



APSC MAINS TS'24 - TEST 7 (GS PAPER 1)

Duration: 3 Hrs

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(Please fill your details correctly)

Medium:

English



Assamese



INDEX NUMBER			INSTRUCTIONS
Q.NO.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained.	
1	10		Please read each of the following instruction carefully before attempting the questions: - There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH and ASSAMESE. - All questions are compulsory. - The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. - The answers must not exceed the prescribed word limit indicated against each question. - Answers must be written in the medium authorised in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorised one. - Checking to be done with main aim of evaluating a candidate's ability of express ideas in lucid manner. - Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off
2	10		
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TOTAL:	250		Signature of the Student: <i>Jadumoni Panyang</i> Invigilator's Signature: NOTE: EVALUATION PERIOD FOR THE MAINS TEST SERIES COPY IS 10 DAYS.

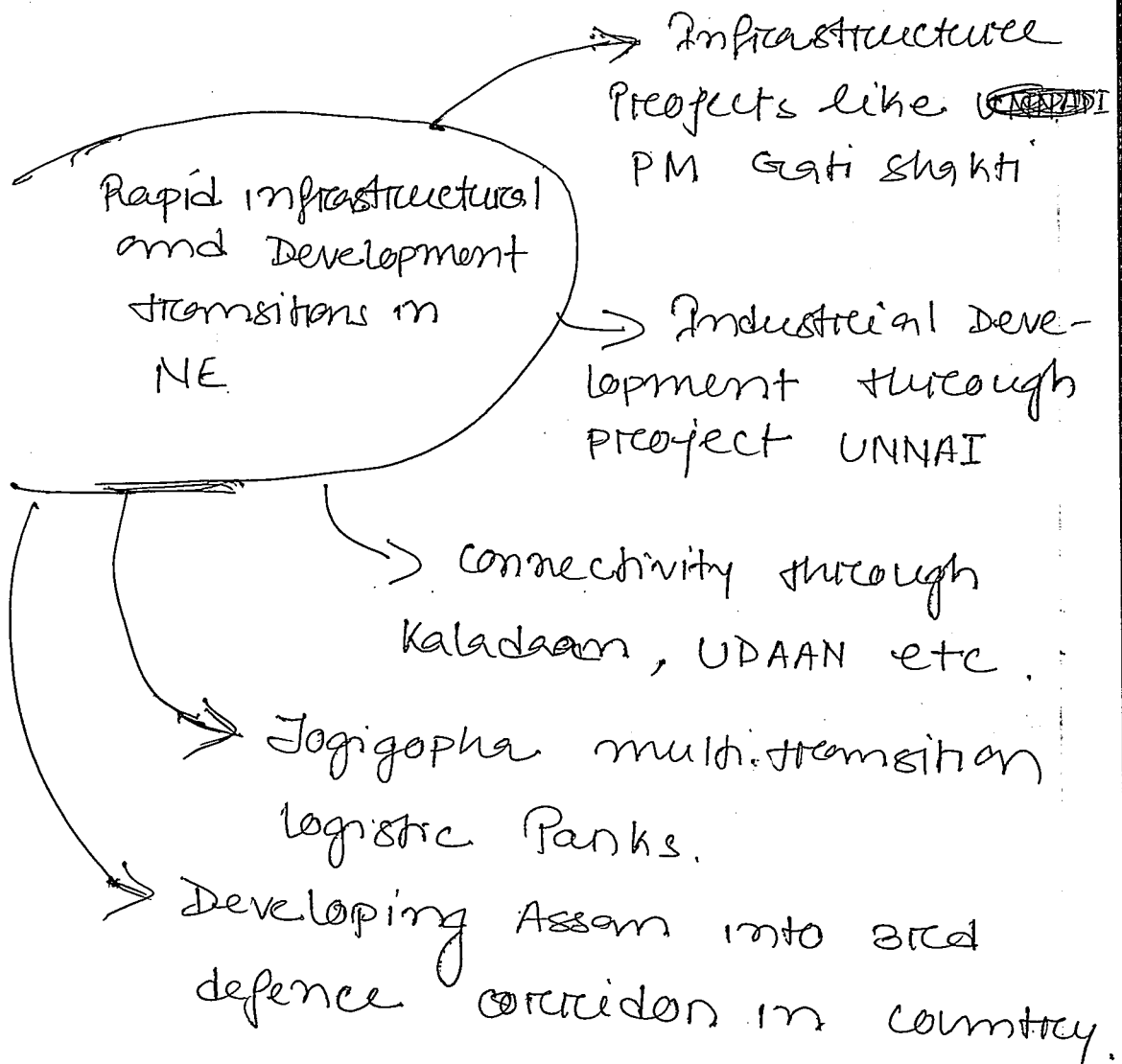
DETAIL FEEDBACK

ALL THE BEST

Q1. Cities in Northeast India are undergoing rapid infrastructural and developmental transitions. Discuss how such changes impact the region's ecological balance, social fabric, and spatial harmony.

প্রশ্ন ১: উত্তর-পূর্ব ভারত চহৰসমূহত দ্ৰুত আন্তঃগাঁথনি আৰু উন্নয়নমূলক পৰিৱৰ্তন ঘটিছে। এনে পৰিৱৰ্তনে অঞ্চলটোৰ পৰিৱেশগত ভাৰসাম্য, সামাজিক গাঁথনি আৰু স্থানিক সম্প্ৰীতিক কেনেদৰে প্ৰভাৱিত কৰে সেই বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক।
(Answer in 150 words)

Ans ⇒ In recent time due to its strategic importance North-East Indian cities witness rapid infrastructural developments.



Impact of these changes

① ecological balance → Due to rapid developmental projects, NE cities witnessed rapid deforestation.

eg: Global forest watch report
Assam lost highest tree in country.

② Social fabric

→ Due to urbanisation, social norms like caste, untouchability will reduce.

eg: Recent IIT Guwahati report, Due to development people interdependent on each other.

③ Spatial harmony

→ ~~City~~ City Development create economic opportunity to everyone, so it's promote harmony among different groups of society.

Due to the Proximity with China and its strategic importance, the Development of NE cities are utmost important.

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

Q2. Trade policies and market changes have often affected where industries grow and how people earn their livelihoods. Explain this with reference to both historical and recent developments in India.

প্রশ্ন ২: প্রায়ে উদ্যোগবোৰ ক'ত বৃদ্ধি হ'ব আৰু মানুহে কেনেদৰে জীৱিকা উপাৰ্জন কৰে তাক বাণিজ্য নীতি আৰু বজাৰৰ পৰিৱৰ্তনে প্ৰভাৱিত কৰিছে। ভাৰতৰ ঐতিহাসিক আৰু শেহতীয়া উন্নয়নৰ সন্দৰ্ভত ইয়াক ব্যাখ্যা কৰক
(Answer in 150 words)

Ans ⇒ Trade policies and market changes are the key to industrial growth and peoples development of a regions.

Historical and recent development.

① Trade policy

① During the British time British trade policy favours the peoples of Britain which affect the livelihoods of people of India.

② After the Independence India adopt closed model of economy which contributes to improved livelihoods of peoples.

③ After the 1991, reforms, India's trade policy focus on multilateral world which further improved peoples living standards and livelihoods.

Market Policy

- ① As British support Market model, so Industrial development in regions of Bengal, Madras and Bombay were seen.
- ② After Independence India Mixed Model of economy, so development of Industry and peoples ~~levelhood~~ earning ~~as compared to~~ improved in regions like Gujarat, Bombay.
- ③ After LPG reforms India more tilted towards market model, which led to Industrial developments of more cities of India and improving peoples livelihood.

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

Q3. Through its narrative set during the Quit India Movement, the Assamese novel Mrityunjay offers insights into the nationalist fervour and everyday struggles of common people. Critically analyse how the novel captures the socio-political atmosphere of the time.

প্রশ্ন ৩: ভাৰত ত্যাগ আন্দোলনৰ পটভূমিত ৰচিত, অসমীয়া উপন্যাস মৃত্যুঞ্জয়-এ সেই সময়ৰ জাতীয়তাবাদী উদ্দীপনা আৰু সাধাৰণ মানুহৰ দৈনন্দিন সংগ্ৰামৰ অন্তৰ্দৃষ্টি প্ৰদান কৰে। উপন্যাসখনে সেই সময়ৰ সামাজিক-ৰাজনৈতিক পৰিৱেশ কেনেদৰে সামৰি লৈছে সেয়া সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে বিশ্লেষণ কৰক।
(Answer in 150 words)

Ans ⇒ Assamese Novel Mrityunjay
~~written by~~ written by Birendra
Chandra ^{Borthacharya} ~~Goswami~~, depicts the
Quit India Movement struggle.

Socio-Political atmosphere of the time

- ① Participations of ~~with~~ huge numbers of people in the movements.
- ② Arrest of political leaders of state.
- ③ Underground activity by the women's of assam.
- ④ women led Movements like Mrityu bahini, which caused their lives.
- ⑤ Violence against the

innocent people by Britishers

⑥ ~~Impact~~ Establishment of Government rules in the state.

⑦ Ban on protestants

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

Q4. To what extent did the rivalry and disunity among Indian regional powers, including in regions like Assam, facilitate British expansion in India? Illustrate how greater coordination among indigenous states might have altered the colonial outcome.

প্রশ্ন ৪: অসমৰ দৰে অঞ্চলকে ধৰি ভাৰতীয় আঞ্চলিক শক্তি সমূহৰ মাজত থকা শত্ৰুতা আৰু বিভেদে ভাৰতত ব্ৰিটিছ সম্প্ৰসাৰণক কিমান পৰিমাণে সহায় কৰিছিল? থলুৱা ৰাজ্যসমূহৰ মাজত অধিক সমন্বয়ে ঔপনিৱেশিক ফলাফলক কেনেদৰে সলনি কৰিব পাৰে তাৰ উদাহৰণ দিয়ক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Ans ⇒ The uprising of British power in India was not only due to their military power but disunity among the Indian regional powers contributed their rising.

British expansion in India

- ① Hostility between Maratha and Tipu Sultan led to establishment of British dominance in Mysore
- ② Disunity among regional Powers of NE like Ahoms, Moram, Manipuri, Cachan Kingdom etc
- ③ Disloyalty to kings for power caused rising of British power
 eg: Mir Jafar during battle of Palasy.

Greater coordination among Indigenous powers might altered the colonial outcomes.

- ① In the revolt of 1857, various regional and kingdoms cooperated.
eg: Mughal king Bahadur ~~Shah~~ Shah, Jhansi ki rani Lakshmibai, Kuer Singh etc.
- ② During Mysore war coordination between Marathas and Haider ali resisted British.
- ③ In North East, cooperation among small tribal groups like Garo, Khasi, Jaintia etc ~~res~~ show resistance against British.

Due to lack of unity among the regional powers of India, British easily expanded its empire.

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

Q5. Glacier retreat, such as the near disappearance of Venezuela's Humboldt Glacier, reflects broader climatic shifts. Analyse the ecological consequences of such glacier loss and briefly assess the global response to such challenges.

প্রশ্ন ৫: হিমবাহৰ পশ্চাদপসৰণ, যেনে ভেনিজুৱেলাৰ হাম্বোল্ট হিমবাহৰ প্ৰায় অন্তৰ্ধান হোৱাটোৱে বিস্তৃত জলবায়ু পৰিৱৰ্তনক প্ৰতিফলিত কৰে। এনে হিমবাহৰ ক্ষয়ৰ পৰিৱেশগত পৰিণামসমূহ বিশ্লেষণ কৰক আৰু এনে প্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহৰ প্ৰতি বিশ্বব্যাপী সঁহাৰিৰ চমু মূল্যায়ন কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Ans ⇒ In recent time the last Glaciers of Venezuela i.e. Humboldt Glaciers completely disappeared due to the climate change.

Ecological consequences of glacier lost

① sea level rise

↳ Due to glacial lost, sea level rapidly increase.

eg: According to the study report if Glaciers of Greenland loss, it may cause 1m of sea level rise.

② Impact and Flora and Fauna

↳ eg: Polar Bears ~~and~~ may displaced.

③ Impact on Global warming

↳ Due to Albedo effect.

④ Further increased green house gas

↳ as Glaciers are absorbed CO_2 .

Global response

① Paris agreement - 2015

↳ SDG Goals are setup to mitigate climate change.

② Mission LIFE

↳ Launched in 2019.

③ UNCLOS law

↳ To control pollutions in oceans.

④

Glaciers are vital for human survival because its ~~contribution~~ not only provides climate resistance but also fresh water and others things. ~~that are important~~ so its conservation is utmost important for humankind.

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

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Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

Q6. "The burden of drudgery work carried out by women in India has far-reaching implications on their overall socio-economic mobility". Examine.

প্রশ্ন ৬: "ভারতত মহিলাসকলে কৰা কঠোৰ পৰিশ্ৰমৰ বোজাৰ ফলত তেওঁলোকৰ সামগ্ৰিক আৰ্থ-সামাজিক গতিশীলতাত ব্যাপক প্ৰভাৱ পৰে।" মূল্যায়ন কৰক। (Answer in 150 words)

Ans → According to UN report women are engaged in 5 to 6 hours a day in unpaid work like care giving work.

Socio-Economic implications

① Economic

↳ According to the report women in India gets 1/3 rd less payment for the same work as compared to male counterparts.

↳ Lead to dependent on male for economic purpose.

② Socio

↳ According to the NCRB report 1 in 3 women faced domestic violence in India.

↳ Low level of literacy

eg: 2011 census → 65% only.

④ Health → According to NRHS-V - 57-1. women's are facing anemia.

Government initiative

① Lakshmi Didi scheme
→ through SHG.

② Prone Didi scheme
→ Skill Development among women.

③ Beti Bachao - Beti Padhao scheme

④ PM Jansam Samiksha scheme

⑤ CM Mahila Udymita Abhiyan
to empower Assamese women.

According to Mackensy, women Participation in Economic Activity will contribute 187- more in India's GDP.

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

Q7. What is demographic dividend? Why has the North Eastern region of India struggled to harness it effectively? Can historical patterns of uneven development offer insights into this imbalance?

প্রশ্ন ৭: জনগাঁথনিগত লভ্যাংশ কি? ভাৰতৰ উত্তৰ-পূব অঞ্চলে ইয়াক কাৰ্যকৰীভাৱে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিবলৈ কিয় সংগ্ৰাম কৰিছে? অসম উন্নয়নৰ ঐতিহাসিক আৰ্হিসমূহে এই ভাৰসাম্যহীনতাৰ অন্তৰ্দৃষ্টি প্ৰদান কৰিব পাৰিবনে?

(Answer in 150 words)

Ans ⇒ ~~Dem~~ According to United Nations, Demographic dividend is when a country benefits from its populations.

According to the UNFP report - India's 63% population is in working age and median age is 28.

Problems in NE Region

① Skill mismatch

↳ North-East youth lack in skill as required in today's modern world.

② Infrastructural bottleneck

↳ Due to uneven development in NE regions, the youth of NE facing problems.

③ connectivity

→ NE India connect Mainland India through narrow chicken neck which impact development in the regions.

④ Rising unemployment among the youth of NE

⑤ Growing nexus with insurgents groups for livelihoods etc.

Historical Patterns

① Less Development projects as compared to Rest of the Country.

② History insurgency which caused growth in the regions.

③ Resistance from tribal groups in history.

To become Vikshit Bharat by 2047, India need to utilize its demographic dividend by providing better skill, education, health and employment, otherwise these may become demographic disaster.

Feedback
(For office use only)

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Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

Q8. "Khagen Mahanta was not just a musician – he was a movement." Evaluate how the contributions of the 'Bihu Samrat' shaped Assam's folk music tradition, cultural consciousness.

প্রশ্ন ৮: "খগেন মহন্ত কেৱল এজন সংগীতজ্ঞ নাছিল-তেওঁ আছিল এক আন্দোলন।" 'বিহু সম্ৰাট' ৰ অৱদানে কেনেকৈ অসমৰ লোক সংগীত পৰম্পৰা, সাংস্কৃতিক চেতনাক আকৃতি দিছিল তাৰ মূল্যায়ন কৰক।
(Answer in 150 words)

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(For office use only)

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Penalty (If any)

Total

Q9. "Secular works played a crucial role in shaping the subcontinent's intellectual, political, and ethical traditions". Critically examine the scope and impact of secular literature on Indian ethos and culture.

প্রশ্ন ৯: "উপমহাদেশখনৰ বৌদ্ধিক, ৰাজনৈতিক আৰু নৈতিক পৰম্পৰাক গঢ় দিয়াৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ধৰ্মনিৰপেক্ষ কামসমূহে এক গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ ভূমিকা পালন কৰিছিল।" ভাৰতীয় নৈতিকতা আৰু সংস্কৃতিৰ ওপৰত ধৰ্মনিৰপেক্ষ সাহিত্যৰ পৰিসৰ আৰু প্ৰভাৱ সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে মূল্যায়ন কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

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

Q10. Examine the major socio-religious reform movements in 19th and early 20th century South India. How did these movements challenge caste and gender inequalities, and shape regional identity and social transformation?

প্রশ্ন ১০: ১৯শ আৰু ২০শ শতিকাৰ আৰম্ভণিৰ দক্ষিণ ভাৰতৰ প্ৰধান সামাজিক-ধৰ্মীয় সংস্কাৰ আন্দোলনসমূহ মূল্যায়ন কৰক। এই আন্দোলনসমূহে কেনেদৰে জাতি আৰু লিংগ বৈষম্যক প্ৰত্যাহ্বান জনাইছিল, আৰু আঞ্চলিক পৰিচয় আৰু সামাজিক পৰিৱৰ্তনক আকৃতি দিছিল?

(Answer in 150 words)

Ans ⇒ In 19th and 20th century India witnessed various socio-religious movements various parts of India including South India.

Socio-religious Movements in India

① Arya Samaj →

↳ Established by Raja Ram Mohan Roy. who emphasised gender equality.

② Brahma Samaj

↳ Reject caste discrimination et.

③ Self-Respect Movements

↳ By Periyar, where he rejected Caste based discrimination

④ Temple entry movements by Azabs in Kerala.

⑤ Contributions of these movements

① Caste based discrimination

↳ Due to Personalities like Periyar, Ambedkar and Ambedkar, Caste based discrimination was addressed.
eg: Temple Entry of Azabs

② Gender inequality

↳ Due to efforts of Jyoti Ba Phule and Savitri Bai Phule, ~~girls~~ education they work on girls education.

↳ Sati Act was passed due to ~~most~~ contributions of Raja Ram Mohan Roy etc.

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

Q11. "Gandhiji's political and moral philosophy took shape in South Africa, but found full expression in India." Critically examine how Gandhi's experiences in South Africa shaped his leadership in the Indian freedom struggle. In what ways did he adapt and expand these methods to suit the Indian context?

প্রশ্ন ১১: "গান্ধীজীৰ ৰাজনৈতিক আৰু নৈতিক দৰ্শন দক্ষিণ আফ্ৰিকাত আৰম্ভ লৈছিল, কিন্তু ভাৰতত সম্পূৰ্ণ অভিব্যক্তি লাভ কৰিছিল।" দক্ষিণ আফ্ৰিকাত গান্ধীৰ অভিজ্ঞতাই ভাৰতীয় স্বাধীনতা সংগ্ৰামত তেওঁৰ নেতৃত্বক কেনেদৰে গঢ় দিছিল সেয়া সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে মূল্যায়ন কৰক। ভাৰতীয় প্ৰসংগৰ সৈতে খাপ খোৱাকৈ তেওঁ এই পদ্ধতিবোৰ কেনেদৰে অভিযোজিত আৰু সম্প্ৰসাৰিত কৰিছিল?

(Answer in 250 words)

Ans → Gandhiji started his political career in South-Africa as he ~~stayed~~ witnessed discrimination faced by Indian and African from ~~British~~ white people.

Gandhi's experience in South Africa

- ① Established ^{India} National Congress in South Africa.
- ② Protest against British when he got to know that Indian couples were need to carry registration certificate.
- ③ Practice of Satyagrah as ~~useful~~ weapon.
- ④ Usage of Non-violence, hunger strike against British in SA.

~~Experience in SA :~~

Leaderships in India

- ① In Champaran movement he used civil disobedience for the first time against linkathiya system.
- ② Using hunger strike as weapon was first used in Kheda movement.
- ③ In Non-cooperation movement Gandhiji emphasised non-violence method of struggle.
 - ↳ During Chauri-Chaura incidents despite criticism from other leaders, Gandhiji withdrew NCM.
- ④ Belief in Mass Participation
 - ↳ As seen in freedom struggle movements ~~where~~ ~~not~~ where vast numbers of mass participated.

⑤ Emphasising women's role in freedom movements,

⑥ Gandhiji shaped his experienced in South Africa to India's Freedom movements, which led to India's Independence in 1947.

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

Q12. Projects like the Ken-Betwa river link are often proposed as solutions to water scarcity in drought-prone regions. Examine the underlying regional justifications for such interventions and critically analyse their long-term implications on ecological balance, local livelihoods, and cultural landscapes.

প্রশ্ন ১২: কেন-বেটুয়া নদী সংযোগৰ দৰে প্ৰকল্পসমূহ খৰাং-প্ৰৰণ অঞ্চলসমূহত পানীৰ অভাৱৰ সমাধান হিচাপে প্ৰায়ে প্ৰস্তাৱিত কৰা হয়। এনে হস্তক্ষেপৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত আঞ্চলিক ন্যায্যতা পৰীক্ষা কৰক আৰু পৰিৱেশগত ভাৰসাম্য, স্থানীয় জীৱিকা, আৰু সাংস্কৃতিক দৃশ্যপটৰ ওপৰত ইয়াৰ দীৰ্ঘম্যাদী প্ৰভাৱসমূহ সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে বিশ্লেষণ কৰক।
(Answer in 250 words)

Ans → Recently government of India approved Reven linkage project of Ken-Betwa, which ~~can~~ transport water from Ken river in Madhya Pradesh to Betwa river of Uttar Pradesh.

Reven Linkage Programme in India

- ① First Proposed by Arthur Cotton to connect rivers of India.
- ② First interconnect¹⁸ Himalayan river and 17 Peninsular river.
- ③ Transfer surplus water to water scarce river.
- ④ Then connect Himalayan and Peninsular river.

Implications of river interlinking

Positive

- ① Addressed the drought prone areas

eg: Betwa river regions.

- ② Economic ~~activity~~ opportunity.

↳ By constructing dams.

- ③ Livelihood opportunity for the peoples who resides around rivers area.

- ④ Agriculture

↳ Due to supply of surplus water the water scarce area gets ~~irrigation~~ water for irrigation purpose.

- ⑤ Flood management

↳ As surplus river caused flood which devastated livelihoods of people, by connecting rivers this ~~excess~~ surplus water can transfer.

Negative effect

① Ecological effect

↳ Deforestation, due to canal making.

② ↳ Affect on flora and fauna
 ↳ eg: Panna tiger reserves in M.P.

② Disaster

↳ Due to Dam's building.

③ Agriculture

↳ May affect on agriculture of flood regions, due to the fertility of soil may impact.

④ ~~cost~~ high cost in river connecting projects.

As River linking projects brings both positive and negative impact. So, minimising its negative impact is important for the ~~per~~ Government during project implementations.

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

Q13. What is meant by the feminisation of migration? In this context, examine how gendered labour patterns under globalisation have contributed to income inequality in India. Discuss the structural causes behind such inequality and suggest measures to make growth more inclusive and equitable.

প্রশ্ন ১৩: প্রব্রজনৰ নারীকৰণ মানে কি? এই সন্দৰ্ভত, বিশ্বায়নৰ অধীনত লিংগভিত্তিক শ্রমৰ আৰ্হিয়ে ভাৰতত আয়ৰ বৈষম্যত কেনেদৰে অৰিহণা যোগাইছে সেয়া মূল্যায়ন কৰক। এনে অসমতাৰ আঁৰৰ গাঁথনিগত কাৰণবোৰ আলোচনা কৰক আৰু বিকাশ অধিক অন্তৰ্ভুক্তিমূলক আৰু ন্যায্যসংগত কৰাৰ বাবে ব্যৱস্থাৰ পৰামৰ্শ দিয়ক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Ans ⇒ Feminisation of migration means when migration of female members of the society rapidly increased for the purpose of economic opportunity, education etc.

Gendered labour patterns under globalisation in income inequality

①

structural caused behind the inequality-

①

Skill

↳ As compared to male workers all lack in skill works.

②

Literacy :- 2011 census

Male :- 82 %

Female :- 65 %

③ Burden of domestic works

↳ women are called home makers, so despite ~~act~~ participate in Economic activity women are need to do household works.

④ Patriarchal mindsets of the society.

⑤ Social security

↳ crime against women demotivate women's to participate in Economic activity.

Contributions of Globalisation in inequality in India

① Long working hours

↳ Due to connection throughout the world women are ~~not~~ asked long working hours.

② Demand for skills workers

↳ As availability of workers the unskilled workers are less paid.

③ English as medium of exchange

↳ Most of the common lack in English which caused their payments.

④ Modernisation

↳ Indian common mostly from rural area hesitated to modern culture.

Measures to make inclusive growth

① Education

↳ Need to enroll more women in education institutions.

② Skill Development among the women. eg: Drone Didi scheme.

③ Health

↳ Invest on women's health as most of India's women lacking nutrients and other minerals which hinders their participation in economic activity.

(iv) Capacity building

eg : Lakhpati Didi scheme

According to the WER Gender inequality report India ranked 131/148 country in 2025. It shows India's inequality faced by the women. As McKinsey says women's participation in economic activity will contribute 18% more in GDP. So Govt need more initiatives to reduce gender inequality in India.

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

Q14. Despite remaining undeciphered, the script of the Indus Valley Civilization continues to offer valuable clues about the society's cultural, administrative, and trade practices. Examine the major challenges in interpreting the script and critically assess the inferences that can still be drawn from its form, context, and usage.

প্ৰশ্ন ১৪: অস্পষ্ট হৈ থকাৰ স্বত্বেও সিন্ধু উপত্যকা সভ্যতাৰ লিপিয়ে সমাজৰ সাংস্কৃতিক, প্ৰশাসনিক আৰু বাণিজ্যিক অনুশীলনৰ বিষয়ে মূল্যবান সংকেত প্ৰদান কৰি আহিছে। লিপিৰ ব্যাখ্যা কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত প্ৰধান প্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহ উল্লেখ কৰক আৰু ইয়াৰ ৰূপ, প্ৰসংগ আৰু ব্যৱহাৰৰ পৰা এতিয়াও আহৰণ কৰিব পৰা অনুমানসমূহ সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে মূল্যায়ন কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Ans ⇒ Indus valley civilization was one of the oldest civilization of world existed in 3000 BC to 1800 BC.

valuable clues of Indus valley civilization

① Administrative :- The administrative rule was dominated by the merchant class.

② Trade :- Trade practice with others civilisation like Mesopotamia.

③ Culture :- The people of Indus valley civilization offer prayer to Natural phenomena like, rain, mother earth and sun etc.

Challenges in interpreting the script

- ① The script used by the 2vc peoples are ~~different~~ different from any other scripts known in the world.
- ② The discovered script are also not ~~clear~~ in clear form.
- ③ Most of the script are ~~discovered~~ from not discovered from books, instead its found from seals, Terracotta figure etc.

Inference can be drawn

- ① The society was ruled by the merchant class.
- ② No discrimination among the society.
- ③ well developed city.

- (4) The society was agrarian society.
- (5) Used of Barter system and also ~~used~~ used of coins system in trade.
- (6) Sacrifice of ~~and~~ animals were not there.

The society of IVC were advanced so ~~late~~ if the script of IVC deciphered it will further helps in understanding of the society, culture of the IVC.

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

Q15. With plastic pollution threatening ecological stability, how can India's plastic waste management approach evolve to address both national environmental concerns and international obligations under the proposed Global Plastic Treaty?

প্রশ্ন ১৫: প্লাষ্টিক প্ৰদূষণে পৰিৱেশগত স্থিৰতাক ভাবুকি দিয়াৰ লগে লগে, প্ৰস্তাৱিত বিশ্ব প্লাষ্টিক চুক্তিৰ অধীনত ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় পৰিৱেশজনিত উদ্বেগ আৰু আন্তঃৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় দায়বদ্ধতা দুয়োটাই মোকাবিলা কৰাৰ বাবে ভাৰতৰ প্লাষ্টিক আৱৰ্জনা ব্যৱস্থাপনাৰ দৃষ্টিভঙ্গী কেনেকৈ বিকশিত হ'ব পাৰে?

(Answer in 250 words)

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

Q16. Yoga, as a holistic science of well-being, has evolved from an ancient Indian tradition to a globally recognized complementary therapy in modern healthcare. In this context, examine the significance of yoga in physical and mental health, and analyse its integration into modern medical practices.

প্ৰশ্ন ১৬: যোগ, সুস্থতাৰ এক সামগ্ৰিক বিজ্ঞান হিচাপে, এক প্ৰাচীন ভাৰতীয় পৰম্পৰাৰ পৰা আধুনিক স্বাস্থ্যসেৱাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত বিশ্বব্যাপী স্বীকৃত পৰিপূৰক থেৰাপিলৈ বিকশিত হৈছে। এই সন্দৰ্ভত, শাৰীৰিক আৰু মানসিক স্বাস্থ্যত যোগৰ গুৰুত্ব মূল্যায়ন কৰক, আৰু আধুনিক চিকিৎসা পদ্ধতিত ইয়াৰ একত্ৰীকৰণ বিশ্লেষণ কৰক।
(Answer in 250 words)

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

Q17. With over one-third of India's coastline now facing erosion, coastal vulnerability has emerged as a pressing geophysical concern. Examine the key causes and consequences of coastal erosion in India. In this context, assess how global frameworks such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction can guide national strategies for sustainable coastal management.

প্রশ্ন ১৭: ভাৰতৰ উপকূলৰ এক তৃতীয়াংশতকৈও অধিক অংশ এতিয়া ক্ষয়ৰ সন্মুখীন হোৱাৰ লগে লগে উপকূলীয় দুৰ্বলতা এক গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ উদ্বেগ হিচাপে উদ্ভৱ হৈছে। ভাৰতত উপকূলীয় ক্ষয়ৰ মূল কাৰণ আৰু পৰিণামবোৰ পৰীক্ষা কৰক। এই সন্দৰ্ভত, দুৰ্যোগৰ বিপদাশংকা হ্ৰাসৰ বাবে ছেণ্ডাই ফ্রেমৱৰ্কৰ দৰে বৈশ্বিক পৰিকাঠামোৱে কেনেদৰে বহনক্ষম উপকূলীয় ব্যৱস্থাপনাৰ বাবে ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় কৌশলসমূহক পথ দেখুৱাব পাৰে তাৰ মূল্যায়ন কৰক।
(Answer in 250 words)



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Question Interpretation
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Q18. Deep-sea regions of the world's oceans are increasingly being explored for mineral resources such as polymetallic nodules. Discuss the geographical significance and ecological risks of deep-sea mining. In this context, examine the need for global cooperation in governing marine resources beyond national jurisdictions.

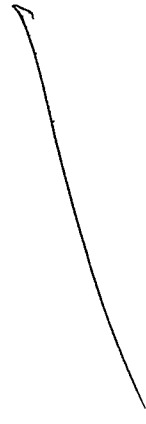
প্রশ্ন ১৮: বিশ্বৰ মহাসাগৰৰ গভীৰ সাগৰীয় অঞ্চলবোৰত পলিমেটালিক ন'ডুলৰ দৰে খনিজ সম্পদৰ বাবে ক্ৰমান্বয়ে অন্বেষণ কৰা হৈছে। গভীৰ সাগৰীয় খননৰ ভৌগোলিক গুৰুত্ব আৰু পৰিৱেশগত বিপদাশংকাৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক। এই সন্দৰ্ভত, ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় অধিকাৰৰ বাহিৰত সামুদ্ৰিক সম্পদ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত বিশ্বব্যাপী সহযোগিতাৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তা মূল্যায়ন কৰক। (Answer in 250 words)



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Question Interpretation
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Total

Q19. "India's monsoon is no longer just a seasonal cycle—it is a climate stressor." Examine how shifting monsoon patterns are affecting agricultural productivity, water availability, and urban-rural vulnerability. In this context, suggest measures for building climate-resilient systems across regions like Northeast India.

প্রশ্ন ১৯: "ভাৰতৰ মৌচুমী এতিয়া কেৱল এক ঋতু চক্ৰ নহয়-ই এক জলবায়ু চাপকাৰী।" মৌচুমীৰ আৰ্হিৰ পৰিৱৰ্তনে কৃষি উৎপাদনশীলতা, পানীৰ উপলব্ধতা আৰু নগৰ-গ্ৰাম্য দুৰ্বলতাক কেনেদৰে প্ৰভাৱিত কৰিছে পৰীক্ষা কৰক। এই সন্দৰ্ভত, উত্তৰ-পূব ভাৰতৰ দৰে অঞ্চলসমূহত জলবায়ু-স্থিতিস্থাপক ব্যৱস্থা গঢ়ি তোলাৰ বাবে ব্যৱস্থাৰ পৰামৰ্শ দিয়ক। (Answer in 250 words)



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Question Interpretation
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Value Addition
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Total

Q20. Post-independence integration of Northeast India posed unique sociopolitical and administrative challenges. Critically examine how this process contributed to India's nation-building efforts.

প্রশ্ন ২০: উত্তৰ-পূব ভাৰতৰ স্বাধীনতা-পৰৱৰ্তী একত্ৰীকৰণে অনন্য সামাজিক-ৰাজনৈতিক আৰু প্ৰশাসনিক প্ৰত্যাহ্বানৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছিল। এই প্ৰক্ৰিয়াটোৱে ভাৰতৰ ৰাষ্ট্ৰ নিৰ্মাণৰ প্ৰচেষ্টাত কেনেদৰে অৰিহণা যোগাইছিল সেয়া সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে মূল্যায়ন কৰক। (Answer in 250 words)

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Feedback (For office use only)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
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Value Addition
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Total