



SECOND MOCK APSC MAINS 2024

GS Paper I

Duration: 3 Hrs

NAME:	PRIYANUJ BHARALI	APSC ROLL NO: 4413139
DATE:		PHONE NO:
EMAIL ID:		

(Please fill your details correctly)

Medium:

English



Assamese



INDEX NUMBER			INSTRUCTIONS
Q.NO.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained.	
1	10		Please read each of the following instruction carefully before attempting the questions: - There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH and ASSAMESE. - All questions are compulsory. - The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. - The answers must not exceed the prescribed word limit indicated against each question. - Answers must be written in the medium authorised in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorised one. - Checking to be done with main aim of evaluating a candidate's ability of express ideas in lucid manner. - Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off - Use a blue or black ballpoint pen only.
2	10		
3	10		
4	10		
5	10		
6	10		
7	10		
8	10		
9	10		
10	10		
11	15		
12	15		
13	15		
14	15		
15	15		
16	15		
17	15		
18	15		
19	15		
20	15		
			Signature of the Student:
			Invigilator's Signature:
TOTAL:	250		NOTE: EVALUATION PERIOD FOR THE MAINS TEST SERIES COPY IS 12 DAYS.

DETAIL FEEDBACK**ALL THE BEST**

Q1. Examine the features of urbanisation in the Sangam Age and its significance for understanding the evolution of early historic India.

প্রশ্ন ১. সংগম যুগত নগরীকরণৰ বৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহ আৰু প্ৰাৰম্ভিক ঐতিহাসিক ভাৰতৰ বিৱৰ্তন বুজিবলৈ ইয়াৰ গুৰুত্ব পৰীক্ষা কৰক।
(Answer in 150 words)

Ans Sangam Age lasted from around
300 B.E to 300 A.D. It was an
urbanised society with many developments
in literature.

* Features of Urbanisation :-

(a) It was a production surplus
society.

(b) Had trade relations with Western
Civilizations. [Eg] Pepper of Greece.

(c) Society had progressive ideas which
is evident from literatures like
Etuttegai etc.

* Significance for understanding
Evolution of early historic India:-

(a) Showcases advancement of different
streams of civilisations across India
 ↳ South - Sangam
 ↳ North - Mahajanapadas

(b) Forms continuity in understanding
 history of ancient India.

Thus, Sangam Age is a golden
period for ancient India

 Feedback
 (For office use only)

 Structure/
 Presentation

 Question
 Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

Q2. Trends such as 'Ghiblification' highlight the growing influence of globalised digital culture in India. Examine their implications for Indian society.

প্রশ্ন ২. 'ঘিব্লিফিকেশন' ৰ দৰে ধাৰাই ভাৰতত গোলকীয় ডিজিটেল সংস্কৃতিৰ বৰ্ধিত প্ৰভাৱক আলোকপাত কৰে। ভাৰতীয় সমাজৰ ওপৰত ইয়াৰ প্ৰভাৱ পৰীক্ষা কৰক। (Answer in 150 words)

Ans - Ghiblification refers to a trend of AI generated image that mimics the artwork of Ghibli Art Studios, Japan

* Implications for Indian society:-

① Positives:-

(a) Draws attention of younger generations to art.

(b) Creates a sense of oneness due to sharing images online.

(c) Creates public discourse and awareness about similar lost art forms

② Negatives:-

① Diverts attention from local art forms [Eg] Kalamkari art of Bihar.

② Possibility of data privacy breach for the vulnerable section - including women and children.

③ Possibility of unconsented sharing may create unwanted consequences.

Thus, we need a regulation/statute defining the frontiers of AI generated cultural trends.

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

Q3. Tsunamis are among the most devastating natural hazards arising from undersea tectonic activity. Explain their causes and discuss their potential impact on coastal regions of India, with relevant examples.

প্রশ্ন ৩. সাগৰৰ তলৰ ফলক কাৰ্যকলাপৰ পৰা উদ্ভৱ হোৱা আটাইতকৈ ধ্বংসাত্মক প্ৰাকৃতিক বিপদাশংকাৰ ভিতৰত ছুনামি অন্যতম। ইয়াৰ কাৰণসমূহ ব্যাখ্যা কৰক আৰু প্ৰাসংগিক উদাহৰণৰ সৈতে ভাৰতৰ উপকূলীয় অঞ্চলসমূহত ইয়াৰ সম্ভাৱ্য প্ৰভাৱৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক।

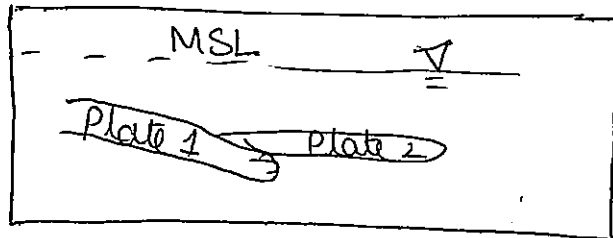
(Answer in 150 words)

Ans Tsunamis are large sea waves
due to underwater tectonic activities.

* Causes of tsunamis :-

(a) Movement of tectonic plates.

(b) Under-water
land slides.



(c) Meteorites striking sea surface.

(d) Adverse weather conditions can
generate localized tsunami like
conditions.

* Potential impact on Coastal regions:-

↳ Tsunami of 2004 created

(a) Large scale infrastructural damage
to coastal areas.

(b) Loss of human lives.

(c) Damage to coral reefs in India.
[Eg] Gulf of Mannar.

(d) Bio-diversity loss.

Thus, we need to invest on
building resilience to such disaster
and also invest in structures like
dykes, breakwaters etc.

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (if any)

Total

Q4. Discuss the core tenets of the Arya Samaj. How did it contribute to social and cultural transformation in Indian society?

প্রশ্ন ৪. আৰ্য সমাজৰ মূল নীতিসমূহৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক। ই ভাৰতীয় সমাজত সামাজিক আৰু সাংস্কৃতিক ৰূপান্তৰত কেনেদৰে অৰিহণা যোগাইছিল?
(Answer in 150 words)

Ams Arya Samaj is a socio-religious
reform organization of modern India.

* Core tenets of Arya Samaj:-

- (a) It believed in infallibility of Vedas
- (b) Considered Vedas to be source of absolute truth.
- (c) The solutions to issues like Casteism, polytheism, sati etc could be found in Vedas.
- (d) It tried to invoke a sense of pride about the past.

* Contribution to Social transformation-

- (a) Uplifted Conditions of women in India.
- (b) Infused sense of pride in Indian culture.
- (c) Tried to arrest the erosion of values in the face of blind Westernization → as it called for modernization and not blind imitation of Indian culture.

Thus, we can rightly conclude that Arjya Samaj played a crucial role in creating an identity of India unique to its own.

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

Q5. Women's organisations have been playing an important role in supporting livelihoods in India's informal sector. Examine their significance with suitable examples.

প্রশ্ন ৫. ভারতৰ অনানুষ্ঠানিক খণ্ডত জীৱিকাৰ সহায়ত মহিলা সংগঠনসমূহে গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ ভূমিকা পালন কৰি আহিছে। উপযুক্ত উদাহৰণেৰে ইহঁতৰ তাৎপৰ্য পৰীক্ষা কৰক। (Answer in 150 words)

Ans To uplift the conditions of 48% of India's population, women's organization has been leading a tireless effort for the same, specially in informal sector.

* Significance :-

(a) Access to formal sources of credit under initiative led by Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA), Gujarat

(b) Creating avenues for education.
[Eg] Bibi Fatima NGO (awarded the Equator Prize)

(c) Has created meaningful earning avenues [Eg] Lijjat Papad in India.

(d) Raised voices against systemic injustices to create a more egalitarian society. [Eg] Pink Chaddi Movement against moral policing.

(e) Skilling of women in market relevant skills.

Also, government's initiatives like Namodrame Didi, Mahila Udyamita Abhiyan to name a few has created a platform for a more equal society.

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

Q6. The 2025 Punjab floods underline the compounded nature of disaster risks in India. Examine the geographical and social factors that shaped the scale of this disaster

প্রশ্ন ৬. ২০২৫ চনৰ পঞ্জাবৰ বানপানীয়ে ভাৰতত দুৰ্যোগৰ বিপদাশংকাৰ জটিল প্ৰকৃতিৰ ওপৰত গুৰুত্ব আৰোপ কৰে। এই দুৰ্যোগৰ পৰিসৰ গঠন কৰা ভৌগোলিক আৰু সামাজিক কাৰকবোৰ পৰীক্ষা কৰক
(Answer in 150 words)

Ans 2025 Punjab floods highlights the increased risks associated with multi-disaster vulnerabilities.

* Factors that shape the scale of this disaster :-

① Geographical :-

(a) Flowing of large volume rivers

(b) Sudden drop in elevation in Punjab leads to large deposits of silts.

(c) Presence of multiple dams in the upper reaches [Eg] Mahatma Sagar dam.

(d) Evocative rainfall mainly due

to:-

- Climate change → 1°C increase in temperature leads to 7% more moisture in atmosphere.
- La Nina impact.

(2) Social factors :-

(a) Social unpreparedness to disasters like flood.

(b) Human encroachment in lower reaches of the basin.

(c) Agriculture by converting forest land.

Way forward → Timely weather updates:
 → De-risking dam management
 → Community preparedness.

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

Q7. Examine the salient features of urbanisation in North-East India. With reference to a major urban centre near you, discuss two major challenges arising from rapid urban growth.

প্রশ্ন ৭. উত্তর-পূর্ব ভাৰতত নগৰীকৰণৰ মুখ্য বৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহ পৰীক্ষা কৰক। আপোনাৰ ওচৰৰ এখন প্ৰধান নগৰ কেন্দ্ৰৰ সন্দৰ্ভত, দ্ৰুত নগৰীয়া বিকাশৰ পৰা উদ্ভৱ হোৱা দুটা প্ৰধান প্ৰত্যাহ্বানৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক।
(Answer in 150 words)

Ans Assam's population till date mostly resides in villages (86%). But, this trend is changing fast under impacts of urbanization.

* Salient features of urbanization in NE India :-

- (a) Clearing forest areas for human habitation.
- (b) Cities in NE India are mostly led by tertiary sector (service) barring just few.
- (c) Rapid pace of urbanization.
- (d) Large scale infrastructure construction.

like roads, bridges etc.

② Scarcity of resources like water,
sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

2 major
 Challenges

→ Guwahati - urban flooding
 due to human encroachment
 to wetlands.

→ Haflong - frequent landslides
 due to cutting of hills.

Thus, we need renewed focus on
 Creating sustainable cities that meet
 needs of future.

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

Q8. Vulnerabilities in disasters are not uniform. Examine how the intersection of gender with caste, class, and land ownership shapes disaster risk in India's rural areas.

প্রশ্ন ৮. দুর্ঘটনার ক্ষেত্রে দুর্বলতা একে নহয়। জাতি, শ্রেণী আৰু ভূমিৰ মালিকানাৰ সৈতে লিংগৰ সংযোগে ভাৰতৰ গ্ৰাম্য অঞ্চলত কেনেদৰে দুৰ্ঘটনাৰ বিপদাশংকাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰে পৰীক্ষা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Ans As per NDMA, 85% of India's
total area is prone to one or other
forms of disasters. Similarly, the vulnerabi-
lity also varies.

* Factors shaping disaster risks in
rural areas:-

(a) Gender - women in general has
lesser coping capabilities to disasters.

Also, they bear the most severe brunt
of disaster due to their unique needs

Eg 50 mins/day spent by girl
child each day collecting water. This
goes up during drought.

(b) Caste - backwards castes are often cramped into ghettos increasing vulnerability to disasters like earthquake.

(c) Class:- gated societies are better insulated to disasters like urban flooding.

(d) Land ownership acts as an insurance, thereby insulating vulnerabilities to disasters.

Thus, we observe that vulnerabilities to disasters depend on various parameters.

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

Q9. Identify the role of socialist leaders in influencing democratic movements, regional politics, and social justice policies in post-independence India. Discuss with suitable examples.

প্রশ্ন ৯. স্বাধীনতার পিছৰ ভাৰতত গণতান্ত্ৰিক আন্দোলন, আঞ্চলিক ৰাজনীতি আৰু সামাজিক ন্যায় নীতিসমূহক প্ৰভাৱিত কৰাত সমাজবাদী নেতাসকলৰ ভূমিকা চিনাক্ত কৰক। উপযুক্ত উদাহৰণৰ সৈতে আলোচনা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Ans Pre-independent India has a varied mosaic of leaders adhering to different ideologies, bringing their unique experiences to governance of young India after independence.

* Role of socialist leaders :-

(a) Democratic movements :-

① Sampoorna Kranti led by JP Narayan who was a Gandhian socialist.

② Called for a more egalitarian society.

(b) Regional Politics -

① Leaders like Memik Sarkar worked

extensively to uplift the condition of Tripura.

② West Bengal too showed socialist inclination.

③ Social Justice movement:-

① Bhoodan Movement led by Acharya Bimona Bhava for redistribution of land among landless agriculturals.

② Bishnu Rabha donated over 2,500 bighas of hereditary land.

Later, by 42nd Amendment, 'Secular' word was inserted to the Preamble of India.

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

Q10. Examine the dual impact of globalisation on gender roles and women's agency in contemporary Indian society.

প্রশ্ন ১০. সমসাময়িক ভারতীয় সমাজত লিংগ ভূমিকা আৰু মহিলা সংস্থাৰ ওপৰত গোলকীকৰণৰ দ্বৈত প্ৰভাৱ পৰীক্ষা কৰক।
(Answer in 150 words)

Ans Globalization has had a multi-faceted impact on the lives of Indian women.

* Dual impact of globalisation :-

① Positives :-

a) Gender roles - broke the chain of traditional gender roles by joining the work force [Eg] FLFPR has increased to around 27%.

b) Women's agency - increased avenues of agency and decision making due to inculcation of modern values like liberty, equality, fraternity.

② Negatives:-

ⓐ Gender roles - Women are now
 exposed to dual burden → household
 → work place

ⓑ Women's agency - Objectification and
safety concerns still hamper agency
 of women [Eg] Bulli Bai App case.

Thus, we need to internalize
 the modern values to each become
 an agent of change

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

Q11. 'Cooperatives are uniquely positioned to drive sustainable development, embodying principles of inclusivity, equity, and people-centered growth.' Examine.

প্রশ্ন ১১. 'সমবায়বোৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্তি, সমতা, আৰু জনসাধাৰণ-কেন্দ্ৰিক বিকাশৰ নীতিবোৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰি বহনক্ষম উন্নয়ন চলাবৰ বাবে অনন্যভাৱে অৱস্থিত।' পৰীক্ষা কৰক। (Answer in 250 words)

Ans Cooperatives are an association of like minded people sharing factors of production and reaping benefits of economies of scale.

* Driving sustainable development:-

- (a) Ensure longevity of growth trajectory.
- (b) Ensure proper utilization of ~~the~~ resources. [Eg] AMUL, Gujarat.
- (c) Reduce wastage of resources.

- (d) Provide access to credit to
undertake sustainable agricultural
practices [Eg] PACS.

* Cooperatives embodying principles of:-

(1) Inclusivity:-

(a) Membership is unrestricted and
open to all.

(b) Does not discriminate on
arbitrary parameters like Caste,
& creed etc.

(2) Equity:-

(a) Equal sharing of benefits among

members.

② Insulate members in cases of
losses.

③ People-centered growth :-

① Promotes growth for all.

② Prevents centralization of power
and resources.

③ Equal distribution of profits
among individuals.

Thus, ~~are~~ keeping in mind these
benefits, the latest Cooperative Act

was brought to ensure cooperatives
 in niche sectors like green energy,
mobility solutions etc

 Feedback
 (For office use only)

 Structure/
 Presentation

 Question
 Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

Q12. What are the main features of Assam's Jonaki Era? Discuss with reference to the contributions of Lakshminath Bezbaruah.

প্রশ্ন ১২. অসমৰ জোনাকী যুগৰ মূল বৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহ কি কি? লক্ষ্মীনাথ বেজবৰুৱাৰ অৱদানৰ সন্দৰ্ভত আলোচনা কৰক।
(Answer in 250 words)

Ans Jonaki Era arrived in Assam in 1889 under the guidance of Trimurthi, i.e. Chandra K. Agarwala, Hemchandra Goswami and Lakshminath Bezbaruah.

* Main features of Jonaki Era :-

(a) Brought creativity to Assamese literature. [Eg] Krupabai Barbarua's Silli, the 1st prose literature of Assam

(b) Ventured into new domains like

journal writing, travel diaries etc

© ~~create~~ Shifted focus to children's
education and entertainment

[Eg] Litikai, Burhi Aair Madhu etc.

④ Covered new genres like Sonnet
 under leadership of Chandra Kumar
Agarwala.

⑤ Wrote nationalistic songs among
 which 'O' Mur Apurkar Dekh'
 published in Bani (1917) is the
State anthem of Assam

- ⑧ Created plays depicting stories of history Eg Joymoti.
- ⑨ Inspired many other Assamese nationalists of future to create their unique styles via magazines like Abahan, Bahi etc.

Thus, the Jonaki era acted as the harbinger of modern literature in Assam. The Assam Government recognising the importance of these valuable pieces of history has started the Digitising Assam initiative.

with Nanda Takurkar Foundation
 to preserve these heritages of Assam.

 Feedback
 (For office use only)

 Structure/
 Presentation

 Question
 Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

Q13. "The Ajanta and Ellora caves are masterpieces of Buddhist religious art that influenced Indian art over centuries." Discuss with suitable illustrations.

প্রশ্ন ১৩. "অজন্তা আৰু ইলোৰা গুহাবোৰ হৈছে বৌদ্ধ ধৰ্মীয় কলাৰ শ্ৰেষ্ঠ কৃতি যিয়ে বহু শতিকা ধৰি ভাৰতীয় কলাক প্ৰভাৱিত কৰিছিল।" উপযুক্ত চিত্ৰৰ সৈতে আলোচনা কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Ans Caves architecture captures the brilliance of Buddhist religious art perfectly. The Ajanta and Ellora Caves are two such masterpieces.

* Influence on Indian art :-

(a) Showcases fresco method of painting in ancient India.

(b) Use of bright colours like red, blue, green Capture liveliness of scenes.

(c) Depiction of Bodhisattvas or previous

life stories of Buddha

- ① Depiction of mythical figures like the 'Flying Apsara'.
- ② Introduced artistic traditions like 'Halo' behind Buddha's head.
- ③ Reinforces Jataka stories and stories of Buddha like Bhumi'spora mudra.
- ④ Later designs were incorporated by painters like Abanindranath Thakur to create Indian style of

· Painting.

(h) Influences of these paintings can be seen in the ~~per~~ Indian Constitution which was done by same school of painters.

(i) It freed Indian paintings from Colonial influences.

Recognising these importances, Ajanta and Ellora Caves are now World Heritage Sites which testifies their importance not just

towards Indian paintings but
 understanding humanity's collective
 history

 Feedback
 (For office use only)

 Structure/
 Presentation

 Question
 Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

Q14. The Geological Survey of India (2025) has highlighted significant untapped deposits of critical and strategic minerals in the North-East. Discuss the geographical distribution of these resources and their potential socio-economic implications.

প্ৰশ্ন ১৪. ভাৰতীয় ভূতাত্ত্বিক জৰীপ (২০২৫) য়ে উত্তৰ-পূৰ্বাঞ্চলৰ গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ আৰু কৌশলগত খনিজ পদাৰ্থৰ উল্লেখযোগ্য অব্যৱহৃত ভাণ্ডাৰৰ ওপৰত আলোকপাত কৰিছে। এই সম্পদসমূহৰ ভৌগোলিক বিতৰণ আৰু ইয়াৰ সম্ভাৱ্য আৰ্থ-সামাজিক প্ৰভাৱৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Ans North-East India is a rich storehouse of various critical and strategic minerals. This was also highlighted by Geological Survey of India (GSI).

* Geological distribution of these resources:-

(a) Uranium - in hills of Meghalaya.

(b) Limestone - hills of Karbi Plateau,
Meghalaya.

(c) Placer ~~gold~~ ~~gold~~ gold deposits in

Axumachal.

(d) Coal - in Makum fields, Dilli-Jypore

(e) Crude Oil - Assam, the largest
Offshore crude oil producer and
 3rd overall.

(f) Natural Gas - Assam is the largest
 producer.

* Potential Socio-economic Implication

(a) Royalty fees generation for state's
~~tax~~ exchequer.

(b) Creation of direct and indirect

employment avenues for youths
of NE.

© Community uplift under District
Mines and Mineral Fund.

But, keeping the NE rich biodiversity
in concern we need a well planned,
and scientific approach to develop
these ores into minerals to realize
its economic potential and benefit
the adjoining communities.

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

Q15. While poverty levels in India have declined over time, the vulnerabilities of the poor continue to manifest differently in rural and urban contexts. Examine the distinct challenges faced by the urban poor compared to the rural poor, and discuss measures to address these vulnerabilities.

প্রশ্ন ১৫. যদিও ভাৰতত দৰিদ্ৰতাৰ স্তৰ সময়ৰ লগে লগে হ্ৰাস পাইছে, দৰিদ্ৰ লোকসকলৰ দুৰ্বলতা গ্ৰাম্য আৰু নগৰ প্ৰসংগত বেলেগ বেলেগ ধৰণে প্ৰকাশ হৈ আহিছে। গ্ৰাম্য দৰিদ্ৰসকলৰ তুলনাত নগৰীয়া দৰিদ্ৰসকলে সন্মুখীন হোৱা বিশেষ প্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহ পৰীক্ষা কৰক আৰু এই দুৰ্বলতাবোৰ দূৰ কৰাৰ ব্যৱস্থাৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক।
(Answer in 250 words)

Ans As per MPI, 2023 India has seen massive decline in poor population, but still has around 230 crore poor population in India.

* Distinct challenges faced by :-

① Urban Poor :-

② Lack of proper housing

[Eq] As per MoHUA, 18% of urban population lives in slums.

③ Access to safe drinking water.

(c) Unavailability of Sanitation and hygiene facilities.

(d) Instances of high crime rate in urban slums.

(e) Non-availability of electrification 24x7

(2) Rural poor :-

(a) Agriculture becoming unremunerative

[Eg] Contributes ~ 19% to GDP and

employs ~ 44% workforce.

(b) Vulnerability to disasters like river erosion, floodings

③ Vulnerability to climate change and past attacks.

*Measures to address the Vulnerabilities

① Investment in infrastructure -

- Rural Mission
- Smart Cities Project
- Jal Jeevan Mission
- PM Awas Yojana → Urban
→ Rural.

② Focus on making agriculture remunerative -

- Food Processing Industries
- PM PRANAM Act.

↳ PM Fasal Bima Yojana.

Thus, we need a holistic
 approach to realise the Vision
 of Sabka Saath Sabka Vikash

Feedback
 (For office use only)

Structure/
 Presentation

Question
 Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

Q16. Despite constitutional and legal safeguards, tribal communities in India continue to oscillate between 'rehabilitation' and 'displacement'. Examine the underlying causes of this dilemma and its implications for tribal society.

প্রশ্ন ১৬. সাংবিধানিক আৰু আইনী সুৰক্ষা সত্ত্বেও ভাৰতৰ জনজাতীয় সম্প্ৰদায়বোৰে 'পুনৰ্বাসন' আৰু 'স্থানচ্যুতি'ৰ মাজত দোলন অব্যাহত ৰাখিছে। এই দ্বিধাৰ অন্তৰ্নিহিত কাৰণসমূহ আৰু জনজাতীয় সমাজৰ ওপৰত ইয়াৰ প্ৰভাৱসমূহ পৰীক্ষা কৰক।
(Answer in 250 words)

Ans Tribals who constitute around 8.6% of India's population (Census 2011) faces a dual issue of displacement and rehabilitation.

* Underlying Causes of this dilemma:

(a) Tribal life revolves largely around forests.

(b) Diversion of forest land for construction of dams etc.

- (c) Development of mines around tribal villages renders them unliveable.
- (d) Inadequate protection under existing statutes like Forest Rights Act, 2006
- (e) Lack of land related documents and pattas.

* Implications of the same :-

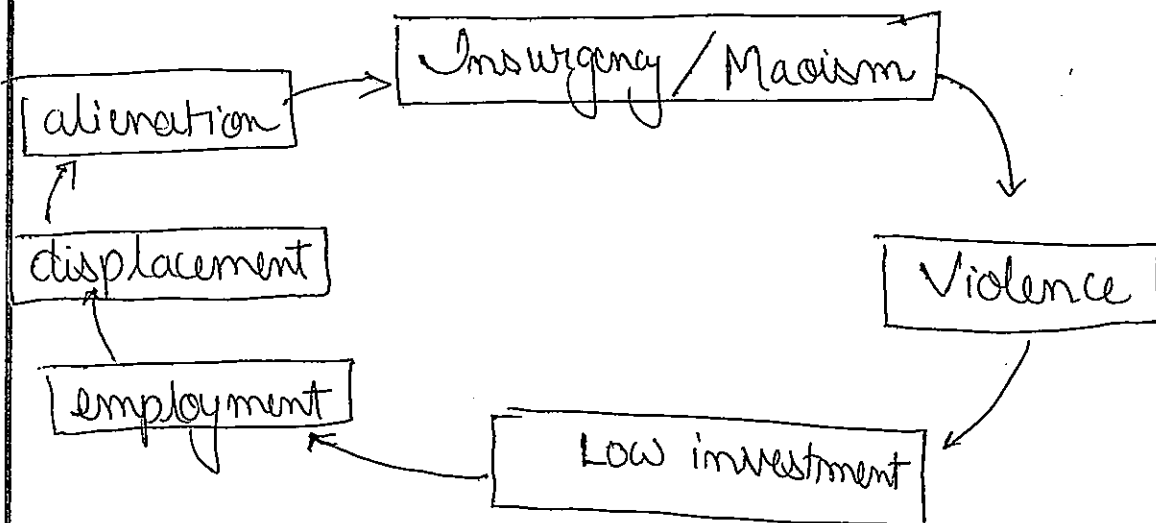
- (a) High incidences of poverty.
- (b) Lack of education, health facilities

[Eg] As per Lamait, TB is 33%.

more common among tribals.

(c) Youths remain unskilled and unemployed.

(d) Alienation among tribals



Thus, to break this vicious cycle
we need to focus on long term
measures like ensuring education.

health, improving security situation
 as well as balancing economic
 and environmental goals. The

Nehruvian Policy of Tribal Panchsheel

could be a good start for the
 same

Feedback
 (For office use only)

Structure/
 Presentation

Question
 Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

Q17. According to NITI Aayog, the ageing population presents India with complex health, social, and economic challenges. Critically examine how demographic ageing is reshaping family structures, social attitudes, and welfare systems in India.

প্রশ্ন ১৭. নীতি আয়োগৰ মতে, বয়সস্থ জনসংখ্যাই ভাৰতক জটিল স্বাস্থ্য, সামাজিক আৰু অৰ্থনৈতিক প্ৰত্যাহ্বানৰ সন্মুখীন কৰিছে। ভাৰতত জনগাঁথনিগত বৃদ্ধিয়ে কেনেদৰে পৰিয়ালৰ গাঁথনি, সামাজিক মনোভাৱ আৰু কল্যাণমূলক ব্যৱস্থাক পুনৰ গঠন কৰি আছে সেয়া সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে পৰীক্ষা কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Ans As per demographic predictions, the ageing population in India is expected to reach 20% of its total population by 2050.

* Associated challenges:-

- (a) Health - increased focus on geriatric care.
- (b) Social - increasing crimes against ageing population
- (c) Economic challenges - lack of income avenues along with increased

health complexities compounds
economic issues

* Demographic ageing reshaping:-

① Family structures:-

① Childrens taking care of parents
 despite neo local set up of families

② Resurgence of joint families due to

Child care burden falling on
grand parents as both parents
 work professionally.

② Social attitudes:-

① A general apathy towards

ageing population due to lack
of voice.

⑥ Difficulties in ~~to~~ accessing technologi-
-cal means.

③ Welfare schemes :-

① Need for insurance schemes
like PM Jan Arogya Yojana

② Jan Aushadhi Kendra (generic
medicines) to reduce cost of medical
bills.

Thus, we need a long term vision
as to deal with India's growing

ageing population more holistically

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

Q18. Recent reports have observed an increase in communal riots in India. Analyse the socio-political causes behind rising communal violence and its implications for India's secular and social fabric.

প্রশ্ন ১৮. শেহতীয়া প্রতিবেদনত ভাৰতত সাম্প্ৰদায়িক সংঘৰ্ষ বৃদ্ধি হোৱা দেখা গৈছে। বৰ্ধিত সাম্প্ৰদায়িক হিংসাৰ আঁৰৰ সামাজিক-ৰাজনৈতিক কাৰণসমূহ আৰু ভাৰতৰ ধৰ্মনিৰপেক্ষ আৰু সামাজিক গাঁথনিৰ ওপৰত ইয়াৰ প্ৰভাৱসমূহ বিশ্লেষণ কৰক। (Answer in 250 words)

Ans India is a diverse nation
with many languages, ethnicities, rac
religions etc.

* Socio-political Causes behind rising
Communal Violence:-

① Political :-

① Religion based politics creates
fissures in society.

② Presents interest of one community
as diagonally opposite to another.

(c) Focussing on vote-bank politics
by some parties.

(2) Social Causes :-

(a) Feeling of poverty (relative poverty)
among different communities.

(b) Strong sense of the soil sentiments.

(c) Erosion of values like tolerance,
equality, fraternity.

* Implication on India's :-

(1) Secular fabric :-

(a) Goes against Indian ethos of

Sarva Dharma Sama-bhava.

(b) Religious identity overshadows identity as 'Indian'

(2) Social fabric:-

(a) Dilutes fraternity in society.

(b) Loosens ~~com~~ social fabric

(c) May led to sporadic violence

[Ex] Muzaffarpur riots.

Thus, we need to abandon our selfish interest and work for greater good of the community to

Realize the vision of 'ER

Bharat Shreshth Bharat'

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

Q19. Incidents like the Kakori Train Action exemplified the revolutionary stream of India's national movement. Examine the contribution of revolutionary nationalism in the freedom struggle, and how it complemented or diverged from the moderate and Gandhian streams.

প্ৰশ্ন ১৯. কাকৰি বেল কাৰ্যসূচীৰ দৰে ঘটনাই ভাৰতৰ ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় আন্দোলনৰ বিপ্লৱী ধাৰাৰ উদাহৰণ দাঙি ধৰিছিল। স্বাধীনতা সংগ্ৰামত বিপ্লৱী জাতীয়তাবাদৰ অৱদান পৰীক্ষা কৰক আৰু ই কেনেকৈ মধ্যপন্থী আৰু গান্ধীবাদী ধাৰাৰ পৰা পৰিপূৰক বা বিচ্ছিন্ন হৈছিল পৰীক্ষা কৰক। (Answer in 250 words)

Ans After the World War I, there was a rise in revolutionary stream in India. The Kakori Train action highlights one such glorious chapter of Indian history where revolutionaries shook the core of British Colonisers.

* Implications and Contributions of revolutionary nationalism :-

(a) It successfully tapped the energies of youth who were unsatisfied with moderate actions

- (b) It broke the hegemonic image of the British.
- (c) It led to increase in self-confidence among Indian nationalists.
- (d) Symbolic attacks on institutions of Colonial masters.
- [Eg] Non-lethal bomb explosion in Parliamentary hall by Bhagat Singh to "make the deaf hear"
- (e) It created fear among Britishers who also reacted with equal violence.

* Revolutionaries complemented moderate and Gandhian streams:-

(a) Put the British in a tight spot where it had to use proportional force against each stream.

(b) Complemented each other towards the common goal of making India independent.

(c) Increased India's negotiating ability, who rejected demands like Cripps Mission.

Thus, beyond their face value, each movement complemented each other to overthrow the British from India.

 Feedback
 (For office use only)

 Structure/
 Presentation

 Question
 Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

Q20. From the States Reorganisation Act (1956) to the ongoing delimitation in Jammu & Kashmir, India's experiment with reorganisation reflects the tension between accommodating diversity and preserving unity. Critically analyse how such exercises have reshaped federalism, regional aspirations, and the idea of national integration.

প্রশ্ন ২০. ৰাজ্য পুনৰ্গঠন আইন (১৯৫৬) ৰ পৰা জম্মু আৰু কাশ্মীৰত চলি থকা সীমা নিৰ্ধাৰণলৈকে ভাৰতৰ পুনৰ্গঠনৰ পৰীক্ষাই বৈচিত্ৰ্য সামঞ্জস্য আৰু একতা ৰক্ষাৰ মাজৰ উত্তেজনা প্ৰতিফলিত কৰে। এই প্ৰক্ৰিয়াবোৰে কেনেদৰে যুক্তৰাষ্ট্ৰবাদ, আঞ্চলিক আকাংক্ষা আৰু ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় সংহতিৰ ধাৰণাক পুনৰ গঠন কৰিছে সেয়া সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে বিশ্লেষণ কৰক।
(Answer in 250 words)

Ans To accommodate the diversity
of India, various measures like
State Reorganisation Act 1956 to
Jammu & Kashmir delimitation
continues.

* Such exercises reshaping :-

① Federalism :-

① India is a federation with
unitary bias.

② It gives federation more
control over its territory for

effective governance, while
upholding nationalistic ideals

② Regional aspirations :-

① It has often been used to
subside regional aspirations

Eg Nagaland in 1963

② Promote balanced regional
growth under own terms.

③ Idea of National Integration:-

① Abrogation of Special Status
of J&K highlights India's

vision for one national
identity, i.e. ~~of~~ of being an
Indian.

(b) Balancing aspirations for
self governance with vision for
'Ek Bharat'

Feedback
 (For office use only)

 Structure/
 Presentation

 Question
 Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total