



FIRST MOCK APSC MAINS 2024 (ESSAY)

Duration: 3 Hrs

NAME:	DHRITIMAN BARMAN	APSC ROLL NO: 4404644
DATE:		PHONE NO:
EMAIL ID:		

(Please fill your details correctly)

Medium:

English

Assamese

INDEX NUMBER			INSTRUCTIONS
Q.NO.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained.	<p>Please read each of the following instruction carefully before attempting the questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Essay paper will consist of two Sections, each Section containing of 4 Essay topics, out of which the candidates will be required to write one topic from each of the sections A and B, in about 1000-1200 words each. Each Essay will carry 125 marks. There will be word limit and page limit for the essays. The duration of the test is 3 hrs. Use a blue or black ballpoint pen only. <p>Remarks</p> <p>Signature of the Student: </p> <p>Invigilator's Signature:</p> <p><u>NOTE: EVALUATION PERIOD FOR THE MAINS TEST SERIES COPY IS 12 DAYS.</u></p>
Section A	125		
1			
2			
3			
4			
Section B	125		
5			
6			
7			
8			
TOTAL:	250		

Brief report of Performance Evaluation of student in the paper

Parameter / Criteria	Aspect Considered	Total Marks	Essay 1	Essay 2
Basic Format	Introduction + conclusion	10		
	Body	15		
Content	Data/ Facts/ Interpretation/ Analysis	25		
Organisation	Flow of Ideas / Absence of Deviation from the topic	25		
Language skills	Punctuation/ Grammar/ sentence Formation / Spellings	25		
Examiner's Discretion	Perception / Innovation / Engaging	25		

Parameters	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor
coherence				
Language				
Handwriting				

DETAIL FEEDBACK

ALL THE BEST

SECTION: A

Q1. Education without values, as useful as it is, makes a man more clever devil.

প্রশ্ন ১) মূল্যবোধবিহীন শিক্ষাই মানুহক অধিক চতুৰ আৰু চয়তান কৰি তোলে।

Q2. Justice delayed is justice denied, but hasty justice is injustice.

প্রশ্ন ২) ন্যায় প্রদানত পলম হোৱাটো ন্যায় প্রত্যাহ্যান হোৱাৰ দৰে, কিন্তু খৰখেদাকৈ ন্যায় প্রদান কৰাটোও একপ্ৰকাৰৰ অন্যায়।

Q3. You have to learn the rules of the game. And then you have to play better than anyone else.

প্রশ্ন ৩) আপুনি প্রথমতে খেলৰ নিয়মবোৰ শিকিব লাগিব। আৰু তাৰ পিছত আপুনি আন সকলোৰে তুলনাত ভালদৰে খেলিব লাগিব।

Q4. If we are not counted, we do not count.

প্রশ্ন ৪) যদি আমাক গণনা কৰা নহয়, আমিও গণনা নকৰোঁ।

(1200 words)

Q2 - "Justice delayed is justice denied, but
hasty justice is injustice."

The statement above is a testament
of the fact that following the processes
in achieving justice is equally
important like justice itself. It is an
extension to the means v/s end debate,
emphasising the right means to
achieve just ends.

Historically, under monarchy, kings
had all powers - political, legal
and power to punish. Yet they had
a council of advisors who would
guide the king in decision making.
It reflects the significance of
consultation in doing administration.

In this essay, we examine various
sectors, wherein, hasty justice caused harm.

Social justice is one of key aims of government. It is to bring equality among classes and reduce discriminatory practices. Delayed social justice further creates sense of division and causes enmity among members of society.

But, hasty social justice often backfires. For instance, a society which rewards instant justice often support mob violence, leading to loss of innocent lives and damage to public property.

Interfaith dialogue and community policing has to be done to ensure state action prevails and political chaos is prevented.

similarly, political justice is the expression of under representation of groups and emancipation of vulnerable groups like women, minorities, SCs and STs. Political justice is key to uphold constitutional morality.

However, when laws are made by subverting democratic institutions, injustice prevails. For example, during emergency (1975-77), preventive detentions laws were misused to suppress dissent leading to discontent and electoral defeat of the government.

Hence, due process of law and public consultation must prevail.

Political justice, when done holistically, ensures equitable benefits.

Don't
anything
this mark

Economic justice, as enshrined in our Preamble, embodies equitable distribution of resources. Economic justice empowers people and leads to inclusive development.

By contrast, short-sighted economic decisions are often unsustainable.

The decision to issue oil bonds in 2009-10 helped India address immediate fiscal crunch. But the rising debt levels and interest payments, restricted government spending on capital goods.

Hence, economic goals must be feasible, politically doable and environmentally sustainable, making a Viksit Bharat by 2047.

In today's times, any discussion is incomplete if not addressed the concerns of environment. Any delay in environmental justice is a threat to future generations and humanity as a whole.

In the name of environmentalism, private companies often engage in greenwashing, a practice to misguide the people. While it may generate short term benefits, long term environmental decay awaits the planet.

So, dedicated efforts to achieve SDGs and protect our ecosystem is essential to maintain inter-generational equity and justice.

Perhaps, the most apt application of justice is in the legal domain.

Upholding justice at the core builds people trust in courts. But when justice becomes costly and dominated by elites, same people get disillusioned.

likewise, instant justice practices like encounter culture and extra-judicial killings are a threat to the legal system. Natural rights of people are hurt and social morality is compromised.

Provisions of fast track courts, tribunals and faster appointments of judges ensure that cases are disposed in a time bound manner, ensuring justice at the core.

With the advancement of science and technology, the notion around equitable access and benefit sharing brings the question of justice into science. Without it, benefits of science are likely to be monopolised.

But, haste and over-ambitious in science is a bane. Not following adequate research methodology during trials can threaten humans who use vaccines. Similar concerns are raised about bio-piracy.

Thus, the growth of technology must always benefit humanity and minimise natural damage. It is essential to imbibe values of morality and justice into technology.

Don't
anything
this name

While all this may appear realistic,
sometimes following due course
may not be feasible. In times
war and calamity, one has to
use discretion and uphold utilitarian
values.

Likewise, some actions may have
unintended consequences. As per
doctrine of double effect, it is
acceptable.

Yet, other times, injustice is
beyond human control. Some
persons are naturally made so
and we as a coherent unit,
may not be able to do all
good for them.

Despite all this, our focus must always be guided on morality. Policies must address socio-economic inequalities and correct historical injustices.

Rights of all must always be at primacy. As a society, it is our duty to teach tolerance and cohesion. Special focus should be there to uplift the marginalised and vulnerable groups.

Greater emphasis must be on adhering to due process, that is, following the right processes to ensure principles of natural rights are ensured and fairness is intact.

In conclusion, the concept of justice is subjective. It looks what the observer intends to.

Thus, justice as a concept has to be evolve to become global in nature and promote overall well being, as rightly said by * Martin Luther King Jr -

"Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere."

A single, long, slightly curved horizontal line is drawn across the main body of the page.

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

SECTION: B

Q5. AI in Education: A push towards inclusivity

প্ৰশ্ন ৫) শিক্ষাত কৃত্ৰিম বুদ্ধিমত্তা: অন্তৰ্ভুক্তিৰ দিশত এক পদক্ষেপ

Q6. Wetland Rejuvenation: A Bulwark Against Climate Change

প্ৰশ্ন ৬) জলাশয়ৰ পুনৰ্জীৱন: জলবায়ু পৰিৱৰ্তনৰ বিৰুদ্ধে এক শক্তিশালী পদক্ষেপ

Q7. Assamese Women in Agriculture: The Invisible Backbone of the Rural Economy

প্ৰশ্ন ৭) কৃষিক্ষেত্ৰত অসমীয়া মহিলা: গ্ৰাম্য অৰ্থনীতিৰ অদৃশ্য মেৰুদণ্ড

Q8. Mental Health: A forgotten debate in Assam

প্ৰশ্ন ৮) মানসিক স্বাস্থ্য: অসমত এক পাহৰণিৰ গৰ্ভত যোৱা বিতৰ্ক

(1200 words)

Write beyond margin

Q6 - Wetland Rejuvenation : A Bulwark against Climate Change.

The recent Assessment Report - 6 of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has outlined accelerated pace of climate change. One of the main causes has always been the disappearance of wetlands, especially in urban areas.

Wetlands are considered the kidneys of an ecosystem. This is because of their capacity to absorb excess water and flush appropriately wherever deemed necessary.

In this essay, we analyze how wetlands can strengthen our fight against climate change.

Climate change has exacerbated water stress. As monsoons become erratic, water availability is threatened. Further, water stress has deepened scio-economic gaps, impacting women more.

Wetlands, interestingly, are a reservoir of water. They store water, when in excess and recharge groundwater aquifers during dry seasons, maintaining stable water table.

Government initiatives like Project Saurat Charohar can substantially benefit in rejuvenating wetlands and tackle water stress.

likewise, biodiversity is also endangered by climate change. As pressure belts shift northwards, migratory birds are forced to change their migration routes. Heat tolerant invasive species are a threat to the native species.

Rejuvenation of wetlands can assure and attract seasonal migration of birds. For instance, Siberian crane remains unaffected due to the wetlands of Rajasthan, for they are sustainable.

This is in line with our efforts to promote 'one-earth' approach, advocating for peaceful human-animal coexistence.

Carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions cause global warming, which is one of the major causes of climate change. It causes existential threat to small and island nations.

Conservation of wetlands can aid in mitigation. Carbon capture and storage (CCS) in water under marine conditions can sequester carbons. The surrounding forests which grow around wetland becomes a natural carbon sink.

It is simple that more carbon capture, lesser global warming, thereby reducing the pace of climate change.

As the rate of climate change increases, atmospheric uncertainty and global weather phenomena becomes more erratic. This causes extreme weather events, causing socio-economic disruptions.

The regeneration of wetlands ensure that hydrological cycle is less impacted, thereby, releasing pressure on the atmosphere. The associated forests further help in processes of evapotranspiration.

This is the reason the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) mentions wetland conservation as a top priority.

Our ecosystem can provide for only as much is left. Climate change causes faster usage of ecosystem services as it degrades the biotic and abiotic components.

Such resources competition leads to a positive feedback, which is detrimental. As wetlands are a part of nature, their bid to maintain ecological stability and environmental sustainability aids in enhanced ecosystem carrying capacity.

It thus, ensures that resources are not consumed arbitrarily, instilling sense of responsibility.

Write
beyond
margin

As ecosystems are threatened by climate change, their tourism potential is also restricted. Rising events of landslides, cloudbursts, man-animal conflict disrupt the tourism economy.

Wetlands, can be a tool to promote (eco-tourism). They become a source of reverence of natural vegetation and rich biodiversity. It, thus, serve twin purposes - mitigating climate change and offers livelihood opportunities to local economy.

Hence, the state must make dedicated efforts to integrate eco-tourism into wetland rejuvenation.

It is undeniable that wetland regeneration is the bulwark against climate change. However, this task requires dedicated policy input and fiscal resources. This may be difficult for country like India, which has other socio-economic priorities.

Similarly, national efforts will not bore much fruit, unless complemented by international players. Hence, developed world has to ensure greater role.

Moreover, a 'one-size-fit-all' approach may do more harm than good, calling for broader consultation.

Thus, a multi-pronged approach is essential. Illegal encroachments in urban spaces must be cleared for wetland rejuvenation. A proper EIA must always be done for all development projects.

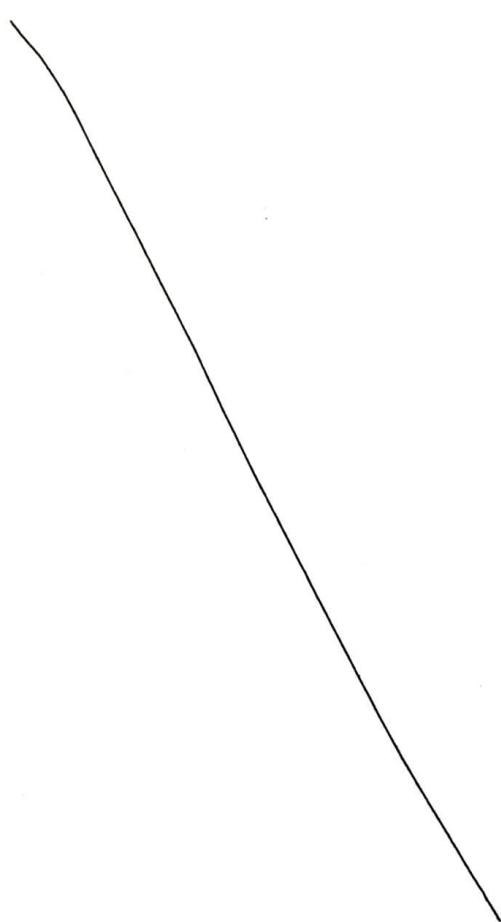
Global north must mobilise funds to aid global south. Scientific and quantifiable collective goals, as envisaged in Baku dialogue (COP-29) must be adhered to.

Individual initiatives like mission LIFE and mindful use of resources is the best way to supplement methods of wetland rejuvenation, and promote sustainable development.

In a nutshell, the task of wetland rejuvenation is not of state alone. It requires active citizen engagement. Detailed policies, dedicated personnel and committed citizenry can ensure sustainable wetland management and here upto Gandhiji views that :

"there is enough for everyone's ~~good~~ need but not for anyone's greed."

Don't write anything beyond this margin



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