



(Please fill your details correctly)

Assamese ☐1

DETAIL FEEDBACK

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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) উত্তর-পূর্বৰ 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)

The Railway vision of 2030 aims to expand railway coverage to over 70% in northeast region.

Significance

- ① improved trade and commerce.
- ② faster movement of cargo. eg. pineapple from Tripura.
- ③ potential boost to tourism.
- ④ employment to local youth in railways.
- ⑤ development of domestic market.

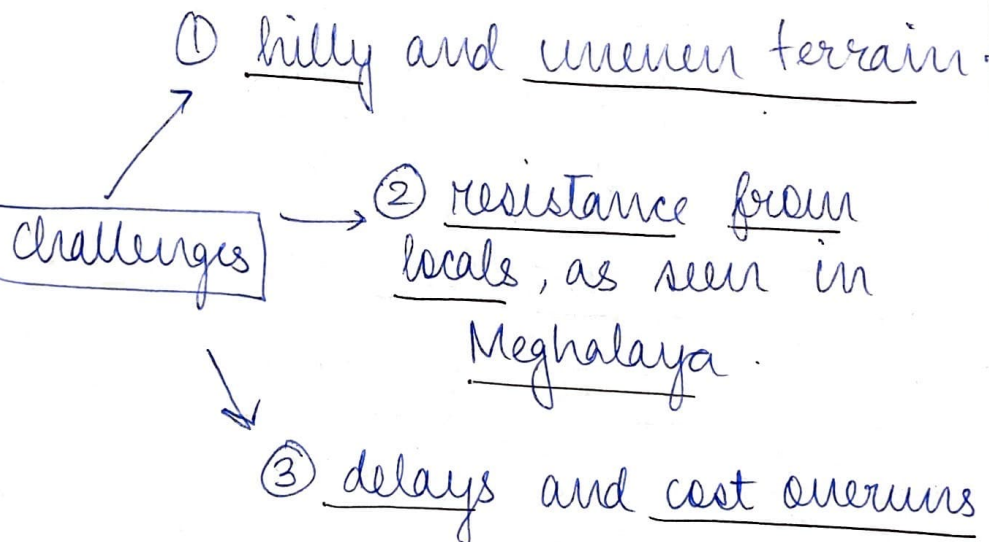
Catalyst for comprehensive development

- ① local cuisines like pitha can be showcased at railway stations.

② souvenir shops can be opened up.

③ domestic businesses like hotels and homestays will grow to house tourists.

④ better and timely movement of security forces.



Railways are a lifeline for an economy. Its holistic development in northeast can make the region prosperous.

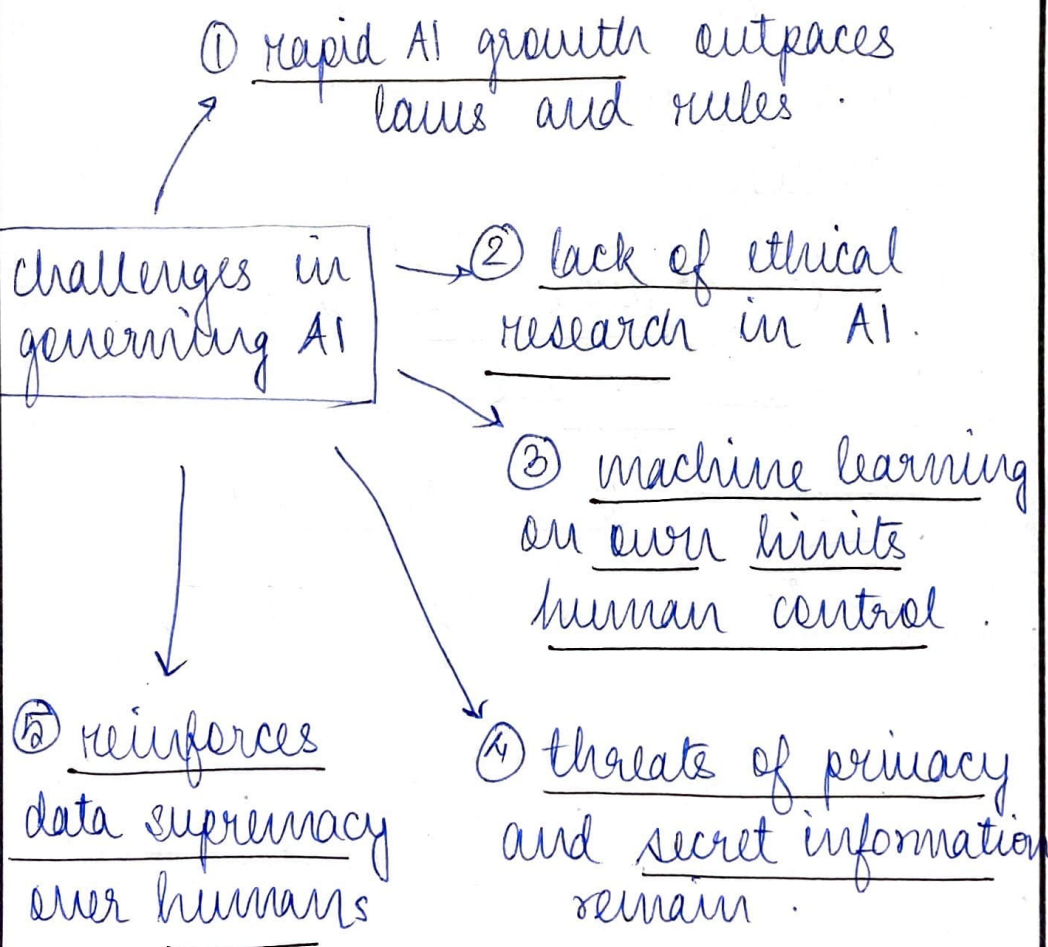
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Q2. Critically examine the challenges in governing Artificial Intelligence innovation. In this context, discuss possible ethical frameworks and regulatory mechanisms that can ensure responsible and inclusive AI development in India.

প্রশ্ন ২) কৃত্রিম বুদ্ধিমত্তার উদ্ভাবন নিয়ন্ত্রণৰ প্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহ সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে পৰীক্ষা কৰক। এই সন্দৰ্ভত, ভাৰতত দায়িত্বশীল আৰু অন্তৰ্ভুক্তিমূলক কৃত্ৰিম বুদ্ধিমত্তাৰ বিকাশ নিশ্চিত কৰিব পৰা সম্ভাৱ্য নৈতিক পৰিকাঠামো আৰু নিয়ন্ত্ৰক প্ৰণালীৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Artificial Intelligence (AI) refers to the programmed machinery that learns on its own and complements human labor.



Possible ethical frameworks and regulatory mechanisms:

① detailed research first and then expanding scope of AI (Bletchley Park summit).

② minimising the differences in AI.

③ making AI a tool to promote inclusive growth (New Delhi declaration).

④ promoting awareness about responsible AI use.

⑤ state and non-state actors to collaborate on research (SDG-17).

Thus, regulating AI is need of the hour, to ensure its holistic use and ease the lives of humans.

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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 শ্রমিকসকলের বাবে নতুন সুযোগের লগতে দুর্বলতার সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। কর্মসংস্থাপনের ধৰণৰ ওপৰত বিশেষকৈ মহিলা শ্রমিকৰ সন্দৰ্ভত ইয়াৰ প্ৰভাৱ সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে পৰীক্ষা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Gig economy is marked by platform worker outside established companies.
eg. freelancers, uber drivers, swiggy delivery agents.



Critical examination on employment patterns:

- ① the moonlight syndrome is observed wherein workers do double shift in different companies.
- ② women are subject to frequent lay off due to their maternity choices.
- ③ some companies offer women flexibility too, like work from home.
- ④ unequal pay among genders is noticed.
- ⑤ determined by mostly urban centrism.

Gig economy's contribution is immense. Government's decision to extend social security benefits to gig economy workers is welcoming.

Feedback (For office use only)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
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Value Addition
Penalty (If any)
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Q4. What are wildlife corridors? Critically analyse their role in biodiversity conservation and in mitigating man-animal conflict, with suitable examples from Assam.

প্ৰশ্ন ৪) বন্যপ্ৰাণী কৰিডৰসমূহ কি কি? অসমৰ পৰা উপযুক্ত উদাহৰণৰ সৈতে জৈৱ বৈচিত্ৰ্য সংৰক্ষণ আৰু মানুহ-জন্তুৰ সংঘাত হ্ৰাস কৰাত এই কৰিডৰসমূহৰ ভূমিকা সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে বিশ্লেষণ কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Wildlife corridors are artificially created and constructed passages to prevent disruption of animal activity.

① natural habitat of animals is protected.

② reduces accidents - eg. Kaziranga in Assam has dedicated cameras

Role in
biodiversity
conservation
and mitigating
man-animal
conflict

→ ③ better monitoring of animal movement.

→ ④ safety of tourists - eg. Wildlife safaris are now safer.

↓
⑤ promotes eco-tourism

Critical analysis

- ① absence of qualitative data on animal movement.
- ② may cause further deforestation.
- ③ huge funds required.
- ④ delays in the projects can disrupt ecosystem and jeopardise tribal way of life.

Thus, going forward, proper EIA norms and wider consultation is key to construct wildlife corridors and strike synergy between humans and wildlife.

Feedback (For office use only)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
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Value Addition
Penalty (If any)
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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) অরুণোদয় 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 scheme of Assam government gives monthly financial assistance to women, making them atmanirbhar.

Significance

- ① cash transfer of 1250/- per month.
- ② supplements income of aged women, widows and unmarried women.
- ③ enables them to buy essential food and medicines.
- ④ better say in decision making
- ⑤ assured state support to vulnerable groups.

Reflecting ~~to~~in objectives of social protection and women-centric economic empowerment :

- ① enhanced coverage from 1000 to 1250/-
- ② monthly benefits assured.
- ③ covers widow, aged, old and widowed women and divyangs.
- ④ direct benefit transfer to bank account of women. (financial inclusion).
- ⑤ more choice in utilisation of the money.

Thus, Pranodsi has been a game changer in promoting SDG-5 and women-led development.

Feedback (For office use only)
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Value Addition
Penalty (If any)
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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?

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

(Answer in 150 words)

The ambitious goal of a Viksit Bharat by 2047 is driven by engines of inclusive growth and focus on poor, farmers, youth and women.

① rising centralisation of power.
eg. central sponsored schemes.

② delays in funds released under GST compensation.

③ political interference via office of Governor.

④ ultimate control with union over all India service officers.

⑤ limited utilisation of zonal councils.

challenges faced by states

States as effective drivers of Viksit Bharat:

- ① by promoting the spirit of competitive federalism.
- ② ensuring direct benefits to the marginalised.
- ③ boosting domestic manufacturing (make in India).
- ④ promoting exports of MSMEs.
- ⑤ enhanced formal credit rural artisans and SHGs.
- ⑥ investment in education, health and skilling.

Thus, the role of states is essential due to their grassroots closeness. Centre's role in facilitating aid is also noteworthy.

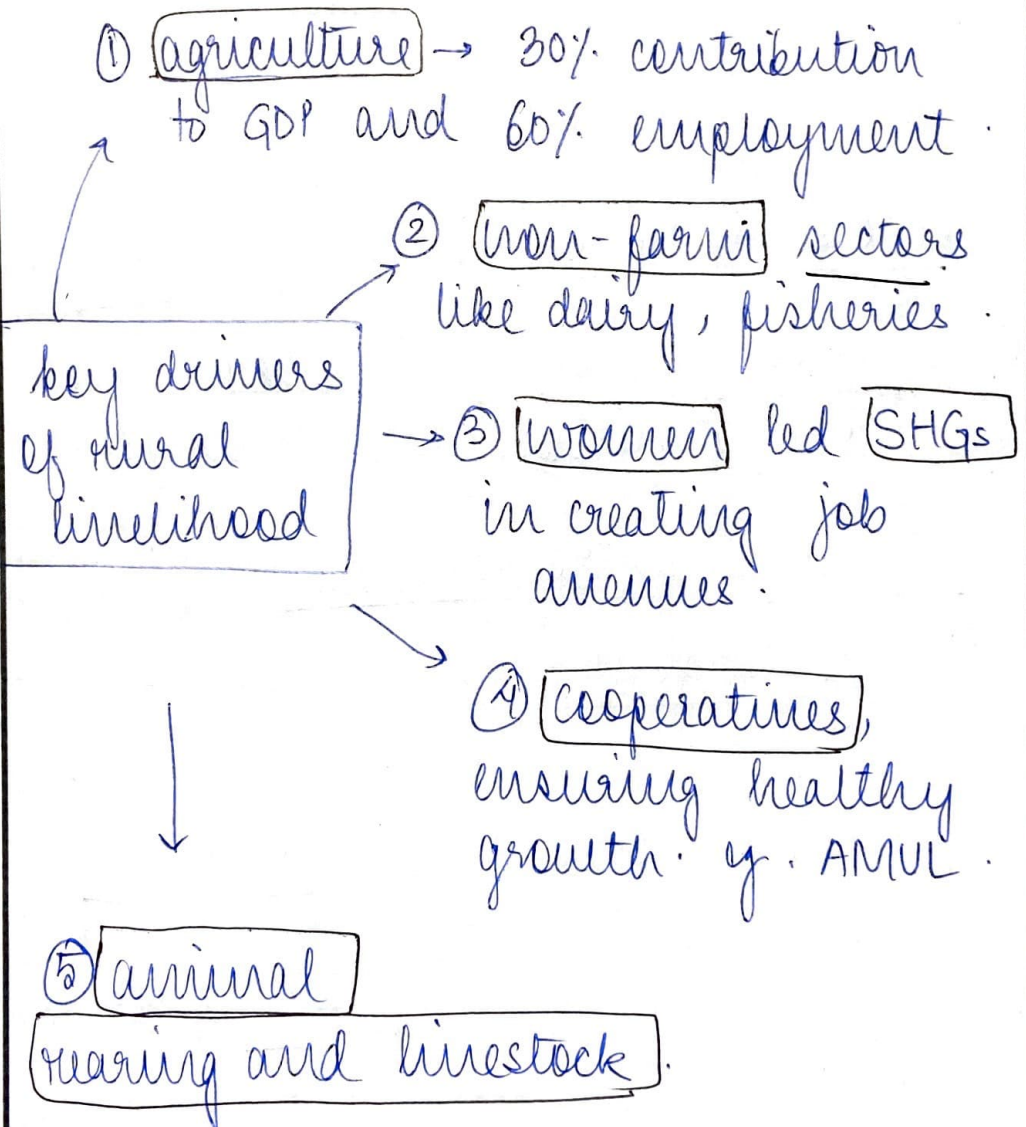
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Q7. Assess the key drivers of rural livelihood. Discuss the potential of any two in reducing distress migration and fostering inclusive growth.

প্রশ্ন ৭) গ্রাম্য জীবিকার মূল চালিকা শক্তির মূল্যায়ন করক। সংকটপূর্ণ প্রব্রজন হ্রাস করা আৰু সামগ্ৰিক বিকাশ বৃদ্ধি কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত যিকোনো দুটাৰ সম্ভাৱনাৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

According to 2011 census, 60% of India's population resides in rural areas, showing huge economic significance.



Potential of non-farm sector

- ① Reduces stress migration from agriculture.
- ② Reduces disguised unemployment.
- ③ generates jobs for women and youth. eg. dairy, fisheries.

Potential of cooperatives

- ① boosts demand for local produce.
- ② organised and structured functioning within rural areas.
- ③ promotes entrepreneurial spirit among rural youth.

Rural livelihood and the associated sector is crucial to reduce burden on cities and create a balanced social structure.

Feedback (For office use only)
Structure/ Presentation
Question 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)

Glacier melt poses areas which are closer to mountains and hills, like Northeast, as mentioned in IPCC AR-6.

① increase in events of glacial lake outbursts (GLOF).

② causes landslides and avalanches.

multi dimensional impact of glacial retreat

→ ③ rapid flow can cause floods.

→ ④ floods can damage standing crops.

→ ⑤ disruption to commerce and industry.

↓
⑥ negative sentiment in private investment

Adaptation strategies

- ① climate-smart agriculture techniques use intercropping.
- ② promoting eco-tourism to do minimal harm.
- ③ creation of disaster resilient infrastructures.
- ④ engaging NGOs and panchayats in community drives against climate change.
- ⑤ enforcement of safety codes in construction.
- ⑥ potential river interlinking to manage water.

Thus, a sustainable lifestyle, as outlined by Mission LIFE can mitigate such disasters in northeast

Feedback (For office use only)
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Question Interpretation
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Q9. Discuss the growth of UPI-based digital payments in India. What opportunities and challenges does it pose for financial inclusion?

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

Unified Payments Interface (UPI) is a system wherein payments can be made directly from one bank account to another via mobile.

① eased payments structure

② small values transactions worth
 <Rs.10 also possible.

growth of
 UPI-based
 digital payments

→ ③ enhanced financial inclusion. eg.
 local fruit vendors also use UPI.

④ decentralised and participatory payments;
reduced formal visits to bank.

⑤ internet penetration has increased its popularity.

Opportunities for financial inclusion

- ① access to digital financial transactions.
- ② increase in formal credit growth.
- ③ improved banking habit of the population.
- ④ formal sector growth.

Challenges

- ① weak internet signals.
- ② hamper digital divide.
- ③ cases of cyber arrest and attack.
- ④ potential threat to privacy of personal information.

Robust institutional mechanisms in payments architecture have fuelled economic growth in India.

Feedback (For office use only)
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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)

Assam's agriculture contributes to over 20% of state GDP and key crops like rice and tea are grow.

Rainfed farming in Assam

- ① reliance on erratic rainfall patterns in monsoon seasons.
- ② low execution of PM - Krishi sinchai yojana (irrigation).
- ③ little crop insurance increases farmers' vulnerability.
- ④ farmers' suicides in Barak valley and central Assam is primarily due to floods or delayed rainfall.

Crop diversification can

enhance resilience

transform the sector

① growth of crops like millets which require less water.

① boost to new crops like aromatic herbs and flowers.

② crops like pulses when grow can reduce import dependency.

② growth of cash crops like rubber, coffee.

③ enhance farmers' income due to rising demand.

③ promote export-orientedness in agriculture.

④ avenues of food processing activities.

Hence, amidst rising climate uncertainty, crop diversification is key to boost agriculture and protect farmers.

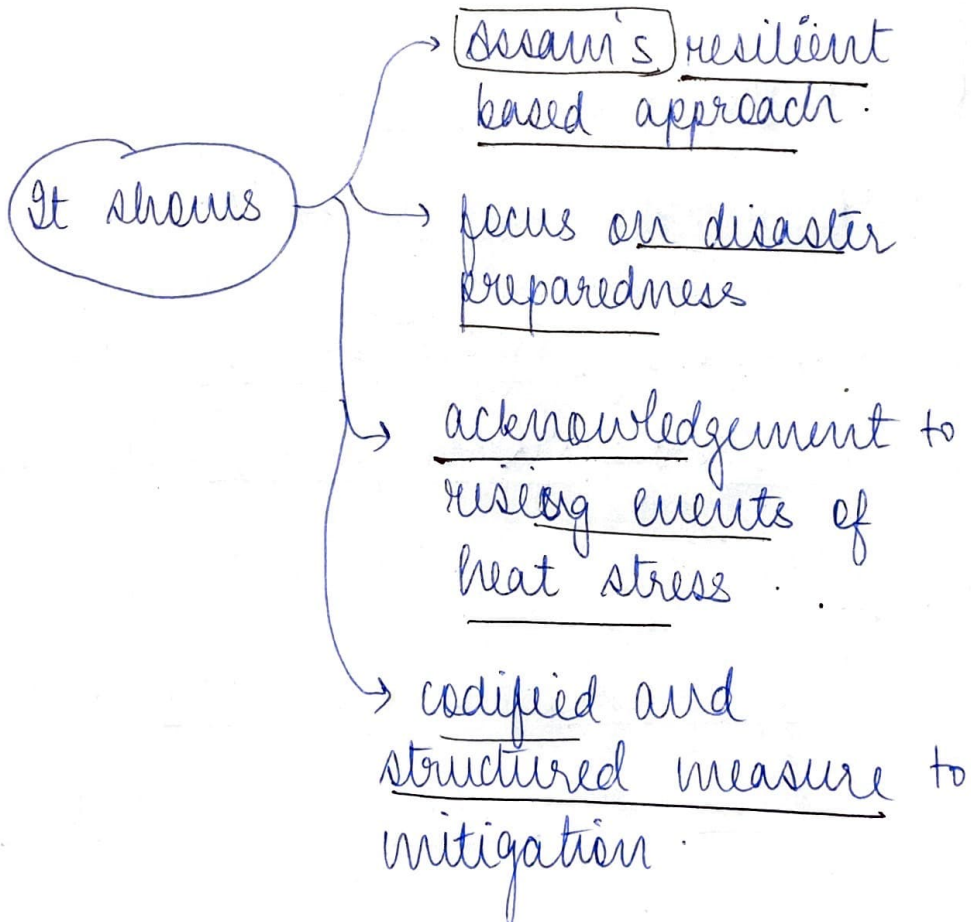
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Q11. Assam is preparing its first State-specific Heat Action Plan (HAP). In this context, elaborate how climate stressors are worsening urban vulnerabilities in the state. In what ways can the Heat Action Plan offer solutions in health and infrastructure?

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)

Recently, Assam State Disaster Management Authority (ASDMA) has begun designing the state-specific heat action plan (HAP).



Climate stressors worsening urban vulnerabilities

- ① increased events of flash floods in Guwahati city due to uncertain rainfall.
- ② prolonged heat and instances of heat strokes in urban towns.
- ③ drought-like conditions in Barpeta and Cachar hills.
- ④ increasing concretisation has aggravated urban heat island effect.
- ⑤ rising cases of anxiety and stress among aged and young children.

Heat Action Plan offering solutions in

health

- ① list of do's and don't's during summer.
- ② advise on wearing cotton clothes.
- ③ amount of fluids intake.
- ④ nature of diet to be taken.
- ⑤ awareness about mental health.

infrastructure

- ① green proofing of terraces and roofs.
- ② vertical gardening adoption.
- ③ creation of rainwater harvesting techniques.
- ④ adopting green building codes.
- ⑤ light colors on the exterior to reflect sunlight.

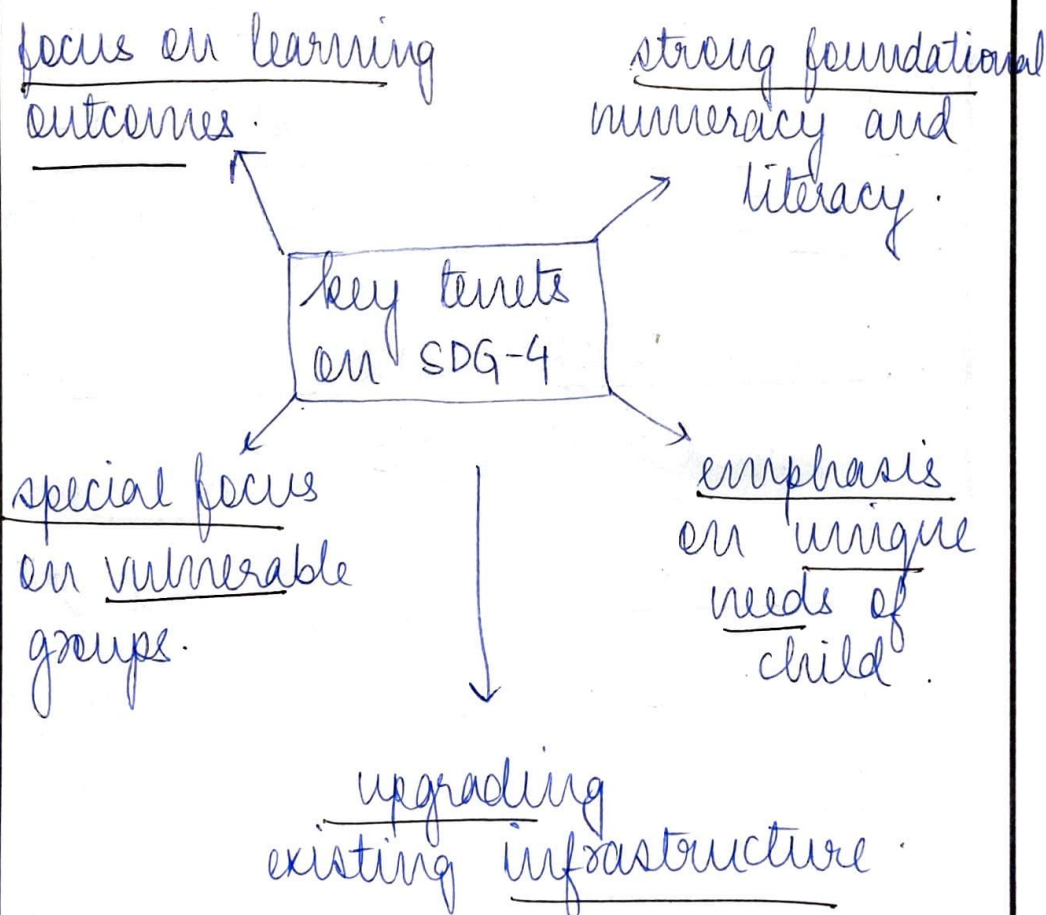
To minimise the damage of heat stress, there needs to be more awareness creation, dedicated health professional and active state and non-state cooperation.

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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.

প্ৰশ্ন 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)

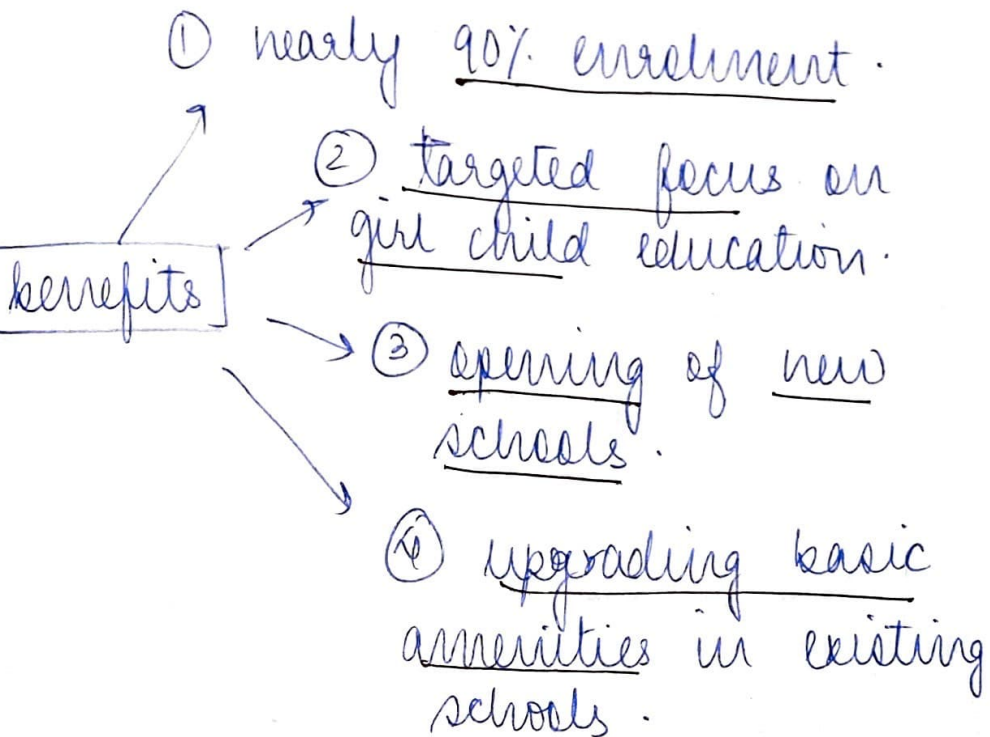
The mandate of SDG-4 is not mere education, but making education a tool to holistic growth and critical thinking.



Initiatives of government of Assam

- ① Saptadhara scheme, → 7 verticals of holistic education.
- ② Pragyan Bharati → scooters to girls scoring $>60\%$ in class XII.
- ③ financial support to girl child under MM Nijut Meira.
- ④ Sannagra Shiksha Abhiyan - Assam to upgrade infrastructure.
- ⑤ free textbooks and uniform at elementary levels.
- ⑥ Gunotsav program; evaluation of students outcome and teachers' training.
- ⑦ additional focus on nutrition

under PM-Poshan scheme.



Challenges

- ① low focus on learning outcomes, as outlined by ASER report.
- ② absenteeism in teachers and students.
- ③ less focus on higher education in Assam.

④ limited parent-teacher interaction

engage non state actors and NGOs

engage village elders in initiatives



real time monitoring of schemes

bottom-up planning in education

going forward, it is crucial to invest in education as it will further develop skills in youth and India can better reap its demographic dividend.

Feedback (For office use only)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
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)

The vulnerability to disasters have been exacerbated due to recurrent as well new man-made disasters.

Recurrent
disasters

→ natural
earthquake, floods, cyclones,
cloudbursts, avalanche,
landslide.

→ man-made
oil spills, nuclear accidents,
fire hazards, stampedes,
pandemics.

This has highlighted the risks associated with unplanned urbanisation.

Risks of unplanned urbanisation

- ① creation of urban slums and rising urban sprawl.
- ② compact settlements increase susceptibility to fire accidents and stampedes.
- ③ increased pressure on city infrastructure can health crisis and chaos.
- ④ reduced green cover lead to soil erosion and urban heat island effect.
- ⑤ encroachment of natural ponds further cause urban flooding.
- ⑥ creation of unsustainable

buildings lead to high perceived losses to economy post-disaster.

① construction of disaster resilient infrastructure.

② environment impact assessment carried out of projects.

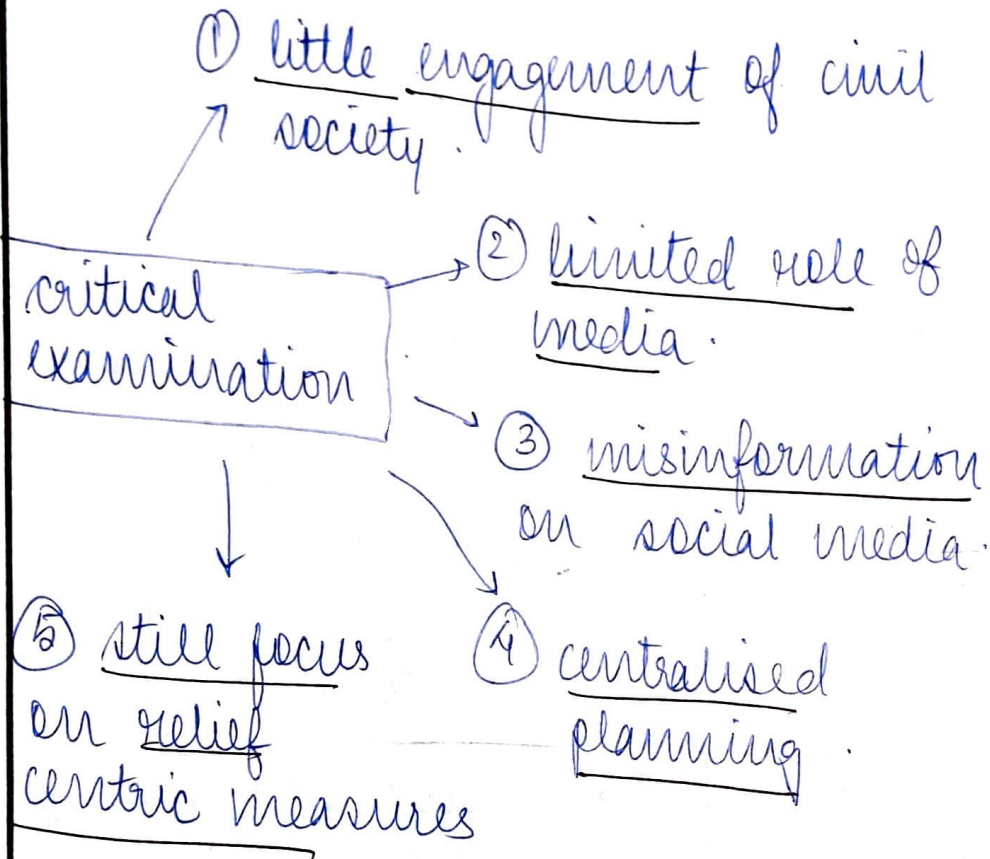
→ ③ focus on resilience through community efforts.

④ increased emphasis on bottom up planning.

Reshaping human approach

↓
⑤ engaging civil society to complement efforts of the state agencies

Further, technology is being used at all stages in disaster mitigation.



It is imperative to adopt disaster risk reduction methods by infusing technology, gendered response and global cooperation, as outlined in PM's 10-point agenda.

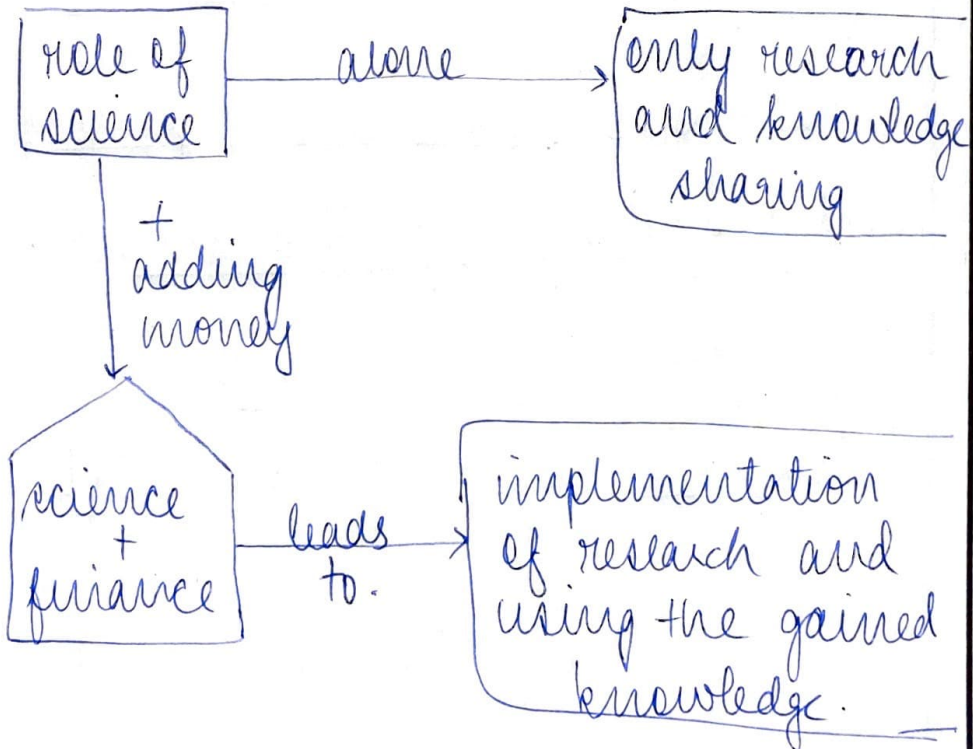
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
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Value Addition
Penalty (If any)
Total

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 বিস্তার গুরুত্ব সমালোচনামূলকভাবে মূল্যায়ন করক। বৈশ্বিক জলবায়ু বিজ্ঞানীয় ব্যবস্থাক শক্তিশালী করার ভারতে কেনেদবে অবিহণা যোগাব পাৰে?

(Answer in 250 words)

The importance of climate finance, i.e., money used for combating climate change is crucial amidst rising and accelerated pace of climate change, as outlined by UNFCCC summit (COP-29) in Baku.



Importance of climate finance for LDCs :

- ① supplements their fiscal kitty towards climate change.
- ② boosts their ability to transition to cleaner and green energy.
- ③ leads to renewable energy sources adoption.
- ④ creation of green infrastructure.
eg. ethanol blending, EVs.
- ⑤ addresses historical injustices and reaffirms CBDR principle.
- ⑥ crucial to secure their industrial and developmental needs.

critical examination

① 100 bn \$ annually, as promised in Copenhagen summit not upheld.

② little voice of LDCs in climate related negotiations.

④ limited cooperation in market deals.

③ focus of global north on mitigation limits capabilities of LDCs.

Role of India in strengthening climate finance mechanisms:

① active advocacy for LDCs and display as Voice of Global South.

② transfer of technology on a non-reciprocity manner.

- ② emphasis on creating disaster resilient infrastructure under CDRI.
- ④ advance mindfulness in resource usage. eg. mission LIFE.
- ⑤ tackling the issues of waste management.
- ⑥ cross border collaboration on renewable energy. eg. One Sun One Earth One Grid initiative.

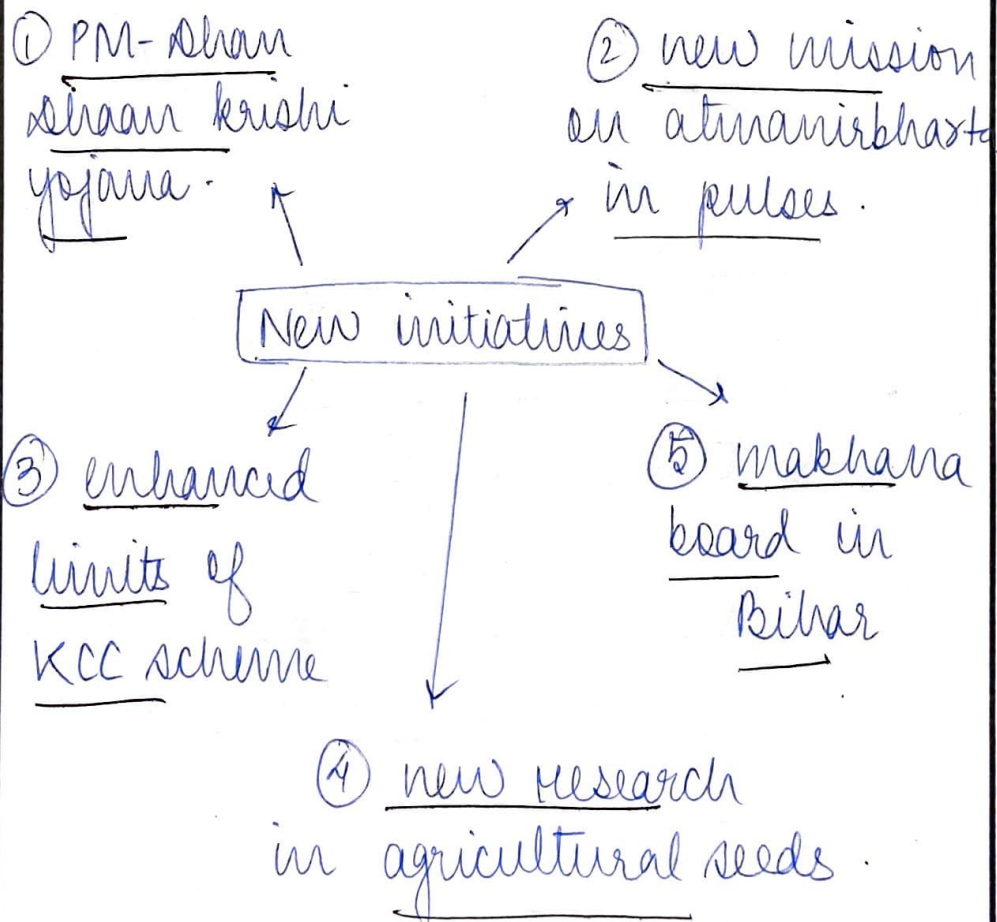
This will cement India's position as Vishwabandhu and put its strategic autonomy at the core.

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 শস্যের ক্ষেত্রে আত্মনির্ভরশীলতার ওপর গুরুত্ব আরোপ করা হয়েছে। ভারতের খাদ্য সুরক্ষা, বাণিজ্যিক দুর্বলতা আৰু বহনক্ষম কৃষির বাবে ইয়াৰ গুৰুত্ব সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে মূল্যায়ন কৰক।
(Answer in 250 words)

The Union Budget 2025-26 has focused immensely on the agricultural sector, with new schemes and enhanced allocation to the existing ones.



Significance of atmanirbharta in pulses for :

I. India's food security.

- ① reduce import dependency of India.
- ② crop diversification enabled.
- ③ enables to address protein deficiency in Indian diet.

II. trade vulnerability

- ① continued supply chain amidst disruptions.
- ② managing inflation caused due to global supply chain shocks.
- ③ can boost our own buffer

stock for calamities in future.

III. Sustainable agriculture.

- ① leguminous pulses help in nitrogen fixation.
- ② preventing monoculture of rice and wheat.
- ③ aligned with climate smart agriculture.
- ④ boost farmers' income due to remunerative prices.

Critical examination

- ① The MSP regime has limited pulses production.
- ② absence of dedicated policies towards pulses.

③ mismanaged water use cause water table to deplete.

④ low farm mechanisation and less crop insurance.

dedicated focus on gram, tur, arhar.

high MSP for pulses.



focus on creating buffer stock

rationalising other input subsidies.

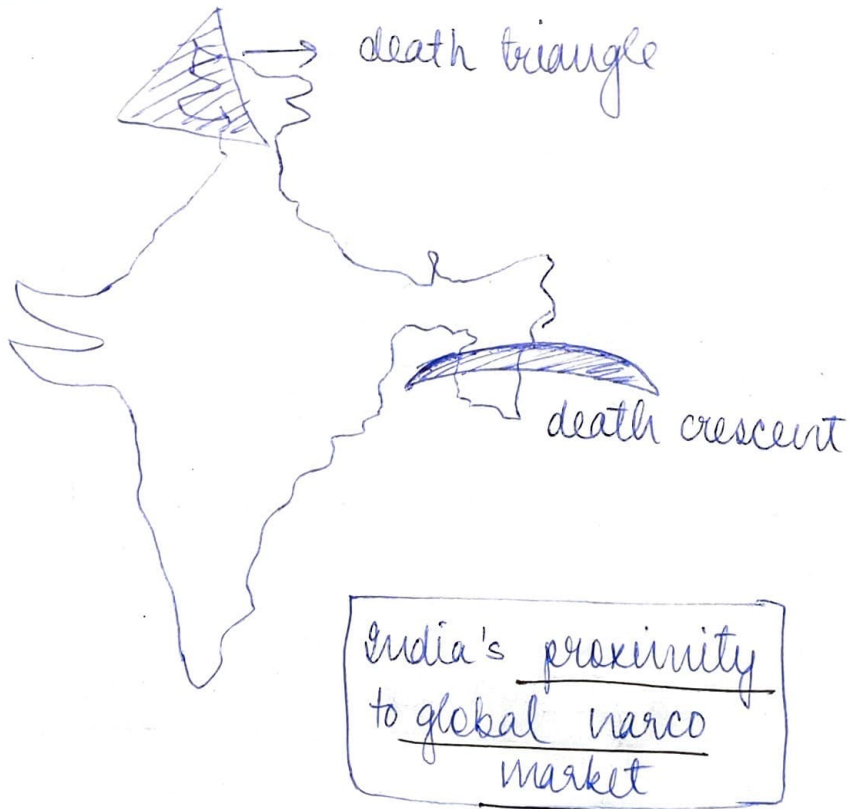
The atmanirbhar orientedness is pulses to build resilience of Indian agriculture while also ensuring remunerative farming.

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-সম্বাসবাদৰ মোকাবিলা কৰাৰ বাবে এক ব্যাপক পথৰ পৰামৰ্শ দিয়ক।
(Answer in 250 words)

India's geographic position and proximity to narcotics trade has been in news due to government's crackdown on the menace.

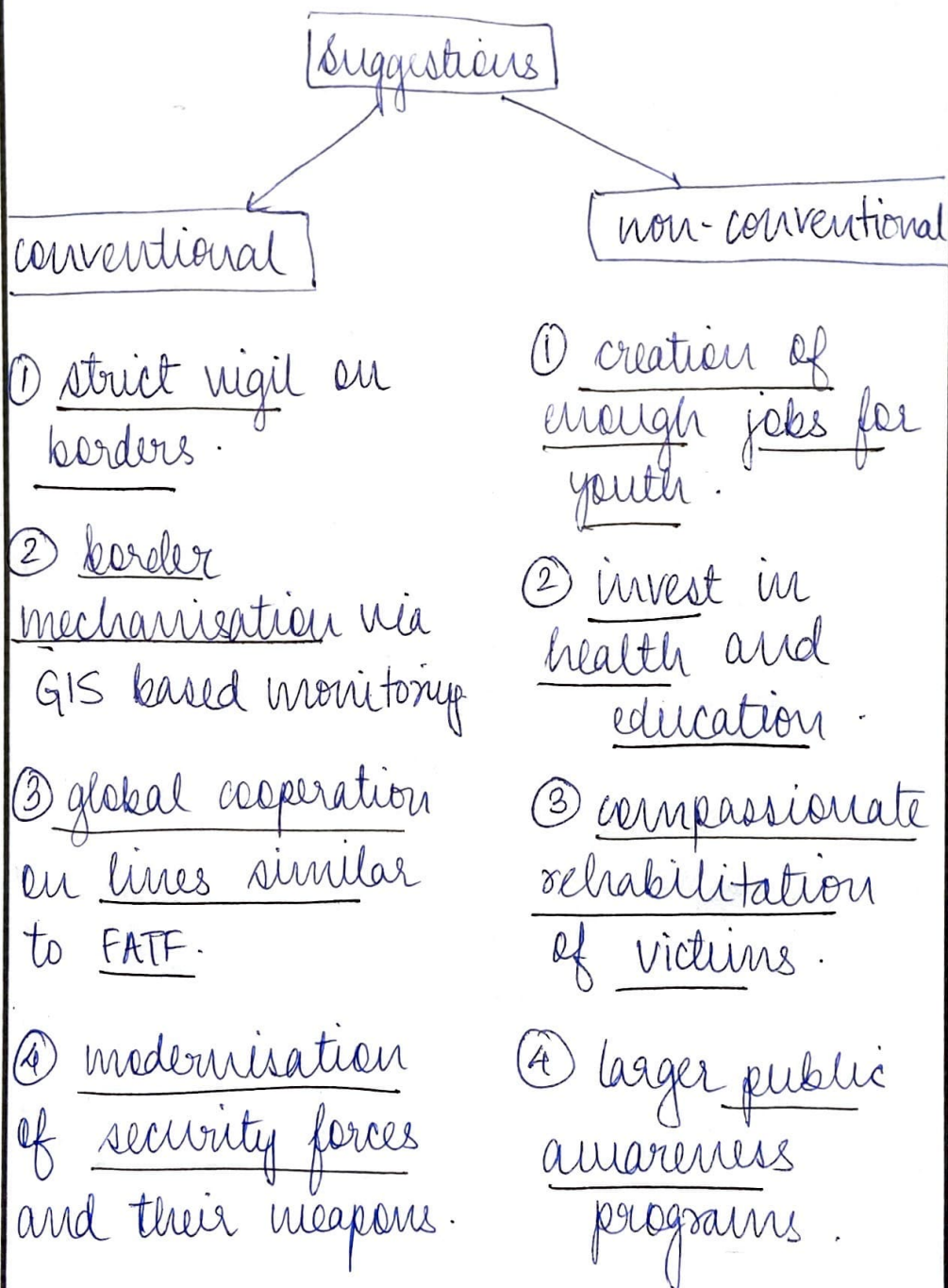


It is a challenge for India's society, especially the youth and the security forces in general.

Implications

- ① politically, it is a threat to India's sovereignty.
- ② erodes public confidence on Indian state.
- ③ disrupts the lines of younger ones and working age group.
- ④ economically, creates losses for the state's revenue.
- ⑤ security forces are challenged for their lines.
- ⑥ money derived further used for terror-financing.
- ⑦ nexus along with insurgent groups like ULFA.

- ⑧ causes health hazards among the population and leads to self harm due to addiction.



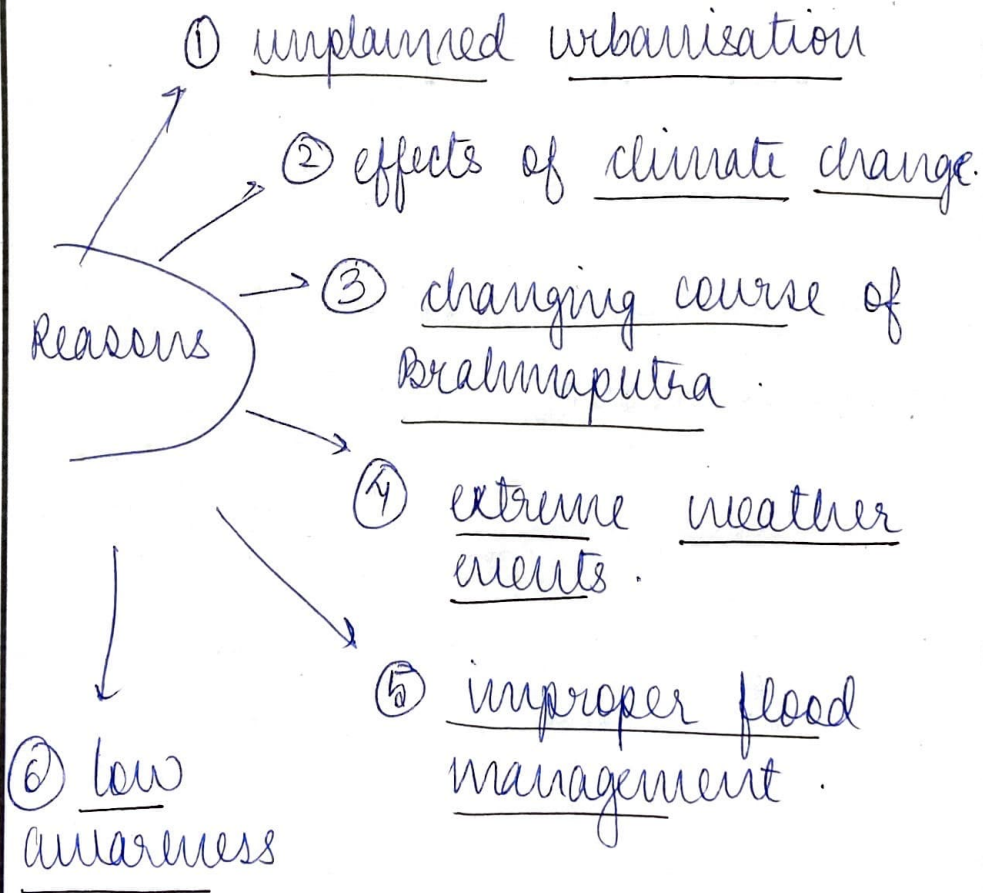
India's recent efforts on seizing
drugs at terminal ports and
awareness drives like Nasha
Mukt Bharat are welcoming steps
towards combating narco-terrorism.

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

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 পৰম্পৰাগত পানী ব্যৱস্থাপনা ব্যৱস্থাৰ প্ৰাসংগিকতাক সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে মূল্যায়ন কৰক। সমসাময়িক জল সুৰক্ষাৰ প্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহৰ সৈতে মোকাবিলা কৰিবলৈ সেইবোৰক কেনেদৰে খাপ খুৱাব পাৰি? (Answer in 250 words)

In Assam, we witness prolonged floods annually during monsoon. It is surprising that the state faces heat stress and water table depletion too.



Traditional water systems like groundwater use via handpumps, pulleys, flooding of rice fields and creation of embankments have been little successful.

Critical examination

① excessive groundwater extraction has caused water table depletion.

② diversion of river water for industrial use is harmful due to discharge issues.

③ encroachments on natural ponds has reduced water percolation rate.

④ heavy concretisation leads to urban flooding.

⑤ reduced green cover has resulted into soil erosion and land degradation.

Adaption of such systems

- ① possible inter-linking of rivers like Kopili, Shansiri to mitigate water stress.
- ② rejuvenation of wetlands like Keeror beel.
- ③ using non-conventional energy (solar pumps) for groundwater use.
- ④ real time monitoring on GIS based technology.
- ⑤ public awareness and involving local bodies in such conservation efforts.

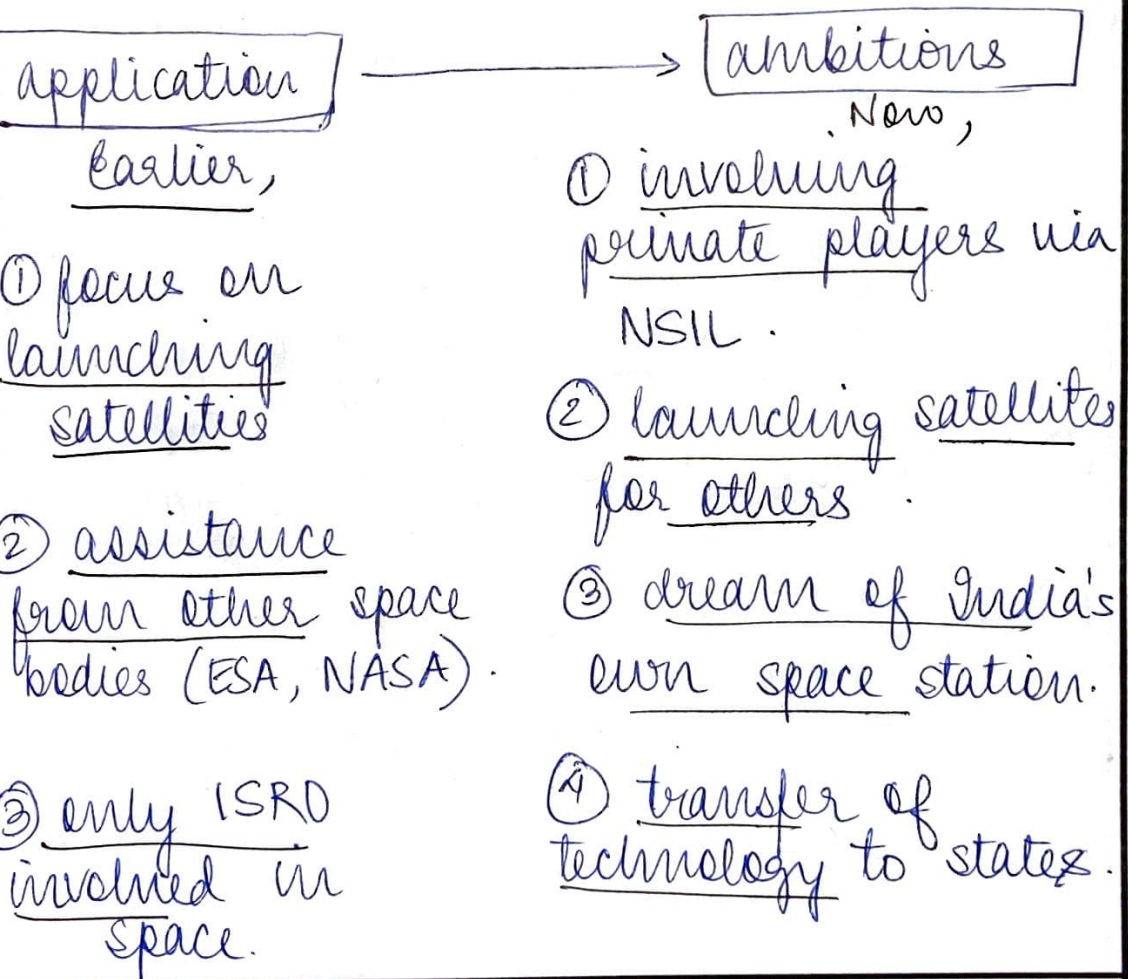
Effective water management
requires centre-state cooperation
and state and non-state
collaborate to mitigate the stress
and build resilience.

Feedback (For office use only)
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.

প্ৰশ্ন ১৮) ভাৰতৰ 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)

The recent success of ISRO in the Spadex mission is a positive step towards India having its own space station.



Contributions of NISAR

- ① joint collaboration between ISRO and NASA (USA).
- ② focus on exploring the outer solar system.
- ③ study of meteors and rock-like particles.
- ④ useful to enhancing India's capacities of rocket launch.

Contribution of Gaganyaan

- ① potential flight of space travel.
- ② training to astronauts.
- ③ better study of earth's atmosphere.

① boost to India's image as a space leader.

① over reliance on ISRO for space flight.

challenges

→ ② funds crunch in the space sector.

→ ③ little access to India in global space agencies.

↓
⑤ apprehensive nature of private sector

→ ④ debate of poverty v/s space in India.

way forward

① crucial to encourage private investment.

② boost to domestic manufacturing of space shuttles.

② potential exploration of space tourism .

④ encourage entrepreneurship in youth towards space sector .

Such initiatives are key to use our limited capabilities wisely and further expand our horizons of study in the space domain .

Feedback
(For office use only)

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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 জাৰ্মপ্লাজম বেংকৰ দৰে জৈৱ প্ৰযুক্তি উদ্ভাৱনৰ ভূমিকা সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে মূল্যায়ন কৰক। (Answer in 250 words)

Biotechnology innovations are being
termed as the future of science due
to their wide ranging applications
across industries.

CRISPR

→ a gene-editing technique
in which faulty genes
are cut to stop their
growth using DNA
ligase.

germplasm
banks

→ a process to store
the varied germplasm
cells to ensure their
viability.

Role in India's agriculture and health sector :

- ① CRISPR techniques can be used to develop pest tolerant plants. eg. tobacco plant.
- ② key to enhance the yield of the seeds. eg. DMH-11 in mustard.
- ③ seen as a solution to boost crop immunity. eg. Bt. brinjal.
- ④ such techniques are useful to neutralise viruses and their pathogen.
- ⑤ useful to study diseases in the pathology domain.

⑥ key to preserving the genetic diversity among populations.

① genetic divide among rich and poor.

② genetic alteration viewed as against law of nature.

③ may disrupt ecosystem functioning.

④ mutations can cause hardened strain of viruses.

⑥ challenges of weak regulatory compliance

⑤ huge costs of research and potential energreening of patents.

ethical codes
in research.

drug trial runs
before market
release.



ensuring
benefits
to the masses.

culture of
debate in global
health bodies
like WHO.

As remarked by our hon'ble
PM, use of science must ease
lines of all and build stronger
and resilient breed of humanity.

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.

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

India's approach of engaging in bilateral and regional FTAs shows its intricate stance of sustained engagement. Deals with Japan, UAE and Australia are key to our understanding.

Implications of this approach

I. Strengths

- ① sustained diplomatic reach via tracks I and II.
- ② trust in India's policies and market in rest of world.
- ③ boosts India's image as a global hub for manufactured goods.

II. Opportunities

- ① boosting India's exports to varied global markets.
- ② empowering MSMEs in India.
- ③ enhanced domestic manufacturing and job creation.

III. Weaknesses

- ① delayed trade deals.
- ② exposes stiff competition to domestic traders.
- ③ absence of government subsidies in logistics.

iv. Threats

- ① tariff and non-tariff barriers for Indian goods.
- ② benefits inclined towards others.
- ③ more services growth can jeopardise agri-sector.

Assam can harness such agreements:

- ① simplified licensing norms and promoting ease of doing business.
- ② annual investment summits and Advantage Assam.
- ③ scale up industrialisation

and attract FDI.

④ streamlined skilling framework for youth and women.

⑤ boost to domestic SHGs and MSMEs in cottage and handloom sector.

⑥ promote meat and fisheries related exports.

The significance of trade deals and FTAs lies in mutual economic benefit and India must use it to advance SDG-17 and accelerate towards Viksit Bharat by 2047.

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