

Duration: 3 Hrs

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Medium:

English

☐Assamese ☐☐[illegible]

DETAIL FEEDBACK

ALL THE BEST

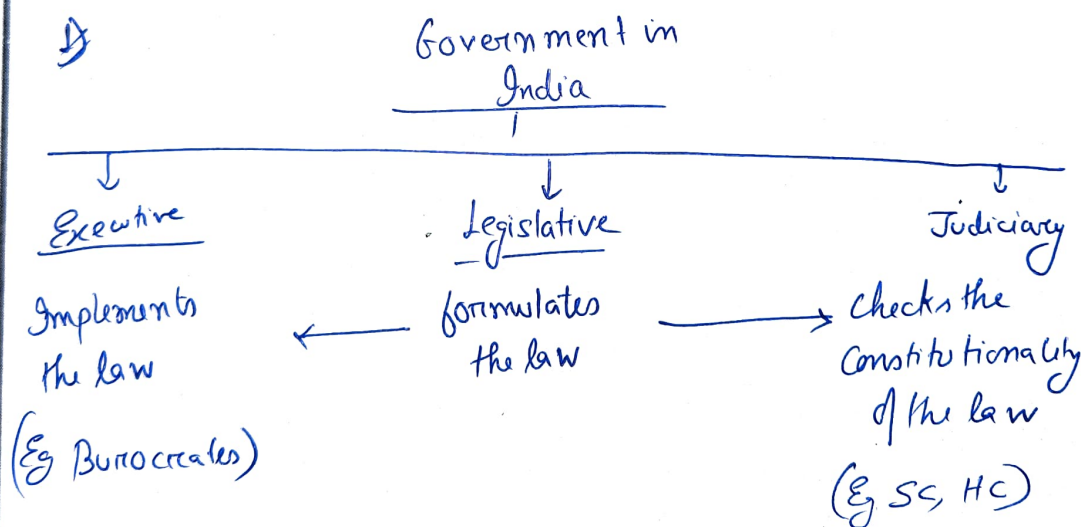
Q1. Examine how the doctrine of separation of powers operates in India's parliamentary system. In light of recent debates over judicial appointments, assess whether the balance between the legislature, executive, and judiciary is being maintained.

প্রশ্ন ১. ভারতৰ সংসদীয় ব্যৱস্থাত ক্ষমতাৰ পৃথকীকৰণৰ মতবাদটোৱে কেনেদৰে কাম কৰে পৰীক্ষা কৰক। ন্যায়িক নিযুক্তিৰ ওপৰত শেহতীয়া বিতৰ্কৰ পৰিপ্ৰেক্ষিতত বিধানমণ্ডল, কাৰ্যবাহী আৰু ন্যায়পালিকাৰ মাজত ভাৰসাম্য বজাই ৰখা হৈছে নে নাই তাৰ মূল্যায়ন কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Ans: → According to article 50 of Indian constitution, there should be separation of power between executive and judiciary.

Doctrines of separation of powers
in India's parliamentary system



However there is some criticisms

- ① Political executive are also member of legislatures in India. So, No tight separation between executive and legislature

2) Judicial overreach

↳ Judiciary often takes suo-moto cases and make rules

Eg. MC Mehta Case - Ban on BSLV

Arun Gopalan - Ban on crackers in diwali

3) Executive bypass legislations through SOP, rules and regulation.

Recently debates are arising due to Judicial appointments

Balance between legislature, executive and judiciary is maintained through impeachment of judges which can be initiated by legislatures. Appointment of judges has some criteria which was fixed by law

However -

① Supreme court striking down National Judicial Appointment Commission in 4th judge case - questions are arising due to -

① Nepotism ② Favoursim ③ Lack of transparency etc.

Thus, judicial appointment should be made robust through reforms like AJS various mechanism of checks and balances.

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

Q2. "Trade has become both a currency of diplomacy and a weapon of negotiation." Discuss.
 প্রশ্ন ২. "বাণিজ্য কূটনীতির মুদ্রা আর আলোচনার অস্ত্র দুয়োটাতে পরিণত হৈছে।" আলোচনা করক।
 (Answer in 150 words)

Ans → In recent times, USA imposing 50% tariffs on India, China - USA's trade war, all directs towards trade as currency of diplomacy and weapon of negotiation.

Trade as currency of diplomacy

① Negotiating Bilateral trade agreements

→ India - US was negotiating FTA while the tariff was imposed

② Pressure of hegemonic demands.

→ USA threat to India to curb trade with Russia

③ Diplomatic relation

→ India ~~tries~~ is trying to strengthen Russia-India-China through trade

1) India as Voice of global south

↳ Trade with south Asian Nation, Africa etc

Trade as Weapon of Negotiation

1) India's pulling out of RCEP due to threat of China's dumping.

↳ Negotiated a change of provision in RCEP

2) India - UK sign FTA through talks

3) China weaponising trade to (on spreading its debt trap diplomacy and BRJ)

* Negatives of Trade as both Weaponisation as well as mediation

→ ① Global Economy gets turbulence

→ ② Developing countries face adversities

③ Human rights are violated

↳ Free choice

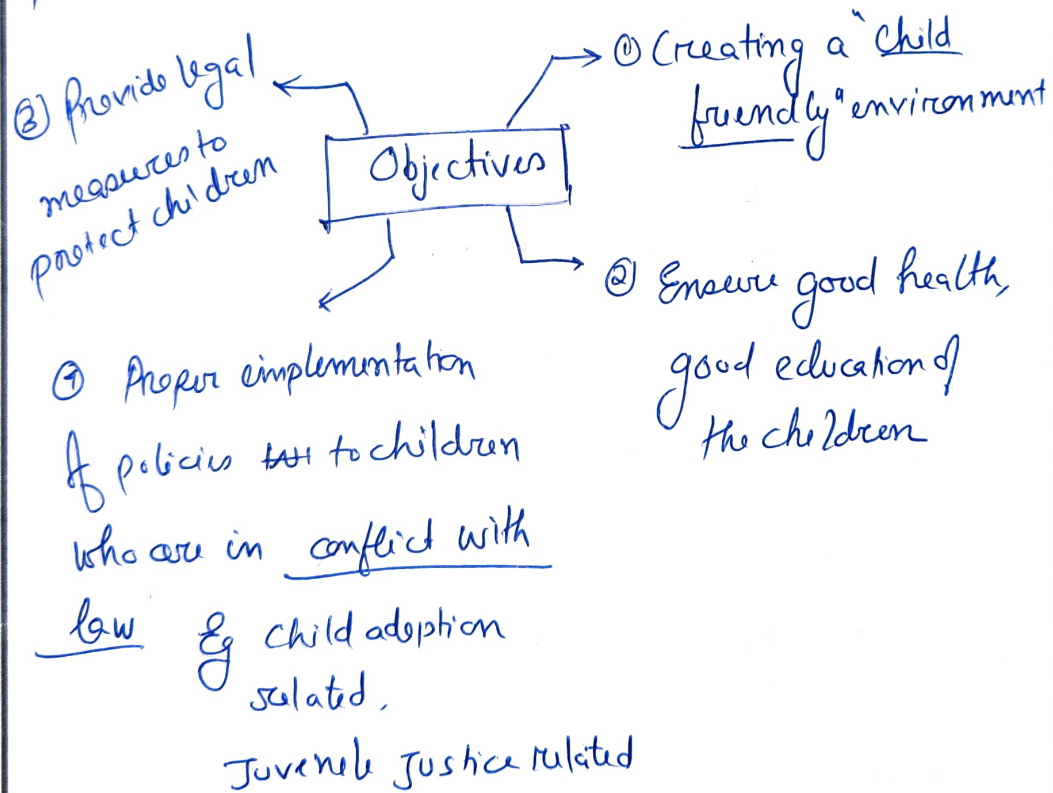
Thus, trade should be made independent as mandated by WTO, however at the same time it should be ensured to preserve National Interest

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Total

Q3. Examine the objectives and challenges of Mission Vatsalya in protecting children's rights, with reference to its implementation in Assam.

প্ৰশ্ন ৩. অসমত ইয়াৰ কণায়ণৰ সন্দৰ্ভত শিশুৰ অধিকাৰ সুৰক্ষিত কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত মিছন বৎসল্যৰ উদ্দেশ্য আৰু প্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহ পৰীক্ষা কৰক।
(Answer in 150 words)

Ans:- 'Mission Vatsalya', a central sponsored scheme was brought to give protection and for welfare of them Children.



However, there are some challenges in implementation in Assam -

① Issues in protection home

→ Recently in Jorhat, 17 children

in a protection home are detected with "HIVs".

② Low awareness among people

eg Guwahati couple's atrocities to the child was silently watched by their caretaker

③ Low conviction rate and /
frivolous complains under POs act

④ Low budgetary allocation for
child welfare Boards, Juvenile Justice
System etc

However, there are various reforms like 'child friendly police stations' in Mangaldai, Pencil portal etc can be leveraged to bring more efficient and targeted measures to for child safety under 'Vatsalya'

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Total

Q4. Misinformation during recent floods, cyclones, and landslides has prompted renewed debate on the regulation of media during disasters. Examine how India can ensure accountability in emergency communication while safeguarding freedom of expression.

প্রশ্ন ৪. শেহতীয়া বানপানী, ঘূর্ণীবতাহ আৰু ভূমিস্থলনৰ সময়ত ভুল তথ্যই দুৰ্যোগৰ সময়ত সংবাদ মাধ্যমৰ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ ওপৰত নতুন বিতৰ্কৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। অভিব্যক্তিৰ স্বাধীনতা সুৰক্ষিত কৰাৰ লগতে ভাৰতে কেনেদৰে জৰুৰীকালীন যোগাযোগত দায়বদ্ধতা নিশ্চিত কৰিব পাৰে পৰীক্ষা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Ans ⇒ Media acts as 4th pillar of democracy. However, in this period of infodemics, special care needs to be taken to provide true information, news to the people.

Misinformation related to floods, cyclones and landslides

① Creates Panic among public

⇒ A news on social media, ~~the~~ 2 years ago where it was circulating a large earthquake will occur in Assam

② Wrong information of impact for TRP purpose

③ List of to dos in case of cyclones and floods → suppressed scientific todos

④ Creates Policy paralysis

India can ensure accountability in
emergency communication -

- ① Robust legislation : * social media,
print media needs to be regulated in a
proper manner
 |Eg> Digital data protection act
- ② Proper implementation of IT act
- ③ Strict actions against * the offenders
 |Eg> Censoring of license.
- ④ Training program for journalist and
social media portals.

At the same time, focus should be
given on to protect freedom of expression
as mentioned in Article 19 of our
Constitution

In this instance, the Shreya Singhal
case, the withdrawing of fact check unit,
etc can be iterated. ~~to the~~ Thus a
proper framework needs to be established to
ensure citizens get the proper informations

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Q5. "Technology has amplified both the opportunities and threats to women's safety." In the context of rising cases of online gender-based harassment, examine the role of the National Commission for Women (NCW) in safeguarding women's rights in the digital space.

প্রশ্ন ৫. "প্রযুক্তিতে মহিলাৰ সুৰক্ষাৰ বাবে সুযোগ আৰু ভাবুকি দুয়োটাকে বৃদ্ধি কৰিছে।" অনলাইন লিংগভিত্তিক উৎপীড়নৰ ঘটনা বৃদ্ধি পোৱাৰ পৰিপ্ৰেক্ষিতত, ডিজিটেল স্থানত মহিলাৰ অধিকাৰ সুৰক্ষিত কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় মহিলা আয়োগ (NCW)ৰ ভূমিকা পৰীক্ষা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Ans → Women are facing various atrocities and harassment which is amplified by technology as seen in recent "Archita Phukan" case in Assam.

While technology boost opportunities

like ① More choices for speaking out

↳ Social Media

② Earning and job opportunities

↳ Work from home

③ Grievance redressal

↳ 'SHE' portal.

However rising cases of gender based
violences like

① Revenge porn

② Black mailing

③ Deepfakes

undermines the opportunities.

In this aspect, Role of National Commission for Women

- ① Voice of the voiceless → campaigns like "Me too" can be useful.
- ② Coordinating with various institutions dealing with cyber crime like ITC → & Helps in profiling of crimes
- ③ Create awareness among women about the usage of technologies, safeguarding from frauds.
- ④ Task force to support mental health of Women
- ⑤ Organise street plays to show the harassments to sensitize people
- ⑥ Can work as a pressure group for passing legislations favouring them
Eg like POSH Act

Thus, Technology is a double edged sword, & Wise utilisation is what needed by mankind

Feedback (For office use only)
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Q6. Parliamentary committees are essential to the accountability framework of Indian democracy. Discuss their role with reference to recent committee reviews of data protection and environmental legislation.

প্রশ্ন ৬. ভারতীয় গণতন্ত্রের দায়বদ্ধতার পরিকাঠামোর বাবে সংসদীয় সমিতিসমূহ অত্যাবশ্যকীয়। তথ্য সুৰক্ষা আৰু পৰিৱেশ আইনৰ শেহতীয়া সমিতিৰ পৰ্যালোচনাৰ সন্দৰ্ভত তেওঁলোকৰ ভূমিকাৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Ans → Parliamentary Committees are extra-constitutional bodies which helps in easing the process of legislation by reviewing and give proper recommendation to the changes required

Parliamentary committees as framework to uphold accountability

① Extensively look after the provisions

↳ checks for every word

➤ Estimate Committee, Public accounts Committee.

② Make recommendations

➤ Rules committee, Ethics

committee - time to time give recommendations.

③ Acts as Watchdog against malafied bills

Committee reviews on Data protection

- ① Interpretation of constitutional right -
"Right to privacy" and upholds it
- ② Balance between securing "National integrity" and "informational privacy"
- ③ Fixing accountability
 ➤ In the data protection act, 2023,
the role of fiduciaries are clearly mentioned

Committee reviews on Environmental protection

- ① Ensure balance between economic development & environmental concern
 ➤ While planning for large hydro
 - ② Against illegal activities
 ➤ Illegal Sand mining act, to prevent environment degradation
 - ③ Protection of tribal rights
 - ④ Conservation of biodiversity
 ➤ Deepen belt protection in wetland preservation
- Thus, Parliamentary committees should be given more autonomy to function unbiased

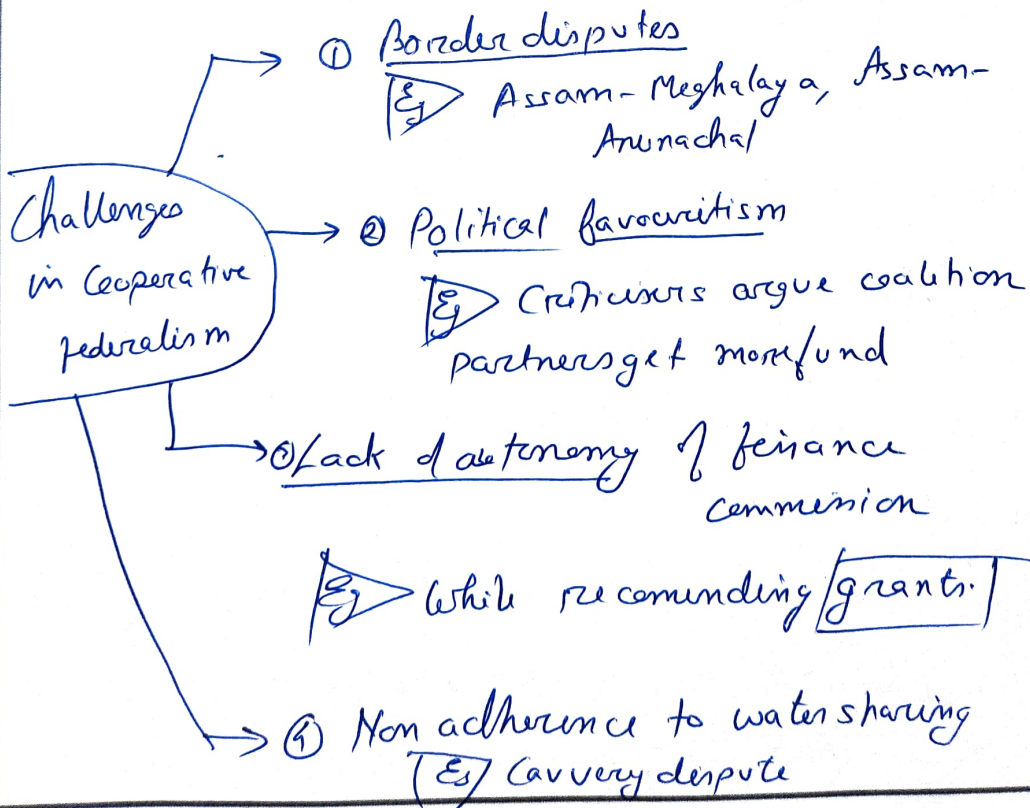
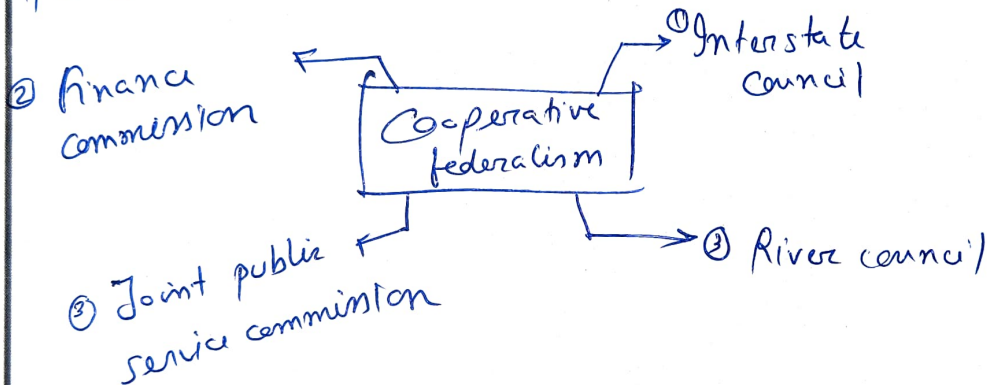
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Total

Q7. Discuss the challenges to cooperative federalism in India. How do recent disputes over GST compensation and state borrowing limits reflect tensions in Centre-State financial relations?

প্রশ্ন ৭. ভারতত সমবায় যুক্তৰাষ্ট্ৰবাদৰ প্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহ আলোচনা কৰক। GST ক্ষতিপূৰণ আৰু ৰাজ্যৰ ঋণৰ সীমা সন্দৰ্ভত শেহতীয়া বিবাদে কেন্দ্ৰ-ৰাজ্যৰ বিত্তীয় সম্পৰ্কৰ উত্তেজনা কেনেদৰে প্ৰতিফলিত কৰে?

(Answer in 150 words)

Ans:-> India is a federal country with unitary bias. India follows cooperative, combative as well as competitive federalism through various mechanisms.



Recent dispute over GST compensation and state borrowing results in -

- ① Strained Centre-state financial relation
resulting in Combative federalism
- ② Reflects in trade illegally.
- ③ Tax evasion
- ④ Developing states need to borrow for
prosperity.
 ➤ Assam through its Externally aided
project
- ⑤ Before borrowing, state should ensure
of central permission which is seen
as a base for confronting relation
 ➤ West Bengal, Tamil Nadu etc

Thus Cooperative federalism needs
to reformed in manners so that states ~~does~~
don't go against centre - which hampers
policy implementation as we have seen in
[NEP-2020, PM SHRI] in various states.

Feedback (For office use only)
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Q8. "Citizen's Charters were envisioned to make public service delivery transparent, accountable, and time-bound. Yet, recent reports of persistent delays and harassment in accessing basic services reveal a gap between promise and practice." Critically examine the effectiveness of Citizen's Charters in addressing inefficiency in government offices.

প্রশ্ন ৮. "ৰাজহুৱা সেৱা প্ৰদানক স্বচ্ছ, দায়বদ্ধ আৰু সময়সীমাৰ ভিতৰত কৰাৰ বাবে নাগৰিকৰ চনদৰ কল্পনা কৰা হৈছিল। তথাপিও, মৌলিক সেৱাসমূহ লাভ কৰাত ধাৰাবাহিকভাৱে পলম আৰু হাৰাশাস্তিৰ শেহতীয়া প্ৰতিবেদনসমূহে প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি আৰু অনুশীলনৰ মাজৰ ব্যৱধান প্ৰকাশ কৰিছে।" চৰকাৰী কাৰ্যালয়ত অদক্ষতা দূৰ কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত নাগৰিকৰ চনদসমূহৰ ফলপ্ৰসূতা সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে পৰীক্ষা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Ans => Citizen charters are documented to give a overview what a citizens can expect as service delivery from concerned institution

Citizen charter enhances transparency, accountability and responsiveness in public service delivery.

Effectiveness of citizen charter

→ ① Saves time of citizen

↳ Proper overview about what and how to proceed

→ ② Grievance redressal is easier.

→ ③ Accountability of officers can be upheld.

▶ Eg In pension office, one can directly to go concerned officer to ask for details.

① Citizen charter in Hospitals helps in filing for refund under various insurance schemes

However there are still delays

① Citizen charter are designed in a top down approach

➤ Ignores how the work is done in lower level

② Copied charter

➤ Lacks targetted ~~poti~~ ways.

③ Non adherence in public offices

➤ Results in delays such as getting a renewed license

④ Corruption leads to nexus

⑤ Or 'Fit for all' approach - one size fit all

Thus these challenges need to be reformed through governance penetration, proper training of civil servants, then citizen charters can help in ease of public complains.

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

Q9. In the context of initiatives like Mann Ki Baat, examine the extent to which mass communication can promote participatory governance in India.

প্রশ্ন ৯. মন কী বাতের দ্বারা পদক্ষেপের সম্ভবত গণসংযোগে ভারতত অংশগ্রহণমূলক শাসন ব্যবস্থাকে কিমানখিনি প্রসারিত করিব পারে পরীক্ষা করক। (Answer in 150 words)

Ans → Pradhan Mantri's initiatives 'Mann ki baat' which is held every month helps in information dissemination as well as 'building consensus among public'. Through this effective mass communication technique it promotes participatory governance.

participatory governance

① Helps in proper implementation of policies

→ Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

② Against corruption

→ Success stories of many civil servants in the PM's speech can be motivational

③ Environmental protection

→ Recently PM Modi highlighted the

Work of NGO "Hati Bandhu" in Assam

④ Community awareness and participation
in grass root democracy

→ High voter turnout in Jammu
Kashmir election

⑤ Women Safety and security

⑥ Promotion of good health, role of Education
etc

⑦ Ag Helps in National integration through
such kind of dramas

⑧ Development of scientific temperament
beyond social evils like discrimination.

⑨ Information dissemination — thus
upholding transparency, accountability of
the government.

PM's Man ki baat can be treated as

authentic source of information. ^{This} ~~He~~ should

be devoid of political manifestos as it
can go against democratic set up according to
many critics.

Feedback (For office use only)
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Q10. Critically examine the continuing relevance of the Basic Structure doctrine in protecting constitutional principles in contemporary governance.

প্রশ্ন ১০. সমসাময়িক শাসন ব্যবস্থাত সাংবিধানিক নীতিবোৰ সুৰক্ষিত কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত মৌলিক গাঁথনি মতবাদৰ অবিৰত প্ৰাসংগিকতা সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে পৰীক্ষা কৰক। (Answer in 150 words)

Ans => In the Keshavananda Bharati Case, 1973, the supreme court gave the concept of basic structure doctrine. It tells about the limitation of legislature in amending certain parts of constitution.

Continuing relevance of Basic structure doctrine →

① Upholding various rights -

→ Right to privacy, Right to free speech and expression

② Nullifying various unconstitutional provision

→ In Shreya Singhal case, the SC nullified Section 66 of IT Act

③ Free & fair election

→ In Lily Thomas case, it is reiterated as basic structure

④ Decriminalisation of adultery →

⑤ Various provisions for marginalised sections such as reservation to EWS, welfare measures and policies are guided by basic structure doctrine.

However it is misused sometimes as

① Striking down National Judicial Appointment Commission (NJAC) and 99th amendment act

② Judicial overreach to enact legislations

③ Perpetuates more discriminatory measures.

⇒ Sub classification of SC, ST may result in discrimination and violence inside each community. according to

Criticisms

Thus, more than a half century have passed since the judgement, yet debate and discussions are going around it showing the

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Q11. "In a multipolar world, influence is not merely claimed, it is earned through strategic coalitions." In the context of BRICS expansion, critically examine how the inclusion of new members reshapes the grouping's global role and assess the opportunities and challenges it presents for India's strategic positioning.

প্রশ্ন ১১. "এক বহুমুখী বিশ্বত, প্রভাৱ কেৱল দাবী কৰাই নহয়, ই কৌশলগত মিত্ৰতাৰ জৰিয়তে অৰ্জন কৰা হয়।" BRICS সম্প্ৰসাৰণৰ সন্দৰ্ভত নতুন সদস্যসকলৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্তিয়ে কেনেদৰে গোটটোৰ বৈশ্বিক ভূমিকাক পুনৰ গঠন কৰে আৰু ই ভাৰতৰ কৌশলগত স্থিতিৰ বাবে উপস্থাপন কৰা সুযোগ আৰু প্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহৰ মূল্যায়ন কৰে তাক সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে পৰীক্ষা কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Ans → In this multipolar world, strategic coalition often exert influence which is otherwise impossible. BRICS has been the voice of developing Nations like India, China, Russia.

In recent times, BRICS was expanded with inclusion of countries like Belarus, Iran, Indonesia etc. Also, the concept of partner countries is arising nowadays.

Inclusion of new members reshapes the grouping's global role in –

① Provide a voice of the developing Nation'

in International platform like UN.

- ② Pressure developed Nations for climate financing
- ③ Nor represents almost half the population of the world & half economy.
- ④ Trade, Investment can be more penetrated
- ⑤ Questions to unipolar or bipolar hegemonic position of various countries.

However there are various concerns →

- ① lobby & in the member countries
 ↳ China-Russia soft power balancing
- ② Energy attainment goal
 ↳ Race for securing energy among countries like India and China
- ③ Inclusion of Iran - may be seen as anti US grouping

Opportunities it presents for India's strategic positioning →

- ① India's vision of Multipolar world & Unipolar South Asia can be gained
 [Eg.] Inclusion of countries in India's initiative like ISA
- ② Support of countries in India's claim for UNSC reform - can be attained through this expansion
- ③ Diversification of trade in this era of instabilities
 [Eg.] US's 50% tariff.
- ④ Investment opportunities, and FDIs and remittances [Eg.] BRICS bank, BRICS pay
- ⑤ Securing Energy deficit of our country
 [Eg.] Russian oil, oil from Iran, middle East.
- ⑥ Infrastructure → [Eg.] INSTC completion
- ⑦ Technology transfer
 [Eg.] Agricultural know-how

However, expansion leading to project India as anti West. The inclusion

1) Iran, ~~Belarus~~ can earn CATSA

law sanction over entire countries of BRICS.

Other challenges

- Shifting trade may create imbalance
 ↳ India-NATO countries trade
- Economy shrinkage due to
 Aims like dedollarisation, job loss etc

Thus, India should navigate these challenges with diplomatic talks and strategies followed by National Interest and for development of ~~human kind~~ citizen of India

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Content
Value Addition
Penalty (If any)
Total

Q12. "Water diplomacy is the art of turning a shared resource into a shared opportunity." Examine the scope and challenges of regional cooperation in the Brahmaputra river basin for flood management, with reference to India's engagement with Bangladesh and Bhutan.

প্রশ্ন ১২. "জল কূটনীতি হৈছে এক অংশীদারী সম্পদক এক অংশীদারী সুযোগলৈ ৰূপান্তৰিত কৰাৰ কলা।" বাংলাদেশ আৰু ভূটানৰ সৈতে ভাৰতৰ সম্পৰ্কৰ সন্দৰ্ভত বানপানী ব্যৱস্থাপনাৰ বাবে ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নদী অৱবাহিকাত আঞ্চলিক সহযোগিতাৰ পৰিসৰ আৰু প্ৰত্যাশনসমূহ পৰীক্ষা কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Ans → Water is the most essential resource for thriving a life. Water diplomacy is like hydropower construction, water sharing treaty is the result of shared cooperation.

Sh water diplomacy: shared resource into shared opportunity

① Hydropower construction in various tributaries through mutual cooperation.

② Irrigation technologies being implemented

③ Acts as ~~reser~~ reservoir to address the groundwater crisis.

④ Inland waterways

↳ India-Bangladesh Protocol route.

Similarly, Regional cooperation is key
in flood management in the Brahmaputra
river basin. [Bhutan]

① Mutual talks with Bhutan

↳ Can help in not releasing the water
 from Bhutan which creates havoc in [2022 flood]

② Development of hydropower ~~and~~

↳ Punashtangshu plant

③ Flood plain management talks with
Bhutan

↳ In case of Selphu mindbulness
city as well as parts of Assam

④ Sharing of interlinking of tributaries

plan - ↳ Intercountry interlinking

~~⑤ Investigation systems to deal with projects~~

⑥

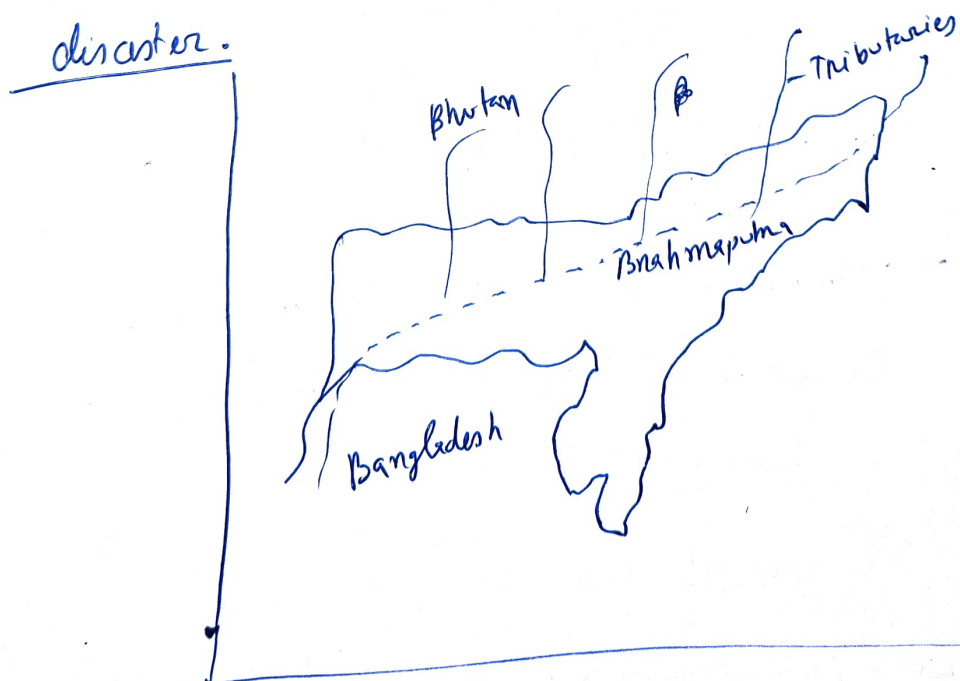
& Bangladesh

① Proper sharing of water data with them

 ② Abstaining from blocking water in Bangladesh ~~through~~ can be achieved

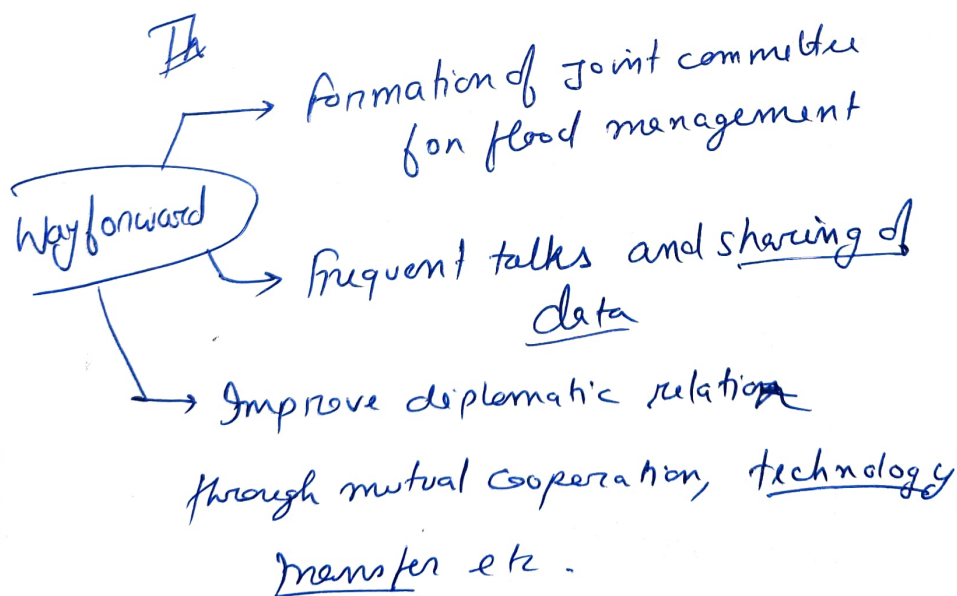
Eg → Farakk barrage problem

 ③ Duties as upper riparian Nation -
 Not to release enough water at once

 ④ Mutual cooperation in flood relief
 programmes - as it is a shared
disaster.


However challenges like

- ① Unpredictable water discharge
- ② Regional instability
 - ↳ Anti India sentiments rising in Bangladesh
- ③ Largely depends on China
 - ↳ Water flow depends largely on China
- ④ India's big brother attitude



The shared disasters like flood, can only be solved through shared initiatives.

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

Q13. Analyse the impact of climate adaptation policies on agriculture and livelihoods in Northeast India. Suggest governance measures for resilience.

প্রশ্ন ১৩. উত্তর-পূর্ব ভাৰতৰ কৃষি আৰু জীৱিকাৰ ওপৰত জলবায়ু অভিযোজন নীতিৰ প্ৰভাৱ বিশ্লেষণ কৰক। স্থিতিস্থাপকতাৰ বাবে শাসন ব্যৱস্থাৰ পৰামৰ্শ দিয়ক। (Answer in 250 words)

Ans: → Climate adaptation^{policies} is the key requirement to navigate the challenges imposed by climate changes.

Impact of Climate Adaptation policies on agriculture in North East

① Productivity is increasing

↳ Climate smart agricultural policies like agroforestry is increasing the productivity

② Sustainable agriculture practices

↳ promotion of Millet, a water independent crop.

③ Agricultural export is increasing from North East

↳ ginger from Karbi Anglong
 Potato on Nalbari, Assam

④ Policies like TINROAD is increasing the rubber productivity thus making way for rubber industries

⑤ Policies like bring green revolution to East India, NMEO-OP, NE+NMEO-OS. for palmoil and oil seeds ~~is~~ will ~~increasing the~~ reduce the import

Impact on livelihoods

① positive

① Increase income of farmer according to Dalwai Committee

② Reducing gender disparity (SDG-5)

Es More than 50% agricultural activities carried out by women

③ Food security and addressing hidden hunger and poverty

Es 1 in 7 person in Assam are multidimensionally poor

Negatives

- ① Environmental concern — arising out of extensive irrigation, gm crops.
- ② ~~Biodiversity~~ or Health problems
 ↳ Excessive fertilisers for productivity
- ③ Induce disasters
 ↳ Soil Erosion, landslides etc.

Governance measures for resilient
Climate adaptation policies

- ① Sustainable use of fertiliser and promote organic farming
- ② Reduce loss by introducing MSPs
 ↳ Assam govt over the top initiative of giving ₹250 for paddy / maize
₹500 for oil seeds over and above MSP

③ Research and innovation

④ Technological intervention

↳ Eg Early Warning systems.

⑤ Make farmers less dependent on monsoons

↳ Strengthening irrigation department

Thus Modern problems like climate change require modern solution like GM crops, research, technological intervention but in a balanced and sustainable manner to reduce poverty and hunger

(SDG 1 and SDG 2)

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

Q14. Discuss the role of the Election Commission of India in ensuring free and fair elections, with reference to recent reform proposals and operational challenges.

প্রশ্ন ১৪. শেহতীয়া সংস্কাৰৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ আৰু কাৰ্য্যকৰী প্ৰত্যাহ্বানৰ সন্দৰ্ভত মুক্ত আৰু নিৰপেক্ষ নিৰ্বাচন নিশ্চিত কৰাত ভাৰতৰ নিৰ্বাচন আয়োগৰ ভূমিকাৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Ans:- According to Article 324 of the Indian constitution, Election Commission is established to ensure free and fair election and upholding the procedural democracy.

Role of Election Commission in ensuring free and fair elections

- ① Recognising political parties in India
- ② Prepares the electoral roll
 ➤ SIR in Bihar
- ③ Publishes the criminal antecedents of candidates
 ➤ Established in ADR vs Union case

① Enforce MCC in Non partisan manner

↳ T.N. Sureshram is remembered for that

⑤ Checks hate speech, violence etc during elections

⑥ Community awareness.

Recent proposals have been made with respect to appointment, transparency and accountability of election Commission

① Appointment

↳ Follow orders of Supreme Court in Anoop Barnwal case as demanded by opposition Party

② Transparency and accountability to uphold free and fair election —

through voter inclusion, and transparent exclusion.

➤ Recently highlighted by opposition leader

However there are various operational challenges →

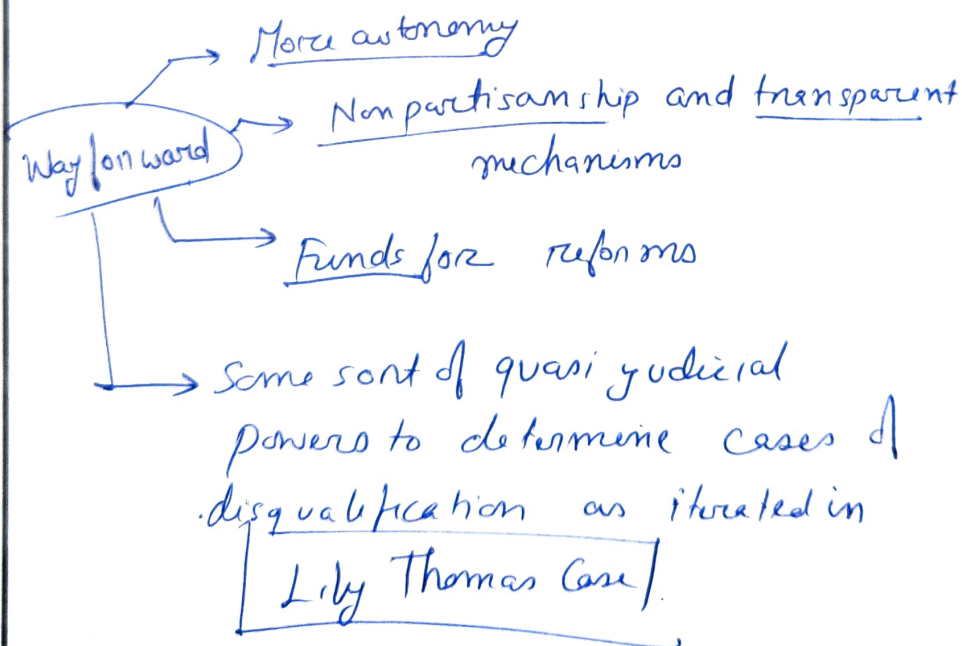
① Lack of funds to ensure proper awareness among public.

② Maintaining the informational privacy.

➤ As seen recently, the reply to RTI is given in non OCR - physical copies.

③ Enforceability due to lack of functionaries

- ④ Lacked proper technology
 ↳ grievances
- ⑤ Limited punitive powers for MCC
 violation
- ⑥ Appointment of commissioners -
 [pro-government].



Thus, Election Commission ~~can~~ through its upholding of procedural democracy can ensure the [rights of citizen].

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

Q15. Examine how autonomous district councils under the Sixth Schedule in Northeast India balance self-governance, national integration, and environmental management.

প্রশ্ন ১৫. উত্তৰ-পূব ভাৰতত ষষ্ঠ অনুসূচীৰ অধীনত স্বায়ত্তশাসিত জিলা পৰিষদসমূহে আত্ম-শাসন, ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় সংহতি আৰু পৰিৱেশ ব্যৱস্থাপনাৰ মাজত কেনেদৰে ভাৰসাম্য বজাই ৰাখে পৰীক্ষা কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Ans → According to article 244-(2), in the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura, there will be demarcation of sixth schedule areas where tribal population exists.

In these 4 states, there are 10 autonomous district council. These councils are elected to represent the 6th schedule areas.

Role of Autonomous district council

① Self governance

① Make rules and regulations and policies

→ Education, health, Agriculture etc

② Upholding grass root democracies

→ Balancing customary laws and universal laws

③ Economic upliftment

- through skill development initiative
- through livestock sector
 - ↳ Pigery hub in BTR in Assam
- Weaving and spinning
 - ↳ Largest eri silk spinning centre in Karbiang

② National Integration

- ① Maintain peace and security
 - ↳ No more secessionist tendencies
- ② Provisions like inclusion of Bodo to 8th

Schedule on request of BTR → ~~in~~ foster national integration
- ③ Development programmes
 - ↳ Autonomous district council in Karbi

Aajlong get 693 crore development fund → for autonomous use helps in a integration rather assimilation through top down approach

Environmental management

- Looks after forest land, from encroachment.
- Autonomous district council advocates for preservation of wildlife.

↳ Perimona National Park

- Various traditional practices fosters environmental management

↳ Under the Sal tree

However there are some challenges

- ① Lack of funds for preservation of their culture, identity, etc
- ② Bureaucratic overreach.
- ③ Corruption is very high in many selected areas
- ④ Illegal activities like forest timber sale,
sand mining
- ⑤ People's awareness about role of autonomous district councils
- ⑥ Practising evil & superstitious beliefs.

Way forward

① Devolution of more fund with enhanced accountability

↳ Eg Governor overseeing implementation of projects

② Uplifting civil societies and SHGs

Thus Sixth schedule areas although enjoys autonomy upto certain extent, their development is ~~not~~ not upto par in many areas.

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

Q16. Three decades after the 73rd Constitutional Amendment, Panchayati Raj Institutions remain 'institutions of delivery' more than 'institutions of self-government.' Examine this statement in the light of recent debates on devolution, fiscal autonomy, and the role of technology in rural governance.

প্রশ্ন ১৬. '৭৩ তম সংবিধান সংশোধনীৰ তিনি দশকৰ পিছতো পঞ্চায়তী ৰাজ্য প্ৰতিষ্ঠানসমূহ 'আত্মশাসনৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠান'তকৈ 'সেৱা প্ৰদানৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠান' হিচাপে অধিক পৰিচিত হৈ আছে।' বিতৰণ, বিত্তীয় স্বায়ত্তশাসন আৰু গ্ৰাম্য শাসনত প্ৰযুক্তিৰ ভূমিকা সন্দৰ্ভত শেহতীয়াকৈ হোৱা বিতৰ্কৰ পৰিপ্ৰেক্ষিতত এই বিবৃতিটো পৰীক্ষা কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Ans:-> The 73rd and 74th amendment act was enacted in the year 1992 to give a constitutional status to India's decentralised institutions - Panchayat (PR) and municipal

Panchayat as institution of delivery

→ Proper delivery of various ~~aim~~ welfare schemes brought by state govt & central

Eg. of House - Beneficiaries under PM Awas Yojana

→ Nudging individuals towards various Abhiyan

↳ Swach Bharat Abhiyan and construction of toilets

→ Acts as Eye, Ear and Mouth of upper level administration

Panchayats deviating away from self governance

- Participation of citizen in gao-sabhas are declining
- Even Gao-sabhas are not conducted timely
- The phenomenon of Sarpanch pati -
leaving the women behind despite
reservations
- Lack of assistance in disaster management
due to lack of funds, functionaries and
proper skill

This is due to inadequate devolution of
fund & Fiscal autonomy →

① No fixed ~~time~~ item for taxation

[Eg] The taxation mechanism is not fixed

② Inefficiency of state finance commission

[Eg] Lack of proper devolution formula

③ Political reason

[Eg] Unwillingness to devolute power on selected RG items in 11th schedule

④ Excess of burocratic red tapism

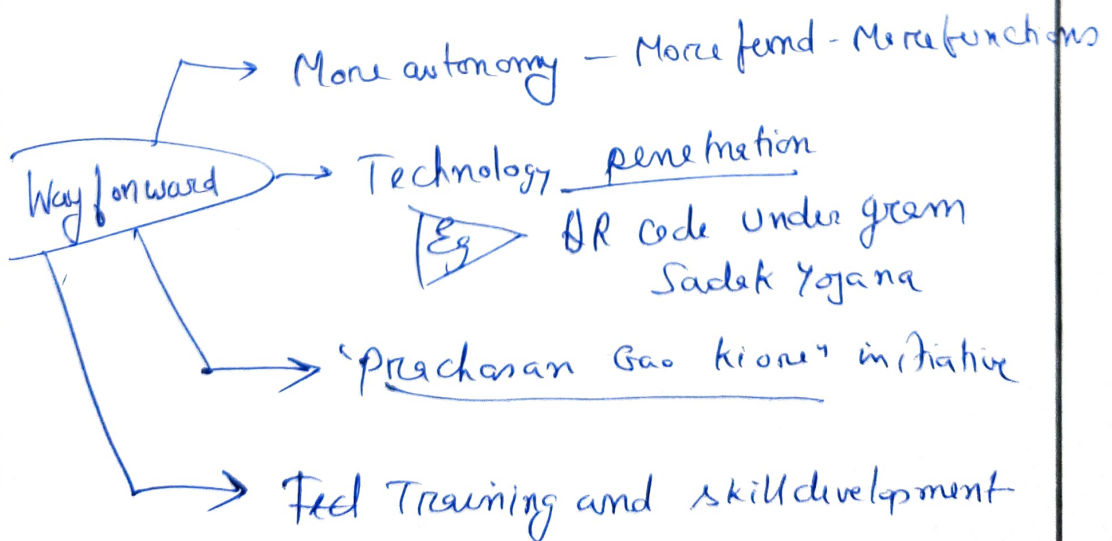
⑤ Lack of accountability, thus leading to Corruption in financial devolution

⑥ Not enough awareness among members of Panchayats

Lack of technology

→ No proper mechanism for grievance redressal

→ Digital divide and lack of infrastructure



Panchayat in this way can be
transformed to institution of self
governance thus resulting in self sufficient
and front running institution.

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

Q17. Public health governance in India must evolve from reactive crisis management to preventive and primary care delivery. In the context of Ayushman Bharat and recent public health preparedness assessments, examine the challenges and reforms needed to strengthen India's health system.

প্রশ্ন ১৭. ভারতত জনস্বাস্থ্য শাসন ব্যৱস্থা প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়াশীল সংকট ব্যৱস্থাপনাৰ পৰা প্ৰতিৰোধমূলক আৰু প্ৰাথমিক যত্ন প্ৰদানলৈ বিকশিত হ'ব লাগিব। আয়ুষ্মান ভাৰত আৰু শেহতীয়া জনস্বাস্থ্য প্ৰস্তুতি মূল্যায়নৰ সন্দৰ্ভত ভাৰতৰ স্বাস্থ্য ব্যৱস্থাতোক শক্তিশালী কৰাৰ বাবে প্ৰয়োজনীয় প্ৰত্যাহ্বান আৰু সংস্কাৰসমূহ পৰীক্ষা কৰক।
 (Answer in 250 words)

Ans:- In the recent COVID-19 crisis, the real picture of our health system came to limelight.

Public health governance in India - as

a reactive crisis manager →

① During COVID-19 → As number of cases were increasing, more facilities (temporary + permanent) were developed thereafter.

② Reducing IMR-MMR → India's IMR and MMR skyrocketed in the last decade as a result of reactive policies. There were reduced

③ Reducing excess of out of pocket expenditure

④ Less awareness creation before past it turns epidemic

➤ Recently Snake bite has been declared as a disaster.

India should focus more on preventive and primary care delivery-

① For a healthy environment

➤ Sugar boards & oil boards by CBSE considered as preventive care for obesity

② Reducing expenditure of government

➤ Proper vaccination and immunization programme

③ Increasing budget of government

↳ Currently (1.5%) of GDP - health budget

In this respect the role of Ayushman Bharat initiative is worthy to mention in

① Reducing out of pocket expenditure

② A form insurance to the public

- ③ Increase efficiency and work-discipline
- ④ Health security - 5 lakhs.

Also recent public health preparedness assessments

helps in

- ① Assessing the medical institution in rural areas

↳ Swasthya Sewa Utsav in Assam

- ② An estimate to know the infrastructure and instruments presence for primary care etc

However there persist challenges in the health sector.

- ① Lack of doctors and nurses

↳ ~~8~~⁸ doctors available for 10,000 people

- ② Lack of proper govt hospitals

↳ Resulting in out of pocket expenditure

③ Medical Ethics ignored

→ Recent case of Death of infant
in GMCH, Guwahati

④ Awareness among public about
proper diet, safety and security,
groundwater issues etc

Reforms

→ ① More Budgetary allocation as per NITI ^{Aayog}

② More Medical colleges in states
→ Recent Assam budget announced
medical colleges in various location

③ More penetration of health insurance
through FDI.

This health sector can ^{be} only ~~be~~
reason to properly utilise our demographic
dividend.

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

Q18. Critically evaluate the Finance Commission's recommendations for balancing fiscal consolidation with equitable resource distribution among states.

প্রশ্ন ১৮. ৰাজ্যসমূহৰ মাজত ন্যায্যসংগত সম্পদ বিতৰণৰ সৈতে বিত্তীয় একত্ৰীকৰণৰ ভাৰসাম্য ৰক্ষাৰ বাবে বিত্ত আয়োগৰ পৰামৰ্শসমূহ সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে মূল্যায়ন কৰক। (Answer in 250 words)

Ans:→ Article 280 of the Indian constitution gives constitutional status to Finance Commission.

Finance commission's recommendation

- ① Grant in Aid to states (275)
- ② Discretionary grant (282)
- ③ Divisible pool (currently 41% to states)

However in recent years, Finance Commission from time to time gave recommendation for balancing fiscal consolidation

- ① Reducing number of central sectoral schemes and central sponsored schemes.

Eg. ~~Centre~~ Central sponsored reduced from 66 to 28

- ② Finance commission's recommendation
in ~~is~~ against returning to old pension scheme
- ③ Maintaining Debt to GDP ratio of both
Centre and states.
- ④ Lowering public debt thus reducing
interest payments.
- ⑤ Grant in Aid to states having lower economic
development
- ⑥ Non-Expansion of special category states.

It helps in reducing inequality and
balancing resource allocation among states -

- ① The states share of divisible pool - increased
to 41% and 1% to Jammu & Kashmir
↳ Helps in localised use of fund

② It is called the top down approach and gives autonomy to states.

↳ Central sponsored scheme like in Education may not be needed in all states

③ Gaping the bridge of regional divide

↳ Bihar getting funds in budget (under discretionary)

Assam is one of the highest receiver of

(SASCI) scheme

④ Make recommendation for fiscal consolidation to states

↳ Focuses on strengthening the decentralised governance institution

↳ [PRI].

However there are certain criticisms

① Recommendations are influenced by politics.

- ② Govt don't implement all the recommendation as they are advisory in nature
- ③ The for development of underdeveloped states, debt is necessary.

Eg. SA S-C-I, EAP projects in Assam

- ④ Lack of functionaries in Finance commission and lack of adequate data for policy making

Eg. Assam gross enrollment ratio is only 17.5% which is denied by education Minister stating data inadequacy

Thus to give more autonomy and better balancing in resource allocation regions like compulsory implementation of certain recommendations, technological penetration for data collection is necessary

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

Q19. Data governance in India is at a crossroads — between empowering citizens and enabling surveillance. Critically evaluate the provisions of the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 in light of the constitutional right to privacy and emerging digital economy needs.

প্ৰশ্ন ১৯. ভাৰতৰ তথ্য প্ৰশাসন এক সন্ধিক্ষণত আছে - নাগৰিকৰ সবলীকৰণ আৰু নিৰীক্ষণ সক্ষম কৰাৰ মাজত। গোপনীয়তাৰ সাংবিধানিক অধিকাৰ আৰু উদীয়মান ডিজিটেল অৰ্থনীতিৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তাৰ প্ৰতি লক্ষ্য ৰাখি ডিজিটেল ব্যক্তিগত তথ্য সুৰক্ষা আইন, ২০২৩-ৰ ব্যৱস্থাসমূহৰ সমালোচনামূলক মূল্যায়ন কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Ans → Data governance is necessary to formulate targeted policies in India. due to various diversities, regional disparities and economic inequalities.

Data governance - crossroad between empowering citizens and enabling surveillance

① Collecting data of citizens and in the same time proper use of it without any misuse

→ Aadhar data, financial data

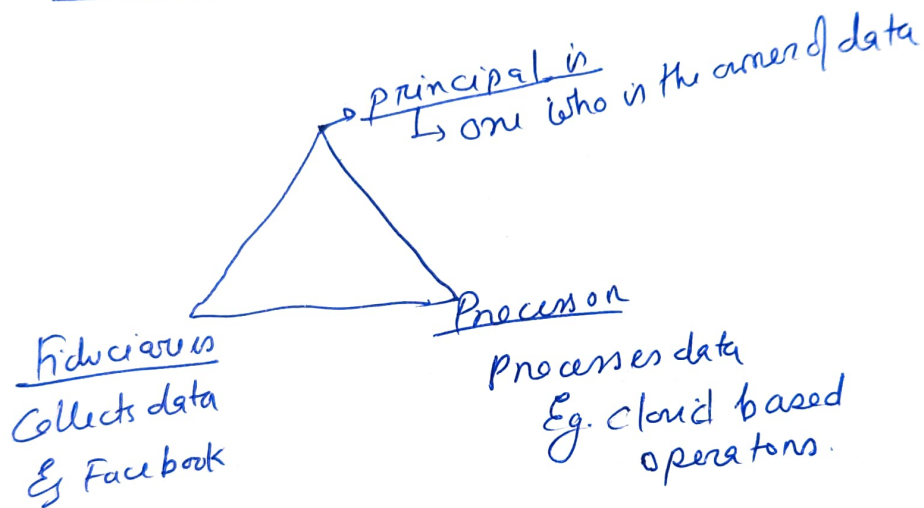
② Empowering citizen through digital literacy mission and at the same time preventing frauds like financial, violence against women

→ Recent cases of trading fraud in Assam

In this aspect, Digital Data Protection Act, 2023 was brought

Provisions

- ① Classification of data principal,
data fiduciaries and data processor



- ② Function of Data principal

→ Should not complain frivolously.

Rights of data principal.

→ Informational privacy

- ③ Data fiduciary should ethically collect data
and data deletion should be a provision

- ④ Processor - should explicitly mention
about its usage

It helps in →

① Maintaining right to privacy through

① principal consent of using data.

↳ No mandatory provision Academic Credit.

② No arbitrary use

↳ one can't ask for aadhar in business, sales etc

③ No bal aadhar

④ Wise use of personal data

⑤ Maintaining the right to delete information

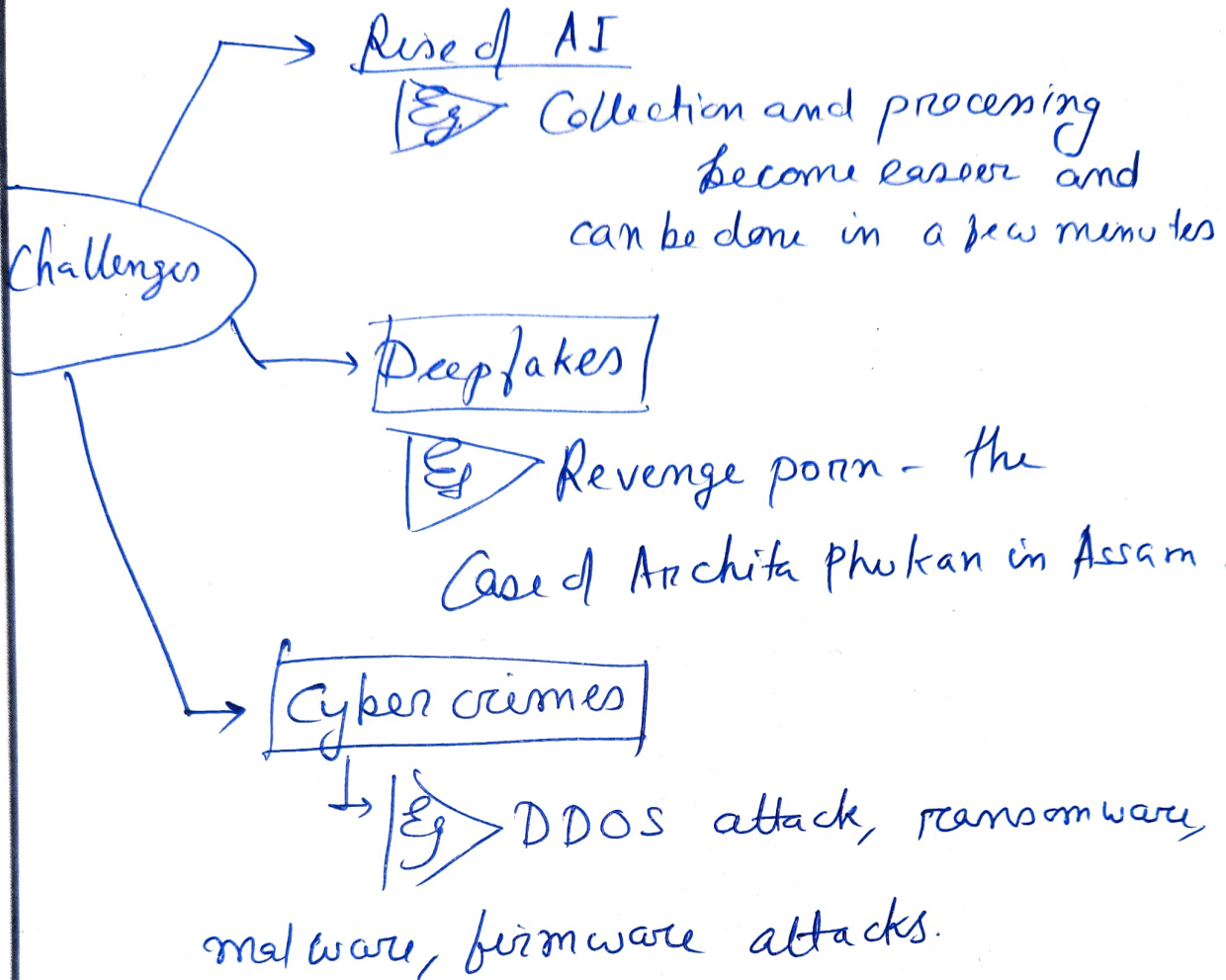
⑥ Helps in policy making

↳ Cibil score - helps in understanding about NPAs of farmers

⑦ Financial inclusion - a feeling trust that is enacted with the act

However due to rising technologies like AI, deep fakes, cyber crimes - the provisions

of DPDT act, 2023 weakens —



To mitigate these challenges, more robust acts and legislations like Delhi declaration, cyberdome projects etc need to be implemented in order to stop these atrocities and social evils.

Feedback
(For office use)

Structure
Presentation

Questions
Interpretation

Content

Value Added

Penalty

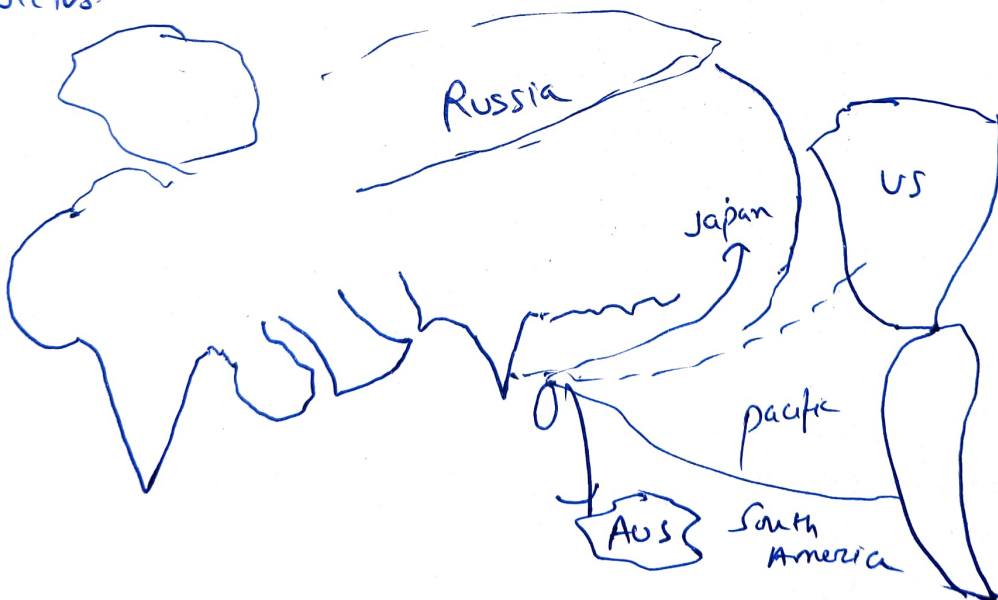
Q20. In the context of Indo-Pacific trade and supply-chain frameworks, discuss how India can align domestic regulation with foreign policy goals and federal economic priorities.

প্রশ্ন ২০. ভারত-প্রশান্ত মহাসাগরীয় বাণিজ্য আৰু যোগান-শৃংখলৰ পৰিকাঠামোৰ সন্দৰ্ভত ভাৰতে কেনেদৰে বৈদেশিক নীতিৰ লক্ষ্য আৰু ফেডাৰেল অৰ্থনৈতিক অগ্ৰাধিকাৰৰ সৈতে ঘৰুৱা নিয়ন্ত্ৰণক সংহত কৰিব পাৰে সেই বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Ans:-> India in recent times have diversified its trades through expansion in West, East like Japan as well as far East region of Russia.

These are instances of Indo pacific trade and ~~is~~ leveraging & those supply chain networks.



India's Indopacific trade.

India's trade with countries like Japan
for technology, Russia for oil, US for
India's export, Import from South America
is possible due to this supply chain framework

India achieve this trade through
balancing National Interest as well as
federal economic policies

① India's exit of RCEP →

Due to the support that must be
given to Indian manufacturers from

China's dumping :- In line with National
interest

② India's bilateral trades with Russia,

US, Japan

Eg → India-US trade - 128 billion \$
India-Russia — 68 billion \$
 → Balances both western & us
 as well as relationship with Russia.

③ ~~R~~ Checks China's hegemonic control over critical mineral —

→ by signing agreement like Mineral

Security partnership with US

→ by signing deals with ABC countries for Lithium

④ India's bilateral trade ~~in~~ ^{with} southern
china sea countries

→ Brahmos missile export to philippines,

⑤ Technological transfer in line with
MTCR agreement, Wassenaar agreements
etc — to stay in line with for federal
policies.

⑥ ~~S~~ Tourism and soft power through
trade — balance both National interest and
human rights aspirations

→ Yoga in many countries

However, recent Economic turmoil
that India witnessed in the form of tariffs
and all. India is trying to navigate the
crisis by strengthening economic ties
beyond Indo pacific like - India-UK
FTA, (Russia-India-China) axis etc.

More can be attained through diversification
#) trade to Africa and Australia.

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