

Duration: 3 Hrs

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(Please fill your details correctly)

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.	
2	10			
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			<i>Bheshwar Tyoti Medhi</i> Signature of the Student:	
			Invigilator's Signature: NOTE: EVALUATION PERIOD FOR THE MAINS TEST SERIES COPY IS 10 DAYS.	
TOTAL:	250			

DETAIL FEEDBACK

ALL THE BEST

Q1. Discuss the significance of expanding railway connectivity to the North-Eastern states. With examples, discuss how such projects act as a catalyst for comprehensive development of the region.

প্রশ্ন ১) উত্তৰ-পূবৰ ৰাজ্যসমূহলৈ ৰে'লপথৰ সংযোগ সম্প্ৰসাৰণৰ গুৰুত্বৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক।
উদাহৰণৰ সৈতে কেনেকৈ এনে প্ৰকল্পসমূহে অঞ্চলটোৰ ব্যাপক উন্নয়নৰ বাবে অনুঘটক হিচাপে
কাম কৰে আলোচনা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Railway connectivity has been a sinequa non for developmental equity since colonial times up till present day.

Significance of railway expansion to North East

1) Improve connectivity

eg → Rajdhani connects Guwahati to Delhi

2) Impetus for development

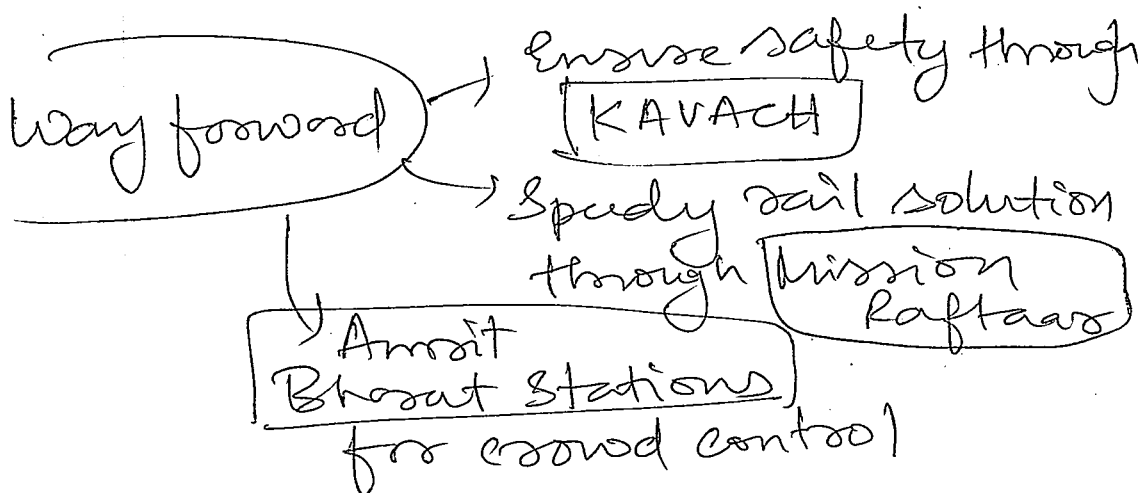
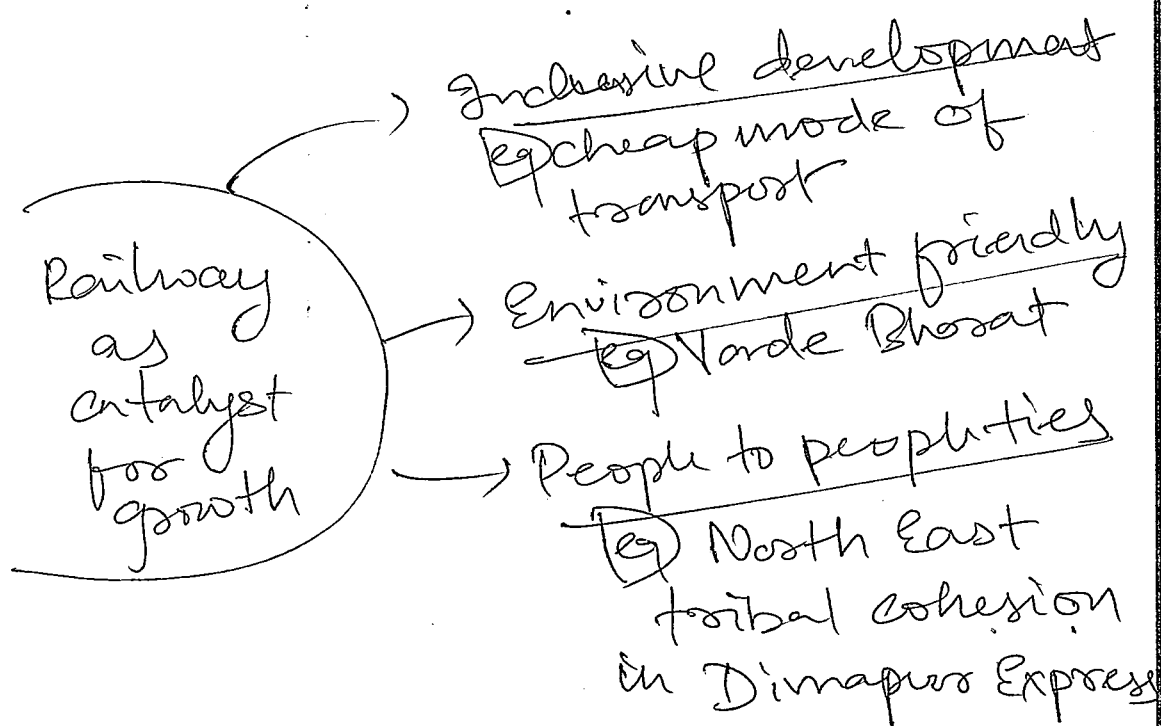
eg Employment in RCTC

3) Migration ease and knowledge sharing.

eg) Migration of skilled labor.

4) Aid to economy and growth.

eg) locomotive sector eases efficient flow of goods.



Railway has been a central lifeline for growth and its development in North East is necessity

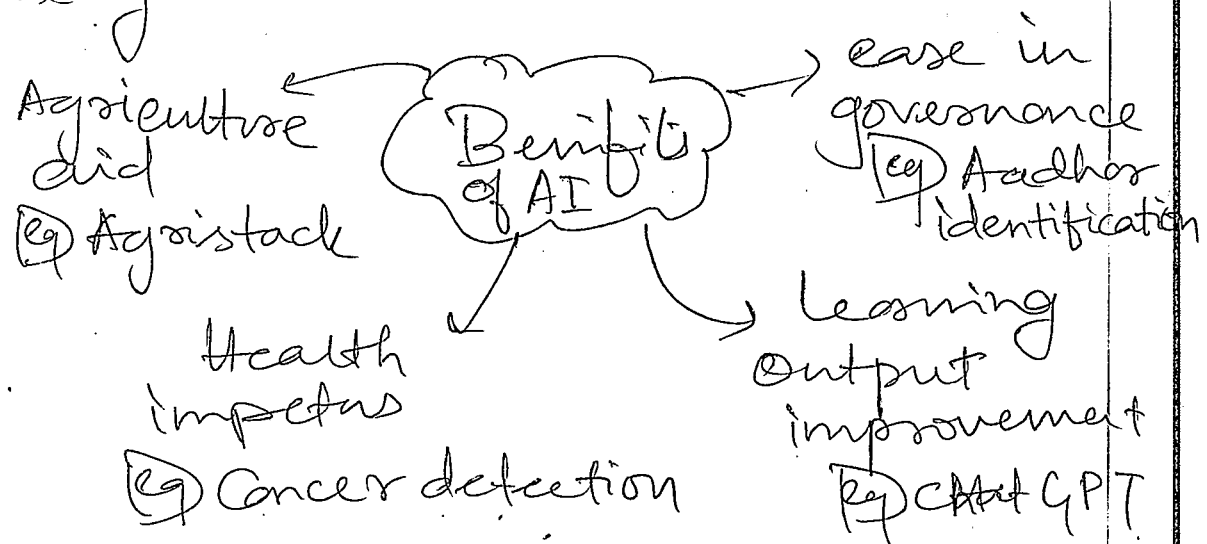
Feedback (For office use only)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Penalty (If any)
Total

Q2. Critically examine the challenges in governing Artificial Intelligence innovation. In this context, discuss possible ethical frameworks and regulatory mechanisms that can ensure responsible and inclusive AI development in India.

প্রশ্ন ২) কৃত্রিম বুদ্ধিমত্তার উদ্ভাবন নিয়ন্ত্রণের প্রত্যাহ্বানসমূহ সমালোচনামূলকভাবে পরীক্ষা করক। এই সন্দর্ভত, ভারতত দায়িত্বশীল আৰু অন্তৰ্ভুক্তিমূলক কৃত্রিম বুদ্ধিমত্তার বিকাশ নিশ্চিত কৰিব পৰা সম্ভাৰ্য নৈতিক পৰিকাঠামো আৰু নিয়ন্ত্ৰক প্ৰণালীৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

NITI Aayog defines AI as a system of machines that mimic human intelligence and aid in day to day activities.



Yet, experts have pointed out few lacunae:—

Challenges in governing AI innovation

1) Privacy concerns

eg leakage of Aadhar information

2) Superstructural lacunae.

(e) Lack of Research and Development.

3) Non-accountability

(e) No presence of sufficient accountable framework.

4) Potential of misuse

(e) Black market and Dark Web

Thus there is a need of ethical framework and regulatory mechanism.

Ethical Framework

→ Delhi declaration on AI,

→ GPAI at global level

→ codify regulations and code of ethics

Regulatory Mechanism

→ establish department of AI

→ contractual clarity of point of grievance.

India's AI Mission aims to solve the lacunae and usher in a new era of ethical AI

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

Q3. The rise of the gig economy has created new opportunities as well as vulnerabilities for workers in India. Critically examine its impact on employment patterns, with particular reference to women workers.

প্রশ্ন ৩) গিগ অর্থনীতির উত্থানে ভারতের শ্রমিকসকলৰ বাবে নতুন সুযোগৰ লগতে দুৰ্বলতাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। কৰ্মসংস্থাপনৰ ধৰণৰ ওপৰত বিশেষকৈ মহিলা শ্রমিকৰ সন্দৰ্ভত ইয়াৰ প্ৰভাৱ সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে পৰীক্ষা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

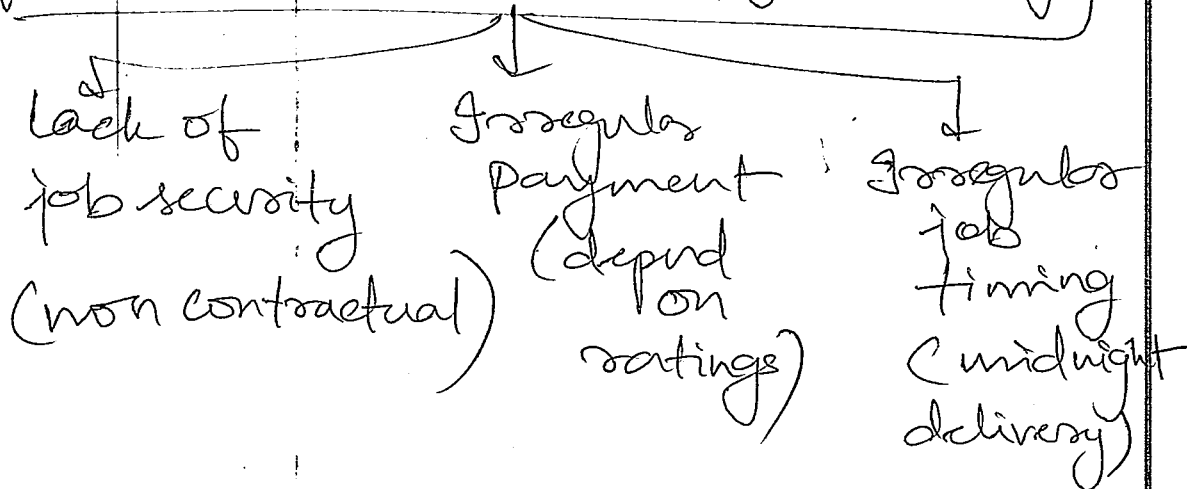
Gig economy refers to those businesses that are contractual, small scale and without proper employer-employee foundation.
 Eg Swiggy delivery, Ola-Uber.

Opportunities in Gig Economy

- 1) Service sector → expected to grow by \$500 Bn by 2030.
- 2) Flexibility → part-time income
- 3) Employment → improve employment opportunities
- 4) Economic growth → major contributor to GDP @ 3%.

However, this sector faces few challenges.

Vulnerabilities in Gig Economy



Impact on employment patterns

- 1) Non codified terms of contract → may lead to sexual harassment of women.
- 2) Irregular payment → women might get lesser pay scale.
- 3) Timing of job might deter women from late night shift.

way forward → Gig economy under industry status.
 Social benefits → PM-JAY for health insurance.
Codify regulations.

Gig economy's growth is explicit in Union Budget 2024.

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

Q4. What are wildlife corridors? Critically analyse their role in biodiversity conservation and in mitigating man-animal conflict, with suitable examples from Assam.

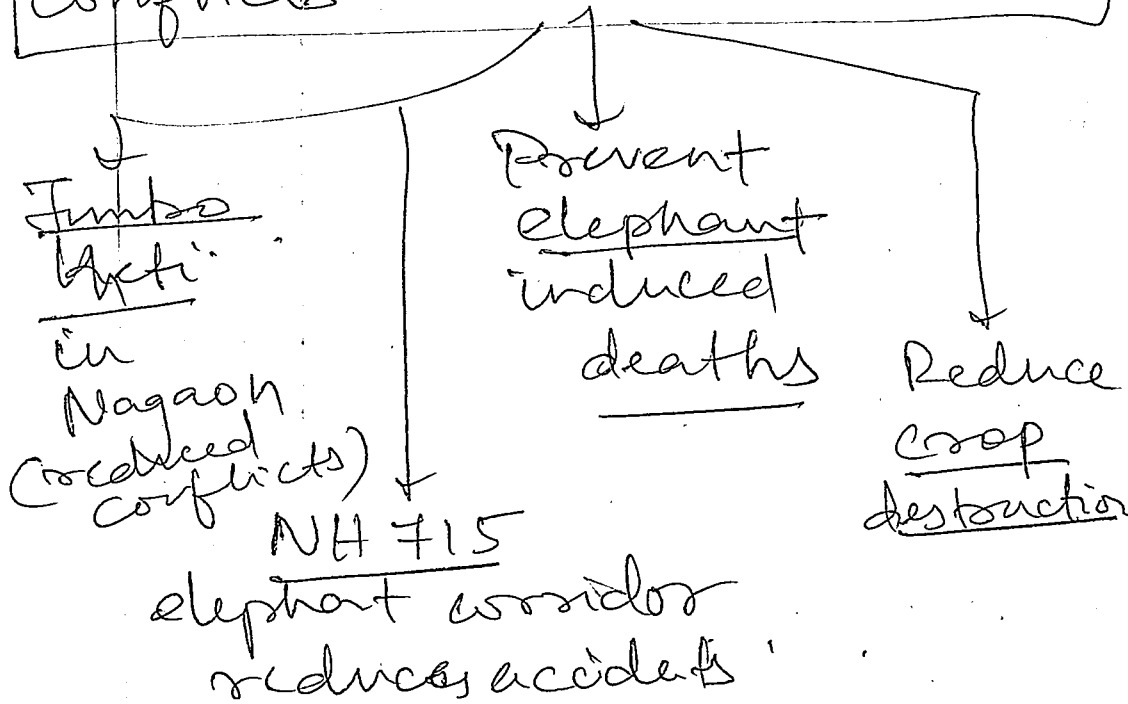
প্রশ্ন ৪) বন্যপ্রাণী কৰিডবসমূহ কি কি? অসমৰ পৰা উপযুক্ত উদাহৰণৰ সৈতে জৈৱ বৈচিত্ৰ্য সংৰক্ষণ আৰু মানুহ-জন্তুৰ সংঘাত হ্ৰাস কৰাত এই কৰিডবসমূহৰ ভূমিকা সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে বিশ্লেষণ কৰক।
(Answer in 150 words)

Wildlife corridors are natural
paths of migration of animals
from one place to another in
search of food and resources.

Role in Biodiversity conservation

- 1) Natural pollination through
animals → biodiversity
protection.
- 2) Animal waste fertilises
forest trees.
- 3) Activate process of natural
selection.

Role in mitigating man-animal conflicts



Challenge

- Encroachment along Kaziranga
- Unsustainable tourism in Manas
- Reduced food sources due to deforestation.

Way forward

- Re-Hab project
 - Aarti App
 - Afforestation
- Since goal should be cooperation and sustainable development respecting natural corridors.

Feedback
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Structure/
Presentation

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Interpretation

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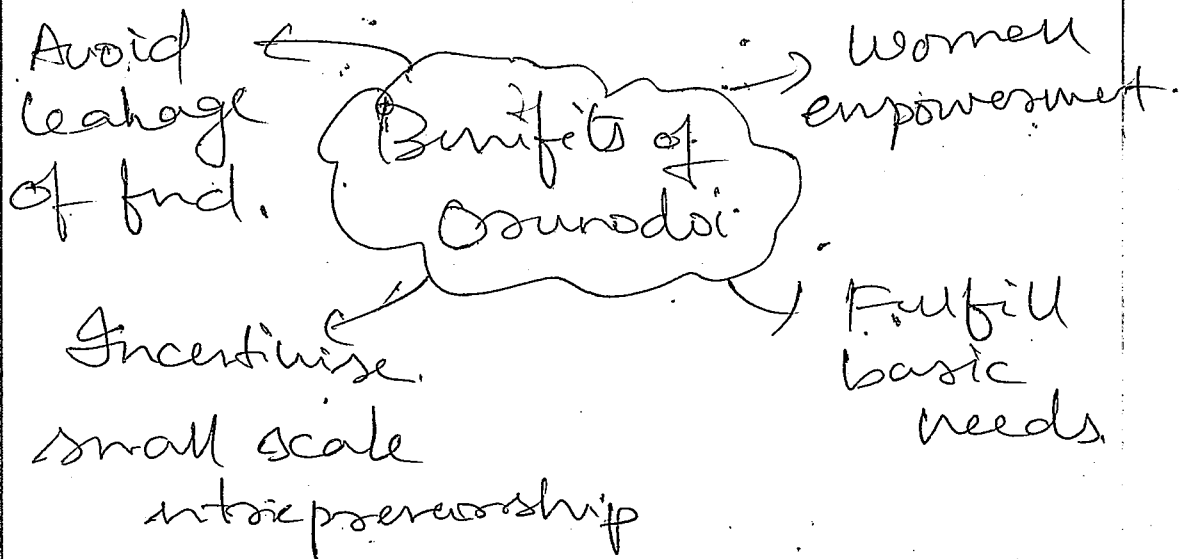
Total

Q5. The Orunodoi 3.0 scheme has been described as Assam's most significant welfare initiative. Discuss how its design and implementation reflect the twin objectives of social protection and women-centric economic empowerment.

প্রশ্ন ৫) অৰুণোদয় ৩.০ আঁচনিখন অসমৰ আটাইতকৈ গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ কল্যাণমূলক পদক্ষেপ হিচাপে বৰ্ণনা কৰা হৈছে। ইয়াৰ ডিজাইন আৰু ৰূপায়ণে কেনেদৰে সামাজিক সুৰক্ষা আৰু মহিলা-কেন্দ্ৰিক অৰ্থনৈতিক সবলীকৰণৰ দুটা উদ্দেশ্য প্ৰতিফলিত কৰে সেই বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Orunodoi 3.0 has been recently announced as an upgradation to its predecessor and enhanced periodic payment of ₹ 1250 in women's bank account.



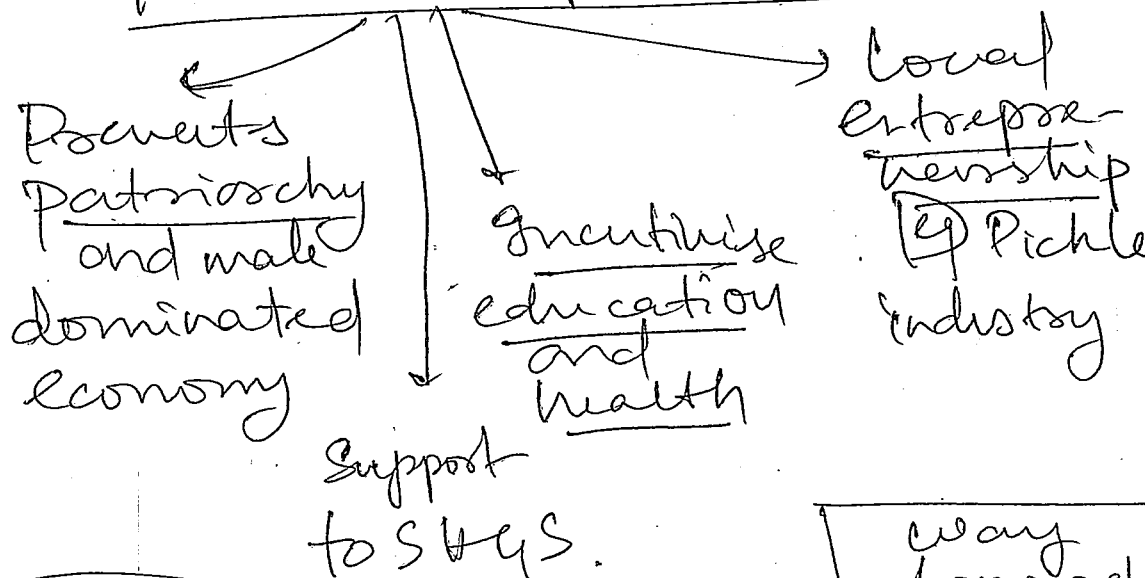
Orunodoi 3.0 → Achievement of twin objectives

① Social Protection

- 1) Demand based growth in Assam
- 2) Basic nutritional needs supplemented by NFSA.
- 3) Improve financial inclusion

~~③ Social protection~~

③ Women's empowerment



Challenges → Digital divide
→ Potential to misuse
→ Delay in payment

Since occurring ushering in a new era of women led development.

Way forward
→ Strict monitoring
→ Timely payment
→ Grievance redressal

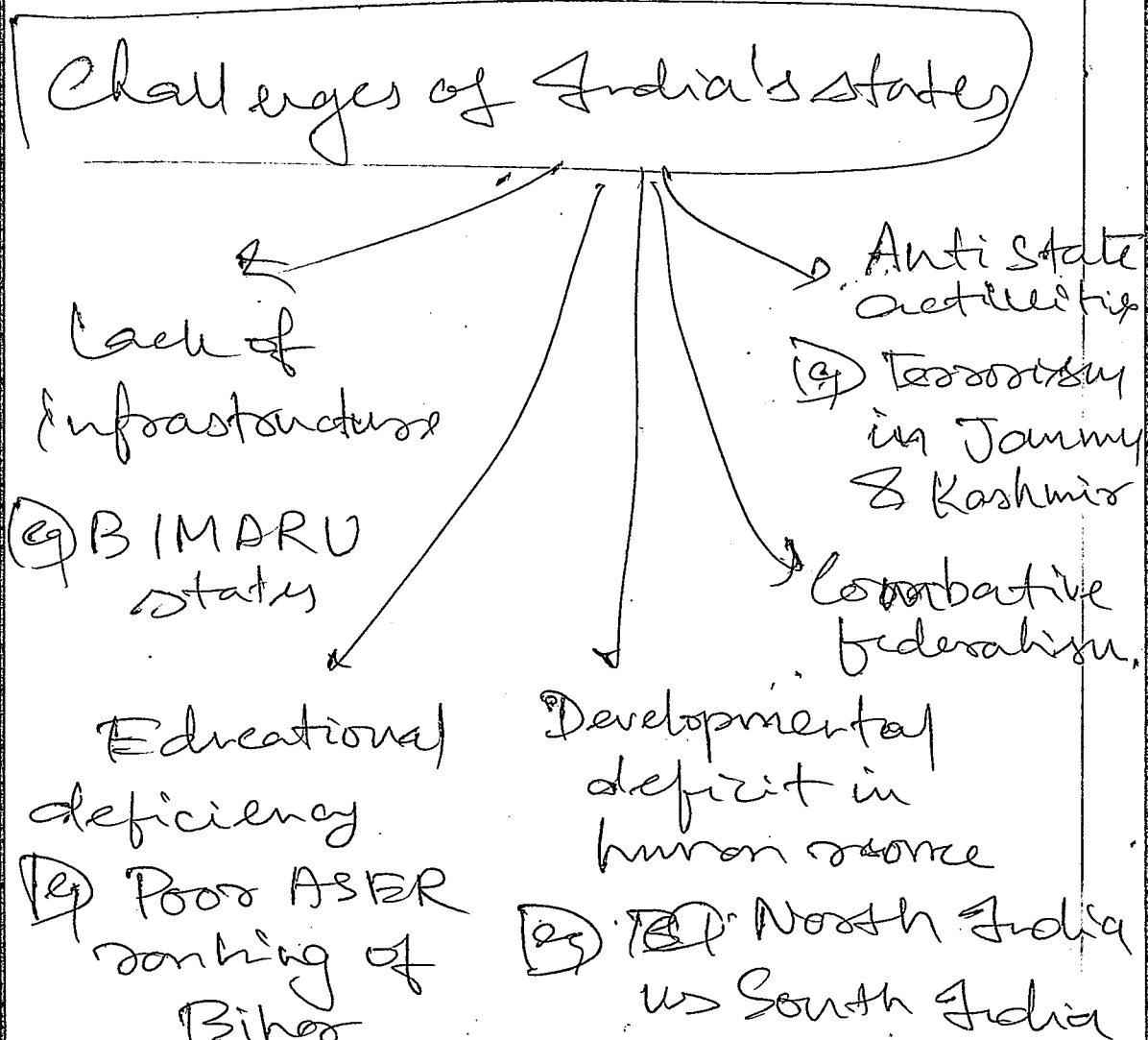
Feedback (For office use only)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Penalty (If any)
Total

Q6. India has set the vision of becoming a developed nation by 2047. What challenges do states face in preparing and implementing their 'Viksit Rajya' vision? How can they act as effective drivers of Viksit Bharat?

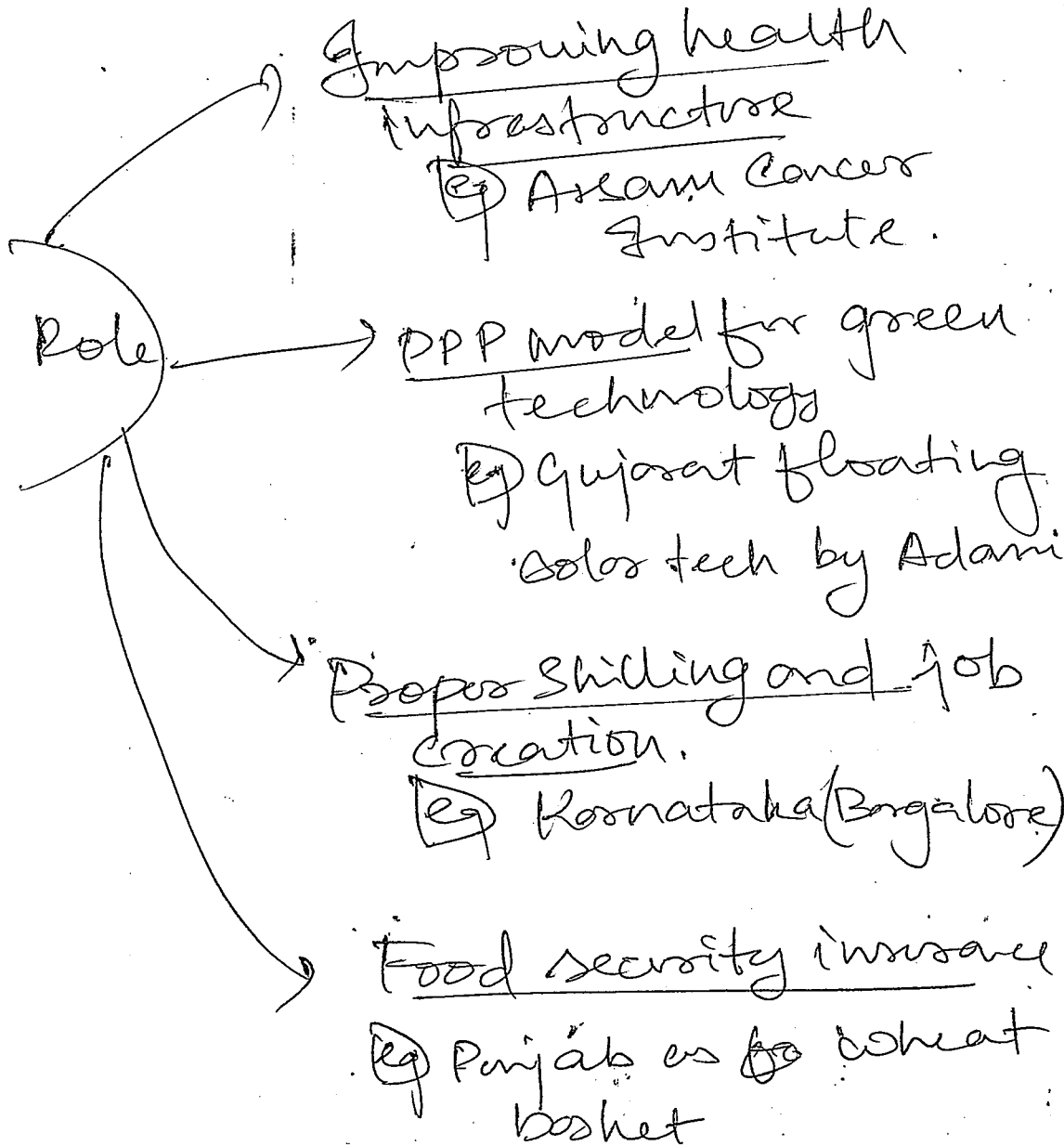
প্রশ্ন ৬) ভারতে ২০৪৭ চনৰ ভিতৰত এখন উন্নত ৰাষ্ট্ৰ হোৱাৰ লক্ষ্য নিৰ্ধাৰণ কৰিছে। ৰাজ্যসমূহে তেওঁলোকৰ বিকশিত ৰাজ্য "দৃষ্টিভঙ্গী প্ৰস্তুত আৰু ৰূপায়ণৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কি কি প্ৰত্যাহ্বানৰ সন্মুখীন হয়? এই ৰাজ্যসমূহে কেনেদৰে বিকশিত ভাৰতৰ ফলপ্ৰসূ চালক হিচাপে কাম কৰিব পাৰে?

(Answer in 150 words)

India's aim of Viksit Bharat by 2047 is actualised through Viksit Rajya vision.



Role of States in Effective drivers of Viksit Bharat.



Thus states have major role in actualising Viksit Bharat by 2047 through robust growth and upliftment.

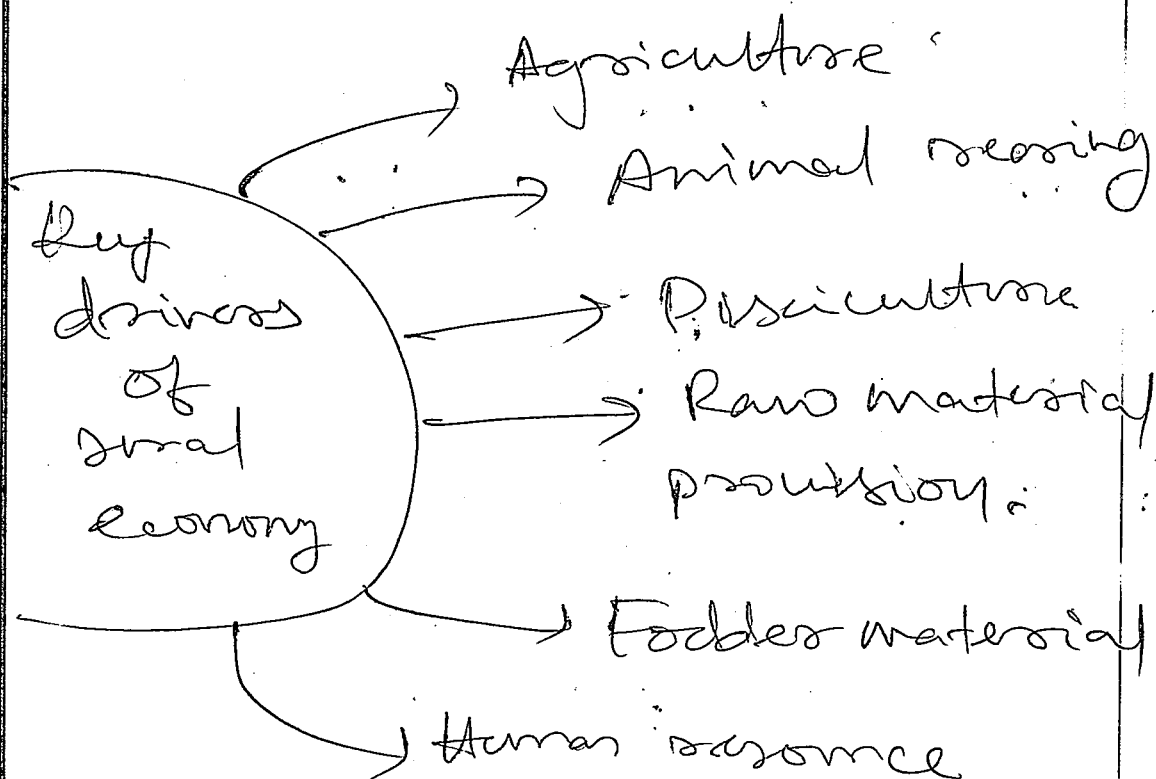
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Penalty (If any)
Total

Q7. Assess the key drivers of rural livelihood. Discuss the potential of any two in reducing distress migration and fostering inclusive growth.

প্রশ্ন ৭) গ্রাম্য জীৱিকাৰ মূল চালিকা শক্তিৰ মূল্যায়ন কৰক। সংকটপূৰ্ণ প্ৰব্ৰজন হ্ৰাস কৰা আৰু সামগ্ৰিক বিকাশ বৃদ্ধি কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত যিকোনো দুটাৰ সম্ভাৱনাৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Rural livelihood is driven by multiple factors few of whom mitigates distress migration and fosters inclusive growth.



Potential in reducing

① Disaster migration

- Sustainable agriculture
and market development
can create employment
- Feed and fodder to biofuel
can lead to sustainable
livelihood.

Fostering inclusive growth

Animal
rearing
can be
benefitted
by women
② Nalbari

Biofuel
through
fodder
will lead
to regional
growth
② Numbayash
plant

Engagement
of
human
resource
in
raw
material
leads
to
inclusive
growth

This village livelihood depends on
multiple factors and need is to
ensure smart villages.

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

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Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

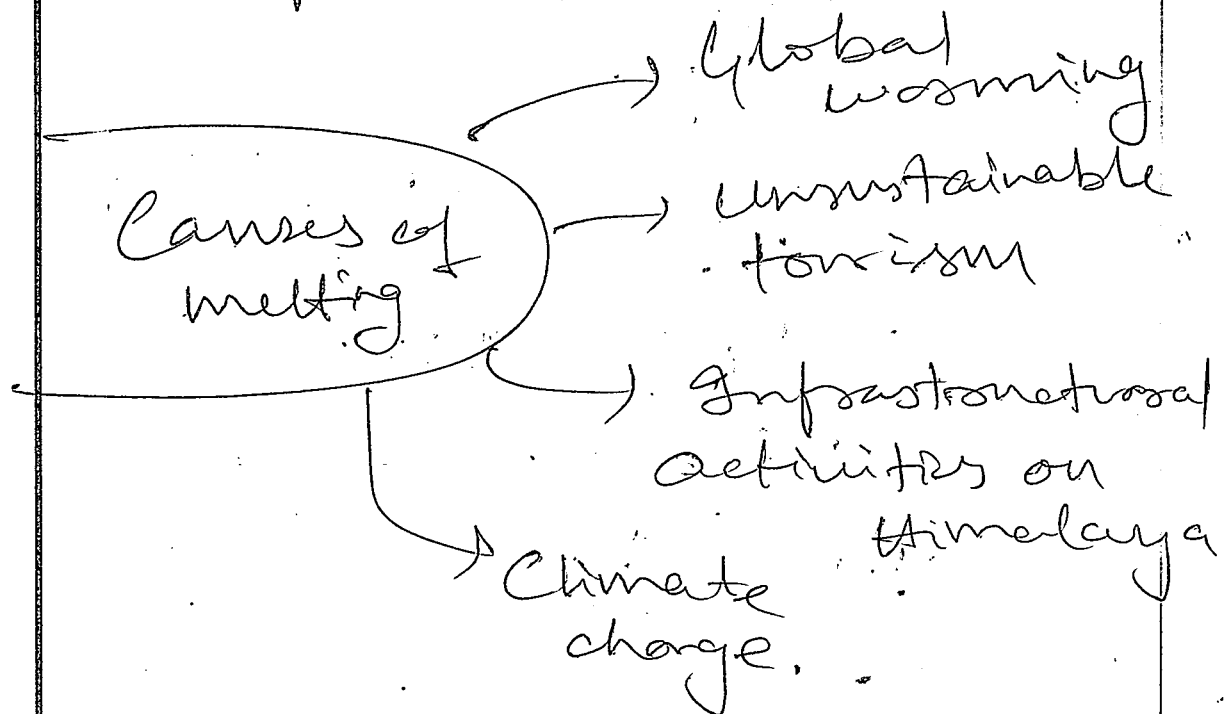
Total

Q8. 'Rapid Himalayan glacier melt poses severe climate threat to Northeast.' In this context, examine the multi-dimensional impacts of glacier retreat on the region. Suggest adaptive strategies mitigate these risks.

প্রশ্ন ৮) 'দ্রুতগতিত হিমালয়ৰ হিমবাহ গলনৰ ফলত উত্তৰ-পূবৰ বাবে জলবায়ুৰ গুৰুতৰ ভাবুকিৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে।' এই সন্দৰ্ভত, অঞ্চলটোত হিমবাহৰ পশ্চাদপসৰণৰ বহুমাত্রিক প্ৰভাৱসমূহ পৰীক্ষা কৰক। এই বিপদাশংকাবোৰ হ্ৰাস কৰিবলৈ অভিযোজিত কৌশলৰ পৰামৰ্শ দিয়ক।

(Answer in 150 words)

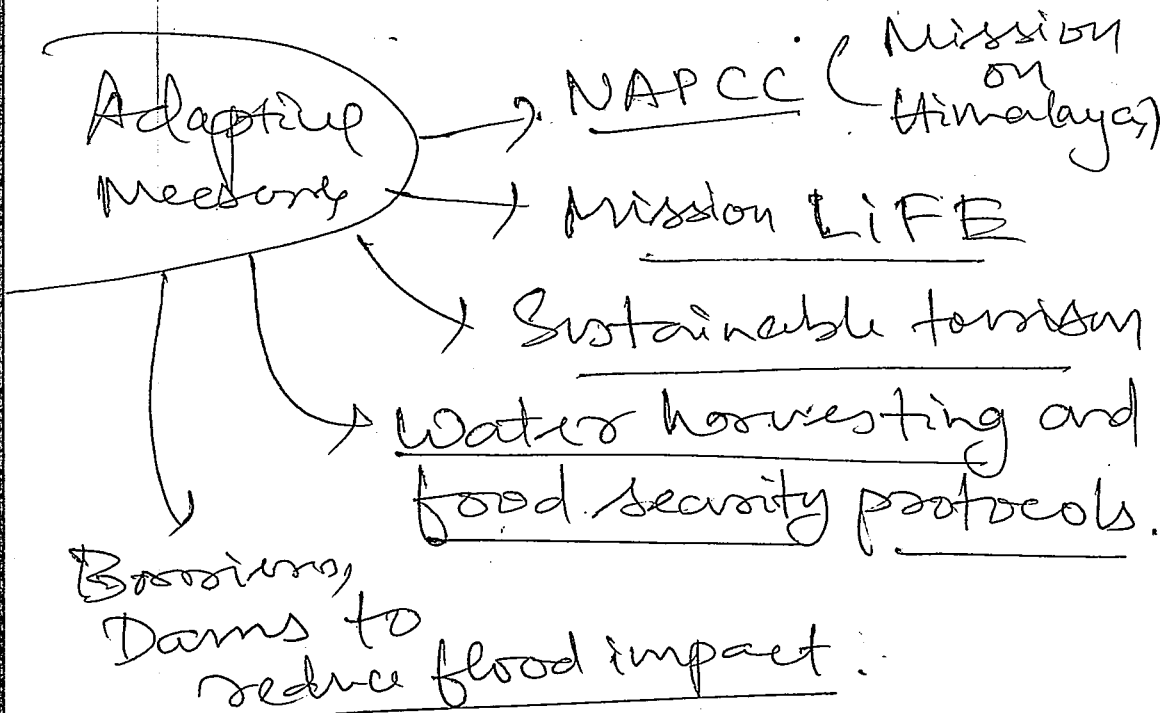
Recent WMO report warns
North East of increased
glacier melting and its
consequences.



(Threats to North East)

1) Increased flood
↳ overflowing Brahmaputra

- 2) Water scarcity → reduced freshwater.
- 3) Erratic rainfall → food insecurity.
- 4) Monsoonal shift due to diversion effect.
- 5) Increased heating of plains
- 6) Biodiversity decline on North East plains



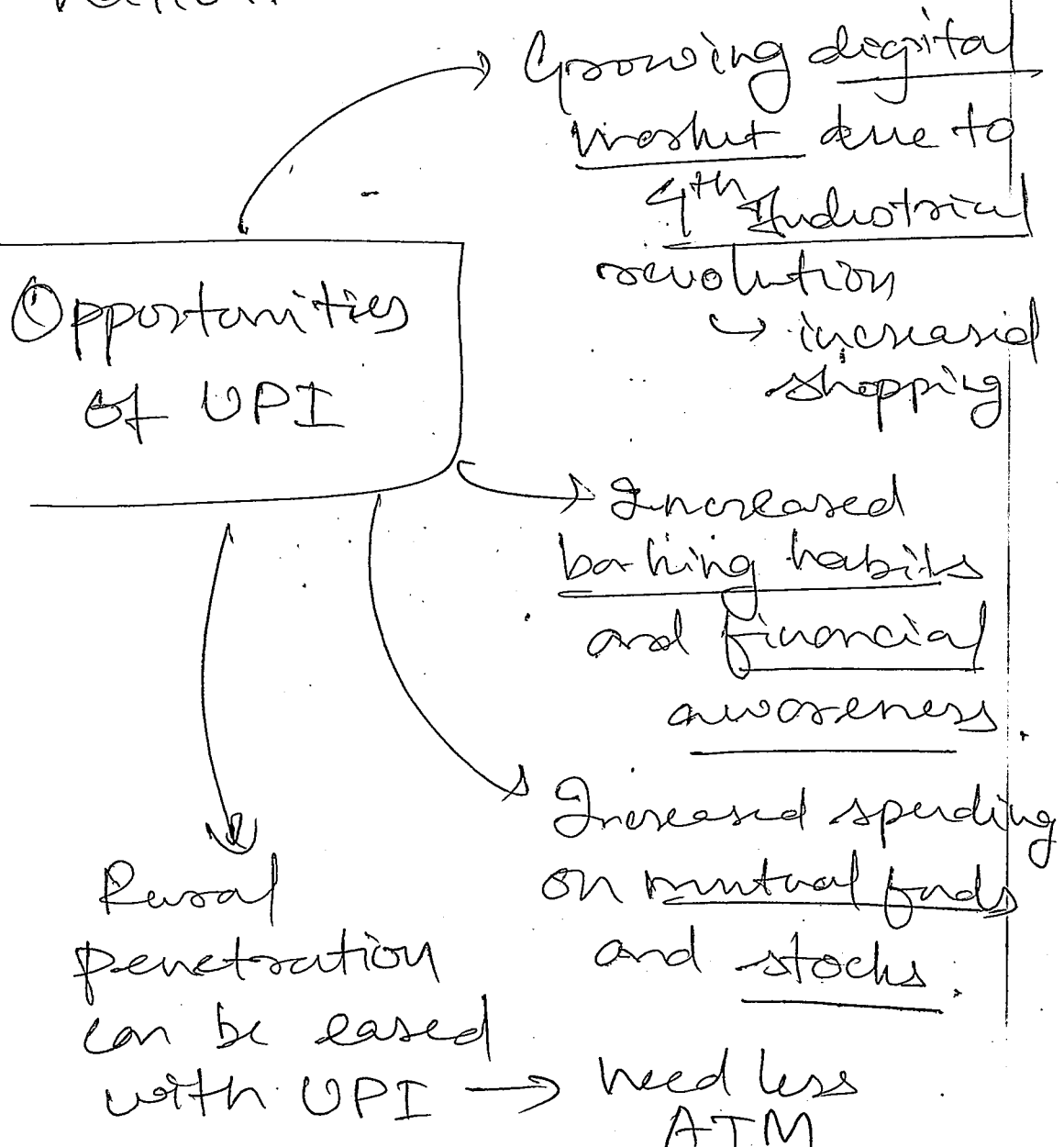
Thus Glaciers melting demands: multipronged approach to deal with North East and its effects.

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

Q9. Discuss the growth of UPI-based digital payments in India. What opportunities and challenges does it pose for financial inclusion?

প্রশ্ন ৯) ভারতত UPI-আধাৰিত ডিজিটেল পেমেণ্টৰ বিকাশৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক। বিত্তীয় অন্তৰ্ভুক্তিৰ বাবে ই কি কি সুযোগ আৰু প্ৰত্যাহ্বানৰ সৃষ্টি কৰে? (Answer in 150 words)

UPI based payments are becoming key drivers for financial inclusion in the nation.



Met, we see few challenges

Challenges

→ Digital divide
(36% household do not have internet)

→ Middlemen's crisis : chances of loot.

→ Lack of female financial literacy.

→ Poor income and spending habits.

Way forward

→ PMUDISHA for rural digital literacy.

→ Training and awareness of UPI

This UPI poses multiple challenges but opportunities showcases a bright future.

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

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Content

Value Addition

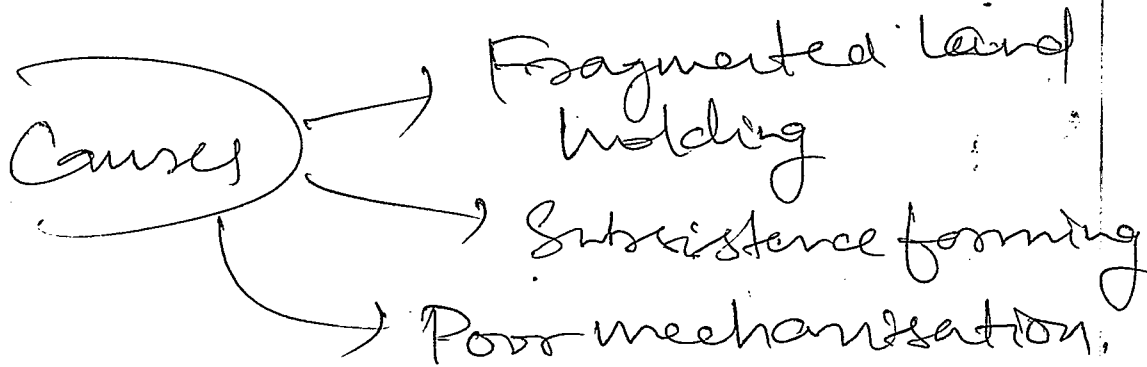
Penalty (If any)

Total

Q10. Rain-fed farming continues to dominate Assam's agriculture. In this context, examine how crop diversification can enhance resilience and transform the sector into a driver of growth.

প্রশ্ন ১০) অসমৰ কৃষিক্ষেত্ৰত বৰষুণৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰশীল কৃষিৰ আধিপত্য অব্যাহত আছে। এই সন্দৰ্ভত, শস্যৰ বৈচিত্ৰ্যই কেনেদৰে স্থিতিস্থাপকতা বৃদ্ধি কৰিব পাৰে আৰু খণ্ডটোক বিকাশৰ চালকলৈ ৰূপান্তৰিত কৰিব পাৰে মূল্যায়ন কৰক।
(Answer in 150 words)

51% of India's agriculture
is rainfed (ministry of
Agriculture)



Hence Crop diversification
can be solution:—

- 1) Safeguard from food failure
crisis due to monsoon
failure.
- 2) Millet requires
low rain.

2) Require low investment
→ easy availability

3) Improve soil quality.

a) Pulses add nitrogen fixing bacteria.

4) Augment farmer's income.

→ Diversify market

5) Require less investment on fertiliser.

6) Actualises sustainable agriculture (NAPCC)

Way forward

→ Easy availability of high yielding

→ Agramdharta Seed in Pulses (Budget 25)

(PMKSY)

→ National mission on oilseed

Here crop diversification can address farmer's income and build resilience in rain-fed sector

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

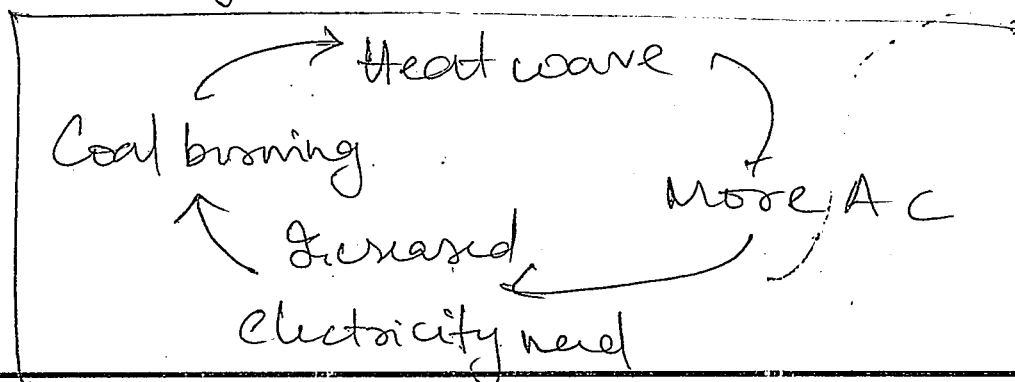
Q11. Assam is preparing its first State-specific Heat Action Plan (HAP). In this context, elaborate how climate stressors are worsening urban vulnerabilities in the state. In what ways can the Heat Action Plan offer solutions in health and infrastructure?

প্রশ্ন ১১) অসমে ইয়াৰ প্ৰথমটো ৰাজ্য-নিৰ্দিষ্ট তাপ কাৰ্য্য পৰিকল্পনা (HAP) প্ৰস্তুত কৰি আছে। এই সন্দৰ্ভত জলবায়ুৰ চাপৰ ফলত ৰাজ্যখনত নগৰীয়া দুৰ্বলতা কেনেদৰে বৃদ্ধি পাইছে সেই বিষয়ে বিশদভাৱে বৰ্ণনা কৰক। তাপ কাৰ্য্য পৰিকল্পনাই স্বাস্থ্য আৰু আন্তঃগাঁথনিৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কি ধৰণে সমাধান আগবঢ়াব পাৰে? (Answer in 250 words)

Recent prolonged Heat wave
in Assam has called for State
specific Heat Action plan for
proper management of this
disaster. and climate stressor.

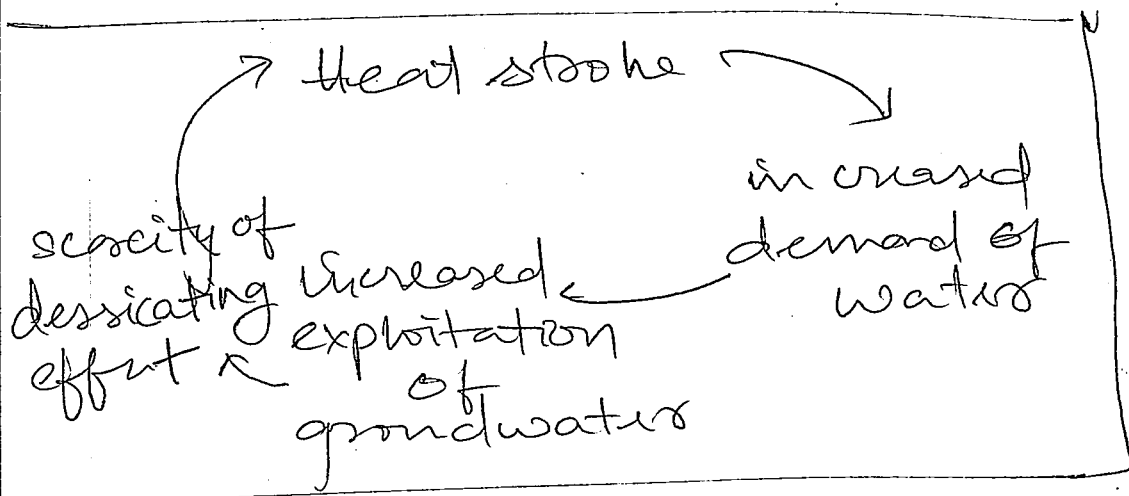
Role of climate stressors in
worsening urban vulnerability

1) Increased heat waves
will call for more energy
usage → vicious cycle.



2) Improve positive feedback loop of Urban Heat Island and Heat Strokes.

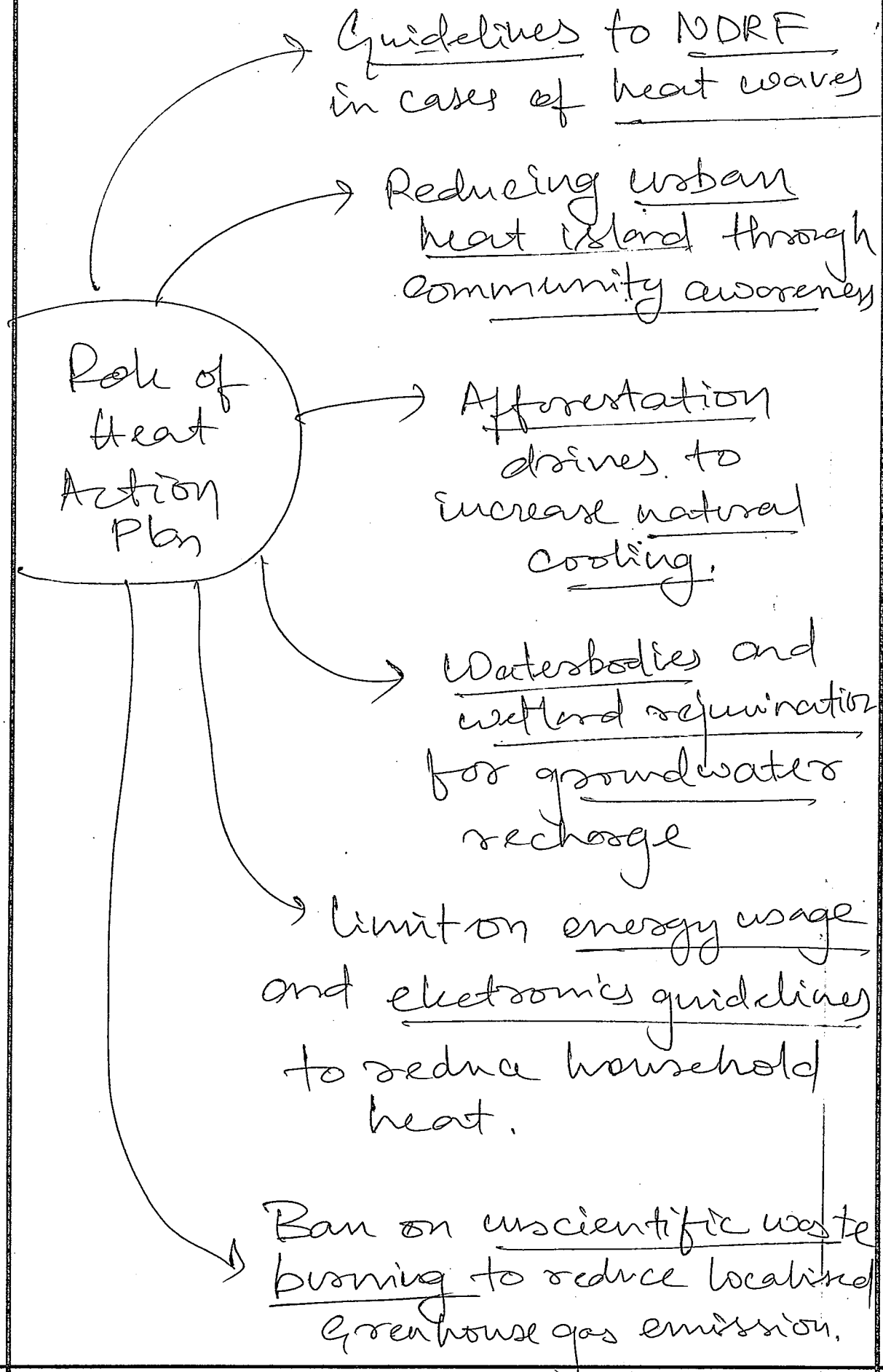
3) Increase vulnerability to water scarcity.

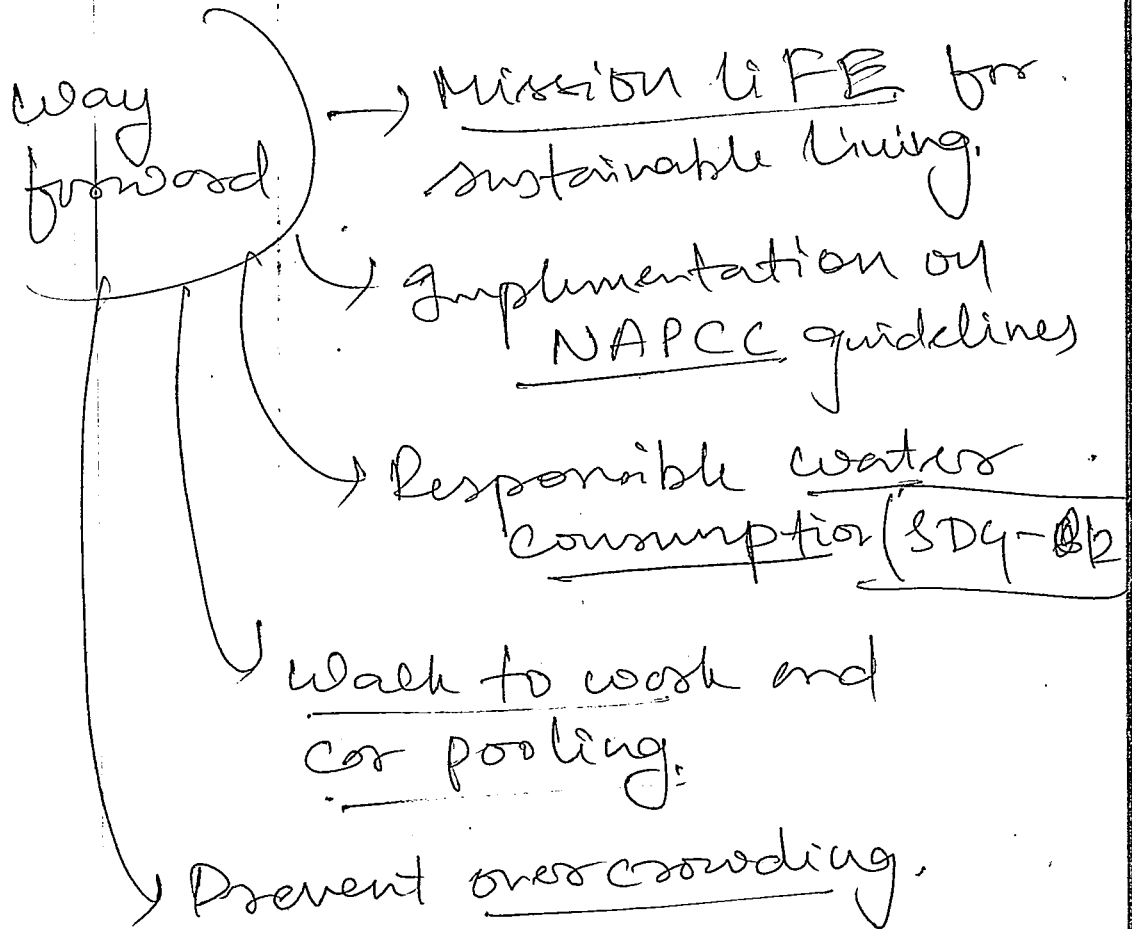


4) Children are more vulnerable to heat stroke

5) Overcrowding and heat waves have become toxic combination.

Here, the Heat Action Plan's role becomes important.





State specific Heat Action Plan
is a pathway to find habitable and sustainable cities (SDG 11)
amidst global warming.

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

Q12. SDG 4 mandates ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all. In light of this, evaluate the initiatives undertaken by the Government of Assam to advance these objectives.

প্রশ্ন ১২) বহনক্ষম উন্নয়নৰ লক্ষ্য ৪-য়ে অন্তৰ্ভুক্তিমূলক আৰু ন্যায্যসংগত মানদণ্ডৰ শিক্ষা নিশ্চিত কৰাৰ লগতে সকলোৰে বাবে জীৱনজোৰা শিক্ষাৰ সুযোগ বৃদ্ধি কৰাটো বাধ্যতামূলক কৰিছে। ইয়াৰ পৰিপ্ৰেক্ষিতত, এই উদ্দেশ্যসমূহ আগুৱাই নিয়াৰ বাবে অসম চৰকাৰে গ্ৰহণ কৰা পদক্ষেপসমূহৰ মূল্যায়ন কৰক।
(Answer in 250 words)

Government of Assam's role
in implementing SDG-4 has been
commended and exemplified
by centre as well.

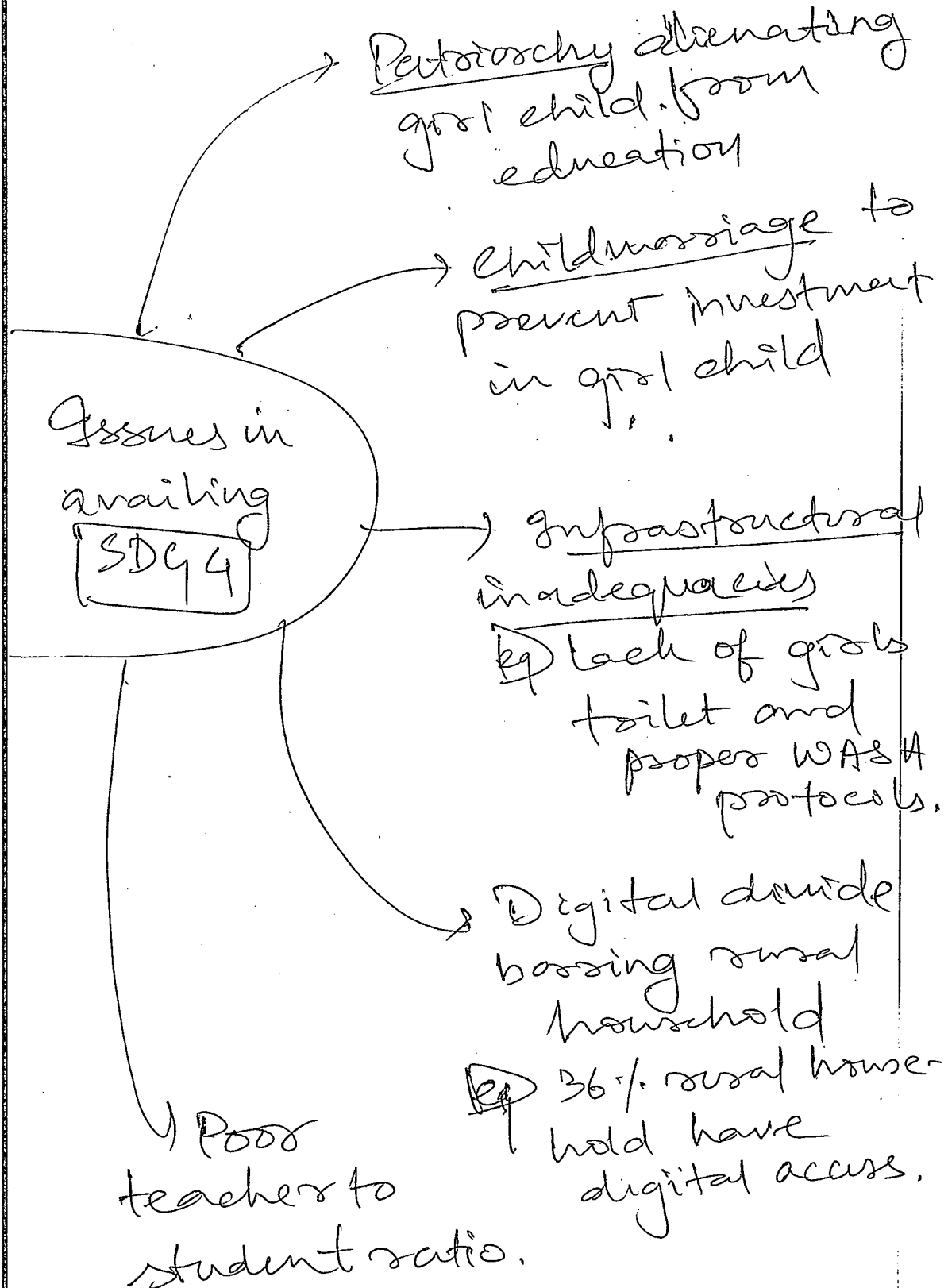
Initiatives undertaken by Assam
Government for SDG 4

1) Mritu Moira Asoni for
ensuring enrollment of
girls child and promote
gender inclusivity (SDG-5)

2) Banikanta Kakoti scheme
to incentivise higher education
of female students.

- 3) Gumotsav → to monitor and improve educational infrastructure in the state.
- 4) PMSHRI for upgradation of school level infrastructure.
- 5) Atal Tinkering Lab to promote innovative learning among students.
- 6) Siksha Setu App for effective monitoring of teachers responsibility.
- 7) Ban on religious fundamentalist schools like Madrasa and Sanskrit Tolls to promote scientific rationality.

Yet, Assam's school infrastructure faces challenges.



Way forward

→ Strict Implementation
of Sarva Shiksha
Abhiyan.

→ Awareness about
women in STEM

→ Upgrade school
infrastructure in
gender friendly
manner.

Thus Arsam's role in actualising
SDG-4 is commendable and
needs infrastructural development
to fix lacunas.

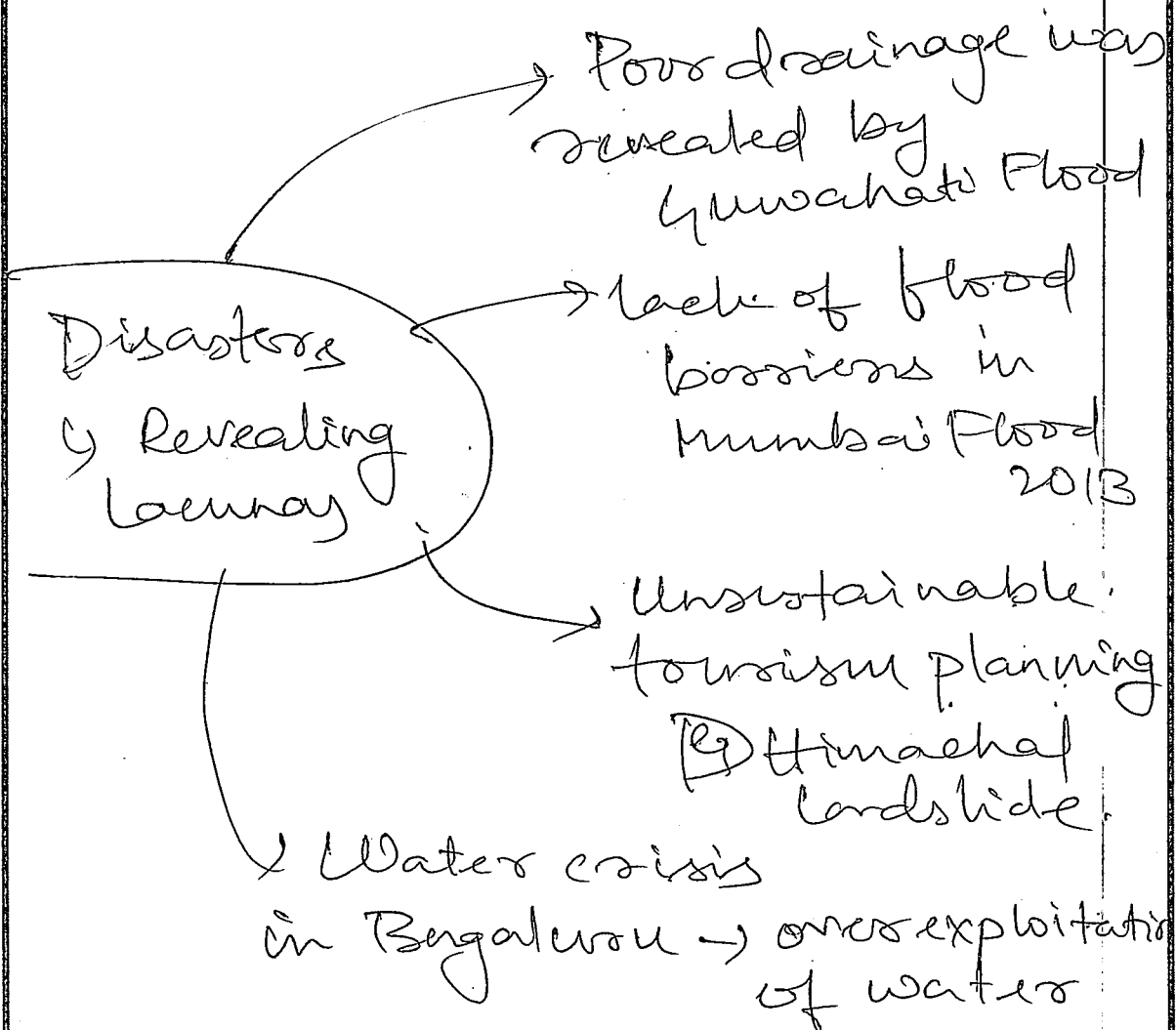
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Value Addition
Penalty (If any)
Total

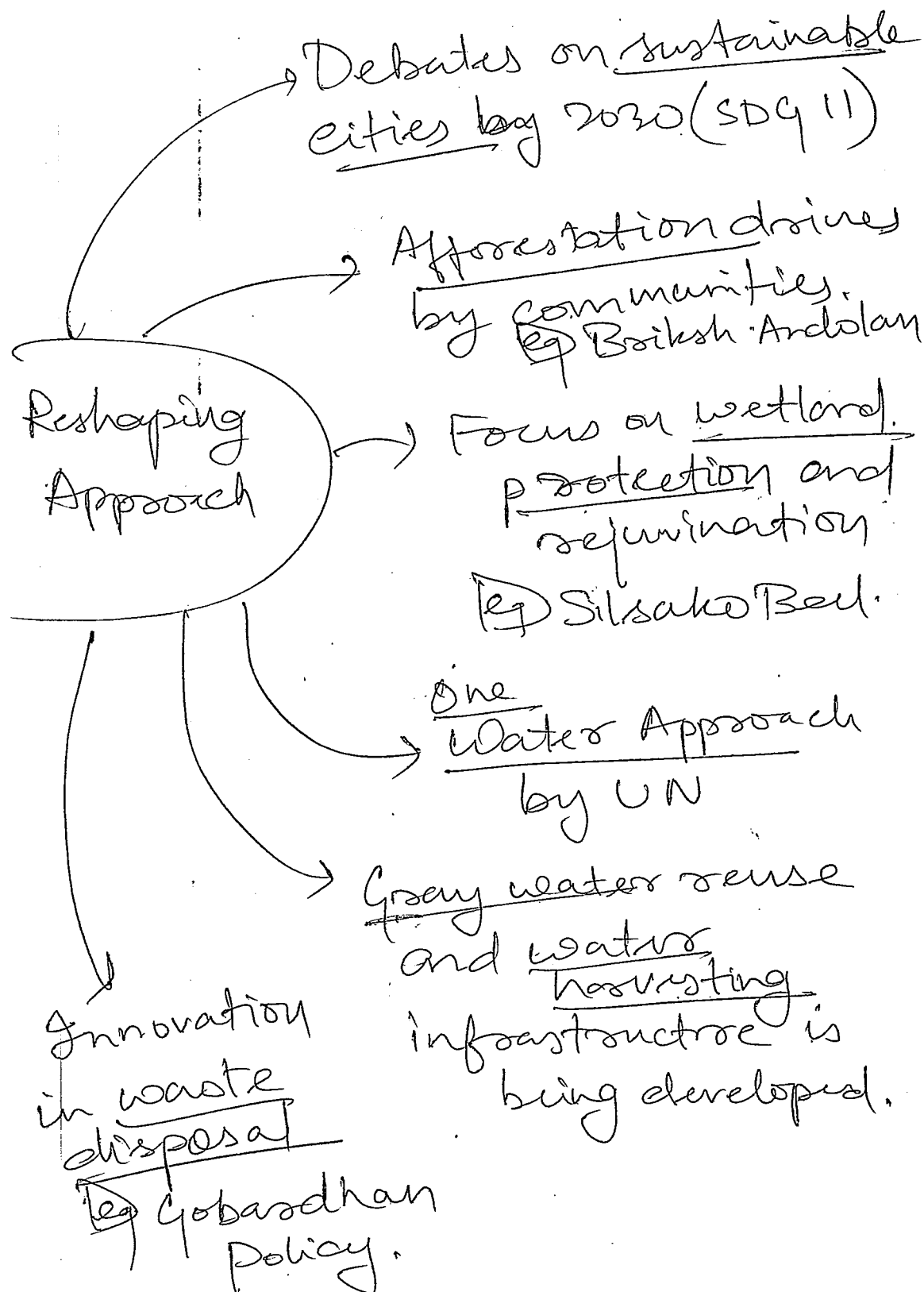
Q13. Recurrent disasters have increasingly revealed the risks of unplanned urbanisation while also reshaping human approaches to environment and development. Critically examine.

প্রশ্ন ১৩) বাৰে বাৰে হোৱা দুৰ্যোগসমূহে পৰিৱেশ আৰু উন্নয়নৰ প্ৰতি মানুহৰ দৃষ্টিভঙ্গীক পুনৰ গঠন কৰাৰ লগতে অপৰিকল্পিত নগৰীকৰণৰ বিপদাশংকাৰ কথা ক্ৰমান্বয়ে প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে। সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে মূল্যায়ন কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

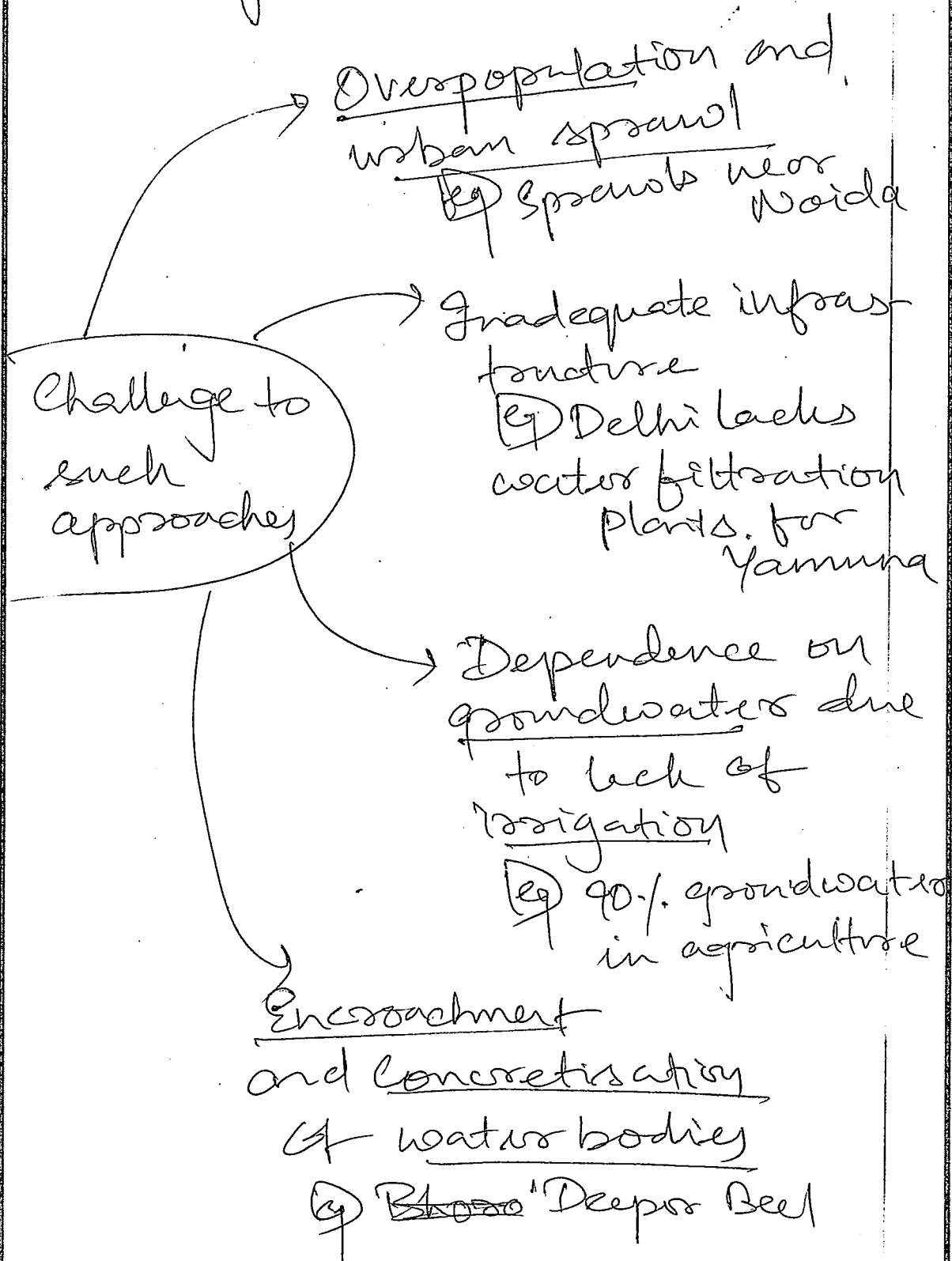
Recent GLOF in Uttarakhand highlights the risk of unplanned urban planning urbanisation and need to change approach to environment and development

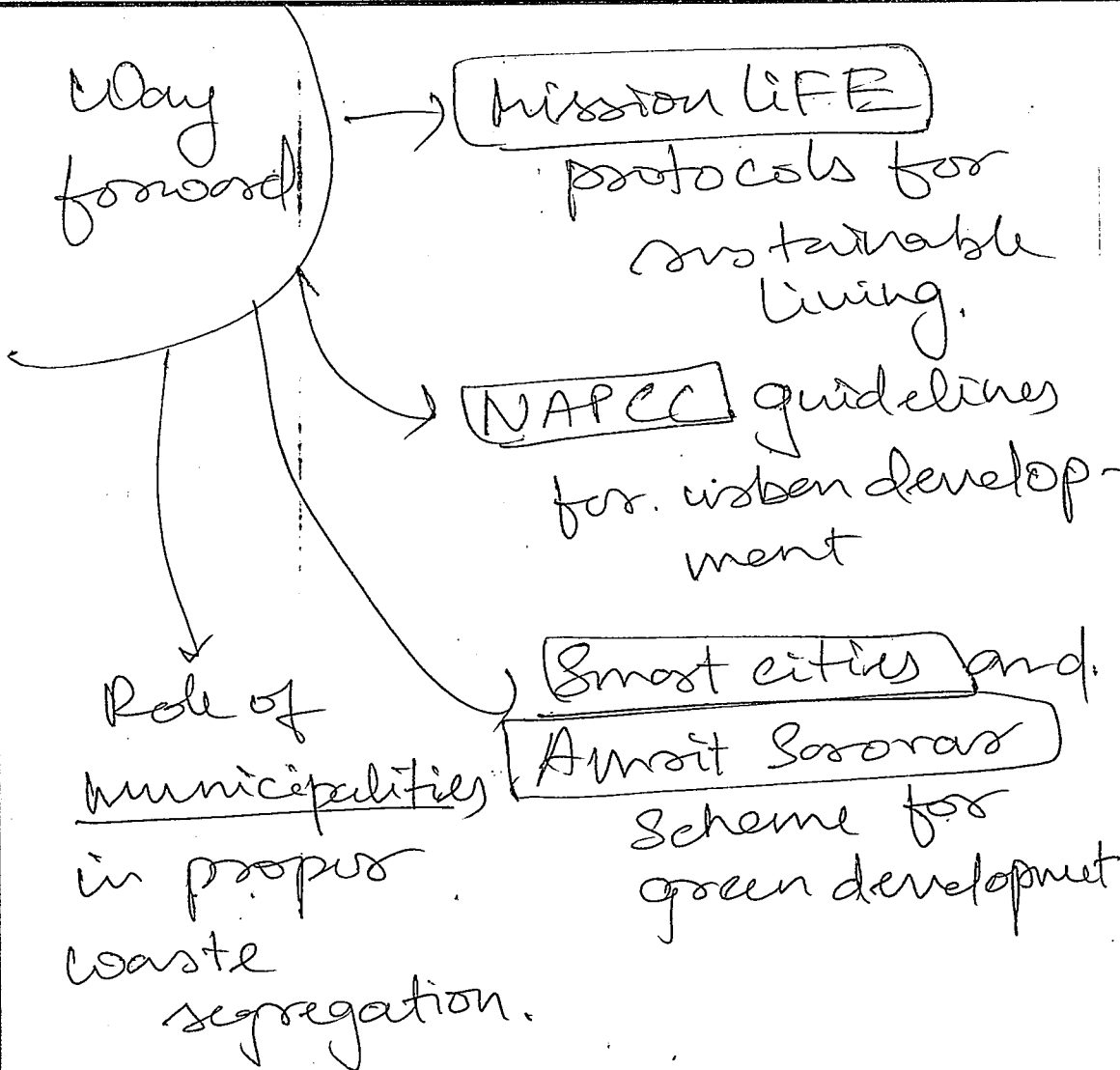




while positive examples are

being displayed, there are challenges as well.





Thus unplanned urbanisation needs multipronged approach to sync with the changed horssative towards climate friendly adventuras.

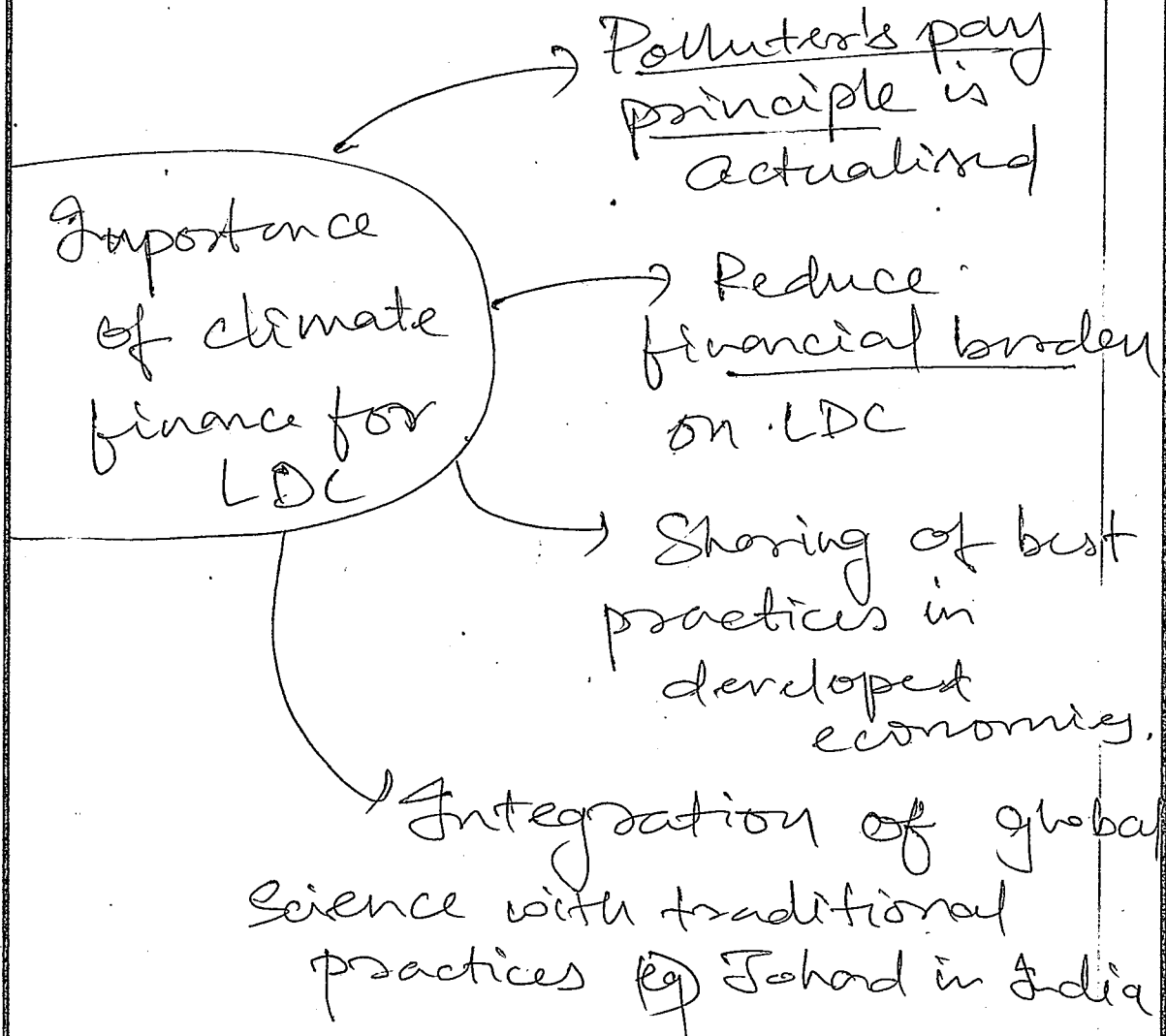
Feedback (For office use only)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Penalty (If any)
Total

Q14. 'Money, not just science, makes the case for curbing climate change.' In this context, critically examine the importance of climate finance for Least Developed Countries (LDCs). How can India contribute to strengthening global climate finance mechanisms?

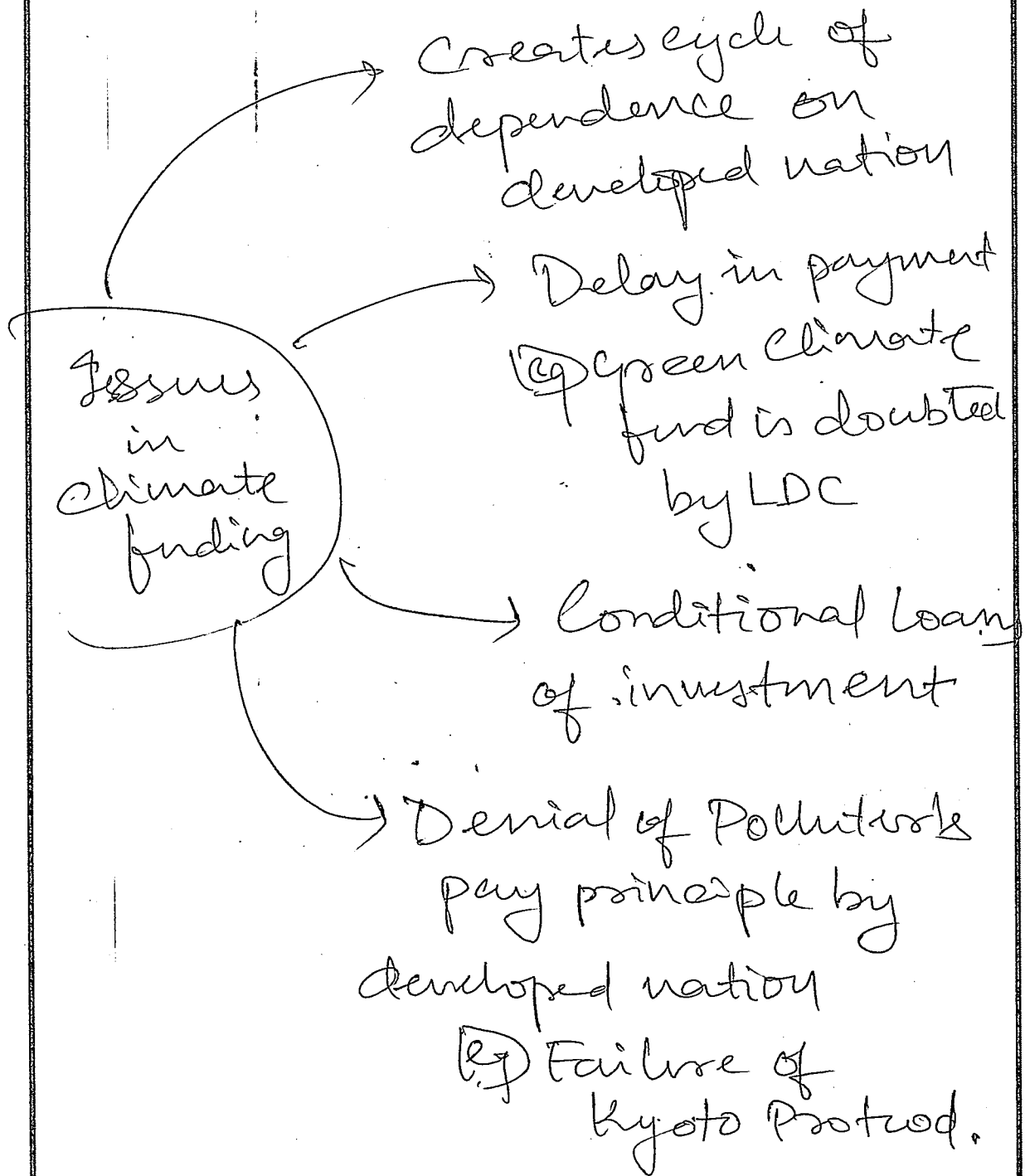
প্রশ্ন ১৪) 'কেবল বিজ্ঞানেই নয়, ধনেও জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন নিয়ন্ত্রণের ক্ষেত্রে সহায়ক হবে।' এই সন্দর্ভে, নিম্নতম উন্নত দেশসমূহের বাবে জলবায়ু বিত্তের গুরুত্ব সমালোচনামূলকভাবে মূল্যায়ন করক। বৈশ্বিক জলবায়ু বিত্তীয় ব্যবস্থাক শক্তিশালী করার ভারতে কেনেদবে অবিহণা যোগাব পাৰে?

(Answer in 250 words)

Recently announced New Climate Quantified Goal (NCQG) for funding LDC's at COP 29 fixes debate on financing climate change.



However, such funding have often been questioned.



India being a responsible nation

has a path to contribute
towards green development

Mechanism for
Contribution
by India

→ Voice for
funding for
Global South

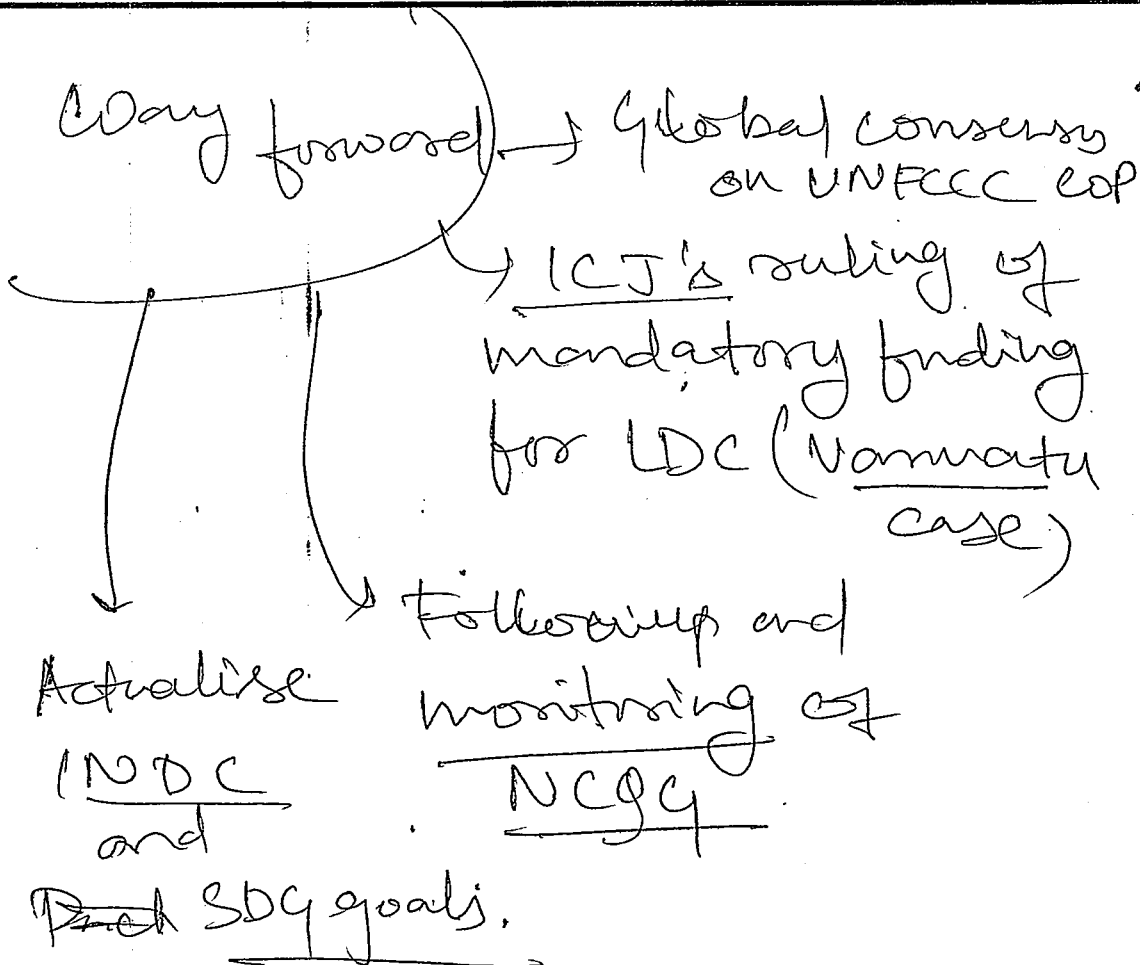
→ G77 at
WTO

→ Contribute
through
Carbon
credits

Article 6
of Paris
Climate
Deal

→ lobby
for climate
change fund
in BRICS

→ Invest in green
technology
in African nations,
New Development
Bank.



Climate change is a reality and historical studies substantiate on developed nation's funding for actualising and facilitating LDC's for adaptation and mitigation.

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

Q15. The Union Budget 2025-26 has emphasised Aatmanirbharta in pulses. Critically examine its significance for India's food security, trade vulnerability, and sustainable agriculture.

প্রশ্ন ১৫) কেন্দ্রীয় বাজেট ২০২৫-২৬ ত মাহজাতীয় শস্যৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত আত্মনিৰ্ভৰশীলতাৰ ওপৰত গুৰুত্ব আৰোপ কৰা হৈছে। ভাৰতৰ খাদ্য সুৰক্ষা, বাণিজ্যিক দুৰ্বলতা আৰু বহনক্ষম কৃষিৰ বাবে ইয়াৰ গুৰুত্ব সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে মূল্যায়ন কৰক।
(Answer in 250 words)

Union Budget 2025-26 announced
importance of pulses quoting
policy for Aatmanirbharta in
pulses specially Tur, Arhar,
Masoor for national food security

Significance of Pulses

① Food Security

1) Address Hidden Hunger

↳ pulses gives protein.

2) Enrich soil quality

↳ nitrogen fixation.

- 3) Aid Farmer's income
↳ crop diversification

(B) Trade Vulnerability

- 1) Reduce import and improve
forex

eg India largest importer
of pulses even after
being largest producer.

- 2) ~~to~~ Increase impetus to
exports.

- 3) Storage of pulses other than
Rice and wheat.

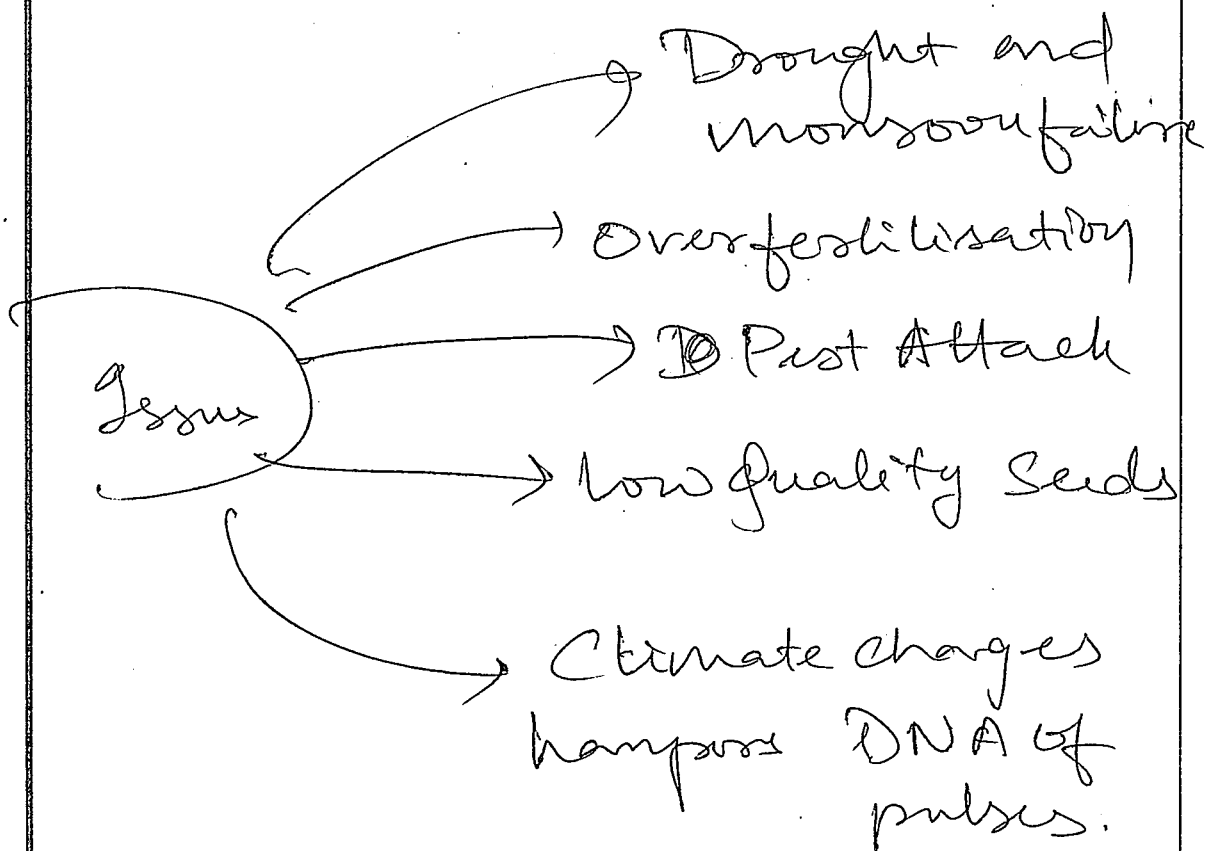
(C) Sustainable Agriculture

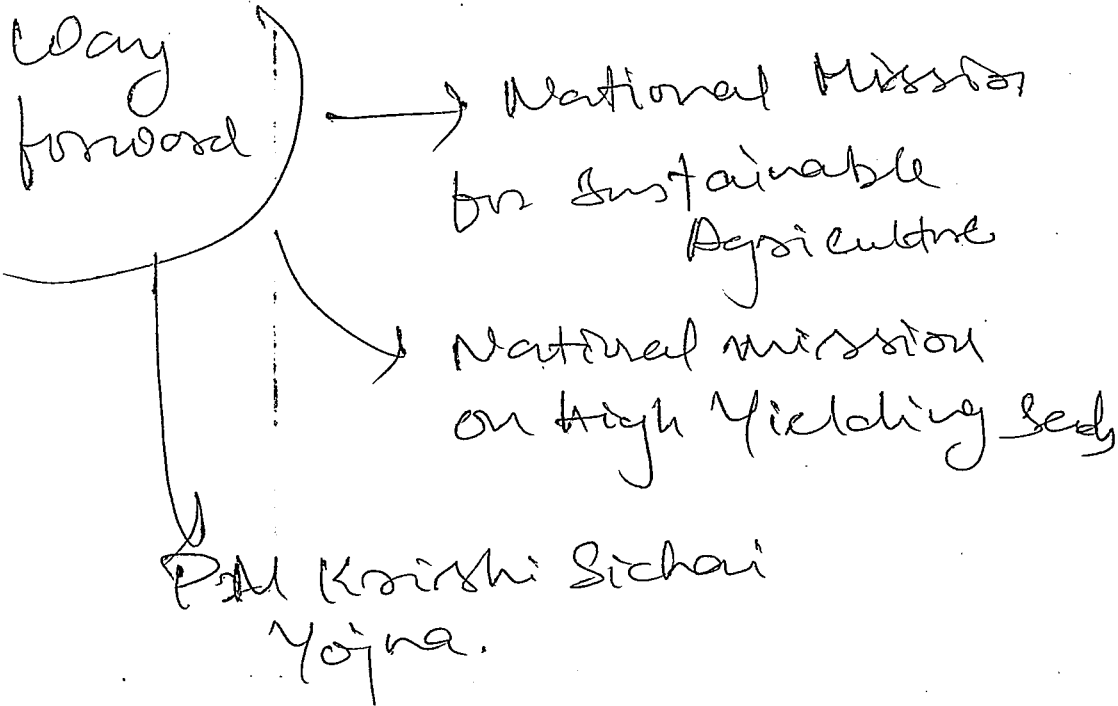
- 1) Pulses address climate
change → reduce
damage to crop yield.

2) ~~Increases~~ Adds mineral to
soil

3) Develop varieties of pulses
in same field
↳ enrich soil.

Yet, we see issues in imple-
mentation





Thus Pulses fulfill the national requirement while addressing trade deficit in India.

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

Q16. Narcotics trafficking from South-East Asia has emerged as a serious internal security challenge for India. Analyze its implications. Suggest a comprehensive way forward to tackle narco-terrorism.

প্রশ্ন ১৬) দক্ষিণ-পূব এছিয়াৰ পৰা মাদক দ্ৰব্য সৰবৰাহ ভাৰতৰ বাবে এক গুৰুতৰ আভ্যন্তৰীণ সুৰক্ষা প্ৰত্যাহ্বান হিচাপে পৰিগণিত হৈছে। ইয়াৰ প্ৰভাৱসমূহ বিশ্লেষণ কৰক। নাৰ্কো-সন্ত্ৰাসবাদৰ মোকাবিলা কৰাৰ বাবে এক ব্যাপক পথৰ পৰামৰ্শ দিয়ক।
(Answer in 250 words)

South East Asia has been a notorious hub of drug trafficking specially Myanmar, Laos, Thailand collectively known as Golden Triangle.

Golden triangle & serious internal security threat



1) Terrorfunding

2) Insurgent groups in Myanmar often rely on drugs.

Fig: North East and Golden triangle

2) Narcoterrorism and arms smuggling.

3) Youth Affect on youth.
eg 2.18-/. AIDS cases in
rampis (highest).

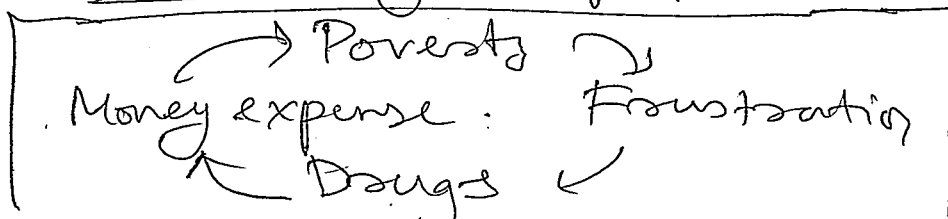
4) Implication of Golden
triangle and narcotics
trafficking

1) Increase in insurgent
factions

↳ funding and arms.

2) Erode demographic dividend
↳ drug addiction.

3) Vicious cycle of poverty.



1) Developmental deficit

↳ Dictates Myanmar as hub of Act East policy.

Comprehensive way forward to tackle nasco terrorism

1) Strong surveillance mechanism

↳ GRSAMS and Assam Rifles.

2) Awareness campaign among youth

↳ Mission Sunrise.

3) Use of global forums to highlight the issue.

↳ SCO where Myanmar is member.

4) Internal vigilance of
Narcotics department

5) Development and job
creation to deter youth

Recreational drug addiction is
one short way of alienating
youth towards damage projects
Internal security challenge for
nation.

Feedback
(For office use only)

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Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

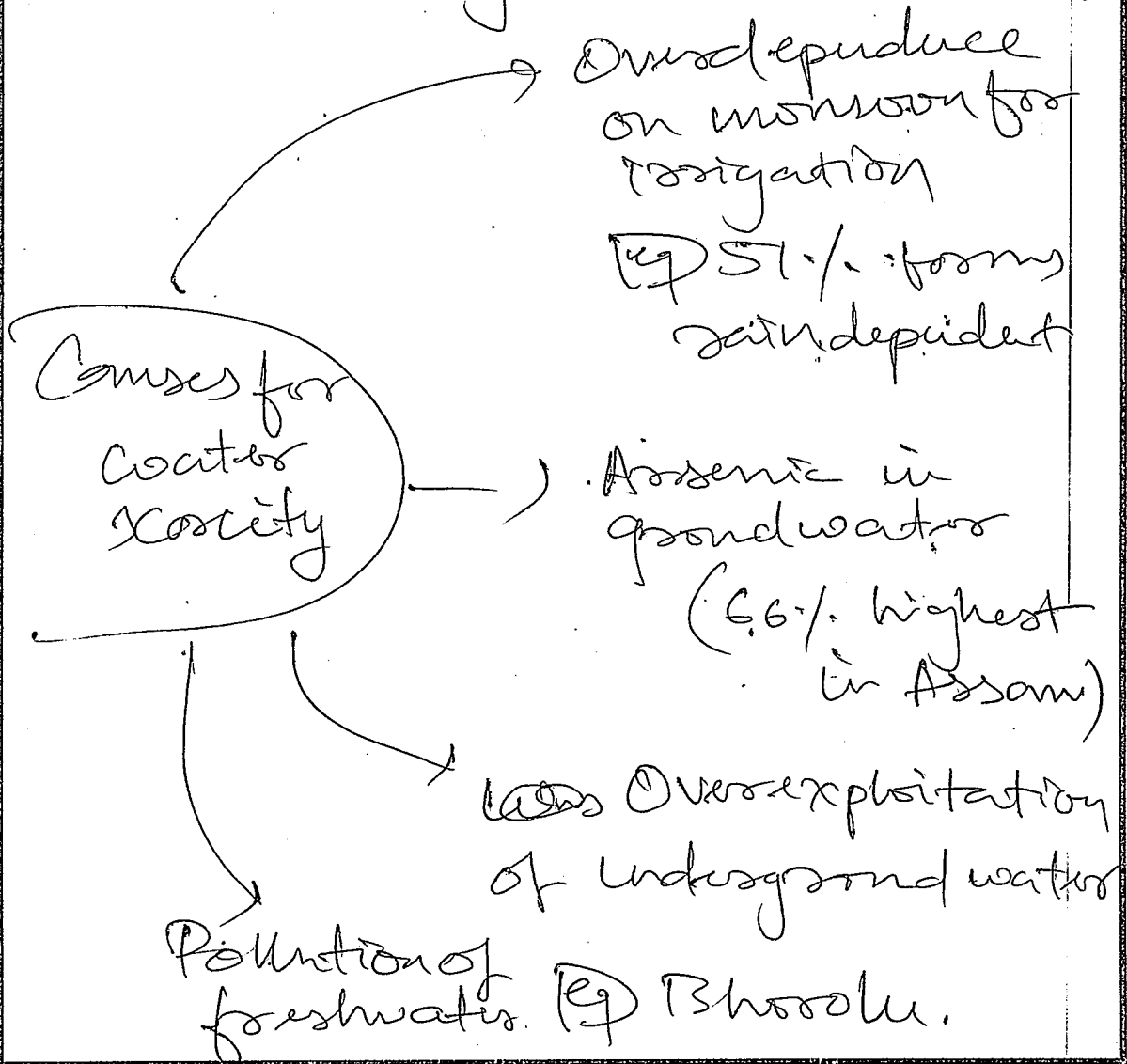
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Q17. Assam faces a paradox of water abundance and scarcity. In this context, critically examine the relevance of traditional water management systems. How can they be adapted to meet contemporary water security challenges?

প্রশ্ন ১৭) অসমে পানীৰ প্ৰচুৰতা আৰু অভাৱৰ এক বৈপৰীত্যৰ সন্মুখীন হৈছে। এই সন্দৰ্ভত পৰস্পৰাগত পানী ব্যৱস্থাপনা ব্যৱস্থাৰ প্ৰাসংগিকতাক সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে মূল্যায়ন কৰক। সমসাময়িক জল সুৰক্ষাৰ প্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহৰ সৈতে মোকাবিলা কৰিবলৈ সেইবোৰক কেনেদৰে খাপ খুৱাব পাৰি?

(Answer in 250 words)

Assam is rich in water resources through Brahmaputra, Brah, its tributaries, yet faces challenge in water scarcity.



Relevance of traditional water management.

- 1) Helps in sustainable water usage
 - (eg) Jihad, pukhrai for water use.
- 2) Creates potential for
 - (a) underground water recharge
 - (eg) Refurbishment of Deipor Beel.
- 3) Water harvesting practices from Mozigao teaches best practices in absence of monsoon.

4) Prospects for aquaculture gives impetus to pond creation @ in urban areas.

5). Increase in traditional water bodies increases chances of convictional rainfall

6) Reduces need of monsoon dependence for agriculture.
eg Baan in Nalbari villages.

Adaptation to meet contemporary challenges

1) Water separation practice for urban heat island mitigation.

2) Traditional pukhris
for localised water
usage.

3) ~~Step~~ Step cultivation of
tea can use Nagaland's
traditional water storage
system.

Hence, traditional practices
with modern problems can
ensure sustainable cities
(SDG 11)

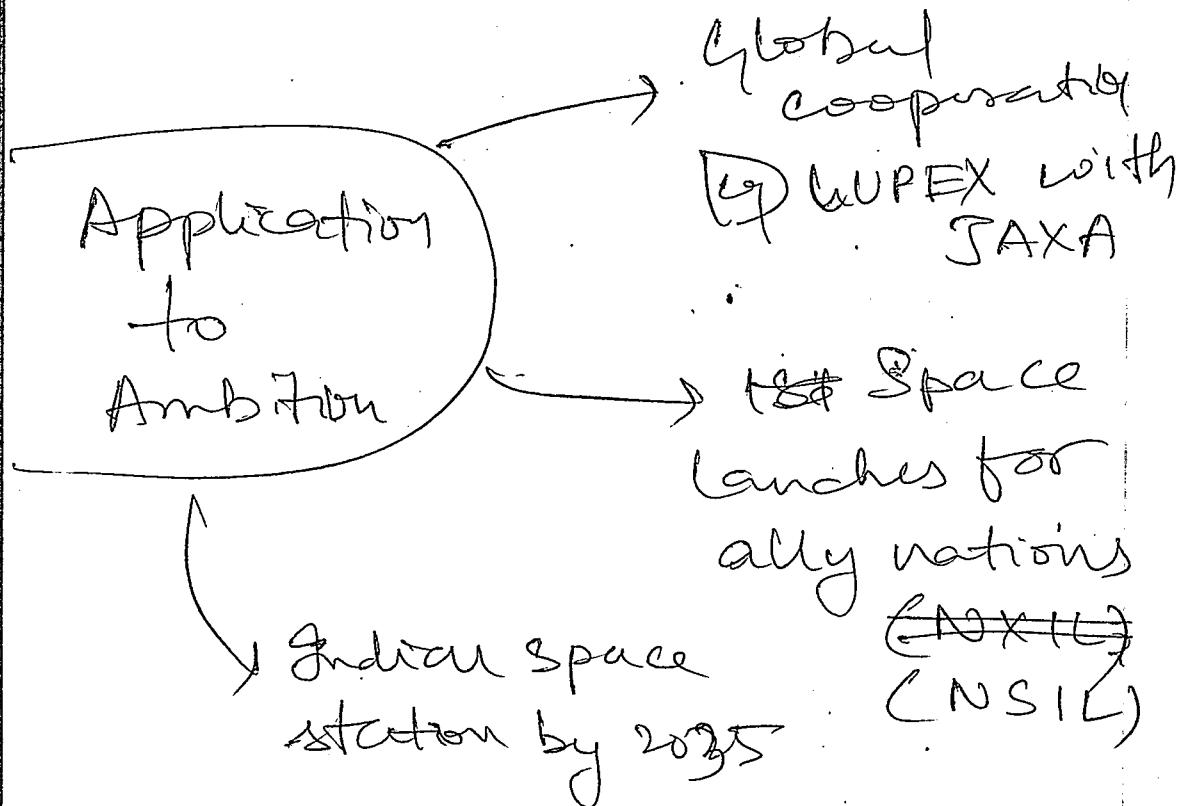
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Penalty (If any)
Total

Q18. India's space programme is moving from applications to ambitions. Evaluate how missions such as NISAR and Gaganyaan advance India's developmental, scientific, and strategic objectives.

প্রশ্ন ১৮) ভারতৰ মহাকাশ কাৰ্যসূচী প্ৰয়োগৰ পৰা উচ্চাকাংক্ষালৈ গতি কৰিছে। NISAR আৰু গগনযানৰ দৰে অভিযানসমূহে কেনেদৰে ভাৰতৰ উন্নয়নমূলক, বৈজ্ঞানিক আৰু কৌশলগত উদ্দেশ্যসমূহক আগুৱাই লৈ যায় তাৰ মূল্যায়ন কৰক।
(Answer in 250 words)

ISRO's new space policy 2023
highlights role shifting
from application to ambition

(eg) Chandrayan-4 (lunar docking)
and Shukrayan.



Role of NISAR and Gaganyaan

① NISAR

- 1) Impetus to climate observation and research. (eg) Cyclone prediction
- 2) Border monitoring with minute detailing. (eg) Siachen
- 3) Effective disaster management response. (eg) Flood EWS
- 4) Strategic partnership with USA, CISRO

② Gaganyaan

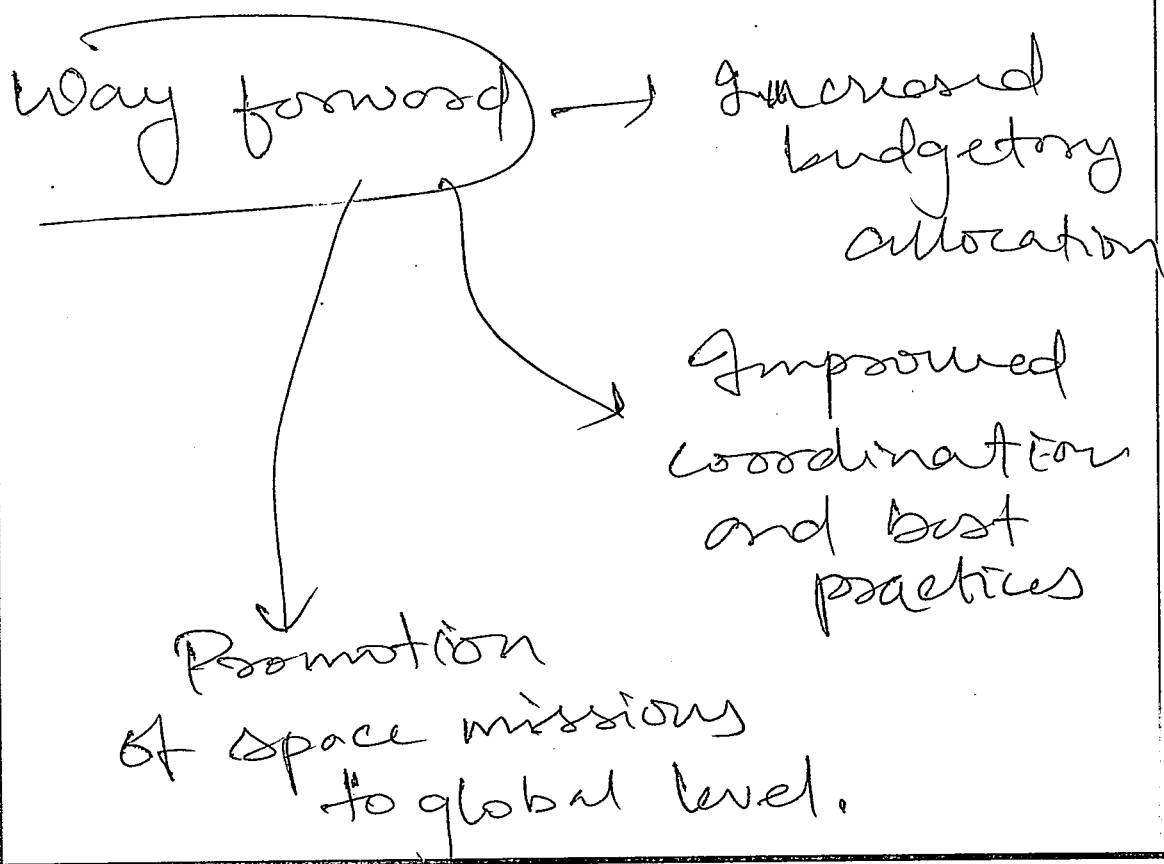
- 1) Study of effect of ext~~er~~ outer space on human body.

2) Stepping Stone towards
Space Station by 2035

3) Prospect of experiments in
outer space -

(c) CROPS module

4) In space refueling of
space modules.



Thus ISRO's achievements have broadened global space diplomacy in science and strategic outcome.

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

Q19. Critically examine the role of biotechnology innovations such as CRISPR and germplasm banks in addressing India's agricultural and health challenges.

প্রশ্ন ১৯) ভারতৰ কৃষি আৰু স্বাস্থ্যৰ প্ৰত্যাহ্বানৰ মোকাবিলা কৰাত CRISPR আৰু জাৰ্মপ্লাজ্‌ম বেংকৰ দৰে জৈৱ প্ৰযুক্তি উদ্ভাৱনৰ ভূমিকা সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে মূল্যায়ন কৰক। (Answer in 250 words)

Biotechnology refers to use of scientific advancements in improving specific fields with improved outcomes.

Role of Biotechnology in addressing India's agricultural and health challenges

(A) Agricultural

1) High Yielding seeds with germplasm banks give impetus to higher productivity.

2) Enhancing of soil quality
by use of ~~for~~ organic
fertilisers with germplasm
research.

3) Improve farmers income
with better storage
facility. eg Cold storage.

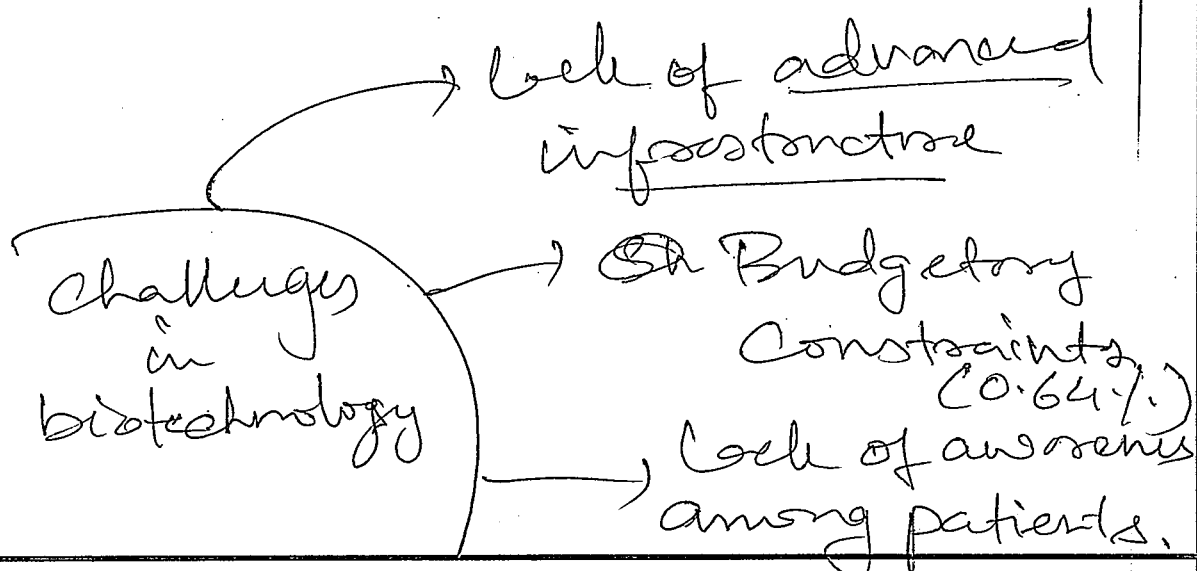
4) Aid nutritional benefits
with post harvest nutrition
locking technology.
eg Food processing.

③ Health

1) CRISPR technology helps
tackle sickle cell disease
previously thought to
be orphan disease.

- 2) Research on goldene might help solve cancer.
- 3) Rice fortification helps tackle issue of hidden hunger and malnutrition.
- 4) Russian advancement in technology recently aimed for HIV cure in India

Yet, India's investment in this sector is seeing challenges.



way forward) → Genome India mission.
→ National mission on Biotechnology.
→ National Quantum mission aims to integrate quantum technology in healthcare.

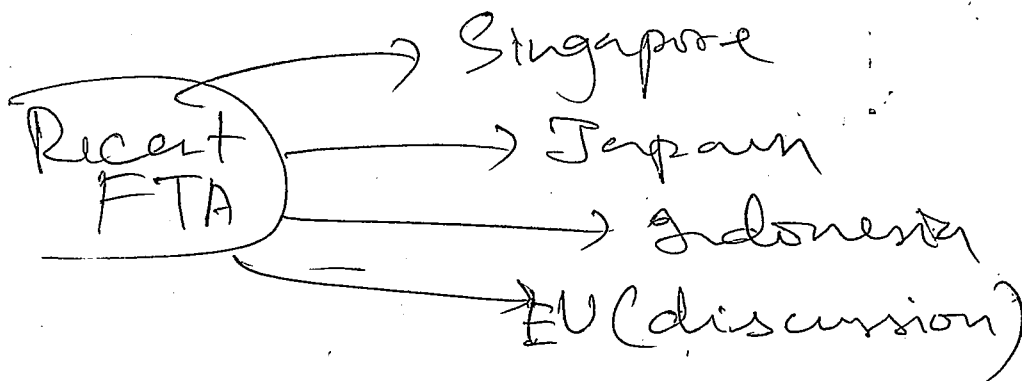
India as a frontrunner in global tech needs to increase impetus towards advanced biotech to solve its agricultural and health issues.

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

Q20. India has accelerated its engagement in bilateral and regional Free Trade Agreements in recent years. Discuss the implications of this approach. In this context, suggest ways in which Assam can harness such agreements for its economic development.

প্রশ্ন ২০) শেহতীয়া বছৰবোৰত ভাৰতে দ্বিপাক্ষিক আৰু আঞ্চলিক মুক্ত বাণিজ্য চুক্তিত ইয়াৰ সম্পৰ্ক স্থৰাৱিত কৰিছে। এই পদ্ধতিৰ প্ৰভাৱসমূহ আলোচনা কৰক। এই সন্দৰ্ভত, অসমৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নৰ বাবে এনে চুক্তিসমূহ ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব পৰা উপায়সমূহৰ পৰামৰ্শ দিয়ক। (Answer in 250 words)

Recent Free Trade Agreement
discussions with EU highlights
India's inward engagements
in bilateral FTA.



Implication of this approach

1) Diversification of trade market

eg Textile market and electronics.

2) Reduce dependence on one source.

eg) Control western hegemony on India's ~~export~~ market.
import.

3) Secure market and bilateral relation with diplomatic impetus.

eg) Russia - India market builds trust

4) Secure supply of basic goods.

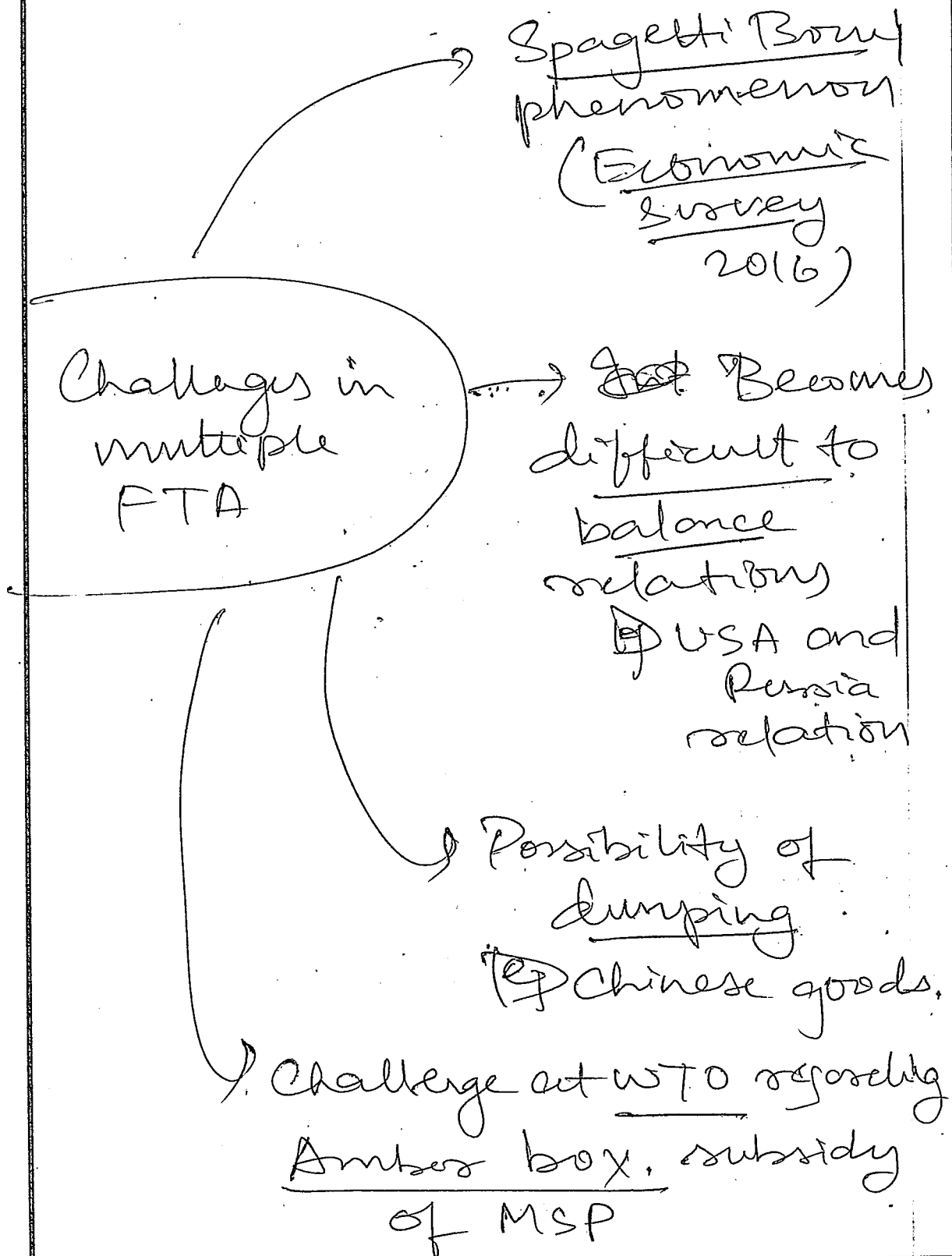
eg) Pulses and Oil import guarantee.

5) Protect domestic market from US Tariffs

eg) China agreed to buy

Nusra oil post sanctions,

However, experts have pointed out few issues.



Way forward

→ FTA with ally nations

→ Long term strong agreements

→ Regional development and anti dumping protocols

Assam's benefits

→ Better market development

② Sister City agreement
Calcutta and Imphal

→ Attract investment

→ Basic needs facilities

② Advantage Assam

② National river drinking water to BTAD

Thus Assam has great opportunity to reap dividends of FTA of India and other nations.

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