



SECOND MOCK APSC MAINS 2024

GS Paper III

Duration: 3 Hrs

NAME:	PRIYANUJ BHARALI	APSC ROLL NO: 4413159
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		
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TOTAL:	250		<i>Priyanj Bhargali</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

Q1. The Union Budget 2025-26 announced that, from FY 2026-27, India will shift its fiscal anchor from the fiscal deficit to debt-to-GDP ratio. Critically examine the rationale and implications behind this decision.

প্রশ্ন ১) কেন্দ্রীয় বাজেট ২০২৫-২৬ ত ঘোষণা করা হৈছিল যে ২০২৬-২৭ বিত্তীয় বর্ষৰ পৰা ভাৰতে বিত্তীয় ঘাটৰ পৰা ঋণ-মুঠ গুৰুত্ব উৎপাদনৰ অনুপাতলৈ স্থানান্তৰ কৰিব। এই সিদ্ধান্তৰ আঁৰৰ যুক্তি আৰু প্ৰভাৱসমূহ সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে মূল্যায়ন কৰক।
 (Answer in 150 words)

Ans In the Union Budget 2025-26, India has shifted its fiscal anchor to debt to GDP ratio from the erstwhile fiscal deficit ratio.

* Rationale behind the move :-

(a) Aligns with recommendations of NK Singh panel to shift towards debt to GDP ratio.

(b) Aligns with global best practices (GIBPs)

(c) Meet targets of FRBM Act, 2003.

* Implications of the decision :-

- (a) Ensure long term fiscal health of Indian economy.
- (b) Reduce the load due to interest payment.
- (c) Ensure a balanced regional growth by enhancing fiscal freedom of states (20% debt to GDP ratio allowed)

By meeting the larger goal of 60% Debt to GDP ratio for general

government, this move can ensure lasting, sustainable growth for Indian economy

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

Q2. India's toy industry has seen rapid growth in recent years, yet it continues to face stiff export challenges. Suggest measures to strengthen India's toy industry into a resilient ecosystem.

প্রশ্ন ২) শেহতীয়া বছৰবোৰত ভাৰতৰ পুতলা উদ্যোগে দ্ৰুত বিকাশ লাভ কৰিছে, তথাপিও ই কঠোৰ বপ্তানি প্ৰত্যাহ্বানৰ সন্মুখীন হৈ আহিছে। ভাৰতৰ পুতলা উদ্যোগক এক স্থিতিস্থাপক পৰিৱেশ তন্ত্ৰলৈ শক্তিশালী কৰাৰ বাবে ব্যৱস্থাৰ পৰামৰ্শ দিয়ক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Ans Toy sector in India is often referred to as 'Sunrise sector' in India. The procurement of 'Hamline & Hamlin' by Reliance Industries shows rapid strides in toy sector in India.

* Measures to strengthen toy industry:-

- (a) Produce products with zero effect, zero defect (ZED)
- (b) Build a brand image for toys manufactured in India.
- (c) Covering the toy sector under PLI

Scheme to attract Investments.

- ① Produce modern toys with integration of machine learning and IoT.
- ② Promote GI products like Channapatna toys that are hand made and child friendly (no edges).
- ③ Export subsidy schemes.

These measures can ensure India is able to ride the high wave of increased demand in the toy sector.

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

Q3. Briefly explain how artificial neural networks work and discuss potential socio-economic benefits.

প্রশ্ন ৩) কৃত্রিম স্নায়বিক নেটওয়ার্ক কেমনে কাম কৰে সংক্ষিপ্তভাৱে ব্যাখ্যা কৰক আৰু সম্ভাৱ্য আৰ্থ-সামাজিক লাভালাভৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Ans Artificial Neural Networks (ANN)

refers to a vast computing power that has the ability to mimic human capabilities of speech, touch and cognition/comprehension.

* Working mechanisms:-

Data collection from survey/sources



Processing of collected data.



Computing data to observe patterns and create new informations

* Potential socio-economic benefits:-

(a) Economic Survey 2024-25 - highlights importance of 'augmented intelligence' where ANNs complement human intelligence rather than one replacing another.

(b) As per NITI Aayog, adopting AI can boost India's GDP by 17% by 2030.

(c) Reduce human labour and repetitive works.

(d) Increase social security net by observing online activities.

Thus, ANN's have potential of transforming India's economy if properly handled.

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

Q4. Explain the working of the European Union's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM). How can such climate-linked trade measures influence India's agricultural and plantation exports?

প্রশ্ন ৪) ইউরোপীয় ইউনিয়নের কার্বন বর্ডার এডজাস্টমেন্ট মেকানিজম (CBAM) ৰ কাম-কাজ ব্যাখ্যা কৰক। জলবায়ু সম্পর্কীয় এনে বাণিজ্যিক ব্যৱস্থাই ভাৰতৰ কৃষি আৰু ৰোপনৰ ৰপ্তানিত কেনেদৰে প্ৰভাৱ পেলাব পাৰে? (Answer in 150 words)

Ams Europe's CBAM aims at taxing products entering EU's borders that that produced using conventional sources of energy like coal, petroleum etc. It aims at offsetting emissions of green house gases (GHGs) globally.

* Impact on India's agricultural and plantation exports :-

(a) Agriculture is one of the largest sources of methane (CH_4) emissions

(b) It can under Indian exports

uncompetitive in EU markets.

(c) Indian exports like tea, mangoes, basmati rice are expected to be the most affected.

(d) Reduce remunerations for Indian farmers.

(e) Reduce India's forex reserves where India has positive trade balance in agriculture sector.

Thus, India must double down on initiatives like PM PRANAM, O'Majuli to maintain competency of agricultural exports.

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (if any)

Total

Q5. Why are critical minerals like lithium, cobalt and rare earth elements important for India's energy security? Mention the initiatives taken recently to secure their supply.

প্রশ্ন ৫) ভারতের শক্তি সুৰক্ষার বাবে লিথিয়াম, কোবাল্ট আৰু পৃথিৱীৰ বিৰল উপাদানসমূহৰ দৰে গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ খনিজ পদাৰ্থসমূহ কিয় প্ৰয়োজনীয়? ইয়াৰ যোগান সুৰক্ষিত কৰাৰ বাবে শেহতীয়াকৈ গ্ৰহণ কৰা পদক্ষেপসমূহ উল্লেখ কৰক।
(Answer in 150 words)

Ans Keeping the importance of critical minerals into consideration Economic Survey 2022-23 labelled them as "next battleground for global conflicts"

* Importance for India's energy security:-

- (a) Crucial role in India's vision for transition into greener energy pathways.
- (b) Lithium batteries are energy dense storehouses of green energy.
- (c) To maintain sovereignty over

supply chains from nations like China (Controls over 60% of world's critical mineral supply chain)

* Steps taken by India :-

(a) Collaboration with ABC countries
for Lithium - Argentina, Bolivia, Chile

(b) KABIL's partnership with Australia to develop critical minerals.

(c) India acquiring Copper block in Zambia.

(d) Indigenous exploration - 5.9 million tonnes Lithium reserves discovered in Reasi district of J&K.

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

Q6. Global geo-economic uncertainties have disrupted supply chains. In this context, examine how the 'China+1' strategy presents both opportunities and challenges for India's trade and industrial growth.

প্রশ্ন ৬) বৈশ্বিক ভূ-অর্থনৈতিক অনিশ্চয়তাই যোগান শৃংখলাত ব্যাঘাত পেলাইছে। এই সন্দর্ভত, 'চীন + ১' কৌশলে ভারতৰ বাণিজ্য আৰু ঔদ্যোগিক বিকাশৰ বাবে কেনেদৰে সুযোগ আৰু প্ৰত্যাহ্বান দুয়োটাই উপস্থাপন কৰে মূল্যায়ন কৰক।
(Answer in 150 words)

Ans Post COVID as nations look for de-risking supply chain from over dependence on China, it presents India with a once in a lifetime opportunity & in form of 'China+1' Strategy.

* Opportunities for India ÷

(a) Actualise its demographic dividend by creating jobs in manufacturing sector.

(b) Friendly business policy outlook by government. [Eg] Assam government

gave 150 acres of land to
Tata Semicon for ₹ 1.

(c) Utilise India's global position
as Vishva Bandhu.

* Challenges for India :-

(a) Alternative destination like
Bangladesh, Vietnam has additional
benefits of being a LDC country.

(b) Lack of skills ~~about~~ among youth
↳ Just 5.4% formally skilled (NITI)

Thus, India must go for adequate
skilling of its youths and creating
friendly business policies to reap benefits
of China + 1 strategy.

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

Q7. What are sovereign green bonds? Discuss their significance as a financial instrument for mobilising resources towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and climate finance in India.

প্রশ্ন ৭) সার্বভৌম সেউজ বণ্ড কি? ভাৰতত বহনক্ষম উন্নয়ন লক্ষ্য (SDGs) আৰু জলবায়ু বিত্তৰ দিশত সম্পদ একত্ৰিত কৰাৰ বাবে এক বিত্তীয় সঁজুলি হিচাপে ইয়াৰ গুৰুত্ব আলোচনা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Ans Sovereign green bonds (SGB) are long term financial instruments floated by government for shifting to greener energy pathways.

* Significance of SGBs as a financial instrument ÷

- (a) Ensure availability of funds to create greener energy.
- (b) Reduce carbon intensity of Indian economy by 45% compared to 2005 levels.
- (c) Increase green energy to 50%.

1 of the total energy basket.

(d) Ensure feasibility of migration
as green energy is often costly.

(e) Meet climate goals under
Panchamrit Strategy (cop 26)

A testament to the success of
SGBs can be found in India's
tremendous increase in solar potential
which as increased by 30 times in
last 9 years to reach 89 GW
capacity.

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

Q8. Groundwater depletion has emerged as a major environmental concern in India. How can the Jal Jeevan Mission promote sustainable water use in this context?

প্রশ্ন ৮) ভূগর্ভস্থ পানী হ্রাস হোৱাটো ভাৰতত এক প্ৰধান পাৰিপাৰ্শ্বিক উদ্বেগ হিচাপে পৰিগণিত হৈছে। এই সন্দৰ্ভত জল জীৱন মিছনে কেনেকৈ বহনক্ষম পানীৰ ব্যৱহাৰৰ প্ৰচাৰ কৰিব পাৰে?

(Answer in 150 words)

Ans India is the largest consumer
of groundwater resources in the world.

* Reasons for the same:-

(a) India has 18% global population
and just 4% fresh water resources

(b) 89% of groundwater is fed to
agriculture.

* Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) promoting
sustainable water use:-

(a) Ensure a functional household
tap connection (FHTC) to all

unserved household in India.

⑥ Charging a nominal fee from end users creates responsible citizen behavior.

⑦ 'JJM Brain' in Assam integrates IoT to reduce wastage and increase efficiency.

⑧ Aims to reduce health concerns associated with WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene)

Thus, JJM has a transformative potential to increase water use efficiency (WUE) in India

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

Q9. Agriculture in Assam suffers from perennial low productivity and income insecurity. Examine how Artificial Intelligence (AI) can help address these challenges and support agricultural transformation in the state.

প্রশ্ন ৯) অসমৰ কৃষিয়ে চিৰস্থায়ী নিম্ন উৎপাদনশীলতা আৰু আয়ৰ নিৰাপত্তাহীনতাৰ সন্মুখীন হয়। কৃত্ৰিম বুদ্ধিমত্তা (AI) য়ে কেনেদৰে এই প্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহৰ মোকাবিলা কৰাত সহায় কৰিব পাৰে আৰু ৰাজ্যখনত কৃষি পৰিৱৰ্তনক সমৰ্থন কৰিব পাৰে মূল্যায়ন কৰক। (Answer in 150 words)

Ans As per Assam Economic Survey agriculture till date engages 70% of rural population in Assam. But, it suffers from issues of low productivity and income insecurity.

* AI addressing challenge and supporting agricultural transformation:-

- (a) Provide inputs regarding soil health parameters (nutrient ratio)
- (b) Timely weather updates to reduce agricultural wastages.

(c) AI and drone technology
can complement efficient nutrient
dispersal and weed detection.

(d) Promote intensive agricultural
practices [Eg] Climate's AI
enabled agri-solutions can
increase yield, thus productivity

(e) Analyse market patterns and
consumer demands to create
suitable produce.

Incorporating AI can truly
transform agriculture sector in
Assam.

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

Q10. Large hydroelectric projects in the Himalayan and North-Eastern region often trigger ecological and social concerns. Explain how a robust Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) framework can help mitigate such risks while ensuring sustainable development.

প্রশ্ন ১০) হিমালয় আৰু উত্তৰ-পূব অঞ্চলৰ বৃহৎ জলবিদ্যুৎ প্ৰকল্পসমূহে প্ৰায়ে পৰিৱেশগত আৰু সামাজিক উদ্বেগৰ সৃষ্টি কৰে। বহনক্ষম উন্নয়ন নিশ্চিত কৰাৰ সময়ত এক শক্তিশালী পৰিৱেশগত প্ৰভাৱ মূল্যায়ন (EIA) পৰিকাঠামোৱে কেনেদৰে এনে বিপদ হ্ৰাস কৰাত সহায় কৰিব পাৰে ব্যাখ্যা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Ams The Himalayan and NER's fragile topography presents a daunting challenge on successful realization of the hydro power potential of the region

* Benefits of a robust EIA ÷

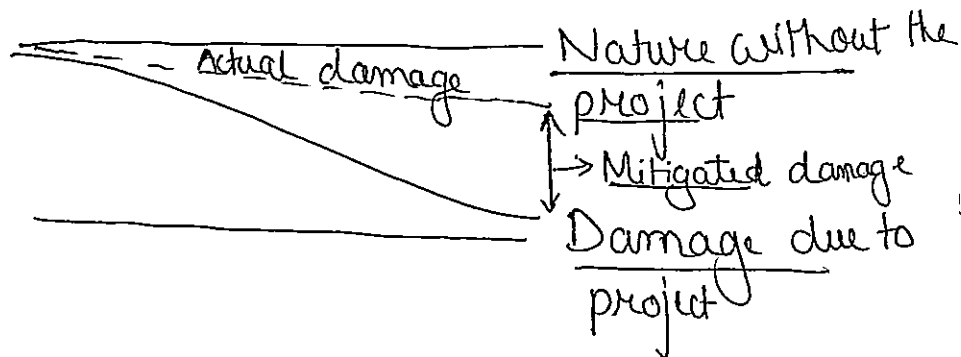
① Mitigate risks ÷

① EIA prior to project implementation predicts future risks that

may arise later in the fragile topography of NER.

② EIA often includes many alternative design parameters as well as site locations so as to ensure least associated risks.

② Sustainable development :-



① Ensures sustainable use of precious natural resources and perennial rivers.

② Balances economic growth with environmental concerns in NER.

A mandatory EIA prior to construction of large hydro structures can ensure direct benefit of meeting energy needs and safeguarding environment.

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

Q11. The recently approved Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) scheme marks a shift from capital subsidies to employment-oriented incentives. Discuss its features, significance, and the challenges in implementation.

প্রশ্ন ১১) শেহতীয়াকৈ অনুমোদিত এমপ্লয়মেণ্ট লিংকড ইনচেণ্টিভ (ELI) আঁচনিখনে মূলধনৰ ৰাজসাহায্যৰ পৰা নিযুক্তি-মুখী ইনচেণ্টিভলৈ পৰিৱৰ্তন চিহ্নিত কৰিছে। ইয়াৰ বৈশিষ্ট্য, গুৰুত্ব আৰু ৰূপায়ণৰ প্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহ আলোচনা কৰক।
(Answer in 250 words)

Ans The recently announced measure of Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) points towards a systemic change in approach of government towards the issue of creating new, gainful means of employment for its youth.

* Features of ELI scheme -

(a) Incentives are directly transferred to employers for hiring more than 5 new employees.

(b) Encourages employers to hire

fresh graduates

- (c) Benefits are transferred after completion of sustained employment of 6 months.

* Significance of ELI scheme :-

- (a) Aims to create new employment avenues.

- (b) Measures like this can help meet its potential of favourable demographic dividend.

- (c) Attract investments into India in niche sectors like AI, Machine learning etc.

* Possible challenges of the ELI

Scheme:-

- (a) No safeguard after expiry of the 6 months limit.
- (b) Incentives are inadequate if the youths lack skills. [Eg] As per NITI Aayog only 47% of graduates are employable.
- (c) Lack of focus on vulnerable sections like
 - Women
 - PwDs
 - Transgenders.

Despite these few shortcomings
the ELI scheme is expected to
be a big boom for generating
new employment opportunities in
India.

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

Q12. Bamboo-based bioethanol is being promoted as a green fuel alternative in Assam and the North-East. Explain the scientific process involved in producing bioethanol from bamboo. Discuss its potential role in India's energy transition and highlight the environmental or economic challenges in its large-scale adoption.

প্রশ্ন ১২) অসম আৰু উত্তৰ-পূৰ্বাঞ্চলত বাঁহ ভিত্তিক জৈৱ-ইথানলক সেউজ ইন্ধনৰ বিকল্প হিচাপে প্ৰচাৰ কৰা হৈছে। বাঁহৰ পৰা জৈৱ ইথানল উৎপাদনৰ সৈতে জড়িত বৈজ্ঞানিক প্ৰক্ৰিয়াটো ব্যাখ্যা কৰক। ভাৰতৰ শক্তি পৰিৱৰ্তনত ইয়াৰ সম্ভাৱ্য ভূমিকাৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক আৰু ইয়াৰ বৃহৎ পৰিমাণৰ গ্ৰহণক লৈ থকা পৰিৱেশগত বা অৰ্থনৈতিক প্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহৰ ওপৰত আলোকপাত কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Ans With inauguration of World's
1st bamboo based 2G ethanol plant
in Nuruligarth, Assam has ventured
into unchartered territory for green
fuel alternatives..

* Scientific process involved in
bioethanol production ÷

① Chipping of bamboos to create
smaller, manageable feed stocks

② Feed stock is transformed into
molasses & via decomposition.

③ Distillation of crude feed stock
to arrive at green bioethanol.

* Potential role in India's energy
transition :-

① Reduce crude oil imports
(85% of which is met via
imports)

② Insulate energy sector from
external factors like supply
chain disruptions due to
conflicts like Israel - Hamas war

③ Meet Panchsheel Goals - of reducing
Carbon Intensity by 45% as

ethanol promotes complete
combustion of fuel.

* Few associated challenges :-

① Economic :-

(a) Wear and tear in older
engines not designed to handle
E20 fuel

(b) ~~excessive~~ Huge investments
required to produce 2G bio-
-ethanol.

② Environmental :-

(a) May promote monoculture
of bamboos.

⑥ Hamper local floral and fauna diversity.

The economic, environmental, and social benefits of adoption of bioethanol far outweighs these few challenges associated.

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

Q13. "Resource abundance does not automatically lead to industrial prosperity." Analyse this statement with reference to Assam's industrial complex. Examine how the growth of the electric vehicle (EV) sector can provide new opportunities for industrialisation in the state.

প্রশ্ন ১৩) "সম্পদৰ প্ৰচুৰতাই স্বয়ংক্ৰিয়ভাৱে ঔদ্যোগিক সমৃদ্ধিৰ দিশে লৈ নাযায়"। অসমৰ ঔদ্যোগিক কমপ্লেক্সৰ সন্দৰ্ভত এই বিবৃতিটো বিশ্লেষণ কৰক। বৈদ্যুতিক বাহন (EV) খণ্ডৰ বিকাশে কেনেদৰে ৰাজ্যখনত ঔদ্যোগিকৰণৰ বাবে নতুন সুযোগ প্ৰদান কৰিব পাৰে মূল্যায়ন কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Ans Resource endowment is definitely a suitable factor promoting industrial prosperity. But, this is not always the case as evident in case of Assam's industrial complex.

* Reasons associated :-

(a) Assam has large deposits of limestone but has just one large scale cement factory due to mineral's location in tribal belts.

(b) Assam's coal potential remains

summet due to low Carbon
Content in Assam coal.

③ Industrial expertise poses a
challenge in tapping offshore
Crude reserves [Eg] Evident in
Baghjan mishap

④ Assam locations in a Zone V
Earthquake prone area deters
large scale industries.

⑤ Long lasting security concerns
of Assam hampered investment

* Growth of EV sector presents
the following opportunities:-

- (a) Utilise the existing industrial
set up in Jagir Road Semiconductor
City
- (b) Absorb the young demography
of Assam into green jobs.
- (c) Export potential to South East
Asia via IMT trilateral highway
- (d) Preserve the natural ecosystem
of Assam

To utilise the momentum of the

sunrise sector, Assam brought
the EV Policy of Assam, 2021 to
fasten the adoption of EVs

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

Q14. Explain the causal links between the increasing frequency of Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs) and cloudbursts. Suggest measures that can be taken to reduce risks from such extreme events.

প্রশ্ন ১৪) হিমবাহৰ পৰা হোৱা বানপানী (GLOFs) আৰু ডাৱৰ বিস্ফোৰণৰ বৰ্ধিত সম্বন্ধতাৰ মাজৰ সম্পৰ্ক ব্যাখ্যা কৰক। এনে চৰম পৰিস্থিতিৰ পৰা বিপদ হ্ৰাস কৰিবলৈ ল'ব পৰা ব্যৱস্থাসমূহৰ পৰামৰ্শ দিয়ক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Ans The recent trends points towards increased risks associated with multi-hazard disasters in India. This can be seen in case of glacial lake outburst floods (GLOF) and cloud bursts.

* Causal links between the two events:-

(a) Increased emission of green house gases

(b) As earth's atmosphere's mean temperatures rise by 1°C it holds

7% more humidity in the
atmosphere.

③ Increased instances of extreme
rainfall events leading to

→ Cloud bursts - more than 100mm
rainfall in an area of 10 km²
in 1 hour.

→ GLOF - breaches the natural
dykes leading to events like
Chamoli floods.

* Measures that can be taken :-

① Long term measures :-

① Reducing emission of green

house gases

(b) Investing in greener energy
pathways

(2) Short term measures:-

(a) Satellite imagery to identify
vulnerable lakes

(b) Synthetic Aperture Radars to
identify cyclonic storms.

(c) Investing in timely weather
updates.

As Kyoto Protocol states for
every \$ 1 invested in disaster

resilience saves \$7 during
disasters, India must make
disaster resilience a part of the
developmental strategy

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

Q15. The Assam Integrated Clean Energy Policy, 2025 sets a target of 10,000 MW renewable capacity by 2030. Discuss how this policy can transform Assam's economy and its alignment with India's net-zero commitments.

প্রশ্ন ১৫) অসম সংহত পৰিষ্কাৰ শক্তি নীতি-২০২৫ য়ে ২০৩০ চনৰ ভিতৰত ১০,০০০ মেগাৱাট নৱীকৰণযোগ্য ক্ষমতাৰ লক্ষ্য নিৰ্ধাৰণ কৰিছে। এই নীতিয়ে কেনেকৈ অসমৰ অৰ্থনীতি সলনি কৰিব পাৰে আৰু ভাৰতৰ নিগুট-শূন্য প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতিৰ সৈতে ইয়াৰ সংহতি আলোচনা কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Ans The ambitious Assam Integrated Clean Energy Policy, 2025 sets a target of generating 10,000 MW renewable energy by 2030.

* Policy transforming Assam's Economy:-

(a) Promotes investment in green technologies.

(b) Can transform Assam's economy to a green economy.

(c) Reduce carbon intensity of Assam's economy by 45%.

as compared to 2005 levels

* Alignment with India's net-zero commitments :-

(a) Assam has solar power potential 13,760 MW as per parliamentary data. Meeting this can help India produce 500GW of non-fossil fuel energy by 2030

(b) Run of river potential of 202MW of Assam can utilise its perennial rivers to generate energy.

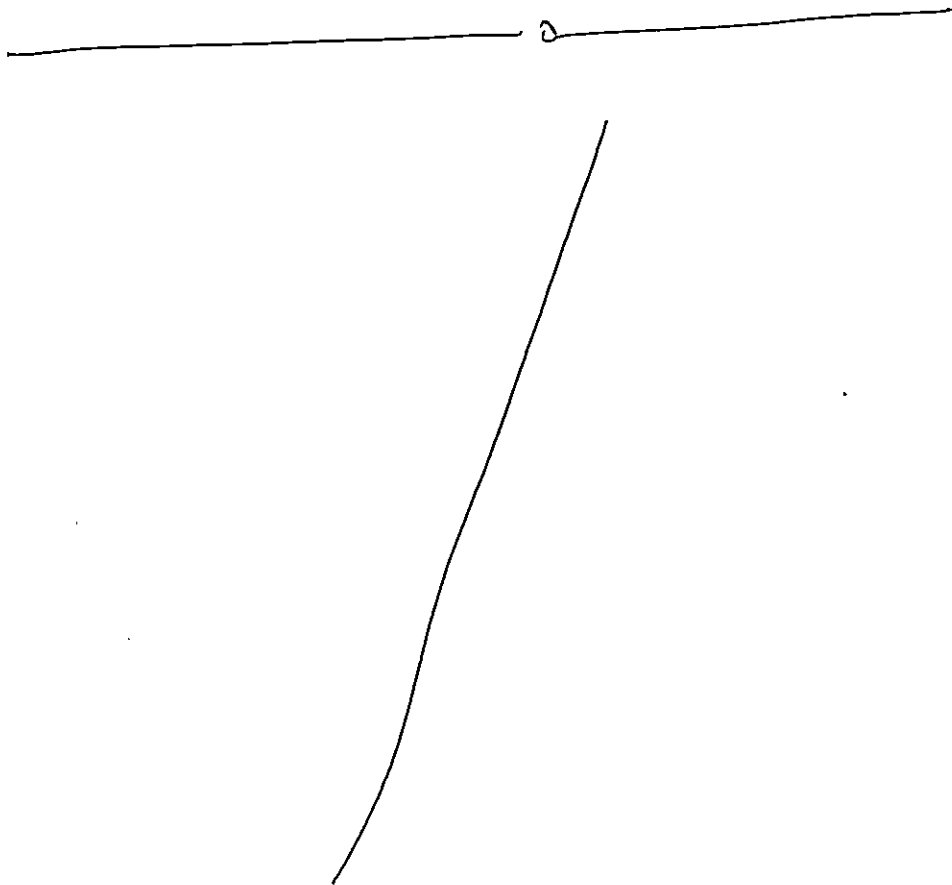
③ 1st 2 G ethanol plant of NRL
can help meet net zero goals.

④ Mukhya Mantri Suroo Shakti
Prakalpa aims at generating 1000 MW
of solar power in next 3 years.

⑤ With introduction of 2.5 MW
solar rooftop plant, Assam Secretariat
is the 1st civil secretariat to
go completely green in India.

Assam must continue to invest
on green energy technologies via
long term vision documents like

Assam Integrated Clean Energy Policy, 2025 so that it not only emerges as a developed state but in turn help India meet its net zero target by 2070



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

Q16. Secure land ownership is critical for inclusive growth, social justice, and disaster resilience. Examine the significance of Assam's Basundhara 3.0 programme in reforming land governance and addressing developmental challenges.

প্রশ্ন ১৬) সামগ্রিক বিকাশ, সামাজিক ন্যায় আৰু দুৰ্যোগৰ স্থিতিস্থাপকতাৰ বাবে সুৰক্ষিত ভূমিৰ মালিকানা অতি গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ। ভূমি প্রশাসনৰ সংস্কাৰ আৰু উন্নয়নমূলক প্ৰত্যাহ্বানৰ মোকাবিলাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত অসমৰ বসুন্ধৰা ৩.০ কাৰ্যসূচীৰ গুৰুত্ব মূল্যায়ন কৰক। (Answer in 250 words)

Any Land in India is not just
a mere factor of production but is
a sense of pride for its owner
ensuring inclusive growth, social justice,
disaster resilience.

* Benefits of Land Ownership:-

(a) Inclusive growth - ensuring
equitable distribution of benefits
of growth among all in society.

[Eg] It ensures primary production
via agriculture and allied activities.
-is.

(b) Social Justices:- acts as insurance for those at the bottom of the pyramid.

(c) Disaster resilience - parametric insurance covers insulates individuals from disasters.

* Significance of Basundhara 3.0:-

(1) Reforming land governance:-

(a) Provides land services like automutations online.

(b) Has brought transparency towards land governance.

(c) Clearing services like inheritance
mutation that were stuck due
to lack of documentation

(d) Fixed up factors of production
as proper documentations ensure
timely loans.

(2) Addressing developmental challenges:-

(a) 3-generational criteria removed
for Adivasi communities, tea
tribes as well as Gurkha commu-
nity

(b) Ensuring justice to the
unserved and underserved

Communities

Thus, Bansundhara 3.0 has in a true sense transformed land related services to be more citizen Centric to as to ensure inclusive growth, social justice and disaster resilience

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

Q17. Examine how private investment can accelerate India's space sector growth and what challenges remain in sustaining this momentum.

প্রশ্ন ১৭) ব্যক্তিগত বিনিয়োগে কেনেদৰে ভাৰতৰ মহাকাশ খণ্ডৰ বিকাশ ত্বৰান্বিত কৰিব পাৰে আৰু এই গতি বজাই ৰখাত কি কি প্ৰত্যাহ্বান আছে ইয়াৰ মূল্যায়ন কৰক। (Answer in 250 words)

Ans In order to boost Private Sector participation in space industry, India brought the National Space Policy.

* Private investment boosting space sector growth:

(a) It can relieve ISRO to focus more on cutting edge technologies and niche domains like Indian Space Station by 2035

(b) Promote Competition to provide

The best services.

- (c) Invest in technologies like
3-D printing [Eg] Vikram engine
of Skycraft Aerospace.
- (d) Provide untapped sectors like
Ground stations as Services (GsaG)
- (e) Help India meet ~~its~~ its goal
of capturing 8% of space
market by 2030.

* Few associated challenges:-

- (a) Key Indian start ups lag behind

global leaders like Space X

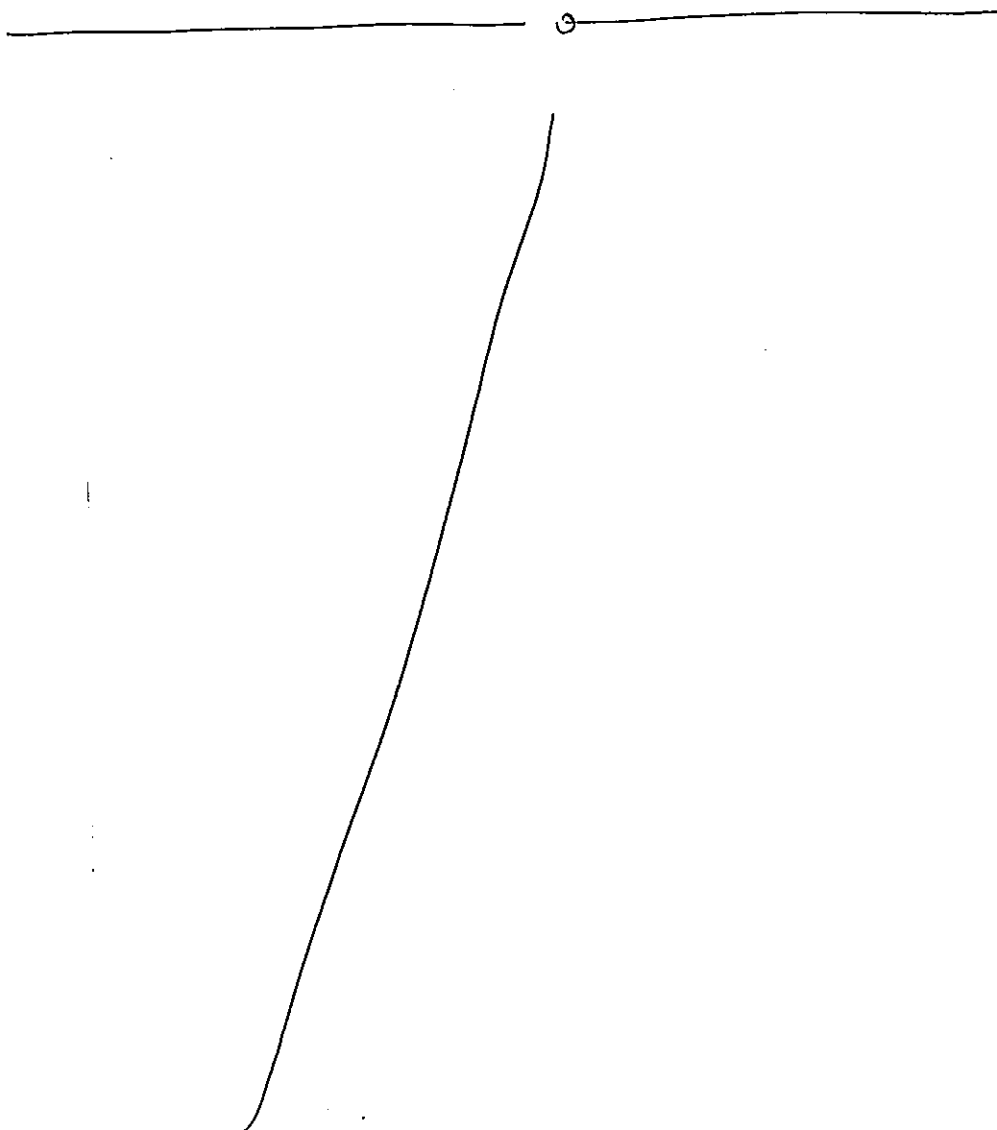
(b) Brain Drain of best Indian talents to work in more lucrative US Space sectors

(c) Lack of initial hand holding of startups to gain competency.

(d) ISRO continues to provide traditional space services like satellite launches rendering private startups uncompetitive.

Thus, India needs a long term vision for developing private

Space industries in India
that are globally competitive



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

Q18. India reported over 13 lakh cybersecurity incidents in 2024, with deepfakes and AI-driven financial frauds emerging as new threats. Examine the risks these pose to internal security and suggest measures for building cyber resilience.

প্রশ্ন ১৮) ২০২৪ চনত ভাৰতত ১৩ লাখতকৈও অধিক চাইবাৰ সুৰক্ষাৰ ঘটনাৰ খবৰ পোৱা গৈছিল, য'ত ডিপফেক আৰু কৃত্ৰিম বুদ্ধিমত্তা-চালিত বিত্তীয় জালিয়াতি নতুন ভাৱকি হিচাপে উদ্ভৱ হৈছিল। এইবোৰে আভ্যন্তৰীণ সুৰক্ষাৰ বাবে সৃষ্টি কৰা বিপদসমূহ মূল্যায়ন কৰক আৰু চাইবাৰ স্থিতিস্থাপকতা গঢ়ি তোলাৰ বাবে ব্যৱস্থাৰ পৰামৰ্শ দিয়ক।
(Answer in 250 words)

Ans NITI Aayog mentions India to be among the very top 5 nations affected by cyber security threats.

* Risks posed to internal security:-

① Increased importance of online payment mechanisms like UPI.

[Eg] 200 billion transactions in August, 2024

② Rising cost of financial frauds

[Eg] \$75,000 ransom demand to

OIL Culicijam.

- (c) Possibility of organized crime networks joining the fray.
- (d) Possible terror financing

* Measures for building cyber resilience :-

(1) Statutory measures :-

- (a) Updating IT Act, 2000 to include risks associated with AI.
- (b) Updating Cyber Security Policy, 2013 to enhance inter-agency coordination.

② Infrastructural gaps:-

(a) Indigenization of network components and applications.

(b) Adopting global best practices in building resilience.

③ Security response -

(a) PPP model to hire best talents and ethical hackers.

(b) International coordination to track trans-national crimes.

[Eg] Most financial frauds in India occur from Cambodia, Laos and Thailand

Building cyber security resilience
is a sine qua non as India
envisages to emerge as a Digital
India and Digital economy.

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

Q19. Despite India being a leading producer of fruits and vegetables, post-harvest losses remain high. With reference to schemes like the Mega Food Parks, examine the challenges and opportunities in developing a globally competitive food processing sector.

প্রশ্ন ১৯) ভাৰত ফল-মূল আৰু শাক-পাচলিৰ এক আগশাৰীৰ উৎপাদক হোৱাৰ স্বত্বেও ভাৰতে শস্য চপোৱাৰ পিছৰ লোকচানৰ সন্মুখীন হ'বলগীয়া হয়। মেগা ফুড পাৰ্কৰ দৰে আঁচনিৰ সন্দৰ্ভত, বিশ্বব্যাপী প্ৰতিযোগিতামূলক খাদ্য প্ৰক্ৰিয়াকৰণ খণ্ডৰ বিকাশৰ প্ৰত্যাশ্বান আৰু সুযোগসমূহ মূল্যায়ন কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Ans NITI Aayog estimates the economic
value of India's post harvest losses
at a whopping ₹ 90,000 crore. To
reduce such wastage the government
brought the Mega Food Parks scheme
to boost Food Processing Industries (FPI)
in India

* Challenges associated :-

- (a) Hot and humid climate of India
promotes faster decay.
- (b) Lack of cold storage facilities.

- ③ Subsistence farming does not promote investing in FPIs
- ↳ 85% farmers categorised as small and medium farmers
- ④ Lack of proper skilling among farmers.
- ⑤ Farmers generally ~~face~~ face information asymmetry about choices and preferences of Consumers.
- ⑥ Lack of export avenues due to slow logistics.

* Opportunities of FPIs :-

- (a) India is the largest producer of vegetables, fruits and milk.
- (b) Wide range of agricultural produce can meet varied consumer preferences.
- (c) Large networks of ports can promote exports.

Steps by Government :-

- (a) Kisan Rail and Kisan Udan
Scheme
- (b) TOPS Scheme

② Formalization of Micro Food Processing Industries.

In order to double farmer's income in the truest sense, India needs to invest heavily on reducing post harvest losses in the nation

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

Q20. India's semiconductor push has begun with a focus on 'Assemble in India'. How can this strategy strengthen India's place in global supply chains, and what challenges remain in moving towards full-scale chip manufacturing?

প্রশ্ন ২০) 'ভারতত একত্ৰীকৰণ'ৰ ওপৰত গুৰুত্ব আৰোপ কৰি ভাৰতৰ ছেমিকণ্ডাক্টৰ উৎপাদনৰ প্ৰচেষ্টা আৰম্ভ হৈছে। এই কৌশলে কেনেকৈ বিশ্বৰ যোগান শৃংখলাত ভাৰতৰ স্থান শক্তিশালী কৰিব পাৰে, আৰু সম্পূৰ্ণ চিপ নিৰ্মাণৰ দিশত আগবাঢ়ি যোৱাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কি প্ৰত্যাহ্বান আছে?

(Answer in 250 words)

Ans Assemble in India initiative aims at creating a large network of semiconductor wafer assembly facility in India.

* Assemble in India strengthening India's position in global supply chains:-

(a) Attract investments in semiconductor assembly units [Eg] TSC, Taiwan.

(b) Create economies of scale by

attracting investments in similar industries like

→ Display manufacturing hubs

→ Mobile assembly units [Eg] Foxconn

Investing in Tamil Nadu
to manufacture iPhones in India.

(c) Leverage the global sentiments
of China + 1 strategy.

(d) Tap India's large pool of
engineers and demographic
dividend.

(e) Favourable government
policies like PLI Scheme.

* Challenges towards full scale.

Chip manufacturing:-

(a) Requirement of large invest-
ments in semiconductor fabs

(b) Geopolitical climate mandating
extra-tariffs on Indian
export.

(c) Lack of adequate skills
among youths to tap benefits.

(d) Lack of technology transfer

In ~~and~~ order to gain digital
sovereignty India must continue to

focus more on semiconductor
production and the Assemble
in India is a good step
forward

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