



Second Mock APSC Mains'2024

GS Paper V

Duration: 3 Hours

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(Please fill your details correctly)

Medium:

English ☐

Assamese ☐

INDEX NUMBER			INSTRUCTIONS
Q.NO.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained.	Please read each of the following instruction carefully before attempting the questions: - There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH. - All questions are compulsory. - The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. - The answers must not exceed 250 words for 15 marks and 150 words for 10 marks. - 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 Remarks: Signature of the Student: <i>(Signature)</i> NOTE: EVALUATION PERIOD FOR THE MOCK MAINS IS <u>10 DAYS</u>.
1	10		
2	10		
3	10		
4	10		
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20	15		
TOTAL:	250		



Brief report of Performance Evaluation of student in the paper

	Poor	Average	Good	Very good	Excellent
Understanding the context and demand of the questions					
Relevancy of the content					
Structure and flow of the answer					
(a) Introduction					
(b) Body					
(c) Conclusion					
Subject knowledge					
Language of the answer					
Presentation					
(a) Underline to the keywords					
(b) Use of flowcharts or diagrams					
(c) Paragraph limits and overall					
Understanding of directives					
Factual correctness					
Overall performance					

Detail Feedback

Q1. Evaluate the effectiveness of Assam's cyber security measures in safeguarding against contemporary threats. (10 Marks/150 words)

With development of web 3.0 & Industrial revolution 4.0 significance of cyber infrastructure, at the similar time, importance of cyber security had significant importance.

India ranked 2nd for, DDoS attack according to 2022 data.

NCRB data suggest significant increase of cybercrimes in Assam.

(Types of ~~cyber crime~~ threats) in Assam.

- ↳ Espionage
- ↳ Denial of Service (DOS)
- ↳ Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS)
- ↳ Hacking, Phishing
- ↳ Juice Jacking
- ↳ Illicit trade via cyber crime.

Recent requirement to ISIS, via increased to IT-qualified student further put significance for need of importance of cyber security.

~~Importance of cyber~~

Govt initiatives:

- ↳ Assam cyber policy 2021.
- ↳ Assam cyber dome project.
- ↳ Infrastructure development & capacity building
- ↳ Special cyber cell in Assam police. 24x7
- ↳ Assam police SEWA-SETU.

It will be beneficial for safe growing
threefold like

- ① Hate speech / Propaganda spread by state / Not state actors.
- ② Declining fraudulent activities, with money transfer $\Rightarrow$ phishing / usury.

Cybersecurity is need of the hour considering Assam industrial growth.

Q2. Discuss how artificial intelligence (AI) and technology impact the Assamese language and culture. What steps can be taken to protect and promote the Assamese language in the digital age? (10 Marks/150 words)

AI refers to technology which stimulates activities like human brain & perform functions. via machine learning & Deep learning.

Impact of AI in Assamese Language

- Searching for scriptures, authorities.
- Describing various cultural practices in single platform
- AI can help us in collecting all the data from lost scriptures & preservation of scriptures like NAM & Buranji, Charit Puri, Xachi pat
 - AMTRON with various ^{or} organization on doing preservation of these scriptures.
- Developing language literacy among individuals

So that common people can
also use AI.

Steps need to be taken in Digital Age

→ Promoting Assam culture/language
via social media, digital media.

✍️ Laabit Borphukans Assamese
Documentary recently
published.

- Similar can be done for
all the Assamese idiom.

→ Inclusion of Assamese language
digital technologies like AI,
social media platform.

✍️ : use machine learning.
✍️ Project Ramathem

→ with help of organisations like
"Assam Sahitya Sabha" can be
taken for such instances.

Q3. Write short notes on the following topics

(10 Marks/150 words)

1. Gender budgeting and gender sensitization in Assam
2. Key initiatives for women empowerment in the Assam
3. Assam Micro Finance Incentive and Relief Scheme
4. Assam Mukhya Montri Nijut Moina Abhiyan
5. Mukhya Montri Mahila Udyamita Abhijaan: Lakhpoti Baideo Scheme

① Gender budgeting & gender sensitization Assam

Gender budgeting started in 2019-20 in Assam, which implies special provisions ~~for~~ women in every segment of policy & women specific policies.

gender sensitization initiative

- ↳ SKH, bank linkage, wa para sakhi,
- ↳ Project Prastari etc.

② Key initiative for women empowerment

- ↳ Savarishthan Nari Scheme,
for adivasi (Direct procurement)
by govt
- ↳ Mahila Udyamita Abhiyan
AKA Lakhpoti Baideo for
women SKH
- ↳ Assam microfinance incentive relief scheme

↳ Gender Budgeting

② Assam Micro finance incentive Policy Scheme

- ↳ targets more than 25,000 women
- ↳ Divided into 3 categories, given incentive of Rs 25,000 based on loan repayment period.
- ↳ Assam govt signed MoU with multiple microfinance institutions.

③ Assam Mukhya Mahila Nijut Motta Abhiyan

- ↳ Monthly payment for girls, to ↑ GER in higher education (currently 17.1%)
- | | | |
|----------------------|---|---------------|
| Class 12 = 1500 | } | for 10 months |
| Degree = 2000 | | |
| Post graduate = 2500 | | |

④. Cardipori Baiden Scheme

- ↳ 40,000 women from SLK will be benefited.

Conditions

→ 2 children for general

↳ Girl ^{child} must be enrolled in school

↳ Their under Amrit Baidhya need to be screening

Q4. Analyze the effects of global warming on tea production in Assam. What measures can be taken to mitigate these effects and promote sustainable tea cultivation in the region? (10 Marks/150 words)

According to SACC report, 15 out of 50 distinct ~~of~~ ~~from~~ ~~and~~ India, that are prone to climate change are from Assam.

Global warming of Assam tea

- Reduce productivity 4% according to NETRA report.
- Increase instances of pest attack due to humid conditions.
- + Irratic rainfall leads to stoppage of 2nd flush.
- High expenditure on irrigation by small farmers.
- Increase diseases of tea.

measures to mitigate

↳ use of AI as in China / Sri Lanka.

- where droppers are used for nursery & automatic irrigation done
- Training for proper pruning & plucking
 - Capacity building among small scale farmers.

To Promote sustainable tea cultivation

- use of global practices.
 - eg Implementation of AI under FICCI-KSL in Nagao
- microirrigation projects ^{entire}
- Reduce pesticides to ^{enhance} global import quality.
- Diversity in types of tea according to market demand
 - eg Yellow tea, orthodox tea, Green tea.

Assam tea have completed 100 years recently, by following above practices, it can sustain for another 1000 years.

Q5. Discuss the measures taken by the Assam government to combat child marriage. What challenges remain, and how can they be addressed? (10 Marks/150 words)

Assam has become a ground for child marriages due to factors like
 → Diversity - tea tribes, Tribals, Boro Muslims
 → Lack of Awareness

Measures taken by Assam Government

- Abolition of Muslim Marriage & Registration Act, where age of marriage was not mentioned previously.
- Implementation of POCSO Act
- child friendly police station in Bhawanipet.
- Multiple raids & arrests.
- Helpline numbers in Assam police
- "Bal Panchayat" in each district.

Challenges remain

- Lack of Awareness among individuals, & many people

Still considered it to coercive action from governments side.

- Legal loopholes in POCSO Act, if boy & girl both are below 18 years what need to be done?
 - In case of willful marriage
 - Criminalizing civil cases.

Need to be done

- Sensitization of society
- ~~was~~ promoting women health, addressing issues of early pregnancy,
- Strict checking via NAO, CSO etc.
- Capacity building of Assam police, more ~~for~~ female police members.

Together, with right Approaches we can curb this menace area for All

Q6. Examine the internal security challenges in Assam and the measures taken by the state and central governments to address them. (10 Marks/150 words)

Assam has been ~~various~~ facing various security challenges from time to time.

Challenges

- Rise of insurgency
 - ↳ NDFB, ULFA
- Ethnic violence.
 - ↳ violence in 2019 by Bodo & Bengali speaking muslims where villages are burnt
- Child Trafficking.
 - ↳ 2021 it was 498 according to - Ajay Neog budget speech
- Non State Actors
 - ↳ Recruitment in ISIS, in recent IIT Guwahati incident
 - ↳ Ansarul Zaman team from Bangladesh, leaders were arrested recently.

→ Naxalism

↳ leaders of Naxal members arrested in Upper Assam.

↳ Akhil Gogoi put in NTA trial for involved in funding for Naxalite activity.

→ Rise of Cybercrime.

Assam Govt Policy

- New ~~●~~ Special Force Battalion comprising 3000 personnel
- Project Cybercrime Assam
- Assam police Accountability Commission
- Recruitment of 26000 police personnel

India Govt Policy

- AFSPA in 4 ~~●~~ districts of Assam
- Ministry of DoNER for development of NE States
- Multiple talks with ULFA, NDFB, ~~●~~ Karbi Anglong & Dimasasao insurgent organisations
- Autonomous districts ~~●~~ under 6th Schedule

Q7. Write short notes on the following Assamese historical texts and chronicles:
(10 Marks/150 words)

Assam's history is long & glorious. Ahorns described Assam as "Murg-dun - chun Kham" Land of Gold.

Historical texts & chronicles

- Epigraphs → Barnad epigraph where Kamrup was mentioned
- ↳ Nidam pur grant, Dooki grant mentioning Blaskam barman ruling
 - ↳ Pashupati epigraphs.
 - ↳ mention of Pradyyotishpur in Samudragupta's Iron pillar
 - ↳ Kamati Boroxi, Bowa Rock inscription mentioned release of Prithu against invaders
 - ↳ Yogini tantra & Kalikapurana mentioning history, geography, society of that time.

Chronicals

↳ Among Buranjis like -

Swargadesa Mahabajar Buranji,

Tripura Buranji, Dattajai Buranji

↳ ~~But~~ Kampha, Gandhi Sampaad,
that describes genealogy
of rulers.

↳ Rambh in writing of
foreigners ~~at~~ like -

Hiuen Tsiang mentioned
about Assam, reign during
Bharshukar Varman.

Thus, historical texts &
Chronicals are essential for
seeing culture of that time.

Q8. Discuss how the teachings of Madhavdev can contribute to promoting peace in contemporary society. (10 Marks/150 words)

Recently Madhavdev Kalanbir was build by Assam govt in Nayanpur, which describes his importance in Assamese Society.

Teachings promoting contemporary era

① From Borgoh

↳ learn values for compassion & ~~that~~ empathy etc, essential for avoid war, riots in contemporary era

② From Bhakra

↳ learn spiritualism, Krishna like that signifies triumph of truth over evil.

↳ important in contemporary era when violence is not rare.

③ Ikkumura

↳ Binding people together

④ Sakra / Namghari

↳ common place to worship /
discuss contemporary issues

Still relevant today
in context of consensus
building among individuals

Q9. Discuss the role of the Assam Accord in shaping the political landscape of Assam. How has it impacted the socio-economic conditions in the state?

(10 Marks/150 words)

Assam Accord was signed after long debate & unrest in Assam in 1985, 15 August between the then PM Rajiv Gandhi, AASU, AJCP & other organisations.

Provisions

↳ clause 6 determines safeguard for Assamese people in legal, administrative & constitutional aspect

↳ further identify of migrants under Foreigners Act of 1946, Passport Act 1920.

↳ Dead for then was determined 1966, 1st January.

Assam Accord shaping political landscape

- IMDT Act was issued after Accord, which later abolished.

- for the 1st time a retired party
Assam Gana Parishad (AGP) won
election with majority.

Socio-Economic Impact

- NRC was issued on similar terms
in 2019

- Industrial development grew
faster after protest of 2 years.

- Life of individuals became
normal.

- A ^{new} for defining, definition
of "Assamese" as separate
Committee was formed.

Q10. Evaluate the significance of tea industry in Assam's economy. What are the major challenges faced by this industry today? (10 Marks/150 words)

Assam recently completed 200 years. Assam tea contributes to 5% of GDP, & 10% of workers are engaged in this sector.

major challenges faced by Assam tea

- ① Low yielding due to climate change, erratic rainfall.
- ② Longevity period, of large farmers - where plants are more than 20 years old, need to be 5 years or less.
- ③ Demand from other countries
Ex Real tea from South Africa
gaining prominence
- ④ Pest Attacks due to humid conditions
- ⑤ Diseases like → ~~Black~~ leaf etc
- ⑦ Lack of irrigation / mechanisation by farmers.

- ⑧ High use of pesticides by small farmers, which reduces imports
- ⑨ Clash between Small Tea farmers & bought leaf factories
- ⑩ More than 50% farmers are small (hold less than 2 hectare land)
- ⑩ More focus on domestic market than international
 ~~eg~~ Only 5% Production for orthodox tea
- ⑪ Protest by Tea Garden workers - for wages, under minimum wages Act.

With positive approach, & use of modern technology & government initiatives, much more can be achieved. Help of Tockley Research Institute can be taken for same.

Q11. Analyze the economy of the Ahom Kingdom, focusing on its main economic activities, revenue systems, and trade practices. How did these factors contribute to the stability and prosperity of the kingdom? (15 Marks/250 words)

Ahom came to Assam in 1228
& ruled for next 600 years for
their significantly wise economic
& political policies

Economic Activities

- ↳ Tax was collected from states & states occupied.
- ↳ Kakati used to check all the paper works.
- ↳ Paik system was prevalent, if anyone want withdrawal paik, he had to pay 2 rupes & if he want extra land he have to pay 1 rupee extra for each purna.
- ↳ Different occupations have to pay different taxes.
↳ Sonowal, Karika etc.

↳ Each higher officer adopted lands as salary.

Revenue System

→ Initially they had their own system but they later ~~focus~~ changed to Pangara system as in Mysore.

→ 26 pangaras were divided & tax was collected by chundhury.

→ Lands are divided into their yielding capacity
↳ lekheraj, Abarej

→ Lands under Satra, temple do not have to pay taxes.

→ Brakars have been exempted from Paik system.

→ Posa system was implemented for tribal rulers where they get annual payment or lands.

Trade Practices

↳ They do practise both in India as well as in other states
↳ Myanmar, China.

↳ Taxation on import & export goods also implemented.

Contribution to Stability & Prosperity

↳ Due to posu system tribes maintain non-violent approach prevailing peace in nearby valley areas.

↳ Paik system, which used as large reserved soldiers.
They are free to go, unlike slave system.

↳ Reduce riots as in other northern states due to their inclusive tax policies

1. The first step in the process of writing is to plan the content of the paper.

2. The second step is to write the introduction.

3. The third step is to write the body of the paper.

4. The fourth step is to write the conclusion.

5. The fifth step is to write the references.

6. The sixth step is to write the abstract.

7. The seventh step is to write the summary.

8. The eighth step is to write the index.

9. The ninth step is to write the table of contents.

10. The tenth step is to write the preface.

11. The eleventh step is to write the acknowledgments.

12. The twelfth step is to write the dedication.

13. The thirteenth step is to write the foreword.

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Q12. Evaluate the impact of cyclones from the Bay of Bengal on Assam. Discuss the disaster management strategies implemented to mitigate these impacts and the challenges in their execution. (15 Marks/250 words)

Cyclone Remala recently occurred in Bay of Bengal cause devastating effects in North eastern region & particularly lower Assam Areas

Impact of cyclones on Assam

→ Falling trees, due to high winds blocking roads, disturbing electricity supply, at instances killing people

→ high landslide instances, as soil are pre mature in Assam region, prevalence of red soil in hilly areas

→ High Rainfall → causing urban flood & floods, breaking embankments, affecting peoples life

→ high erosion near riverbanks, & loss of land

↳ Low of connectivity with mainland
due broken roads, railway

↳ 2022 flood in Hailong area.

NDMA guidelines to ~~military~~ management

Pre disaster → Before 1st March

↳ checking of dead trees, cutting
of Branches

↳ checking electric towers.

↳ Awareness generation

↳ Training of QRF (Quick Response
force)

↳ Connectivity with River ports

↳ Random inspection of Boats.

During disaster

↳ Relief camps

↳ connecting with SDRF & NDRF
with Army if required

↳ Helplines for people.

- ↳ Distribution of Packages / provision
- ↳ Safeguarding human life, transporting to safe places

Post disaster

- ↳ Impact Assessment via P. Circle officers, BDO etc
- ↳ Re-planning
- ↳ Learn & implement ^{in new} policies.
- ↳ Transferring critical infrastructure based on need
- ↳ Health check up, distribution of medicine as communicable disease can occur
- ↳ ensuring safe drinking water, electricity connectivity for individuals.

~~the main~~ Disasters are inevitable
but our motto should be Learn from it & "Build back better"

Q13. Discuss the significance of Assamese Puthis and Vamsavalis in understanding the history and genealogy of Assam. Highlight their contributions to the historical narratives and the challenges in accessing these records. (15 Marks/250 words)

Significance of Assamese Puthi & Vamsavalis

↳ To know about history

↳ Srimangadeo Maharejan
Upakhyan

↳ To know ~~how~~ socio, economic
& political aspect of that time

↳ To link with our origin,
early practices, evolution till
now.

Contributions in historical narrative

↳ Forming genealogy & connective

↳ Provide sense of pride

↳ Lechit Borphukten,
Chilarai story.

↳ Learning from values

↳ Environmentalism -

Rajeswar Dirgha built largest animal hospital during his time.

→ International ties = Connection of

Ahom with Myanmar,

Tibeto Burmese origin.

- Connection with Laos, Vietnam.

Can be used as soft power

Challenges

↳ Large part is destroyed

↳ during Kiro's Chandra
Barna era

↳ Not well preserved

↳ more placed in status

↳ Lack of preservation effort

↳ Lack of apathy from

common people to learn
history & culture

↳ Consumerist
culture

Preserving these scriptures is
utmost need of the Barm

Q14. Discuss the role of ethnic diversity in Assam in both contributing to internal security challenges and offering pathways to peace. (15 Marks/250 words)

Assam is Land of Diversity comprising from Mongoloid, Indo Aryan to Tibeto Burman, concluding more than 29 tribes. Various tribes from surrounding region also live in Assam.

Role of ethnic diversity in Assam to Internal Security

- ① Rise of communalism at times due to relative deprivation
 eg Bodoland movement in 1982, which lead to rise of NDFB
- ② Rise of regionalism, demanding new-new states.
 eg Kamruppur for Koch - Rajbongshi by KLU.
- ③ ~~Rise~~ of Engagement of Non state Actor
 eg ISIS funding, recruitment abroad

⑥ Rise of ethnic violence

eg. Kargil riots, in 2019.

⑤ Rise of 'Sain of Soil' Nation

eg. Protest Biphu medical college
for recruitment of locals only

⑥ Often used by politician for own
interest / vote bank politics

⑦ Insurgency → ULFA
 ↳ KLO
 ↳ NDFB.

Diversity offering pathways for peace

① Brotherhood among different
community, holding "Salad Bowl
model"

eg. Celebration of Bihu by
different community.

② Historical context.

↳ Maramiya rebellion where
Moran, Motak, Tribals participated
together

↳ Lachima Revolt

② Role of unity, influencing
"Sankar Agamari desh"

③. Cultural hub due to various
tribes many described it
as anthropological museum.

④ High terrorism.

Way forward

→ Sensitization programme by
Government & NGO.

→ Specific tailor made policies
according to needs.

⇒ signing peace agreements with
remaining communities.

It is essential for Assamese to
stand together & use ethnicity as
an resource rather than problem!

According to the report of the
 survey of children the majority
 of the children are in the
 age group of 11 to 15 years.
 The majority of the children
 are in the age group of 11 to 15 years.

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Q15. Analyze the efforts made to address gender disparities in higher education in Assam. Discuss the initiatives and challenges faced by educational institutions, in promoting women's education and empowerment in the region. (15 Marks/250 words)

According to recent UIDSE, survey only 17% of children are engaged in higher education, whereas national average is 27%. Among them inclusion of female is further low.

Efforts made to ↑ female participation

↳ mukhyamantri Nijut meira scheme

↳ monetary incentive per month for college going girls upto post graduation level.

↳ ~~Assam~~ Banikanta Kakati scheme

↳ distribution of security for college going girls

↳ Anandagram Patwari Award

↳ AARON scheme

↳ Pragati Bhakti scheme

↳ Prevention of Child Marriage Act

Initiative by Educational Institutions

- ↳ Awareness generation via NSS
- ↳ Lower fees for women admission
- ↳ Special ~~or~~ waiver for single girl child
- ↳ Awareness about scholarship & helping them
- ↳ Parent teacher meeting, as mandated under NEP. (Minimum 3 meeting).

Challenges faced by Educational Institution

- ↳ Lack of Awareness.
- ↳ Regulatory issue! → Low participation of women, as girl & child is considered as liability.

— Prevalence of child marriage

- Lack of fund in higher institution
- Lack R & D
- Outdated curriculum,
women are not skilled,
ready for job after degree,
which often considered as
detracting factor.

Needs to be done

- Create Awareness
- Strict implementation of policies
- Gender budgeting
- Use Role models
- Community engagement to
make aware about role
of education.
- Industry academic linkage
- Vocational training for
women.

All of these will lead to
fulfillment of our goal towards
achieving SDG-5.

with the use of a microscope
 an understanding of the world
 is gained. Being exposed to
 nature, it is essential for human
 to understand the world
 around them.

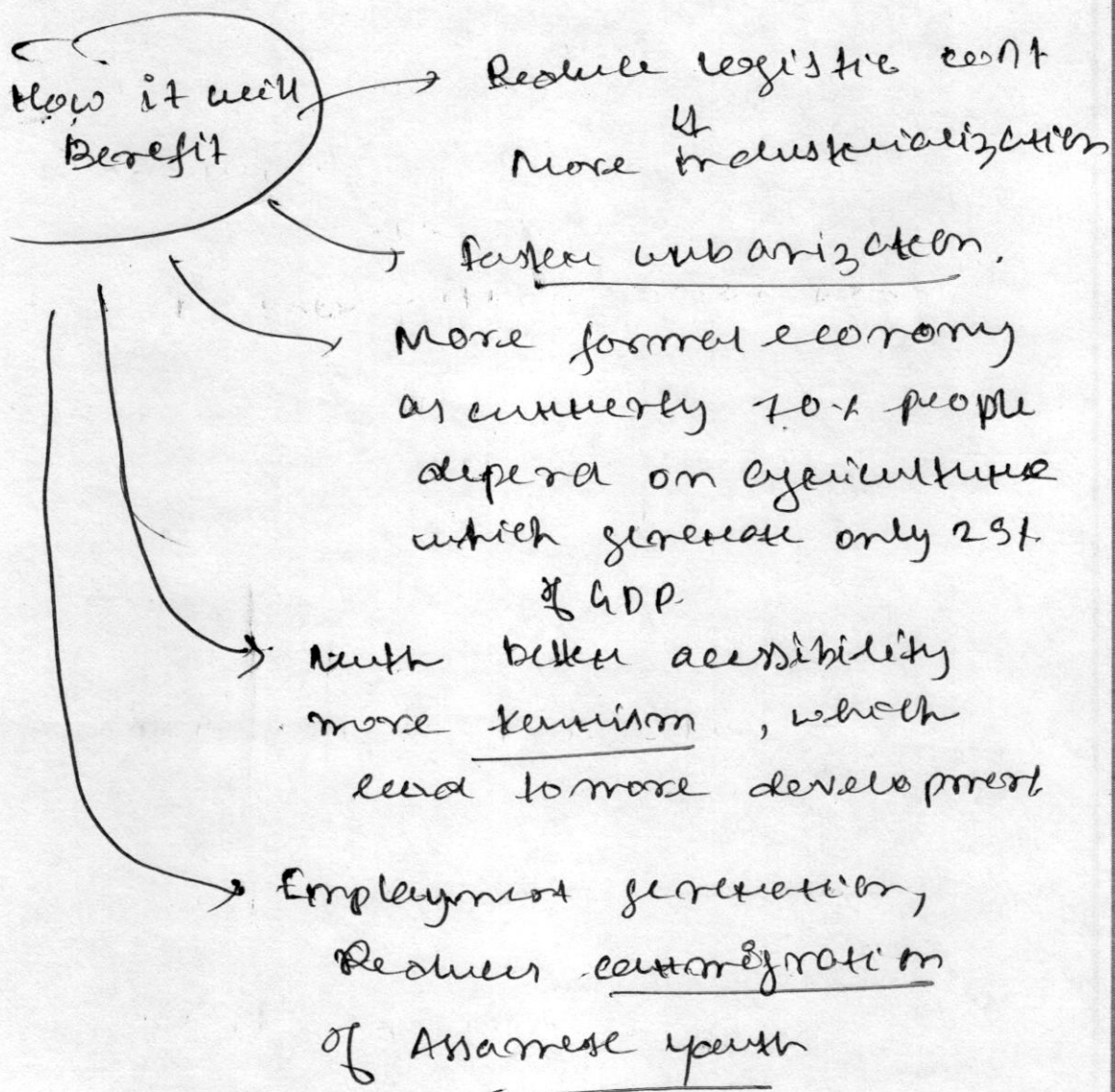
The world is a vast
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Q16. To what extent are the modern transportation infrastructures like expressways, underground tunnels, bullet trains feasible in Assam? Discuss (15 Marks/250 words)

With Rise of Globalization & industrialization Assam also need to evolve. Being gateway to northeast, it is essential for Assam to implement modern infrastructure



→ Reduces load from urban centres
~~are~~ & formation of satellite
 city as Jajiroad.

↓ Important considering current
 industrial growth.

→ PEPSCO Plant

→ Jajigbopa Multimodal
 Logistics park

→ Jajiroad semiconductor
 industry.

→ Industrial → IBPR road, MMT
 roadways

Challenges

→ Topography of Assam

high mountains, rivers,
 rugged terrain, which
 difficult to build infrastructure

→ Environment

↓ Forest coverage is
 approximately 34% area,
 which holds large amount
 of flora & fauna, lead
 to environmental degradation
 & biodiversity loss

↳ Government Apathy!

↳ Metro Rail project not yet started from RITES, which was announced in 2016

↳ Financial!

↳ require huge amount of fund for such infrastructure

↳ Security!

↳ Due rise of insurgency priv. builders often do not want to participate.

↳ Protest during Bamnet highway construction

Way forward

↳ Proper EIA, & SIA

↳ Build already existing projects

↳ Citizen Participation

The study of the geographical distribution of the world's population is known as Population Geography. It is a branch of Geography which deals with the spatial pattern of human population. It studies the distribution, migration and growth of population.

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Q17. Discuss how the physiography of Assam has been its advantage as well as its disadvantage. (15 Marks/250 words)

Physiography of Assam can be divided in 4 groups, which helped immensely in Assam at economic development but at times lead to disadvantages too.

Physiography Assam

- Brahmaputra Plain
- Barak Plain
- Karbi Anglong hill Area

Advantages

Brahmaputra valley:

- ↳ Proper Rice & Jute cultivation
- ↳ Fertilities due to riverines
- ↳ Alluvial soil
- ↳ minerals like Sand, Quartz present in various areas
- ↳ oil & Coal fields.

Banar valley

↳ Presence of Jaloh
 ↳ trap for fisheries

↳ Rice cultivation

↳ Presence of minerals like,
 granite etc.

Leela Area

↳ Good for horticulture

↳ Bamboo industry

↳ Abundant minerals

↳ Cement factories

↳ Hydroelectric potential due
 volcanic waterfalls

↳ Tourism potential of Dima
 Hasao,
 Karbiang.

Disadvantages

⇒ Lack of Infrastructure

Difficult to build infrastructure
 here

Roadways, Railway etc

↳ [Natural Disasters]

↓ Floods

- Due to Rhythmic River,
- High Monsoon
- Seasonal ~~change~~ away from mountain
- Tunnel Effect

↓ Land slide

- due to to pressure on soil
- hilly areas.

↳ Lack of development as ~~land~~ land locked state → NO ports.

↳ Different cultural ethnicity
↓
Frequent conflicts.

↳ Less Solar Power potential as located away from tropic of Cancer.

If we consider, the advantages seem to be more than the disadvantages. So, it will be able to use advantages & try to reduce disadvantages.

The first step in the process of
 developing a program is to
 determine the purpose of the
 program. It is essential to have
 a clear understanding of the
 needs of the community and
 the resources available.

The second step is to develop
 a plan of action. This plan
 should outline the objectives of
 the program, the methods to be
 used, and the personnel who
 will be responsible for carrying
 out the plan.

The third step is to implement
 the plan. This involves putting
 the plan into action and
 monitoring the progress. It is
 important to have a system
 for evaluating the program
 and making adjustments as
 needed.

The fourth step is to evaluate
 the program. This involves
 assessing the effectiveness of
 the program and determining
 whether the objectives have
 been met. It is important to
 have a system for collecting
 data and analyzing it.

The fifth step is to report
 the results of the program. This
 involves preparing a report
 that summarizes the findings
 of the evaluation and
 recommends actions for the
 future. It is important to
 have a system for disseminating
 the results of the program.

Q18. Evaluate the challenges faced in transforming Guwahati into a smart city under the Smart Cities Mission. Suggest policy measures to address these challenges and promote effective urban governance. (15 Marks/250 words)

'Smart cities' mission is a flagship programme by Indian government to develop 100 cities. Guwahati is among one of them.

Challenges faced by Smart City

↳ Funding issue

↳ No regular funding

↳ Cluster development

↳ only a ~~area~~ specific areas developed rather than whole city.

↳ Water scarcity

↳ According to ML report only 3 lakh people have water connection

↳ Transportation

↳ High traffic jam.

Most roads are not wide enough - As per Dr Saikat B. Borpatra committee

↳ Sanitation Drainage

↳ Most Drains are out based,
often clogged

↳ Urban Flood

↳ Most policies have failed

↳ No proper use of super
suckers.

↳ Waste management

↳ No proper waste management
policy

↳ Landfills near near Deepor buli

↳ Not enough grey water
regeneration.

Policy measure

→ Implementation of existing policy

↳ Guwahati city master plan 2025
for changing & upgradation
of drainage

→ AMRIT city,

→ Promote Urban Forestry via

miyawaki method as in
Dumjaan.

→ Easy to access to reduce air pollution
from construction activities.

→ Proper waste management

↓
"waste to wealth" can be done
as directed by SPCB, Assam.

→ Capacity building of AMC.

For Urban Governance

→ Timely election for ULB

→ Devolution of funds timely.

→ Overview council of DPC
under highest authority.

→ Innovative solutions eg
CHATA in Odisha for
rainwater harvesting by
community can be done.

→ Devolution of funds.

These have been some of the most important points of the chapter. I hope you find them useful.

Conclusion

① Conclusion - It is a summary of the main points of the chapter. It is a good idea to write a conclusion for each chapter.

② Conclusion - It is a summary of the main points of the chapter. It is a good idea to write a conclusion for each chapter.

③ Conclusion - It is a summary of the main points of the chapter. It is a good idea to write a conclusion for each chapter.

④ Conclusion - It is a summary of the main points of the chapter. It is a good idea to write a conclusion for each chapter.

Q19. Examine the evolution and current status of agriculture in Assam, highlighting the key challenges and potential solutions for achieving sustainable agricultural development. (15 Marks/250 words)

Assam have land area of $78,438 \text{ km}^2$ out of which only 37% feasible for agriculture.

Challenges

- ① Land $\Rightarrow$ only 37% land is favourable area ~~is~~ favourable for agriculture
- ② Irrigation! - 27 lakh hectares potential but only 8% is irrigated
- ③ Small farmers: According Agricultural census 2011, Average land holding size is 1.11 hectare, out of that 85% hold only 0.36 hectare.
- ④ Lack of quality seeds.
- ⑤ Frequent disasters like, Flood reduce productivity drastically.

① Lack of Mechanization in farming sector of Assam as in North $\rightarrow$ western states.

② Lack of Market Access & Cold Storage facilities.

③ Monocropping $\rightarrow$ mainly dominated by Rice cultivation

Potential solutions

$\rightarrow$ Assam lands are highly fertile
no need for excess fertilizers
or "Polash" after flood.

$\rightarrow$ APEDA is working for
Export of various products
like Kaabi, long ginger etc.
markets can be expanded
for same.

$\rightarrow$ Market linkage via APME

$\rightarrow$ Provide quality seeds.

- Awareness generation & teaching about modern technology
- APART & ARIAS already doing it via cluster development
- Cold storage facility
→ as in Chayguon
- Implement & Encourage food processing industry to harness disguised unemployed.
- Push organic value chain development
- Land banks for people with low lands.

Assam agriculture have very high potential, harnessing it in the right way will lead to immense profit & economic development for Assam.

When Government has decided
 to implement the new Education
 of India, it has to take into
 account the following factors.

1. Quality of Education
 The quality of education is the
 most important factor in the
 development of a country. It is
 the foundation of the nation's
 future. It is the key to the
 nation's progress. It is the
 basis of the nation's
 growth. It is the source of
 the nation's strength. It is the
 heart of the nation's life. It is
 the soul of the nation's
 identity. It is the spirit of the
 nation's culture. It is the
 essence of the nation's
 character. It is the core of the
 nation's values. It is the
 center of the nation's
 beliefs. It is the base of the
 nation's traditions. It is the
 root of the nation's history. It is
 the seed of the nation's
 future.

Q20. Analyze the impact of the Assam Healing (Prevention of Evil) Practices Bill, 2024 on addressing social evils in the state. What are the potential benefits and challenges of this legislation? (15 Marks/250 words)

Assam Government has recently implemented Assam Healing (Prevention of Evil) Practices Bill, 2024 to curb practices of superstitions.

Benefits

- ↳ Built scientific temperance among citizens
- ↳ Curb of ill practices
- ↳ More preference for modern medicines
- ↳ Cultural practices association tribes which are not bearing any scientific basis.
 Eg ~~with~~ with hunting aka "Daini pratha" common in many tribes.
- ↳ Reduce dominance of Beg, Begali, ozha.

Challenges

↳ vague definition

↳ Not properly defined what is considered in magic, what is not.

eg Reiki, vastu shastra is included or not

↳ Wrath of tribal communities, as they have been historically such practices follow very long such tradition will hamper their attitude

eg Healing Baptist community was magic, Nagaland CM criticised Assam govt's decision of bill.

↳ might lead to conflict.

↳ often considered as pretext rather for weirfare.

↳ critics argued that it to be another attempt to UCC implement

• then by Assam government.

Way forward

- Pragmatic approach
- Consensus building among individuals
- Awareness generation
- Discussions with all stakeholders.
- Announce the bill, if required.

Rough Page