



APSC MAINS TS'24 - TEST 16 (GS PAPER 1)

Duration: 3 Hrs

NAME:	ABDUL MOTLIB.	APSC ROLL NO: 4400135
DATE:	10/08/2025	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
2	10		
3	10		
4	10		
5	10		
6	10		
7	10		
8	10		
9	10		
10	10		
11	15		
12	15		
13	15		
14	15		
15	15		
16	15		
17	15		
18	15		
19	15		
20	15		
TOTAL:	250		

Signature of the Student:

Invigilator's Signature:

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

DETAIL FEEDBACK

ALL THE BEST

Q1. Examine the issues arising from mineral exploration in Assam's tribal belts and blocks, with reference to ecological concerns and indigenous land rights. (10 Marks/150 Words)

প্রশ্ন ১. অসমৰ জনজাতীয় বেল্ট আৰু ব্লকত খনিজ অন্বেষণৰ পৰা উদ্ভৱ হোৱা সমস্যাবোৰ পৰিৱেশগত উদ্বেগ আৰু থলুৱা ভূমি অধিকাৰৰ সন্দৰ্ভত পৰীক্ষা কৰক। (Answer in 150 words)

Assam's tribal belts and blocks consist of ② autonomous region; fairly loaded with untapped mineral Resources.

Issues re:st. mineral Exploration

Ecological

① indiscriminate cutting of tree and ecosystem sabotage

✂️ non explore in Hahim.
 lime in K.A.

② non sustainable process

↳ siding CAMPA (2013)

↳ complacent govt attitude

③ water pollution

✂️ kapili degradation - Umiamgry coal.

Inflicting Indigenous rights

① Sidelining PESA, 1996:

↳ mandate to consult gram sabha - not followed.

② Displacement development community:

↳ no proper rehabilitation.

↳ uprooted from soil and jungle.

③ Stringent application of conservation laws.

↳ disabled forest rights 2006

④ waning ethnicity:

↳ developmental mineral exploration can hamper ethnic diversity.

PM - Kharaj Kshetra Yojana and District Mineral Board are paths for balancing exploration and community conservation.

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

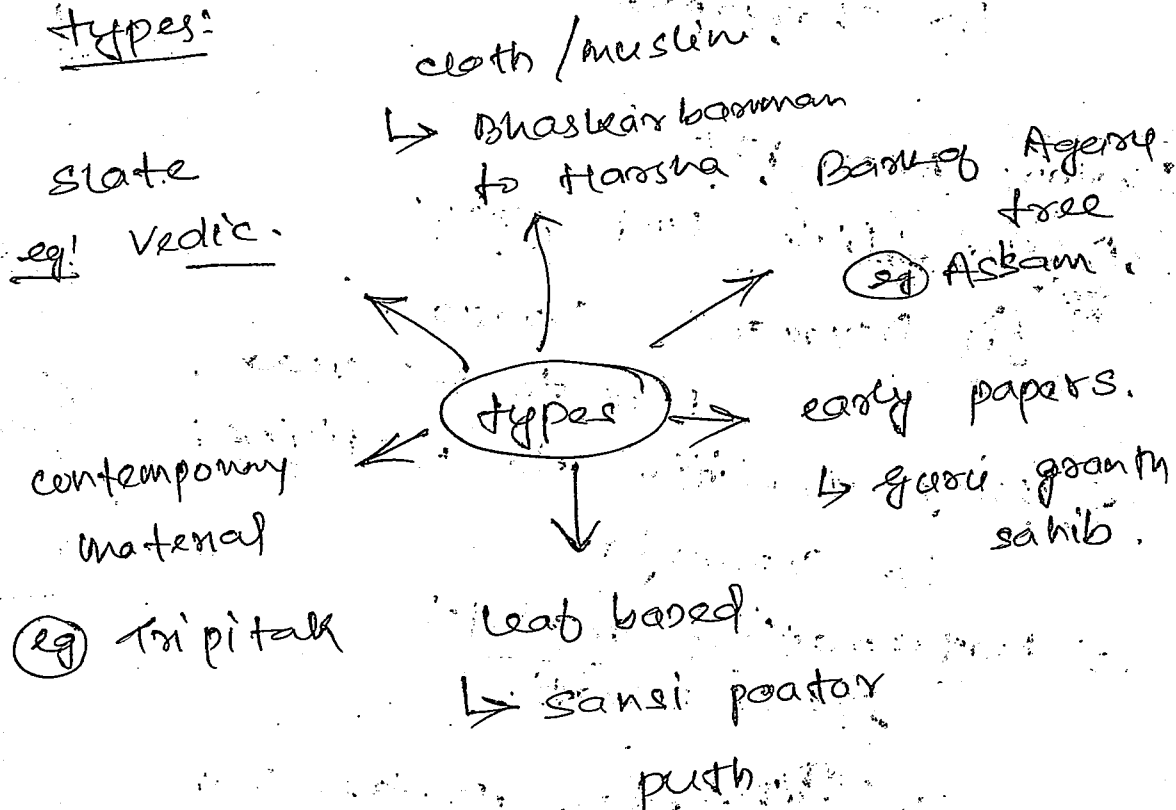
Q2. Analyze the significance of manuscript heritage in India and examine how its conservation contributes to cultural continuity and scholarly research.

প্রশ্ন ২. ভারতত পাণ্ডুলিপি ঐতিহ্যৰ গুৰুত্ব বিশ্লেষণ কৰক আৰু ইয়াৰ সংৰক্ষণে সাংস্কৃতিক ধাৰাবাহিকতা আৰু পাণ্ডিত্যপূৰ্ণ গৱেষণাত কেনেদৰে অৰিহণা যোগায় সেয়া পৰীক্ষা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Manuscript is an old literary heritage - related to then current social policies, spiritual, lineage or such contemporary knowledge.

Manuscripts are of different types:



Conservation → cultural continuity

① Insight to roots

↳ historical blow

② traditional medicine

eg: Sushrut Samhita,
Patanjali

③ ancient way of life

eg: vedas, Tripitak,
Sutra Samhita

④ Lineage

↳ Charyapada, Vamsavali (Darsang)

Scholarly Research

① Establish lost glory

eg: Dayanand Saraswati

Back to the vedas

② Using tradition to medicine

↳ Surgery

③ Mathematical marvels

eg: Cella-masti

Manuscript heritage provides rare insight to past and a portrait for future endeavours.

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

Q3. How do targeted interventions in law enforcement contribute to improving women's safety and social indicators in Indian society?

প্রশ্ন ৩. আইন বলরং কবার ক্ষেত্রে লক্ষ্য কবি লোৱা হস্তক্ষেপে ভাৰতীয় সমাজত মহিলাৰ সুৰক্ষা আৰু সামাজিক সূচক উন্নত কৰাত কেনেদৰে অৰিহণা যোগায়? (Answer in 150 words)

Recently Beijing Declaration and platform for Action was convened aims @ agenda for women safety (Beijing +30)

Targeted interventions:

① women Empowerment to women [led] Empowerment

↳ BDPA - Beijing +30

↳ women born recipient to agent of change

② Economic Empowerment:

↳ Lakshmi Didi

↳ Udamita Abhiyaan

↳ 30% boost in GDP

by women empowerment

③ Gender gap elimination:

- ↳ breaking the stereotype
- ↳ more women in STEM course

↳ Global Gender gap index
India 131/148 - 2025

④ women as changing Agent:

- ↳ Mahila Aahiniyam
- ↳ 1/3 reservation is parliament/SLA
- ↳ 1/3 reservation in PRF

Social indicators:

Health:

Better

MMR - 234/1,00,000
IMR - 226/1000 ^{live birth}

↳ anemia / sickle cell elimination.

Better planning, targeted approach and effective implementation can empower women and safety in Indian society.

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (if any)

Total

Q4. What factors have led to severe air pollution in Byrnihat and similar towns in Northeast India? Discuss.

প্রশ্ন ৪. উত্তর-পূর্ব ভারতের বায়র্নিহাট আৰু অনুরূপ চহৰসমূহত কি কি কাৰকৰ বাবে তীব্ৰ বায়ু প্ৰদূষণ হৈছে? আলোচনা কৰক।
 (Answer in 150 words)

Air pollution (PM 2.5 and 10)
 has severe factors in escalating
 the health hazard in NE India
 suburbs.

Byrnihat most
 polluted
 PM 2.5

Reason:

① Industry:

↳ asbestos industry

② Fuel - coal:

↳ coal Bitumenem and

lignite → sulphur
 content.

③ Ongoing construction:

Severe PM 2.5 in
 air.

④ Less green cover:

↳ act as natural barrier

⑤ Topography:

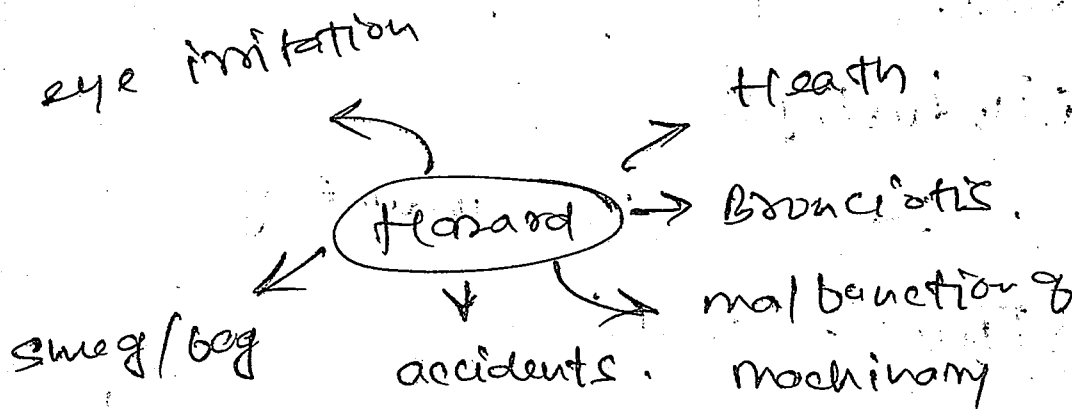
↳ like a basin.

⑥ temperature inversion in night

↳ hilly area.

↳ dead upward drift.

↳ suspended PM 2.5.



Use of renewable energy, proper policy intervention and collective participation of stakeholders can eliminate such menace.

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

Q5. What is a strike-slip fault? Describe the major earthquake-prone zones of India based on its tectonic setting.

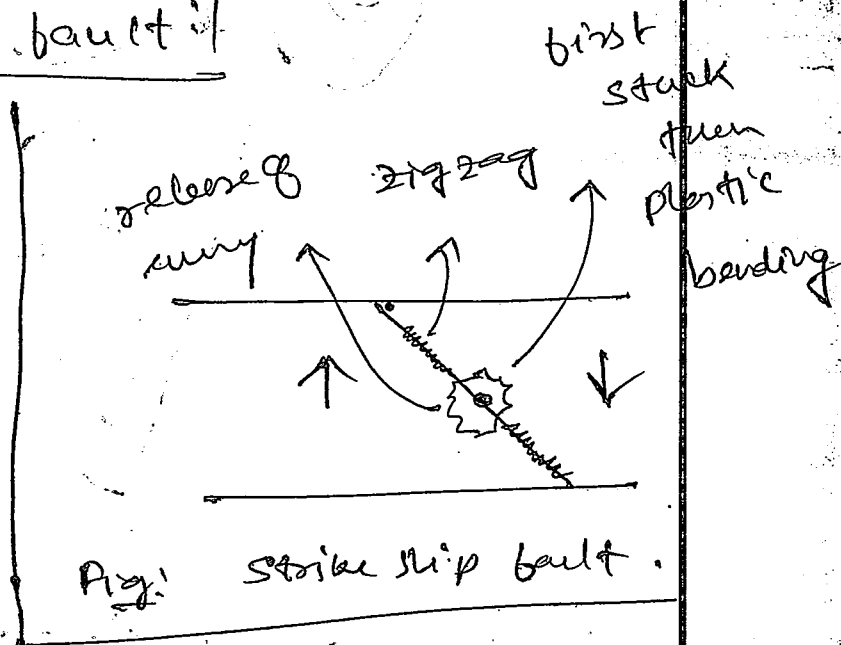
প্রশ্ন ৫. Strike-slip fault কি? ইয়াৰ ফলকৰ অৱস্থানৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰি ভাৰতৰ প্ৰধান ভূমিকম্প-প্ৰৱণ অঞ্চলসমূহ বৰ্ণনা কৰক।
(Answer in 150 words)

Tectonic plates are either
converging, diverging or transform.
ie. one past over.

Strike slip fault

→ edges are
zig zag

→ stuck at
some point



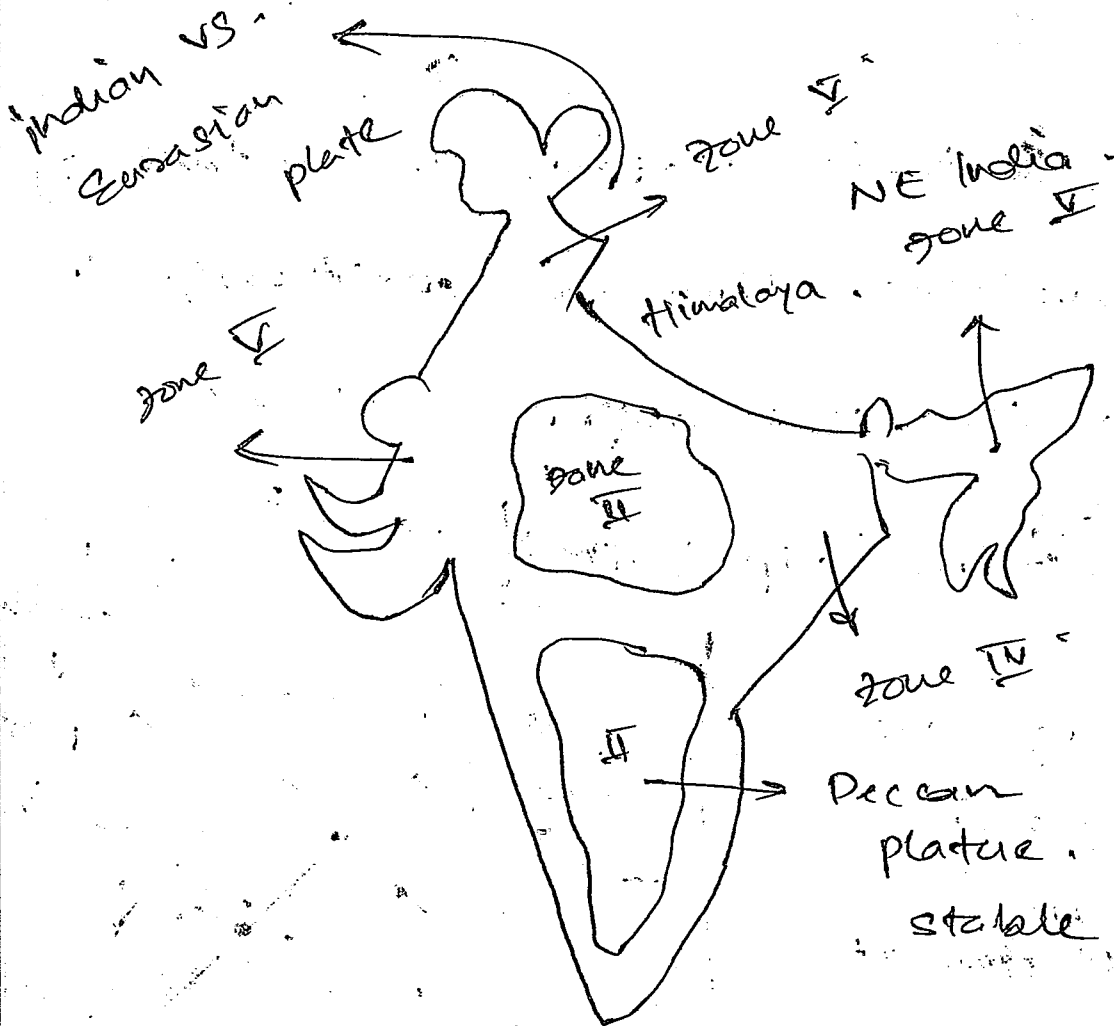
→ plastic deformation, sudden
decoupling.

→ vent amount of energy.

→ earthquake.

Major zones of India:

(28)



Indian subcontinent is rubbing
against the larger Eurasian
plate at the North and East.
So India is placed under
28 Zonation from Zone I to
Zone V. → North East and
Staliks.

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

Q6. What do you understand by pink collarisation of work? Discuss its implications for gender roles and labour inequality in Indian society.

প্রশ্ন ৬. Pink collarisation of work দ্বারা আপনি কি বুঝি পায়? ভারতীয় সমাজত লিংগগত ভূমিকা আৰু শ্রমিক বৈষম্যৰ ওপৰত ইয়াৰ প্ৰভাৱসমূহ আলোচনা কৰক। (Answer in 150 words)

pink collar work → targeting
gender equality in employment.
Target audience is female
Labour force and gender fluid
or LABTOIA+.

Implication:

① women empowerment

↳ 30% GDP boost (ES 2021)

② Care Economy formalization

↳ 25% GDP boost (ES 2022)

③ out of traditional gender gap
in employment

↳ Equal economic opportunity

↳ DINK Family. Double income.

① women as agent to change;
↳ not passive recipient.

② overcoming glass ceiling and
sticky floor paradox.

③ individualism / self expression /
and self satisfaction.

Labour inequality:

↳ Labour force participation level

↳ 24%

↳ male LFPR → 42%

↳ disparity.

~~to~~

pink collorisation of work.

will provide female role

recognition in formal work

place and women empowerment

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

Q7. "Targeted support for educated youth can contribute to inclusive development in states like Assam". Do you agree? Illustrate with reference to recent initiatives.

প্রশ্ন ৭. "শিক্ষিত যুবক-যুবতীসকলৰ বাবে লক্ষ্যযুক্ত সমৰ্থনে অসমৰ দৰে ৰাজ্যৰ সামগ্ৰিক উন্নয়নত অৰিহণা যোগাব পাৰে"। আপুনি সন্মত হৈছেনে? শেহতীয়া পদক্ষেপৰ সন্দৰ্ভত বৰ্ণনা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Employment generation is a type of good governance that a government can under took for inclusive development.

Targeted support for educated youth like :-

① Atma Nibhar Assam!

↳ Entrepreneurship dev.

↳ ₹ 2 lakh graduate

↳ ₹ 5 lakh tech gradu

② Tibam prashna!

↳ ₹ 25000 pa. / ₹ 50000 pa for

research scholar for active searching of jobs.

③ Pragyan:

Boost Education Boost-

④ CM Nijat Moina:

↳ beacale Higher edu.

↳ curtail child marriage

⑤ CM Mahila Udyamita Yojna:

women Entrepreneurship

⑥ Drone Didi:

↳ tech. sherry women

↳ income generation,

⑦ women in STEM course

↳ stipend.

Targeted support, ~~and~~ effective
implementation and ensuring no

leaking will converge the scheme

for intended targeted

approach

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

Q8. How did the Bhakti movement decentralize religious authority in medieval India? Discuss its relevance for democratic and inclusive values in Indian society today.

প্রশ্ন ৮. ভক্তি আন্দোলনে মধ্যযুগীয় ভারতত ধর্মীয় কর্তৃত্ব কেনেকৈ বিকেন্দ্রীকরণ করিছিল? আজি ভারতীয় সমাজত গণতান্ত্রিক আৰু অন্তৰ্ভুক্তিমূলক মূল্যবোধৰ বাবে ইয়াৰ প্ৰাসংগিকতাৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Bhakti movement of medieval India established a democratized faith system irrespective of class and caste.

Decentralization:

① egalitarianism:

↳ all can access everyone

⇒ Sainantra Shankardev
Ram Das / Kanir

② Out of Brahmanical rituals:

↳ mysticism and devotion.

⇒ Mirabai

③ Love and affection:

⇒ Mirabai - Krishna as lover

② Democratized / Decentralised

↳ all can be accessed.

Democratic and inclusive values

↳ open for all

↳ Democratization of
aspiration.

↳ spiritualism is not for
elite.

↳ no restriction

↳ as sabdimala temple

↳ male female equal Bhakt.

Bhakti movement has paved
an egalitarian notion for
spirituality and inclusion of
all within its fold.

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

Q9. How do Anganwadi Centres contribute to the social development of women and children in India? Discuss with reference to recent efforts to strengthen grassroots nutrition services.
 প্রশ্ন ৯. অঙ্গনবাদী কেন্দ্রসমূহে ভারতের মহিলা আরু শিশুর সামাজিক উন্নয়নত কেনেদৰে অৰিহণা যোগায়? তৃণমূল পৰ্যায়ৰ পুষ্টি সেৱাসমূহ শক্তিশালী কৰাৰ শেহতীয়া প্ৰচেষ্টাৰ সন্দৰ্ভত আলোচনা কৰক।
 (Answer in 150 words)

Anganwadi centres are the
 grass root organization for human
 and child development.

Social development

Under
 child stunting
 existing

35%
 29%

① Socialization

↳ social skills from
 agents like peer, teacher

② Nutrition

↳ proper diet for malnourished

③ Blended ASHA + Anganwadi

cookers

↳ watch dog for social
 development.

① Literary taste:

↳ character recognition
and reading

Recent effort:

① NIPUN Bharat:

↳ reading and writing with
Automatic ability at std V
from two stand below.

② Samagra shiksha:

↳ Mid day meal.

③ NEP 2020:

↳ pedagogy based

↳ play school.

↳ experimental learning.

Anganwadi centres had made

grassroot nutrition service effective
in rural / urban Area.

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

Q10. "Our ability to reach unity in diversity will be the beauty and the test of our civilization." In the light of this statement, examine the challenges and possibilities of sustaining social harmony in contemporary India.

প্রশ্ন ১০. "বৈচিত্র্য মাজত একতাত উপনীত হোৱাৰ আমাৰ সামৰ্থ্যই হ'ব আমাৰ সভ্যতাৰ সৌন্দৰ্য আৰু পৰীক্ষা।" এই বিবৃতিৰ পৰিপ্ৰেক্ষিতত, সমসাময়িক ভাৰতত সামাজিক সম্প্ৰীতি ৰজাই ৰখাৰ প্ৰত্যাহ্বান আৰু সম্ভাৱনাসমূহ পৰীক্ষা কৰক।
 (Answer in 150 words)

Social harmony index represents
 India has a fairly balanced
 harmony except some recent
 bubble outburst.

Challenges:

① Heterogeneous society:

↳ most plural in nature.

② Regionalism:

↳ diverse linguists.

③ Integrating element:

↳ communalism.

④ political motive:

⑤ gender bias.

⑥ politicization of criminals

possibilities

United fabric among all

India

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

Q11. "The Chola Empire represents an ancient roadmap for Viksit Bharat." Critically examine this statement in the context of statecraft, economic governance, and maritime expansion in early South Indian polities.

প্রশ্ন ১১. "চোল সাম্রাজ্যই বিকশিত ভারতের বাবে এক প্রাচীন রোডম্যাপক প্রতিনিধিত্ব কৰে।" প্রাৰম্ভিক দক্ষিণ ভাৰতীয় ৰাজনীতিত, ৰাষ্ট্ৰবিদ্যা, অৰ্থনৈতিক শাসন, আৰু সামুদ্ৰিক সম্প্ৰসাৰণৰ সন্দৰ্ভত এই বিবৃতিটো সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে পৰীক্ষা কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Chola Empire of Medieval South India is a power to reckon with - owing to its administrator such as Raja Raja Chola and Rajendra Chola.

Cholas and Roadmap to Viksit Bharat.

① Statecraft

① Solid standing Army:

↳ payment in cash.

↳ arrangement / admin

is later borrowed by

Vijayanagar Kingdom.

↳ Nayaks.

⑥ Decentralized governance:

↳ similar to Guptas

↳ gama, vaisti, etc.

③ collaboration of Naval base to land army:

↳ Rajendra Chola - first to conquer Srilanka.

↳ Rajaraja Chola - whole Ceylon.

④ Economic Governance:

① guild / shreni system:

↳ organized market structure

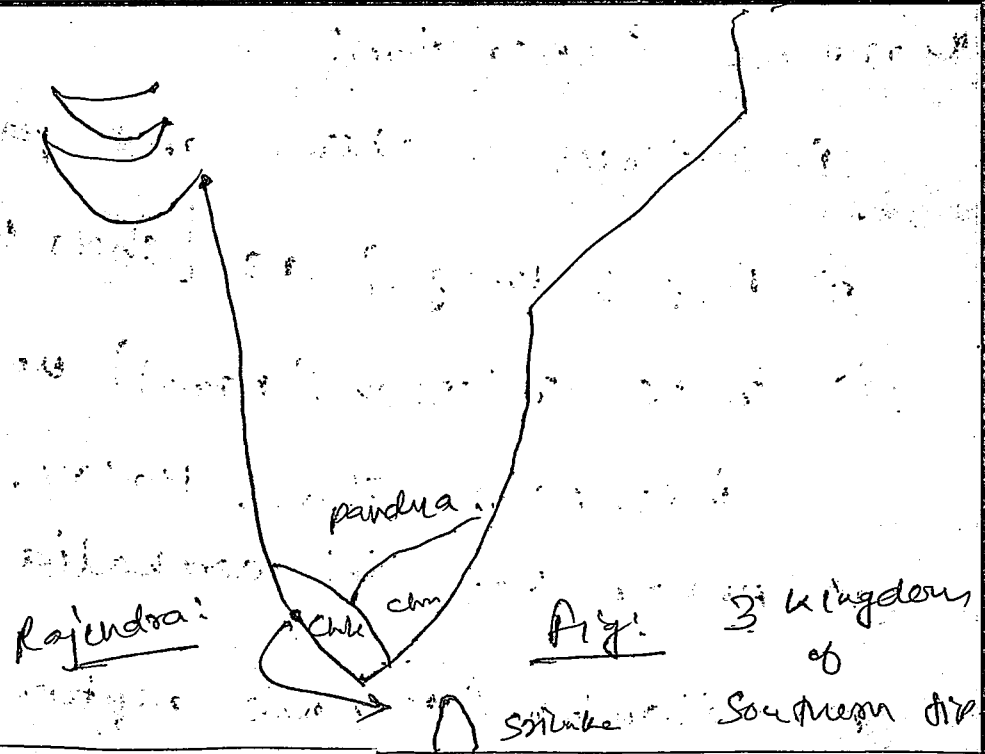
↳ fixation of price and revenue

② Trade with South East:

↳ Trade with Roman disappeared

↳ New FRA with

Malay peninsula.



③ Dedicated functionaries for Revenue administration:

↳ like Rajukars for efficient administration.

④ Welfare schemes from state

exchequer:

↳ schemes for boat making industry and trade promotion were of highest importance.

Maritime Expansion

- ① out run, chera and pandya
- ② Bay of Bengal as Chola lake
- ③ Trade relation (naval) up to
Indonesia, Java, Malay.
- ④ Ankor kot in Cambodia.
- ⑤ Srilanka / everyone captured
by cholas.
↳ first and last.

thus, imperial cholas paved
the ancient roadmap for indian
soft as well as hard power, through
statecraft, naval dominance and
better economic policies, which
we are reaping for visit
Bharat

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

Q12. Discuss the contribution of Jyoti Prasad Agarwala in shaping modern Assamese identity through literature, music, and cinema.

প্রশ্ন ১২. সাহিত্য, সংগীত আৰু চিনেমাৰ জৰিয়তে আধুনিক অসমীয়া পৰিচয় গঢ়াত জ্যোতি প্ৰসাদ আগৰৱালাৰ অৱদানৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক।
(Answer in 250 words)

Jyoti prasad Agarwala, born and educated in Dibrugarh, Kamalbari tea state, is regarded as the milestone in promoting and inceptualizing Assamese cinema.

Agarwalas: literary contribution:

→ from (1910 - 1917), before going abroad, Agarwala.

wrote plays like

Karenger Ugrini, Indramalati

etc, bringing Romanticism.

to Assamese to Assamese audiences.

↳ His new expression style with bold female characters changed the way Assamese womenfolk was represented.
↳ Kaxenger Uigiri.

Music:

↳ Created a whole new genre
→ Jyoti Sangeet.

↳ tuned the lyrics with instruments like Harmonium, and tabala.

↳ use of Bahi is extensively.

↳ melodious with rather stagnant song at first then

high pitch at later → characteristics

cinema:

↳ His most adored contribution.

↳ started in 1917 - but
went to UK for filmography

↳ Returned in early 1930s.

↳ First work Jaymoti (1935)

self developed
songs, direction, script,
cinematography.

patronage

no women
protagonist.

Issues → not existent
tech in region.

lack of
studio

reluctance of

people / over.whelming
accreditation.

Ardeo sandikoi
isolation
Bongohor
deo

→ Released in RONAK theatre in

Kolkata 1935

↳ Dubbing and edition at
Lahore.

↳ Indramalati - second
film.

↳ more socio-cultural
rejuvenation.

Studio at
Tezpur

Due to his immense contribution
towards Assamese culture, 17
January is celebrated as
'Silpi Divas' and his residence
at Tezpur, 'PAKI' is a
museum - will be always
revered in each Assamese
heart.

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

Q13. Does the North-Eastern region of India have significant solar energy potential? Discuss the rationale behind the government's push for solar power in the region and suggest a suitable way forward.

প্রশ্ন ১৩. ভারতের উত্তর-পূর্ব অঞ্চলত উল্লেখযোগ্য সৌর শক্তির সম্ভাবনা আছেনে? অঞ্চলটোত সৌর শক্তির বাবে চৰকাৰৰ প্ৰচেষ্টাৰ আঁৰৰ যুক্তিৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক আৰু ভৱিষ্যৎৰ কাৰ্যপন্থাৰ এক উপযুক্ত পথৰ পৰামৰ্শ দিয়ক।
(Answer in 250 words)

Due to ^{location} geospatial and topography, North East region receives sufficient abundance of insolation — which can be translated into utilisable solar power. (insolation: 1290 w/m^2).

positive impact of solar power in NE:

① Abundance sunlight / insolation

↳ substantial energy

↳ ecological conservation

② Different time zone:

early sunrise will enable

to late power generation in

mainland india.

③ Floating solar power plant:

↳ Abundance water bodies,
leagues — space utilization

↳ Denmark 'Ocean power' at
Chennai.

④ Head start with power plants like Amguri (30 MW) and Lower Assam.

⑤ sufficient water availability can
be used a hydraulic battery for
storage in of E-power — night
time use.

⑥ vicinity to South East Asia like
Singapore — technology exchange
and trade.

↳ Bhutan midbuilt in city
Jeephe.

⑦ Less environmental pollution

↳ EV policy, FAME

PM KUSUM
solar pump

⑧ Less foreign exchange

↳ less exchange for fuel.

⑨ Agglomeration Economics

↳ SEZ

↳ Jagroad Semiconductor plant etc.

⑩ Employment generation, GDP boost
local industry

slow panel
WTO trade practice

capital
incentive

Drawbacks

infant stage

disposal of

monsoon

non

4-10% battery

period

not sufficient

consistent

insolation

Way forward:

① PM Surya Ghar Yojna

↳ 1000 sq ft solar

↳ net metering

② PM KUSUM

↳ solar (0.5/1/2) hp

irrigation pump

③ infra structure development in

Region:

↳ PAME

④ transportation policy

greenization of transport

Admiring world's best practice,
implementing Solar Alliance and

effective policy intervention will

project India from third

place to the top position in

solar energy utilization

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

Q14. What are the key challenges in developing effective skill ecosystems in India? How can innovation help make skill development more inclusive and regionally balanced?

প্রশ্ন ১৪. ভারত ফলপ্রসূ দক্ষতা পরিবেশ তত্ত্ব বিকশিত করার ক্ষেত্রে মূল প্রত্যাহানসমূহ কি কি? উদ্ভাবনে কেনেদবে দক্ষতা বিকাশক অধিক অন্তর্ভুক্তিমূলক আৰু আঞ্চলিকভাৱে সম্ভলিত কৰি তোলাত সহায় কৰিব পাৰে? (Answer in 250 words)

Effective skill ecosystems are regional initiative to educate, upskill and Reskill its labour force for turning them into skilled labour force and reaping demographic dividend.

→ formalisation of CARE Economy

can boost 25% of Indian GDP.

Challenges:

① Digital divide:

→ 1/3 women out of digitization.

→ less internet penetration.

② Vernacular problem:

→ language problem

→ instructions not followed.

③ adherence to age of agriculture:

↳ 73% Labour force engaged
indirect/direct.

④ Capital (Fund) / Infrastructure:

↳ Financial constraints.

⑤ migration led disruptions:

↳ skill drain

↳ Brain Drain.

⑥ poor economy & scale/communication
and transportation barriers.

⑦ literacy is rising but skill for
employability is not rising.

ASER 2021

⑧ low Labour force - participation

female LFP - 23% [NPHS
2021]
male LFP - 42%

Innovation and Skill Development:

① Tailored approach:

↳ self learning pace

↳ self assessment.

↳ I-got karmayogi box
Service personal.

② Use of ICT/AI:

↳ targeted intervention.

↳ multi lingual training

↳ nullify geographic / language barrier.

↳ over class and caste

③ Access to world class tech:

↳ Super Suckers to GMC
and its workers

④ pragmatic Glimbs

↳ sideline disability

↳ more LFP Rate.

④ Tailored for Regional variety:-

- ↳ soil health card
 - ↳ e-credit / PM Kisan
 - ↳ HYV seeds
- } best
agri
skill &
production.

⑤ delineate one size fits all
mentality:

↳ respects regional variety:

↳ language / gender specific/
depending on tech knowhow.

Subjective skill ecosystems can

weaponize Indian labour force

with actual working skills -

sufficient to bypass all

regional and socio-economic

barriers — box effective

'Made in India'

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

Q15. How is the gig economy influencing livelihood patterns among the urban poor in India? Examine its role in addressing urban poverty and the limitations it presents.

প্রশ্ন ১৫. গিগ অর্থনীতিয়ে ভাৰতৰ নগৰীয়া দৰিদ্ৰ লোকসকলৰ জীৱিকাৰ ধৰণক কেনেদৰে প্ৰভাৱিত কৰিছে? নগৰীয়া দৰিদ্ৰতা দূৰ কৰাত ইয়াৰ ভূমিকা আৰু ই উপস্থাপন কৰা সীমাবদ্ধতাসমূহ পৰীক্ষা কৰক।
(Answer in 250 words)

Urban poor is an umbrella term indicating populace that reside/migrated to a urban area for better opportunity - but now facing less profit generation to sustain.

Gig economy:

informal employment outside formal employer-employee relationship.

Negative impact on urban poor:

① volatile job nature

↳ can be terminated at any time

↳ no guarantee income.

② performance based:

↳ income proportional to performance.

③ minimum skill for enrollment:

↳ a layman could not be a swiggy delivery if he does not possess a DL

④ capital required:

↳ Bike / car needed for start of service.

⑤ No insurance, like ESIC

↳ outside regulation.

Influencing livelihood

↳ chance to earn a living depending upon skill level.

↳ Rent race to survive.
↳ no active work hour format.

↳ seabotage family life:

↳ 24x7 duty

↳ Remuneration less donee.
ie. ~~co~~ per hour pay less.

↳ without proper union box.
gig employee.

↳ Hoisting hand' by
employers.

[+ve impact:]

↳ instant employment.

↳ skill development.

↳ 'earn and switch'
mentality

↳ continuous self improvement.

↳ bullbiling the employment vacuum by govt. initiative for employment.

though gig economy structures outside formal employment it is a booming business / employment model in recent times owing to its flexibility, accountability and continuous improvement dynamics.

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

Q16: "The Non-Cooperation Movement not only forged a nation out of a continent, but it also created a sense of shared grievance and shared action." In the light of this statement, examine the significance of the Non-Cooperation Movement in transforming the Indian freedom struggle. Briefly describe how Assam responded to the movement.

প্ৰশ্ন ১৬. "অসহযোগ আন্দোলনে কেৱল এখন মহাদেশৰ পৰা এখন ৰাষ্ট্ৰ গঠন কৰাই নহয়; ই এক অংশীদাৰী অভিযোগ আৰু অংশীদাৰী পদক্ষেপৰ অনুভূতিও সৃষ্টি কৰিছিল।" এই বিবৃতিৰ পৰিপ্ৰেক্ষিতত, ভাৰতীয় স্বাধীনতা সংগ্ৰামৰ ৰূপান্তৰত অসহযোগ আন্দোলনৰ গুৰুত্ব পৰীক্ষা কৰক। এই আন্দোলনৰ প্ৰতি অসমৰ প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়াৰ বিষয়ে সংক্ষেপে বৰ্ণনা কৰক। (Answer in 250 words)

Non Cooperation Movement (NCM)
of (1920-21) Indian freedom
struggle was a turning point
in checking colonial arbitrary
dictatorship.

Background:

① Rowlatt act, 1919.

↳ kala kanoon.

↳ infringe to habeas corpus.

② General, O' dier, massacre at
Jallianwala Bagh.

③ camp displaced at Turkey.

- ④ grievance of previous atrocities
- ⑤ less representation in legislature.

Amalgamation of these outburst as Non cooperation Movement
 ↳ Gandhi's first All India movement.

shared grievance and shared action

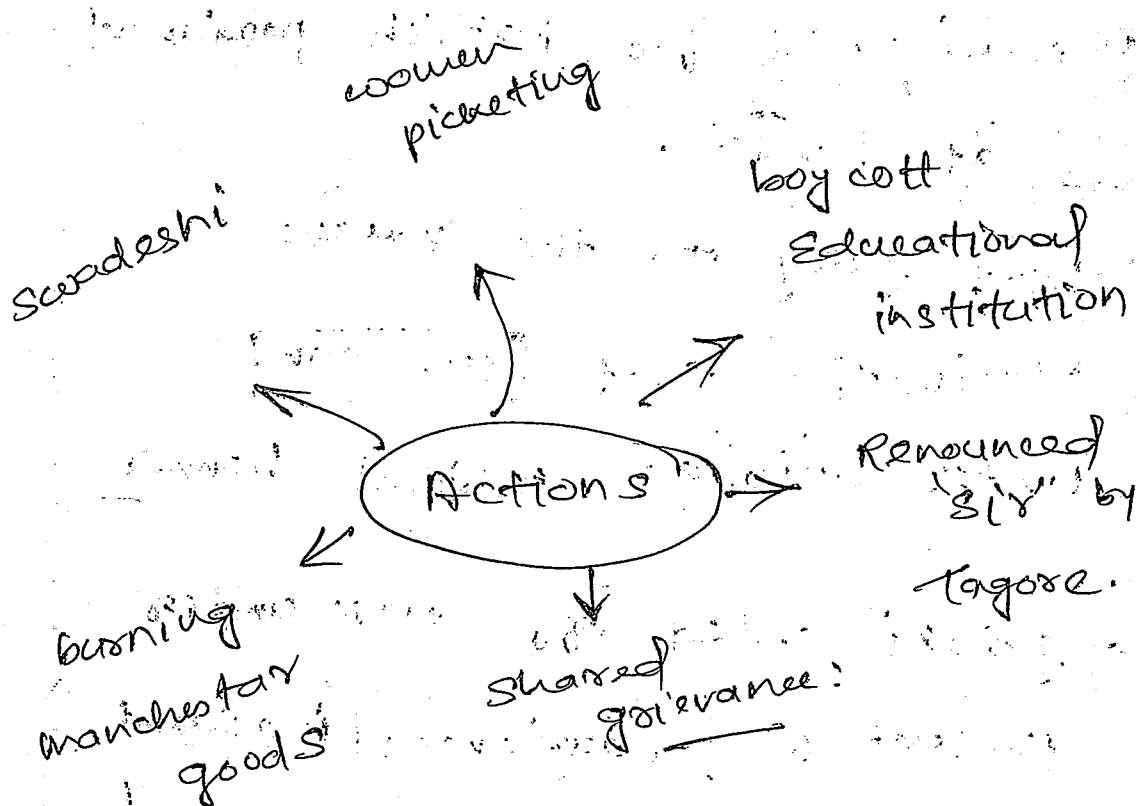
① participation:

↳ ^{some} muslims / peasants remained outside. ↳ not interested
 vested interest like Nizam

↳ middle class intellectual, women folk — picketing

↳ New frontiers under

Khun Abdul Gaffar Khan.



Significance:

- ① → first All India united front.
- ② Under leadership of M. Gandhi.
→ satyagraha.
- ③ Non violent in nature upto Chauri Chaura incident. (1921)
- ④ Mass participation.

- ⑤ Realisation for British parliament at London.
- ⑥ Lost glory to the Indians
- ⑦ Motivation that we can under unified political banner.

↳ Gandhi called off NCM under pretext of Chauri Chaura incident.

↳ Rise of militant / Revolutionary / Extremist Nationalism - MSPK.

The NCM has shown, over-whelming response with shared grievance and shared action, a platform of unity under unified leadership - transformed Indian future independence action.

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

Q17. Post-independence state reorganisation in India has had a multiplier effect on its socio-political landscape. Discuss with examples how these reorganisations have shaped regional identity, governance, and democratic participation.

প্রশ্ন ১৭. ভাৰতত স্বাধীনতাৰ পিছৰ ৰাজ্য পুনৰ্গঠনৰ ফলত ইয়াৰ সামাজিক-ৰাজনৈতিক দৃশ্যপটত বহুগুণে প্ৰভাৱ পৰিছে। এই পুনৰ্গঠনসমূহে কেনেদৰে আঞ্চলিক পৰিচয়, শাসন আৰু গণতান্ত্ৰিক অংশগ্ৰহণক আকৃতি দিছে তাৰ উদাহৰণৰ সৈতে আলোচনা কৰক। (Answer in 250 words)

post-independence state
reorganization has many ups and
downs with tragedy and sacrifice
ultimately leading to states
Reorg. Act, 1956.

Factors for state reorg.

① Administrative convenience.

↳ like in USA.

↳ undermine ethnic/

linguistic homogeneity.

↳ better administration.

↳ backlash from linguistic
supporters.

1953 AP — first state on
linguistic

② Linguistic basis

↳ common language for a state.

↳ better coordination.

↳ better feeling of togetherness.

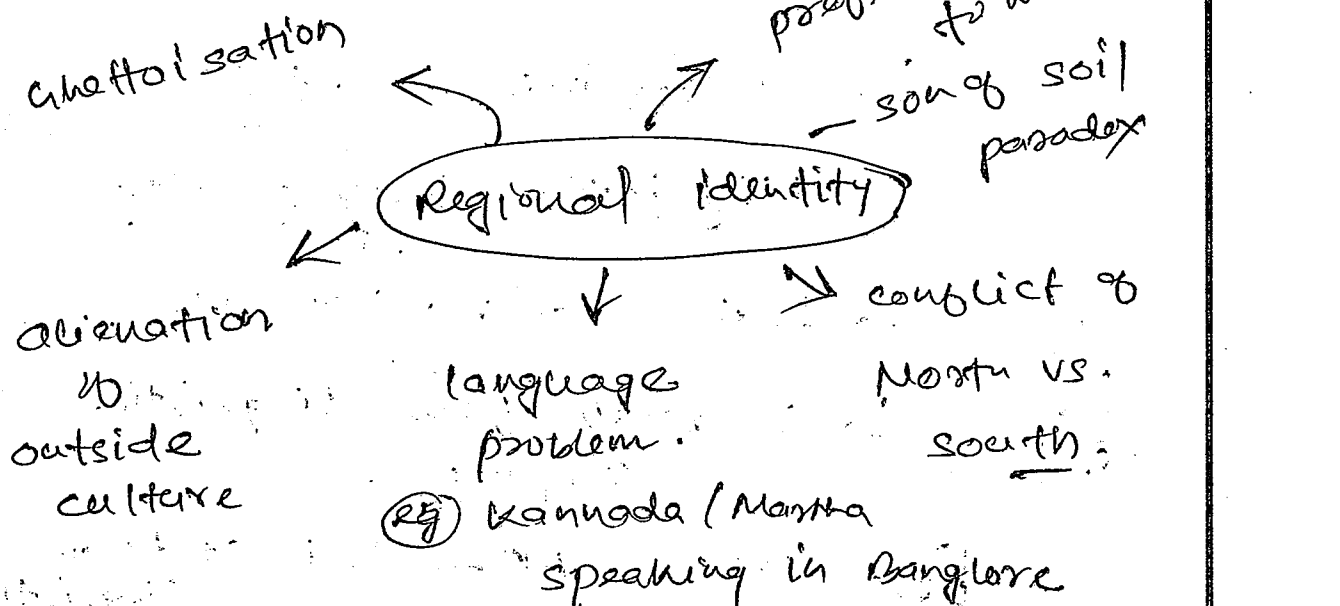
committees

JVK committee

↳ accepted the division of states on linguistic basis.

↳ Andhra carved out in 1953.

on linguistic basis from Telugu Region.



Governance:

↳ multi lingual direction based on state.

↳ employment of local executive,

↳ state PCS,

↳ vernacular barrier:-

HC/SC still uses English as medium of court.

↳ transforming / translating rule books.

↳ Dialogue delivery in various language.

↳ 3 language problem

in NEP 2020.

Democratic participation

- ↳ Hunger strike - Pillai died.
- ↳ active spontaneous participation of women and students.
- ↳ At present - build a right in democratic assimilation as 'son of soil' paradox.
- ↳ Recent turmoil for language in Bangalore.
- ↳ outsiders not allowed without language local.
- ↳ Recently Karnataka passed a Bill on local employment
 - 50% - managerial
 - 75% non managerial.
- State reorganization has been reaching impact on India's socio-political landscape, still left to this day.

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

Q18. How does climate change deepen intersectional poverty in India? Discuss with reference to vulnerable regions and social groups.

প্রশ্ন ১৮. জলবায়ু পরিবর্তনে ভারতত আন্তঃসংযোগ দরিদ্রতাক কেনেদৰে গভীৰ কৰে? দুৰ্বল অঞ্চল আৰু সামাজিক গোটিৰ সন্দৰ্ভত আলোচনা কৰক।
(Answer in 250 words)

Climate change is the change in temperature, precipitation pattern and humidity of a region over a fairly long time (30 yrs approx).

climate change and poverty:

① Agriculture not viable:

↳ too much draught / both.
↳ too much rain

② El Niño - La Niña:

↳ Adverse effect on agriculture + socio eco-activities.

↳ fishing.

③ Loss of Jobs:

↳ Seasonal labour loss their jobs.

↳ less productivity.

④ vector borne disease:

↳ climate change act as catalyst.

eg Dengue, Kala azar.

⑤ climate change sometimes put opportunities for rich

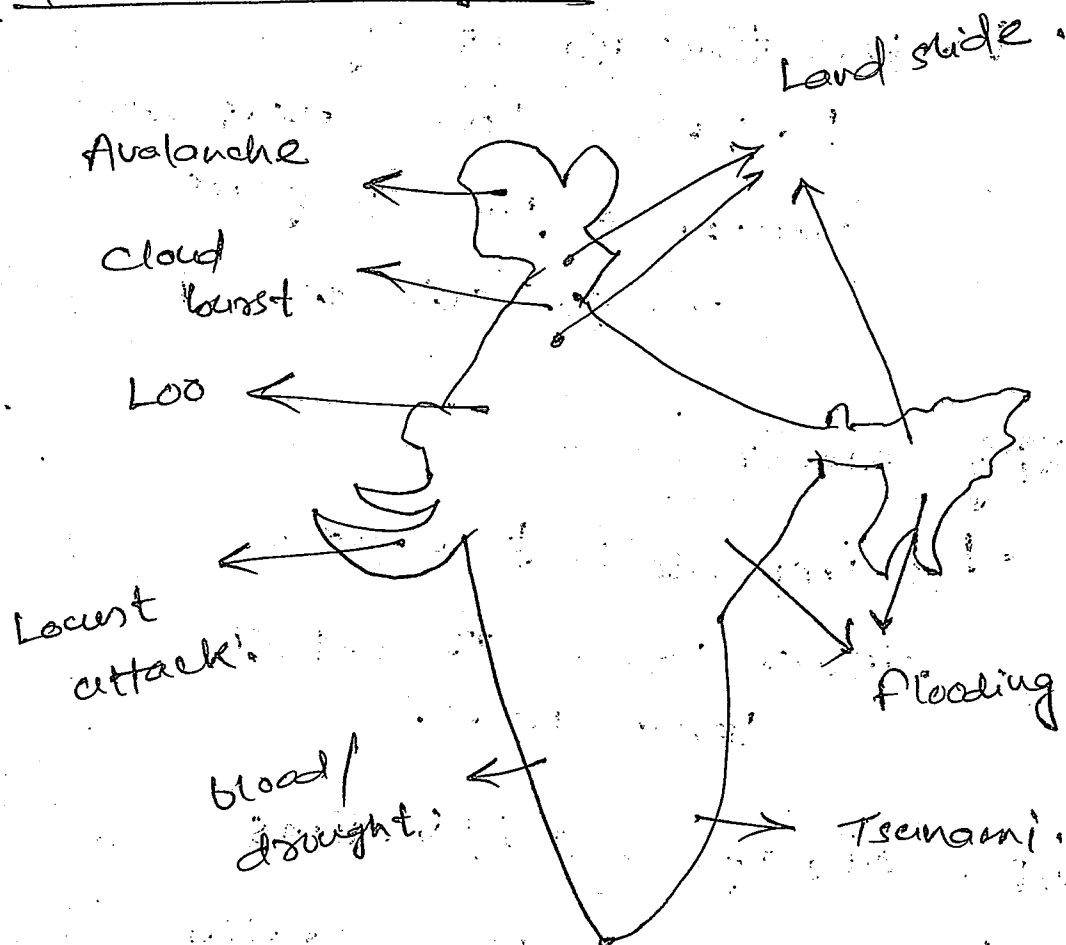
Refrigerator, AC manufacture but not for poor.

⑥ less productivity:

daily wages, rickshaw puller

cannot work in scorching heat.

Vulnerable Regions



Social groups

① Marginalized

women

↳ fetching water.

↳ house hold.

↳ 6 times more work (5-6 hrs) than man (UNDP)

② Children:

↳ less time to study

↳ flood, loc, heatwave

UNICEF → loss 2 years
due to climate.

③ daily wages:

↳ impossible to work,

either rain, drought or
heat wave.

④ PWD, old age, and victims

↳ cannot continue daily
work.

Climate change has impacted
each and every society, with
hard on impact to the
marginalized.

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

Q19. India's 2025 heatwave registered record-breaking temperatures across northern India. What geographic and atmospheric factors contributed to this phenomenon? What implications does it hold for human health and urban planning?

প্রশ্ন ১৯. ভারতের ২০২৫ চনর তাপপ্রবাহে সমগ্র উত্তর ভারতত অভিলেখ ভংগকারী তাপমাত্রা রেকর্ড করিছিল। কোনবোর ভৌগোলিক আৰু বায়ুমণ্ডলীয় কাৰকে এই পৰিঘটনাটোত অৰিহণা যোগাইছিল? মানৱ স্বাস্থ্য আৰু নগৰ পৰিকল্পনাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ইয়াৰ কি প্ৰভাৱ পৰে? (Answer in 250 words)

India's 2025 heatwave

registered record breaking temp.

across Northern India.

Factors:

Geographic

① Land locked

↳ North India hinterlands

away from sea

↳ less moderating
climate.

eg. Bombay vs Delhi.

② pollution:

- ↳ stubble burning
- ↳ more IC Engine.
- ↳ indiscriminate use of ACS.

③ Land breeze and sea breeze:

- ↳ water body absent or billed illegally.

④ Urban heat island

- ↳ concrete retains and reflects.
- ↳ Urban concrete, Jungle.

⑤ Shift of ITCZ towards

North India:

- ↳ Direct insolation.

⑥ Less tree cover:

alluvial - cultivation.

(Atmospheric):

① Loo:

↳ unbearable heat charge
around 48°C .

② Failure: Monsoon:

↳ El Nino phase.

↳ weakening NE Trade
wind.

↳ low monsoon high.

③ more dust particle and CO_2
traps heat wave — infrared
radiation retained

④ less tree cover — less evaporation
less precipitation → less
moderating effect.

Human health and Urban planning

① Rise of acute disease and mortality.

↳ BP shoot; heart failure

② Excessive power consumption.

↳ high coal burnt.

③ Less resistance for ~~old~~ elderly

④ skin disease.

⑤ hazard for pregnant and new moms.

⑥ Excessive water supply

↳ strain to existing water source.

⑦ strain to public service infra.

↳ hospital.

Balancing materialism with optimism, & optimised resource utilization is key to check calamities like heat wave.

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (if any)

Total

Q20. India's social harmony is often tested by recurring communal tensions. Examine the historical and social roots of communalism in India. How can India's pluralistic traditions and democratic culture help in sustaining its secular fabric?

প্রশ্ন ২০. ভারতের সামাজিক সম্প্রীতি প্রায়ে পুনরাবৃত্তি হোৱা সাম্প্রদায়িক উত্তেজনার দ্বাৰা পরীক্ষা কৰা হয়। ভাৰতত সাম্প্রদায়িকতাৰ ঐতিহাসিক আৰু সামাজিক মূলবোৰ পরীক্ষা কৰক। ভাৰতৰ বহুত্ববাদী পৰম্পৰা আৰু গণতান্ত্ৰিক সংস্কৃতিয়ে ইয়াৰ ধৰ্মনিৰপেক্ষ গাঁথনি বজাই ৰখাত কেনেদৰে সহায় কৰিব পাৰে?

(Answer in 250 words)

India is the most heterogeneous and plural society — unity in diversity — until some fissiparous agents hinder its smooth existence.

Communalism:

Historical:

① stretched back to muslim invasion

Barbar
↓
Masjid

→ 1206 — Ghori
1000 AD — Ghazni

Somnath Mandir

② communal barrier

→ victory celebration

↳ progenitor of Muslim League.

③ Hindu Muslim Divide:

↳ After 1857 - Indian independence war.

④ Communal award:

↳ 1909 Morley Minto.

⑤ 1909 Pact:

communal representation

extended to se.

Social Roots:

① Varna System



work based



rigid caste

system.

⌘ (birth based)

② Religious tension:

↳ polar opposite rituals.

⇒ cow in Hindu & Islam

③ political mobilization

Kamandal vs. Mandal politics

1980s.

↳ OBC Reservation.

④ Identity politics

upcoming 2024 caste census.

↳ potential for identity politics.

⑤ Affirmative action

perpetual community gap.

↳ general vs. scheduled caste.

↳ Rajasthan gym on horse back case (sc).

way forward

① Acknowledging others' tradition.

→ Art 25-28 and Art 29-30.

↳ religion and minority rights.

② Equality:

Art (14-17)

→ 8

Statutory:

→ ST/SC prevention of atrocities

Act, 1989. (1990..)

→ place of worship, Act.

Preamble:

→ secular fabric.

Civil society:

→ awareness generation.

away from political mobilization with vested interest.

Better dialogue delivery,
awareness generation and education
can eliminate rising communal
tensions.

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