

NIM4JWR0Mz9Y

APSC MAINS TS'24 - TEST 16 (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		
3	10		
4	10		
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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 বেণ্ট আৰু ব্লকত খনিজ অন্বেষণৰ পৰা উদ্ভৱ হোৱা সমস্যাবোৰ পৰিৱেশগত উদ্বেগ আৰু থলুৱা ভূমি অধিকাৰৰ সন্দৰ্ভত পৰীক্ষা কৰক। (Answer in 150 words)

Mineral explorations from tribal belt creates adverse effect on tribal people by affecting their rights on forest.

Issues arising from mineral exploration in tribal belts

- (i) Dislocation of people from their land.
- (ii) Lack of adequate relocation - on.
- (iii) Deforestation is in rise.
- (iv) Depriving tribal people from the benefits availed under Forest Rights Act.
- (v) No provision for their

employment as well as adequate compensation.

v1) Tribals are residing in these areas from centuries, but their land rights is not protected.

v11) As Assam is a hazard prone state, so deforestation leads to more vulnerability.

Tribal people ~~are~~ know the coexistence with nature while ~~they~~ their lands and rights are taken, ~~can~~ adequate compensation has to be ensured.

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 are one of the important source of history.

~~To know~~ Manuscripts help in unveiling the important events from history.

Significance of India's manuscript history

- ① To know our roots and the process of evolution.
- ② Cultural continuation can be traced from them.
- ③ The connections with ancient civilization as well as their present day relevance can be known.

(10) ~~The~~ linguistic evolution, literature, components, grammars and important elements can be traced.

Conservation its contribution of cultural continuity and scholarly research

→ To trace the root of language

→ Values changing in the wave of evolution.

→ Elements of culture ^{and} relevance in today's society.

→ Impact on global level

→ Soft power projection through cultural heritage.

~~Now~~ To conserve the manuscript, govt has run the digital manuscript mission.

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 বলবৎ করার ক্ষেত্রে লক্ষ্য করি লোরা হস্তক্ষেপে ভারতীয় সমাজত মহিলাৰ সুৰক্ষা আৰু সামাজিক সূচক উন্নত কৰাত কেনেদৰে অৰিহণা যোগায়? (Answer in 150 words)

Women face safety and security issue at different level of society and they need legal and social protections against them.

Targeted intervention example for women

(*) POSt act at workplace

Targeted intervention helping women in

(*) Safety and social indicators

→ Security at workplace by POSt Act

→ Stringent laws make women related crime very serious.

- Representation in administration
- Voice against crimes helps in law's enactment.
- ~~eg~~ Dowry prohibition Act.

In ~~the~~ Indian patriarchal society targeted intervention can help in securing women's position.

 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 অনুৰূপ চহৰসমূহত কি কি কাৰকৰ বাবে তীব্ৰ বায়ু প্ৰদূষণ হৈছে? আলোচনা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Byrnihat, a region from Meghalay - a topped in polluted city ^{in PM 2.5} criteria in 2025 creating concern.

Reasons for severe air pollution in Byrnihat and other cities

(I) Industry

→ Industries like cement, mining etc are there in Byrnihat.

(II) Topography

→ The topography does not help much ~~to~~ for pollutant to escape.

(III) Particulate matter

→ The area is producing more particulate matter 2.5 than other pollutants.

(IV) Weak implementation of regulations.

v) Unplanned industrialisation.

vi) Concentration of same kind of industry in an area.

Impacts → On human health

- Biodiversity risk
- Water pollution
- Air pollution

Solutions

- Proper implementation of rules and regulations
- Industrialisation as topography specific.

The pollution risk is alarming for people and other biodiversity.

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

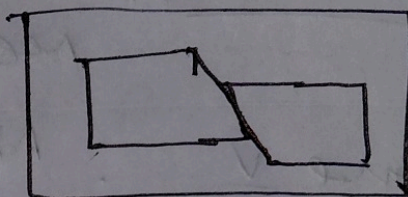
Penalty (If any)

Total

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

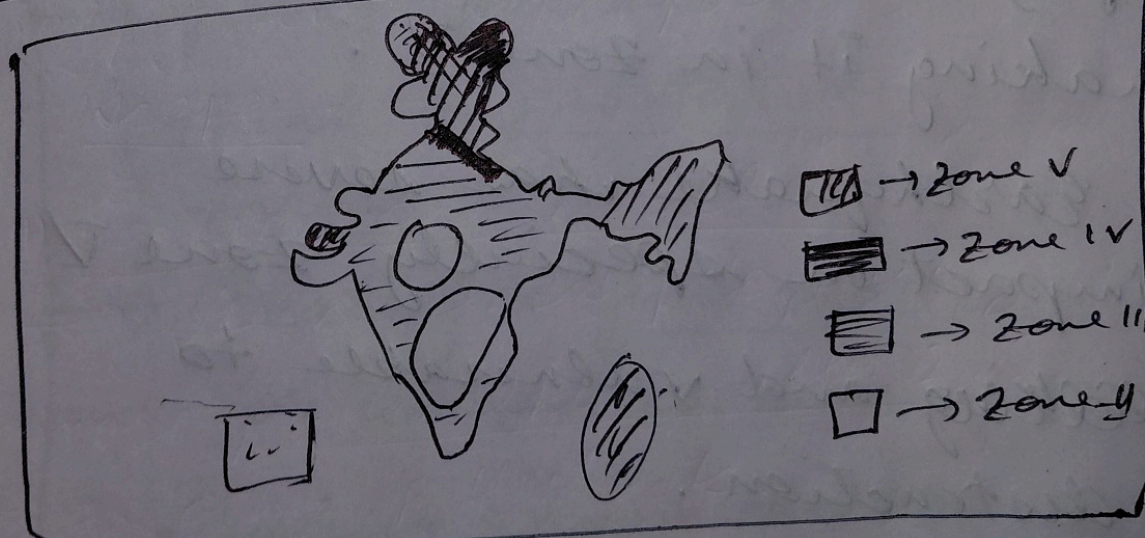
প্রশ্ন ৫. Strike-slip fault কি? ইয়াৰ ফলকৰ অৱস্থানৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰি ভাৰতৰ প্ৰধান ভূমিকম্প-প্ৰৱণ অঞ্চলসমূহ বৰ্ণনা কৰক। (Answer in 150 words)

Strike slip fault is a transform-in ~~some~~ boundary where earthquake occurs due to tectonic movement.



Strike slip fault

Major earthquake prone zone of India



Earthquake zone of India

(i) Zone II : Peninsular plateau which is ~~stable~~ ~~at~~ less vulnerable.

(ii) Zone III : Desert, coastal and plains area.

(iii) Zone IV : Near by the Himalayan region.

(iv) Zone V : North East, Himalayan region and a part of Gujarat.

Himalayan region situated in plate boundary & the part of Gujarat is in a fault region making it in zone V.

Earthquake has severe impact on specially zone V ~~making~~ and vulnerable to destruction.

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 আপুনি কি বুজি পায়? ভারতীয় সমাজত লিংগগত ভূমিকা আৰু শ্রমিক বৈষম্যৰ ওপৰত ইয়াৰ প্ৰভাৱসমূহ আলোচনা কৰক। (Answer in 150 words)

Pink collarisation of jobs means stereotyping some jobs as women related job ~~eg~~ Nurse, receptionist etc.

Implication of pink collar job in India

Gender roles

- ~~Weak~~ depicting woman as weak
- giving upperhand to men to think in patriarchal manner.
- Creating a glass ceiling for ~~women~~ women
- Pushing women out of gender equality.

Labour inequality

→ ~~Not~~ Equal pay is not provided

→ Depriving women of rights of equal work

Pink collarisation ~~is~~ creates inequality in different aspect.

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.

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

(Answer in 150 words)

Targeted support can help youth to contribute in inclusive growth as per skill based.

Targeted support to help inclusive growth

→ Chief Minister's Atma Nirbhar Assam Abhijan
 ↳ To help youth in entrepreneurship

→ Swanishkar Naari scheme to protect and give employment in textile.

→ Bamboo based ethanol project

↳ As Assam is rich in bamboo, helps in

Employment generation
~~Youth~~ India is having
demographic dividend, to
 utilise it, targeted support
 will help.

 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 was a weak-
 -ening power for Indian to come
 out of superstition and make
social harmony.

Bhakti movement decentralising
 religious authority

- ~~Direct~~ Salvation by own
Bhakti
- Oneness of god
 eg IK onkar in Sikhism
Neo-Vaishnavism.
- Denouncement of strict
rituals
- Unity among people irrespec-
 -tive of caste, religion
- Vernacular literature
 eg Shankardev's Assamese
 literature.

Relevance for democratic and inclusive values in Indian society

- (1) Expression of opinion
- (2) Reduction of inequality
- (3) Religion for all and simple.
 → Bhakti marg to get salvation
- (4) Regional literature flourishment.
- (5) Vision of leaders.

Bhakti movement indeed helped to attain Unity in Diversity in Indian society.

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 আৰু শিশুৰ সামাজিক উন্নয়নত কেনেদৰে অৰিহণা যোগায়? তৃণমূল পৰ্যায়ৰ পুষ্টি সেৱাসমূহ শক্তিশালী কৰাৰ শেহতীয়া প্ৰচেষ্টাৰ সন্দৰ্ভত আলোচনা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Anganwadis ~~are~~ are grass root level of women and children development.

Contribution of Anganwadi centres

children
(I) Nutrition to children

(II) Basic teachings

(III) Physical activities of children

(IV) Helps in addressing malnutrition.

✓) Helps to reduce IMR.

women

(I) Nutrition during pregnancy

- (i) Reduction of MMR
 (ii) Helps in reduction of Anaemia.

Anganwadis are strengthened to ~~so make~~ ~~children~~.

look after health care at grassroot level.

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. "বৈচিত্র্যৰ মাজত একতাত উপনীত হোৱাৰ আমাৰ সামৰ্থ্যই হ'ব আমাৰ সভ্যতাৰ সৌন্দৰ্য আৰু পৰীক্ষা।" এই বিবৃতিৰ পৰিপ্ৰেক্ষিতত, সমসাময়িক ভাৰতত সামাজিক সম্প্ৰীতি বজাই ৰখাৰ প্ৰত্যাহ্বান আৰু সম্ভাৱনাসমূহ পৰীক্ষা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

India is a salad bowl of different sections of people.

Challenges of sustaining social

Harmony

- (I) Regionalism
- (II) Communalism
- (III) Ethnic conflict
- (IV) Disparity based on region, gender
- (V) Caste discrimination.

Possibilities of sustaining Social harmony

- (I) Upheld Constitutional values.

- (ii) Promoting equality.
- (iii) Strengthening national identity.

India sustains in unity in diversity and if we have to uphold it.

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.

প্ৰশ্ন ১১. "চোল সাম্ৰাজ্যই বিকশিত ভাৰতৰ বাবে এক প্ৰাচীন ৰোডমেপক প্ৰতিনিধিত্ব কৰে"। প্ৰাৰম্ভিক দক্ষিণ ভাৰতীয় ৰাজনীতিত ৰাষ্ট্ৰবিদ্যা, অৰ্থনৈতিক শাসন, আৰু সামুদ্ৰিক সম্প্ৰসাৰণৰ সন্দৰ্ভত এই বিবৃতিটো সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে পৰীক্ষা কৰক।
(Answer in 250 words)

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, known as "Rupkonwar" is the pioneer of Assamese cinema and music and literature.

Contribution of Jyoti Prasad Agarwala in Assamese Society

(1) Through literature

→ He wrote different articles against the exploitative nature of British

→ Poem about his poetic existence

Biswasilpi

→ He wrote dramas like Karengor ligiri, Sonit Kuwari, describing the Assamese royal and social life.

Through Music

→ Inspiring youth to take part in freedom struggle with songs.

eg Biswa Bijoyee Na jowan

→ Incorporating folk music into his songs.

eg Gase Gase Paati dile.
 (in line with Bijageet)

→ Describing Assam as the epitome of beauty.

→ Telling people of Assam to conserve Assamese language through songs.

→ 'Luit' as a theme of song.

eg Luitore pani Taki
O' loi

through cinema

- He made the first Assamese film named Joymoti.
- Joymoti was first cinema from North East.
- Assamese cinema direct jumped to tallies with Joymoti.
- Breaking stereotype by casting Aiden Handique in role.
- The second film Indranati was also directed by him.
- It was a social theme based film showing the contemporary time.

Gyoti Prasad Agarwala shaped the ~~Indian~~ Assamese society by showing the path of modern film, literature and music.

 Feedback
 (For office use only)

 Structure/
 Presentation

 Question
 Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

(i) PM KUSUM Yojana
→ This initiative is taken
to enhance farmer's produc-
tivity as well as enhancing

Government's initiative to-
wards solar energy generation

sunlight throughout the year.

- (ii) Receives good amount of
- (i) Roof top solar potential
- (i) Topography

Reason behind NE's potential
solar energy

North East India is in sub-
tropical area having a
potential solar energy pool.

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 গাের চরকার প্রচেষ্টার আঁর যুক্তি বিষয়ে আলোচনা করক আক ভবিষ্যৎর কার্যপন্থার এক উপযুক্ত পন্থা পরামর্শ দিয়ক।

(Answer in 250 words)

harnessing renewable energy.

↳ Component A: Setting up
grid connected
solar panel

↳ Component B: Solar
agriculture pump

Component C: Solarize
existing grid.

(i) PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli
Yojana

→ Providing free ~~power~~ electricity
to household having
solar power.

→ Can have a component to
sale ~~acc~~ access power to
distributor.

(ii) Assam Government's renewable
energy Plan of 2035

→ Assam has (~) 13,000 MW of
^{rooftop} solar power potential. but

utilising approx 300 MW only.

→ To install rooftop solar power panel.

Reason behind government's initiative

→ To increase renewable energy generation

→ To fulfil Panchamrit strategy

→ Net zero emission,
renewable energy use

→ To reduce import of coal,
petroleum

→ Mitigation ~~to~~ process.

Challenges

→ NE is a vulnerable area
of hazards.

→ Biodiversity can be affected

- Initial cost is high
- Technology deficit.
- Input material has to be imported.

Way forward

- Proper implementation of Yojanas.
- Technology development through R&D
- PPP model for manufacturing as well as maintaining
- awareness among people.

Solar power is a good alternative for environment friendly development.

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. ভারতত ফলপ্রসূ দক্ষতা পরিবেশ তত্ত্ব বিকশিত করার ক্ষেত্রে মূল প্রত্যাহানসমূহ কি কি? উদ্ভাবনে কেনেদবে দক্ষতা বিকাশক অধিক অন্তর্ভুক্তিমূলক আৰু আঞ্চলিকভাৱে সম্তুলিত কৰি তোলাত সহায় কৰিব পাৰে?

(Answer in 250 words)

According a report of NITI Aayog, only 4% of Indian are ~~eligible to get~~ skillful and eligible for high demand jobs.

Key challenges of skill development

(1) Lack of proper infrastructure
 → Skill development needs a proper infrastructural environment which is largely missing.

(2) Lack of awareness among youth.

→ Youth do not get exposed to skills development initiative.

(3) Societal system

→ Societal, peer pressure of chasing jobs hampers child's exploring different skill level.

(4) Regional disparity

→ People of some regions has lacking the developmental procedure.

eg) Natal affected area

(5) Gender based disparity

→ Women are not allowed to explore interest in many regions and they faces problems like early marriage.

→ If gets exposure, then faces problems like double burden, glass ceiling.

Impact

- Unemployment
- Less diverse career option
- Job as a way of livelihood, but not as a job satisfaction

Role of innovation

- Infrastructure development will make exposure to skill based career option
- Playground, swimming pool, dance school.
- Exploring interest on different way of curricular activity.
- Opportunity for girls
- NAVYA scheme, Namo Drone didi.
- Region specific skill development

in ~~pg~~ Training youth of ~~Assam~~
 in sericulture.

NEP has been an initiative
 to make education skill
based.

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)

Gig economy is the short term, freelance based employment generation even without proper employer - employee relationship.

Gig economy influencing livelihood pattern among urban poor

- (1) Shifting towards informal sectors.
- (2) Skill based jobs.
 eg → Freelancing of creative writer
video graphics.
- (3) Option for job switching.
- (4) ~~Opting~~ Opting job according to

own convenience.

eg Part time delivery work.

(5) Opportunity to doing more than one job.

(6) It is helping to address unemployment problem at large level.

(7) Anybody can do this job many of the jobs without proper educational qualification.

eg Rapido, delivery work.

(8) A bread winning way for those who are searching for other jobs.

Role of

(9) Women are also getting employed.

Role of gig economy in addressing urban poverty

- Employment opportunity for everyone with not much specific ~~know~~ skills in many sectors
- Employment helps in reducing drug abusing, alcoholism.
- Arrangement of basic needs are fulfilled.

Limitations of gig economy

- No social security like insurance, pensions.
- Women security is not addressed
- Do not come under POSH Act

- No ~~pa~~ fixed wage system.
- Not coming under PLFS.

Government's initiatives

- Providing i-card under eShram portal
- Health facility under PM Jan Arogya Yojana.

Big economy is comprising of 27% of employment and has the potential to cater more in future.

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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.

প্রশ্ন ১৬. "অসহযোগ আন্দোলনে কেবল 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 was started in 1921 to oppose British through Satyagrah and non violence on the leadership of Gandhiji.

Non cooperation movement for transforming Indian freedom struggle

→ Hindu - Muslim unity.

↳ Previous movement like Swadeshi movement saw communalism.

→ Congress as a united association.

↳ There was no bifurcation.

like extremist or moderate, but a united power.

→ Non-violence to challenge British rule.

↳ As British were known for const parliament-
-ary rule, they were forced to take freedom struggle seriously.

→ Participation.

↳ People from every section took part in it.

→ Leaderless movement to leader-based order movement.

↳ Mahatma Gandhi made discipline leadership to do movement.

→ No drift or from path of non violence.

↳ Gandhi called of NCM

due to Chauri Chaura incident.
 Assam also fully responded
 to Non cooperation movement
 in the way that,

(i) Assam Pradesh Congress
 Committee took the initiative
 of the NCM.

(ii) Women participation could
 be seen.

~~eg~~ Chandraprabha Saikiani

(iii) Congress session at Panedra.
 to show the full response to
 congress led non cooperation
 movement.

(iv) Leaders like Tarun Ram
 Phukan, Nabin Chandra Bord-
 oloi took active participation.

Non-cooperation movement
~~is~~ has significant in
 Indian freedom struggle for
 its ~~role~~ role to transform the
form of movement.

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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)

After independence there was different ^{claims} ~~problem~~ rises for state reorganisation and thus Andhra Pradesh became the 1st state after independence.

Reasons for claim of state reorganisation

- (I) Linguistic difference within border. ~~eg~~ Andhra Pradesh
- (II) Ethnic difference. ~~eg~~ Nagaland.
- (III) Administrative issue. ~~eg~~ Jharkhand etc.

Effect on socio-political landscape

→ State formation on language basis..

→ Uniformity in society

→ Unity among people

→ On the basis of ethnicity

→ Preservation of own laws, tradition

→ Representation of culture

→ Effective Representation

→ Political parties emerging from states were more aware about the problem of people.

→ Voice in central administration.

→ Bureaucratic efficiency

→ Policy maker and

Policy implementation was
people centric.

Shaping different aspect of Indian Society

(1) Regional identity

→ North Eastern states were
able to preserve own
tribal tradition.

eg Nagaland, Manipur

→ Gujarat had made its
own identity after bifur-
-cating from then
Madras province.

(2) Governance

→ Governance becomes
effective and citizen
centric.

eg Uttarakhand develo-
-ping as an identity.

→ Policy making was easy

- eg Gharkhand
- (3) Democratic participation
- Chance to participate and opinion
 - ~~Qor~~ Democratic rule according to own convenient system
- eg PESA act for tribal area, 5th & 6th schedule.

Post independent state reorganisation has helped India to grow in inclusive manner.

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

প্রশ্ন ১৮. জলবায়ু পরিবর্তনে ভারতের আন্তঃসংযোগ দরিদ্রতাকে কেনেদবে গভীর করে? দুর্বল অঞ্চল
 আর সামাজিক গোষ্ঠের সন্দর্ভে আলোচনা করক।
 (Answer in 250 words)

Climate change has been proved to be the most serious problem making humans alert about problems.

Climate change deepening inter-sectional poverty

(1) Class based inequality

→ As upper class people are able to take measures to co-exists with climate change but lower class people have to suffer more.

(2)

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. ভাৰতৰ ২০২৫ চনৰ তাপপ্রবাহে সমগ্র উত্তৰ ভাৰতত অভিলেখ ভংগকাৰী তাপমাত্রা ৰেকৰ্ড কৰিছিল। কোনবোৰ ভৌগোলিক আৰু বায়ুমণ্ডলীয় কাৰকে এই পৰিঘটনাটোত অৰিহণা যোগাইছিল? মানৱ স্বাস্থ্য আৰু নগৰ পৰিকল্পনাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত ইয়াৰ কি প্ৰভাৱ পৰে? (Answer in 250 words)

Heatwave is consided when in plain area experiences maximum temperature 40° and hill areas 30° .

India registered record breaking heatwaves across north India in 2025.

Reasons

(I) Industrial belt

→ North India has industrial areas like Delhi NCR which is a reason for prolong heat waves.

(II) Landmass

→ As IMF report, Asia is witnessing global warming twice as world average. North India

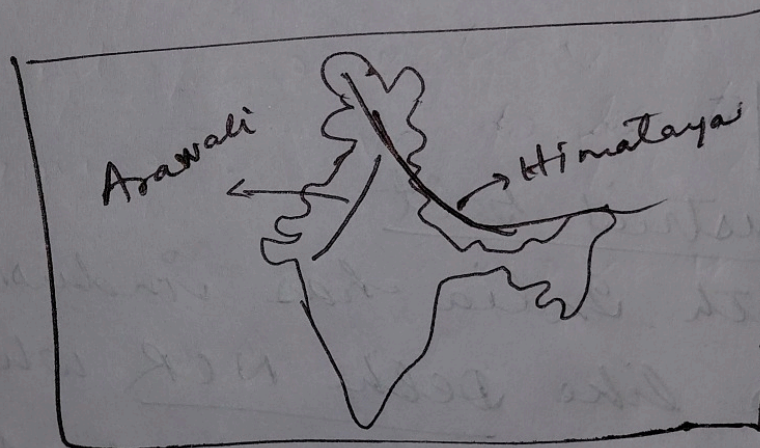
being landlocked experiences more heat.

(iii) Desertification

→ Due to rapid climate change, the desert is expanding its desertification.

iv) Topography

→ Funnelled between mountains from three sides



v) Deforestation:

→ The area facing rapid deforestation creating preferable condition for heat wave.

Implications of heat wave

(*) On Human health

- Died due to heat stroke
- Problems like high blood pressure can spike
- Irritation due to heat
- Respiratory disease may rise.
- Diseases like fever can be increased.
- Problem of drinking water.
- Dehydration.

(*) On Urban planning

- Urban area face more effect due to congestion.
- Requirement of tree plantation.

- Need of proper road infrastructure development.
- Need of wetland rejuvenation.

Heatwave are seen very frequent as a result of climate change and mitigative initiative like reforestation, wetland preservation, town planning have to be taken.

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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. ভাৰতৰ সামাজিক সম্প্রীতি প্ৰায়ে পুনৰাবৃত্তি হোৱা সাম্প্ৰদায়িক উত্তেজনাৰ দ্বাৰা পৰীক্ষা কৰা হয়। ভাৰতত সাম্প্ৰদায়িকতাৰ ঐতিহাসিক আৰু সামাজিক মূলবোৰ পৰীক্ষা কৰক। ভাৰতৰ বহুত্ববাদী পৰম্পৰা আৰু গণতান্ত্ৰিক সংস্কৃতিয়ে ইয়াৰ ধৰ্মনিৰপেক্ষ গাঁথনি বজাই ৰখাত কেনেদৰে সহায় কৰিব পাৰে?

(Answer in 250 words)

India is a society, where ~~all~~ people from different religion live peacefully together and secularism is a constitutional value, but communalism some-times creates chaos.

Communal tensions ~~tested~~ ~~by~~ test India's social harmony as —

- Creating differences in opinions
- Strengthening religious identity than a national identity.
- Difference in opinion to prove religious supremacy.

Reasons of recurring communal tensions

(1) Historical

(*) British made -

British knew India's secular strength. To break it, they create Hindu - Muslim politics

(*) Formation of Muslim League (ML)

→ 1906, when ML was formed formally communalism started.

(*) Separate electorate in 1909 Morle Minto reform

(*) Formation of Pakistan on religion basis making independence a partition horror.

(11) Social roots

(*) British seeded the feeling of unprotected among the minorities which ~~was~~ came out as a social insecurity.

(*) Vote bank politics

→ Religion based vote bank politics can be seen.

(*) Hate speech

→ Hate speech to cater a specific religion has been proved to a social evil.

India's pluralistic traditions to help in —

1. Democratic culture

→ To ~~create~~ make people comfortable of expression of opinion.

→ Communalism free election.

→ People centric governance

Secular fabric

- Unity among all religion.
- State's principle distance
- Celebration of festivals transcending religion.
- No communal hatred.
- To practice, profess and propagate religion.
- Upholding constitutional moral (Art 25 - Art 28)

Secularism is a basic structure of constitution implying that it is a fundamental part of Indian social vehicle.

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