

GS Paper I

Duration: 3 Hrs

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(Please fill your details correctly)

English

☒Assamese ☐

INDEX NUMBER		
Q.NO.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained.
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
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14	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	
TOTAL:	250	

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

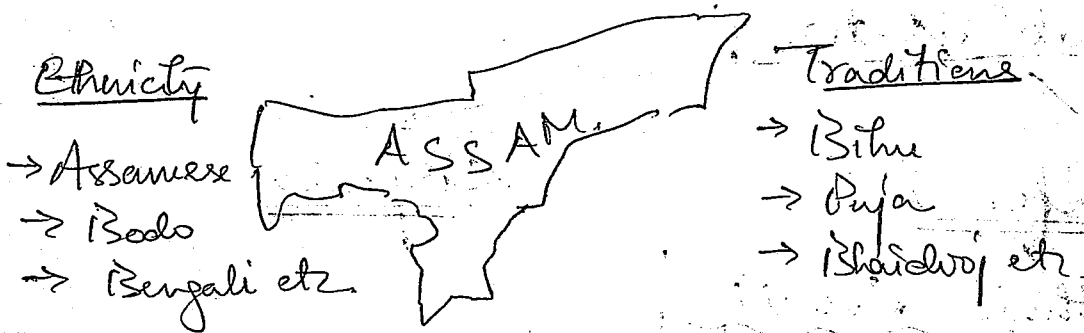
DETAIL FEEDBACK**ALL THE BEST**

Q1. Assamese society is marked by ethnic diversity, syncretic traditions, and strong community bonds. In what ways has globalisation reinforced or disrupted these features?

প্রশ্ন ১) অসমীয়া সমাজ জাতিগত বৈচিত্ৰ্য, সমন্বয়মূলক পৰম্পৰা আৰু শক্তিশালী সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ বান্ধোনৰ দ্বাৰা চিহ্নিত। বিশ্বায়নে কোনবোৰ উপায়েৰে এই বৈশিষ্ট্যবোৰ শক্তিশালী কৰিছে বা ব্যাহত কৰিছে?

(Answer in 150 words)

Assamese society features a wide range of diversity ranging from ethnicity, traditions and culture.



Assamese society is marked by

1. Ethnic diversity: As per census 2011, 48% people speak Assamese, 20% Bengali, 8% Bodo etc.
2. Syncretic Traditions: Communities have similar traditions
eg - B'hoag Bihu and Buisagu.
3. Community Bonding: Different people share

feelings of brotherhood & harmony
eg- AASE unity ride at Poamoo

However, due to rising globalisation
(interconnectedness of economy and societies, as per World Bank), these features have been affected.

Globalisation

Reinforced

① Ethnic diversity

people are more connected

eg- english becoming more common

② Syncretic traditions

welcoming to foreign tradition

eg- Friendship day

③ Community Bonding

more interconnectivity

Disputed

Rising concern about overshadowing of own culture

Cultural amnesia

eg- Youth less interest in folk song

Growing animosity due to foreign migration

Globalisation can prove to be a double edged sword but the benefits outweigh the negatives

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

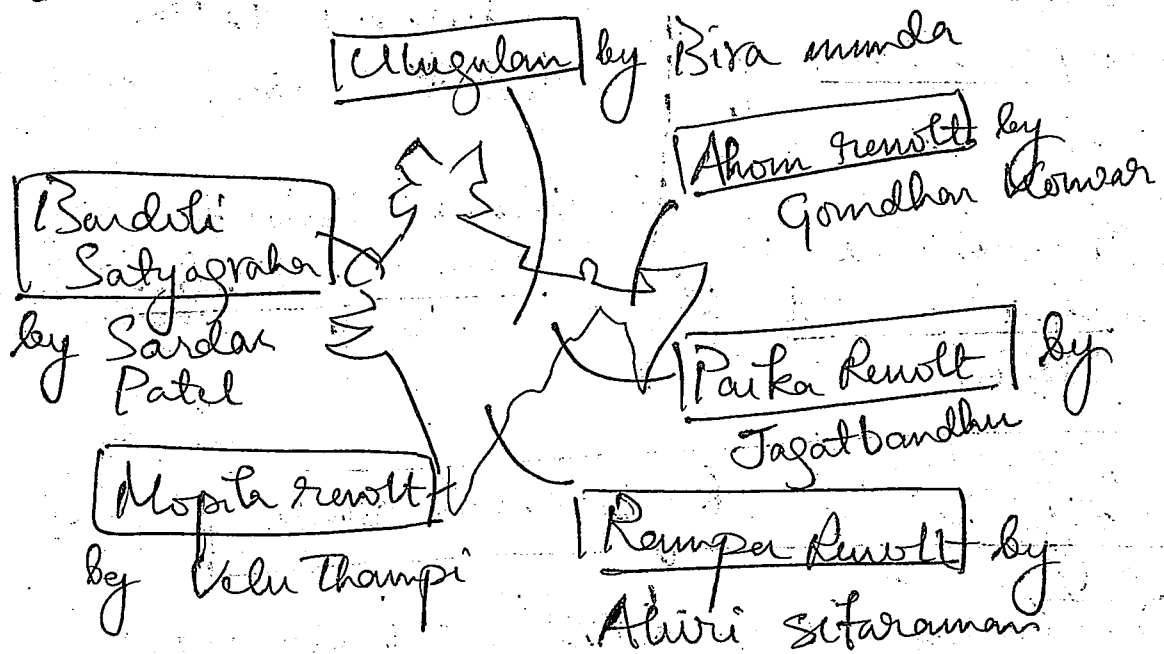
Q2. Discuss the major tribal uprisings of the 19th and 20th centuries. Critically analyse their impact on the Indian freedom struggle and the policy responses of the colonial state.

প্রশ্ন ২) ১৯শ আৰু ২০শ শতিকাৰ প্ৰধান জনজাতীয় বিদ্রোহসমূহৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক। ভাৰতীয় স্বাধীনতা সংগ্ৰামৰ ওপৰত ইয়াৰ প্ৰভাৱ আৰু ঔপনিৱেশিক ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ নীতিগত প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে বিশ্লেষণ কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Amidst the atrocious policies of the British various tribal uprisings happened throughout India.

Major Tribal uprisings of 19th & 20th centuries



These revolts occurred due to -

- ① Encroachment in Tribal policies
- ② Religious interference of Tribals
- ③ Curtailed land rights of tribals.

These revolts have various

Impacts on Indian freedom struggle

Positive Impact

→ Tribal suppression was brought to the mainstream

→ Made the British realise the implications of their policies

→ Culminated in major revolts like 1857

Negative Impact

→ Hard handed suppression by Britishers

→ Intelligentsia was indifferent to the tribal cause

→ Made tribals enemy of British

Policy response of colonial state

(i) Tagged some tribes as Born Criminal

(ii) Exclusion from notification in Gout. of India act 1935

(iii) Enacted forest rights act ⇒ barred collection of even timber for forest

These revolts gave basis to freedom struggle ultimately Panchshel was adopted post independence

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
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Q3. Explain the oceanographic conditions that lead to the occurrence of rare earth mineral deposits on the ocean floor. How can such resources shape India's developmental prospects?

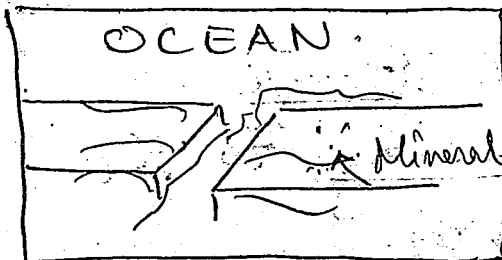
প্রশ্ন ৩) সাগৰৰ পৃষ্ঠত পৃথিৱীৰ বিৰল খনিজ ভাণ্ডাৰ পোৱা মহাসাগৰীয় পৰিস্থিতিৰ বিষয়ে ব্যাখ্যা কৰক। এনে সম্পদসমূহে ভাৰতৰ উন্নয়নৰ সম্ভাৱনাক কেনেদৰে গঢ় দিব পাৰে?

(Answer in 150 words)

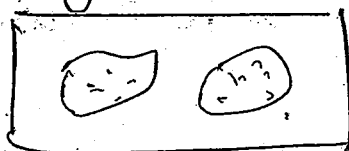
Rare Earth Minerals are those minerals whose commercial extraction is challenging but they are crucial for modern day technologies eg - Lithium

Oceanographic conditions that lead to the occurrence of RRE on ocean floor

① Plate tectonics: When the crustal plates collide or diverge giving rise to magma containing RRE.



② Polymetallic nodules: They contain such RRE at the abyssal plains.



③ Reaction between cold ocean current and igneous rocks also give RRE.

RRE play an important role in developmental prospects of any country including India.

① Use in emerging technologies
Semiconductor.

② Make India self-reliant and realise atmanirbhar Bharat goal.

Shaping developmental prospects of India

③ Give strategic advantage to the country

④ Diversify energy sector and make us more resilient.

Hence, RRE can play major role in development of India

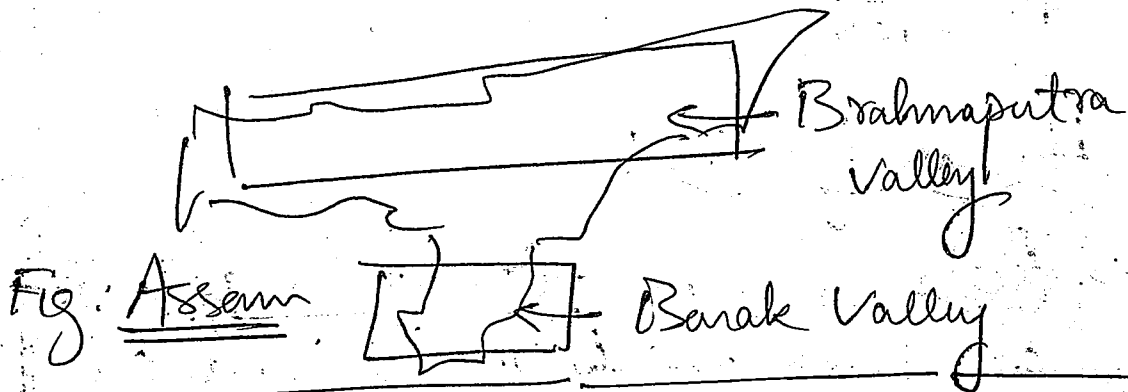
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Q4. Despite being part of the same state, the Brahmaputra and Barak Valleys of Assam display contrasting developmental challenges. Analyze the factors responsible.

প্রশ্ন ৪) একেখন ৰাজ্যৰ অংশ হোৱা স্বত্বেও, অসমৰ ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ আৰু বৰাক উপত্যকাই বিপৰীত উন্নয়নমূলক প্ৰত্যাহ্বান প্ৰদৰ্শন কৰে। ইয়াৰ বাবে দায়ী কাৰকবোৰ বিশ্লেষণ কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Two of the major physiographic divisions of Assam are Brahmaputra and Barak valley however, both display contrasting developmental challenges.

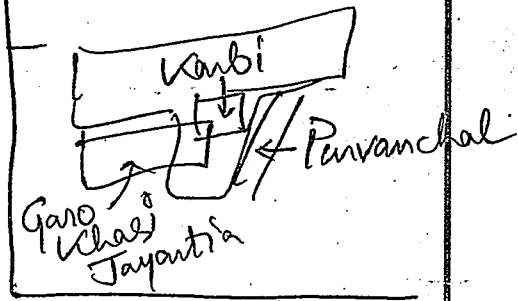


Factors responsible for contrasting developmental challenges:-

① Geographical factors:

→ Brahmaputra valley is longer providing more agri prospects (eg Tea, Oranges etc). whereas Barak being narrow and surrounded

by Hills is more prone to floods.
eg - 2022 Sitchar floods



②. Historical factors:

→ Brahmaputra valley being historically more well connected & shows better development.

eg - Guwahati ~~was~~ was capital since 1974.

③. Human factors:

→ Resources like oil, natural gas, etc are found mostly in Brahmaputra valley.

eg - Namrup-Bokhat oil reserve by OIL recently.

Hence both valleys face varying developmental challenges despite being part of same state.

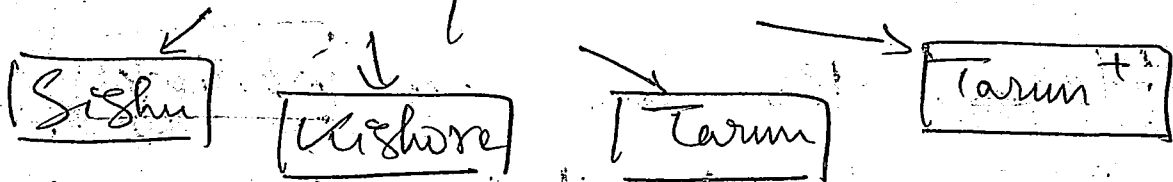
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Q5. 'MUDRA Yojana has become a tool for empowerment, enabling women to contribute to national economic growth and inspiring the next generation of entrepreneurs.' Examine.

প্রশ্ন ৫) "মুদ্রা যোজনা" সবলীকৰণৰ এক সঁজুলি হৈ পৰিছে, যিয়ে মহিলাসকলক ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় অৰ্থনৈতিক বিকাশত অৰিহণা যোগাবলৈ সক্ষম কৰি তুলিছে আৰু পৰৱৰ্তী প্ৰজন্মৰ উদ্যোগীসকলক অনুপ্রাণিত কৰিছে।" মূল্যায়ন কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

The PM MUDRA Yojana provides capital to people who want to become entrepreneurs



MUDRA yojana has become a tool for empowerment enabling women to contribute

① To National ~~economic~~ economic growth as -

→ NITI Aayog says women in labourforce can increase GDP by 9-10%

→ Monetization of care economy done by women

⑤ Inspiring next gen entrepreneurs

→ Act as an agent of social change where will have positive attitude towards entrepreneurship

However there are some challenges

① Eligibility criteria stringent

② Low awareness among people

③ Lack of creativity limits benefits of such schemes

④ Lack of penetration

We need to increase the yield of such initiatives to make them a success

"Governance is not policy, it is delivery" — 2nd ARC

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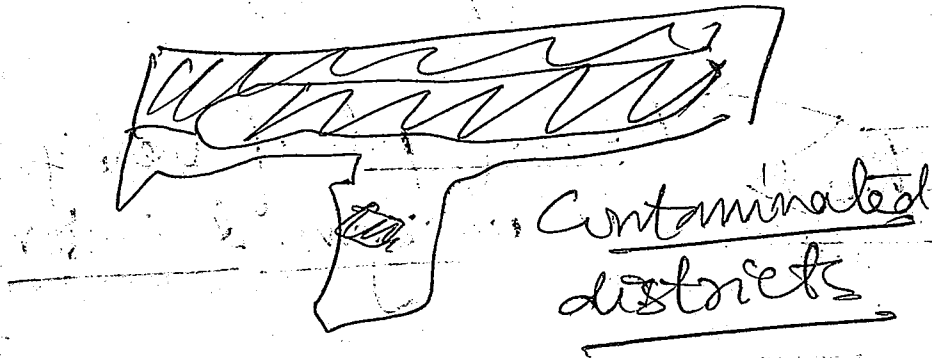
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Q6. Groundwater contamination has emerged as a major environmental concern in Assam. Discuss its impact on society and livelihoods, and suggest remedial measures.

প্রশ্ন ৬) ভূগর্ভস্থ পানির প্রদূষণ অসমত এক প্রধান পাৰিপাৰ্শ্বিক উদ্বেগ হিচাপে পৰিগণিত হৈছে। সমাজ আৰু জীৱিকাৰ ওপৰত ইয়াৰ প্ৰভাৱ আলোচনা কৰক, আৰু প্ৰতিকাৰমূলক ব্যৱস্থাৰ পৰামৰ্শ দিয়ক।

(Answer in 150 words)

As per ~~National~~ Central Groundwater Commission 21 districts of Assam suffer from contamination



Such contamination is a major environmental challenge as

→ Pollute surface water if in contact
 → Harm Biodiversity - anything such water.

Implications of contamination

On Society → (i) Raise inequality as poor do not have access to filtration

→ (ii) Loss of social capital
eg - Happiness

on livelihood → Loss of job of working in unorganised sector

Hence remedial measures needed

Filtration needs to be strengthened

eg - Asseptic filter

Reduce Recycle of people

Reuse to be promoted

eg - B3 approach

We need to ensure SDG 6 (Clean water) to curb this issue

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

Q7. Gandhi's method was not passive but an active force requiring courage, sacrifice, and moral strength. In this context, discuss how Satyagraha differed from mere passive resistance and shaped India's freedom struggle.

প্রশ্ন ৭) গান্ধীৰ পদ্ধতি নিষ্ক্ৰিয় নাছিল বৰঞ্চ সক্ৰিয় শক্তি আছিল যাৰ বাবে সাহস, ত্যাগ আৰু নৈতিক শক্তিৰ প্ৰয়োজন আছিল। এই সন্দৰ্ভত আলোচনা কৰক কেনেকৈ সত্যাগ্ৰহ কেৱল নিষ্ক্ৰিয় প্ৰতিৰোধৰ পৰা পৃথক আছিল আৰু ভাৰতৰ স্বাধীনতা সংগ্ৰামক আকৃতি দিছিল। (Answer in 150 words)

"Passive Resistance was for the weak,
Satyagraha is for the strong"
 — Gandhi!

Gandhi emphasized that his method was not passive but an active force requiring courage, sacrifice and moral strength.

Difference between

Passive Resistance

→ Protestors were peaceful due to helplessness

→ It would use force if allowed

Satyagraha

→ Protestors were intrinsically peaceful

→ Violence is alien to him

→ connected few people

→ mobilized entire India
eg - Assamese women

① Exposed the British true colours

eg - Tallamela Bagh
1919

Satyagraha
Shaping
freedom
struggle

→ ② Even the weakest peasant could contribute

eg - Dharasana Satyagraha

③ Brought together entire nation including women

eg - Malati Debnath

Satyagraha helped India to achieve independence by upholding its ethos

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

Q8. With hyper-connectivity and cultural homogenisation, Indian youth faces both identity fluidity and identity crisis. Discuss.

প্রশ্ন ৮) অতি-সংযোগ আৰু সাংস্কৃতিক সমতাপীকৰণৰ সৈতে, ভাৰতীয়-যুৱক-যুৱতীসকলে পৰিচয়ৰ পৰিৱৰ্তনশীলতা আৰু পৰিচয়ৰ সংকট দুয়োটাৰে সন্মুখীন হয়। আলোচনা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

21st century is the era of Globalisation and Hypermobilitisation which provides both opportunities as well as challenges.

Hyper connectivity and cultural homogenisation, Indian youth faces

① - Identity fluidity :

→ More welcoming nature of all people around the world

② - UK's 1800 visas for Indians

→ Provides avenues to spread one's culture.

③ Neyman wearing Gamusa jersey

Identity crisis:

→ Cultural amnesia growing
 of youth more interested
 in friendship day than
Shivratri.

→ Uniqueness is fading away.
 Marriages are becoming
 more homogenous and
 losing sanctity.

We need to stay connected to
 our roots to ensure that this
 era proves to be a Boon not
 a bane.

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

Q9. 'Excavating history is as much about the future as it is about the past; it gives identity, continuity and meaning to our collective life.' In this context, discuss the historical and cultural implications of recent archaeological discoveries in India with suitable examples.

প্রশ্ন ৯) "ইতিহাস খনন কৰাটো সিমানৈই ভৱিষ্যতৰ বাবে গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ, যিমানৈ অতীতৰ বাবে আছিল। ই আমাৰ সামূহিক জীৱনক পৰিচয়, ধাৰাবাহিকতা আৰু অৰ্থ প্ৰদান কৰে।" এই সন্দৰ্ভত ভাৰতত শেহতীয়া পুৰাতাত্ত্বিক আৱিষ্কাৰৰ ঐতিহাসিক আৰু সাংস্কৃতিক প্ৰভাৱৰ বিষয়ে উপযুক্ত উদাহৰণৰ সৈতে আলোচনা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

"History is not what we find
 in Book but in soil"

Excavating history is as much
 as about the future as it is
 about the past.

① - The findings of VC by
 Dayaram Sahani shaped
 India's civilization history
 and educational future.

② - It allows us to trace back
 to our roots and plan
 for future.

Implications of archaeological discoveries of India

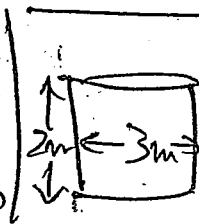
① Historical

→ The Recently discovered Kitadi site in Tamil Nadu challenges Assam Hegemony

② Cultural

→ The large cylindrical structure, 6 faced axe in Dihra Hasao

traces our past to South Asian roots



Hence archaeological findings can have historical and cultural implications

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question/
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (if any)

Total

Q10. 'Feminisation of agriculture has left women with greater responsibilities but limited access to resources.' Discuss.

প্রশ্ন ১০) 'কৃষির নারীকরণের ফলত মহিলাসকল হাতত অধিক দায়িত্ব আহি পৰিছে. কিন্তু সম্পদৰ প্ৰৱেশাধিকাৰ এতিয়াও সীমিত হৈ আছে।' আলোচনা কৰক। (Answer in 150 words).

As per PLFS - around 80-85% of labour in agri sector is women. This highlights the feminisation of agriculture

However, it has left women with greater responsibilities as -

- ①. Men migrate to cities and the agri responsibility on women
- ②. Dual Burden on women of home as well as field
- ③. Rearing of child and rearing of cattle both has to be done by women

However, it has limited
access to resources

① No property rights

⇒ only 14% land is of women owned

② Agri Income is lowest
in segment

③ Reduce Time poverty to
take care of themselves

⇒ women spend 270 mins
per day on care economy
(ILO) ⇒ highlights low
time for self

Schemes like Pradhan Mantri, Sukshma
Mukhi etc aim to uplift position
of women in the agriculture sector.

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

Q11. The Bhakti and Sufi movements were not merely religious reforms but also harbingers of cultural unity. Discuss their significance for India's social cohesion.

প্রশ্ন ১১) ভক্তি আৰু চুফী আন্দোলন কেৱল ধৰ্মীয় সংস্কাৰেই নহয়, সাংস্কৃতিক একতাৰো পথ প্ৰদৰ্শক আছিল। ভাৰতৰ সামাজিক সংহতিৰ বাবে সেইবোৰৰ গুৰুত্ব আলোচনা কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

The Bhakti and Sufi movements started in medieval India in ~ 8th century AD and spread to entire India.

Even though the central theme was salvation through devotion, they were not merely religious reforms.

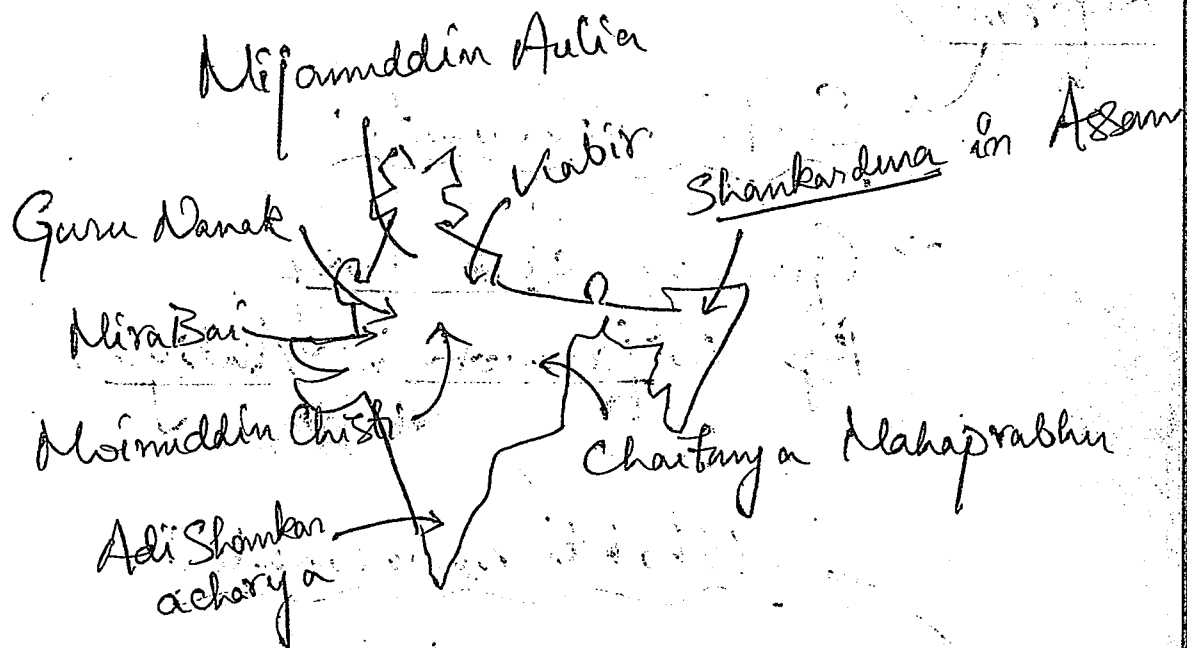


Fig. Some Bhakti and Sufi Saints

Bhakti & Sufi movements were not merely religious reforms but harbinger of cultural unity.

→ Bhakti movement:
 → Focused on Guruna Bhakti
 eg - Guru Nanak
 → Followed one supreme God
 eg - Shankardeva → Vishnu

Religious Reforms

→ Sufi movement:
 → Gave up orthodoxy
 eg - Miramuhammadin Auliyah

→ Bhakti movement:
 → Tried to convince that all religions ultimately pray to one God.

Cultural Cohesion

↳ EK Saran Naam Dharma

↳ Promoted unity for all and harmony.

↳ concept of Vand Chakha in Sikhism.

↳ Sufi movement:

→ Kabir despite being muslim worshipped Krishna

→ Brought Hindu-muslims together

↳ Hindus visit Dargah too

These movements play significant role in Indian social cohesion as -

①. Promote fraternity among the people

↳ all religions go for seeing the "Sama-Bandha" in Dargah

(ii) Blurred the line of religious separations.

eg - Hindus visiting temples.

(iii) Promoted a secular nature in India's society.

eg - Multi religious societies exists.

(iv) Reduce communal hatredness.

(v) No state religion and no sponsorship to any religion.

eg - Article 28.

(vi) Provided basis for safeguard of every religion and culture in the country.

eg - Article 29 and 30.

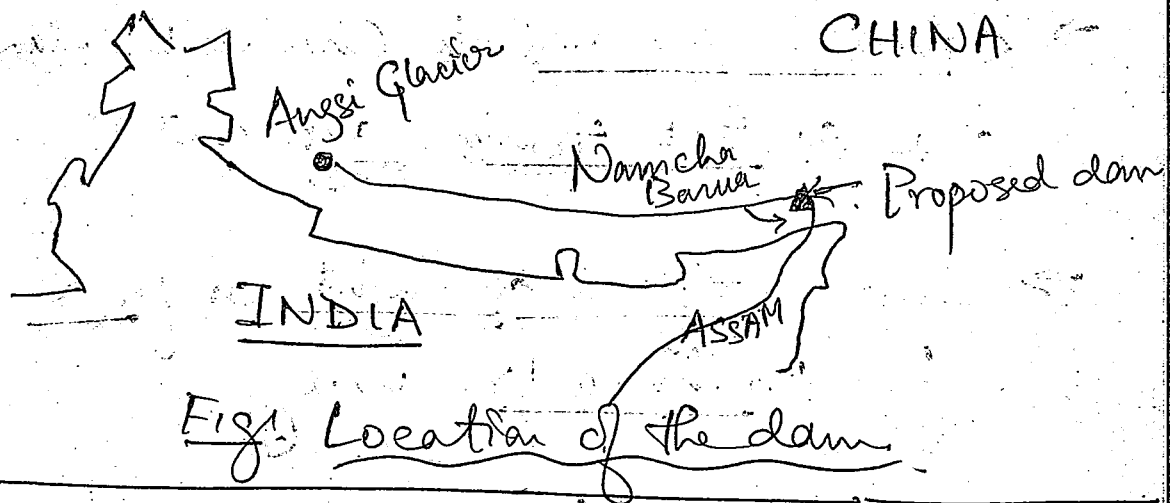
Hence, we can say Bhakti and Sufi movement laid basis for the social cohesion in India.

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

Q12. China's mega dam on the Brahmaputra carries strategic and hydrological implications for India. In this context, analyse the measures India can adopt to safeguard its interests. Suggest how Assam's agriculture sector can adapt to the resulting uncertainties.

প্রশ্ন ১২) ব্রহ্মপুত্ৰৰ ওপৰত চীনৰ বৃহৎ বান্ধটোৱে ভাৰতৰ বাবে কৌশলগত আৰু জলবিদ্যুৎ সম্বন্ধীয় প্ৰভাৱ বহন কৰিছে। এই সন্দৰ্ভত ভাৰতে নিজৰ স্বাৰ্থ সুৰক্ষিত কৰিবলৈ গ্ৰহণ কৰিব পৰা ব্যৱস্থাসমূহ বিশ্লেষণ কৰক। অসমৰ কৃষি খণ্ডই ইয়াৰ ফলত সৃষ্টি হোৱা অনিশ্চয়তাৰ সৈতে কেনেদৰে খাপ খাব পাৰে তাৰ পৰামৰ্শ দিয়ক। (Answer in 250 words)

China has recently announced the World largest dam on Yarlung Tsangpo (Brahmaputra) with a costing of \$137 B raising concerns for India



This dam has multiple implications for India.

① Strategic implications

→ China can use "water as a weapon"

- to paralyse the lower riparian India
- China can use Biological weaponry upon India from such a strategic location.
 - China can use this dam to "arm twist" India for negotiations.

② Hydrological implications

- Diversion of water to China's mainland and distort Assam's agri sector
- Cause artificial drought or flood for Brahmaputra valley.
- Reduce fertility of Assam by hoarding sediments.

Hence, India needs to take measures to safeguard its interest.

①. Diplomatic measures:

→ Engagement into Bilateral talks with China.

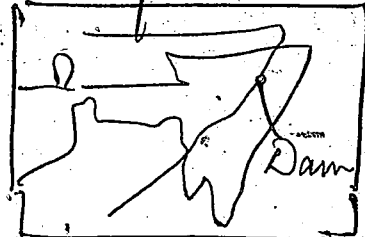
→ Put collective pressure on China

→ Use BIMSTEC platform

Measure's
India
Can take

②. Structural measures:

→ Make a concrete dam in Arunachal to prevent any disaster from happening



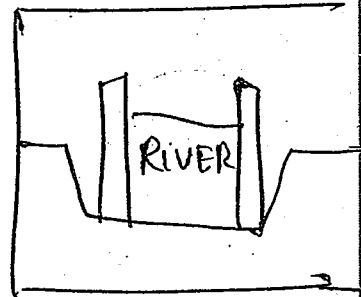
③. Political measures:

→ Signing a Data sharing agreement regarding flow of the Water

Assam's agriculture sector can adopt to the resulting agricultural uncertainty as follows -

①. Hard Measures

→ Making embankments along river bank to prevent flood



→ Make wetland to draw water
eg - Amrit Sarovar

②. Soft measures

→ Diversify agri sector to reduce any uncertain impact.
eg - Paddy-fish-duck

→ Use microirrigation to reduce water dependency.
eg - Pot drop more crop

Hence, we need a multi-pronged strategy to tackle any possible challenge.

Feedback
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Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

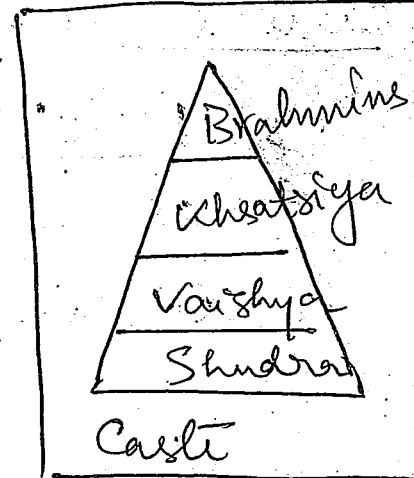
Total

Q13. Discuss how policies targeting caste-based discrimination in independent India aided the integration of diverse communities into a unified India.

প্রশ্ন ১৩) স্বাধীন ভারত জাতিভিত্তিক বৈষম্যক লক্ষ্য করি লোরা নীতিসমূহে কেনেদবে বিভিন্ন সম্প্রদায়ক ঐক্যবদ্ধ ভারত একত্রিত করতে সহায় করছিল সেই বিষয়ে আলোচনা করক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Caste identity got a rigid form from the later Vedic age (1000 - 600 BC) and continued to plague even modern India.



Caste based discrimination emerged as a serious problem as could be seen as -

① Violence against lower caste
eg - China flogging 2016

② Undignified treatment

eg - 1000+ people died due to manual scavenging (Ministry of social justice)

③ Led to Ghettoization of so called lower castes

Hence, government of independent India came up with policies on caste based discrimination.

eg - POCRA act 1955 which criminalizes caste based discrimination.

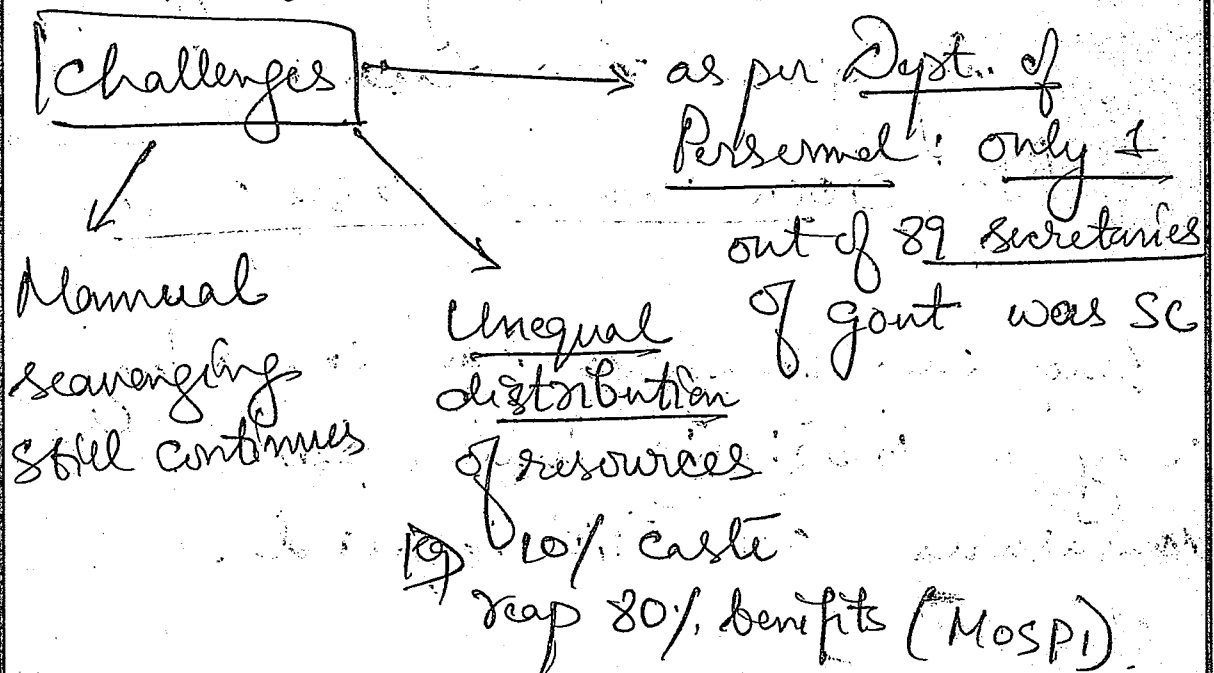
Such policies aided in the integration of diverse communities into unified India as -

- (i) Ensure basic dignity to every individual irrespective of caste.
- (ii) Made everyone an equal citizen of the country.
- (iii) Criminalized discrimination of anyone on basis of caste.

eg - 6 months jail (POCRA act)

- (iv) - Ensured dignified treatment
eg - manual scavenging was banned in 2014
- (v) - Blurred the line of segregation between different castes
- (vi) - Allowed people of so called low caste to rise in social hierarchy
eg - Reservation policies in government jobs (Article 16(4))

However, there are still some



Hence, we can do the following to better the situation

Uphold dignity by mechanising
Chang. completely -
→ NAMASTE Scheme
Bandi koot robot.

Way forward

→ Revisit idea of sub-classification of reservation
(Daminder Singh case)

→ Data driven policy making
by ground zero data

→ Socio economic caste census

Hence, even though we have come a long way in integrating India, some measures are still required.

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

Q14. India has witnessed progress in women's education and health indicators, yet economic participation of women remains low and uneven across rural and urban areas. Discuss how this contradiction affects inclusive development. Suggest measures to bridge the gender gap.

প্রশ্ন ১৪) ভারতে মহিলাৰ শিক্ষা আৰু স্বাস্থ্য সূচকত অগ্ৰগতি লাভ কৰিছে, তথাপিও গ্ৰাম্য আৰু নগৰ অঞ্চলত মহিলাৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক অংশগ্ৰহণ কম আৰু অসমান হৈ আছে। এই বৈপৰীত্যে কেনেদৰে অন্তৰ্ভুক্তিমূলক বিকাশত প্ৰভাৱ পেলায় সেই বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক। লিংগ বৈষম্য দূৰ কৰাৰ বাবে ব্যৱস্থাৰ পৰামৰ্শ দিয়ক। (Answer in 250 words)

As per the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), women's education (~~eg~~ ~~drop~~ health (eg- anemia affect). and Sample Registration Survey, women education (eg- dropout rate) both have improved.

However, their economic participation remains low.

India witnessing Progress in

1. Women education:

→ Participation in STEM field is increasing.

→ Issues of dropout rate is reducing.

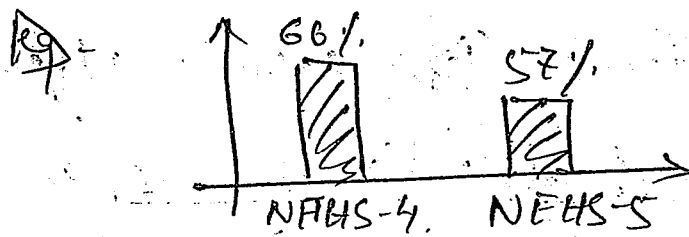
→ Literacy levels are improving.

2 Women Health

→ MMR is reducing

↳ reduced from 125 (NFHS-4) to 88 (NFHS-5).

→ Anemia levels have come down



→ Family planning is on the rise

→ Marriage age on an average is rising

However, women participation in Economy remains low, as -

① - India ranks 112nd in the Global Gender Gap report.

② - Feminization of poverty is on the rise.

↳ women own only 14% of the property

③. Majority of women are employed in agricultural sector ($\approx 80\%$ as per NSO's PLFS) with bare income.

Such contradictions affect Inclusive development as follows -

①. Widens gap between man and women

→ "It will take 737 years to gap - man women gap" (Gender Gap report)

②. Discourages women to take up employment.

→ Women are paid $\approx 30\%$ less salary despite equal wages act.

③. Victimization of women rises

→ Crime against women was 4.4 lakh cases in 2022 (NCRB)

(W). Projects a narrative against women empowerment and may trigger acts like female foeticide

Provide self employment avenues

eg Suamibhar Dori Initiative

Affirmative action

eg Job reservation

Promote higher education

eg Mukhya mantri Niput Maana Achari

Narrative among masses

eg Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

"I judge the progress of a country by the amount of progress women have made" — BR Ambedkar.

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

Q15. While the Charter Acts of 1813, 1833 and 1853 incrementally expanded the role of the British Parliament in Indian affairs, they also laid down the structural seeds for India's later constitutional development. Critically analyze.

প্রশ্ন ১৫) ১৮১৩, ১৮৩৩ আৰু ১৮৫৩ চনৰ চাৰ্টাৰ আইনসমূহে ভাৰতীয় বিষয়ত ব্ৰিটিছ সংসদৰ ভূমিকা ক্ৰমান্বয়ে সম্প্ৰসাৰিত কৰাৰ লগতে এইবোৰে ভাৰতৰ পৰৱৰ্তী সাংবিধানিক বিকাশৰ বাবে গাঁথনিগত বীজো স্থাপন কৰিছিল। সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে বিশ্লেষণ কৰক। (Answer in 250 words)

The Britishers enacted Charter acts on an interval of 20 years to consolidate their colonial rule over India.

Expanding role of British Parliament in Indian affairs

① Charter act 1813

→ Monopoly of company was gone except Tea and trade with China

→ Missionaries were sent to spread Christianity.

→ £1 lakh was given for education.

② Charter act 1833

→ Monopoly completely gone for company.

→ Peak of centralisation

- Governor General of India post was introduced (William Bentinck was first).
- Legislative powers of Madras and Bombay were curbed.

③ Charter act 1853.

- Legislative assembly seats were increased from 3 to 6.
- 4 out of these 6 were to be elected from Bombay, Agra, Calcutta and Madras.

Hence, such periodic changes increased the role of British parliament in place of company (East India).

Such changes also laid the structural seeds for India's later constitutional development.

Arguments in favour:

- (i) India adopted the parliamentary system owing to its acclimatisation to such system.
- (ii) Representative and responsible government formed the basis for India's constitution.
- (iii) The increasing involvement of Indians in administration gave them a first hand experience for legislation and administration.
- (iv) These charter acts can be considered to play a significant role in India's shift from monarchy to republic.
However, there are also counter arguments.

Arguments against:

→ Representation was only symbolic.
 → Governor General nominated only favourable people.

→ India's constitution is a living document and continues to evolve even today.

→ India's constitutional development is a ~~so~~ result of agitation by national leaders not charter acts.

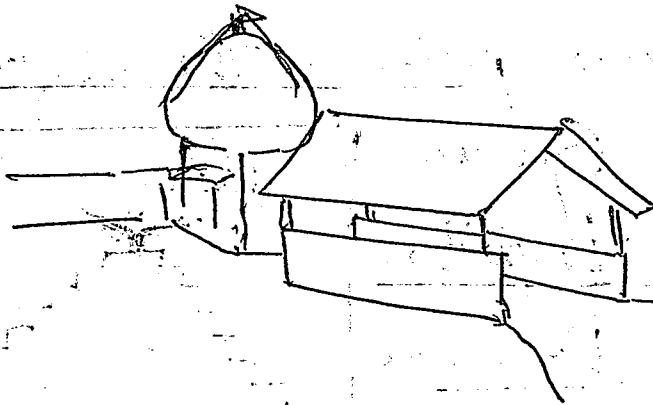
Hence, the charter acts might have given the structural layout but crediting them to have laid the structural seeds of India's constitutional development is overestimation.

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

Q16. Satras in Assam are not merely religious centres but custodians and transmitters of culture. Discuss their role in sustaining traditions like Sattriya and Bhaona, with contemporary relevance.

প্রশ্ন ১৬) অসমৰ সত্ৰসমূহ কেৱল ধৰ্মীয় কেন্দ্ৰই নহয়, বৰঞ্চ সংস্কৃতিৰ ৰক্ষক আৰু প্ৰচাৰক। সমসাময়িক প্ৰাসংগিকতাৰ সৈতে সত্ৰীয়া নৃত্য আৰু ভাওনাৰ দৰে পৰম্পৰা বজাই ৰখাত অসমৰ সত্ৰসমূহৰ ভূমিকাৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক। (Answer in 250 words)

The institution of Satira was propounded by Srimanta Shankardena during the 15th - 16th century, with the first one being at Bardisawa.



Eg: Satra.

Satras in Assam are not merely religious centres but custodians and transmitter of culture as -

- ① They act as centres for taking important decisions.

① Preserving of ancient traditions

eg- Mukha art of Mafuli Satra



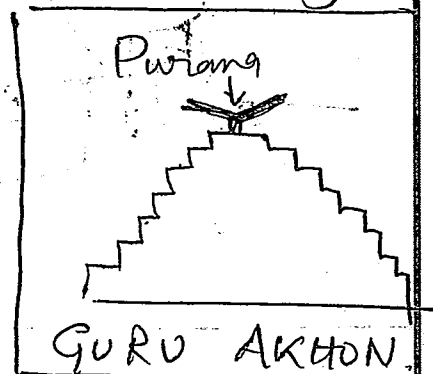
Eg: Cho Mukha

② Increase cultural cohesion among the local as well as visitors.

eg- festivals like Raax mela.

③ These Institutes preserve the original teachings of Gurus.

eg- Nirguna tradition
Bhagawat Puran is worshipped



Satras also play role in sustaining traditions like Sattsiya and Bhavana.

① - Sattriya :

→ People perform Sattriya dance in Assam.

→ Tools like Dhol, Bortol etc are used.

Role in
sustaining

→ Men and Women participate equally.

② - Bharata :

→ Gives life to the stories of Krishna and Mahabharata.

→ Promotes the festival of 'Ras'.

→ Practices like 'Nati Akhara' are still done with controlled movements of hand and feet.

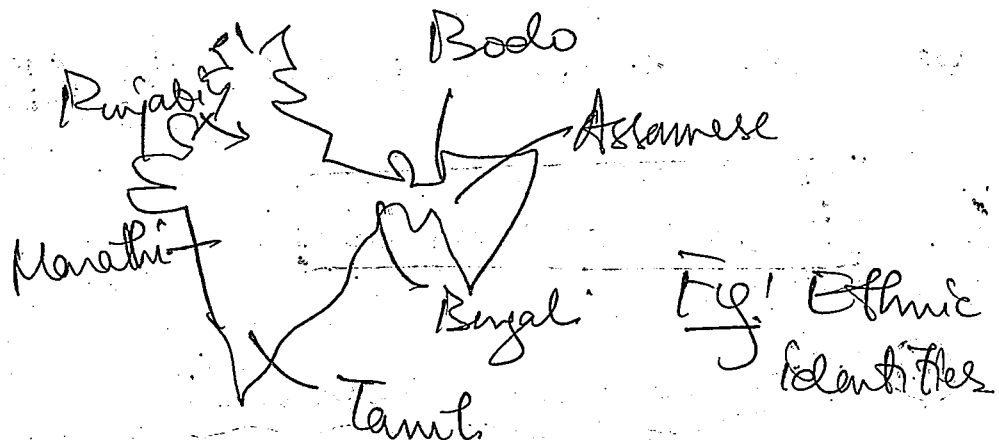
Therefore, Satras play the role of a living heritage in sustaining such traditions.

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

Q17. Post-Independence India has sought to balance respect for ethnic identities with the goal of national unity. Discuss this statement with reference to peace accords and autonomy arrangements in Assam.

প্রশ্ন ১৭.) স্বাধীনতার পিছৰ সময়ত ভাৰতে ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় একতাৰ লক্ষ্যৰ সৈতে জাতিগত পৰিচয়ৰ প্ৰতি সন্মানৰ ভাৰসাম্য বজাই ৰাখিবলৈ চেষ্টা কৰিছে। অসমত শান্তি চুক্তি আৰু স্বায়ত্ত্বশাসন ব্যৱস্থাৰ সন্দৰ্ভত এই বিবৃতিটো আলোচনা কৰক।
(Answer in 250 words)

As per census 2011, more than 1600 languages are spoken in India. This highlights the ethnic ~~&~~ diversity of India.



Such distinct identities also led to various conflicts as was seen

①. Bodo v/s Bengali Muslims
in 2012

②. Assam agitation in 1987

1979 - 1985

- ②. Marathi v/s Gujarati in 1960s was also a violent breakout.

Hence, post Independence India has sought to balance respect to

ethnic identities with goal of national unity, it can also be seen with reference to Assam's-

- ①. Peace Accords!

- ①. Bodo peace accord!

- Gave Bodos their due recognition
- made Bodo an associate official language in Assam
- Bodo included in 8th schedule

①.2 ULFA peace accords:

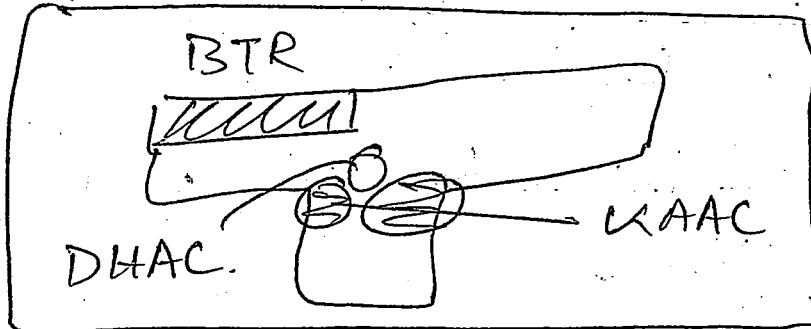
- Asabindo Rajkhowa faction has entered peace clause.
- 1.5 lakh cr. development package announced.
- development of the region was reconfirmed.

①.3 ~~Other accords~~ Assam Accord

- provided for constitutional, legislative and administrative safeguard for the race and linguistic identity of Assamese (clause 6).
- Secured borders and high education institute was also promised.

②. Autonomy arrangement

→ 6th schedule status was granted to 3 territories



→ This secured traditional practices and ethnic identity

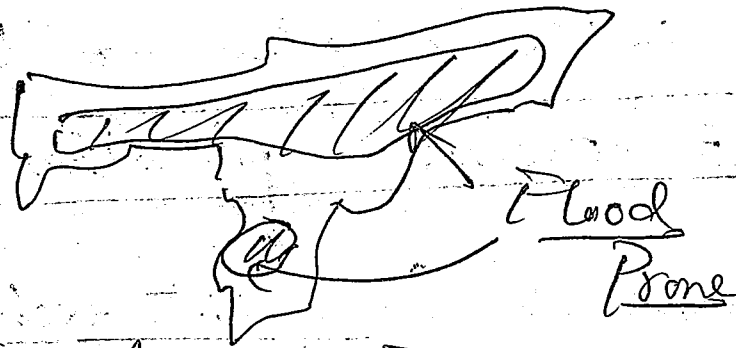
Hence, such efforts can be seen in line with "Sabka Sath Sabka Vikas"

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

Q18. Recurrent floods in Assam have not only caused loss of lives and property but also led to large-scale displacement. Critically examine the socio-economic implications of such displacement.

প্রশ্ন ১৮) অসমত বাৰে বাৰে হোৱা বানপানীয়ে কেৱল জীৱন আৰু সম্পত্তিৰ ক্ষতি কৰাই নহয়, বৃহৎ পৰিমাণৰ স্থানচ্যুতিৰো সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। এনে স্থানচ্যুতিৰ আৰ্থ-সামাজিক প্ৰভাৱসমূহ সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে, মূল্যায়ন কৰক।
 (Answer in 250 words)

As per Rashtriya Barh Ayog, 39% of Assam is flood prone and the recurrent flood is only increasing year on year basis.



eg. Assam Floods

Recurrent floods have not only caused loss of life and property also caused large scale displacement

(i) Over Around 7.2% population reside in Char and Chapas

areas causing displacement
(Char area survey)

- ① Relief camps are on the rise due to such displacements
- ② Heavy losses of property and land as well as life of people

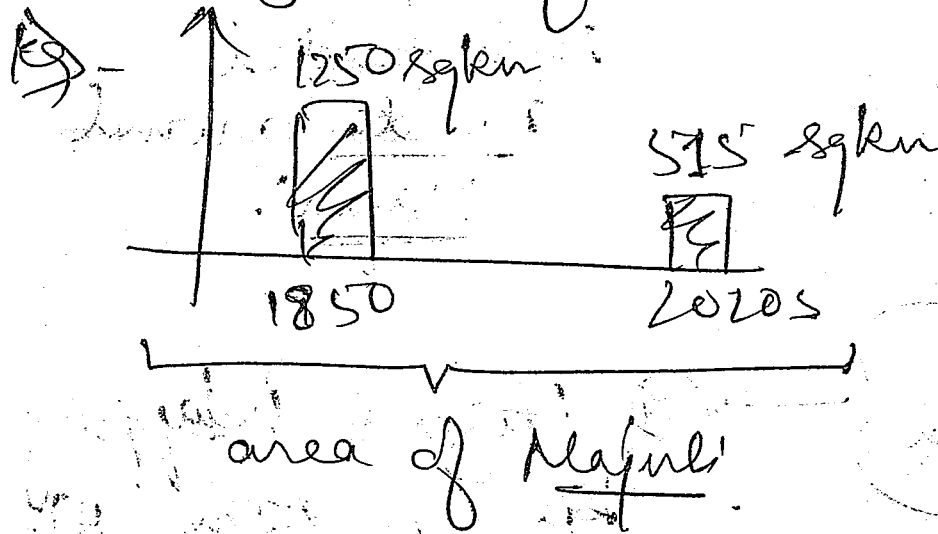
These outcomes also has socio-economic implications like-

- ① Burden on Government exchequer
eg - ₹ 2000 cr/year is govt. expense due to floods.
- ② Loss of education
eg - 1 PCC countries with disasters, children go to school 1.5 years less.

(iii) Loss of land

eg - 2% land of Assam has been lost to floods

(iv) Heritage risk for the state



(v) Health Hazards rise due to such displacements

eg - Dengue, Malaria etc

(vi) Increase the inequality in already unequal society

- Way forward
- ① - Conserve vulnerable areas
 ↳ 15th finance commissioner recommended roads around Majuli.
 - ② - Hazard Mapping
 ↳ use Assam SAT.
 - ③ - Collaboration with bodies
 ↳ 200 wetlands rejuvenations
 - ④ - River interlinking
 ↳ Bhavali - Bheshni - Bamshi.

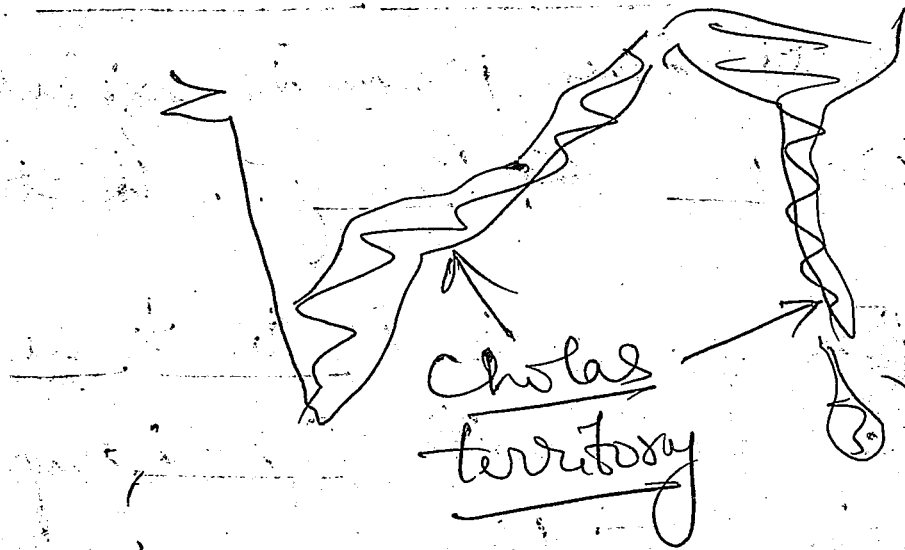
We need to reduce this havoc for socio economic upliftment of people

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

Q19. The Cholas skillfully exploited their geography to build a powerful agrarian and maritime empire. Discuss with examples.

প্রশ্ন ১৯) চোলসকলে এক শক্তিশালী কৃষি আৰু সামুদ্রিক সাম্ৰাজ্য গঢ়ি তুলিবলৈ দক্ষতাৰে তেওঁলোকৰ ভূগোলৰ সদ্ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছিল। উদাহৰণৰ সৈতে আলোচনা কৰক। (Answer in 250 words)

The Cholas emerged as a prominent kingdom in ~10th century under Vijayalaya being founder.



Cholas skillfully exploited their geography ~~to do~~

① To build an ^{Powerful} agrarian empire

→ They controlled fertile regions
 eg - Kaveri delta used to

grow surplus crops.

→ They were also known to give autonomy to their villages.

↳ - Ur. villages

→ They collected taxes in kind as well hence promoting agriculture

↳ - Rice, Barley, milk etc

→ Engaged into Barter trade as well with Greek empire to foster ties.

↳ - Temple of Augustus

→ Exchanged valuables to strengthen empire.

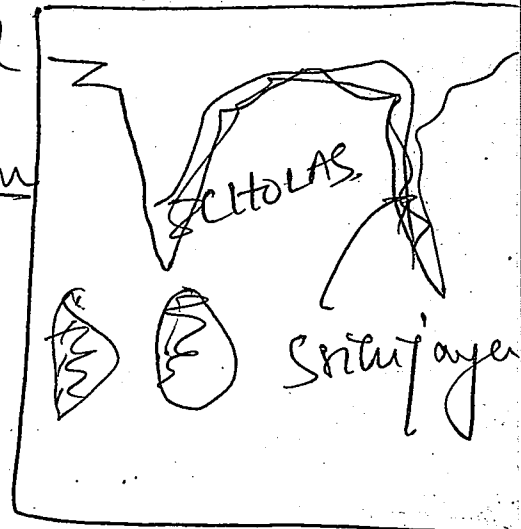
↳ - Food crops in exchange of Arabian Horses.

②. For a powerful Maritime empire

→ Kings like Raja Raja I ~~II~~ conquered the Srilanka under Senguptan

→ Rajendra Chola maintained a huge Navy to conquer the maldives and Malayan penin
sula.

→ Srinajaya
empire.



→ The entire Bay of Bengal turned into a Chola lake for few decades.

The skills of visionary Chola kings reflect in their success to ~~use~~ use

their geography skillfully
and establish one of the most
successful empires of South
India

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

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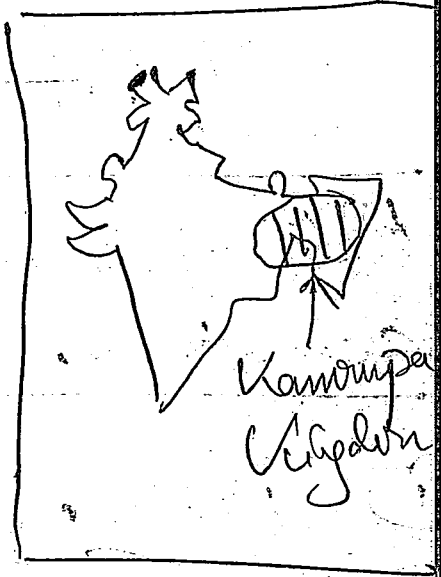
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Q20. Bhaskaravarman transformed Kamarupa from a frontier kingdom into a vital bridge between Assam and the wider Indian world. Discuss his role in shaping the political and cultural connectivity of early medieval India.

প্রশ্ন ২০) ভাস্করবর্মানে কামৰূপক সীমান্ত ৰাজ্যৰ পৰা অসম আৰু বিস্তৃত ভাৰতীয় বিশ্বৰ মাজত এক গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ সংযোগলৈ ৰূপান্তৰিত কৰিছিল। প্ৰাৰম্ভিক মধ্যযুগীয় ভাৰতৰ ৰাজনৈতিক আৰু সাংস্কৃতিক সংযোগ গঠনত তেওঁৰ ভূমিকাৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক।
(Answer in 250 words)

Bhaskaravarman was the last King of Varman dynasty who took the asceticism in 594 AD (Bhaskarabala)

He transformed
Kamrupa from a frontier
kingdom into a vital
bridge between wider
Indian world as —



① = Established military and
cultural ties with Harsha
Varman of North India

② His Kingdom was extended

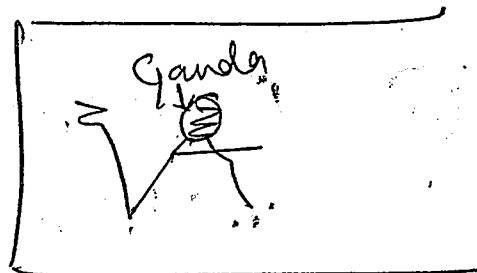
upto Nalanda as was evident when he threatened the Head of the university Shatabhadra

(ii) - He patronized Indo Chinese scholars like Wang Huen Tse and saved him from atrocities of Assina.

Role of Bhaskaravarman in shaping connectivity of Early Medieval India

(i) Political connectivity

→ Collaborated with Harshe to defeat Sasanka of Gauda



→ Regained prestige of Varman dynasty by regaining Pundravardhana

19. Nidhanpur grant mentions
land grants to Brahmins

→ Extended Kingdom and political
influence upto Northern India

20. Cultural Connectivity

→ Patronization of Chen Tsang
in Kanurup

→ "Si-Yu-Ki" mentions of
Kanurup, showing detailed
description

17. Cocunut and Jackfruit
grown

→ Bhaskara attended the Buddhist
summit held by Harsha in
Kanauj

Such findings show how
1. Shashkar Varman aka Kunee Varman
brought Kamrupa into mainstream
politics and culture of India.
The mantle of which was later
taken by Salastambha

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total