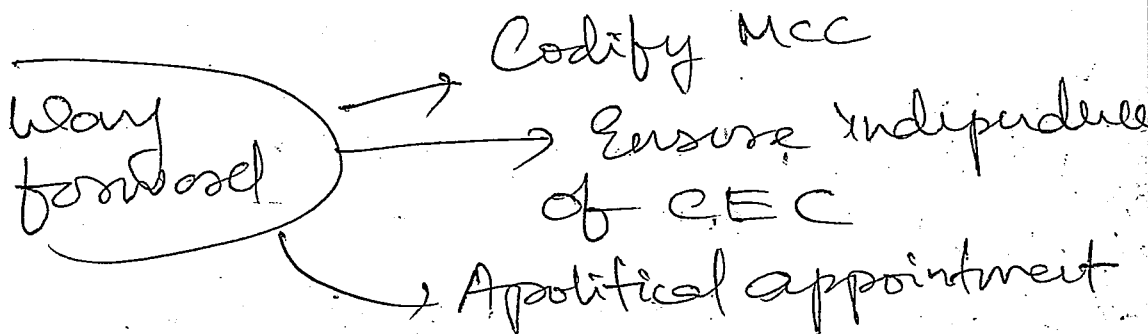
eg TN Seshan in 1990s

3) Maintain electoral credibility

eg Free and Fair election (Art 324)

4) Uphold sanctity of electoral politics

eg Model code of conduct.



Election Commission has played major role in strengthening evolution of electoral politics.

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

Q3. India's MAHASAGAR initiative seeks to deepen maritime cooperation with countries of the Indian Ocean Region. Examine its significance in enabling India to pursue a balanced and strategic approach in the IOR.

প্রশ্ন ৩: ভারতের 'MAHASAGAR' পদক্ষেপে ভারত মহাসাগর অঞ্চলের দেশসমূহের সৈতে সামুদ্রিক সহযোগিতা গভীর করার চেষ্টা করছে। ভারত মহাসাগরীয় অঞ্চলত ভারতক এক সম্ভুলিত আৰু কৌশলগত দৃষ্টিভঙ্গী অনুসৰণ কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ইয়াৰ গুৰুত্ব পৰীক্ষা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

India's MAHASAGAR doctrine has recently evolved from SAGAR doctrine towards fulfilling India's credibility as blue water navy.

MAHASAGAR → deepening maritime cooperation

1) Maritime exercises

(eg) Malabar exercise → Australia

2) Infrastructural development

(eg) Male bridge → Maldives.

3) Strengthening cultural ties.

(eg) Mission Mausam by Ministry of Culture.

4) Defence deals with maritime nations

Ⓐ Boahmes deal with Indonesia

Significance of MAHASAGAR

Counter China's ascension

First responder in disaster

Ⓒ Maldives water crisis

Establish Indian Ocean as backyard of Indian navy.

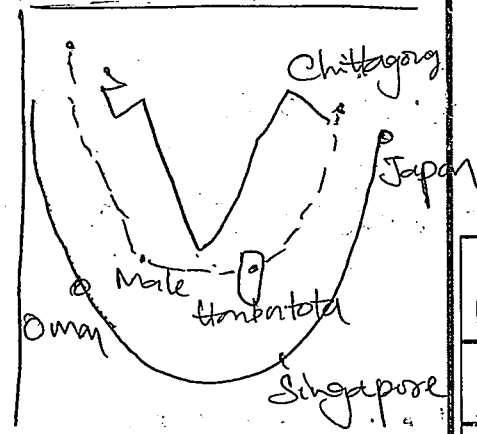


Fig: Countering China in maritime.

☑ → String of pearls

☑ → diamond necklace

Thus MAHASAGAR is an evolution towards improving India's stand in Indian ocean and keep it zone of peace and stability.

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

Q4. The idea of 'One Nation, One Election' is often justified as a return to India's early constitutional practice. In this context, discuss how the Indian Constitution's provisions on elections and parliamentary democracy have evolved since independence.

প্রশ্ন ৪: 'এক রাষ্ট্র, এক নির্বাচন' ব ধারণাক প্রায়ে ভাৰতৰ প্ৰাৰম্ভিক সাংবিধানিক প্ৰথাৰ প্ৰত্যাহৰ্তন হিচাপে ন্যায়সঙ্গত বুলি গণ্য কৰা হয়। এই সন্দৰ্ভত ভাৰতীয় সংবিধানৰ নিৰ্বাচন আৰু সংসদীয় গণতন্ত্ৰৰ ব্যৱস্থা স্বাধীনতাৰ পিছৰে পৰা কেনেদৰে বিকশিত হৈছে সেই বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Recent Ram Nath Kovind
panel submitted its report
on One Nation One Election
and its feasibility.

<u>Pros</u>	<u>Cons</u>
→ Few engorgement → Increased voter turnout → Reduced logistical administrative cost	→ Cycle prove to break → Constitutional amendments needed. → Complexities in process.

this is justified as a return
 to old practices of Indian

early phase.

Evolution of elections

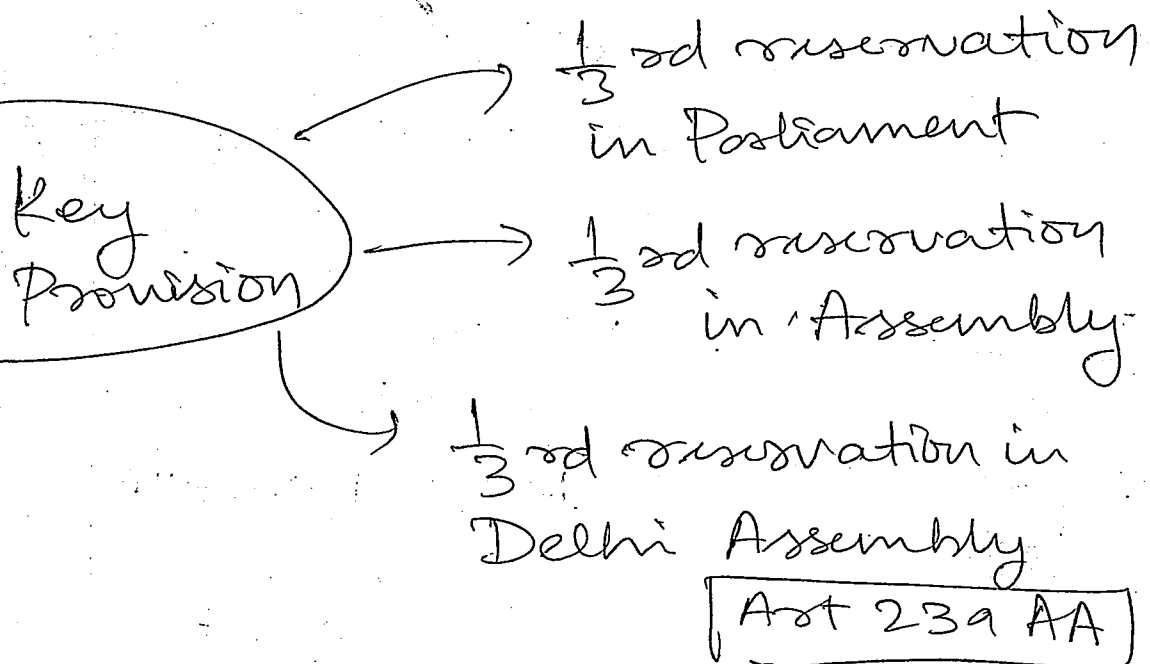
- 1951 → 1st elections post Constitution.
- 1967 → break in simultaneous election.
- 1975 → Call for transparency in process.
- 1990's → T.N. Seshan strengthened electoral politics.
- 2010s → call for drivable engine government
- 2020s → One nation one election.
- Thus one nation, one election needs proper follow up and complexities must be resolved.

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

Q5. What are the key provisions of the 106th Constitutional Amendment Act? Discuss its implications for women's political representation in India.

প্রশ্ন ৫: ১০৬তম সংবিধান সংশোধনী আইনৰ মূল ব্যৱস্থাসমূহ কি কি? ভাৰতত মহিলাৰ ৰাজনৈতিক প্ৰতিনিধিত্বৰ ওপৰত ইয়াৰ প্ৰভাৱসমূহ আলোচনা কৰক। (Answer in 150 words)

The 106th Constitutional amendment calls for Bhooiya Noo Vordhan Adhinyam → 33% reservation of women in politics.



Implication for women's political reservation

1) Strengthen democratic reservation, representation

2) Facilitate gender budgeting.

eg. Sanitary pad in essential commodities.

3) Strengthen women-centric laws

eg. Strict punishment on rape.

4) Increased political awareness and encourage participation.

Challenges in implementation

→ Patriarchal society

→ May not promote Sargach Pati in parliament

Way forward

→ Strict implementation

→ Proper monitoring
→ Transparent elections.

106th amendment is a pathway to improve India's contribution to (SDG-5)

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

Q6. Combative federalism has increasingly characterised Centre-State relations in recent years. In this context, examine the constitutional role of the Governor in upholding cooperative federalism in India.

প্রশ্ন ৬: শেহতীয়া বছৰবোৰত সংঘাতমূলক যুক্তৰাষ্ট্ৰবাদৰ বাবে কেন্দ্ৰ-ৰাজ্যৰ সম্পৰ্কৰ বৈশিষ্ট্য ক্ৰমান্বয়ে বৃদ্ধি পাইছে। এই সন্দৰ্ভত, ভাৰতত সহযোগিতামূলক যুক্তৰাষ্ট্ৰবাদ বজাই ৰখাত ৰাজ্যপালৰ সাংবিধানিক ভূমিকা পৰীক্ষা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Combative Federalism refers to
 a State - Centre disputes in
 adequate share of powers and
 showcases lack of cooperation.

Challenges posed by Combative
 Federalism

1) Lack of institutional cooperation

eg CBI permission denied
 by West Bengal.

2) Preventing proper disbursement
 of issues in relations.

eg West Bengal, Punjab boycott
 NITI Aayog meeting.

3) Poor Implementation of schemes.

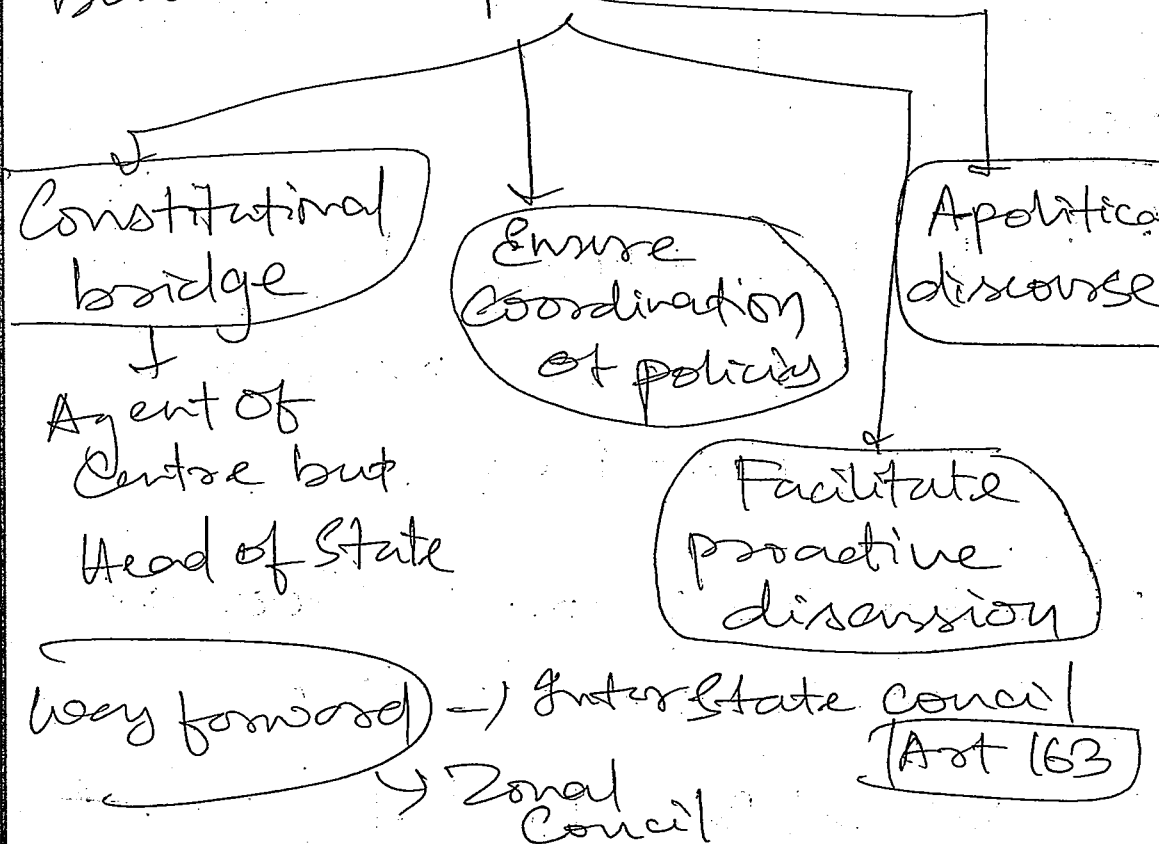
(eg) PM SHRI not applied in Delhi.

4) Centre Action against State

Allegation of ED in opposition ruled CM.

Here, role of Governor (Art 153)

becomes important



Comparative federalism must be turned towards cooperative federalism for united India.

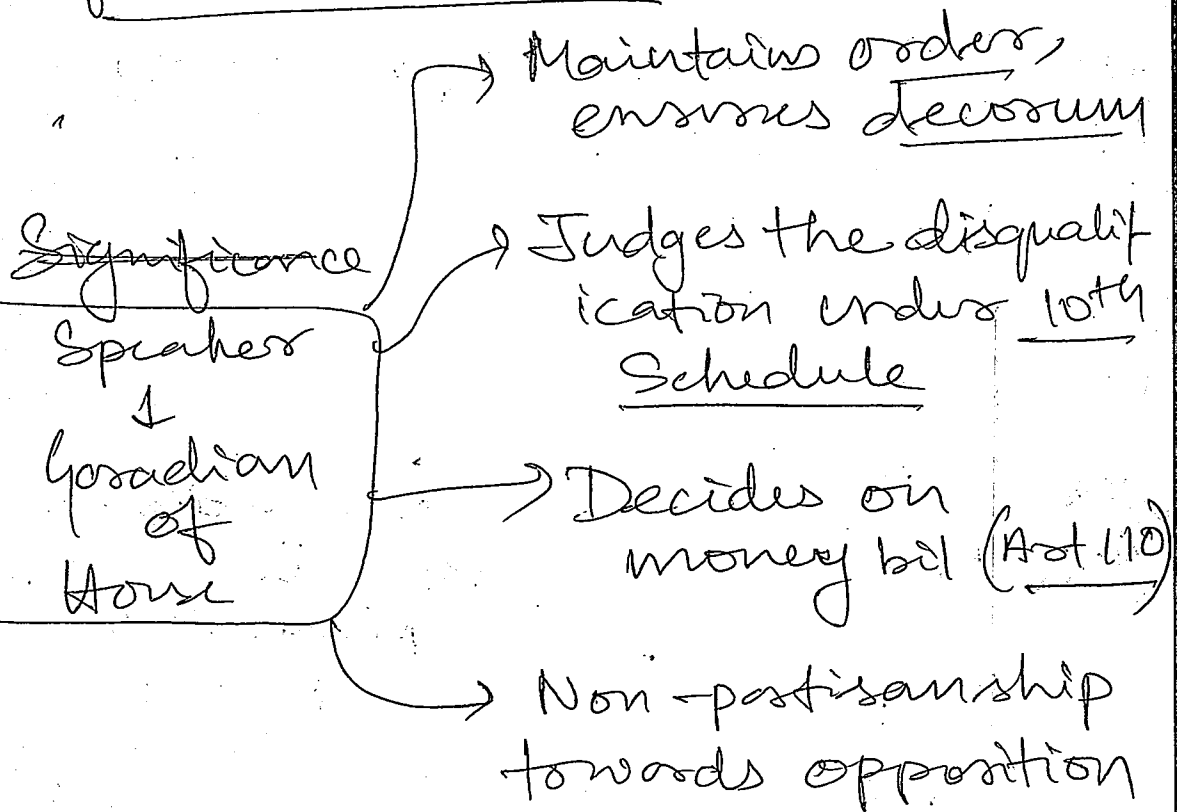
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Value Addition
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Q7. The Speaker of a State Legislative Assembly is expected to act as the guardian of the House. In this context, examine the issues affecting the functioning of state legislatures and evaluate the role of the Speaker in addressing them.

প্রশ্ন ৭: রাজ্যিক বিধান সভার অধ্যক্ষই সদনৰ অভিভাৱক হিচাপে কাম কৰিব বুলি আশা কৰা হয়। এই সন্দৰ্ভত রাজ্যিক বিধানমণ্ডলৰ কাম-কাজত প্ৰভাৱ পেলোৱা বিষয়সমূহ পৰীক্ষা কৰক আৰু সেইবোৰ সম্বোধন কৰাত অধ্যক্ষৰ ভূমিকাৰ মূল্যায়ন কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Article 93 provides for Speaker wherein he acts as the head of the lower house.



However, state legislatures often face challenges that require notice and vigilance of speaker.

Challenges in State Legislature

→ Lack of bills submission to committee

→ Delays in defection adjudication

→ Bills to President remain unnoticed.

Now Speaker's role becomes important

→ Faster adjudication of defection (2nd ARC)

→ Regular posthumous debate on bills.

→ Non partisanship in Money Bill matters

Speaker as a head of house is a monument of integrity and ensures proper functioning of house.

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
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Value Addition

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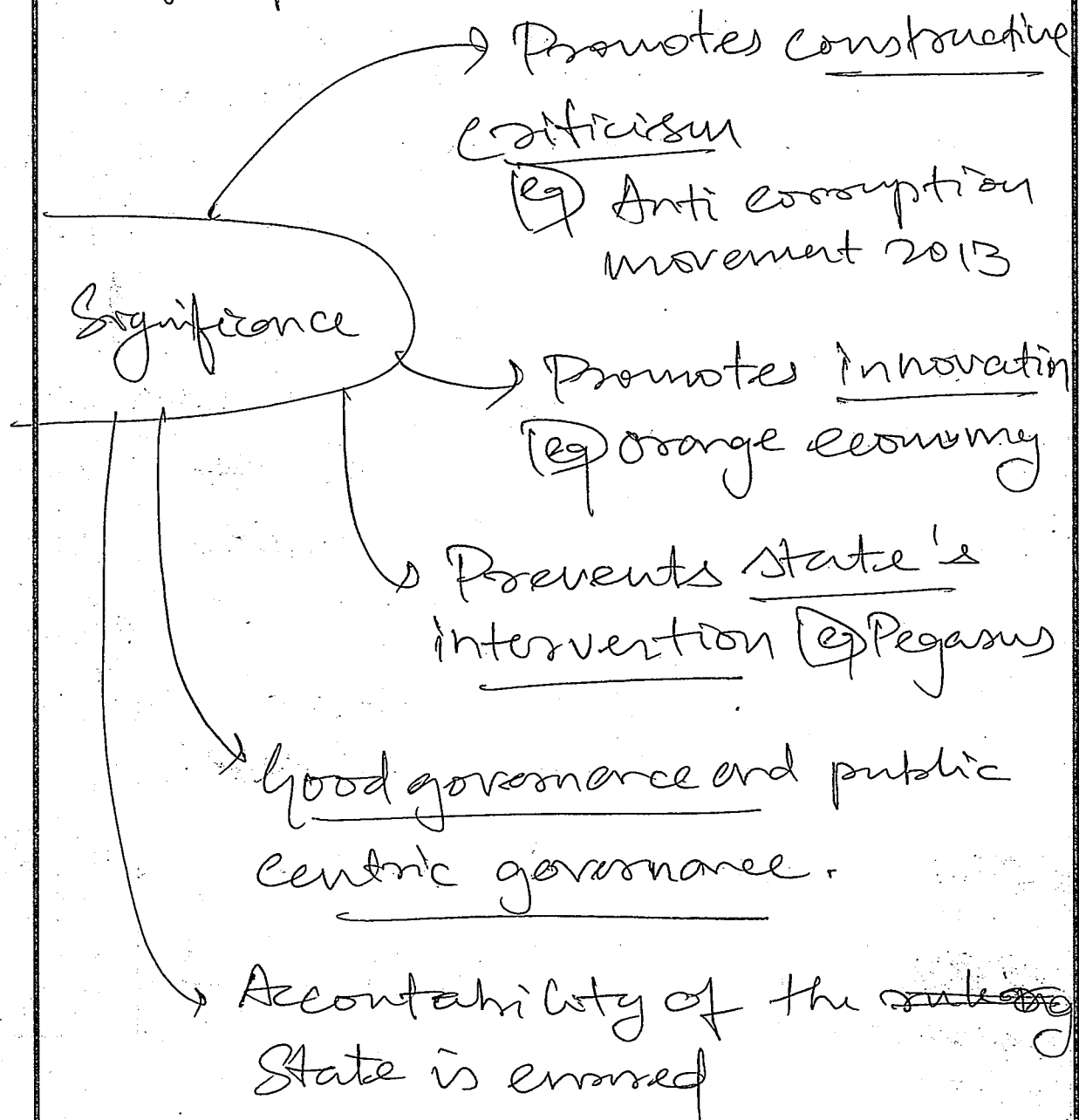
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Q8. "Freedom of speech and expression is the foundation of all democratic organisations, for without free political discussion, no public education is possible." Discuss.

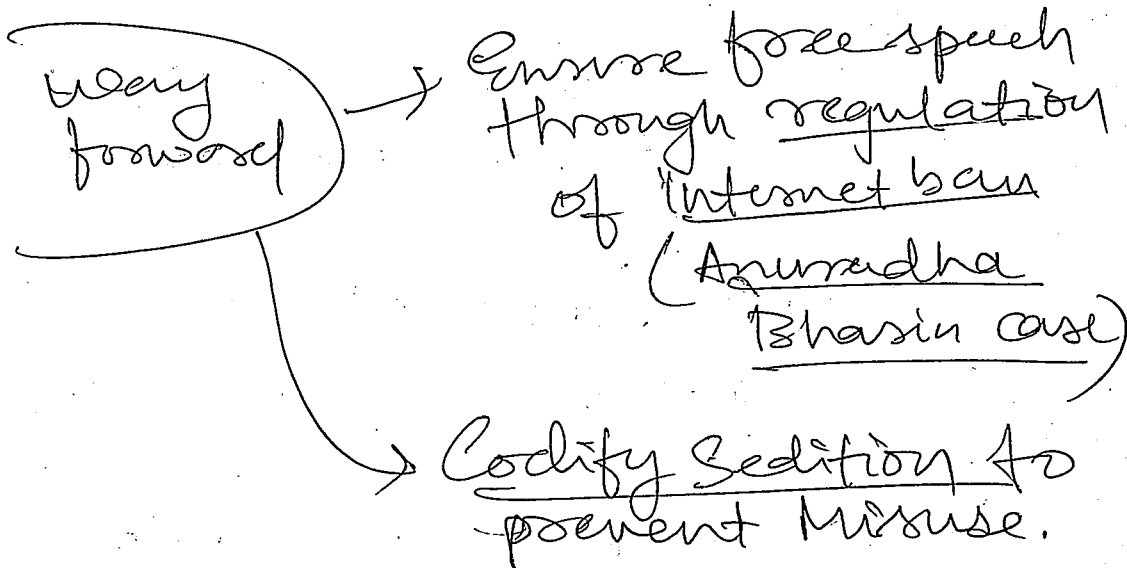
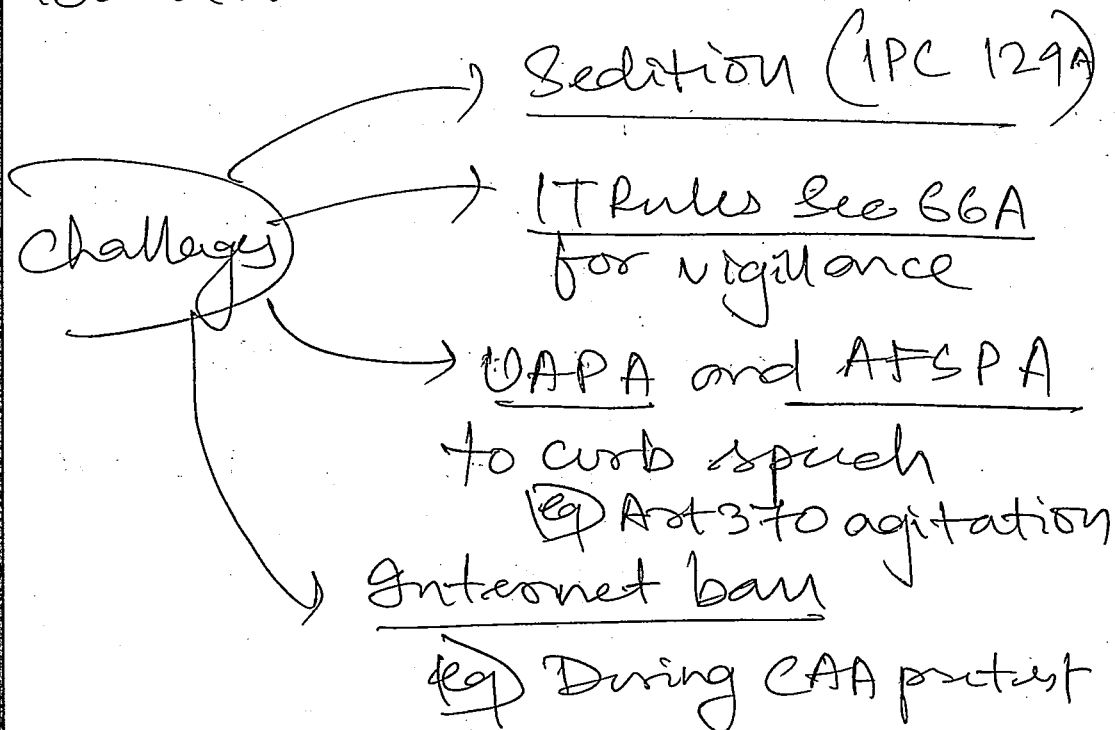
প্রশ্ন ৮: "বাক আৰু অভিব্যক্তিৰ স্বাধীনতা হৈছে সকলো গণতান্ত্ৰিক সংগঠনৰ ভেটি, কাৰণ মুক্ত ৰাজনৈতিক আলোচনা অবিহনে কোনো ৰাজহুৱা শিক্ষা সম্ভৱ নহয়।" আলোচনা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

[Article 19(1)(a)] provides for
fundamental right to freedom
of speech and expression.



However, few challenges or roadblocks



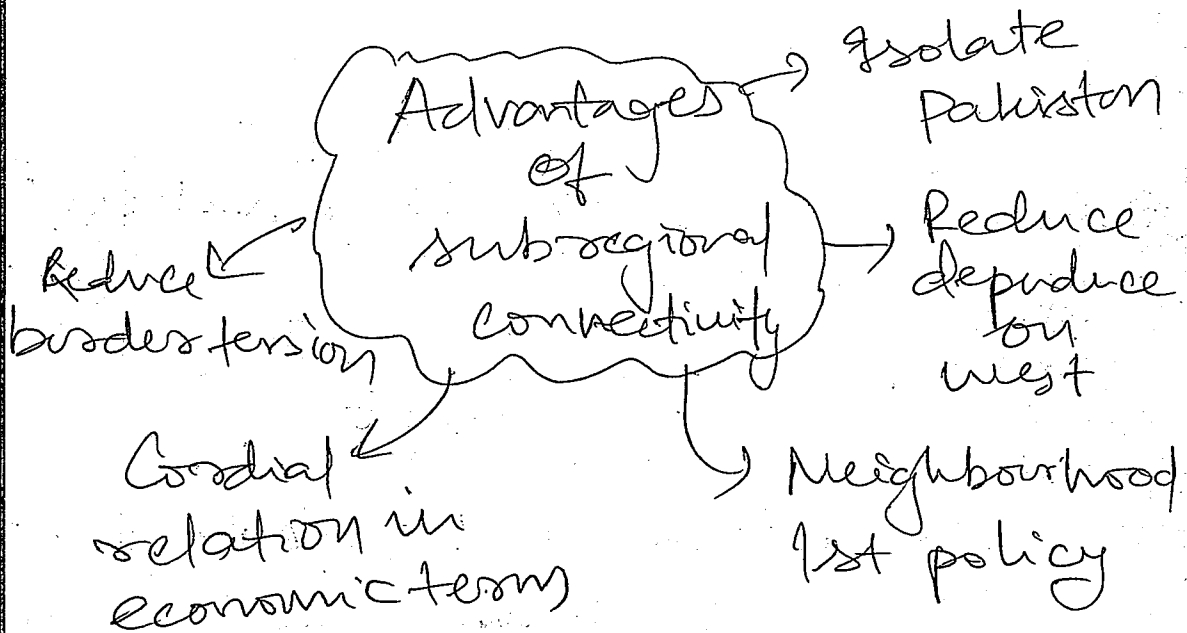
Art 19(1)(a) is single word to protect the spirit of democracy.

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

Q9. India's neighbourhood policy increasingly emphasises sub-regional connectivity. Discuss in light of recent India-Bhutan engagements.

প্রশ্ন ৯: ভারতৰ চুবুৰীয়া নীতিয়ে উপ-আঞ্চলিক সংযোগৰ ওপৰত ক্ৰমান্বয়ে গুৰুত্ব আৰোপ কৰিছে। শেহতীয়া ভাৰত-ভূটান সম্পৰ্কৰ প্ৰতি লক্ষ্য ৰাখি আলোচনা কৰক। (Answer in 150 words)

Subregional connectivity is a much emphasised policy in India's foreign policy.



Recent Bhutan-India engagements is a best case scenario —

1) ~~Sister city~~ agreements

2) Economic partnership

eg Sister city development of Gelephu - Jagiroad.

2) Basic needs ensosare
eg Clean drinking water from Nona River to BTAD

3) Inter linking waterway
eg Jogighopa to shipment terminal.

4) Framework for cordial relation with other nations

5) Empower and build on future cooperations.
eg Golephu - Kokrajhar Rail link

India - Bhutan relation exemplify peace, stability and harmony in the region.

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

Q10. Provide a comparative analysis of the office of the Vice President of India and that of the United States, highlighting their constitutional roles and significance.

প্রশ্ন ১০: ভাৰতৰ উপ-ৰাষ্ট্ৰপতি আৰু আমেৰিকা যুক্তৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ কাৰ্যালয়ৰ তুলনামূলক বিশ্লেষণ প্ৰদান কৰক, যাৰ জৰিয়তে তেওঁলোকৰ সাংবিধানিক ভূমিকা আৰু গুৰুত্বৰ ওপৰত আলোকপাত কৰিব পাৰি।
 (Answer in 150 words)

Position of Vice president in both India and US is of a prestige and constitutional importance.

Comparing the offices

India	US
→ Elected by MP through secret ballot	→ appointed by the President
→ Can become President for 6 months in case of vacancy (acting president)	→ Can become president for entire remaining term (actual president)
→ Head of upper house (Rajya Sabha)	→ Head of Senate

India

- Not part of the parliament
- election independent of President

US

- ~~Not~~ Part of upper house but not responsible ~~for~~ to legislature
- election dependent on President

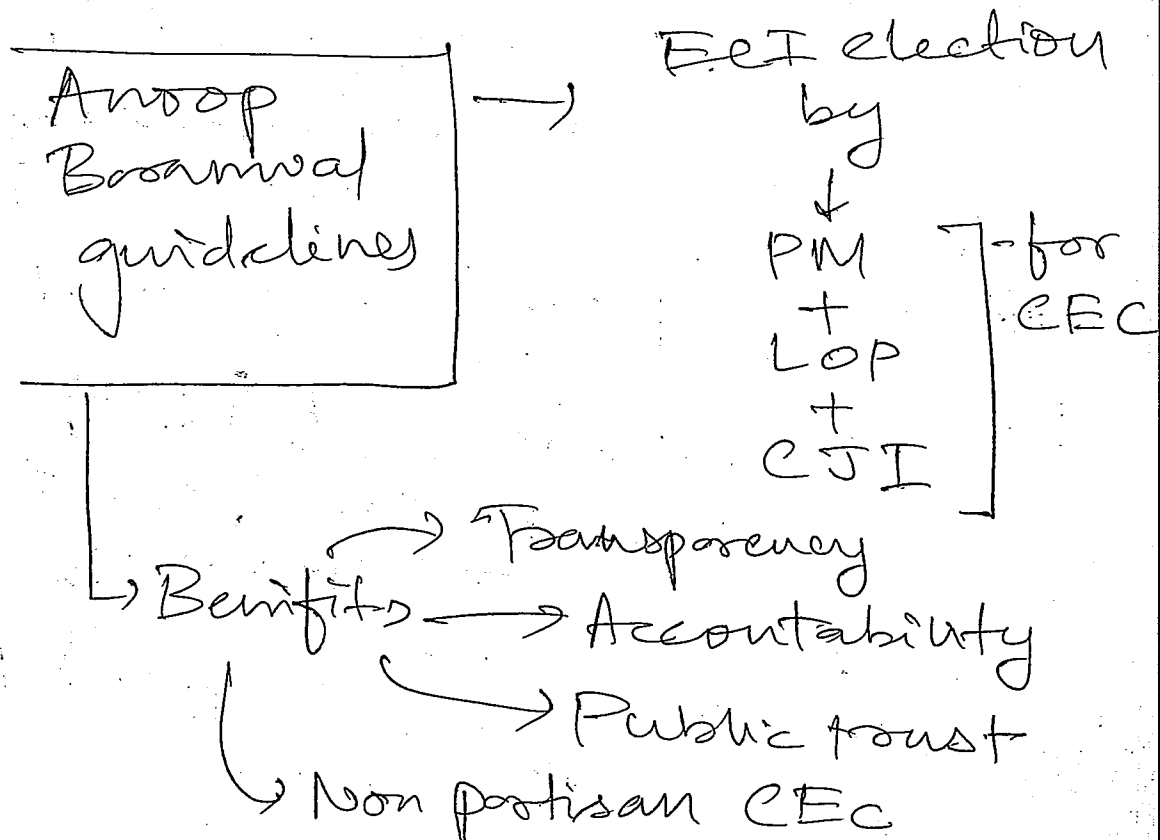
Vice president of both USA and India are constitutional cornerstone to democratic institutions and constitutionalism

Feedback (For office use only)
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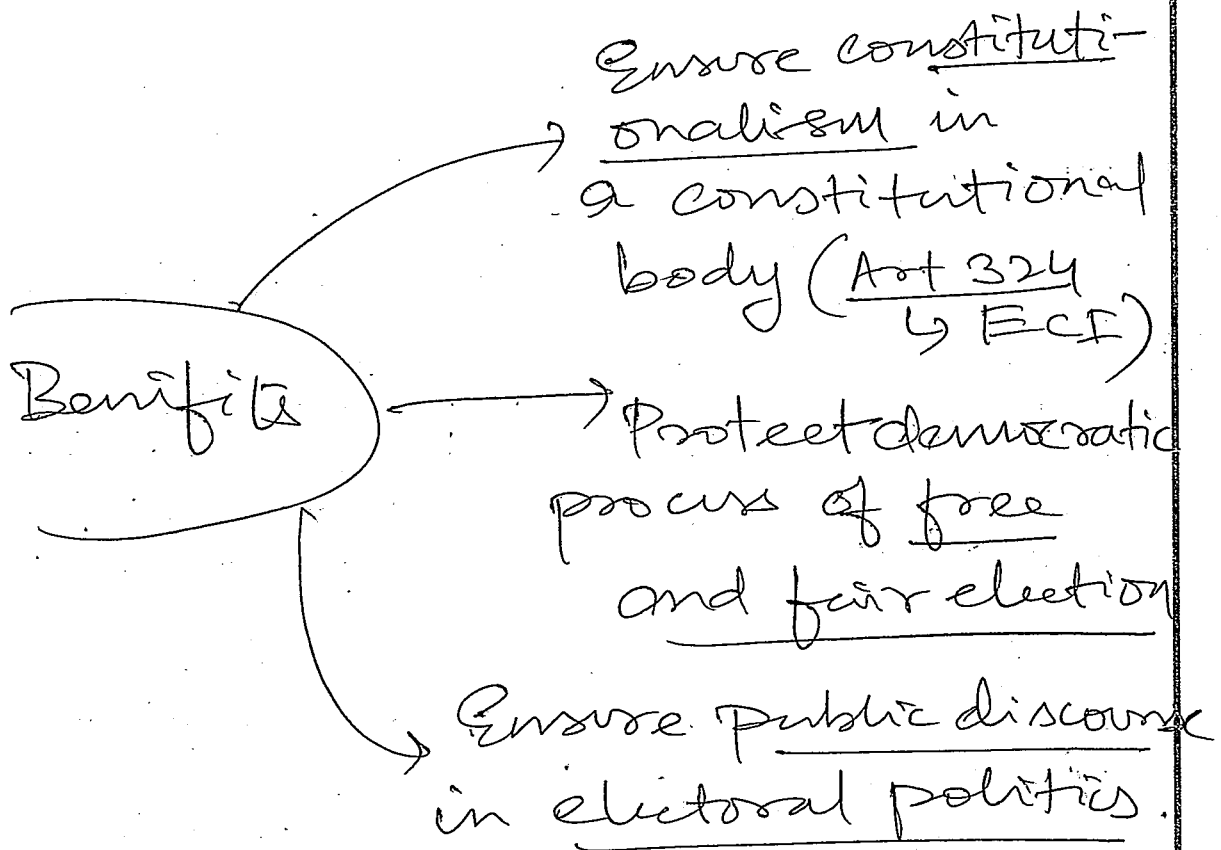
Q11. The Anoop Baranwal v. Union of India (2023) Case created an interim mechanism for appointing Election Commissioners in the absence of a parliamentary law. In this context, critically examine the limits of judicial innovation in filling constitutional silences. How does this case reflect on the balance of power between the legislature, executive, and judiciary in India?

প্রশ্ন ১১: অনুপ বরনাল বনাম ভারত চৰকাৰ (২০২৩) গোচৰটোৱে সংসদীয় আইনৰ অনুপস্থিতিত নিৰ্বাচন আয়ুক্ত নিযুক্তিৰ বাবে এক অন্তৰ্জীকালীন ব্যৱস্থা সৃষ্টি কৰিছিল। এই সন্দৰ্ভত সাংবিধানিক নীৰৱতা পূৰণৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ন্যায়িক উদ্ভাৱনৰ সীমাবোৰ সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে পৰীক্ষা কৰক। এই গোচৰটোৱে ভাৰতৰ বিধানমণ্ডল, কাৰ্যবাহী আৰু ন্যায়পালিকাৰ মাজত ক্ষমতাৰ ভাৰসাম্য কেনেদৰে প্ৰতিফলিত কৰে? (Answer in 250 words)

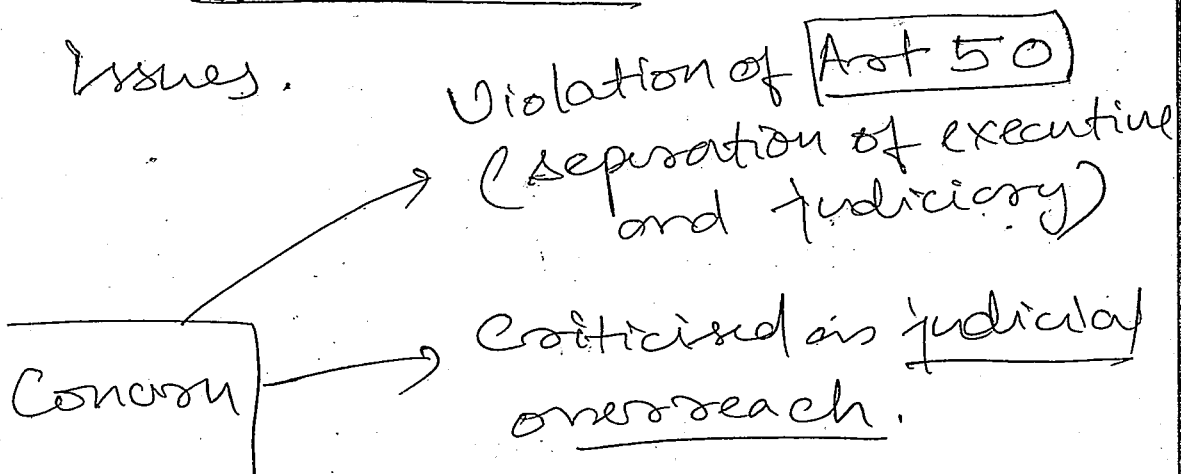
The Anoop Baranwal Case gave the initial guidelines for ensuring integrity and independence of Election Commission of India.



However, the Judicial intervention in constitutional silence calls for greater debate.

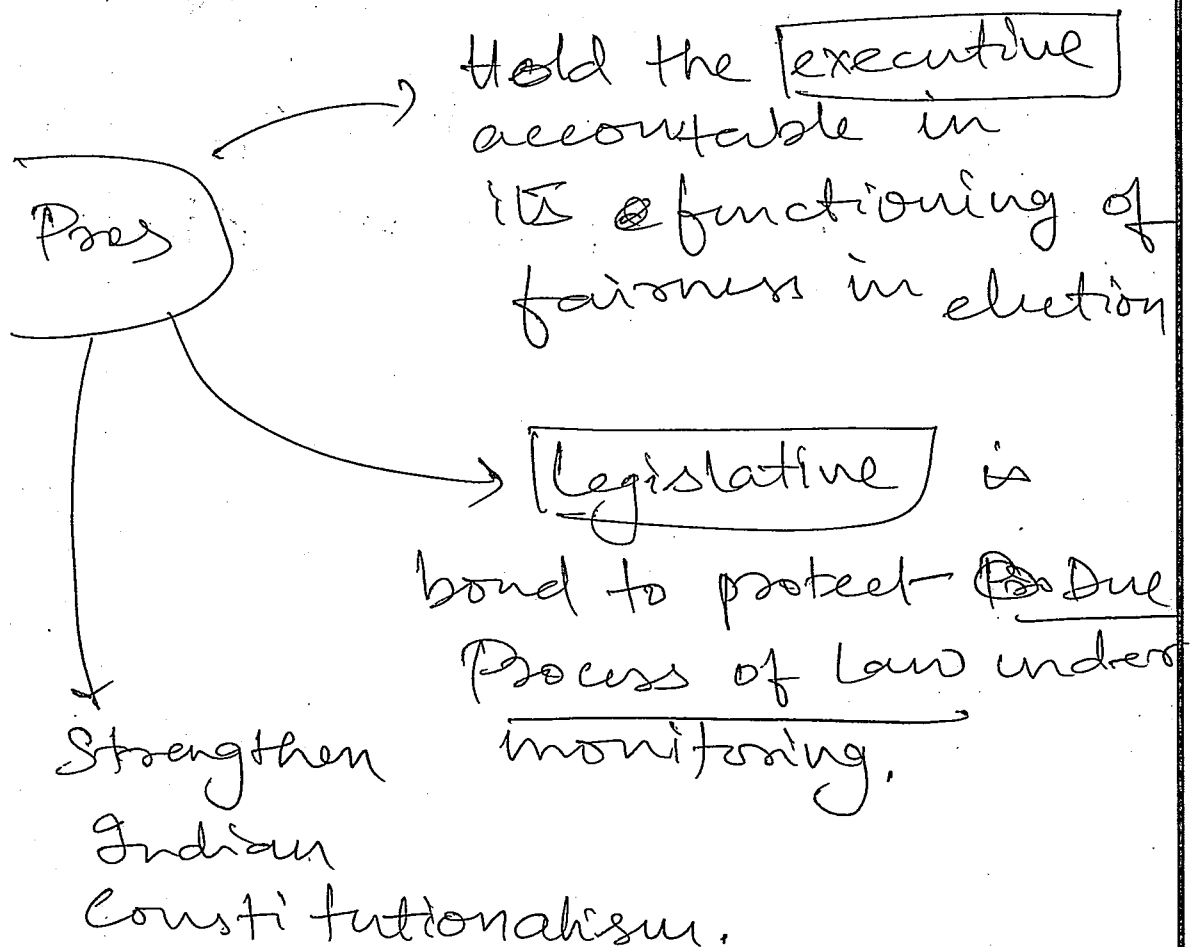


Yet, few experts have pointed issues.



Consensus) → Judicial interference
in election process
 (Judiciary being non
 elected)

This has multidimensional
 reflection on balance of
 power



Cons) → Departmental silos
→ Judicial overreach
→ Prevent proper functioning of elected government mandate

The guidelines exposed post
EEC Act 2023 wherein EEC
election was overruled by
PM + LoP + Cabinet Minister.

Feedback (For office use only)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
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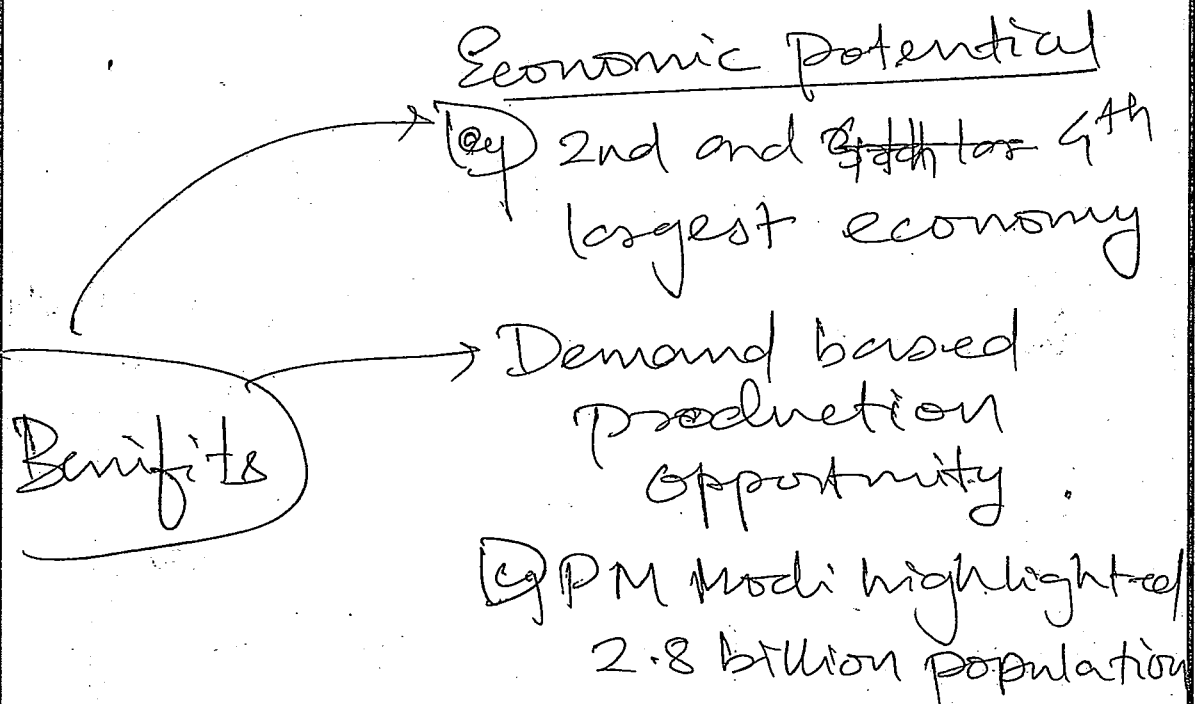
Q12. 'For India and China, cooperation is not an option, it is an imperative.' Critically examine this statement in light of evolving geopolitical uncertainties and the shifting global order.

প্রশ্ন ১২: "" "ভাৰত আৰু চীনৰ বাবে সহযোগিতা কোনো বিকল্প নহয়, ই এক আৱশ্যক।" বিকশিত হোৱা ভূ-ৰাজনৈতিক অনিশ্চয়তা আৰু পৰিৱৰ্তিত বিশ্ব ব্যৱস্থাৰ প্ৰতি লক্ষ্য ৰাখি এই বিবৃতিটো সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে পৰীক্ষা কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Donald Trump's reactionary
foreign policy has renewed
discussions of India China
cooperation in 21st century.

India China cooperation



Benefit → Dream of Asian
century

eg Elephant- Dragon
Tango as per experts

→ Protect border relation

eg Prevent further
escalation in Galwan
Valley.

→ Logistical opportunity.

eg Russia- India- China
Corridor.

Yet, challenges persist

Challenges in India- China cooperation

1) China's dumping policy.

eg Cheap chinese goods
damages Indian markets

2) Lack of credibility of China

(eg) 1962 war and claim on
 Arunachal may have vested
 interest

4) Proximity with Pakistan

(eg) Supplying arms to Pakistan
 during Operation Sindoor.

5) Support to ~~Anti~~ Terrorism.

(eg) Covert and overt support to
 CPI-Maoist.

6) Threat to sovereignty

(eg) CPEC through POK

7) Maritime aggression and
 String of Pearls strategy.

2) Control over
60% of critical minerals

↳ might create monopoly

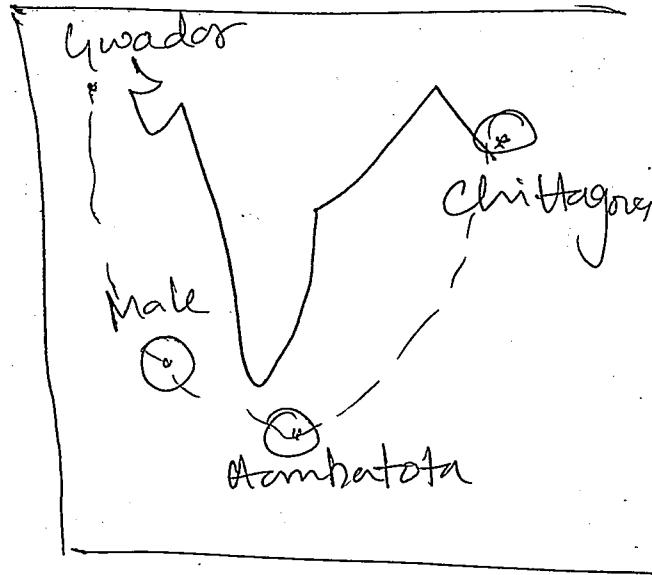


Fig: String of Pearls

Way forward

→ Multivector Diplomacy and strategic cooperation

→ High level discussion on border issue

→ Diplomatic balance between USA, China, Russia.

→ Diamond/Necklace

Strategy to counter String of Pearls.

This India-China relation should be proceeded with strategic caution

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

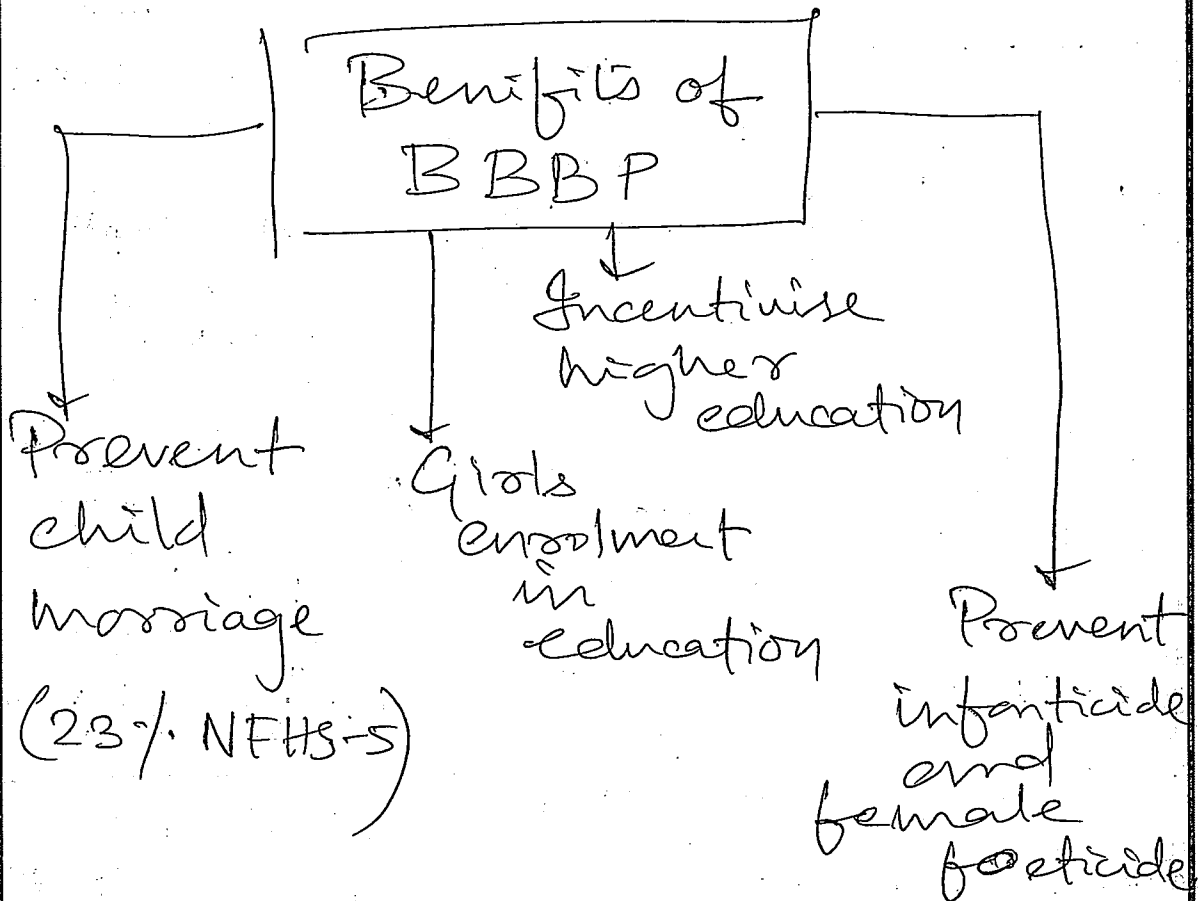
Q13. Beti Bachao; Beti Padhao is a step towards ensuring equal opportunities and dignity for our daughters.' In this context, evaluate the achievements and challenges of Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Scheme.

প্রশ্ন ১৩: আমার ছোরালাবোৰৰ বাবে সমান সুযোগ আৰু মৰ্যাদা নিশ্চিত কৰাৰ দিশত “বেটি বচাও, বেটি পঢ়াও” এক পদক্ষেপ। এই সন্দৰ্ভত, বেটি বচাও, বেটি পঢ়াও আঁচনিৰ সাফল্য আৰু প্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহৰ মূল্যায়ন কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao is a flagship scheme in ensuring inclusive development of women and actualise gender equality.

SDG-5



Achievement of BBBP

Women in STEM

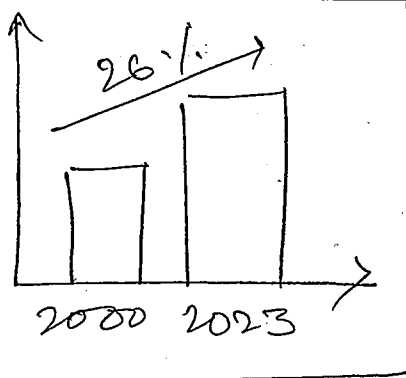


Fig: STEM in women

Increased enrolment and reduced dropout.

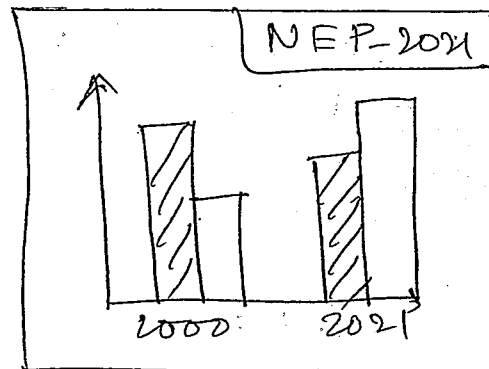
Reduced female foeticide
(~~Consistent~~ NFHS-5 reported increase in sex ratio)

Women centric governance is voiced

Yet, two lacunas are existing -

1) Digital divide

2) 36% household are digitally connected in rural area.



▨ → dropout
□ → enrolment
Fig: Enrolment and dropout

2) Low Fem Labour Force participation

Fig 25.1. FLFPR shows cases
 lack of vocational training.

3) Patriarchy → societal norm
 to prevent women education.

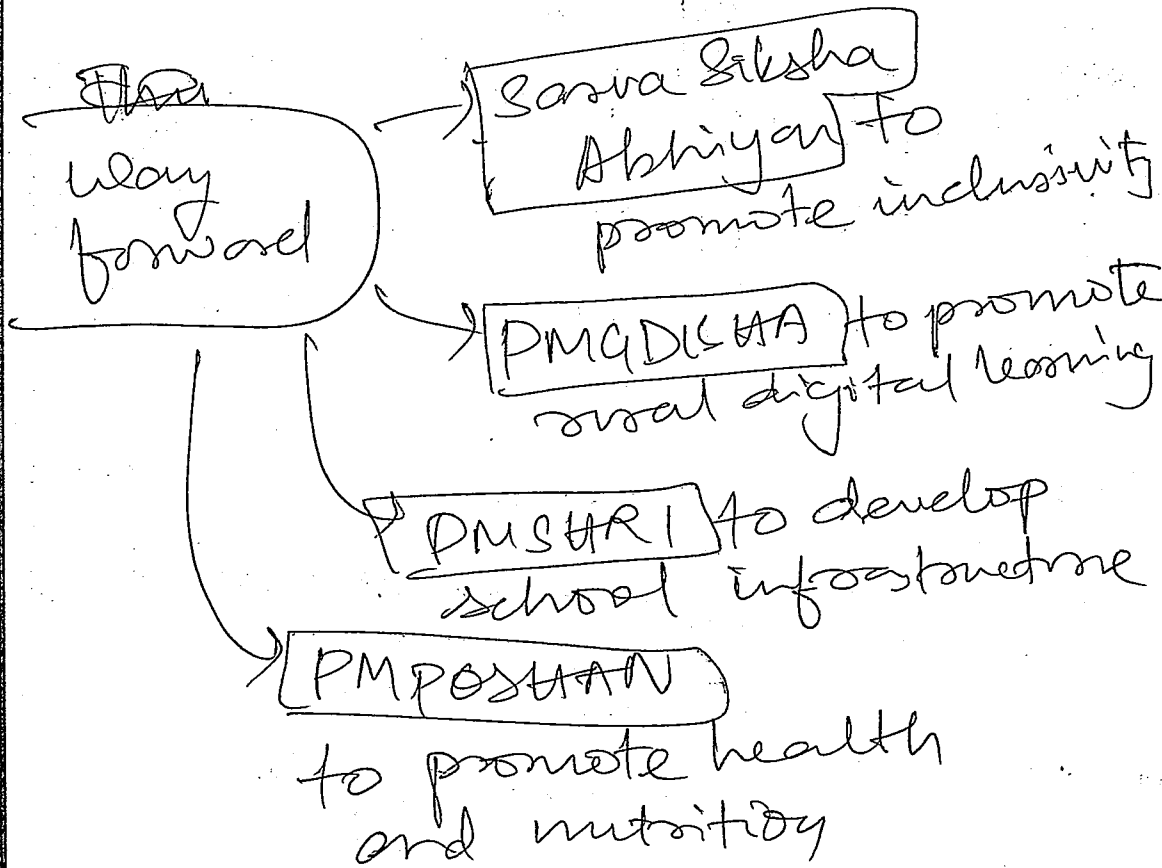
4) Poverty → women often
 include themselves in
 core economy (OECD reports
 9.8 times
 more women
 than men)

5) Poor infrastructure

↳ lack of girls toilet and poor
 WASH protocol in primary
 schools.

6) Lack of monitoring and awareness

↳ Schools are mostly non
 functional



This Beti Bachao Beti Padhao has been a successful scheme, however, need is to promote inclusivity and reduce gender bias.

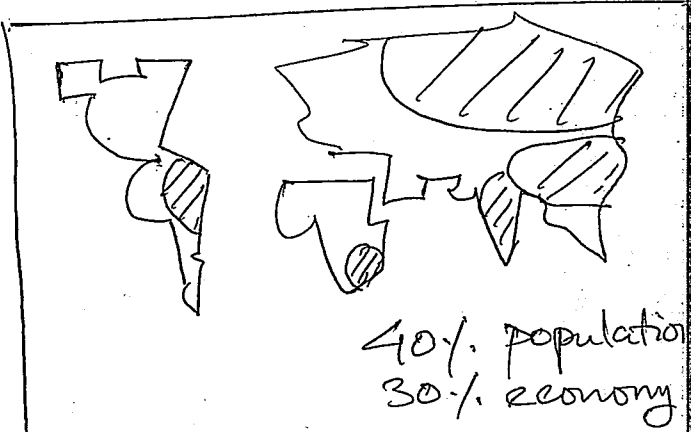
Feedback (For office use only)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Penalty (If any)
Total

Q14. The expansion of BRICS reflects an emerging multipolar world. Critically assess its implications for India's foreign policy.

প্রশ্ন ১৪: ব্রিক্সের সম্প্রসারণে এক উদীয়মান বহুমুখী বিশ্বক প্রতিফলিত কৰে। ভাৰতৰ বৈদেশিক নীতিৰ ওপৰত ইয়াৰ প্ৰভাৱসমূহ সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে মূল্যায়ন কৰক। (Answer in 250 words)

BRICS is a multinational platform that engages in global discussions of security, economy and diplomacy.

BRICS → emerging multipolarity



1) Alternative to United Nations

Fig: BRICS key nations.

→ Vested interest of P5 nations is challenged

2) South South Cooperation is promoted.

↳ voice of developing nations.

3) Financial development of poor countries

(eg) New Development Bank
free from US votes.

4) Protect from Balance of Payment crisis.

(eg) Contingency Reserve Arrange-
ment and local currency
trade

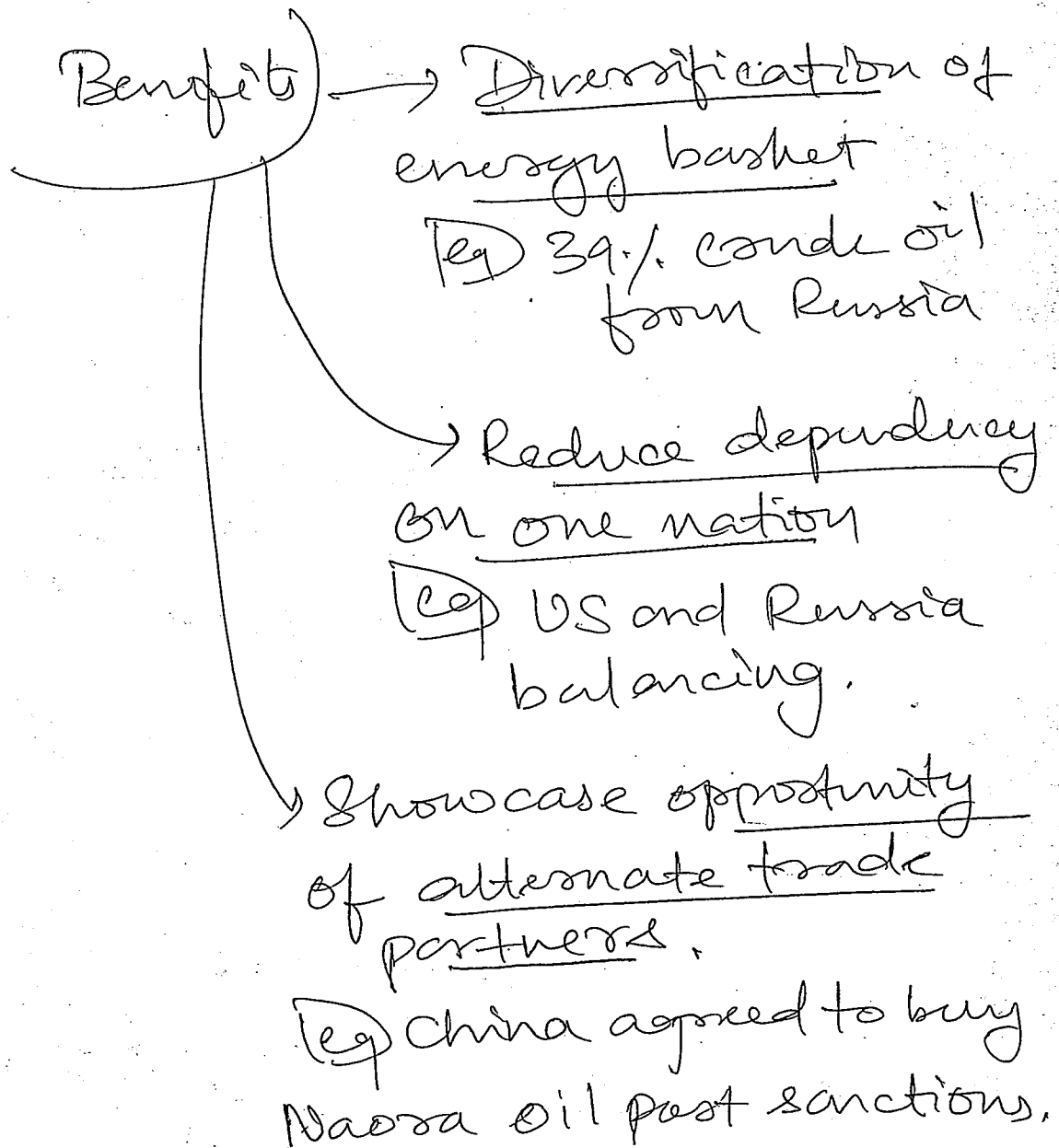
5) Talks on de-dollarisation,

(eg) Challenging western and
US hegemony through BRICS
currency.

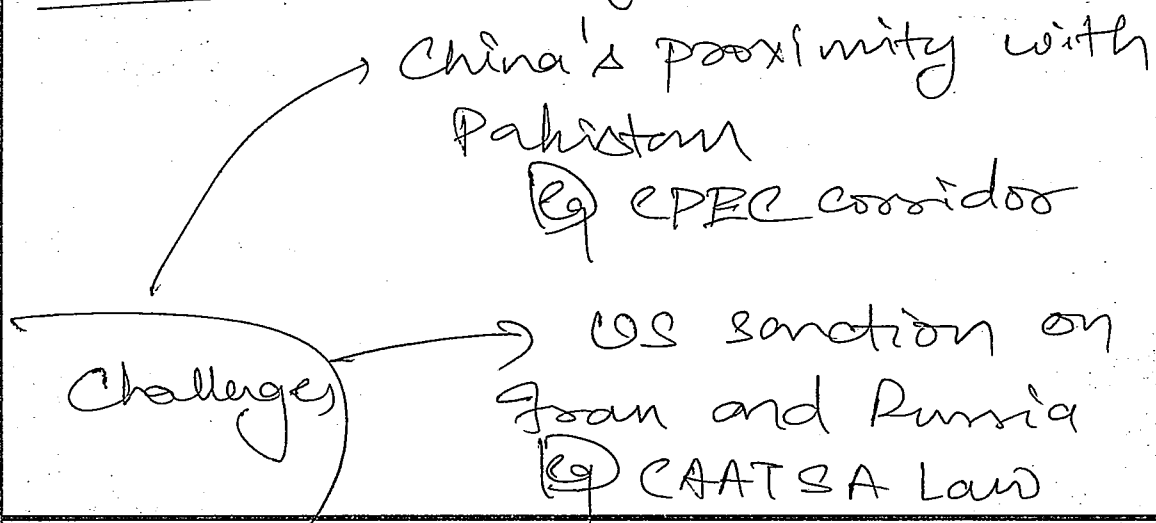
However, Indian diplomacy
faces diplomatic tightrope in
BRICS

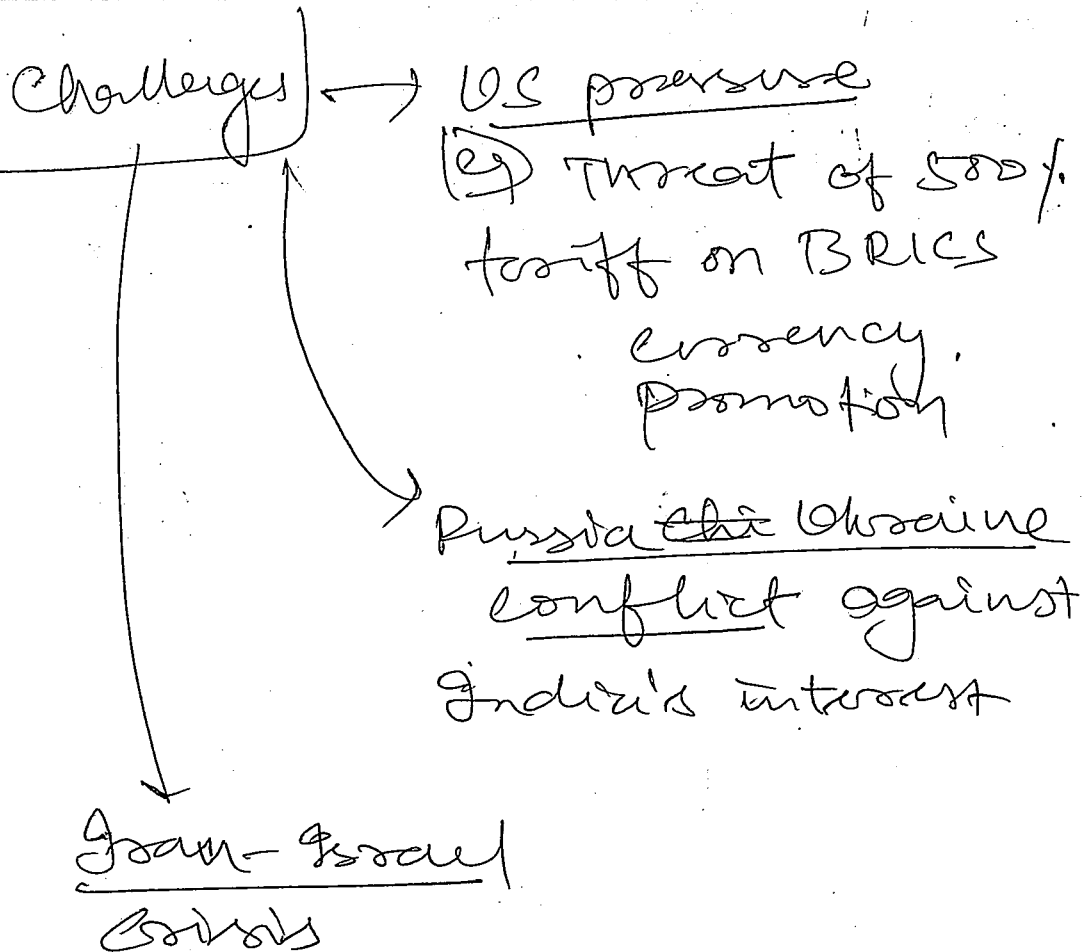
Ⓐ Benefits

→ Multivector
diplomacy is
promoted.



Yet, few challenges exist





India has to practice strategic balance in upgrading ties with both west and BRICS to actualise Multipolarity and be a true Vishwabandhu.

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

Q15. 'The Supreme Court's consultative role can strengthen cooperative federalism.' Do you agree? In this context, critically examine the scope and significance of the Court's advisory jurisdiction under Article 143.

প্রশ্ন ১৫: 'উচ্চতম ন্যায়ালয়ৰ পৰামৰ্শমূলক ভূমিকাই সহযোগিতামূলক যুক্তৰাষ্ট্ৰবাদক শক্তিশালী কৰিব পাৰে।' এই কথাৰ সৈতে আপুনি সন্মত নে? এই সন্দৰ্ভত ১৪৩ নং অনুচ্ছেদৰ অধীনত আদালতৰ পৰামৰ্শমূলক অধিকাৰক্ষেত্ৰৰ পৰিসৰ আৰু গুৰুত্ব সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে পৰীক্ষা কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Article 143 promotes Supreme Court as advisor to Constitutional questions posed by the President.

Article 143 → Strengthening cooperative federalism

1) Provide neutral output on questions of federalism
 eg) Tamil Nadu governor bill.

2) Strengthen State centre coordination.

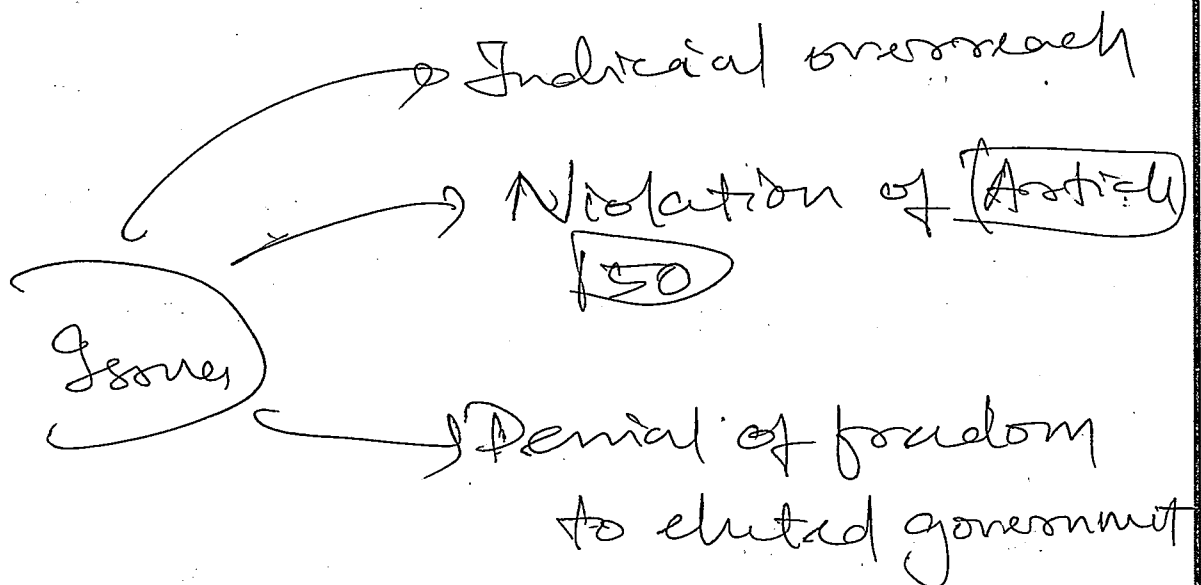
eg) Resolution of constitutional
debates. eg) SR Bommai
Case

3) Promote harmony and
judicial activism.

4) Non partisan arbiter among
State - Centre.

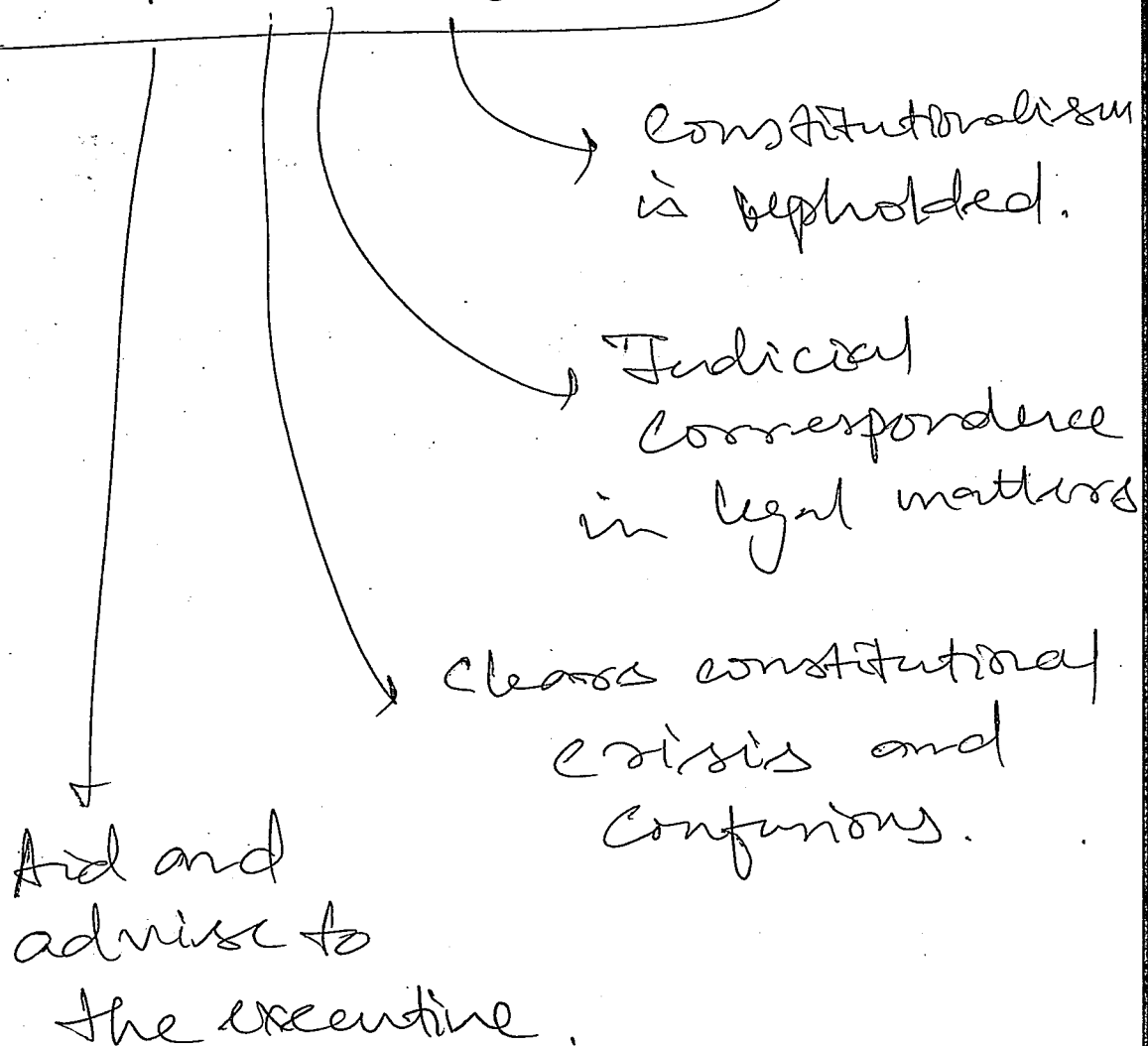
eg) CAA dispute.

However, few legal experts
have cited issues.



In this regard, scope and significance of Court's advisory power becomes prominent

Scope and Significance



Way forward) → Judicial activism instead of overreach
→ Respect separation of powers.

Article 143 provides opportunity to promote state-centred cooperation and uphold delicate threat of federalism.

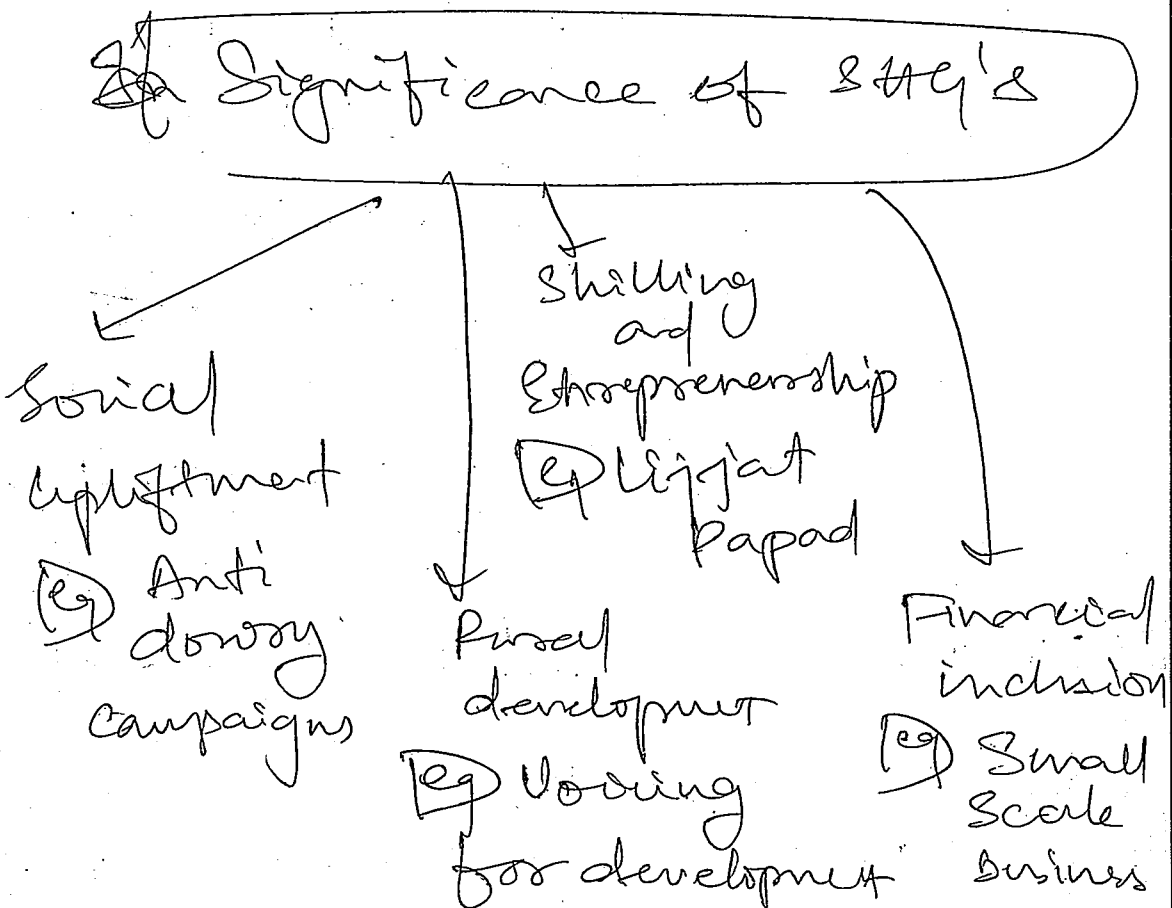
Feedback (For office use only)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Penalty (If any)
Total

Q16. Self-Help Groups are not only instruments of social empowerment, but also catalysts for grassroots innovation and local entrepreneurship. In this context, discuss the role of SHGs in advancing the objectives of SDG 9 in India.

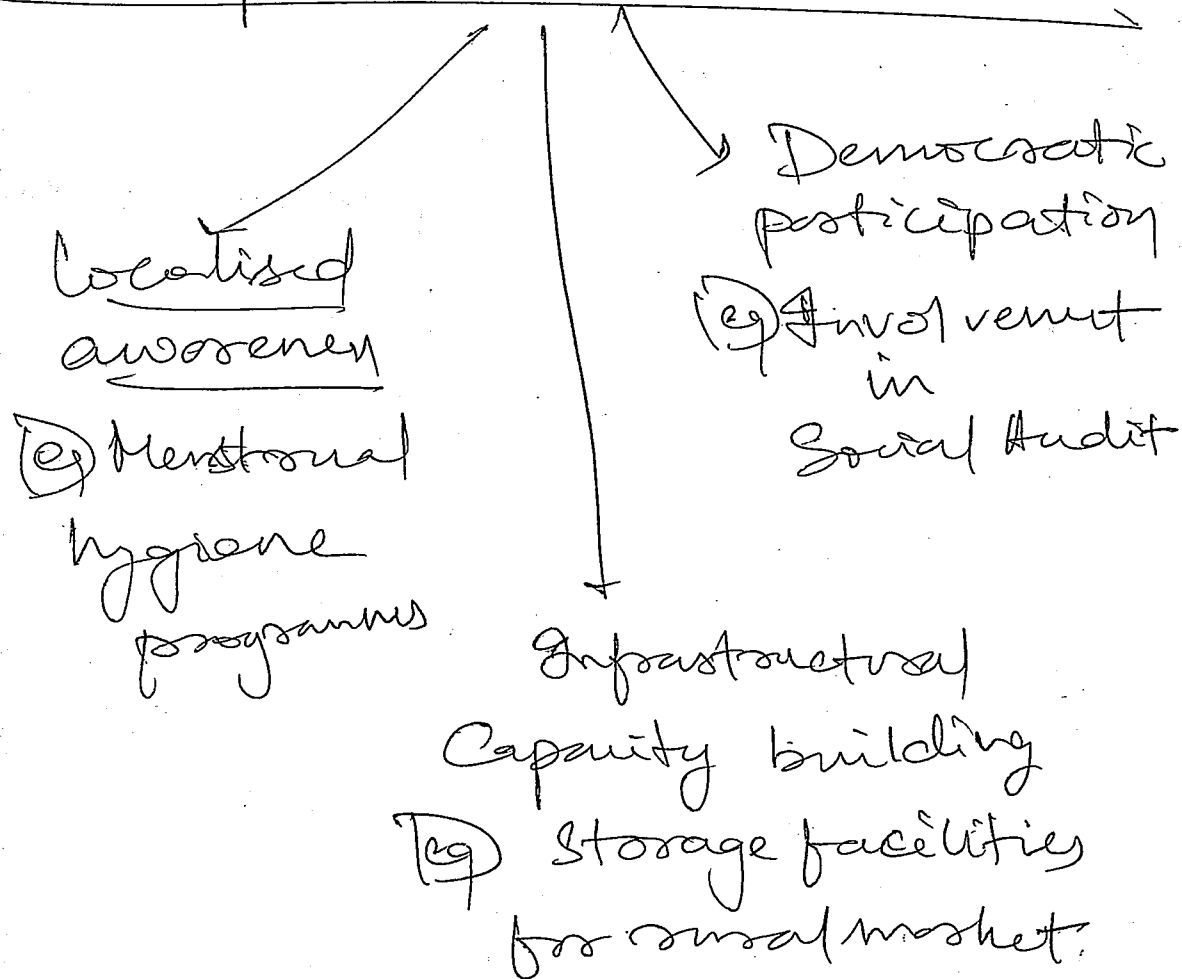
প্রশ্ন ১৬: আত্মসহায়ক গোটবোৰ কেৱল সামাজিক সবলীকৰণৰ আহিলাই নহয়, তৃণমূল পৰ্যায়ৰ উদ্ভাৱন আৰু স্থানীয় উদ্যোগশীলতাৰ বাবেও অনুঘটক। এই সন্দৰ্ভত, ভাৰতত বহন ক্ষম উন্নয়ন লক্ষ্য ৯-ৰ উদ্দেশ্যসমূহ আগুৱাই নিয়াৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আত্মসহায়ক গোটৰ ভূমিকাৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Self Help Groups are local institutions of comprising mostly women who pool their resources to avail collective dividend.



STH's → catalyst for grassroots innovation, local entrepreneurship



STH and SDG-9 Infrastructure

- 1) Voice demand for rural development
(eg) Rural electrification in Orissa village.

2) Innovative solutions to social issues.

(eg) Nukkad Natak for female infanticide prevention in Rajasthan.

3) Promote local entrepreneurship

(eg) Mother's Achaar Ansam.

4) Coordination with NGOs.

(eg) Kudumbashree shiksha in Covid Masks to SHG's.

Yet, SHG's in India face few challenges

Challenges

Digital divide
eg 36% rural household have internet

Technical awareness is low
eg Traditional preservation system of food causes low marketing.

Patriarchy
eg SHG's are prevented from urban flourishing

Double burden

Low financial literacy.

With 12.8 million SHG and 8% of them with women, India has brought

scope for SHG fulfilling SDG-9

Way forward
→ PM UDISHA for digital awareness
→ DDY Rural electrification
→ Gender Budget

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

Q17. "Digital technology is the most powerful tool we have for improving lives and solving development challenges." In this context, discuss the importance of digital governance in achieving inclusive welfare outcomes in India.

প্রশ্ন ১৭: "জীৱন উন্নত কৰা আৰু উন্নয়নৰ প্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহ সমাধান কৰাৰ বাবে ডিজিটেল প্ৰযুক্তি হৈছে আমাৰ হাতত থকা আটাইতকৈ শক্তিশালী সঁজুলি।" এই সন্দৰ্ভত, ভাৰতত অন্তৰ্ভুক্তিমূলক কল্যাণমূলক ফলাফল প্ৰাপ্ত কৰাত ডিজিটেল প্ৰশাসনৰ গুৰুত্বৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক। (Answer in 250 words)

Industry 4.0 has necessitated the growth of digital technology in various sectors as a powerful tool in ensuring inclusive growth.

Benefits of digital technology

1) Educational upliftment

↳ Chat GPT and e-vidyalay

2) Health and safety

↳ Digital Health Mission and Chatbots for primary healthcare.

3) Skilling and Training for demographic dividend

eg Proximity training methods and NPTEL

4) Agricultural development

eg e-NAM for right price discovery.

5) Nutritional benefit

eg AI in nutritional awareness

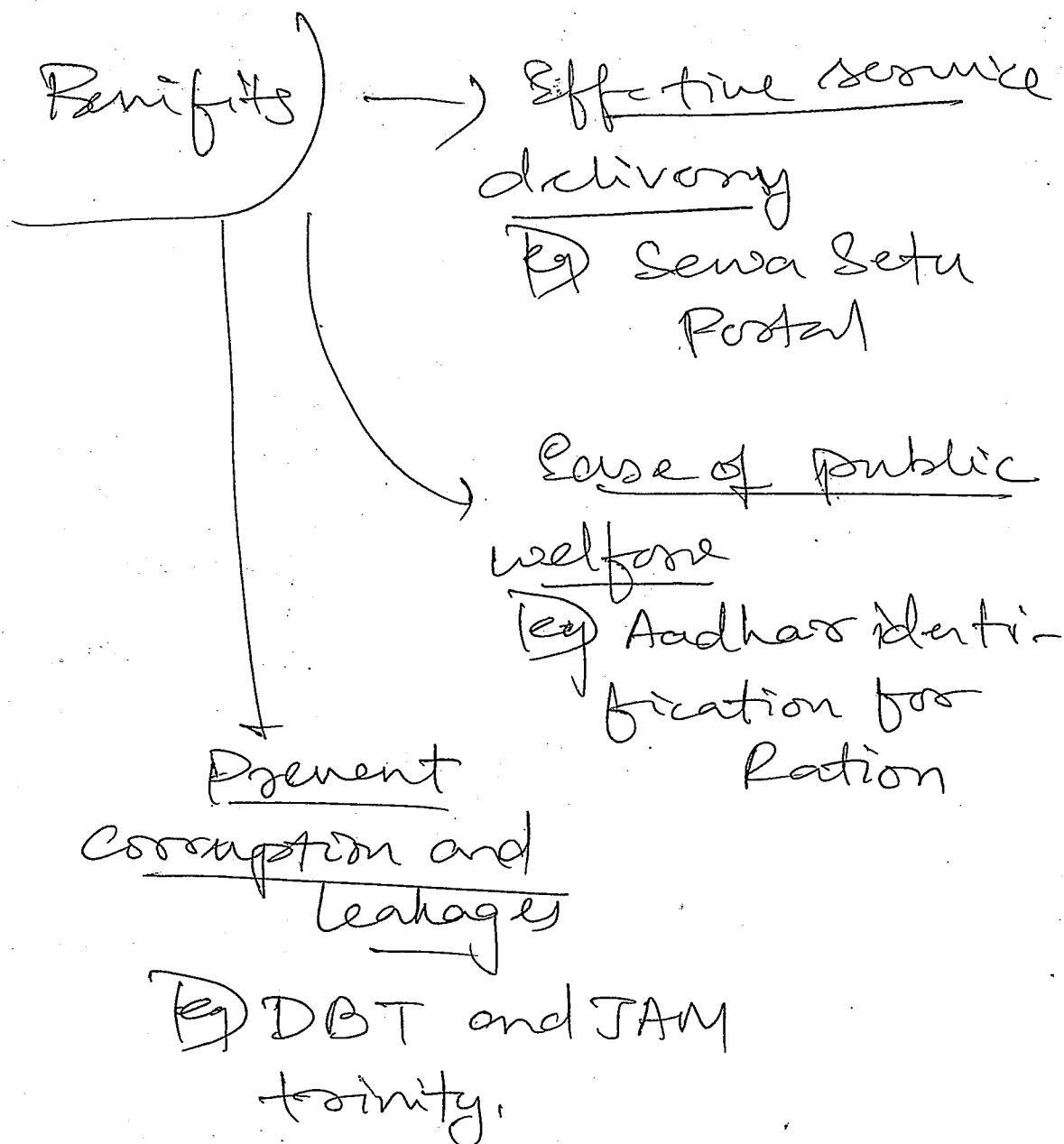
Hence digital technology

becomes paramount in digital governance.

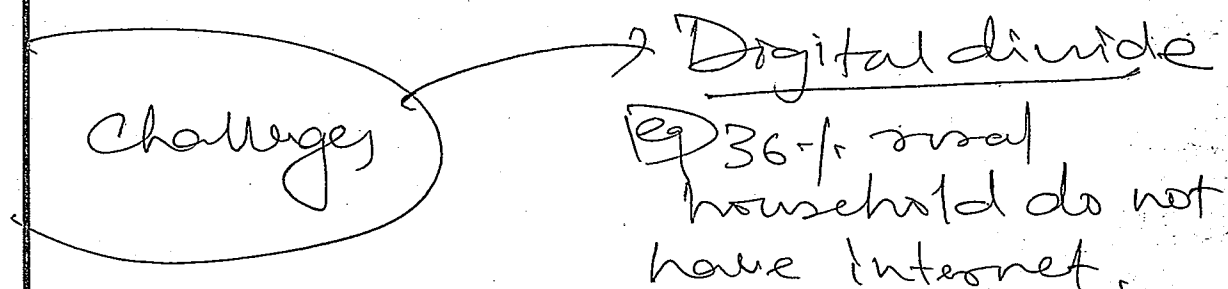
Benefits of
digital technology
in e-governance

→ Transparency
and accountability

eg CPGRAMS



However, few themes exist in a developing nation.



Challenges → ~~to~~ Privacy concern
 ↳ Dependency of middlemen
 ↳ Technological constraints
 ↳ Poor quality computers and slow server
 ↳ Lack of awareness

Way forward → PMGDISHA for digital literacy
 ↳ CSC for replacing middlemen
 ↳ India AI mission for better capacity building and research.

Hence, digital technology is a boon and its proper utilisation will lead to Viksit Bharat 2047

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

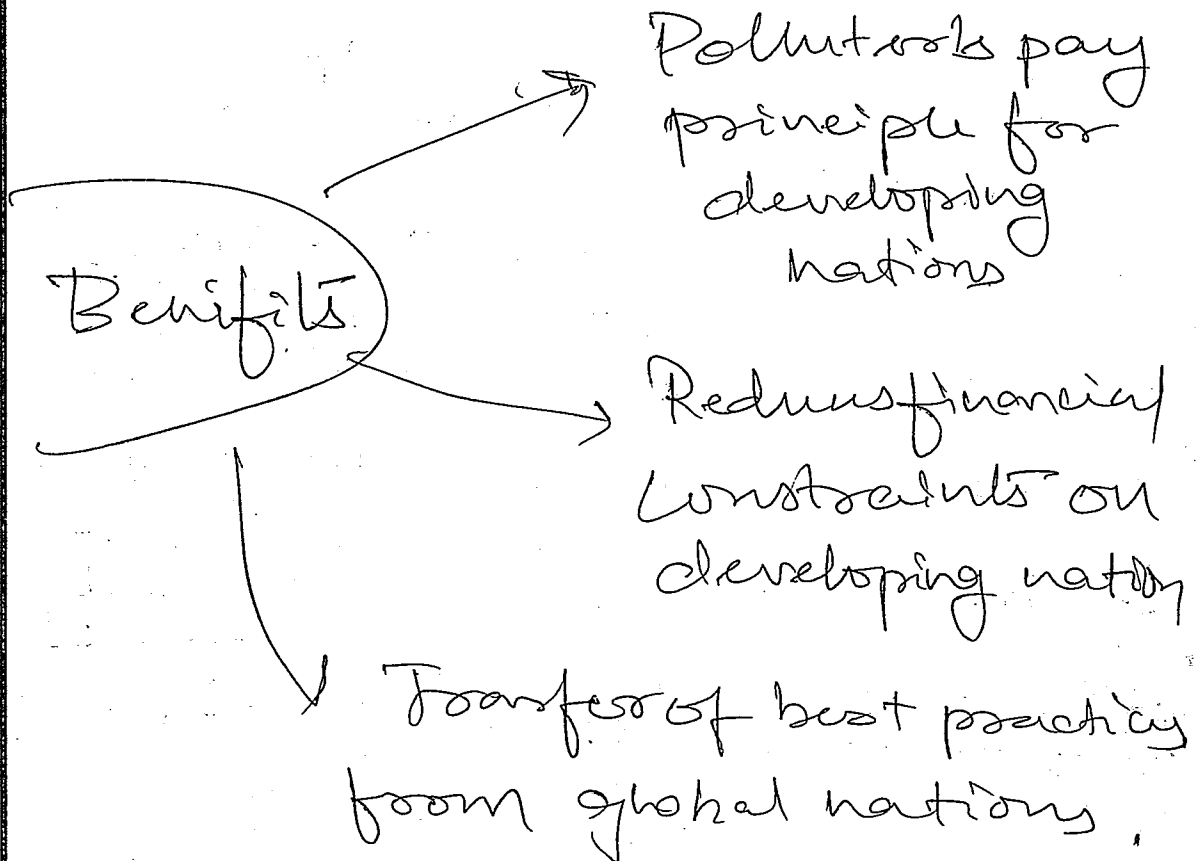
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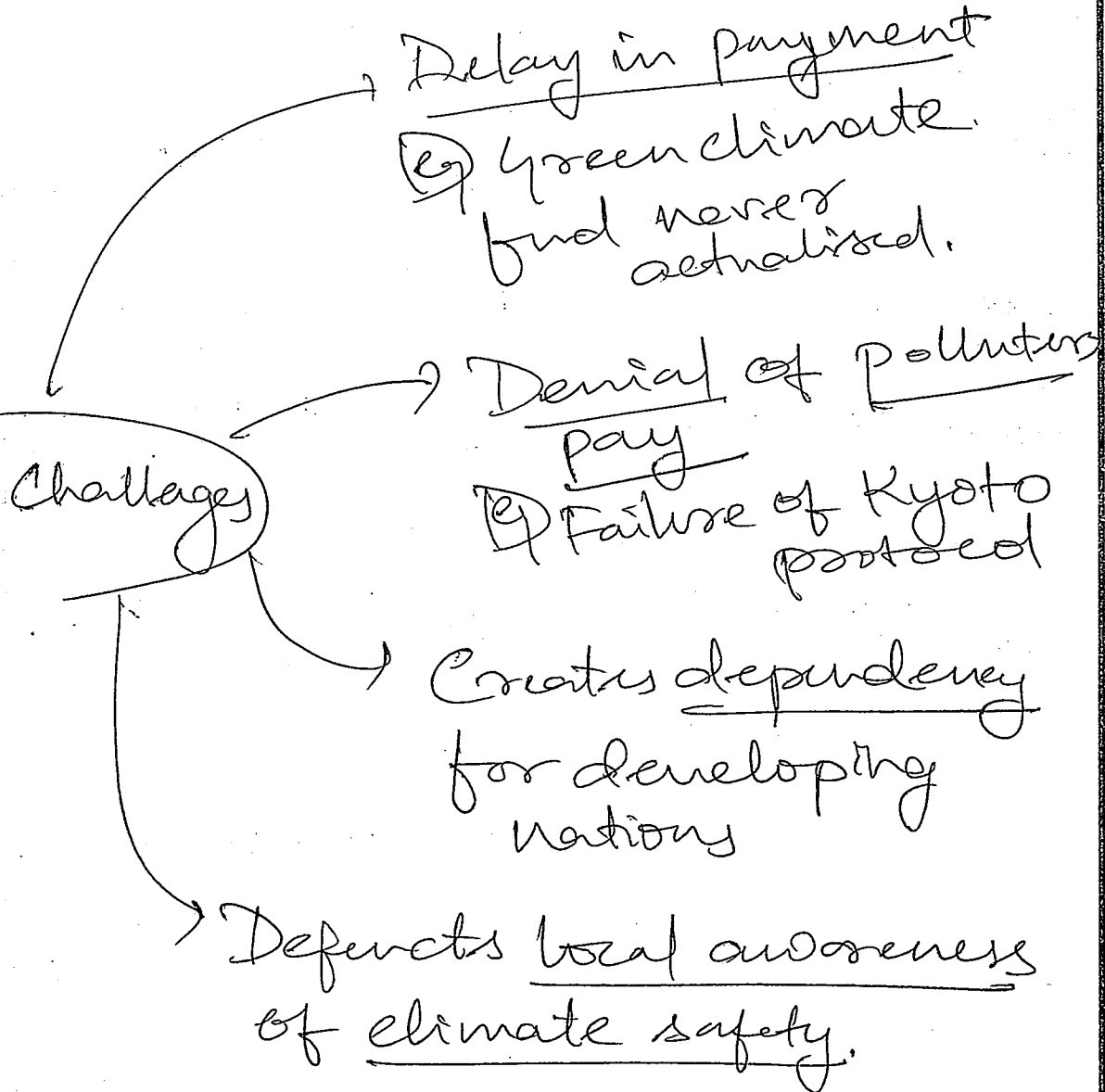
Q18. While global discourse has emphasised international climate finance, the mobilisation of domestic resources is equally critical for countries of the Global South. Examine this with special reference to India.

প্রশ্ন ১৮: যদিও বৈশ্বিক কথোপকথনে আন্তঃরাষ্ট্রীয় জলবায়ু বিস্তার ওপৰত গুৰুত্ব আৰোপ কৰিছে, ঘৰুৱা সম্পদৰ একত্ৰীকৰণ বৈশ্বিক দক্ষিণৰ দেশসমূহৰ বাবে সমানেই গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ। ভাৰতৰ বিশেষ প্ৰসংগৰ সৈতে ইয়াৰ মূল্যায়ন কৰক।
 (Answer in 250 words)

The New Climate Quantified Goal (NCQG) in COP 28 has renewed global discourse in international climate finance.



Yet, challenges do exist.



Thus need for domestic resource
mobilisation becomes equally
important for global south.

Need of domestic resource
mobilisation

1) Promotes Atmanirbharata

eg) PLI scheme for Vocal
for local in green technology

2) Presents opportunity for
self commitment

eg) INDC (Panchamrit)

3) Utilise resource as per need
and not convention.

eg) Balancing thermal power
plant vs solar in India.

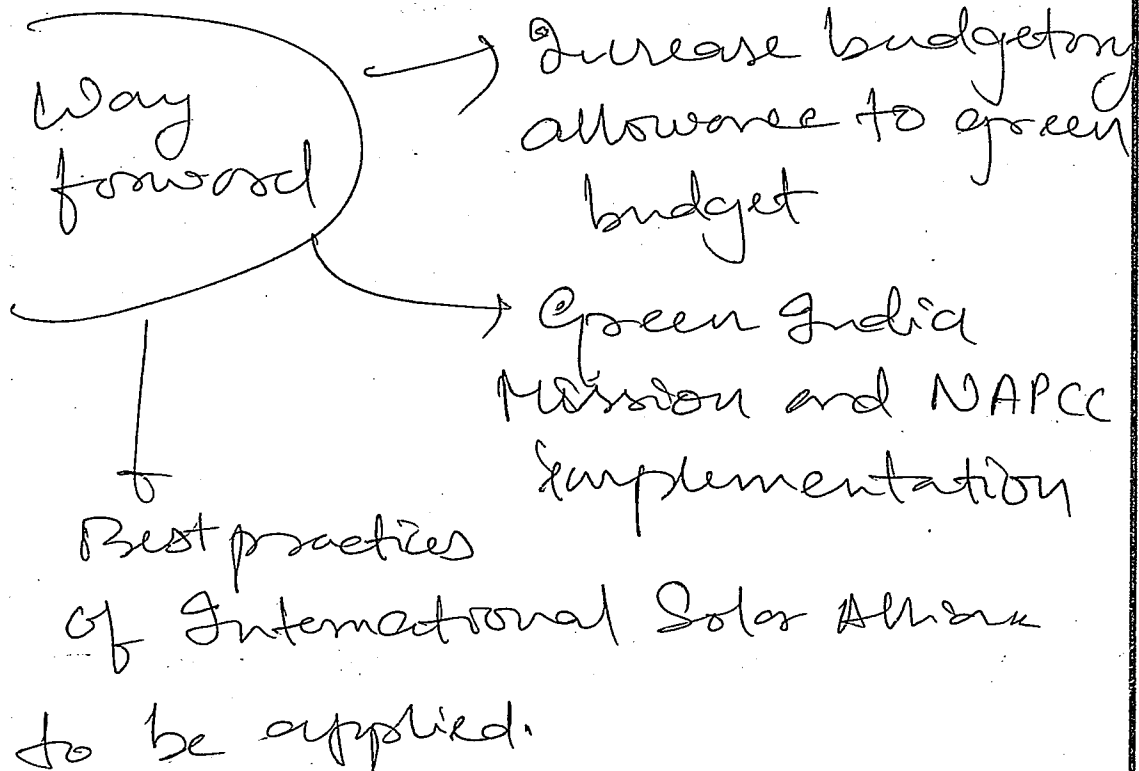
4) Ensures proper commitment
to climate change mitigation

eg) Monitoring of COP is more
democratic

5) Better monitoring prog.
summes

(2) NAQI and CPCB are more suited to India's need for air quality control.

6) Responsible fiscal management



With localization of resources India can be Vishwaguru in green tech innovation as already achieving 50% non fossil before 2030.

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

Q19. Investment in women's capacities is a sine qua non to build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation, and foster innovation. Discuss with suitable examples from India.

প্রশ্ন ১৯: স্থিতিস্থাপক আন্তঃগাঁথনি নির্মাণ, অন্তর্ভুক্তিমূলক আৰু বহনক্ষম ঔদ্যোগিকৰণৰ প্ৰচাৰ, আৰু উদ্বাৰনক উৎসাহিত কৰাৰ বাবে মহিলাৰ সামৰ্থ্যৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত বিনিয়োগ কৰাটো অনিবাৰ্য। ভাৰতৰ উপযুক্ত উদাহৰণৰ সৈতে আলোচনা কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Women led entered development is key to sustainable development [SDG-5] and India has been a forerunner in this prospect.

Need of Investment in women's Capacities

1) Demographic dividend

eg 50% population is female

2) Inclusive growth.

eg Democratization of policy making.

3) Agricultural upliftment

eg) 55% women engaged in the allied animal husbandry sector.

4) Infrastructural development in rural areas

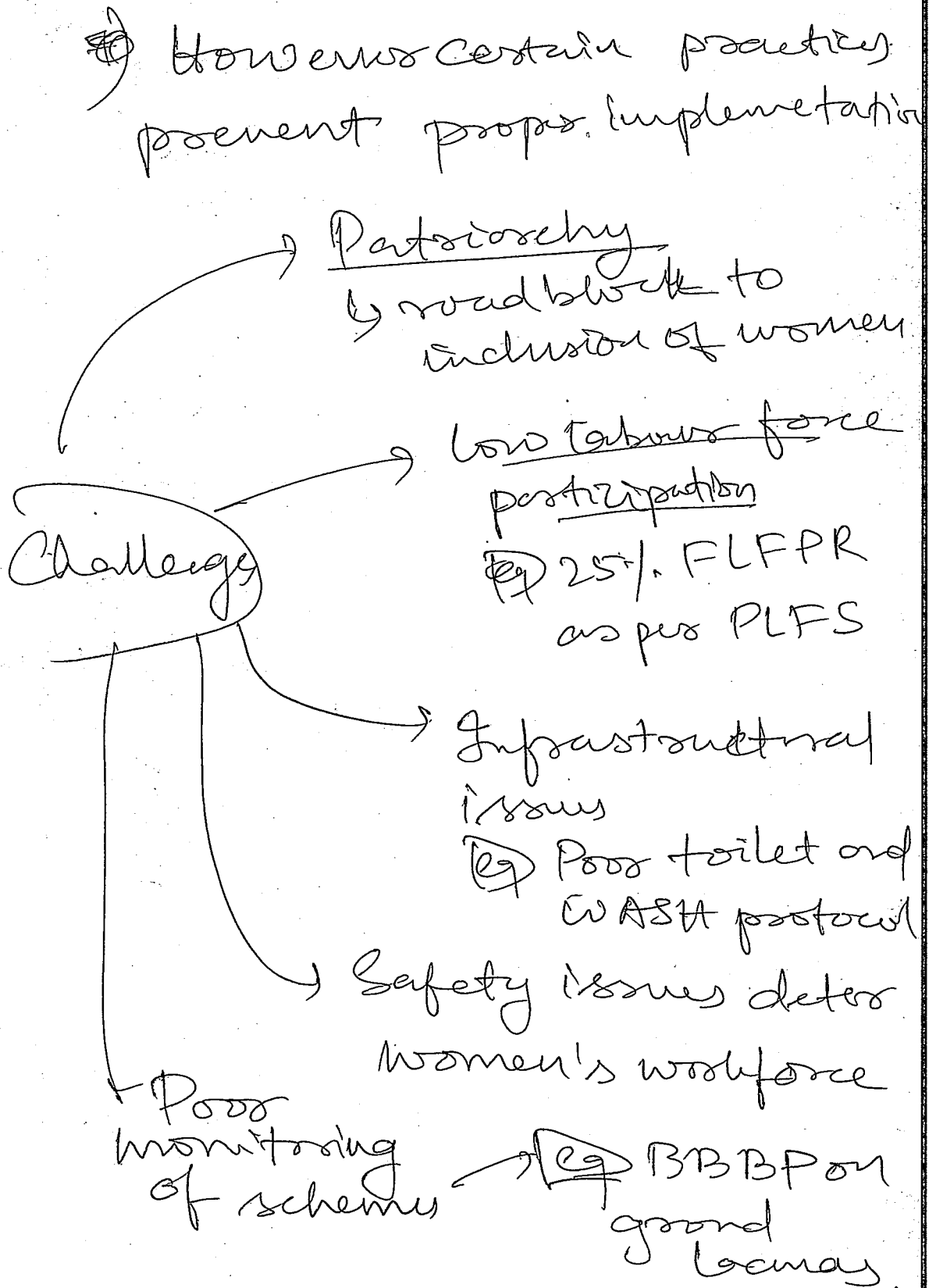
eg) Better street lights and toilet infrastructure.

5) Promote women in STEM

eg) Reduce patriarchy and dogmatic thinking.

6) National Growth.

↳ 27% addition to GDP if workforce is actualised (ILO report)



way forward

Niput Modna Asoni
for child marriage
prevention

Stand up India
for women led
entrepreneurship

Increased budgetary
allowance by 8-8%
for Gender
Budgeting.

Hence women's development
~~with~~ will lead to Viksit
Bharat 2047 and reap
demographic dividend by 2054.

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (if any)

Total

Q20. 'Empower Citizens, Expose Corruption' is the motto adopted by the Lokpal of India in 2025. Examine to what extent the institution has been able to realise this vision. In this context, discuss the broader challenges of ensuring accountability and transparency in governance, citing recent examples.

প্রশ্ন ২০: 'নাগৰিকক শক্তিশালী কৰক, দুৰ্নীতি প্রকাশ কৰক' হৈছে ২০২৫ চনত ভাৰতৰ লোকপালৰ দ্বাৰা গ্ৰহণ কৰা মূলমন্ত্ৰ। প্রতিষ্ঠানটোৱে এই দৃষ্টিভঙ্গী কিমান পৰিমাণে বাস্তৱায়িত কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হৈছে পৰীক্ষা কৰক। এই সন্দৰ্ভত শেহতীয়া উদাহৰণ উল্লেখ কৰি প্রশাসনত দায়বদ্ধতা আৰু স্বচ্ছতা নিশ্চিত কৰাৰ বিস্তৃত প্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Lokpal and Lokayukta Act 2013
facilitated for independent
ombudsman institution of
Lokpal with the motto of
empowering citizens and
exposing corruption.

Extent of Institution in
ensuring its vision

1) Ensure accountability of
higher executives

② PM, Cabinet under
jurisdiction.

2) Transparency in decisional
to democracy.

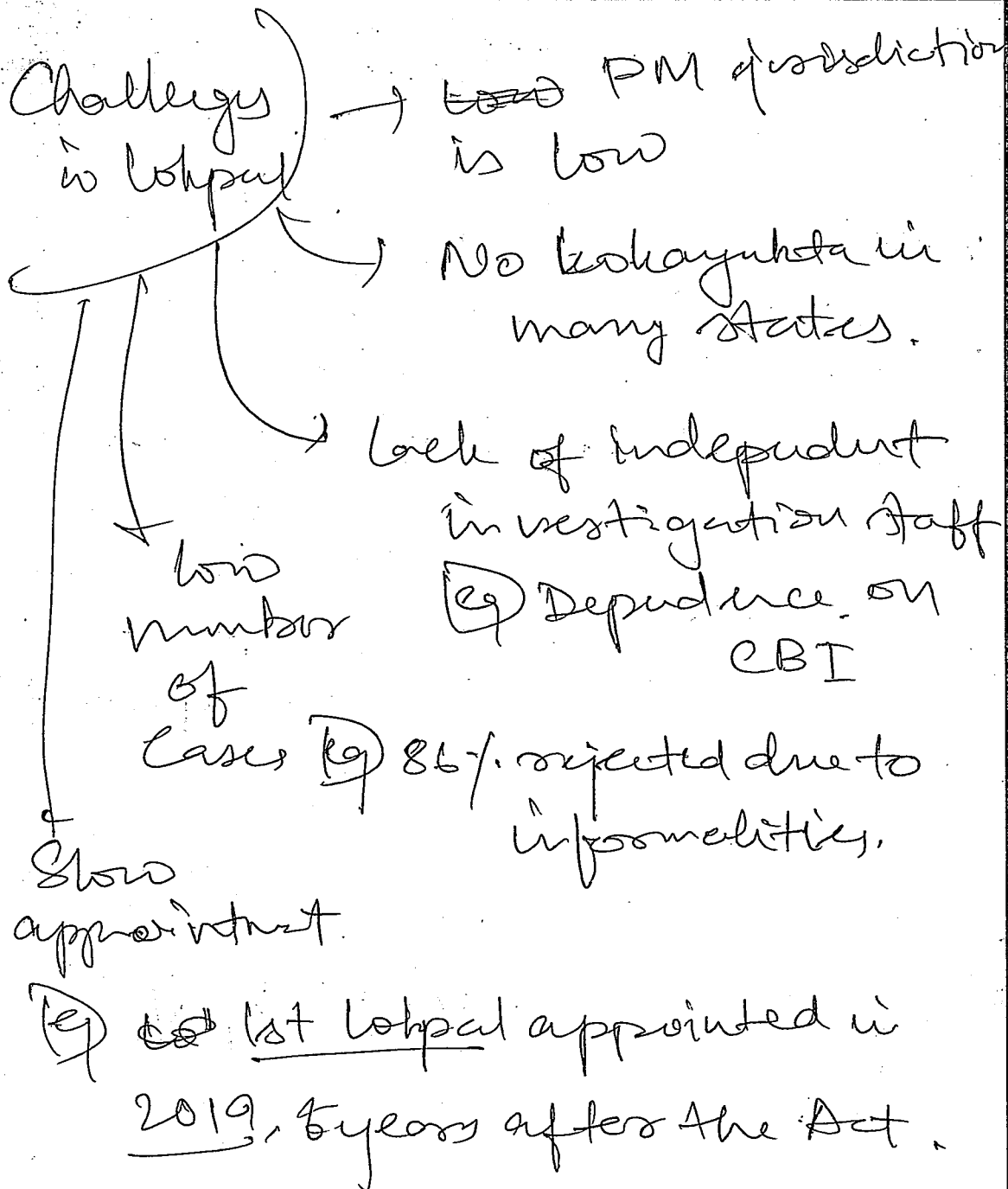
Ⓢ Complaints to Lokpal are
solved in fair manner.

3) Showcased the enforcement
of its jurisdiction

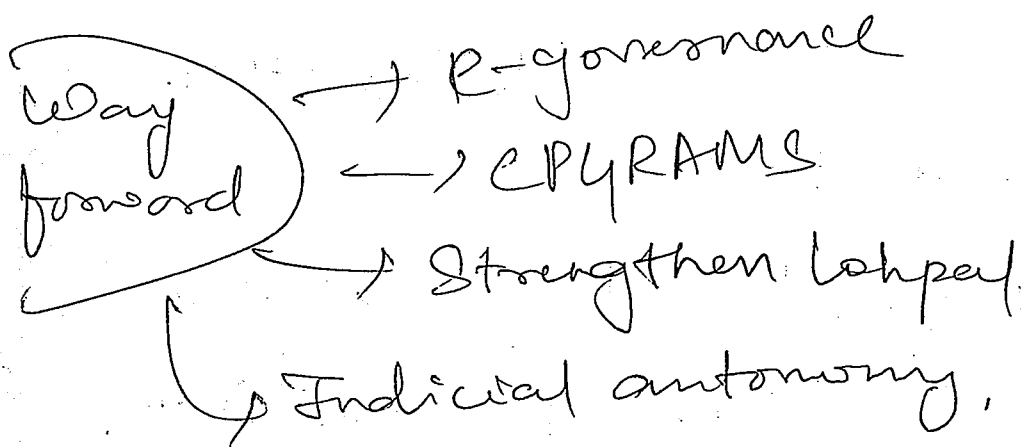
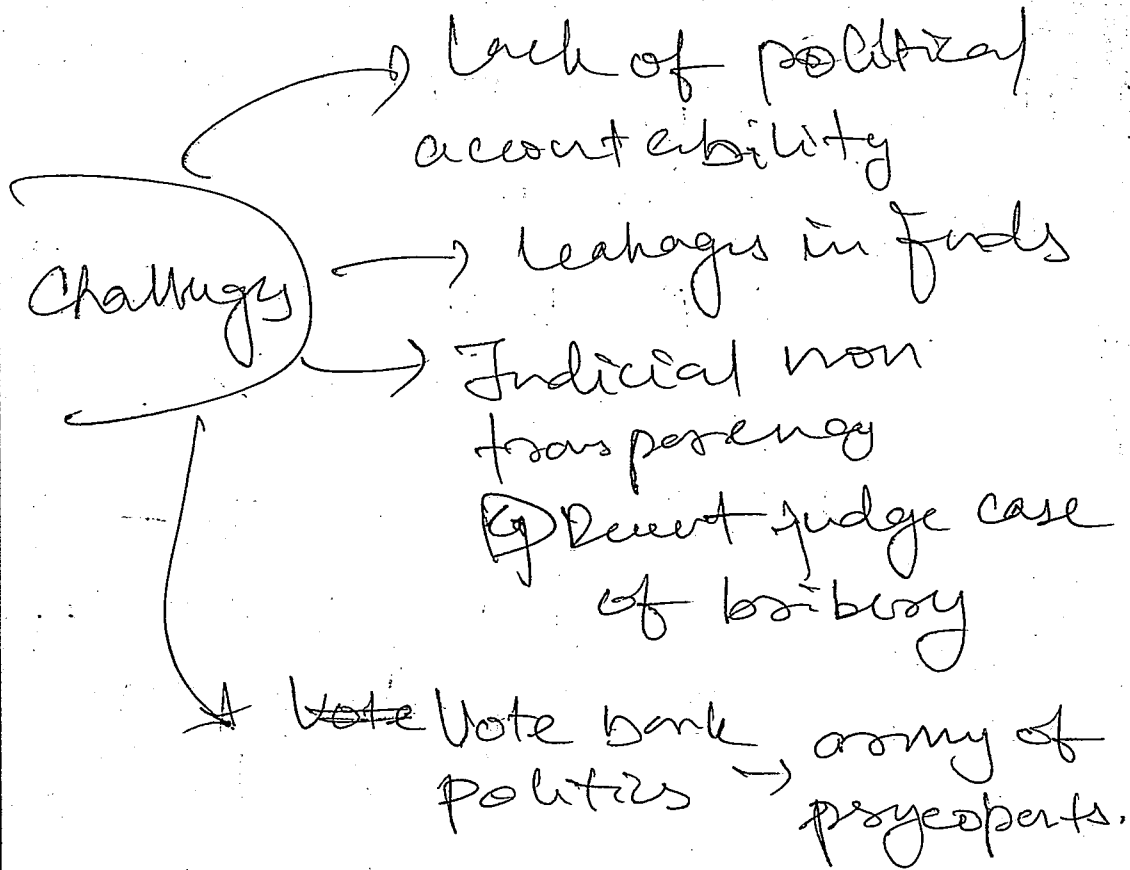
4) Power of investigation
on corrupt officials

5) Sense of answerability
towards public

However, Lokpal faces many
challenges



This highlights broader challenges in ensuring accountability



Thus in a democratic system, transparency and accountability is sine qua non for good governance.

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