



SECOND MOCK APSC MAINS 2024

GS Paper II

Duration: 3 Hrs

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(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		
4	10		
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TOTAL:	250		<i>Priyanuj Bharali</i> Signature of the Student: Invigilator's Signature: <u>NOTE: EVALUATION PERIOD FOR THE MAINS TEST SERIES COPY IS 12 DAYS.</u>

DETAIL FEEDBACK

ALL THE BEST

Student Support Team:
70990 64717, 79961 12300

Q1. Article 142 as a 'residual source of power to do justice', empowers the Supreme Court to ensure complete justice where law or precedent may fall short. In light of recent cases, examine its scope and limitations.

প্রশ্ন ১) ১৪২ নং অনুচ্ছেদে 'ন্যায় কৰাৰ ক্ষমতাৰ অৱশিষ্ট উৎস' হিচাপে উচ্চতম ন্যায়ালয়ক সম্পূৰ্ণ ন্যায় নিশ্চিত কৰিবলৈ ক্ষমতা প্ৰদান কৰে য 'ত আইনৰ অভাৱ আছে বা আগৰ আইনসমূহ যথেষ্ট নহয়। শেহতীয়া ঘটনাসমূহৰ প্ৰতি লক্ষ্য ৰাখি ইয়াৰ পৰিসৰ আৰু সীমাবদ্ধতা মূল্যায়ন কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Ans Article 142 of the Constitution empowers the Supreme Court to pass decrees so as to ensure 'complete justice'.

* Scope of Article 142:-

- (a) Upholds Constitutionalism which itself is premised in rule of law.
- (b) Ensures fundamental rights to each citizens.
- (c) Fills legislative voids. [Eg] Banning of BS IV vehicles.
- (d) Implementation of judicial law

[Eg] Vishakha guidelines.

* Limitations of Article 142 :-

(a) Critics argue that it breaches doctrine of separation of powers.

(b) Lack of accountability [Eg] SC dismissing Coal allocation case without hearing particulars of individuals.

Thus, judiciary must develop a 'golden mean' so as to ensure natural justice whilst doing complete justice.

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

Q2. Despite progress in poverty reduction, regional disparities remain stark, particularly in the Northeast. Discuss the governance challenges in addressing these inequalities.

প্রশ্ন ২) দৰিদ্ৰতা হ্ৰাসৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত অগ্ৰগতি হোৱাৰ স্বত্বেও, বিশেষকৈ উত্তৰ-পূৰ্বাঞ্চলত আঞ্চলিক বৈষম্য স্পষ্ট হৈ আছে। এই অসমতাবোৰৰ মোকাবিলা কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত প্ৰশাসনৰ প্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Ans As per MPI, 2022, 41.5 crore people exited poverty line in the last 15 years. Despite this, the situation in NE is not very encouraging.

* Governance challenge in addressing inequalities:-

- (a) Lack of connectivity to NE which is connected via only a 22 km stretch Siliguri corridor.
- (b) Security concerns hampers investment in social infrastructure [Eg] Manipur violence.

c) Long porous border, 99% of which is shared with foreign nations.

d) Trust deficit among citizens due to history of insurgency and other concerns [Eg] AFSPA, 1956

e) Drug menace among youth of NE due to proximity to Golden triangle nations.

Thus, we need reinvigorated approach to ensure good governance in the NE so that the Ashoka Laxmi becomes the growth engine of India.

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

Q3. "The one-size-fits-all approach to policymaking often overlooks India's regional heterogeneity. In this context, discuss how centralised governance impacts state-level autonomy and inclusive development, with special reference to Assam."

প্রশ্ন ৩) "নীতি নির্ধারণৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত সকলোৰে সৈতে খাপ খোৱা এক-আকাৰৰ দৃষ্টিভঙ্গীয়ে প্ৰায়ে ভাৰতৰ আঞ্চলিক বৈচিত্ৰ্যক উপেক্ষা কৰে। এই সন্দৰ্ভত, কেন্দ্ৰীভূত প্ৰশাসনে কেনেদৰে ৰাজ্যিক পৰ্যায়ৰ স্বায়ত্তশাসন আৰু সামগ্ৰিক উন্নয়নত প্ৰভাৱ পেলায় সেই বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক, অসমৰ বিশেষ প্ৰসংগৰ সৈতে।

(Answer in 150 words)

Ans History has taught us that a straight jacketed approach towards governance has little benefits in a heterogeneous nation.

* Impact of Centralised governance on regional autonomy and inclusive development

① Positives :-

① Special focus to developmental needs of state [Eg] PM DevINE initiative.

② Allocation of proper resources via special category status to Assam.

② Challenges:-

- ① Disregard to intra-regional disparities. [Eg] Barak Valley and hilly areas remain backward.
- ② People's aspirations and need remain unfulfilled.
- ③ Lack of autonomy to state executive to make independent choices.

Hence, we need a decentralized approach towards development and

This was done by bringing NITI Aayog and increasing devolution of funds to states.

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

Q4. Examine how domestic socio-political factors in both India and Bangladesh influence the trajectory of their bilateral relations.

প্রশ্ন ৪) ভারত আর বাংলাদেশ দুয়োখন দেশে ঘরুৱ সামাজিক-ৰাজনৈতিক কাৰকসমূহে তেওঁলোকৰ দ্বিপাক্ষিক সম্পৰ্কক কেনেদৰে প্ৰভাৱিত কৰে মূল্যায়ন কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Ans The bilateral relations of two major South-Asian nations India-Bangladesh is guided by multiple factors.

* Impact of ^{domestic} socio-political factors :-

(a) River-water sharing issues -

Teesta water sharing agreement remain dormant due to opposition by West Bengal.

(b) The Assam Accord 1985 is seen by Bangladesh as an anti-Bangla-
-desh accord

(c) Returning of radical elements in Bangladesh after interim government's takeover which favours close relation with Pakistan [Eg] Visit of ISI Chief to Bangladesh

(d) C.AA was opposed by Bangladesh, being criticised as 'discriminatory'

(e) Rohingya issue - where as per NHA there are around ~40,000 Rohingya in India which are refused by both Bangladesh and Myanmar

Thus, to ensure peace and stability in the region both nations should iron out their differences mutually.

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

Q5. In an era of shifting power balances, BRICS has emerged as a platform for amplifying the voice of the Global South. Discuss how India's engagement with BRICS reflects its quest for strategic autonomy and leadership in a multipolar world.

প্ৰশ্ন ৫) ক্ষমতাৰ ভাৰসাম্যৰ পৰিৱৰ্তনৰ যুগত, ব্ৰিকছে গোলকীয় দক্ষিণৰ কণ্ঠস্বৰ প্ৰসাৰৰ বাবে এক বঁহিচাপে আত্মপ্ৰকাশ কৰিছে। ব্ৰিকছৰ সৈতে ভাৰতৰ সম্পৰ্কই কেনেদৰে বহুমুখী বিশ্বত কৌশলগত স্বায়ত্তশাসন আৰু নেতৃত্বৰ বাবে ইয়াৰ অন্বেষণক প্ৰতিফলিত কৰে সেই বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Ans BRICS is an intergovernment forum representing 45% of global population and 35% of global GDP.

* Amplifying voice of Global South :-

- (a) Presents collective support to pressing issues like Climate Change.
- (b) Raises voice against Western led financial organisation.
- (c) Cultural exchanges among Global South nations [Eg] Kashi as a tourism Capital.

* BRICS - quest for strategic autonomy and leadership :-

- (a) Maintains closer ties with Russia, China to counter balance its engagement in QUAD.
- (b) Voices for de-dollarization of global financial institutions.
- (c) NDB and CRA as alternatives to West led organizations.
- (d) BRICS Rating Agency to reduce dependency on biased Credit Rating Agencies.

Thus, BRICS is India tool to ensure a more democratic world order.

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (if any)

Total

Q6. The review of the Agnipath recruitment scheme during the Army's 'Year of Reforms 2025' has reignited debate on its impact. Discuss the governance implications of the scheme with reference to transparency, accountability, and youth employment.

প্রশ্ন ৬) সেনার সংস্কার বছর ২০২৫'র সময়ত অগ্নিপথ নিযুক্তি আঁচনিৰ পর্যালোচনাই ইয়াৰ প্ৰভাৱৰ ওপৰত বিতৰ্ক পুনৰ আৰম্ভ কৰিছে। স্বচ্ছতা, দায়বদ্ধতা আৰু যুৱ নিযুক্তিৰ সন্দৰ্ভত আঁচনিখনৰ প্ৰশাসনৰ প্ৰভাৱসমূহ আলোচনা কৰক।
(Answer in 150 words)

Ans Agnipath scheme was brought to infuse youthful energies into Indian armed forces as well as to reduce the swelling revenue budget (pension, salary) of the armed forces.

* Governance implication of the scheme:-

① Transparency :-

① Regarding the 25% permanent recruits after 4 years.

② Fair allocation among 3 arms of defense forces.

② Accountability :-

- ① Accountability of the government to ensure battle readiness of soldiers
- ② Ensure morale of soldiers on ground remains unaffected.

③ Youth employment :-

- ① Unemployment fears after 4 years of service [Eg] Nepal halted Gurkha recruitment due to the sam.
- ② Absorbing the agrimveers into CAPFs and state police forces.

Ironing out the challenges in the Agriveer Scheme can have a revolutionary impact on Indian armed forces

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

Q7. "Why should there be a whip? Whip means you are curtailing expression, curtailing freedom, and subjecting your representative to servility." Critically analyze.

প্রশ্ন ৭) "হুইপ কিয় থাকিব লাগে? হুইপৰ অৰ্থ হ'ল আপুনি অভিব্যক্তি হ্ৰাস কৰিছে, স্বাধীনতা হ্ৰাস কৰিছে, আৰু আপোনাৰ প্ৰতিনিধিগৰাকীক দাসত্বৰ অধীন কৰিছে।" সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে বিশ্লেষণ কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Ans To maintain a union in
views, voices and policy outlook, each
parties appoint an officer of whip
at the floor of parliament / state legislature.

* Challenges associated with whips -

① Curtailing expression -

① a) Of decent to policies of government.

① b) Affects freedom of speech and
expression of individual legislators.

② Curtailing freedom -

② a) Legislators may find it difficult
to present views/concerns of their

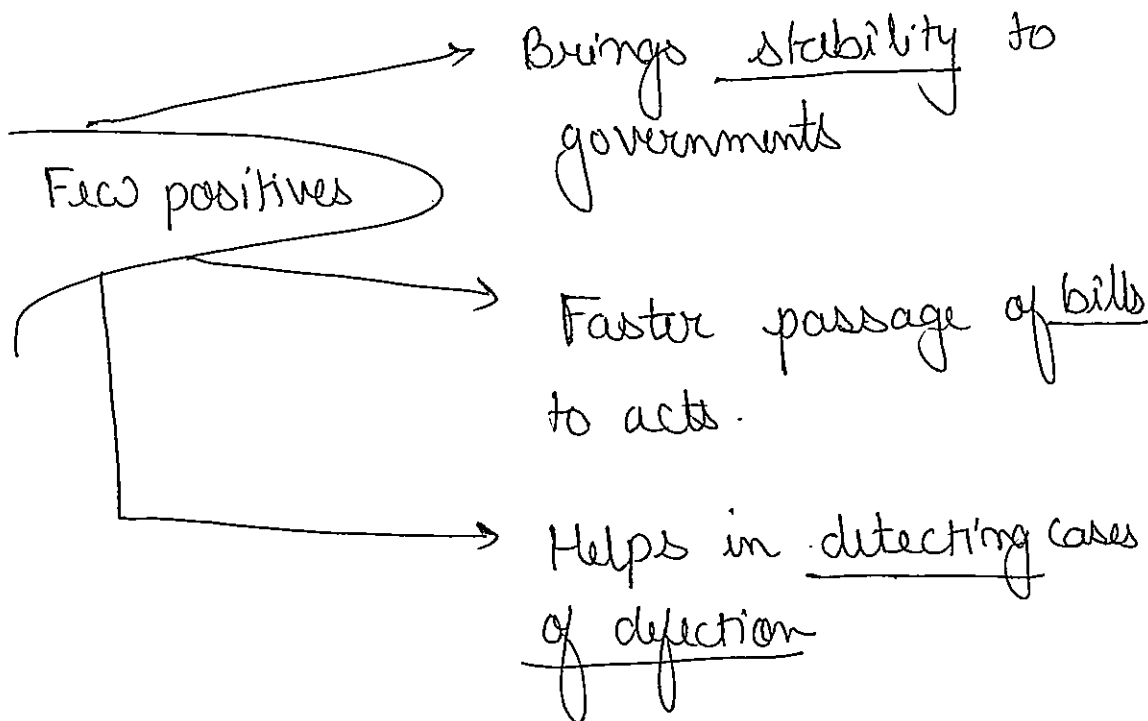
respective Constituencies;

~~(b)~~

③ Subjects to servility :-

(a) Legislators of parties act as a 'monolithic block'

(b) Hamper effective democratic deliberations.



Rather than abolishing the office of whip, it needs reformative actions to reflect the demands of a modern democracy

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

Q8. The growing instances of attacks and vilification against the Indian diaspora have raised concerns about their safety and India's soft power image abroad. Discuss the measures that India can adopt to safeguard its diaspora while enhancing its global influence.

প্রশ্ন ৮) ভারতীয় প্রবাসীর বিরুদ্ধে আক্রমণ আৰু নিন্দাৰ বৰ্ধিত ঘটনাই তেওঁলোকৰ সুৰক্ষা আৰু বিদেশত ভাৰতৰ নৰম শক্তিৰ সন্দৰ্ভত উদ্বেগৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। বিশ্বব্যাপী ইয়াৰ প্ৰভাৱ বৃদ্ধি কৰাৰ লগতে ভাৰতে ইয়াৰ প্ৰবাসীৰ সুৰক্ষাৰ বাবে গ্ৰহণ কৰিব পৰা ব্যৱস্থাসমূহৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Ans India diaspora of 18 million as per UN data is the largest in the world. But, this diaspora which once was India's strength is now subject to racial attacks and vilification.

* Measures India can adopt :-

① Short term measures :-

① Faster grievance redressal mechanism Eg Twitter governance by MEA (now 'X')

② Empowering diaspora with knowledge about their rights and responsibilities

② Long Term measures :-

(a) Enhancing skills among youth to increase their bargaining power

[Eg] CM FLIGHT Scheme of Assam

(b) Investing in domestic educational institutions and 4th generational technologies to increase domestic employment.

(c) Cultural exchanges programmes with leading global universities to increase awareness about Indian culture

These steps can ensure that Indian diaspora remains safe and secure even at face of local pushbacks

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

Q9. Cyclone Remal (2024) exposed the vulnerabilities of women and children in disaster relief and recovery. In light of the PM's Ten Point Agenda for Disaster Risk Reduction, discuss how women's leadership can strengthen India's disaster governance framework.

প্রশ্ন ৯) ঘূর্ণীবতাহ বেমাল (২০২৪)য়ে দুৰ্যোগ সাহায্য আৰু পুনৰুদ্ধাৰৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত মহিলা আৰু শিশুৰ দুৰ্বলতাৰ কথা প্ৰকাশ কৰিছিল। দুৰ্যোগৰ বিপদাশংকা হ্ৰাসৰ বাবে প্ৰধানমন্ত্ৰীৰ দহ দফা কাৰ্যসূচীৰ পৰিপ্ৰেক্ষিতত, মহিলাৰ নেতৃত্বত ভাৰতৰ দুৰ্যোগ প্ৰশাসনৰ পৰিকাঠামো কেনেদৰে শক্তিশালী কৰিব পাৰি সেই বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Ans Cyclone Remal which was one of the worst cyclone in recent history showed the systemic shortcomings, especially wrt women and children.

* Women leadership strengthening
India's disaster governance framework:-

(a) Showcase the unique needs of women and children.

→ At least 25 ft² of hygienic living space
→ 3 litres of clean drinking water.

(b) Provide unique viewpoint to

disaster rehabilitation measures.

(c) Increase empathy to those affected
by disasters.

(d) Fast rehabilitation and and
effective tackling of tertiary impacts
of disasters (PTSD, depression etc)

Adopting women's leadership along
with other 9 pillars of PM's 10
point agenda like technological impetus,
making disaster resilience a part of
development can insure increased
coping capacity to multi-hazard
disasters.

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

Q10. Electoral reforms have been central to strengthening democracy in India. Examine the major challenges in the electoral system and the significance of recent reform initiatives.

প্রশ্ন ১০) ভাৰতত গণতন্ত্ৰ শক্তিশালী কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত নিৰ্বাচনী সংস্কাৰ কেন্দ্ৰীয় হৈ পৰিছে। নিৰ্বাচনী ব্যৱস্থাৰ প্ৰধান প্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহ আৰু শেহতীয়া সংস্কাৰমূলক পদক্ষেপসমূহৰ গুৰুত্ব মূল্যায়ন কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Ans Free, fair and regular elections
are a prerequisite for strengthening
democracy in India.

* Major challenges in electoral system:-

(a) Low voter turn out, which was
around 66% for 18th LS.

(b) Criminalization of politics - 43%
electd representative had criminal
history in 17th LS

(c) Rising electoral expenditure

(d) Violation of MCC and hate politics

* Significance of recent reform
Initiatives:-

(a) 129th Amendment Bill for 'One
Nation, One Election' seeks to reduce
policy paralysis due to MCC.

(b) SIR in Bihar to weed out
duplications in electoral rolls.

(c) Electoral Bonds (now abolished)
sought to bring transparency to
electoral fundings.

Tackling the challenges of Indian
electoral system is essence so
as to ensure fairness in world's
largest democratic setup.

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

Q11. The replacement of the IPC, CrPC and Evidence Act with the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam marks the most comprehensive reform of India's criminal justice system in 150 years. Examine its salient aspects and highlight possible challenges in implementation.

প্রশ্ন ১১) IPC, CrPC আৰু প্রমাণ আইনৰ সলনি ভাৰতীয় ন্যায় সংহিতা, ভাৰতীয় নাগৰিক সুৰক্ষা সংহিতা আৰু ভাৰতীয় সাক্ষ্য অধিনিয়মে ১৫০ বছৰৰ ভিতৰত ভাৰতৰ অপৰাধমূলক ন্যায় ব্যৱস্থাৰ আটাইতকৈ ব্যাপক সংস্কাৰক চিহ্নিত কৰে। ইয়াৰ গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ দিশবোৰ মূল্যায়ন কৰক আৰু ৰূপায়ণৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত সম্ভাৱ্য প্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহৰ ওপৰত আলোকপাত কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Ans Replacement of 3 colonial era criminal laws indicates towards systemic overhaul of criminal justice system in India.

* Salient aspects of 3 criminal laws:

(a) Seeks to ensure justice to victims of crimes, which as per Mallimath Committee was hindered by earlier laws

(b) Incorporate advances in technology and forensics in the

The latest Bharatiya Sakshya Samhita (BSS)

(c) Tackles ~~new~~ national security concerns

[Eg] Broadening of IPC 124 (sedition) to 152 BNS to include Deshdroh

Rajdroh IPC 124 $\xrightarrow{\text{now}}$ Deshdroh 152 BNS

(d) Brings justice to victims of crimes like mob lynching.

(e) New age crimes like deceitful promise to marry is now criminalized ensuring women empowerment.

① Tackles road safety concern to
Criminalizing hit and run cases.

* Possible challenges in implementation:-

- ① Chilling effect on freedom of
speech and expression due to
expansion of 152 BNS as per
critics.
- ② Loopholes in prosecution is still
a possibility.
- ③ Lack of awareness among citizens
about their rights.

Despite these few challenges, the

(Don't write
 anything beyond
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~~spm~~ systemic impact of the 3
 new criminal laws is far
 outweighs the few cons associated.

 Feedback
 (For office use only)

 Structure/
 Presentation

 Question
 Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

Q12. India's policy of multi-alignment is often seen as a strength in navigating geopolitical upheavals, yet critics argue that it may also create ambiguity and overreliance in its foreign policy positions. Do you agree? Substantiate your answer with suitable examples.

প্রশ্ন ১২) ভাৰতৰ বহু-সংহতি নীতিক প্ৰায়ে ভূ-ৰাজনৈতিক উত্থানবোৰ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰাৰ এক শক্তি হিচাপে দেখা যায়, তথাপিও সমালোচকসকলে যুক্তি দিয়ে যে ই ইয়াৰ বৈদেশিক নীতিৰ স্থিতিত অস্পষ্টতা আৰু অত্যাধিক নিৰ্ভৰশীলতাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিব পাৰে। আপুনি সন্মত নে? উপযুক্ত উদাহৰণৰ জৰিয়তে আপোনাৰ উত্তৰটো প্ৰমাণ কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Ans India adopts a foreign
policy of multi-alignment, which in
turn is guided by its vision of
a democratic global order and emerging
as Viswa Bandhu of the world.

* Multi-alignment : navigation geopolitical
upheavals :-

(a) India ensured energy security
by buying discounted Russian
crude oil (38% of total imports,
as of July, 2025)

(b) Co-ordinates with US in
platforms like QUAD to ensure
free and open Indo-Pacific.

(c) Co-ordinates with SCO and
nations like China, Russia to
tackle regional security concerns
(CRATS Initiative of SCO)

(d) Maintains close ties with Japan
for green energy and investment
for startups (via JETRO)

(e) Defense deals with -
→ France for Rafale jets.
→ Russia for S400
→ US for Predator drones

- ① Gives India an unique position
 to end global conflicts like
- Russia - Ukraine War
 - Israel - Hamas Conflict

* Multi alignment - ambiguity and over-
relevance:-

- ① Possibility of trust deficit among
partner nations
- ② Unable to break into permanent
seat at UNSC due to policy
ambiguities

Looking at the pros and cons
 we can very rightly conclude that

India's policy of multi-alignment
is guided by wisdom and
ancient ethos of Vasudai'va Kutumba-
-kam.

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

Q13. The Union Budget 2025-26 described reforms as the fuel for India's future growth. In this context, examine the reforms required in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector to make it a true pillar of India's growth story. Highlight the specific challenges and opportunities for MSMEs in Assam.

প্রশ্ন ১৩) কেন্দ্রীয় বাজেট ২০২৫-২৬ ত সংস্কারক ভাৰতৰ ভৱিষ্যতৰ বিকাশৰ ইন্ধন হিচাপে বৰ্ণনা কৰা হৈছিল। এই সন্দৰ্ভত, ক্ষুদ্র, লঘু আৰু মজলীয়া উদ্যোগ (MSME) খণ্ডত ইয়াক ভাৰতৰ বিকাশৰ কাহিনীৰ এক প্ৰকৃত স্তম্ভ হিচাপে গঢ়ি তুলিবলৈ প্ৰয়োজনীয় সংস্কাৰসমূহ মূল্যায়ন কৰক। অসমত MSMEৰ বাবে থকা নিৰ্দিষ্ট প্ৰত্যাহ্বান আৰু সুযোগসমূহৰ ওপৰত আলোকপাত কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Ans MSMEs are the invisible
growth engine of India contributing
over 50 crore employments and over
25% of India's exports

* Reforms required in MSME sector:-

- (a) Formalization of MSMEs so as to access formal sources of credit.
- (b) Maintaining a registry via Udhyam portal.
- (c) Promoting MSMEs and start ups

in 4th generational technologies like
AI, machine learning etc.

(d) Producing competitive products
via Zero Effect Zero Defect (ZED)

Scheme

* Specific challenges for MSMEs in
Assam:-

(a) Lack of entrepreneurial spirit
among youth.

(b) Lack of connectivity to mainland
India.

(c) Hot and humid climate leads

to increased agricultural wastage
($1/3^{\text{rd}}$ as per FSSAI)

(d) Lack of access to formal credit
sources

* Opportunities for MSMEs in Assam:

(a) Youthful population - with mean
age of 22 years.

(b) Availability of resources.

(c) Educational and skilling levels
among youths.

To promote MSME culture in
Assam, government has taken initiative

Like Mukhya Mantri Atmanirbhar
Assam Abhiyan, Bipanna Shetra (1st
MSME only market) in Assam

Feedback
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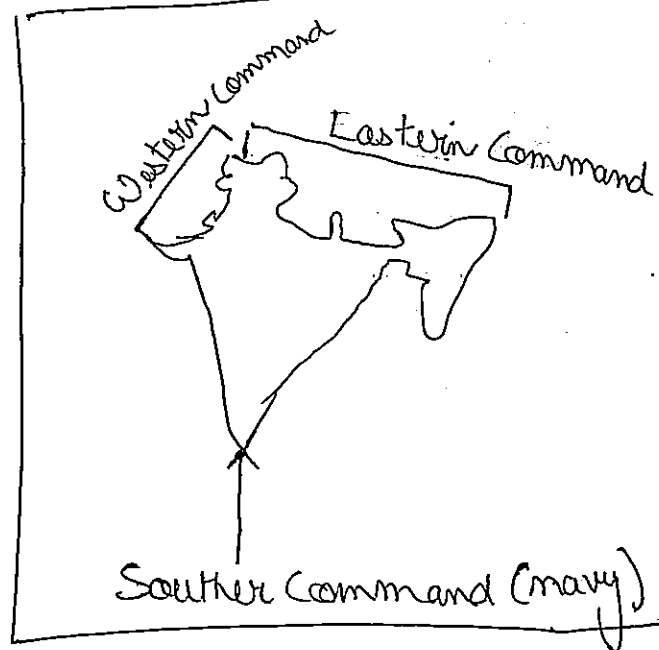
Q14. Integrated Theatre Commands aim to enhance jointness in India's armed forces. In the context of growing strategic competition in the Indian Ocean Region, examine how such reforms can strengthen India's security architecture.

প্রশ্ন ১৪) ইন্টিগ্রেটেড থিয়েটার কমান্ডৰ লক্ষ্য হৈছে ভাৰতৰ সশস্ত্ৰ বাহিনীত সংযোগ বৃদ্ধি কৰা। ভাৰত মহাসাগৰ অঞ্চলত বৰ্ধিত কৌশলগত প্ৰতিযোগিতাৰ সন্দৰ্ভত, এনে সংস্কাৰে কেনেদৰে ভাৰতৰ নিৰাপত্তা স্থাপত্যক শক্তিশালী কৰিব পাৰে মূল্যায়ন কৰক।
(Answer in 250 words)

Ans Integrated Theatre Command
aims to create unified commands
for 3 armed force of India to
improve battle readiness and enhance
jointness

The Sherkatkar
Committee proposes
3 ITCs to

tackle India's
security concerns for a more targeted
and effective response to India's
growing competition, specially in



Indian Ocean Region (IOR)

* ITC strengthening India's security architecture:-

(a) Increase response to growing Chinese assertion in IOR.

(b) Effective deployment of arms and equipment. [Ex] Navy's P8i spy aircraft deployed to Himalayas during Galwan Valley clash

(c) Increase patrolling with friendly foreign nations

(d) Joint exercises like Malabar

naval exercises with QUAD
nations.

Thus, keeping in mind the
multifarious benefits of ITLs and
global military standards (like France,
US etc) India must adopt the
ITL as soon as possible.

The appointment of Chief of Defense
Staff (CDS) is seen as 1st step in
this direction

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

Q15. The Preamble, called the 'conscience of the Constitution', reflects India's resolve to transform from a colonial subject nation to a sovereign, democratic Republic. Illustrate how the Preamble has guided India's pursuit of justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity.

প্রশ্ন ১৫) সংবিধানৰ বিবেক "বুলি কোৱা প্ৰস্তাৱনাত ঔপনিৱেশিক বিষয় ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ পৰা সাৰ্বভৌম, গণতান্ত্ৰিক গণৰাজ্যলৈ ৰূপান্তৰিত হোৱাৰ ভাৰতৰ সংকল্পক প্ৰতিফলিত কৰা হৈছে। প্ৰস্তাৱনাই কেনেদৰে ভাৰতৰ ন্যায়, স্বাধীনতা, সমতা আৰু ভাতৃত্ববোধৰ অন্বেষণত পথ প্ৰদৰ্শন কৰিছে তাৰ উদাহৰণ দিয়া।

(Answer in 250 words)

Ans Preamble reflects the core
ideals enshrined in our ~~the~~ Constitution
 and hence often referred to as 'Conscience
of the Constitution'.

* Preamble guiding India's pursuit:-

① For justice

① Social - abolition of titles (Article 18),
 no discrimination on arbitrary
 parameters (Article 15)

② Economic - Welfare measures like
PM Kisan, MGN REGA etc.

③ Political - right to vote, and
Contest election (Article 324-326)

② Liberty -

(a) Thought - Right to privacy (Article 21)

(b) Expression - under Article 19(1)(a)
of speech and expression.

(c) Faith - Right to religion under
Article 25 to 28

(d) Belief - individuals are free to
develop their own school of
thoughts.

③ For equality -

(a) Status - no discrimination

based on one class association

③ Opportunities - equal opportunities
to education, health, justice,
income etc.

④ For fraternity -

(a) Programmes like Kashi - Vishwanath
Sangam

(b) Xako initiative in Assam by
Swimanta Foundation.

Thus, the ideals of Preamble Hll
date act as guiding light for
governments, judiciary, and citizens

alike in India and would
Continue to do so in future

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

Q16. Despite three decades of the 73rd and 74th Amendments, local governance in India continues to face challenges of devolution. Examine with reference to Assam.

প্রশ্ন ১৬) ৭৩তম আৰু ৭৪তম সংশোধনীৰ তিনি দশকৰ পিছতো ভাৰতত স্থানীয় প্ৰশাসনে বিভাজনৰ প্ৰত্যাহ্বানৰ সন্মুখীন হৈ আহিছে। অসমৰ সন্দৰ্ভত মূল্যায়ন কৰক। (Answer in 250 words)

Ans The 73rd and 74th Amendments

• were brought with the aim of
bringing governance to the grass root level
in India.

* Challenges associated with local
governance :-

① Lack of devolution of funds - as per
RBI's Finance of Panchayati Raj
Institution's Index - PRI's generate
just 1% of their revenue.

② Infrastructural paucity - As per
Minister of PRI, Assam, Ranjit Dasa

58 Gaon Panchayat office sans
permanent buildings in Assam.

③ Vacancies - 1,059 vacancies of
secretaries at GP level in Assam
as per Ranjit Dass.

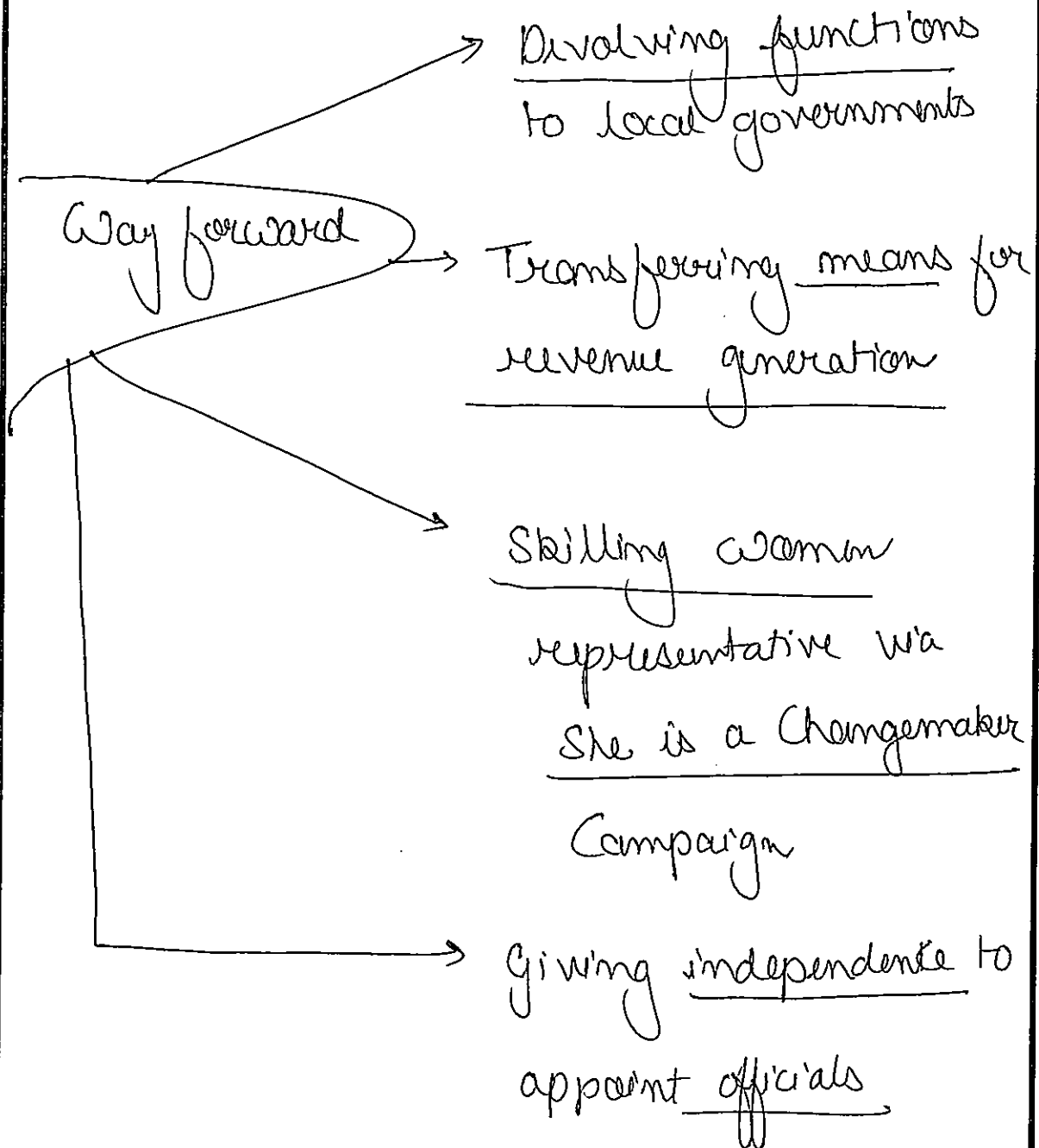
④ Assam HLL date ~~has~~ has not
devolved the:-

→ 29 functions to PRLs
→ 18 functions to ULBs

⑤ Lack of regular meetings of
Gram Sabhas.

⑥ Proxy candidates in the 50% seats

reserved for women.



These means can ensure local governance grows beyond mere

'flesh and bones' to have actual
'blood and soul'

_____○_____

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

Q17. The government has increasingly experimented with lateral entry and digital tools in administration to make governance more responsive. Critically analyse the opportunities and challenges of such reforms in India's civil services.

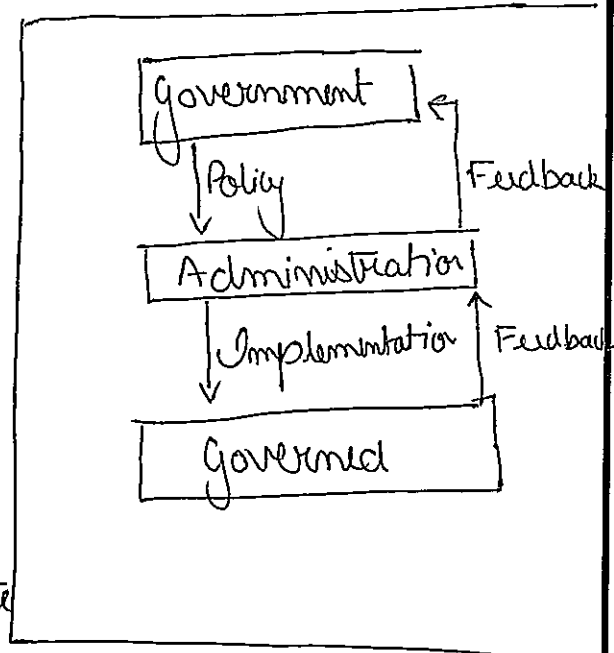
প্রশ্ন ১৭) চৰকাৰে প্ৰশাসনক অধিক প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়াশীল কৰি তুলিবলৈ প্ৰশাসনত লেটাৰেল এণ্ট্ৰি আৰু ডিজিটেল সঁজুলিৰ সৈতে ক্ৰমান্বয়ে পৰীক্ষা-নিৰীক্ষা কৰিছে। ভাৰতৰ অসামৰিক সেৱাত এনে সংস্কাৰৰ সুযোগ আৰু প্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহ সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে বিশ্লেষণ কৰক। (Answer in 250 words)

Ans An efficient administration acts as a bridge between the 'government' and the 'governed'.

* Opportunities associated:-

① Lateral entry

a) Bacswam Committee



Opines that lateral entry can ensure filling up of mid and upper level vacancies in bureaucracy.

② Can bring expertise in policy

making.

③ Bring deep discipline of private sector to government agencies.

② Digital Tools :-

① Karmayogi Mission and iGOT

Karmayogi portal to make bureaucrats tech savvy.

② Sewa Setu to bring accountability

and transparency to over 500

services

③ Citizen friendly service delivery

in Basundhara (land documents),

Mission Bhumi putra (caste certificates)

② * Few associated challenges :-

① Lateral entry :-

- ① Bypass Constitutional bodies like UPSC.
- ② Government's offer not lucrative enough to attract best talents.
- ③ Possibility of misuse with vested interest.

② Digital tools :-

- ① Privacy concerns.
- ② Lack of digital literacy

Despite few challenges, these two initiatives have had a transformative

affect on administration of India

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

Q18. "Absence of timelines for granting assent under Article 200 enables constitutional subversion." Do you agree? Justify your answer.

প্রশ্ন ১৮) "২০০ নং অনুচ্ছেদৰ অধীনত অনুমোদন প্রদানৰ বাবে সময়সীমাৰ অনুপস্থিতিয়ে সাংবিধানিক ধ্বংস সাধন কৰিব পাৰে।" আপুনি সন্মত নে? আপোনাৰ উত্তৰটো ন্যায্য কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Ans Under Article 200, governors of a state has 3 options when presented with a state bill. He/She can either grant assent, withhold assent or reserve the bill for President's consideration.

* Issues relating to absence of
timeliness :-

(a) May create friction between elected executives and appointed governors.

(b) Delays in legislation hampers

welfare initiatives in state

- ③ May lead to instances of combative federalism [Eg] Tamil Nadu govern-
-ment raised concerns about biased actions by Governor.
- ④ May lead to trust deficit of people on the elected government of the day.
- ⑤ Issues are more evident in states ruled by opposition, this may hamper spirit of federalism
↳ a 'basic structure' of Constitution
- ⑥ The term "as soon as possible"

in Article 200 was there to
induce a sense of urgency in
governor's decision.

⑨ Deviates from vision of our
Constitutional forefathers.

*Gayferward - Governors must adhere
to the SC guidelines in Keisham
Meghachandra Singh Judgement and
grant his/her assent within
3 months

Adhering to this guideline can
help protect the spirit of federalism

in India and ensure a
India guided by the vision of
'Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat'

Feedback
(For office use only)

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Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

Q19. What is meant by 'cohabitation' in France's semi-presidential model? Explain why such a scenario cannot arise under India's parliamentary system, and assess whether the French experience offers any relevant lessons for India.

প্রশ্ন ১৯) ফ্রান্সৰ অৰ্ধ-ৰাষ্ট্ৰপতিৰ আৰ্হিত সহবাস "ৰ" অৰ্থ কি? ভাৰতৰ সংসদীয় ব্যৱস্থাৰ অধীনত এনে পৰিস্থিতি কিয় উদ্ভৱ হ'ব নোৱাৰে ব্যাখ্যা কৰক, আৰু ফৰাচী অভিজ্ঞতাই ভাৰতৰ বাবে কোনো প্ৰাসংগিক শিক্ষা প্ৰদান কৰে নেকি মূল্যায়ন কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Ans In France's co-habitation model there is primacy of two elected chairs ~~now~~ namely, the President as well as the Prime Minister.

* Reasons as to why such a scenario cannot arise in India:

(a) Under Article 52, the President is just the de-jure head of the state.

(b) Article 74 ensures that the de-facto leader of the government is indeed the Prime Minister.

of India.

(c) Under Article 75(3) the Prime Minister ~~is~~ and cabinet minister advices the President on day to day affairs of governance.

(d) Thus, in India there exists a ~~sp~~ clear separation of power regarding the roles and responsibilities of PM and the President.

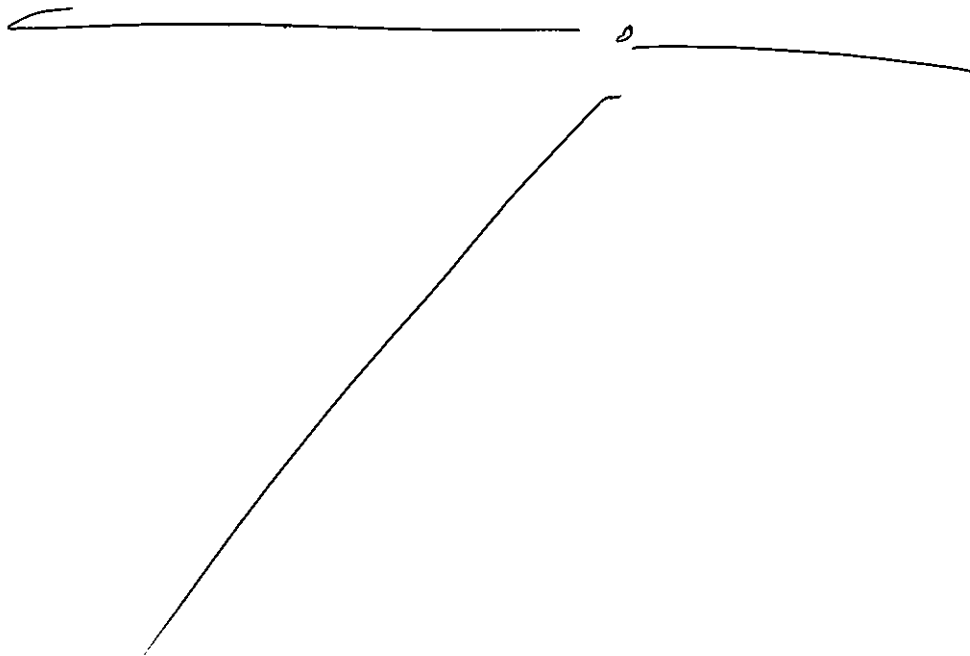
* Lessons for India from the French experience :-

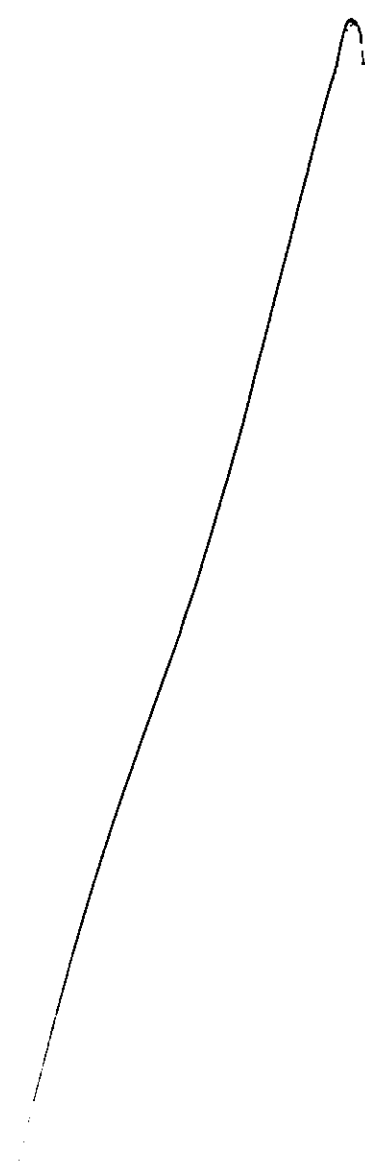
(a) President has more control

over legislature

⑥ Thus can ensure more
mature legislations in India

Thus, adopting a golden mean
of best practices can enhance
the rule of law in India





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

Q20. India's experience with platforms like CoWIN and the Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission shows that digital infrastructure is becoming central to healthcare delivery. Analyse how digital health systems can advance the goal of universal health coverage.

প্রশ্ন ২০) CoWIN আৰু আয়ুছমান ভাৰত ডিজিটেল মিছনৰ দৰে প্লেটফৰ্মৰ সৈতে ভাৰতৰ অভিজ্ঞতাই দেখুৱাইছে যে স্বাস্থ্যসেৱা প্ৰদানৰ বাবে ডিজিটেল আন্তঃগাঁথনি কেন্দ্ৰীয় হৈ পৰিছে। ডিজিটেল স্বাস্থ্য ব্যৱস্থাই সাৰ্বজনীন স্বাস্থ্য কভাৰেজৰ লক্ষ্য কেনেদৰে আগুৱাই নিব পাৰে বিশ্লেষণ কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Ans India: has seen large scale adoption of ICT technologies across various sectors, including the health sector. The CoWIN portal and Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission are just two examples to reiterate the same.

* Digital Health System advancing goal of universal health coverage:-

(a) Effective vaccination campaigns and online status tracking as seen in CoWIN portal.

(b) Online registry of all health

records for better understanding
of medical histories [Eg] ABHA IDs

③ Safe Motherhood and effective childcare
wa initiatives like Palan 1000
application.

④ Monitoring disease outbreak and
contagion effects as seen during
COVID-19.

⑤ Investing in grass root healthcare
and primary health care digitally
to reduce disease burden.

⑤ Futuristic interventions :-

① Genome India Project to map
of Indian genome and chart
new medical pathways.

② Using AI to detect cancers
as done by Tata Cancer Research
Institute, Mumbai

③ Telemedicine for several health
coverage.

④ Tackling instances of mental
health issues [Eg] Kirman Helpline

Thus adopting digital tools can
help ensure India meet its goal

under SDG 3, i.e. Good
Health and Well-being more
effectively.

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