



SPM IAS ACADEMY
SHAPING BRILLIANCE

APSC MAINS TS'24 - TEST 14 (GS PAPER 3)
Duration: 3 Hrs

NAME:	Kapil Nath.	APSC ROLL NO: 4100929.
DATE:		PHONE NO: [REDACTED]
EMAIL ID:	[REDACTED]	

(Please fill your details correctly)

Medium:

English



Assamese ☐

INDEX NUMBER			INSTRUCTIONS
Q.NO.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained.	
1	10		Please read each of the following instruction carefully before attempting the questions: - There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH and ASSAMESE. - All questions are compulsory. - The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. - The answers must not exceed the prescribed word limit indicated against each question. - Answers must be written in the medium authorised in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorised one. - Checking to be done with main aim of evaluating a candidate's ability of express ideas in lucid manner. - Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off
2	10		
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20	15		
TOTAL:	250		

Signature of the Student:

Invigilator's Signature:

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

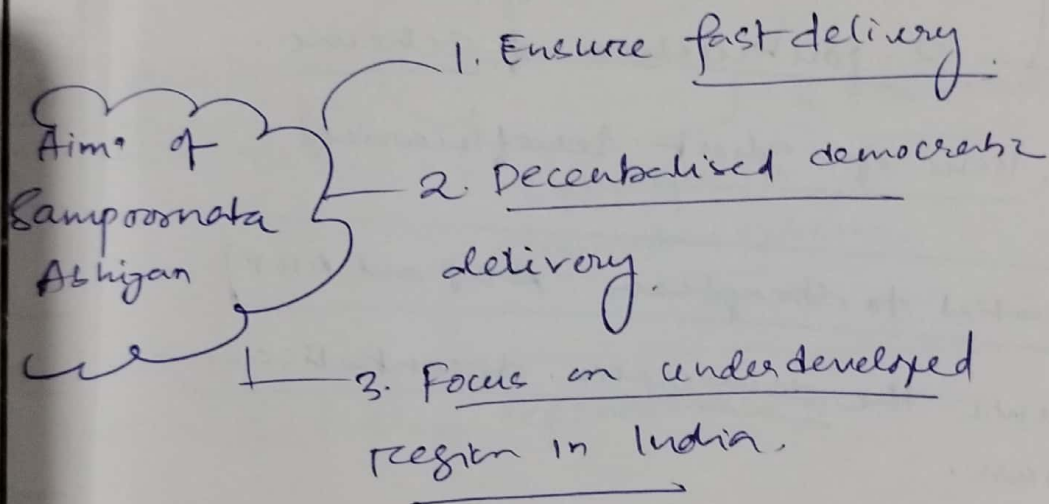
Q1. The 'Sampoornata Abhiyan' aims to fast-track service delivery in India's most underdeveloped regions. Examine its core focus areas and critically assess its potential to strengthen the Aspirational District and Block programmes.

প্রশ্ন ১: 'Sampoornata Abhiyan' ৰ লক্ষ্য হৈছে ভাৰতৰ আটাইতকৈ অনুন্নত অঞ্চলসমূহত দ্রুতগতিত সেৱা প্ৰদান কৰা। ইয়াৰ গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ কেন্দ্ৰীয় ক্ষেত্ৰসমূহ পৰীক্ষা কৰক আৰু আকাংক্ষিত জিলা আৰু খণ্ড কাৰ্যসূচীসমূহক শক্তিশালী কৰাৰ বাবে ইয়াৰ সম্ভাৱনাৰ সমালোচনামূলক মূল্যায়ন কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Ans.

India being a country of 140 crore population have many under developed region. Fast track delivery is a public service system that ensures fast and fair delivery.



Core Focus Area

(1) Transparent way of delivery system.

2. Ensure the leakage of information
3. Detect the issue of middle of
man while service delivery.
4. Quality and standard of public
service delivery.

- Challenges
1. Illiteracy and digital divide
(8)-25% people live in rural
only 18% have digital access
 2. politicisation of scheme.
 3. Issue of ghost beneficiaries

Its potential to strengthen ADP and ABP

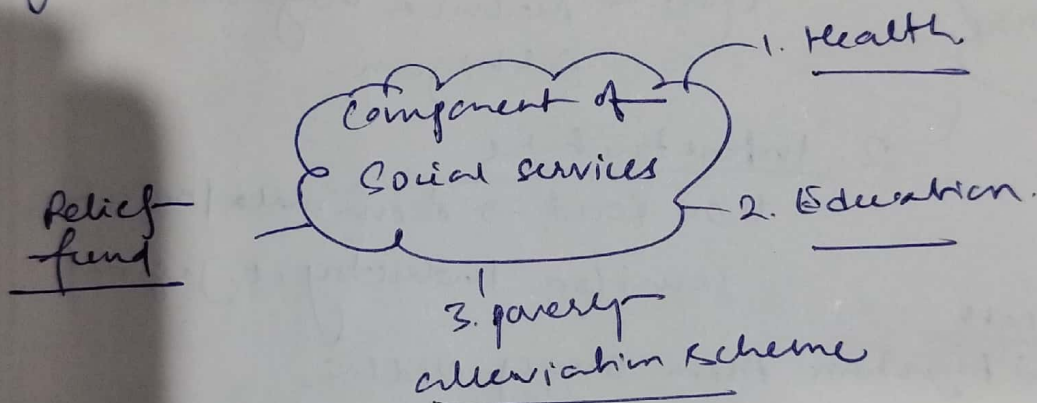
1. Ensure the democratic decentralisation
process.
2. Promote inclusivity by provide in
underdeveloped region.
3. Fast track delivery enhanced the efficiency
of work and administration.

The 'Samparkata' Abhiyan can fulfill
the Nirva Arog @ 75 aim.

Q2. Examine the pattern and trend of public expenditure on social services in Assam in the post-reforms period. To what extent has this expenditure been aligned with SDG 8?

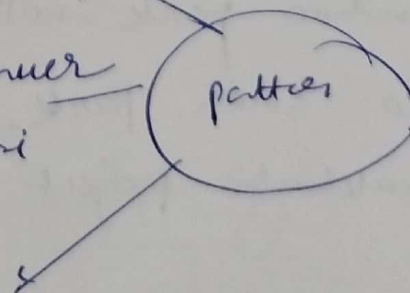
প্রশ্ন ২: সংস্কারৰ পিছৰ সময়ছোৱাত অসমত সামাজিক সেৱাৰ ওপৰত ৰাজহুৱা ব্যয়ৰ ধৰণ আৰু প্ৰৱণতা পৰীক্ষা কৰক। এই ব্যয়ক কিমান পৰিমাণে বহনক্ষম উন্নয়ন লক্ষ্য ৮-ৰ সৈতে সংলগ্ন কৰা হৈছে? (Answer in 150 words)

Ans - In 1991 Post reforms there is a paradigm shift of social service expenditure in Assam by including the entry of Public Private Sector.



Pattern & Public expenditure on social services

1. Inflow of private sector.
(eg) Assam down town university.
2. Emerging of new entrepreneur class in Assam (eg) → Karmawari Business man.
3. FDI inflow currently in Assam.



Public expenditure

1. Expenditure on poor section
2. Expenditure on education
(eg) - Mid day meal, Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan.
3. Health

(eg) → Nation health rural mission. 2.4% of Indian GDP.

Current expenditure

1. for women & poor.
(eg) - Mahila Udayamita Abhiyan.

2. Infrastructure
4 on Road → Asom mala project
6 semi con Industry at Jorj Road
3 Health
→ Ayushman Asom Arogya Nidhi,

Expenditure align with SDG-8

SDG → Decent ecological growth.

- ① Reduce the fossil fuel strategy. (eg) - ethanol plant in Numaligarh.
- ② Bamboo park will established at Jorjgha.
- ③ Boko solar Park
- ④ Goolburi project for sustainable dev.

Q3. "The Prime Minister Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana aims to transform low-productivity agricultural districts through convergence-based planning. Analyse its potential in addressing regional imbalances and promoting inclusive growth in Indian agriculture."

প্রশ্ন ৩: "প্রধানমন্ত্রী ধন-ধান্য কৃষি যোজনাৰ লক্ষ্য হৈছে সংমিশ্ৰণ-আধাৰিত পৰিকল্পনাৰ জৰিয়তে কম উৎপাদনশীলতা থকা কৃষি জিলাসমূহৰ ৰূপান্তৰ সাধন কৰা। আঞ্চলিক ভাৰসাম্যহীনতা দূৰ কৰা আৰু ভাৰতীয় কৃষিৰ সামগ্ৰিক বিকাশৰ প্ৰচাৰৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ইয়াৰ সম্ভাৱনা বিশ্লেষণ কৰক।"

(Answer in 150 words)

Pradhan Mantri Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana is one of the flagship scheme of Union Budget 2025, aims to transform low productivity agricultural district through planning.

Potential to address regional imbalances

- 1) It helps to established district planning centre at 100 district.
- 2) Ensure credit availability of farmers of each state.
- 3) Incentivise farmers for adopting pulses farming.

4) Helps in growth of GDP of each state.

5) Ensure surplus of food and export to other states in line with cooperative federalism.

Promoting Inclusive Growth.

1. It includes finance as the scheme provides credit.

2. Ensures nutritional value that reduce rate of malnutrition & poverty. HDI index of India 130.

3. Helps in women health and productivity of target district.

way forward

1. Strengthen the implement-proven of scheme.

2. monitoring of actual beneficiaries of scheme.

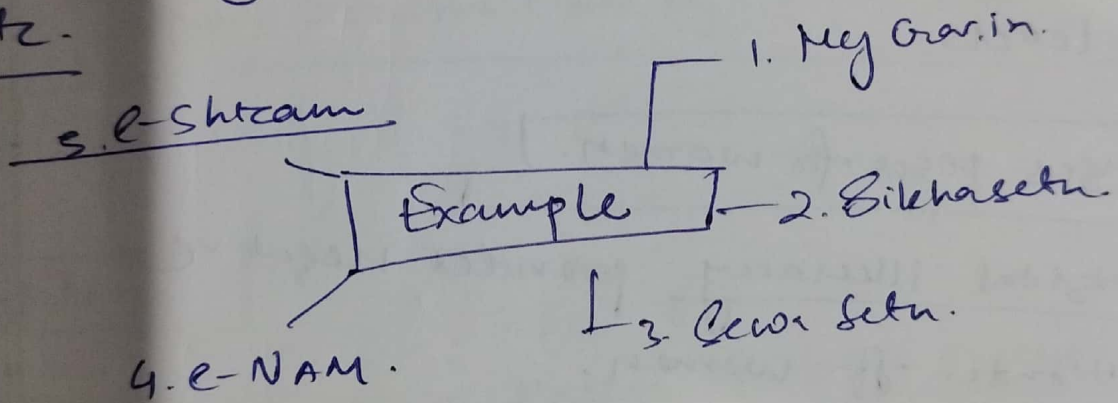
PM Shri Aarogya Schemes can achieve poverty reduction of state in line with SDG 2.

Q4. "Digitalisation of welfare delivery may enhance efficiency but risks reinforcing existing social inequalities." In the light of this statement, examine the challenges that digitalised social protection poses for women in India.

প্রশ্ন ৪: "কল্যাণমূলক বিতরণের ডিজিটাইজেশনে দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধি করিব পাৰে কিন্তু বিদ্যমান সামাজিক বৈষম্যক শক্তিশালী করার বিপদাশংকা আছে।" এই বিবৃতির পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে, ভারতত মহিলাসকলৰ বাবে ডিজিটেল সামাজিক সুৰক্ষাই সৃষ্টি কৰা প্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহ মূল্যায়ন কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Ans- Digitalisation of welfare service
delivery system includes uses of
technology like internet, software
etc.



How it enhance efficiency

1. Reduce the risk of red tapism
(concept)-

2. Eliminate the Ghost beneficiaries
through DBT.

3. Corruption decreases with increase digitalised process

Exist social
inequities

1. Digital divide

only 18% people have
digital access.

2. Lack of awareness

3. Middle man in internet cafe
demanding favour.

4. Corruption still at Panchayat
level.

Challenges poses for women.

1. Digital illiteracy provides negative
attitudes of women.

2. Threat to cyber crime → seized bank
account where DBT flows.

3. Domestic violence → Demanding
beneficiaries money by husband.

1. Regular meeting at
village level.

Way forward → 2. Strengthen the SHG.

3. Provide training about
digital access.

Q5. What is primary deficit? How does it differ from fiscal deficit? What does a rising primary deficit indicate about the state of public finances?

প্রশ্ন ৫: প্রাথমিক ঘাট কি? বিত্তীয় ঘাটের পরা ই কেনেদৰে পৃথক? বৃদ্ধি পোৱা প্রাথমিক ঘাটিয়ে ৰাজহুৱা বিত্তীয় অৱস্থাৰ বিষয়ে কি সূচায়?
(Answer in 150 words)

Ans Primary deficit can be defined as the difference between fiscal deficit and interest payments on previous loans.

$$\text{Primary deficit} = \text{Fiscal Defi} - \text{Interest}$$

Difference

1) Fiscal deficit is excess of total expenditure over receipt.

primary deficit is the fiscal deficit minus interest payment.

2) Fiscal deficit always higher than or equal to primary deficit.

(ii) Primary deficit reflects only current
year fiscal operation excluding
burden of interest.

Fiscal deficit covers both current
expenditure and past interest
liabilities.

(Implications of Rising Primary deficit)

1) Indicate Government Spending
over receipt.

2) Suggests Weak fiscal health.

3) It leads to increased debt and
future interest burden.

4) Triggered credit rating downward.

way forward

c. i. Target to maintain low primary
deficit.

Q6. Assam has been a pioneer in integrating SDG-linked gender indicators into its Outcome Budget since 2018-19. Critically analyse the tangible outcomes this has yielded for women's welfare in the state.

প্রশ্ন ৬: অসমে ২০১৮-১৯ বর্ষৰ পৰা ইয়াৰ ফলাফল বাজেটত বহনক্ষম উন্নয়ন লক্ষ্য-সংযোজিত লিংগ সূচকসমূহক একত্ৰিত কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত অগ্ৰণী ভূমিকা পালন কৰি আহিছে। ইয়াৰ ফলত ৰাজ্যখনত মহিলাৰ কল্যাণৰ বাবে পৰিলক্ষিত হোৱা ফলাফলসমূহ সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে বিশ্লেষণ কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Ans - Assam became the first Indian state to institutionalise SDG-linked gender indicators into its Outcome Budget since 18-19, aiming inclusive development and women empowerment.

Outcomes

1) Economic inclusion.

↳ Corunodoi (₹250/month) promotes household decision making.

2) Entrepreneurship

↳ Lakshmi Baiden women's startup scheme.

3) Social security

↳ Maatila Awas Yojanas, Kishal. Konwar Bhiddha pension Yojana

4. Health Safety

- ↳ Expansion Sulehi - one-stop formal
- ↳ Pradhan मंत्री Matru Vandana
Yojana.

5. Inclusive coverage

- ↳ Training in gender focused,
Gender Budgeting.

Challenges

- 1. Lack of Awareness.
- 2. Weak administrative role.
- 3. Corruption at Ground level.

Way forward

- 1. Community participation.
- 2. Regular monitoring.
- 3. Training on digital education

Q7. The Barak Valley region of Assam has witnessed a notable rise in landslide incidents over the past decade. Examine the factors contributing to this trend and discuss the policy frameworks in place for managing landslide risk in the region.

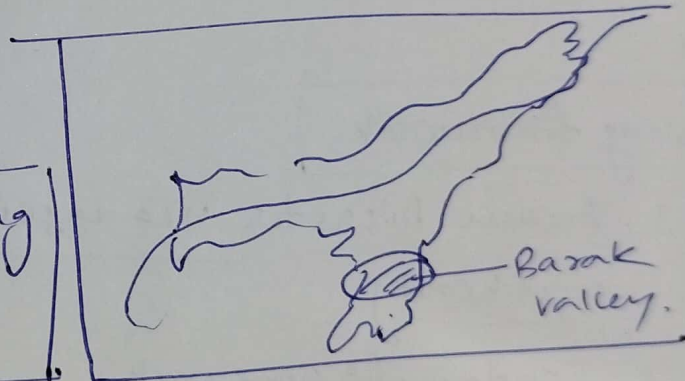
প্রশ্ন ৭: অসমৰ বৰাক উপত্যকা অঞ্চলত যোৱা দশকত ভূমিস্থলনৰ ঘটনা উল্লেখযোগ্যভাৱে বৃদ্ধি পাইছে। এই প্ৰৱণতাত অৰিহণা যোগোৱা কাৰকবোৰ পৰীক্ষা কৰক আৰু অঞ্চলটোত ভূমিস্থলনৰ বিপদাশংকা পৰিচালনাৰ বাবে থকা নীতিগত পৰিকাঠামোৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Ans -

Barak valley southern part of Assam surrounded by three states having horse-shoe shape witnesses landslide.

Factors Contributing to this trend



1. Natural Factors.

1. Quality of soil in Barak valley is loss.
2. Intense Rainfall in forest hilly region.
3. Earthquake (eg) - earthquake in 2022.
4. Flood during monsoon.

1.2. Manmade

1. Unplanned Urbanisation (eg) Dima Hasao.
2. Deforestation due to infrastructure development.
3. Poor Infrastructure (eg) road, embankment.
4. Unplanned Residential area.

Policy framework

1. Assam Disaster management authority.
2. Sendri framework.
3. Puchi declaration of disaster risk management.

Way forward

1. Regular monitoring.
2. Strict implementation of policy.

Mitigate and prepared for Landslide
to achieve the untapped potential of Barak Valley.

Q8. "The global AI landscape mirrors colonial structures where the Global South is a passive consumer, not a co-creator." In this context, examine the concept of AI colonialism and suggest ways India can assert technological agency in shaping ethical and inclusive AI.

প্রশ্ন ৮: "গোলকীয় কৃত্রিম বুদ্ধিমত্তার ছিত্রখানে ঔপনিবেশিক গাঁথনিসমূহক প্রতিফলিত করে যত প্লোবেল চাউথ সহ-সৃষ্টিকর্তা নহয় বরঞ্চ এক পরোক্ষ উপভোক্তাহে।" এই সন্দর্ভত, কৃত্রিম বুদ্ধিমত্তার ঔপনিবেশিকতার ধারণাটো পরীক্ষা করক আৰু নৈতিক আৰু সামগ্ৰিক কৃত্রিম বুদ্ধিমত্তা গঠনত ভাৰতে কেনেদৰে প্ৰযুক্তিগত সংস্থা গঢ়ি তুলিব পাৰে তাৰ পৰামৰ্শ দিয়ক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Ans - 'AI colonialism' can be defined
as the ecosystem where global AI
replicated colonial era structure
with Global South acting as data
provider.

Concept of AI Colonialism

1. AI innovation, economic gain, tool
led by western Nation.
2. Global South countries used only
without respecting local culture.
3. Western countries concept may
provide bias and ethical
concerns

Way India can assert agency

- c1. Investing in indigenous research and AI startup.
- c2. Promoting multilingual and culturally aware AI. (eg) - Nandan Talukdar foundation with Bharatguru to create AI model in Assam
- c3. Fostering public-private academic partnership for grassroot AI innovation
- c4. Framing strong ethical norms and AI data protection laws.

India must prioritize democratising AI, fostering ethical and inclusive practices.

Q9. India's urban centres are increasingly breaching their ecological and infrastructural carrying capacities. Examine how the expansion of Mass Rapid Transit Systems (MRTS) can address these challenges and contribute to sustainable urban development.

প্রশ্ন ৯: ভাৰতৰ নগৰ কেন্দ্ৰসমূহে ক্ৰমান্বয়ে সেইসমূহৰ পৰিৱেশগত আৰু আন্তঃগাঁথনি বহন ক্ষমতা ভংগ কৰি আছে। সামূহিক দ্ৰুত পৰিবহণ ব্যৱস্থা (MRTS) ৰ সম্প্ৰসাৰণে কেনেদৰে এই প্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহৰ মোকাবিলা কৰিব পাৰে আৰু বহনক্ষম নগৰ উন্নয়নত অৰিহণা যোগাব পাৰে পৰীক্ষা কৰক।
(Answer in 150 words)

Ans - India's Urban centres are overstressed the ecology and infrastructural carrying capacity.

Challenge of Urban centre carrying capacity

1. Overpopulation

↳ leads dums and declining public health

2. Increased vehicular traffic worsens air and noise pollution.

3. Real estate pressure harming urban ecology.

Mass Rapid Transit System can address these challenge →

1. Shifting from private vehicles to public.
2. Promote equitable access.
3. Support lower carbon footprint by sustainable city growth.
4. Cuts travel time, boosts productivity and lower urban stress level.

Way forward

1. Integrate MRTS with multi modal network (bus, Namma Bharat).
2. Strengthen policy, financing and citizen awareness.

Prioritizing MRTS can help to ensure last mile connectivity to realise sustainable, resilient urban future.

Q10. "Nature provides a free lunch, but only if we control our appetites." Examine.

প্রশ্ন ১০: "প্রকৃতিয়ে আমাক বিনামূলীয়া আহাৰ প্ৰদান কৰে, যদিহে আমি আমাৰ ক্ষুধা নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিব পাৰো।" পৰীক্ষা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

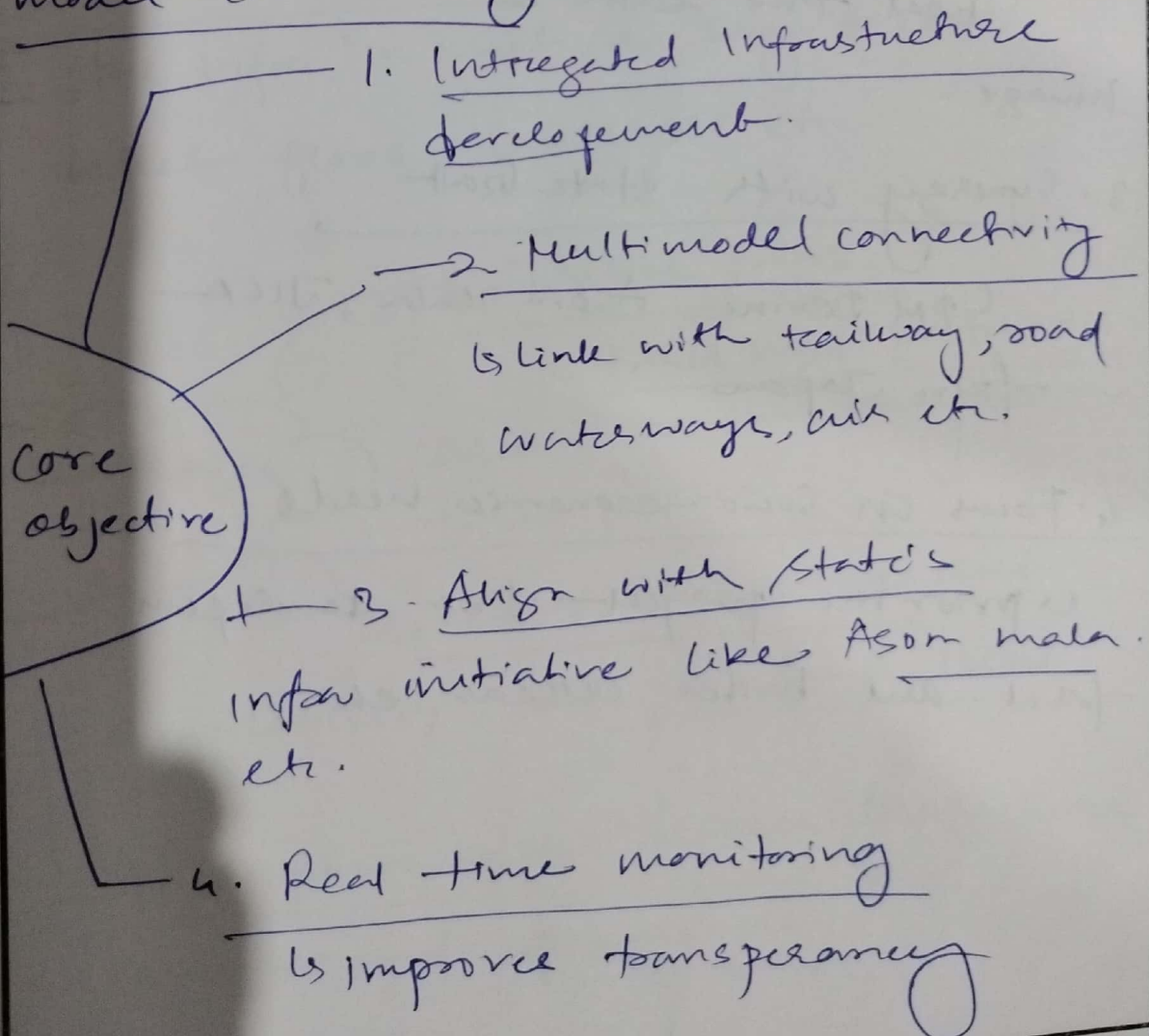


Q11. Illustrate the core objectives of the PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan. How can this framework help overcome logistical and implementation challenges in the hilly and ecologically sensitive regions of North East India? Examine its potential in building disaster-resilient infrastructure in such regions.

প্রশ্ন ১১: প্রধানমন্ত্রী গতি শক্তি ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় মাস্টাৰ প্লেনৰ মূল উদ্দেশ্যসমূহ বৰ্ণনা কৰক। এই পৰিকাঠামোৱে উত্তৰ-পূব ভাৰতৰ পাহাৰীয়া আৰু পৰিৱেশগতভাৱে স্পৰ্শকাতৰ অঞ্চলসমূহত লজিষ্টিক আৰু ৰূপায়ণৰ প্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহ অতিক্ৰম কৰাত কেনেদৰে সহায় কৰিব পাৰে? এনে অঞ্চলসমূহত দুৰ্যোগ-স্থিতিস্থাপক আন্তঃগাঁথনি নিৰ্মাণত ইয়াৰ সম্ভাৱনা পৰীক্ষা কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Ans PM Gati-Shakti National Master
plan aims to transform India's infra-
structure development through multi-
modal connectivity.



Overcome the challenges

1. Reduce the cost

+ Reduce the logistic cost from 13-14% to 7-8% according to Union Budget.

2. Digital master planning

↳ Real time data & Satellite Image.

3. Synergy with State Govt

↳ PM Devine, Aardh Matsa, JICA from Japan

4. Focus on Socio-economic needs

↳ prioritise project that develops tribal and border areas etc

potential to disaster resilient infra.

1. It made cost effective and resilient infrastructure in hilly region.

2. Efficient resource utilisation

↳ all happening ensures the process of utilisation of resource material.

3. Disaster risk reduction → built the infra in such a way it can detect flood, landslide etc.

Challenges

1. Tribal issue

↳ tribal may protest against as it may harm tribal people.

2. Time consuming and availability and land issue

3. Corruption between bureaucrats investor and politicians.

pm Gati Shakti integrated, technology
driven approach pivotal for growth.
East India's infrastructure Gap.

Q12. India's SPADEX mission marks a crucial step toward autonomous space docking capability. Discuss its significance in the context of human spaceflight, orbital infrastructure development, and India's long-term strategic goals in outer space.

প্রশ্ন ১২: ভাৰতৰ স্পেডেক্স অভিযানে স্বাধীন মহাকাশ ডকিং ক্ষমতাৰ দিশত এক গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ পদক্ষেপ চিহ্নিত কৰিছে। মানৱ মহাকাশ ভ্ৰমণ, কক্ষপথৰ আন্তঃগাঁথনি উন্নয়ন, আৰু বাহ্যিক মহাকাশত ভাৰতৰ দীৰ্ঘম্যাদী কৌশলগত লক্ষ্যৰ সন্দৰ্ভত ইয়াৰ গুৰুত্ব আলোচনা কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Ans - India's SPADEX mission

represent a watershed moment for Indian space research organisation as well as country's scientific community.

Aim of Spadex mission

1. Testing of autonomous space docking system.

2. Analyse the micro-gravity in space

3. Explore the physical phenomenon of space.

Its significance of human spaceflight

- (2) Study the biological changes of human
- (2) Effect of micro-gravity upon human studied.
- (3) Sustainable period of human being in space analysed.
- (4) Future mission of ISRO can be scheduled as per spadex study.

Significance of orbital Infrastructure development

- (1) Analyse the changing course of orbital.
- (2) Studied the magnetic as well as radio waves of outer world.

- c2. Studied the effect of Kessler syndrome in the orbital development
- c4. Extract data of microgravity at different position of circular orbit.

Significance on India's long term Strategic Goal

- 1. It's create a bench mark for upcoming project. (eg) - Bharat Station, Chandrayan 5
- 2. Investment in Research & Development increase which support the scientist fortunity. (eg) - currently. Cat invest 0.64% of GDP in R&D.
- 3. Encourage student to take course in space biology (Astrobiology).

Way forward

1. Celebrate every ISRO's mission
(eg) → National space day as success
of Chandrayaan-3.

3. Awareness and Astronomy campaign
to build scientific temperament
among student.

SPADEX mission is remarkable
success story of ISRO which opens
the many doors in space sector
industry in India.

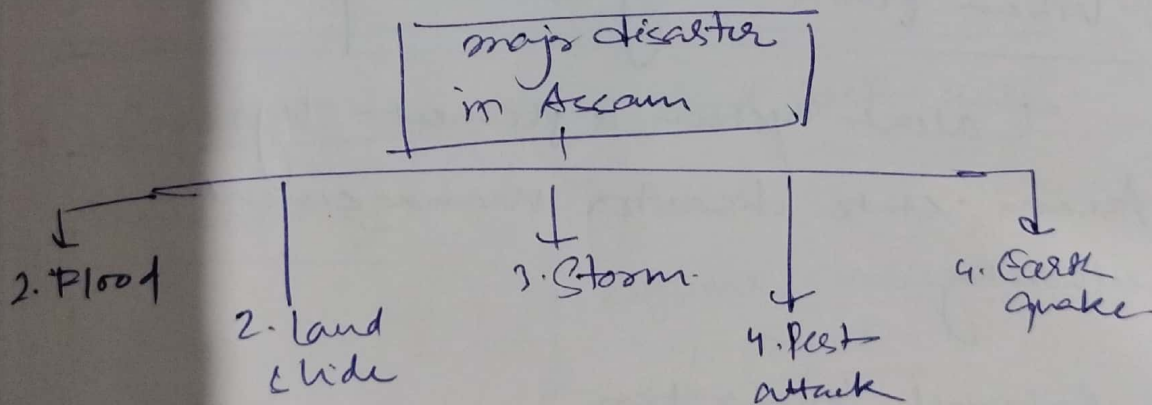
Q13. Enumerate the recent disaster preparedness initiatives undertaken in Assam, particularly in relation to flood early warning and response systems. Critically analyse how such technology-enabled interventions align with the Sendai Framework's goals of risk reduction and resilience-building.

প্রশ্ন ১৩: অসমত শেহতীয়াকৈ গ্ৰহণ কৰা দুৰ্যোগ প্ৰস্তুতিৰ পদক্ষেপসমূহ, বিশেষকৈ বানপানীৰ আগতীয়া সতৰ্কবাণী আৰু সঁহাৰি প্ৰণালীৰ সন্দৰ্ভত গণনা কৰক। এই ধৰণৰ প্ৰযুক্তি-সক্ষম হস্তক্ষেপে কেনেদৰে চেণ্ডাই ফ্ৰেমৱৰ্কৰ বিপদাশংকা হ্ৰাস আৰু স্থিতিস্থাপকতা-নিৰ্মাণৰ লক্ষ্যৰ সৈতে সংগতি ৰাখে সেয়া সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে বিশ্লেষণ কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Ans →

Disaster preparedness initiative
undertaken in Assam, particularly to
mitigate flood early warning and
response system.



Recent flood disaster preparedness.

1. Integrated technology platform.

↳ launched FATH app.

↳ AI powered monitoring system

2. Implementing flood Early warning system.

↳ Utilise data from CWC, IMD etc.

3. Community based approach

↳ Grass root flood management committee.

↳ Training workshop at local level.

4. Palusad based solution

↳ project like diversion of wasteland,
river embankment

5. Urban flood early monitoring system

↳ Alert system implement by
Assam state disaster management
authority.

6. External collaboration

↳ Japan, World bank financial
support to build disaster resilient
embankment.

Alignment with Sendai framework.

2. Inclusive participation.

↳ Inclusion of women children
and local knowledge integration

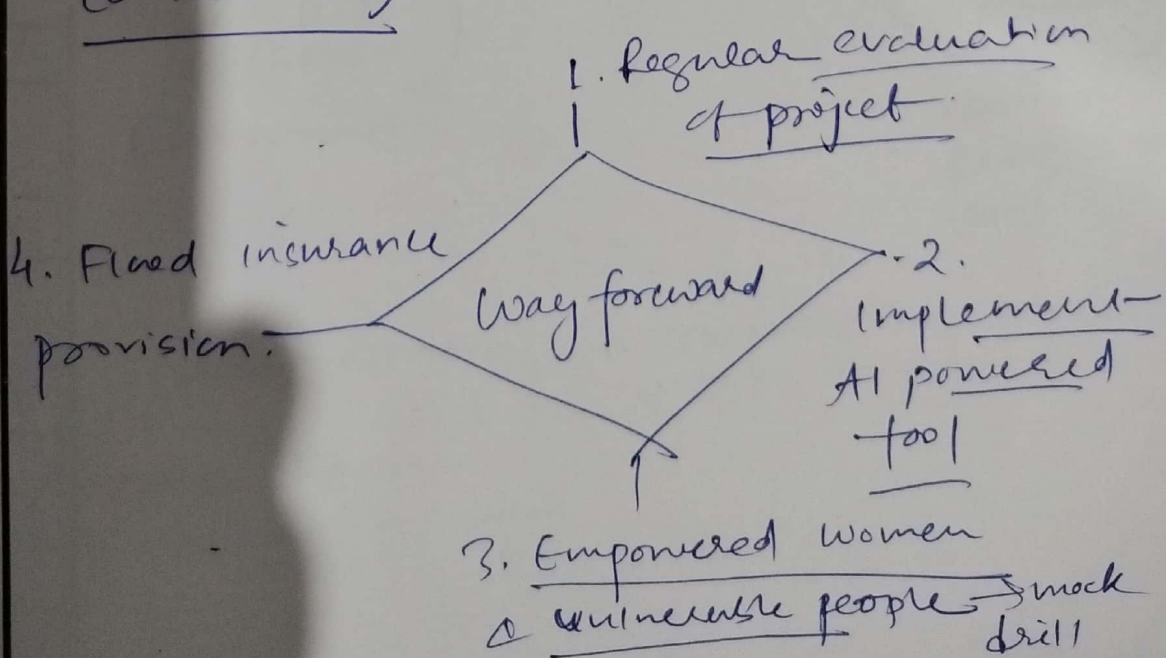
2. Technology driven Governance

- Real time monitoring
- Geospatial data analysis.
- Decision making tools.

3. Reducing vulnerability.

4. Infrastructure improvement

5. Capacity building and last mile connectivity.



Natural disaster are not in
the hands of humans. Discovering
and inventing technological tool only
prevent to some extent of disaster.

But Nature is the supreme of
Existence.

Q14. The transition to a green economy is reshaping global supply chains, creating both opportunities and vulnerabilities. Examine how India can navigate these shifts to enhance sustainability, economic resilience, and strategic autonomy.

প্রশ্ন ১৪: সেউজ অর্থনীতিলৈ পৰিৱৰ্তনে বৈশ্বিক যোগান শৃংখলাক পুনৰ গঠন কৰি আছে, যাৰ ফলত সুযোগ আৰু দুৰ্বলতা দুয়োটা সৃষ্টি হৈছে। স্থায়িত্ব, অৰ্থনৈতিক স্থিতিস্থাপকতা আৰু কৌশলগত স্বায়ত্ততা বৃদ্ধিৰ বাবে ভাৰতে এই পৰিৱৰ্তনবোৰ কেনেদৰে নেভিগেট কৰিব পাৰে পৰীক্ষা কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Ans Green economy refers to the economic system considering environment and reducing fossil-fuel. It is gross domestic production considering environment and renewable source of energy.

Traditional Economy.
(GDP + EMP. without Environment)

Green Economy
(GDP + EMP. considering non-fossil energy and env.)

Green economy is reshaping global supply chain.

Opportunities

1. Economic opportunity

↳ Renewable energy production

↳ (eg) National Solar mission

2. Export energy

↳ (eg) hydropower in Assam over Brahmaputra

3. Employment opportunities

↳ (eg) IMER, INSTG - provide employment -

Vulnerable

1. High cost

↳ nuclear energy

2. Release GHG

↳ (eg) → Biofuel, Biogas.

3. Limiting stakeholders & investor

4. Compromise efficiency in terms of energy and trade

India navigate this shift

to enhance sustainability

- C1. Adapt Panchamrit Strategy.
- C2. Promote the concept of Green Credit at Cop.
- C3. Skill development.
- C4. Adaptation of EV vehicle. (eg) -
Assam CM launched 200 E-bus.

Economic Resilience

- C1. Promote PLI scheme.
- C2. Establishment of solar park under
National Solar mission.
- C3. Semiconductor plant at samard &
Jagir road.

Strategic Autonomy

- C1. 'Act East Policy' include green
trade to counter China 'BRI'
strategy.

↳ 2. Investment from Japan for
Green economy ~~establishment~~

- Challenges
1. Unemployment and Lack of skill.
 2. Negative attitude towards Green Economy.

↳ 3. Matter of efficiency of Green product.

To mitigate the effect of climate change Green economy
much needed for every country.

Q15. The phenomenon of reverse migration in post-COVID India has exposed deep vulnerabilities in both urban labour systems and rural employment absorption. In this context, discuss the need for labour reforms that ensure portability of social protection and sustainable livelihood reintegration for migrant workers.

প্রশ্ন ১৫: কোভিড-পৰৱৰ্তী সময়ত বিপৰীত প্ৰব্ৰজনৰ পৰিঘটনা ভাৰতে নগৰীয়া শ্ৰমিক ব্যৱস্থা আৰু গ্ৰাম্য নিযুক্তি শোষণ দুয়োটাৰে গভীৰ দুৰ্বলতা মুকলি কৰিছে। এই সন্দৰ্ভত, প্ৰব্ৰজনকাৰী শ্ৰমিকসকলৰ বাবে সামাজিক সুৰক্ষা আৰু বহনক্ষম জীৱিকাৰ পুনৰ একত্ৰীকৰণৰ বহনযোগ্যতা নিশ্চিত কৰা শ্ৰমিক সংস্কাৰৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তাৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক।
(Answer in 250 words)

The phenomenon of reverse migration
during Covid 19 exposed vulnerabilities
in both rural & urban areas.

Vulnerabilities

1. Migrant workers faced wages theft.
2. Food insecurity
3. Health care issue.
4. Discrimination by authority.
5. Unemployment after jobs disposed.
6. Rural economy failed.
7. Low wages.
8. Urban areas face too cheap
labour availability

19. Unorganised sector mostly hamper
during Covid 19 lockdown.

Need of Labour Reform

1. Formalised the sector. (eg) →
PM Swachh Scheme.

2. Skill development → get job.

(eg) Skill India, PM Vishwakarma

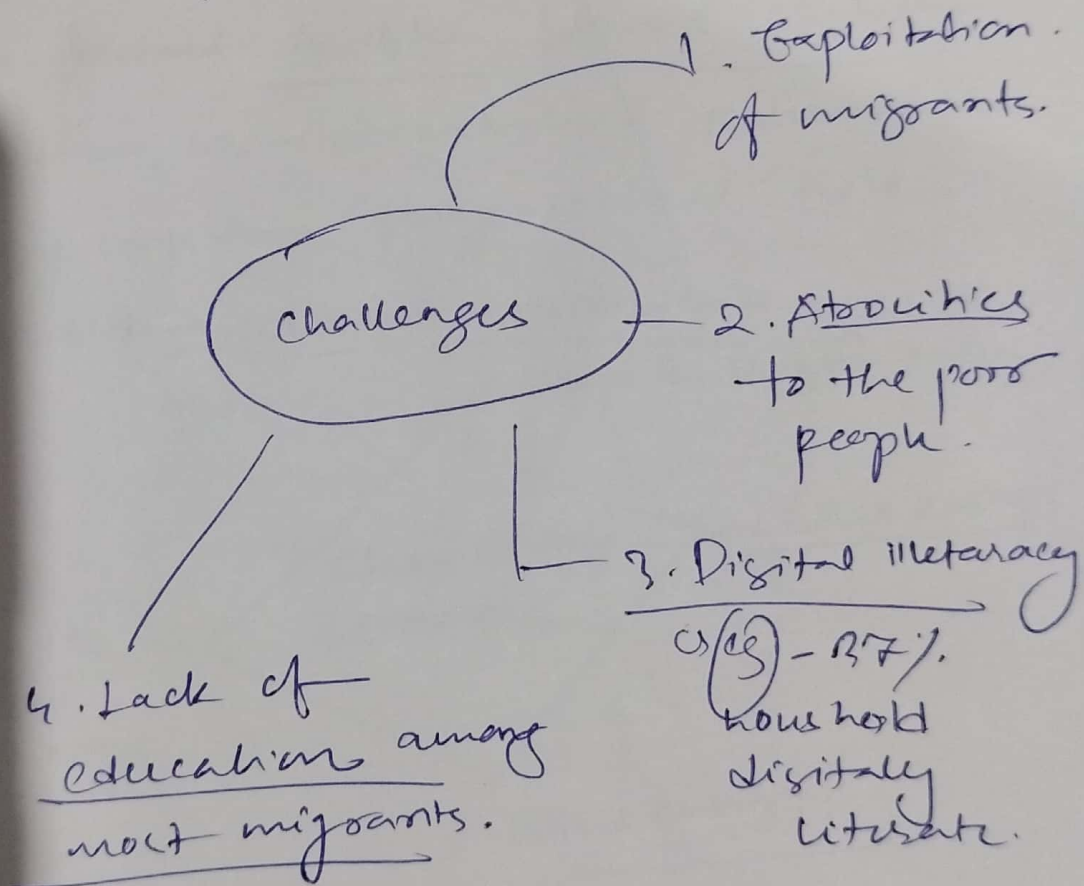
3. Affordable housing initiative for
social protection for migrants.

4. Provision of Universal basic
income.

5. Integration of technology to
track of migrants.

6. Portable Social Security platform
for migrants to register themselves.

7. Mandatory insurance for migrants.
and pension provision (93) -
Atal Pension Yojana.



Comprehensive reforms for social
protection, portability, skill development
and affordable housing ensure the

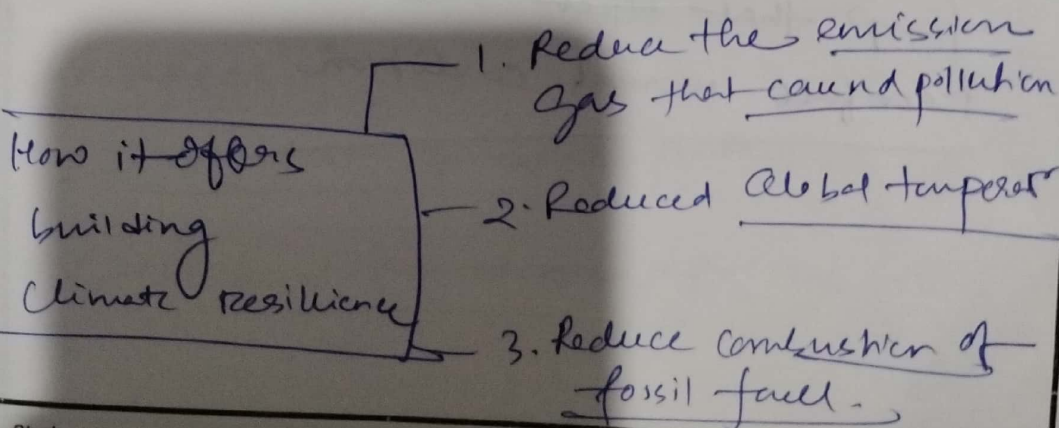
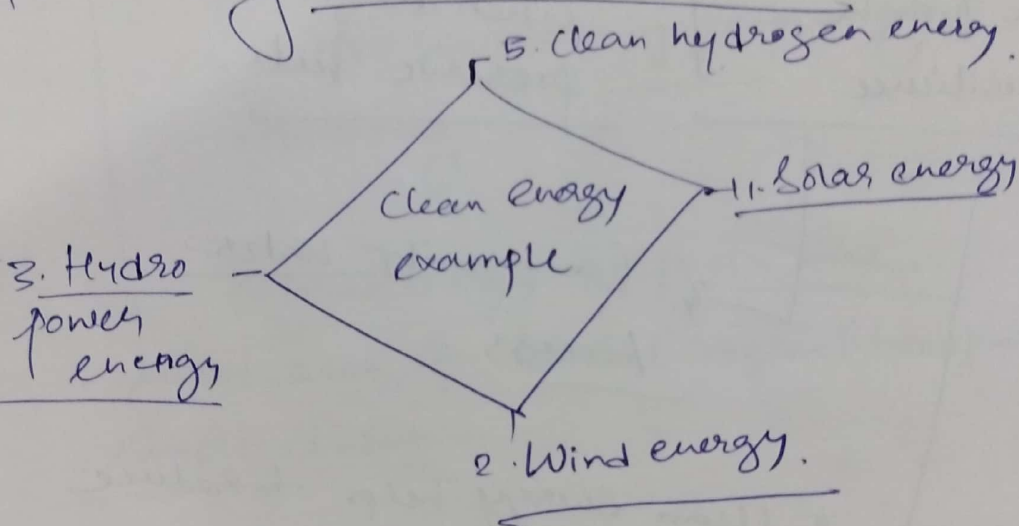
livelihood integration of migrants
workers.

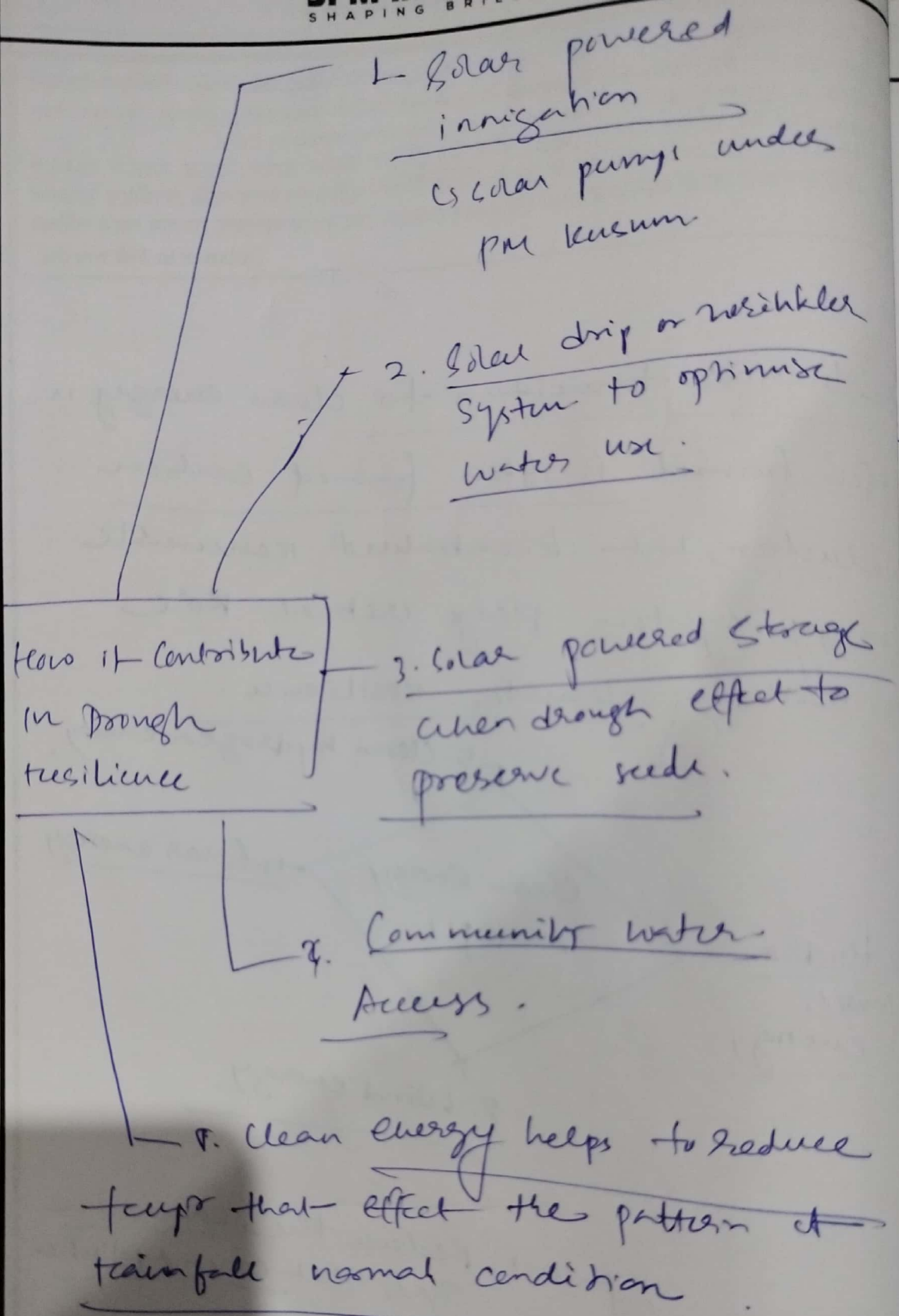
Q16. The shift toward clean energy is not just about carbon reduction - it also offers pathways for building climate resilience. Examine how decentralised renewable energy systems can contribute to drought resilience and sustainable rural livelihoods in India.

প্রশ্ন ১৬: পরিষ্কার শক্তির দিশত হোৱা পৰিৱৰ্তন কেৱল কাৰ্বন হ্ৰাসৰ বিষয়ে নহয়-ই জলবায়ু স্থিতিস্থাপকতা গঢ়ি তোলাৰ পথও প্ৰদান কৰে। বিকেন্দ্ৰীকৃত নৱীকৰণযোগ্য শক্তি প্ৰণালীয়ে ভাৰতত খৰাং স্থিতিস্থাপকতা আৰু বহনক্ষম গ্ৰাম্য জীৱিকাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কেনেদৰে অৰিহণা যোগাব পাৰে পৰীক্ষা কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

An India's transition to clean energy is
often framed is often framed carbon
reduction, but decentralised renewable
energy system play critical role
for building climate resilience.





Sustainable
rural livelihood

1. Agro-processing through
Solar power.

2. Solar plate and lighting
used in fisheries.

3. Solar powered use in
rice mill, oil expellers.

4. Solar power used in handloom
sets for weaving, carpentry,
tailoring

5. Wind energy helps in the
rural area of coastal region, boost
employment.

Challenges

1. High cost of solar plate.

2. Technical maintenance capacity.

c3. Policy and financing ^{favours}
large scale grid connection.

Way forward

1. Incentive and Subsidary.

1 per ghar mufthojana, Rooftop
Rooftop scheme.

2. Regular monitoring.

c3. Registered the name of beneficiaries
to identify ghost beneficiary.

This DRE system can change the
India's rural landscape.

Q17. The "Hargilla Army" has demonstrated how environmental conservation can go hand-in-hand with women's empowerment. Examine how Self-Help Groups have contributed to both ecological restoration and financial independence for rural women in this context.

প্রশ্ন ১৭: "হাড়গিলা আর্মি" য়ে প্রদর্শন কৰিছে যে কেনেদৰে পৰিৱেশ সংৰক্ষণ মহিলা সবলীকৰণৰ সৈতে একেলগে হ'ব পাৰে। এই সন্দৰ্ভত গ্ৰাম্য মহিলাসকলৰ বাবে পৰিৱেশগত পুনৰুদ্ধাৰ আৰু আৰ্থিক স্বাধীনতা দুয়োটাতে আত্মসহায়ক গোটসমূহে কেনেদৰে অৰিহণা যোগাইছে পৰীক্ষা কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

A 'Hargilla Army' a group of women in Assam have cleared goal to save hargila (Great-adjutant stork) led by Purnima Devi Barman.

- Aim of Hargila Army
1. To save Hargila.
 2. Clean environment.
 3. Protection of Birds.
 4. Conservation of Environment

Hargila Army demonstrated how
environmental conservation can go hand-in-
hand with women's empowerment

1. Create a bridge
between their aim
and local authority.

2. Protest - when
environmental components
get damage due to
infrastructure.

Contribution of
self help group
in ecological
Restoration.

3. Saving and taking
loans for environmental
preservation. (eg) - Nargila
Army.

4. Strengthen democratic
leadership. (eg) Kadambashree

Self-help group also contributes
financial independence of women →

Contribute to financial independence

- C1. Credit access of loan ~~also~~
in face of adversities.
- C2. Promote women empowerment in
setting up own business or initiative
(eg) → Tara SNA of morigaon.
- C3. Market linkage → partnership with
NGOs and Assam state rural livelihood
mission.
- C4. Provide training → in tailoring,
weaving etc.

1. Dependence on NGO
facilitation for training.

Challenges — 2. Political interference.

3. Limited market access, due
to lack of funding.

Way forward

1. Strengthen the credit facility to the SHGs.
2. Regular evaluation and monitoring.
3. Investment in SHGs for promotion.

Heangila Army experience shows that SHGs can be powerful agents of both ecological restoration & women's empowerment.

Q18. Despite being food surplus, India continues to face persistent nutrition deficits. Examine how reforms in public distribution such as Amar Dukan can be leveraged to enhance nutritional security, especially among vulnerable populations.

প্রশ্ন ১৮: খাদ্য অতিৰিক্ত হোৱাৰ স্বত্বেও ভাৰতে নিৰন্তৰ পুষ্টিৰ অভাৱৰ সন্মুখীন হৈ আছে। বিশেষকৈ দুৰ্বল জনসংখ্যাৰ মাজত পুষ্টিৰ সুৰক্ষা বৃদ্ধি কৰিবলৈ আমাৰ দোকানৰ দৰে ৰাজহুৱা বিতৰণৰ সংস্কাৰসমূহ কেনেদৰে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিব পাৰি পৰীক্ষা কৰক।
(Answer in 250 words)

Ans -
Despite being food surplus nation, India faces persistant nutrition deficit, speciely among poor and vulnerable sections.

Persistant nutrition deficits despite food surplus

1) Malnutrition due to poverty

↓ 12% people India faces undernourished.

2) Lack of dietary diversity

↓ 43% people cannot afford healthy diet.

3) Rising prices of protein rich and nutrient dense.

a) Inefficiency and leakage of Public distribution system.

Key Reforms in PDS

1) Digitalisation and aadhar linkage

↳ improving targeted efficiency and transparency.

2) Expansion and automation.

↳ 80 crore people are benefited from PDS.

3) Scheme Innovations

↳ PM Garib Kalyan Yojana, Odunodoi 3.0

4) Smart PDS

↳ helps in reduce the leakage of fund.

5) Universal PDS model

6) Diversified food basket - provide direct-cash transfers for purchasing food.

Role of Aamras Dukan

- 1) Fair price shops sell 21+ essential items including pulses oil, milk.
- 2) Over, 5500 Aamras dukan shops operated in Assam
- 3) Direct procurement from distribution.
- 4) Elimination of Ghost beneficiaries.
- 5) Can address local nutritional gaps, control price inflation.

Challenges

1. Digital divide and illiteracy
2. Lack of awareness among vulnerable people.
3. Middleman issue in rural areas.
4. Lack of documents like Aadhar and Ration card.

Way forward

1. Greater focus on dietary diversity.
2. Direct nutritional intervention.
3. Continuous technological upgradation.
4. Integrating Community Awareness.

Q19. The Bon Mitra Abhijan launched in Assam Budget 2025-26 marks a shift toward community-based forest governance. Examine its key objectives and assess how participatory wildlife coexistence in forest fringe regions.

প্রশ্ন ১৯: অসম বাজেট ২০২৫-২৬ ত আৰম্ভ কৰা বন মিত্ৰ অভিযানে সম্প্ৰদায়ভিত্তিক বন প্ৰশাসনৰ দিশত এক পৰিৱৰ্তন চিহ্নিত কৰে। ইয়াৰ মূল উদ্দেশ্যসমূহ পৰীক্ষা কৰক আৰু অংশগ্ৰহণমূলক সংৰক্ষণ আৰ্হিসমূহে কেনেদৰে পৰিৱেশগত স্থিতিস্থাপকতা, গ্ৰাম্য জীৱিকা, আৰু বনাঞ্চলৰ কাষৰ অঞ্চলসমূহত মানুহ-বন্যপ্ৰাণীৰ সহ-অস্তিত্বত অৰিহণা যোগাব পাৰে তাৰ মূল্যায়ন কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

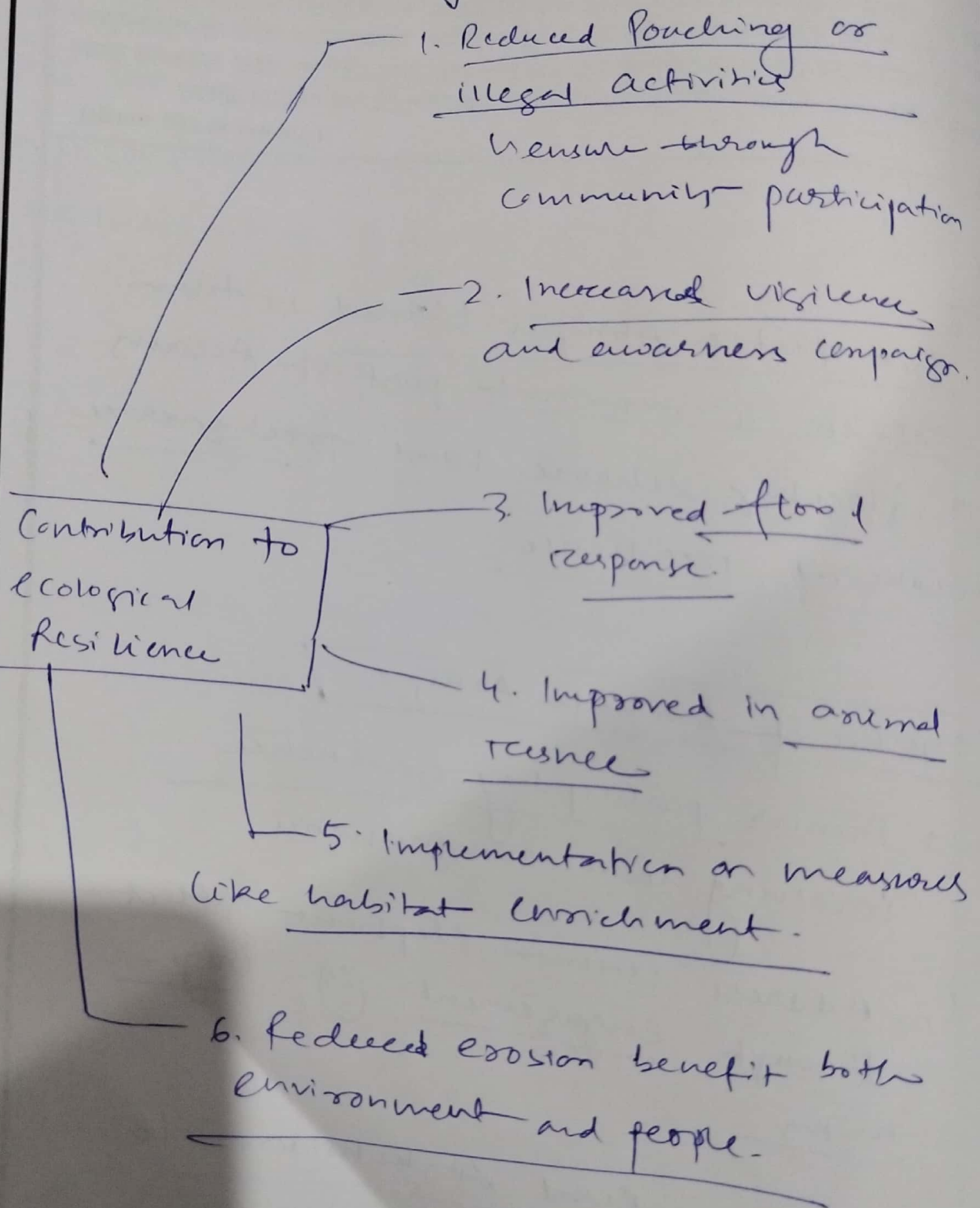
An

Bon Mitra Abhijan launched in Assam
 2025-26 is important part of Assam's
 1st flagship scheme based forest governance
ecological resilience.

Objective of Bon mitra Abhijan.

1. Promote participatory governance
 involving local communities.
2. Address human elephant conflict
 through engagement. (eg) - Grija
Mitra
3. Involving Rural stakeholders to
enhance ecological resilience

a) Unmanned technology such as AI for wild life monitoring



Impact on Rural Livelihood & human
Wildlife coexistence

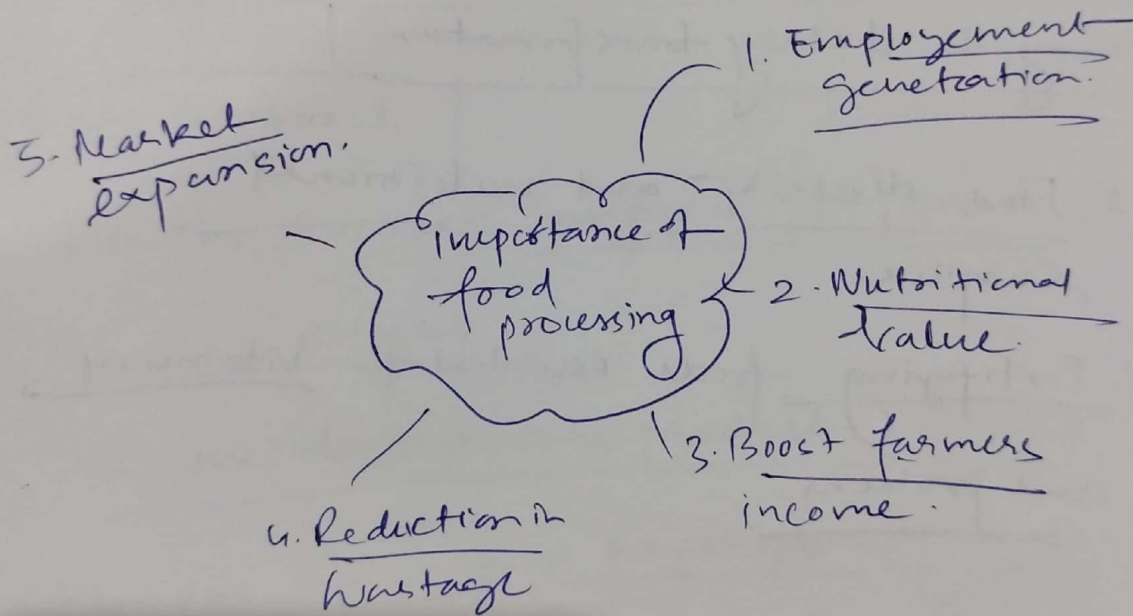
1. Regular interaction and decision.
↳ Sharing at local level foster
trust
2. Minimize crop loss and property
damage.
3. Alternative income sources
4. Boost eco-tourism
5. Foster socio-economic development.

Ban-miba Ashijan represent a
shift towards inclusive, participatory
model that tackle ecological &
economical challenges

Q20. Food processing is not just an agro-economic imperative but a gateway to rural industrialisation and dietary transformation. Examine.

প্রশ্ন ২০: খাদ্য প্রক্রিয়াকরণ কেবল এক কৃষি-অর্থনৈতিক আৱশ্যক নহয় বৰঞ্চ গ্ৰাম্য ঔদ্যোগিকৰণ আৰু খাদ্য পৰিৱৰ্তনৰ এক প্ৰৱেশদ্বাৰ। পৰীক্ষা কৰক।
(Answer in 250 words)

A Food processing is defined as the transformation of agricultural products into food, or one form of food into another by using various methods and techniques.



Role in agro rural industrialisation

1. Infrastructure & Investment

↳ 41 mega food park in India

↳ attract 14 PD & 14 billion PD.

c2. Export and Global competitiveness.

↳ export USD 12.5 billion in 2025

c3. Sector Growth and value

↳ value of \$390 billion

↳ contributing 9% to agricultural

Gross value addition.

[Gateway to dietary transformation]

1. Food diversity and nutritional
surplus.

2. Fortifying foods essential for vitamins
and proteins.

3. Reduce malnutrition

4. Improved processing and logistic
enable wider access to varied food
items across rural areas.

Challenges

1. Lack of market and Industry.
2. Lack of funding.
3. Lack of Research and skill development.
4. Issue of Quality and safety standard.

Govt Approach

1. PM Kisan Sampada Yojana.
2. PLI scheme.
3. One district one product.
4. PM Micro food processing scheme.

Food processing act as a catalyst for rural development by creating jobs, reducing losses and improving farmer's income.