



FIRST MOCK APSC MAINS 2024

GS Paper III

Duration: 3 Hrs

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DATE:		PHONE NO:	-
EMAIL ID:			

(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 - Use a blue or black ballpoint pen only.
2	10		
3	10		
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TOTAL:	250		Signature of the Student:  Invigilator's Signature: NOTE: EVALUATION PERIOD FOR THE MAINS TEST SERIES COPY IS 10 DAYS.

DETAIL FEEDBACK**ALL THE BEST**

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

প্রশ্ন ১) উত্তর-পূর্ব রাজ্যসমূহে রেলপথের সংযোগ সম্প্রসারণের গুরুত্ব বিষয়ে আলোচনা করক। উদাহরণসহ সৈতে কেনেকৈ এনে প্রকল্পসমূহে অঞ্চলটোর ব্যাপক উন্নয়নের বাবে অনুঘটক হিচাপে কাম কৰে আলোচনা কৰক।

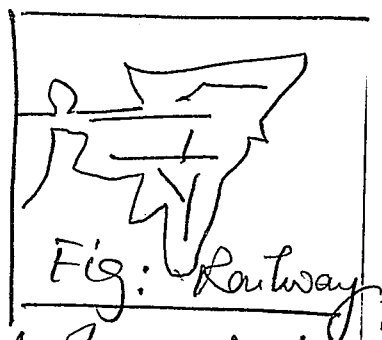
(Answer in 150 words)

The North Eastern region shares
 (~ 3-4%) of country's railway connectivity
 (Economic Survey 2015-26).

Significance of expanding railway connectivity to NE states.

①. Boost to the
Economic develop-
ment of the region

⇒ Railways carry 30% of country's freight.



② Strategic advantage for mobilization
 of the troops in Border areas
 ⇒ Nagaland, Meghalaya etc,
Over chicken neck issue

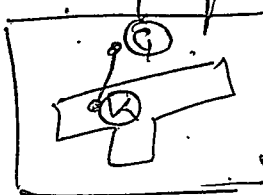
- (ii). Improve connectivity and mobilisation of people
 → Medinipur station (only one in Meghalaya).

Such railway projects acts as a catalyst for comprehensive development (Budget 2025-26 announced ₹25,000 cr to develop railway)

- (i). Bring investment to the region

Railway as catalyst

- (ii). Improve relations with neighbours
 → Kokrajhar - Gelephu rail link of Assam



- (iii). Promote ease of doing business and logistics bank.

Hence, railways can improve NE comprehensive development

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

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

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

(Answer in 150 words)

NITI Aayog has defined Artificial Intelligence as "Constellation of machines that emulate humans".

AI has emerged as the technology of 21st century but it has some challenges:-

- ① Job loss / labour replacement
 ↳ ILO says upto 80 million people might lose jobs
- ② Data privacy and ethical concerns
 ↳ Archita Phulkar morphed videos
- ③ Global emission increase
 ↳ Google reports - 16x more CO₂ release post Meta AI release

However, AI also has some advantages.

↓
Increase GDP
of the world

→ Human
development
report: 60%
believe so

→ Augment labour

→ Economic Survey
2025 aims for
augmented AI

Hence, we require some
possible -

→ ① Teach ethical use in
school → use NEP 2020

Ethical
framework

→ ② Follow global practices
→ Bletchley declaration

Regulatory
mechanism

→ ③ Digital data protection
act for privacy

→ GPAI Summit to
balance risk and
innovation

This shall allow an inclusive and
responsible AI development in India

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

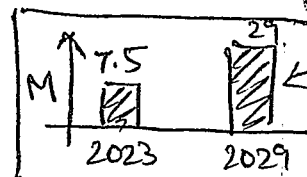
Q3. The rise of the gig economy has created new opportunities as well as vulnerabilities for workers in India. Critically examine its impact on employment patterns, with particular reference to women workers.

প্রশ্ন ৩) গিগ অর্থনীতির উত্থানে ভারতের শ্রমিকসকলের বাবে নতুন সুযোগের লগতে দুর্বলতার সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। কর্মসংস্থাপনের ধৰণৰ ওপৰত বিশেষকৈ মহিলা শ্রমিকৰ সন্দৰ্ভত ইয়াৰ প্ৰভাৱ সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে পৰীক্ষা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Code on social security 2020 defines Gig economy as that "interaction in which people earn from activities outside traditional employer-employee relationship".

Gig economy has seen a boom post COVID-19 pandemic (NITI aayog predicts bright future) but it has both opportunities and vulnerabilities.



workforce in million

- ① Economic avenues outside traditional employment
- opportunities → ② Reduce "Time Poverty"
- "Earn as you work" method
- ③ - Ola, Uber etc.

→ ① No recognition
 eg - still classified as
"Self employed"
Vulnerabilities →
 ↳ ② No loan facility
 since no documented
employer

Impact on employment patterns
especially women

Positives

① Extra income
 ↳ lifestyle
improve

② Less dependency
on male members
of family

③ Self dependency
of females

Hence, we need to improve condition of
 gig workers "e-shawari" can help

Negatives

① Irregular timing
 eg - tomato
delivery at
midnight

② No social
security

eg - No recognition
in Provident
fund

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

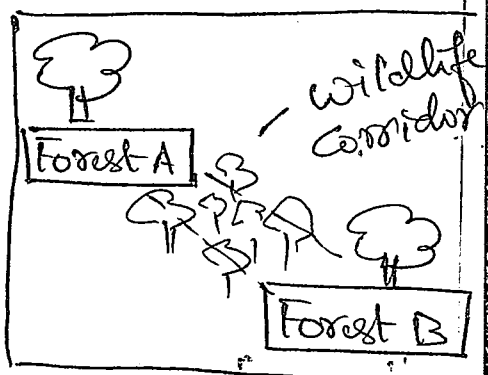
Q4. What are wildlife corridors? Critically analyse their role in biodiversity conservation and in mitigating man-animal conflict, with suitable examples from Assam.

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

(Answer in 150 words)

Wildlife corridors-

are those patches of forest that connect two or more large forested areas and are used by animals.



Role of wildlife corridors in Bio diversity conservation and MAC mitigation

①. Biodiversity conservation:

→ Prevent interference of human activities in natural habitat.

→ Lokhowa - Kaziranga Corridor.

→ Maintain the pristine environment of the region.

→ Allows "umbrella conservation" of variety of species.

②. Reducing Man-animal conflict.

→ Provides a buffer zone between animal and human settlement

eg - Corridor near Somtpur, Nagaon prevent Man-Elephant conflict.

→ Prevent any confrontation and panic attacks.

eg - Kaziranga elevated corridor for preventing animal-vehicle conflict.

Hence, wildlife corridors aims for peaceful coexistence of all species.
 "VASUDEVA KUTUMBAKAM"

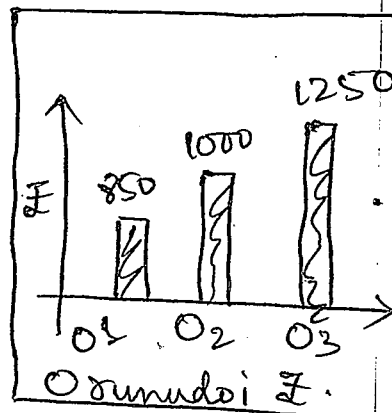
Feedback (For office use only)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Penalty (If any)
Total

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

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

(Answer in 150 words)

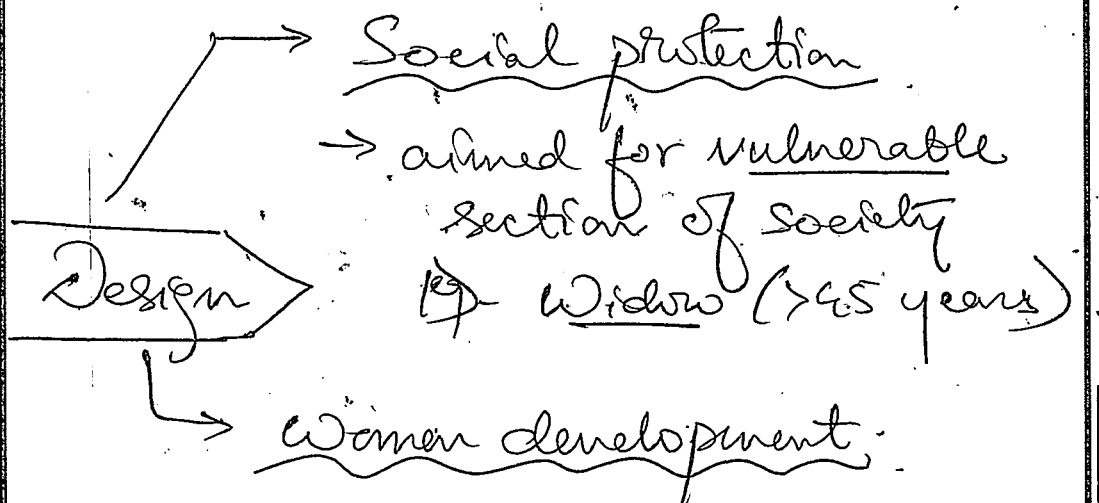
Recently the government of Assam
has announced the
socio-economic flagship
scheme Orunodoi 3.0



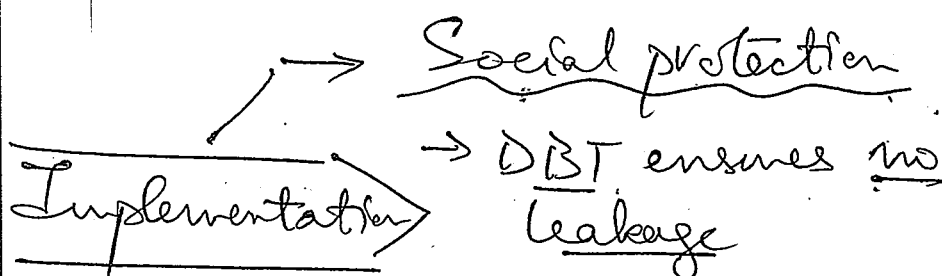
The Orunodoi 3.0 has been described as Assam's most significant welfare initiative as -

- ①. It will cover around 37 lakh women much larger than earlier 19 lakh coverage.
- ②. ~~Capacity~~ It allow choice to people to spend accordingly.
- ③. Ensures dignified livelihood
~~→~~ Dinegans are allowed to amant

Its design and implementation reflect twin objective of social protection and women development



→ only women are to avail benefits of the schemes (except divyang males)



→ Women development
 → every month on 10th day timely disburse.

The pramidoi 3.0 has indeed uplifted socio-economic condition of women

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

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

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

(Answer in 150 words)

India aims to become a developed country by 100th year of independence (2047)

However, there are some Challenges that states face in preparing and implementing their 'Viksit Bharat ~~vision~~ Vision Rajya' vision.

- ① - Lack of resources to mobilize
 - ↳ Himachal has no industry
- ② Unequal distribution
 - ↳ Goa's Urban - Rural paradox
- ③ Digital divide among people especially rural women (NSO).

However, we need the States
to realize Vikshit Bharat:

States can act as effective drivers
of Vikshit Bharat as—

①. By cooperative federalism with
union

↳ Coordinating on education
related schemes

②. Healthy competition among
peers

↳ Swachh Sarveksham ranking

③. By improving infrastructure
and attracting investment

↳ Bangalore as IT hub

Hence, the collaboration of Vikshit
Rajya only can give us Vikshit
Bharat by 2047

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

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

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

(Answer in 150 words)

"Real India lives in its villages."
 — Mahatma Gandhi

With 70% population in rural areas as per census 2011, rural livelihood plays a significant role.

Key drivers of rural livelihood

- ①. Agriculture is the mainstay of rural livelihood.
 ↳ 45% of labour in agri and allied services (ALFS)
- ②. Cottage industry and handloom
 ↳ 12.8 lakh handlooms (4th handloom census).

③ Fisheries are also a major sector.

→ 7% of GVA of agri is from fisheries. (Economic Survey 2025-26).

Potential of two such drivers in reducing distress migration and fostering inclusive growth.

① Cottage Industry and Handloom products like Garnosa have huge international demand and can employ large number of people.

② Fisheries sector with Blue Revolution 2.0 will likely have a boom, youth can avail benefits of schemes like Matsya Jagaran.

Hence such drivers can prevent distress migration and foster inclusive growth.

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)

As per the State of Climate in Asia 2024 report by WMO, the "Asian amplification" is causing rapid glacier melt.

Himalayan Glacier melt poses.
Severe climate threat to Northeast

Increased flow of
Brahmaputra cause
flooding

Reduced albedo
cause a vicious
loop of global
warming

Extreme
events
like GLOF
→ Sikkim

Purvanchal
Himalayas

Biodiversity
loss cause
ecological
harm

Multidimensional impacts of glacier retreat in the region

↳ Primary Impact:

↳ Increase river flow

↳ Brahmaputra ⇒ Flood

↳ Secondary Impact:

↳ water scarcity and
reduced productivity

↳ Tertiary Impact:

↳ Health Hazards & inequality

→ ① Pro planet people (P3)
Lifestyle

Adaptive
Strategies

→ ② Afforestation

↳ Amrit Brikhya
endowam

Hence, we need to act collectively
and fast to adapt.

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

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

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

As per RBI data, UPI-based digital payment has crossed 13 Billion transactions showing the meteoric growth.

Growth of UPI based digital payments

- ① Platforms like Paytm, Bheem, G-pay facilitate.
- ② Ease of payment attracted people.
- ③ No need to maintain digital wallet is a big plus point.
- ④ Real time transfer and hassle free system enables Growth.

Opportunities →

- i) Record Keeping and Track Informal sector GDP

- ii) Prevent Black money and cash transactions

- iii) Reduce maintenance cost of RBI

→ i) Privacy concern

Challenges →

- ii) Digital divide

- iii) Old people apprehension

∴ hence, we need to create awareness to make more people use it, and also enhance security

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

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

প্ৰশ্ন 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)

Around 55% - 60% of Assam's agriculture is rainfed as per Government statistical records

Some challenges of Rainfed agri

- (i) Seasonal variability
eg → 75% rain in 4 months
- (ii) Extreme events
eg → Floods, drought etc

Hence, crop diversification can emerge as a promising solution in

(i) Enhancing resilience

→ Low water requiring crops

can provide safety net to
farmers eg- millets

→ Soil nourishment can be
ensured eg- Pulses in
nitrogen fixation.

②. Transform the sector
into driver of growth

→ 55% labour in agri sector
(PLFS) can gain income

→ Double farmers income in
line with government
objective.

→ Transform from subsistence to
commercial farming eg- Potato
contract of pepsico

→ Mechanisation of farming possible
hence crop diversification can aid
in resilience and transformation of agri sector

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

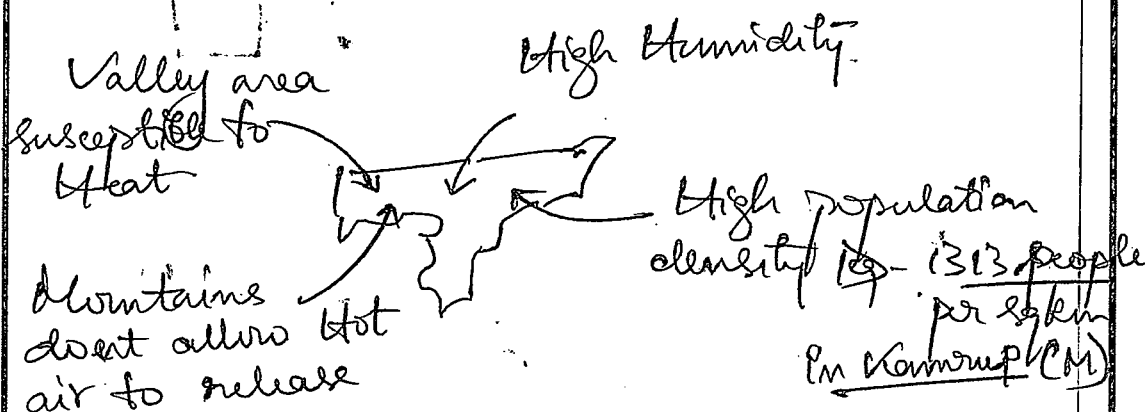
Q11. Assam is preparing its first State-specific Heat Action Plan (HAP). In this context, elaborate how climate stressors are worsening urban vulnerabilities in the state. In what ways can the Heat Action Plan offer solutions in health and infrastructure?

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

(Answer in 250 words)

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has confirmed 45000⁺ deaths in FY 2022-23. due to Heat strokes.

This calls for Heat Action plan and all states being unique require state-specific plans. Hence Assam has announced State Specific Heat Action Plan (HAP).

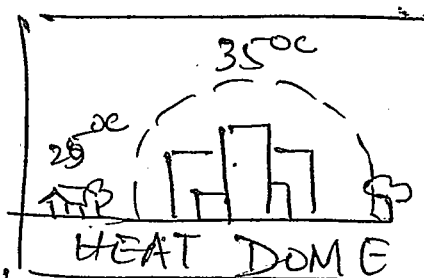


REASONS FOR HEAT IN ASSAM.

Climate stressors are worsening urban vulnerabilities in Assam as

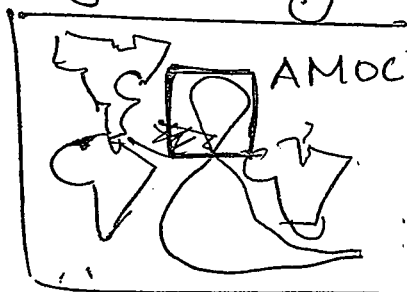
- ①. Rising temperature causing enhanced risk of Heat dome.

→ IPCC confirmed
2024 crossing
1.5°C threshold



- ②. Deteriorating AMOC in the Atlantic is affecting the South-west monsoon causing Scarcity

Erratic rain in Assam as well



- ③. Rapid melting of glacier is reducing albedo

eg. State of climate in Asia 2024
report by WMO says Asia
 warming twice as fast.

(ii). Harsh temperature causing
 people to resort to air conditioning
release CO₂ $\Rightarrow$ vicious cycle

(iii). Climatic events like floods
 causing displacement, people flee
 to urban area $\Rightarrow$ urban vulnerabi-
lity increases.

The Heat Action Plan can offer
solutions as -

(i) In Health:

$\rightarrow$ Quick medical facility availability
 to tackle such cases

$\rightarrow$ Response team to cope up with

emergency cases.

→ Awareness among people for
DOs and DON'Ts.

② In Infrastructure:

→ Promote climate friendly
buildings

eg - Green Buildings

→ Promote renewable energy.

eg - Solar panel mandatory for
new buildings

→ Plan green spaces and water
bodies to manage heat levels

Hence, the UAP can aid to
effectively combat the heat
challenge

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

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

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)

SDG-4 provides for quality education for all to ensure the contribution of everyone upto their potential.

SDG-4 mandates ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education.

- ①. No discrimination in imparting education to everyone.
- ②. Gender Gap to be reduced
→ < 50% girls in STEM education

SDG-4 in promoting lifelong education

- ①. Adult education is also equally important.

② Allows workers to develop fully and contribute

eg- As per central Board of
worker education (C.B.W.E)
 only 38% workers are skilled

Government of Assam also has
 taken steps to ensure SDG-4

① Inclusive & Equitable education

①.1 Mukhya Mantri Niput Moha

→ provide monetary incentive
 to girls taking admission
 in higher education

eg- ₹10,000/year for
 class U.

Initiatives
 of Govt. of
 Assam

①.2 Gurukul

→ To ensure quality
education in all
 schools.

①.3. Bikashito Tiban Prokolpe:

→ provide coaching and
real life exposure to
NEET, JEE aspirants.

①.4. Bigyam protibha Xondham

→ 40 class 10 passed students
will be sent to institutes
of eminence.

② Lifelong learning opportunities

②.1. Tiban Prerona achoni:

→ 2500/month to pursue
coaching for jobs.

→ 50000 grant to diaryang
PHD scholars.

②. MM Niyat Moira
 → ₹25000/year to B.ED and
 graduation students
 (girls):

③. ULLAS
 → To ensure adult literacy
 among the people of Assam.

→ a. Low penetration

Challenges
of these
Schemes

→ b. Low awareness among
 the people especially
 rural Assam

→ c. Digital divide limits
 the benefits

Hence, targeted service delivery of
 such initiatives can help to fully
 realise the SDG-4 for Assam.

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

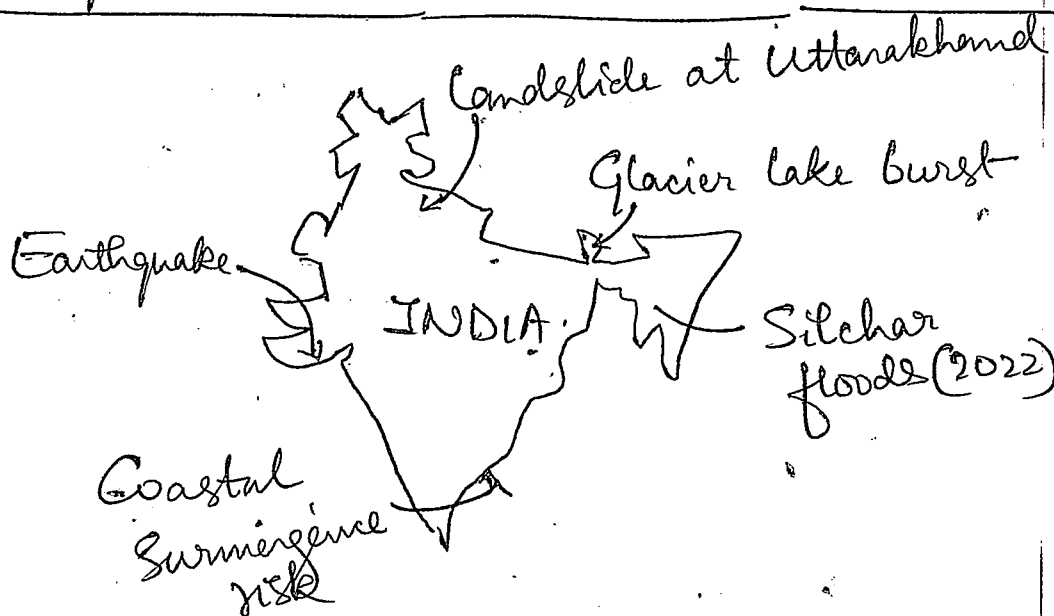
Q13. Recurrent disasters have increasingly revealed the risks of unplanned urbanisation while also reshaping human approaches to environment and development. Critically examine.

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।

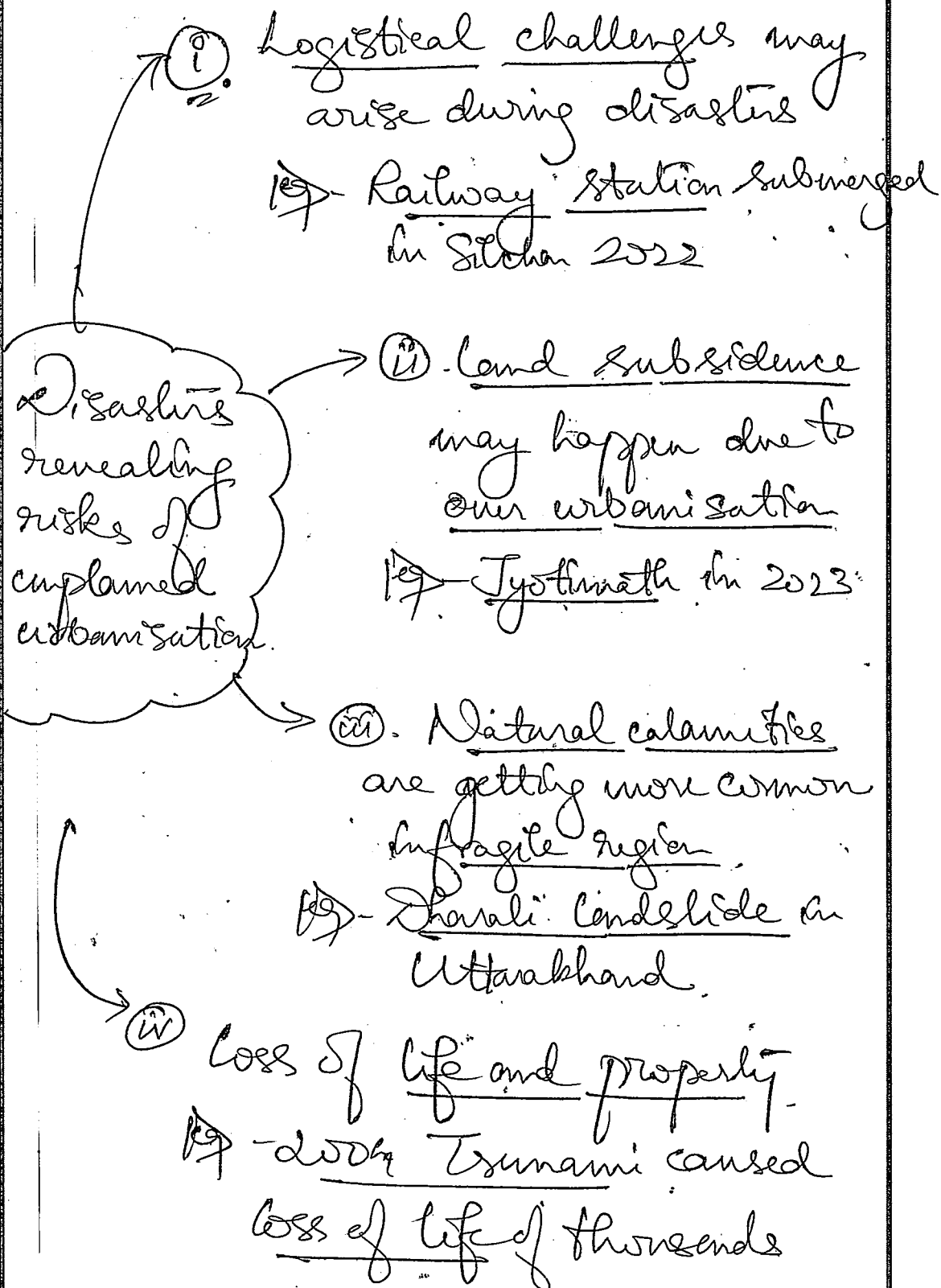
(Answer in 250 words)

As per NDMA, 85% of India's
landmass is vulnerable to one
or multiple disasters.

Recurrent disasters have
increasingly revealed the risks of
unplanned urbanisation



Ex. Recurrent
disasters



Disasters also reshape human approaches to environment and development.

(i) Eco-centric development getting forefront

eg - Paris climate deal

(ii) Sustainable development is increasingly being focused upon

eg - Green Building code

(iii) Resilience is also an important parameter.

eg - CDRI launched in Climate action summit 2019

(iv) Proper planning and execution of mega projects.

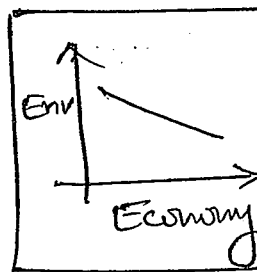
eg - Environmental impact assessment norms.

However, we still have some challenges:

↳ High list of exceptions for constructions

↳ Security projects under GIA

↳ Environment v/s Economy debate is still pertinent



↳ Backtracking by major players by sidelining their responsibility

↳ USA pulling out of Paris deal

We should develop an ecoscentric perspective to sustain environment and development.

"Prakriti Rakhati Rakshate"
— Vedas

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

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

প্রশ্ন ১৪) 'কেরল বিজ্ঞানেই নহয়, ধনেও জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন নিয়ন্ত্রণের ক্ষেত্রে সহায় করে।' এই সন্দর্ভে, নিম্নতম উন্নত দেশসমূহের বাবে জলবায়ু বিত্তের গুরুত্ব সমালোচনামূলকভাবে মূল্যায়ন করক। বৈশ্বিক জলবায়ু বিত্তীয় ব্যবস্থাক শক্তিশালী করার ভারতে কেনেদবে অবিহণা যোগাব পারে?

(Answer in 250 words)

As per IPCC's 6th assessment report around \$ 1000 Billion is required just to prevent any further degradation of the world climate.

"Money, not just science makes the case for curbing climate change"

①. Developing and least developed nations require fund mobilisation to adopt green technology.

②. Green Hydrogen require \$ 7-8 for per kg production whereas grey hydrogen = \$ 2-3/kg.

③. Shorthy money for climate change will compromise development

eg - "Poverty is biggest pollutant"
- Indira Gandhi.

iii. Developed countries have accumulated the capital by reaping benefits from their colonies.

eg - UK from India, France from africa.

iv. Research and Development for new technology will put a huge expense on governments hence they keep it low.

eg - India spends 0.64% of GDP on R&D.

Hence, least development countries (LDCs) require climate finance.

i. Arguments in favour:

→ Developed countries promised funds in Copenhagen Summit.

→ LDCs are disproportionately impacted by climate change

eg- "Maldives may submerge by 2040" - IPCC.

→ The resources of LDCs are exploited by developed nations.

eg- France still get concessional resources from former African colonies

Arguments against:

→ Instead of monetary grant, developed nation can make clean energy more accessible.

→ Technological advancement require capital and mobilizing funds to LDC may compromise it.

India can contribute to Global climate
finance mechanism as follows -

①. Global partnerships for clean
energy.

eg - Global Biofuel alliance

②. Establish a clean energy transfer
source.

eg - One Sun - One World - One
Grid (OS-OW-OG).

③. Push for global pressure on
 developed countries in global
platforms.

eg - COP 29 $\Rightarrow$ New collective
Quantified Goal.

④. Engaging in Carbon credit trading.

eg - Article 6.4 of Paris deal.

Hence, India can play a crucial role
 in ensuring ~~the~~ climate finance via
 both monetary and scientific means.

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

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

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

(Answer in 250 words)

The Union Budget 2025-26 has announced the Aatmanirbharta in Pulses which is a 6 year mission to make India self reliant in pulses.

→ (i) Focuses on Tur Urad & Moong variety

Aatmanirbharta in Pulses of India → (ii) Six years coverage (FY 2025 - 31).

→ (iii) ₹1000 cr allocation for capacity building

Significance of the initiative in -

①. India's food security:

→ Curb the problem of "hidden hunger" in people.

eg 35% children stunted

19% children wasted

32.1% children undernourished
as per NFHS-5.

→ Provide the essential macro nutrients for cognitive as well as physical development.

eg Protein for muscles.

→ Provide variety of food to people and increase choice.

eg - Oxindoi beneficiaries can avail more pulses.

②. Trade Vulnerability:

→ Reverse India's reducing trade surplus in agri exports.

eg - year-on-year decrease
(FY 2023 - 24).

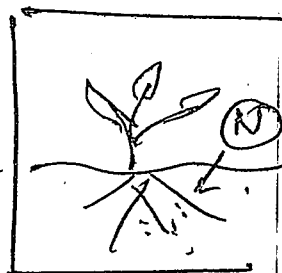
→ India is world's largest producer, consumer and importer of pulses.

eg - 25% world pulses imported by India

→ Same on forex reserve.

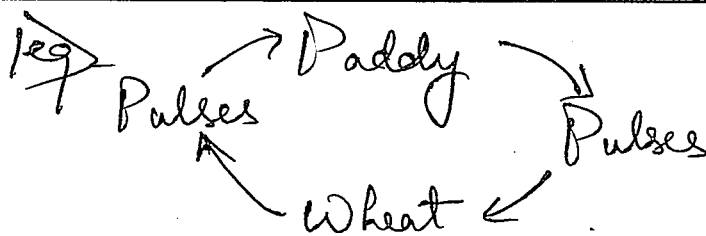
③. Sustainable agriculture.

→ Pulses have nitrogen fixing bacteria that can improve soil health



eg Azotobacter

→ Supplement growth of other crops naturally when grown in intercropping.



However, in order to maximise benefits we have to address the following challenges

Yield of pulses is comparatively very low. (2-3 Quintal per acre).

Water guzzling crops like paddy, Sugarcane offer more MSP. M.S.P is not open ended for pulses hence farmers hesitant.

→ (i) Incentivize farmers more MSP

Way forward → (ii) Research and development 10 lakh seed grant

→ (iii) Awareness to drive demand

We need to ensure success of this scheme for not only food but also nutritional security

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 আন্তৰ্ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় সুৰক্ষা প্ৰত্যাহ্বান হিচাপে পৰিগণিত হৈছে। ইয়াৰ প্ৰভাৱসমূহ বিশ্লেষণ কৰক। নাৰ্কো-সম্ভাষবাদৰ মোকাবিলা কৰাৰ বাবে এক ব্যাপক পথৰ পৰামৰ্শ দিয়ক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Narcotics trafficking is when people engage into selling of narcotic substances (eg. Cocaine, Brown sugar) as a commercial endeavour.

Narcotics trafficking from South East Asia has emerged as a serious internal security challenge especially due to proximity to Golden Triangle.



① - Security!

→ Creates law and order issues

↳ nuisance by addicts

→ Funding to insurgent groups.

↳ NSCN (IM), ULFA.

Implications
of narco traffic
-ing to
India

②. Economic

→ Money laundering
under the garb of
drug racket.

→ Youth potential is
wasted due to
drug addiction.

→ Hinders businesses
and investment
especially in Northeast

③ Health :

- Youth are losing on cognitive as well as, physical capabilities
- Risky contractible diseases
- ↳ - AIDS increasing in North Eastern states.

Hence, we need a comprehensive way forward to tackle narco-terrorism.

① Soft Approach :

- Rehabilitation of addicted people.
- ↳ - Operation Sunrise.
- Value based education to children
- ↳ - Mulya Prabha by NCERT
- Timely reporting by people.

Stringent approach:

- Crackdown by police
eg- Assam police against drug racket.
- Dedicated wings to curb narcoterrorism
eg- NCB.

Legal approach:

- Statues like Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances act 1985

Hence, we need a comprehensive strategy to curb narcoterrorism

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

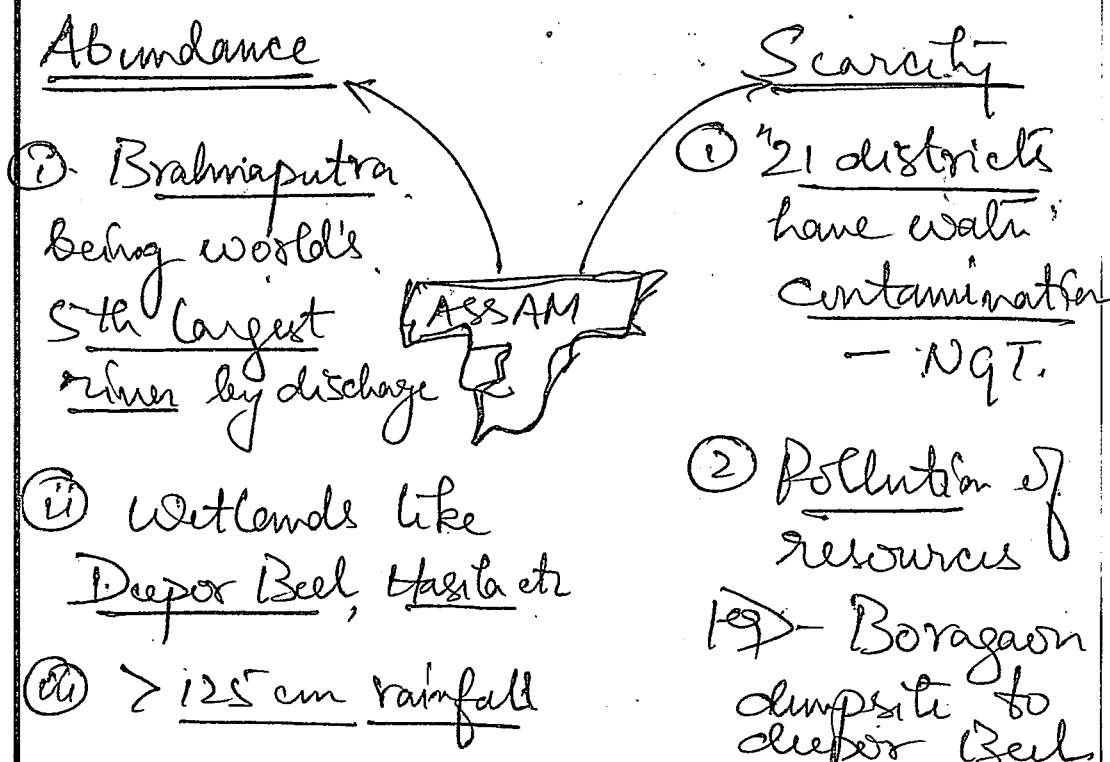
Q17. Assam faces a paradox of water abundance and scarcity. In this context, critically examine the relevance of traditional water management systems. How can they be adapted to meet contemporary water security challenges?

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?

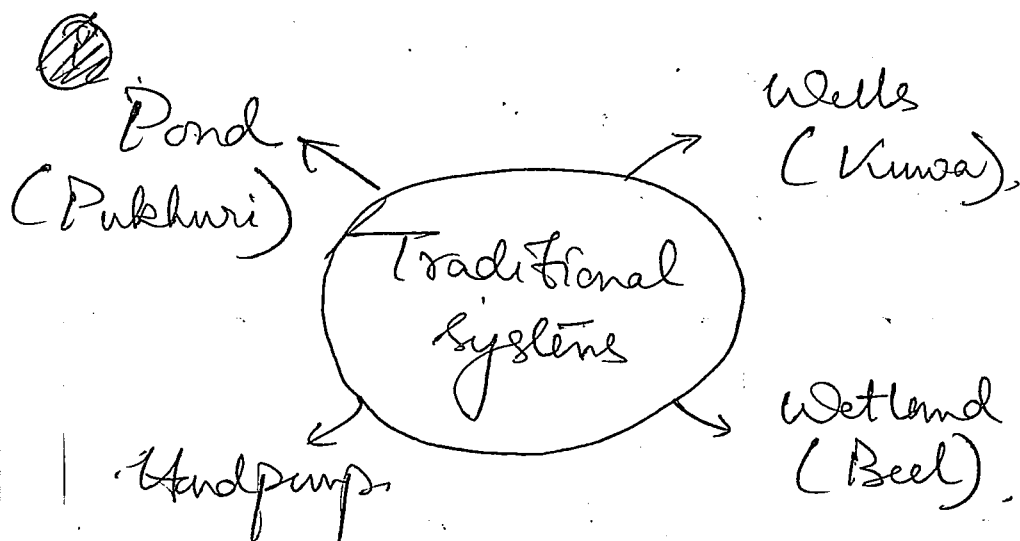
(Answer in 250 words)

Assam has abundant water resources in the form of 50+ rivers and wetlands but also suffers from scarcity of water. Hence a paradox.

Assam's water Paradox.



In this context the Traditional water management system have relevance, as—



- i. They can help to meet the domestic requirements of households
- ii. Handpumps are manual and hence will only allow extraction as per need.
- iii. Beels help in ground water recharge.
- iv. Wells add to keep a check on the level of groundwater.

However, benefits of these traditional methods may be limited due to —

- ①. Growing demand with growing population
- ②. Wells and groundwater is contaminated.
 ↳ Arsenic
- ③. Rivers are getting polluted due to waste disposal.

~~How~~ Despite this, they can be adapted to meet the contemporary water security challenges as —

- ①. Arsenic filters can be used to filter out pollutants.
- ②. Personal ponds can be easy to keep checks and prevent

pollution and debts

(iii) Beels can be linked to employment for community care

* Matsya Jagaram for pond in remote villages

Such initiatives can help to use traditional practices to meet the contemporary water security challenge.

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.

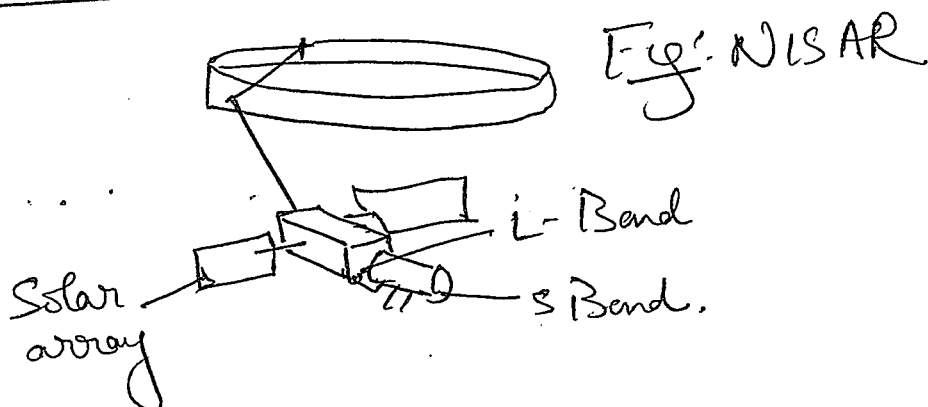
প্রশ্ন ১৮) ভাৰতৰ মহাকাশ কাৰ্যসূচী প্ৰয়োগৰ পৰা উচ্চাকাংক্ষালৈ গতি কৰিছে। NISAR আৰু গগনযানৰ দৰে অভিযানসমূহে কেনেদৰে ভাৰতৰ উন্নয়নমূলক, বৈজ্ঞানিক আৰু কৌশলগত উদ্দেশ্যসমূহক আগুৱাই লৈ যায় তাৰ মূল্যায়ন কৰক।
 (Answer in 250 words)

India has come a long way from sending its sounding rocket Rohini 75 to launching the NISAR in July 2025 and upcoming Gaganyaan.

It can be said that India's space programme is moving from applications to ambitions.

Missions of India

①. NISAR



①. India's development objective

→ Highlights India's capabilities by collaborating with leading organisation NASA

→ ISRO emerged as an equal partner for NASA.

②. Scientific Objective

→ In line with the ISRO Space policy

→ Provides India with access to cutting edge technologies

eg - L band radar

③. Strategic objective

→ Gain advantage over competitors like China

② - Gaganyaan

③. Developmental objective

→ "Every I1 spent on space
mission earns back 'I14'"

— S. Somnath

④. Scientific objectives

→ Lays basis for future missions

eg - Antariksh Space station
by 2035, and IndiMoon
Moon 2040

→ Basis for future missions

eg - Shukrayaan

⑤. Strategic objectives!

→ Gain edge over other space
agencies

Hence, these mission highlights
India's capabilities in the space
sector.

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

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

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

Biotechnology like CRISPR and germplasm can have wide ranging role in India's agriculture and health sector.

Role of Biotechnology Innovations

①. CRISPR

↳ method that allows to:
modify genes of an organism
by employing genetic scissors
(Cas-9).

Benefits of CRISPR:

①. In agriculture

→ Make resistant crop varieties

Ex- Lachit variety of rice

→ Include desirable traits in
crops

Ex- BT-cotton to resist pink
Bollworm.

→ Enhance nutrition content

Ex- BT-Brinsal, DH11
mustard

~~Challenges of CRISPR~~

① In health sector:

→ Deal with genetic disorders

Ex- Sickle cell anemia

→ Treat non-curable diseases

Ex- Type 1 diabetes

Challenges of CRISPR !

In agri sector

↳ Threat to Biodiversity.

Rp - Cotton variety getting
~~wiped~~ wiped out.

In Health sector :

↳ Braden inequality.

Rp - Biohacking by rich people

② Germplasm Banks

Benefits :

① In Agriculture :

↳ Same species for dooms day.

Rp - Svalbard Bank

↳ Enhance preservation and variety

in Health sector:

↳ Treat diseases

↳ Human genome project

↳ Trace back origin and types of diseases

Challenges of Geniplasm

Imagi

→ Profitering may arise

→ Genetic modification for vested interest

Health

→ Weaponisation may arise

→ Privacy risk

Hence, these technologies pose opportunities as well as challenges.

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

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

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

Free Trade agreements are ~~document~~ a type of negative list where countries allow concessional trade in all items except for few items listed down.

India's bilateral and regional FTAs



Ex: Some FTAs of India

Implications of such FTAs

Positive implications:

①. Economic benefits

↳ Increased trade between nations

eg India-UK aim to double trade from \$56 Billion to \$120 Billion by 2030

↳ Skill exchange

eg - VISAS to Indian professionals for their service

②. Strategic benefits

↳ Enhance bilateral ties
improve India's soft power

↳ Indian diaspora in such region have more favourable treatment.

Negative implications:

① Flooding of Indian market with foreign goods

② Weaken the 'make in India' objective of government.

③ "Spaghetti bowl phenomenon"
 (Economic Survey 2015-16)

Assam can harness such agreements for its economic development as —

① Use geographical proximity to attract and deliver services

→ "30% of global population
in 3 hr distance"

→ Advantage Assam

① Skill Training of the Youth
of Assam

→ CME LIGHT for Japan
employment

② Avail Infrastructure development

→ JICA fund to develop
Assam's infra.

③ Strategic partnership.

→ Morigaon - ~~Sokhar~~ Gelphu
sister city with Bhutan

Even, NITI Aayog CEO B.V.R
Subramaniam argued in favour
of more FTAs for India.

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total