

Test : 16 - GSI

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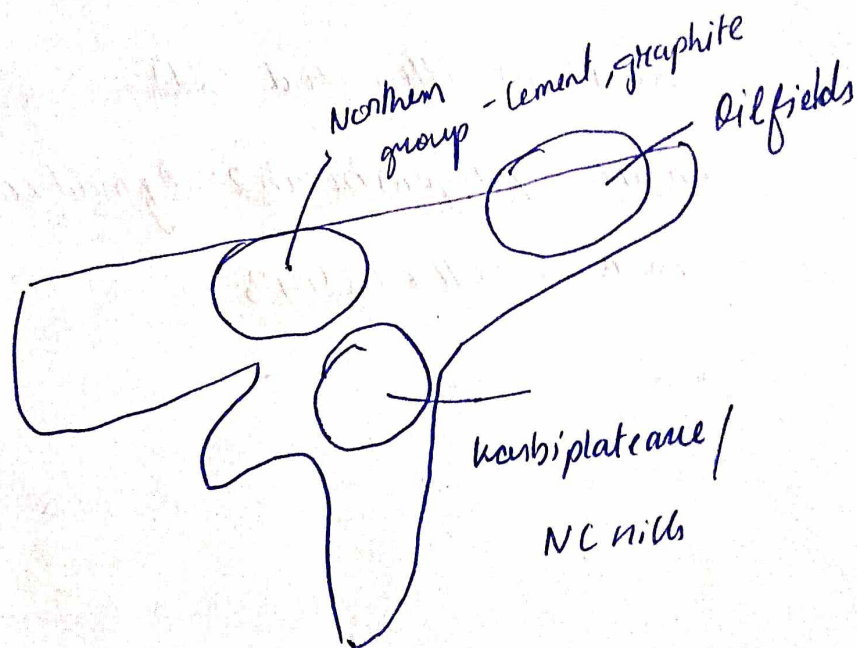
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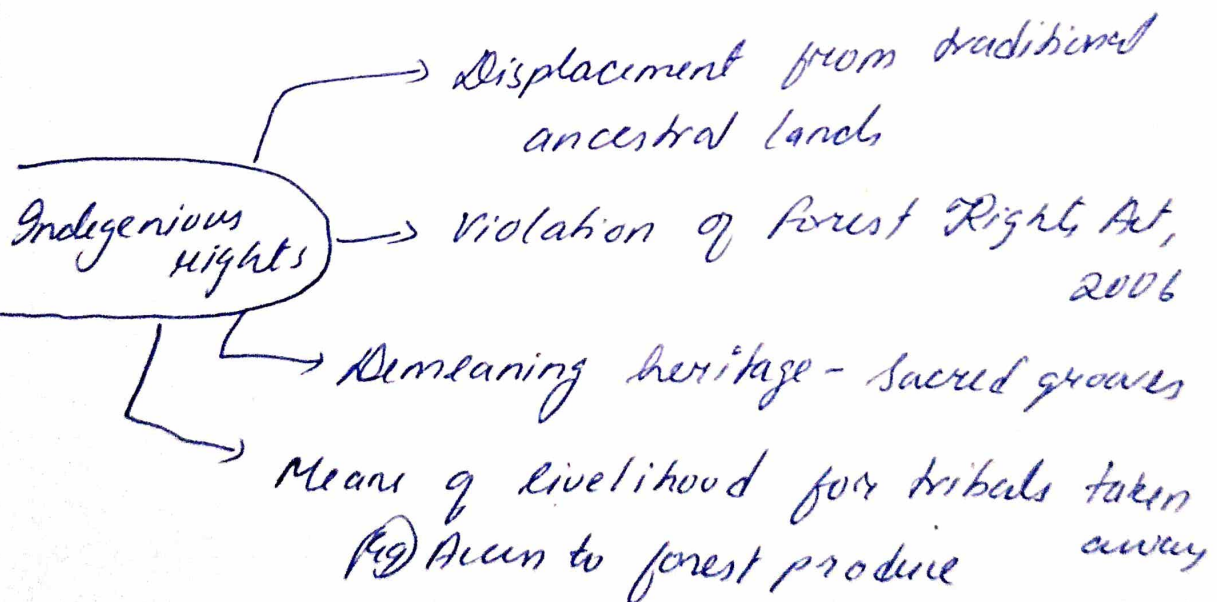
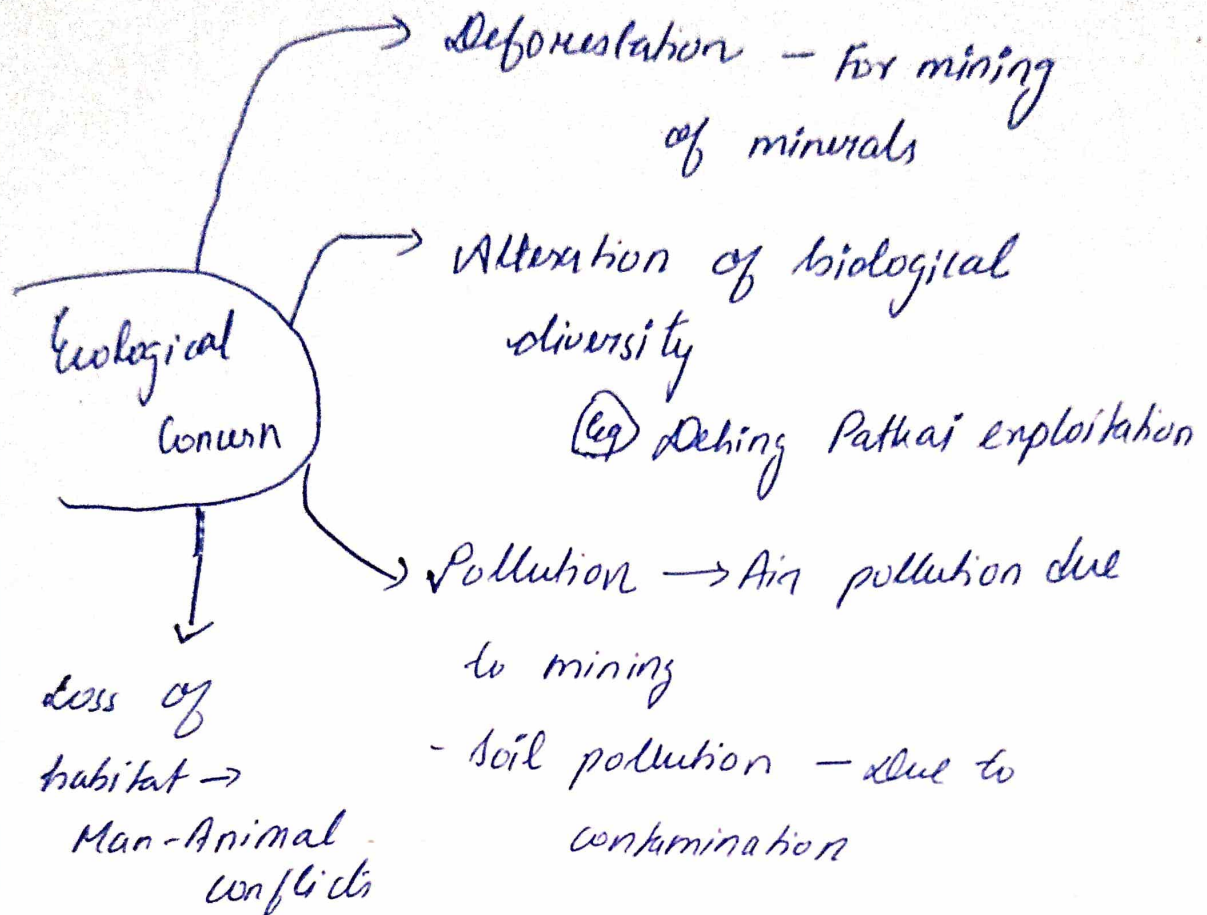
1. Enamine the issues arising from mineral exploration in Assam's tribal belt and blocks, with reference to ecological concerns and indigenous land rights.

Assam aims to be \$ 145 bn economy, largest among the North-East Indian states. And for this resource sufficiently a major component.



Mineral exploration have led to
a number of issues in tribal belt and
blocks —

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Way forward → ecological justice - Development with nature not against nature (eg) eco tourism

At the face of environmental adversity.
sustainable development is the need of the hour.

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Q2. Analyze the significance of manuscript heritage in India and examine how its conservation contributes to cultural continuity and scholarly research.

Manuscripts are a great source of history and entails historical past to present.

Significance of manuscript heritage in

India -

Vedas → They are the basis of Hinduism for legacy and legitimacy to trace back to
(eg) Rituals and sacrifice
Hymns and prayers.

Tripitakas of Buddhism - laid down the philosophical ideas like - self-actualization, Ahimsa, Path of moderation

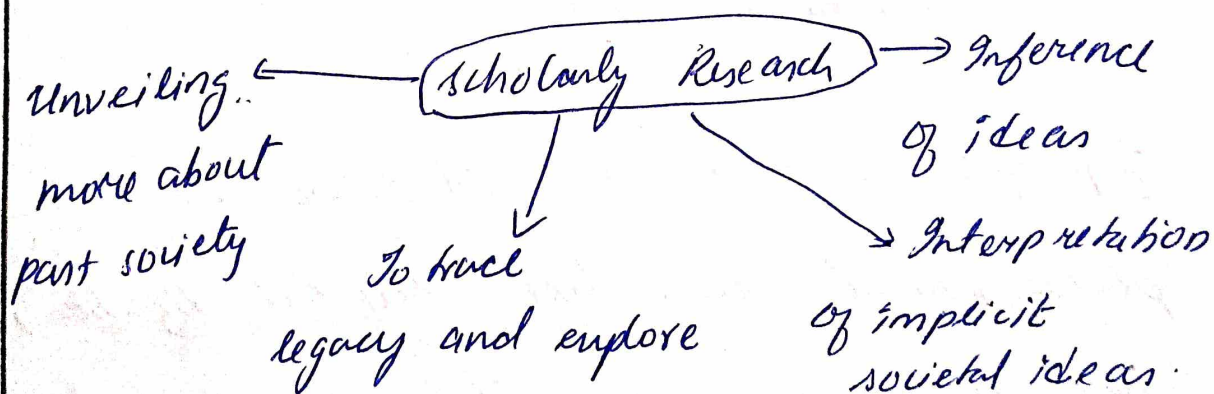
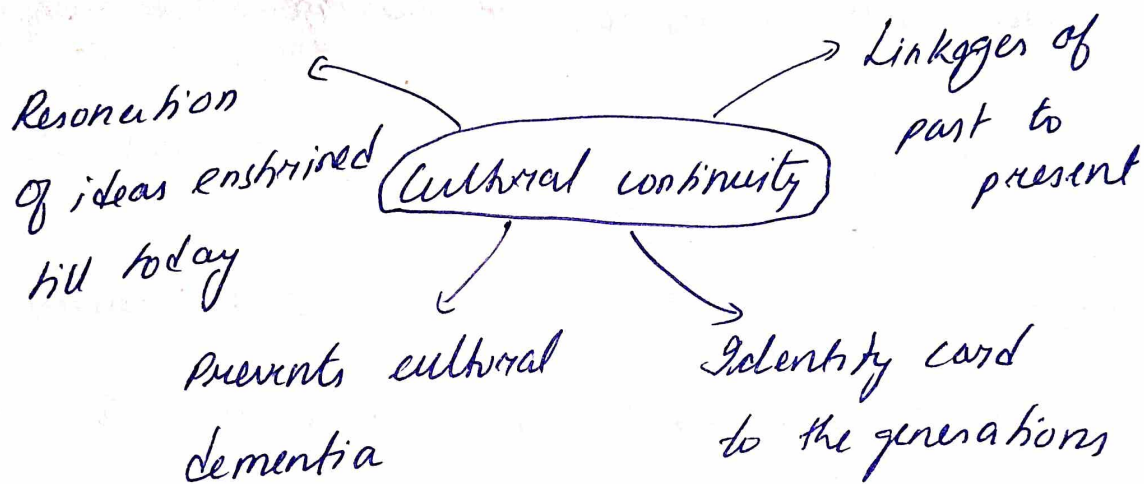
(eg) Sustainable development of present

Puranas - Historical stories of different
script (eg) Garuda Purana - life after death.

Arthashastra - statecraft and polity

(eg) Mandala Theory

Relevance of conservation in cultural
continuity and scholarly research -

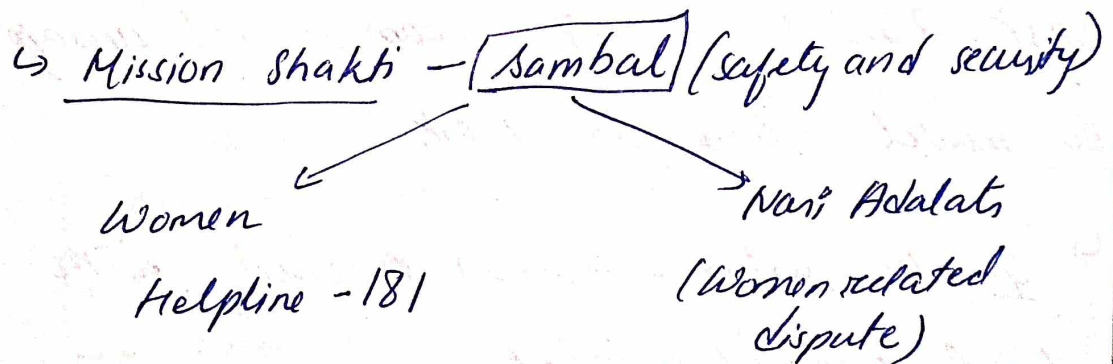


The Gyan Bhanatam Mission recently initiated would help in manuscript preservation and shows its importance.

Q3. How do targeted interventions in law enforcement contribute to improving women's safety and social indicators in Indian society?

BR Ambedkar said, position of a nation in the ladder of development could be ascertained by position of women in its society.

Targeted intervention is thus a very important step to improve women's safety -



↳ POSH Act, 2013 - Prevention of sexual harassment at workplace

↳ Pink Patrols - Collaboration with police for ensuring safety of women in public spaces.

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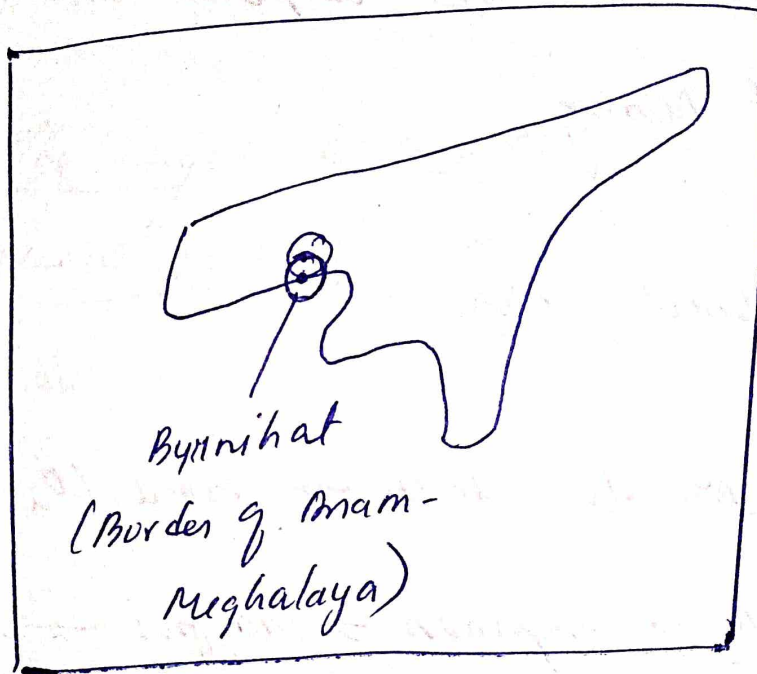
Improvement of social indicators-

- ↳ Women empowerment - Due to better security women would have informed consent
- ↳ Improve social mobility - Exploration of job and maintaining workplace safety
- ↳ Increase labour force participation - Presently just 23.5% - ~17% women feel unsafe to travel alone for work.
- ↳ Gender justice - Firms ensured with legal assured support

still there are some loopholes, (eg) Marital Rape Exception, which invites multiple perceptions but should be deliberated upon legally to remove the blindspots.

84. What factors have led to severe air pollution in Bymnihat and similar towns in North East India? Discuss

According to 10 Air surveillance, the $PM_{2.5}$ of Bymnihat was 128.2 $\mu g/m^3$ which is far above from WHO average recommendation.



The main reasons behind the severe air pollution in this place are -

↳ Hub of factories and industries -

This area is a conglomeration of industries → contributing to pollution.

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- ↳ Heavy transportation vehicles - (eg) Trucks
leads to increasing carbon emission
- ↳ Brick kilns and chimneys - Release
of carbon to the upper air
- ↳ Mining - both soil and air pollution
(eg) Open cast Mining.

Other indirect factors -

- ↳ Increasing private vehicles → More CO_2
 - ↳ Urbanisation → Congestion → Traffic →

↓ ↘
 Untreated e-waste More emission
 sewage / garbage management → Emission
 of harmful gases
 - ↳ Increasing industries - (eg) Cement factories.
- Legal policy measures should be initiated
like Green Hydrogen mission which would
ensure safe environment and health.

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

Strike and slip fault is a transform boundary phenomena which slide past each other in vertical direction.

The major earthquake
prone zones of India

are -

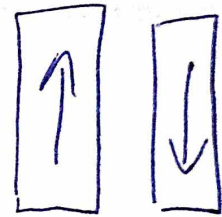
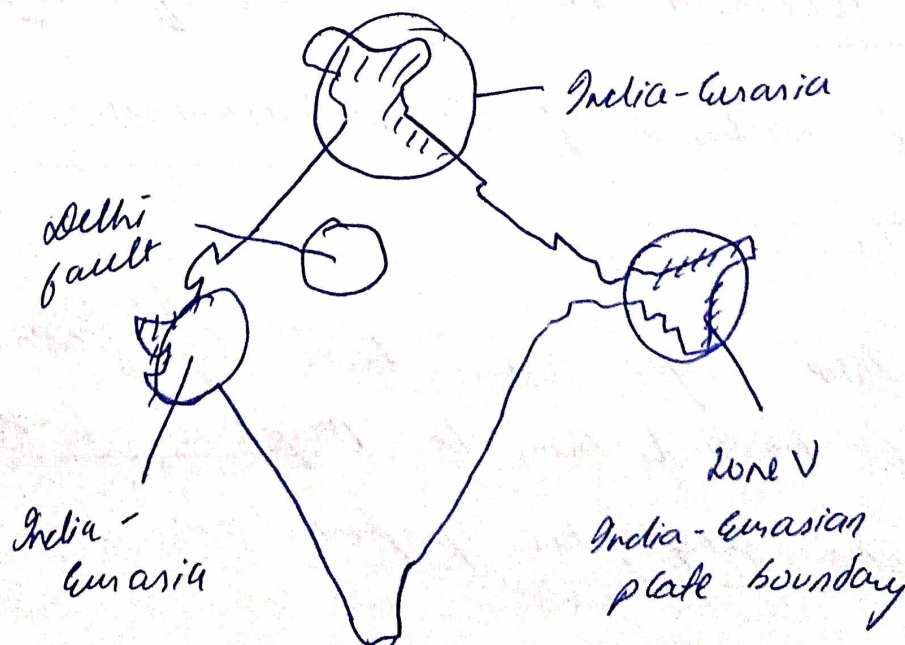


Fig: strike-slip fault.



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→ The North-Eastern States - ~~are~~ seismically vulnerable due to its proximity to Indo - Eurasian plate boundary
eg) Kopili Fault

↳ The Gujarat - Rajasthan belt - Due to existence of - island plates
Indo - Eurasian plate

↳ Delhi - Presence of Delhi-Muradabad fault.

↳ The Northern India - Presence of mountains and collision of Indo-Eurasian plates.

These major areas have significant risk for hazards thus be prepared - both state and geographic population.

Q6. What do you understand by pink collarisation of work? Discuss its implications for gender roles and labour inequality in Indian society.

Pink collarisation of work means increased women and their engagement with traditional care work

(eg) Nursing

India's care economy have potential of contribution valued at 15-17% of the GDP but 90% are unpaid -

The implications of the pink collarisation of work are -

Gender roles

↳ Reinforced traditional roles for women - Women are linked to jobs

of nurturing - Reg care takes

↳ Strengthened Patriarchy - Women dominated
and confined to low skilled jobs

↳ Restricted social mobility of women -
Reg Glass ceiling.

labour inequality

↳ Confinement of gender specific
roles in labour - Reg traditional
handloom sector. - Majority women.

↳ Inequality in wages - ILO - women
receives only 63% of the money that
a man receives.

↳ Way forward → Gender sensitisation programmes
↓ → Increasing women entrepreneurship
Government support - PM MUDRA

All these could help women mobilise themselves
beyond the restricted fields.

Q7. "Targeted support for educated youth can contribute to inclusive development in states like Assam." Do you agree? Illustrate with reference to recent initiatives.

Only 20% of youth are employable after pursue of education - Niti Aayog and to improve this situation targeted support could alleviate.

Recent initiatives to substantiate -

↳ Mukhya Mantri Atma Nirbhar Abhiyan -

CM Atma Nirbhar Abhiyan 2.0 have extended benefits to 75 lakh more youth

Positive implication - Increase in

innovation and entrepreneurship with collateral free loan.

↳ Increase startup → Increase employment
↓
Indusivity ensured

4. Jibon Prerana - Monetary support of ₹ 25000 and ₹ 50000 for helping youth navigate in job search period

Inclusivity - of all youth including PwD

5. One Lakh Jobs - The's grand opening of ventures could reduce disguised unemployment and promote inclusive growth.

6. CM FLIGHT - To tap into the economy of disadvantaged ageing. (eg) Japan language training and assured jobs

These initiatives shows how targeted intervention could help achievement of SDG 8 & 11 in Assam and India.

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88. How did Bhakti movement decentralize religious authority in medieval India? Discuss its relevance for democratic and inclusive values in Indian society today.

Bhakti movement tried to remove all the mediation and personal devotion and love to God was marked as the only path for liberation.

Decentralisation of religious authority

- ↳ Removal of intermediaries like Brahmins and priest — helped people seek God on own.
- ↳ Community preachings promoted - (eg) Naam ^{Sharma}
All people were equal stakeholders.
- ↳ Removed rituals and sacrifice - Made devotion easier to follow.

Relevance in democratic values -

↳ Equality - Everyone seen as one with equal rights of devotion

↳ Prayers

↳ egalitarian society - Increased homogeneity

↳ Fraternity - Achieved through communal harmony and community gatherings.

Relevance in inclusive values -

↳ Reduced Discrimination - No caste bar to seek devotion

↳ Women are equally important - Presence of women like Mirabai proved this

Thus Bhakti movement helped decentralize religious authority preaching inclusivity.

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Q4. How do Anganwadi Centres contribute to the social development of women and children in India? Discuss with reference to recent efforts to strengthen grassroot nutrition services.

Anganwadi Centres were rolled out in 1975 under Integrated Child Development schemes for early childhood care and education.

Contribution to social development
of women and children -

↳ Maternity care for women - PM Matru

Vandana Yojana

↳ Rs 5000 to new mothers

↳ Rs 6000 on second child if girl.

↳ Adolescent girl health care -

Providing pulses for nutritional
diet

- ↳ A common platform for women to socially gather.

For Children

- ↳ Healthy childhood care -

[Recent initiatives] - PM POSHAN : Record

for 0-3 and 3-6 year old children and their height weight based nutritional care

- Healthy supplies - (eg) Horlicks, cereals, Biscuits.

- ↳ Social and moral education - Basic learning

- ↳ Dissemination of basic desirable behaviour teachings (eg) social adjustment.

These all have made AWC a platform for grassroot nutritional monitoring and women empowerment platform.

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.

The given quote highlights India's diversity and yet underlying faults within.

[Beauty of our civilization] → Multi-religious society
↓
Multi-linguistic Multi-ethnic

[Test of our civilization] → Communalism
↓
Uneven development supra-regionalism Regionalism

[To be more elaborate] —

The challenges in sustaining social harmony in contemporary India are —

↳ Supra-Regional tendency - leading to groupism (eg) Son-of-Soil theory Maharashtra.

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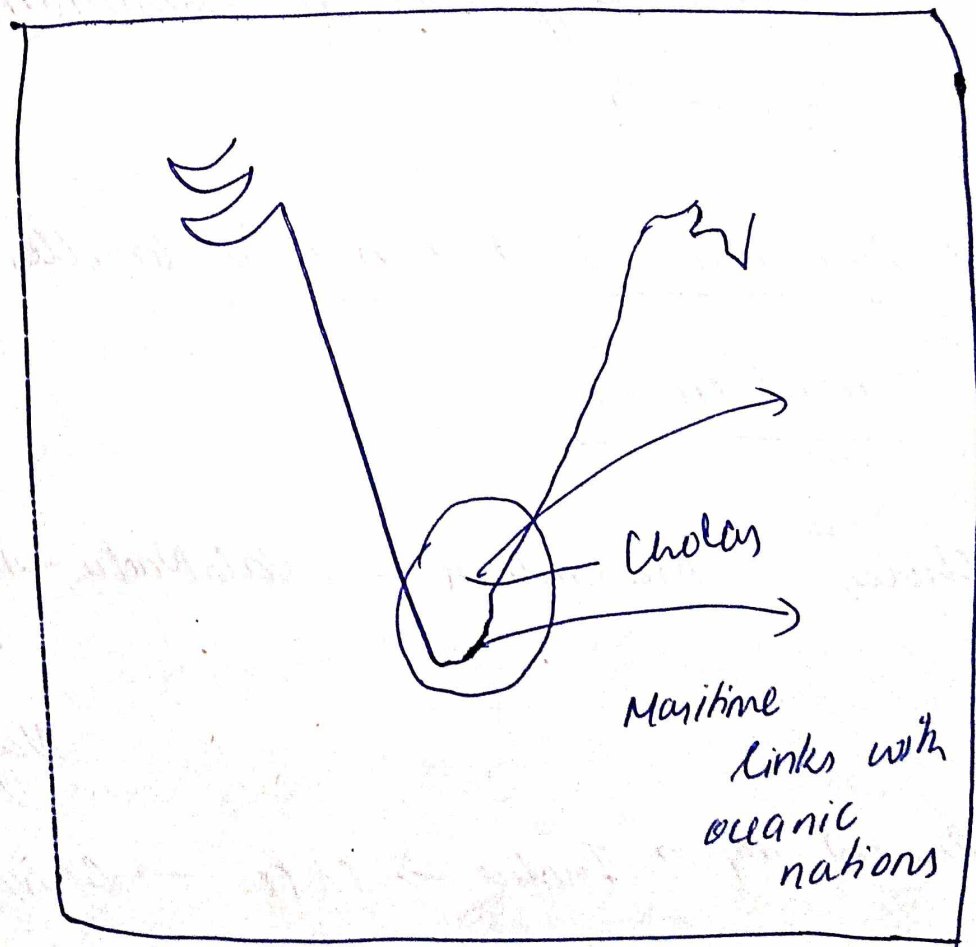
- ↳ Communalism - clashes among different faiths
eg) Muzaffarnagar riots.
- ↳ Flawed Development - Insurgency and militancy eg) Naxalism
- ↳ Illegal immigration - strain on resources
eg) North-Eastern states.

Possibilities of sustaining the challenges for social harmony -

- ↳ Autonomous councils - addressing ethnic differences and amalgamation
eg) BTR in Mizoram
 - ↳ Developmental Plans - PM Gram Sadak Yojana
enhancing connectivity among regions
 - ↳ Illegal immigrants removal and restriction
eg) NRC
- India is a land of diversity and unity would sustain and thrive if addressed proactively.

Q11) "The Chola empire represents an ancient roadmap for Vikshit Bharat." Critically examine this statement in the context of statecraft, economic governance, and maritime expansion in early South Indian polities.

Recent visit of Narendra Modi and his remark on Chola Empire has been highlighted in the given quote.



Vikshit Bharat Roadmap and statecraft model of Cholas -

- ↳ Democracy - Presence of kundovalai system of choosing the king and leader
- ↳ Equal level playing field to everyone
- ↳ Present day Election Commission ensures this
- ↳ Division of nation into smaller constituencies -

Cholas → Mandalam → Vala Nadu → Nadu
↓
Nagaram

Present day → India → States → Districts
↓
Constituencies

↳ Uthameru inscription - mentioned of grantroot
democracy of Uthas (Uth - smallest unit)
Present, Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Economic governance

↳ Trade and commerce - Uthas were epitome
of both land and overseas trade

Present Inter-states and Global trade links

↳ Division of lands into - coastal, hilly, cultivable,
desert

↳ Present - distinctive land used for distinctive
economic activity.

(key) barren land of Aram used for
industrial projects

coastal area - fishery.

↳ Booty from war - After conquest of
territories.

Present Foreign exchange reserve.

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Maritime expansion

Cholas were known as the rulers of Indian Ocean back then due to conquests over maritime countries

eg) Sri Lanka was conquered and
part of Malaya peninsula

↳ Present day - India's Navy strategic learnings

↳ Indo-Pacific region security and expansion

↳ Indian Ocean - Backyard of Indian Navy - Strong guarded since Chola period.

Due to all these Chola Dynasty is traced to be the roadmap of Vikshit Bharat by 2047.

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Q22. Discuss the contribution of Jyoti Prasad Agarwala in shaping modern Assamese identity through literature, music and cinema.

Jyoti Prasad Agarwala pioneer of Assamese film industry with spearheading the project Toimoti in 1935 and his contributions immortal in Assamese society.

Contributions in Modern Assamese

identity -

Literature - He wrote many plays -

↳ Sunit Konwari

↳ Rupali

↳ Karungar Digiri

These plays showed traditional society

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including Shom legacy, tribal communities and the social set up of society back then.

↳ 'Kumhar Hopun' -

"Ma moi klekhiy Hopunot

Alita Bhuto Pweli

.....

Ma Mun Bhuto lo; Bhoi Nai"

This poem is a very famous poem often included in "Moina Mel"

curriculum in past children's development.

Music - His songs are known as Tyoti' Gangeets.

"Gose Gose Pati Dile

Pulore Homai ki Ramo Ram

Pulore Homai"

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This song encapsulated visionary pleasure
of the quinary of Wsamere society

↳ "Amare Yokhya Akul Biyakule
Kopunon Mahih Sai"

This song shared stories of youth
and transitions of life with symbolic
natural play of words

Movies

↳ Toimoti - The first anamese movies
released in 1935

↳ Portrayed tale of resilient Toimoti
kuwori and fermentations of
kaluksola against Godapan's search

This empowered the legacy of whom
and women and their resilience

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"Indramalati" - It was his second film and here Bhupen Hazarika sang while he was just 12.

Thus this piece of film provides a wholesome portrayal of Assamese identity where there's amalgamation of two gems of Assam making Assam unparalleled with any other.

413. 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.

Assam receives around 5 kWh/m² solar power on daily basis making it a potential region for solar power development and overall the North-Eastern region.

Government's push for solar power projects in North-East -

↳ Assam and Northeast got its first
floating solar power park -
Bhurbandha Gaon ⇒ A step
towards the push.

- ↳ Increasing solar needs due to industrial developments - (eg) Semiconductor plant
- ↳ Would help achieve Panchamrit Goals
500 kW from Renewable source
Net zero Carbon emission by 2070
- ↳ Investments potential - Proximity
to ASEAN and BRN nation.
(eg) Energy was one of the sector
focused in Assam Advantage 2.0
- ↳ Scope for development of underde-
velopment states
- ↳ Availability of labour and land
↳ Presence of Brahmaputra, other rivers -
Scope for hybrid models.

Problems that might arise -

- ↳ Ecological exploitation - The projects might lead to deforestation
- ↳ Hinder tribal communities survival
- ↳ High initial cost and maintenance
- ↳ Industry - Academia mismatch among youth - ~~might~~
- ↳ Land acquisition problems and institutional bottlenecks

Way forward

- ↳ use of uncultivated barren land for projects
- ↳ Upskilling and skill training of youth - (eg) PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana.

- ↳ Promote ease of doing business to remove FDI obstructions.
- ↳ Development fund - incentives and profit ^{sharing} for locals
- ↳ Procedural correctness should be ensured.

North-East being a potential region for solar power development schemes like PM M Suryodaya Yojana should be extended and Assam Clean Energy Integrated Policy should be implemented rightly.

Q11. What are the key challenges in developing effective skill ecosystem in India? How can innovation help make skill development more inclusive and regionally balanced.

Only 42.1% of the graduates are employable says Niti Aayog in its India Skill Report thus showing vulnerability of India's skill ecosystem in India.

The key challenges in developing effective skill ecosystem in India are -

↳ Lack of Interest of people - Only 19.1%

of youth in India receives vocational skill training.

↳ Lack of employment - Employment

rate of India is only 58.2% (2023-24)

which shows gap in employability.

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↳ Lack of means (Poverty) - 235 mn people of India in Multi Dimensional poverty.

↳ Poor Education system - Lack of NEP, 2020 implementation shows hindrance in holistic development.

↳ Trend for civil services among youth - Potential age for skilled training wasted in preparation for civil services with 1% pass rate.

↳ Regional Disparity - Often collusive with caste based disparity loses out a lump of population out of opportunities.

↳ Innovation and inclusive skill development with regional balance -

↳ Use of technology - Decentralisation
of skill training → Decentralised growth
↓
Increase inclusivity

↳ Increase technical institutions -

Western and North-East have only
one IIT

↳ Increase ventures for employability
with suitable packages - Encourage youth.

↳ Targeted schemes for discriminated
groups — Key) PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana
PM DAKSH

↳ Reskilling of traditional employers
to fit into new demands.

Thus India being prematuredly
deindustrialized now India can be
Atma Nirbhar with right benefits
of 'Make in India' and 'Make for all'
ideas.

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.

Niti Aayog estimates 23.5 mn people to be engaged in gig economy by 2029-30 and changing employment trends.

The Gig economy have presented with opportunities of addressing urban poverty but yet challenges persists.

Influence over livelihood pattern among urban poor in India -

↳ More people engagements in gig economy - 1.7 mn in 2020-21

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- ↳ Increasing unorganised workers -
Limiting organised sector benefits.
- ↳ Easier absorption in gig economy -
Variety of options available

Role in addressing urban

poverty -

- ↳ Flexibility - Helps enrollment with
more than one part time job
- ↳ Easy employability - Lower level
skill set requirement
- ↳ Easy proven - Use of technology
- ↳ Decentralised employers - More
options and exploration.

Challenges

- ↳ No social security - Not under organised sector.
- ↳ Algorithm bias - Eg Zomato deliveryman data lost
- ↳ Lack of job security - due to decentralized system
- ↳ No proper working hours - depends on the requirement of customers.
- ↳ Not appropriate for women

Thus all these poses serious loopholes. Inclusion in Code of Social Security and e-shram card are initiatives on way and be regularized for inclusive development.

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 NCM in transforming the Indian freedom struggle. Briefly describe how Anom responded to the movement.

The Non-cooperation movement of 1920 was the first major application of tenets of Mahatma Gandhi.

The reasons behind

- ↳ The Jallianwala Bagh incident, 1919
- ↳ The khilafat issue

Due to his major reasons Gandhi called for a mass mobilisation of people through utilization of non-violence

and satyagraha goal was to be achieved.

The significance of Non-cooperation movement -

↳ Mass Mobilisation - United people together and presented a charismatic leadership for people to follow

- First step towards organisation of India's freedom struggle.

↳ Constructive development - When Gandhi called off the movement due to non-violence then people were taught about constructive developmental activities

(eg) Spinning khadi

↳ Use of local appeasements and

symbolism - Gandhi himself in a

simple khadi robe fighting against
the suited colonialist appealed
people's attention to join the struggle

↳ Women participation - Many women
joined in picketing and lobbying and
was a sign of inclusivity.

Assam's response to the movement -

→ The Kolkata - Nagpur resolution was passed



Assam - Guwahati / Tezpur resolution

⇒ Chargola Gnodus - Many people in
revolt made their way to back
home leading to breakdown of the
law and order.

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↳ APCU - Assam Provincial Congress Committee was formed in 1921

↳ 1921 - Visit of Gandhi - unfurled new level of NCM

Women included - Malati Mem, Pramila Meclak, Pashpalata Das, Chandraprabha Saikiani - rose in protest

Aftermath - Swarajist Party formed, 1923

and laid base for the future movements.

The NCM consolidated the whole population setting the set for revolt.

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.

The State Reorganisation Act, 1956
reorganised post-independent India
into 14 states and 7 union territories.

It led to a multiplier effect on its socio-political landscape given the

- ↳ Divisions based on language
- ↳ With aim of administrative efficiency
- ↳ Developmental equity
- ↳ Safeguarding local ethnicity.

Relevance in shaping regional identity

→ Regional language - The state divided on linguistic basis

eg) Punjab - Punjabi Language
Bihar - Bhojpuri

→ Intact regional unity - shared ethnicity community binded together with feeling of belongingness

Relevance in shaping governance

↳ Smaller administrative units -
Better administration

↳ Region based demand - Micro targeting development for groups

↳ Representations locally - The local representatives in Parliament

eg) Kiran Rijju from Arunachal

Relevance in democratic participation

- ↳ Rise of local political parties - The people formed own political parties to serve their demand

(eg) DMK

- ↳ Use of regional language - Brought people closer to government

(eg) Assamese translation of notice from central government.

But, Many loopholes exist.

- ↳ Regionalism toxicity - Clashes and conflict among people

(eg) Maharashtra conflict.

- ↳ Flawed Development - some regions are lacking attention within (eg) Gorkhas of West Bengal
- ↳ High Cost for Government - Making of Telangana led to heavy expenses.

But, to live up to "Ek Bharat Shreetha Bharat" the loopholes should be mended and prosperity invoked.

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

Climate change is the evolving burden due to anthropocene extremes witnessed. The 2024 year marked breach of 1.5°C benchmark (IMD) leading to surfacing problems.

Deepening of intersectional poverty

↳ farmers - due to climate change there's regressive productivity leading to declining income and declining purchasing power capacity.

Around 62% of Indian population dependent on agriculture.

↳ Migrant workers - There's survivality and basic facilities problems for the migrants given no proper infrastructure to serve intersectional needs.

↳ Women - Burdening social mobility due to double burden - Changing climate changing core demands

↳ Nutritional poverty - Gendered structure of fooding.

~57% of women anaemic

↳ Vulnerable sections - Out of pocket expenditure for health would increase - Presently ~50% of health expenditure.

(eg) Tribals and Caste based discriminated people access to health low.

Children - Fragmented education
(eg) during flood - school closed

Old Age - Lack of care during vulnerable times

People with disability - Climate change adding on to their daily functioning

Way forward

↳ Restructuring and Redevelopment of cities for poor - (eg) Pune, Delhi

↳ Government assistance - (eg) Heat Action Plan Assam

↳ Public-Private Partnerships - (eg) AMRUT

↳ Wetland Rejuvenation - (eg) SWIFT

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6) Increasing health expenditure to 2.5%.
(2016-17
target)

Then all would be able to avert
disproportionate effect of climate change
on vulnerable groups.

Q14) India's 2025 heatwave registered record-breaking temperatures across North-India. What geographic and atmospheric factors contributed to this phenomenon? What implications does it hold for human health and urban planning?

The changing global climate like urban heat dome, sea level rise, increasing disasters like GLOFs are concerning for human existence. And North-India's 2025 heatwave is a part of the extremes.

The geographic factors

↳ Proximity to desert - Bringing in hot air creating low pressure region - (eg) Thar desert

↳ Flat table land - Increasing heat / radiation absorption by land

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↳ Increased summer season - increased solar radiation

The atmospheric conditions -

↳ Increased span of monsoon break - leading to reduced rainfall

↳ Intense El-Nino - leading to monsoon cycle changes bringing less ~~the~~ moisture filled air

↳ Too, presence of local dry too increasing humidity

↳ Western Disturbance - limited rainfall due to changes of wind directions and movement.

Implication on human health-

- ↳ Increased fatalities - Due to heat strokes.
- ↳ Reduced work efficiency - Drained energy
- ↳ Increase in diseases - Cardiovascular due to rising pollution - Dry wind, skin problems - Due to heat radiation
- ↳ Increase in vector diseases - Due to melting of glaciers

↳ Implications on urban planning-

- ↳ Urban Heat Island - Trapped heat due to concrete buildings

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- ↳ Lack of adaptability - Albedo reduced
Asphalt roads
- ↳ Strain on resources - water scarcity.
- ↳ Need for retrofitting to meet demands.

Way forward → Adapting models like
Singapore - "City a Garden"

- Defunct Air Con temperature
- Wetland rejuvenation - Rejuvenated
water table
- Rain Garden concepts
- ↳ Environment friendly materials.

These would be able to minimize
the effects of urban heat waves.

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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 tradition and democratic culture help in sustaining its secular fabric?

India a cultural land filled with various faith and religiosity and often leads to communal tensions.

The historical factors for communalism
are —

↳ Colonial policies - The policies of Britishers marked the fault line.

(eg) Divide and Rule, 1905-

Carrot and Stick Policy, 1906

Communal electorates, 1919.

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↳ Different ideologies - Muslim League
presented an different picture for the
muslim people

↳ Aligarh Muslim University

↳ Social Roots of Communalism

↳ Poor Tolerance - the developmental
blows leads to increased differences
among people

↳ More Hindu faith people in
employment.

↳ Different traditions - the ritualistic
differences lead to intensification

↳ Different food habits - contestations
over beef consumption

↳ Religious policies - (eg) Anti-Conversion laws.

Sustenance of social fabric -

Democratic ethos

↳ Art 25-29 - Freedom of Religion
for all

↳ A-21 - Right to life and Personal
Liberty

↳ A-15 & A-16 - Prohibition of discrimination

↳ UCC - implementation (A-44)

Pluralistic traditions

↳ Tolerance of every faith

↳ ethos of Anekantavada and Syadvada

Like this. India would remain the
paradise of pluralistic tradition.