



First Mock APSC Mains 2024

Essay Paper

Duration: 3 Hours

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(Please fill your details correctly)

Medium:

English ☒

Assamese ☐

INDEX NUMBER			INSTRUCTIONS
Q.NO.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained.	Please read each of the following instruction carefully before attempting the questions: - 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. Remarks: Signature of the Student:
Section A	125		
1			
2			
3			
4			
Section B	125		
5			
6			
7			
8			
			NOTE: EVALUATION PERIOD FOR THE MOCK MAINS IS 10 DAYS.
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

SECTION: A

- Q1. Innovation is the ability to see change as an opportunity – not a threat.
 Q2. We suffer more in imagination than in reality
 Q3. Whosoever in power, hates accountability.
 Q4. "If the world is different, we need to think, talk, and engage accordingly. Falling back on the past is unlikely to help with the future."

(1200 words)

If the world is different, we need to think, talk and engage accordingly. Falling back on the past is unlikely to help with the future.

The growing rivalry for the quest of superiority of race, territorial expansion and ideological differences led to world war I which further escalated to world war II. Had Robert J. Oppenheimer did not develop the nuclear capability for the US, and subsequent demonstration on Japan, we could have witnessed a third world war by now.

The above case shows why falling back on past without

Realising the changing dynamics
 could lead us to a situation
 of Indecisiveness. Thus, it requires
 us to change our approach and
action accordingly for making a
future which is prosperous.

If we look back in the
history particularly in the ancient
 period, the excessive dominance of
Brahminism and casteism led
 Buddha to leave his home for the
search of realities. He realized
 it through his [four noble truths]
 and thus he gave the famous
[8 fold path] for a life which
 is as per the need for a guided
future.

Similarly, Mahavira the 24th

Tirthankar through relentless efforts gave the 5 great vows (not to steal, lie, Brahmacharya among others) which made it simple for his followers to lead a virtuous life.

In the modern period, Gandhi shortly after arriving from South Africa, realised true nature of British but he did not engage with them using violence, he rather realised the power of the masses and mobilized through his call satyagraha, non-cooperation, civil disobedience etc. It ultimately led to connection with the peasants, women and deprived section who participated immensely to provide India its freedom.

Similarly, failing to gain any meaningful outcome by the moderate during freedom struggle led to rise of extremist for a better future outcome.

Dr Ambedkar, did not fall back to discriminatory caste system, for which he criticized it, openly and ultimately accepted Buddhism for an egalitarian order in society.

Similarly, the sofo-religious movement mainly led by Raja Ram Mohan Roy focused for emancipation of women through various means to address historical injustice to women. This is why he is known as Modern Man of India. In this line the

Contribution of Jyotiba Phule, Swarn
Chandrea vidya Sagar, Rajesh Chandra
Sen is also Commendable.

Women in our society faced
 various kinds of discrimination histo-
 rically on the basis of gender,
caste, class etc. Thus to address
 it INC took very positive step
 by appointing Sarojini Naidu as
 its president in 1925 which was
 a message of positive change back
 then.

Tribals similarly faced lot
 of discrimination, they were denied
rights over forests, land rights.
 However, with the passage of
Forest Right Act, 2006 they were
 provided with their historical dues.

In the contemporary world, the changing geo-political structure has changed our foreign policy from Non-alignment to multi-alignment as well. This is reflected through India's membership of QUAD, BRICS, SIO, 1202 etc.

Similarly, in the social sphere, right after independence, we face the problem of poverty (23 crore still poor as per NITI Aayog MPI), inequality, Hunger Issues (World Hunger Index - III). However, this was addressed by govt through various steps like MGNREGA, NSA Act 2013, Poshan 2.0 etc to better the future of India.

Similarly, to bridge the gap

In the education, the govt brought Right to Education Act 2009 for making sure 100% gross enrollment at primary level.

India's war with Pakistan in 1965 and criticism of Vietnam war by PM Lal Bah. Shastri led us to stop its PL 480 food program to India leading to acute food shortage. But due to vision of N.S. Sahasrabudhe, we brought Green Revolution and today as a result we are food surplus country as well as we produce and globally no. 1 or no. 2 in most of agricultural produce.

Similarly, in the field of S&T

vision of Vikram Sarabhai despite
financial constraints made India's
space program a success.

Similarly, The vision of Homi
Jahangir Bhabha led to the
development of our own nuclear
capability back in 1974 through
operation Smiling Buddha. Now,
it acts as deference to China
and Pakistan.

Similarly, failure of Chandrayaan
2 did not let our scientific dream
but gave impetus to space
Chandrayaan-3 a success. We further
aim now for manned mission
through Gagan yaan.

In the economic field, we faced
severe BOP crisis in 1991, but

With efforts of great leaders
we bring in LPG reforms 1991,
now our forex reserve is among
the highest standing at \$ 650 billion.

In the health sector, the eco-
system is overburdened with
infrastructure bottlenecks, poor doctor-
to patient ratio (1.8/1000), non-communicable
diseases like TB, cancer, non-communicable
diseases. However, due to forward
looking policy govt has set target
of 2.5% of GDP to health
sector under National health policy
by 2025.

Similarly, in the political sphere,
we fought a war with China
in 1962 where we faced loss but

We taught lesson from it, today
 we realize the importance of defence
modernization. Thus, we invest in
 it through Atmanirbhar Bharat
initiative. We engage with USA
 and are a major defence partner.
 At the same time our relation
 with Russia and France has allowed
 us to jointly engage in defence
R&D.

In the legal sphere, the influx
 of modern idea of equality,
right to privacy, right to dignified
life has led the judiciary to do
away with past laws by discrimi-
inating homosexuality, crime of
adultery etc for a better egalitarian

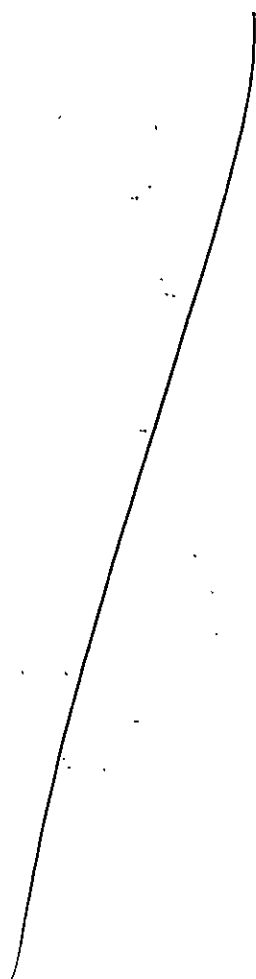
Society.

In the environmental field, historical emissions led to climate change. However, to mitigate from its impact created UNFCCC which passed and adopted historical Paris climate deal at ~~201~~ Cop 21, 2015. In this line India also ~~ad~~ adopted Dharmnit strategy to deal for a better future.

Thus, to summarize when we fall back to orthodox belief, it leads to an unstable world. For eg. Atrocities of Hitler, Mussolini are when we practice orthodoxy, rights of women, minority, Tribes get hurt. When we project superiority leads to war eg. Ukraine Russia, Israel - Hamas.

Therefore, we need to make this 21st century a crime free world, discrimination free world. But it can be for a collective effort be it at individual level, societal level, at a national and global level.

Thus, we should ^{be} followed by guiding principles like Sarvodaya, Minimalism, Constitutionalism, Sustainable development goals etc so that we don't fall back to actions that harm humans, animals and planet but carries humanity for a brighter future. We should not forget the quote - "An eye for an eye makes the whole world Blind".



SECTION: B

Q5. Science is organised Knowledge. Wisdom is Organised life.

Q6. Race to Net Zero: Are current international efforts to combat climate change sufficient?

Q7. "The future of Assam lies in its ability to balance economic development with environmental protection."

Q8. "It's not the voting that's democracy; it's the counting."

(1200 words)

The future of Assam lies in its ability to balance economic development with environmental protection.

Assam lies in the North-Eastern region of India and is considered an gateway to other north-eastern states of India. Today, Assam is a vital link that provides supplies to the entire north-eastern hilly states. The state ranks 17th in the list of states in term of GSDP which is not much appreciative but the efforts of successive govt are commendable to make it better year on year.

The state of Assam is blessed with eye-catching natural beauty, evergreen rain forest, lush green vegetation, diverse flora and fauna with flagship species such as Rhino (greater one horned), water buffalo, Elephants, white-horned wood duck etc. that enrich its natural habitation and are source of tourist attraction.

Today, the govt is trying to balance the economic develop-ment with equal importance to environmental conservation and protection.

The state historically, faces from various challenges like high

rate of poverty, inequality,
hunger, gender based discrimination,
low enrollment in school,
infrastructure backwardness, transporta-
tion, logistical issues among
 many others.

However, the state is rich
 in its natural as well as
mineral resources. eg. River Brah-
maputra, oil and natural gas,
coal fields spreading over regions
 of upper Assam like Digboi,
Morán, Karbi Anglong, Nahankahiyā etc.

But due to structural and
technological backwardness in know-how
 the possibility of its exploration
 remains ^{below} what it has potential of.

Similarly, other domestic and international factors such as migration from neighbouring states, and Bangladesh has changed the demography of Assam. It has led to rise in insurgency in the states eg. ULFA, NDFB etc.

However, the proactive governance by the govt has significantly led to peace and security in the region as NDFB, BLT has already signed peace agreement along with ULFA (except Parash Boruah faction).

This has now provided the govt to come up with various policies for the holistic develop

new of Assam.

However, sole focus on economic
development is detrimental to the
ecological sensitivity of the region
 as it harbours many species
 which are endemic (eg. Bengal
slow loris, greater Adjutant stork)
 as well as it is also part of
global biological hotspot region.

Therefore it requires approach
 of the govt to be more sustainable
 in nature.

To address sustainable economic
development the govt is promoting
organic farming in the state since
 Assam historically used less fertilizer
 as compared to North India.

For this, the govt launched the APART scheme for sustainable agricultural practices.

The govt has launched the Assam Millet Mission with District Millet Cells to promote its consumption and upliftation since it is climate resilient crop.

Several farmers in the state are honoured with Golden Awards for their modern and sustainable approach towards farming eg. Nandeshwar Daimary from Lower Assam.

The govt is promoting industrial development through recent initiatives like PM UNNATI scheme for a cluster based approach towards development.

Similarly, --- The creation of Independent Ministry DNER has further contributed sustainability in the process of development in the region.

To address the energy requirement in the state the Centre has planned to connect NE region with North-East Gas Grid Project as it has less impact on climate beating further. The statement of 99% pure green hydrogen plant in the gorhat refinery is a positive step.

Similarly, to address the balance the state come up with EV policy of Assam to achieve 200,000 EV's registration by 2025 and further electric public transportation by year 2026.

Further, The Semi-Conduction plant at Jaymoad is expected to provide livelihood & sustainability in the longer run.

The state provides potential to various kinds of farming eg. pig farming, fish etc which are sustainable in nature.

Further, thriving industries like Tea, handloom (swalkuchi), Bamboo are augmented through GI tag to gompa, bamboo park in Chaygam etc.

The Assam Agricultural Export policy here aims at doubling the exports of farm products for sustainable economic development.

The recognition of National water
ways 2 will further augment
 this sustainable development.

To address environmental protection
 several individual govt intervention
 are notable.
 Here Jadav Payeng who on his
 own efforts created Holai Reserve of
550 hectares at Wajuli. Similarly,
Purnima Devi Barman created Hangjia
Sanctuary to save natural species.

The govt due to its efforts
 through Rhino vision 2020 has been
 able to increase number of Rhino
substantially.

Similarly, the govt has initiated
Assem Green mission to increase the
forest cover from 36% to 38%.

For this many trees like Trees
outside forest ~~to~~ Ruler, 2022 and
Amrit Briksy Amblan are commen-
dable.

The govt also come up with
Assam Solar Mission in 2017,
 to meet 50% of its energy
 requirement through renewable is
 a step in right direction.

Thus, without a balance between
 the two leads to negative outcome.
 To name a few the Kopili
Dam Accident in (2019), the landslide

in Subansiri Hydroelectric Project, traff-
ice mining, deforestation, concre-
ment (Deepor Bill) etc can alter the
natural processes and our ability
to fight effect of climate change.

In the recent Climate Vulnerability Assessment for Adaptation Frameworks Report Assam has 15 out of 25 districts in the first list published by IT Mendi, Guwahati.

Further, The Global Forest Watch report says Assam has lost 324,000 hectares which is highest forest cover loss in India.

These reports indicate a strong need for a balanced need for economic development.

Further, the groundwater is extracted at a faster rate and Guwahati is already facing water crisis in some parts. In recent Assam the problem of

Arsenite and fluoride contamination
 is leading to rise in Anaemic
 cases among women is.

Further, the state incurs
 huge loss of 200 crore every
 year due to floods which hinders
sustainable economic development.

Thus, to conclude the state
 has abundance in resources however,
 their utilization has been not
 fully realized.

For this a holistic approach
 with coordination between centre
 and state is required with
improved transparency, accountability
 in the governance process. There is
 a need to mitigate the exposure

faced by population through flood management,
 ensuring livelihood, address hunger
 and education etc.

However all this must not
Compromise with nature. Proper
EIA before projects, rights of
Indigenous specially Tribal, implemen-
 tation of VI Schedule provisions
 are the need of the hour.

Thus, through participative
governance, grievance redressal,
 engaging with local community,
 involving PRI, SHG's, Civil Society
 the state can bring in inclusiveness
 and a balance between economic
 and environmental protection.

Social growth should be based on
Principle of Social Justice

ROUGH PAGE

Oppenheimers — duty for the sake of duty
 8 fold path
 Historical → Buddhism + Jainism → (5 vimsa)
 Modern → Gandhi + Ambedkar + Seco-Religious
 Poverty / Inequality / Hunger → Satyagraha → Caste
 Non-v → Hunger
 Modern → IV, RRR
 Modern → Nehru - C Sen
 Women issues → past, gender based discrimination
 Permanency + Tribal issue
 Education → RTE,
 S&T → Nuclear, ISP → Homi Sabharwal
 → Homi, Missile Man → APJ
 → Ch 3, 4
 Clean energy Health → GIP, Food security + Green Rev +
 Water Sanitation → Env → Kyoto + Paris + L&D (1992)
 → Cheekah the introduction
 → Rhine vision Ch Chogy
 Dams & Irrigation
 Economy → 1991 LPA, Agni, 25% - 2047, GST, UPI
 Legal → Homi, Adul, post, Sabri, RT life dignity,
 Manu's Gandhi, B.S, Rule of law,
 International → Political → IR (US, China - before 1962 & after)
 PRBN → USSR + Russia + France
 Corruption → Defence modernization - AB, Kuvsh
 Technological → AI, Nat (NITI), Agni revolu, drones
 Cont. Sec → Terrorism, Pakistan, insurgency
 Naxalism

ROUGH PAGE

Disaster → After 2004

Constitutional → BS, R. Propensity
UNSL

Government → Changing values

Putting back on past → Individual (various type) depression
 → Social (terrorism, anarchy, backwardness) war, 11
 way forward → National → (Dictatorship)

Inclusivity, Participatory, Consensus, SDG 17, Progressive, Rights of W + Tribes + Minority

Education, _____

Rau to Net zero Future & Assem

Intr - Geography, Economy, Environment.

Need for Economic develop - Poverty, Hunger, Unemployment, Migration, Insurgency, drug, A Export Policy, Ev Policy, Solar Mission, Secretariat, Tea Industry, Saalekheti, Handloom, Fish, Pig, Rice, GI Tag, Eco-tourism, Bamboo, Forest park, Water ways, Disaster mitigation,

UNNATI, Agri → Assem killer mil, APART, Nandeswar Baum, Organic farming, Climate smart agriculture,

Environment - Rat hole mining, Hengils, Jadar Payer, Maguli, Rhino poaching, Enrichment, Dupon Bill, Antigen Contamination, diversity, dolphins, Forest cover loss, Development project, Climate vulnerability, Disaster,

Industry, Semi Com
 99% Hydrogen
 NE has grid
 Smart City
 Assem Green Mission

7 Net-P...

ROUGH PAGE