Arunachal Pradesh

Mains answer-writing practice

16 original descriptive questions + model answers

Expanded state GK + three visual revision pages, in one PDF.

Higher level: sixteen analytical prompts, each with a roughly 150-word model response and a suggested 10-mark self-assessment guide.

These are original practice questions, not previous-year questions or an official mock. This expanded collection does not replace an exam-specific syllabus.

Language: English. Core focus: history, geography, heritage, governance, development, environment and institutions.

This edition emphasises stable concepts. It is not a current-affairs digest; verify changing schemes, office-holders, district boundaries and budget figures separately.

How to use this book

Write your response before reading the model. Use the marking guide to check coverage, accuracy and structure. Marks and word targets are practice choices.

Research and scope - page 2
Visual revision - page 3
Start practice - page 6
Source register - page 22

What the exam research tells us

1 / Foundation recruitment

APSSB's common syllabus dated 8 October 2026 covers general awareness, reasoning, arithmetic and English. It explicitly allows state-specific questions. General awareness spans history, polity, culture, geography, economics and everyday science. This book concentrates on the state-GK component. [EX1]

2 / What an official paper shows

The published CSLE-2025 paper has four sections and 100 questions: general awareness, reasoning, numerical ability and English. Its general-awareness items include direct factual recall, with state topics such as the state flower and a dated census question. One paper is an illustration, not proof of fixed future weightage. [EX2]

Higher-level preparation

The Commission lists an APPSCCE-2026 syllabus; its full download remains unreconciled. The 2019 gazette supplies dated background on prelims GS/aptitude and descriptive mains themes. The advanced and writing items are editorial practice, not exact current-pattern replicas or measured PYQ frequencies. [EX3, EX4]

Expanded practice and visuals

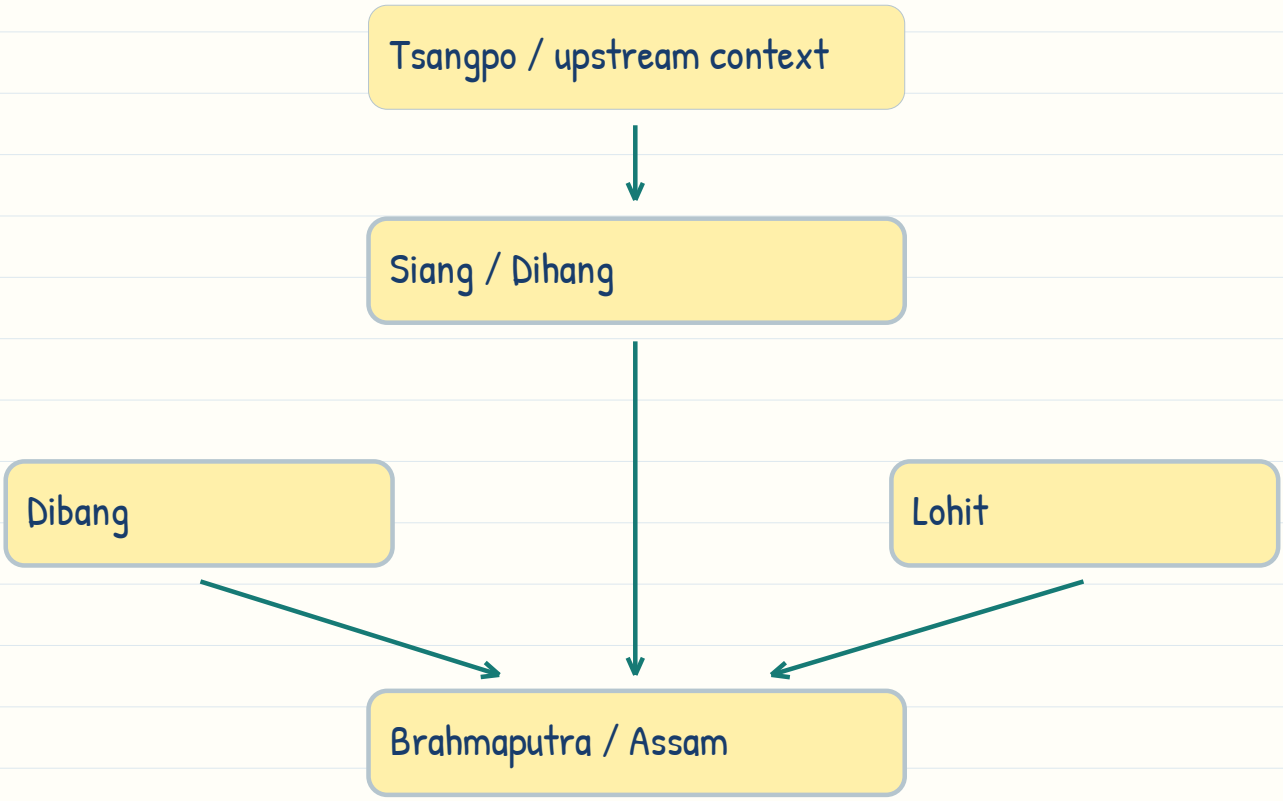
80 basic MCQs, 64 advanced MCQs and 16 writing prompts: 40 added at each MCQ level and eight writing prompts. Three visual pages explain basin links, mountain/institution associations and Census literacy. These are original questions, not PYQs. Schematics are not boundary maps or current route advice.

Evidence limits / 29 Oct 2026

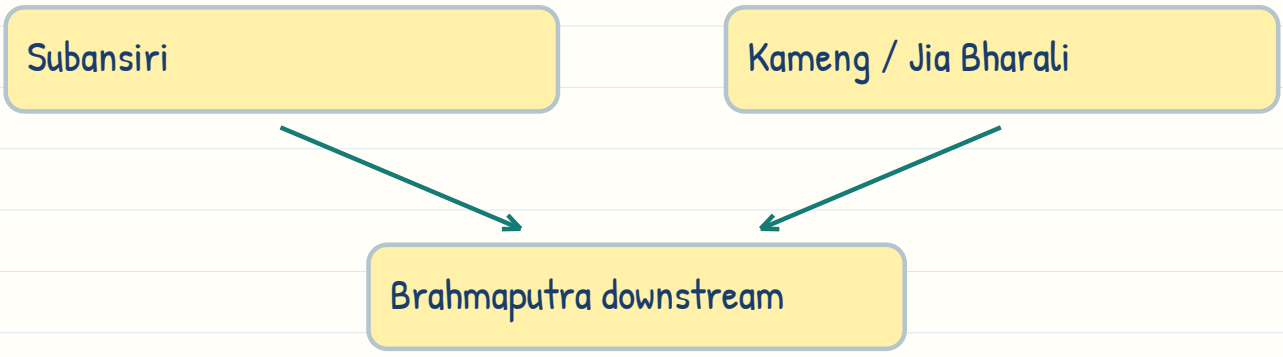
APSSB's 8 October scan was visually rechecked; a fresh web open failed. Current Commission listing was indexed, but full 2026 details remain unverified. Literacy rates are Census 2001/2011, not 2026 estimates. Old district labels and protected-area descriptions are not current censuses. Full language, national GK, aptitude and technical syllabi need separate study.

Visual revision / 1

Brahmaputra network / selected links [G3, G5]



The Siang–Dibang–Lohit joining is described in Assam.
Similar names: Dihang here refers to Siang; Dibang is a separate river.



Arrows show receiving-river relationships. The lower box continues the same network; positions, courses and distances are schematic. Rivers and basin links extend beyond state borders.

Visual revision / 2

Mountain and institution board / selected anchors

Sela / Tawang access [G6]

Pass: natural mountain gateway. Tunnel: road alternative below it.
A single structure does not guarantee every approach road is open.

Bomdila [G7]

West Kameng headquarters.
Selected place association,
not a full district map.

Dirang [E3]

ICAR yak research.
Yak Churpi: fermented
yak-milk product.

Assembly / two different numbers [P1, P3, G2]

Article 371H: at least 30 members.
Statehood Act and DoNER profile: 60 seats. Minimum is not strength.

Judiciary [P4]

Itanagar Permanent Bench / Gauhati High Court.
Permanent-bench order effective 12 August 2000; not a separate High Court.

Two Panchayat tiers [P5] / institutional sequence

Gram Panchayat

Village level

→

Zilla Parishad

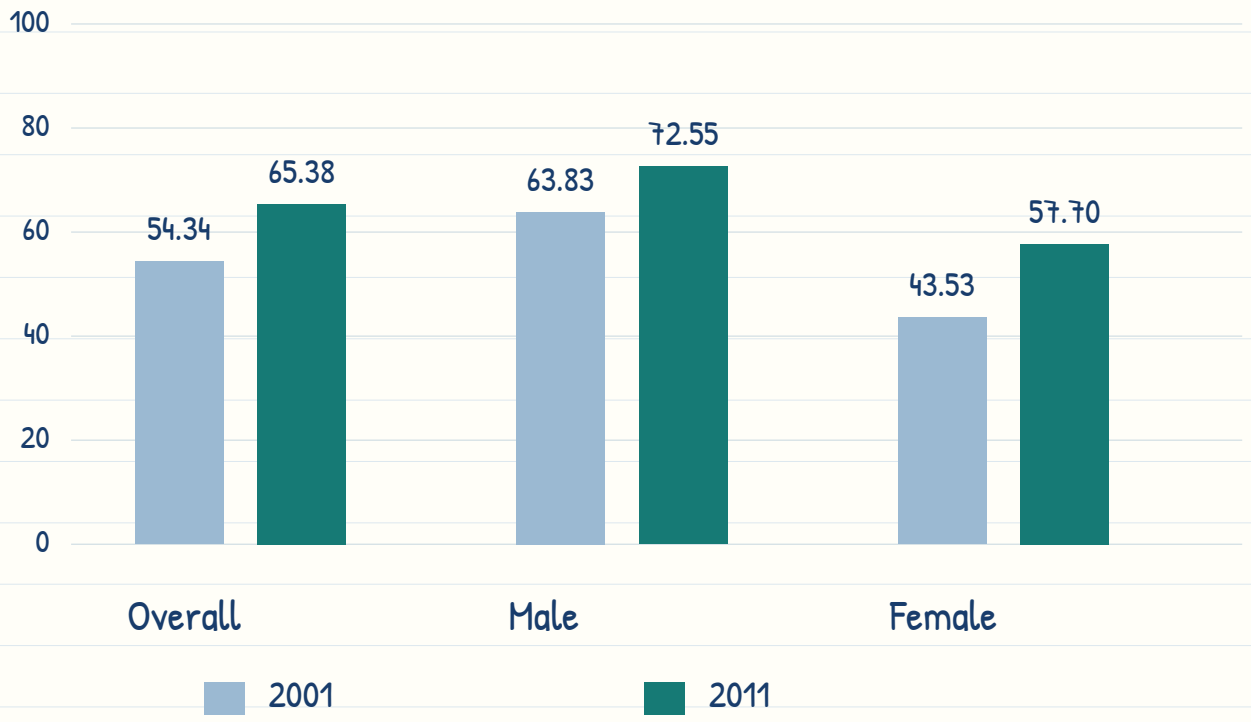
District level

The arrow shows the tier sequence, not every legal power. Older SEC history mentions Anchal Samitis; read that account with the amendment and time context. [P5, P6]

Visual revision / 3

Literacy / Census 2001 and 2011 [D2]

Historical Arunachal Pradesh rates, percent, age 7+. Zero baseline.



Compute the changes

Overall: +11.04 percentage points.
Gender gap: 20.30 -> 14.85 points / narrows by 5.45 points.

Difference is not relative growth

11.04 / 54.34 x 100 = about 20.32% relative increase.
Female gain: 14.17 points; male gain: 8.72 points.

Source: Lok Sabha annex, Census state literacy table, Arunachal row.
Not a 2026 estimate. Two endpoints do not reveal annual changes or establish a programme's causal effect. Counts need population totals.

Write, compare, improve

01 / Statehood and institutions

Trace the transition from Union Territory to statehood in Arunachal Pradesh. Explain why administrative milestones should be kept distinct in an exam answer.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Arunachal Pradesh became a Union Territory in 1972 and attained statehood on 20 February 1987. The State of Arunachal Pradesh Act bears the year 1986, while statehood became effective in 1987. These dates describe different steps and should not be treated as interchangeable. The state Public Service Commission was established in April 1988, adding a further institutional milestone.

A clear answer should distinguish changes in territorial status from the creation of particular institutions. Union Territory status and statehood refer to different constitutional arrangements; the later establishment of a commission concerns the organisation of public recruitment. An institution's founding date is therefore not the state's formation date.

The same care applies to evidence. Historical names and administrative boundaries must be read in their period. A short, accurately labelled timeline is more useful than a list of dates without context. It demonstrates how political status and institutional development are related while remaining separate processes.

Self-assessment

Accurate sequence 4; distinction between milestones 4; clear structure 2.

Evidence / basis: H1,H2; original interpretation. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

02 / Living heritage

Using the Apatani landscape at Ziro, explain how cultural heritage can include farming and environmental knowledge. Suggest an approach to its protection.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Ziro illustrates how heritage can be embedded in everyday land use. The Apatani community's wet-rice cultivation and rice-fish integration connect practical knowledge, water management and livelihood activities. Such a landscape is shaped through continuing interaction between people and their environment.

Protection should therefore support the conditions that allow the system to function. Consultation with cultivators can identify important water channels, skills and changes affecting production. Documentation should use agreed consent and attribution, while younger residents need opportunities to learn from experienced practitioners.

Tourism and new construction require careful siting so that access improvements do not disrupt working fields or drainage. Livelihood support should respect household choices rather than require a community to remain unchanged for visitors.

The Apatani Cultural Landscape is on India's UNESCO Tentative List; that status must be distinguished from inscription. Success should be assessed through functioning land-use systems, viable livelihoods and continued transmission of knowledge, alongside conservation of the landscape.

Self-assessment

Relevant example 3; practical protection 5; accurate status and conclusion 2.

Evidence / basis: C1,E1,U1; original proposals. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

03 / Community conservation

What can the Hornbill Nest Adoption Program near Pakke teach administrators about community participation in conservation? Suggest measures for evaluating such an initiative.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

The Hornbill Nest Adoption Program near Pakke involves Nyishi community members in protecting nests and nesting habitat, with financial support helping sustain local monitoring. It illustrates a conservation role in which residents contribute practical knowledge and continuing presence in the landscape.

Administrators should build participation around clear responsibilities, transparent payments and respectful communication. A programme needs reliable coordination between local protectors, conservation organisations and the relevant public authorities. It should also identify whether pressures on nesting trees are being addressed beyond individual nest sites.

Evaluation must go beyond the number of people enrolled or payments made. Useful indicators include monitored nesting attempts, fledging outcomes, survival of nesting trees and changes in habitat disturbance. Methods should be consistent across years, with uncertainty reported.

Community feedback and fair distribution of opportunities matter for durability. The central lesson is that ecological monitoring and accountable partnerships should develop together; financial activity alone cannot demonstrate conservation success.

Self-assessment

Case accuracy 3; administrative lessons 4; evaluation measures 3.

Evidence / basis: N3; original evaluation framework. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

04 / Mountain infrastructure

Discuss how road planning in Arunachal Pradesh can improve connectivity while reducing landslide-related disruption. Include measures of long-term performance.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Roads can improve access to schools, health facilities and markets, but mountain construction can also create unstable slopes and obstruct drainage. A useful plan must evaluate reliable access over the road's working life rather than construction length alone.

Route selection should use geological and drainage assessments and compare alternatives before cutting slopes. Appropriate slope treatment, cross-drainage and safe disposal of excavated material need to be incorporated into design and construction supervision. Maintenance funding and pre-monsoon inspections should be planned from the beginning.

Administrators also need arrangements for rapid reporting, temporary closures and safe restoration after failures. Critical routes may require backup supply and referral arrangements when access is lost.

Performance measures should include closure days, recurrent failure locations, maintenance costs and travel reliability for essential services. Community reports can identify overlooked problems, but technical assessment remains necessary. Connectivity succeeds when it remains usable and dependable under local conditions, not merely when a road is inaugurated.

Self-assessment

Problem definition 2; design and maintenance 5; outcome measures 3.

Evidence / basis: D1; original planning analysis. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

05 / Energy and development

A proposed hydropower project in a mountain valley promises electricity and revenue. Outline a balanced appraisal framework relevant to Arunachal Pradesh.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

A hydropower proposal should be appraised through its expected benefits, costs and risks across the project life cycle. Installed capacity is only one measure; seasonal river flows, dependable generation, transmission and operating constraints affect usable electricity.

The appraisal should examine site geology, sediment, flood risks and the implications for downstream flows. Where several projects affect a river system, cumulative effects require attention alongside project-specific impacts. Social assessment must identify affected users, livelihood changes and arrangements for consultation and applicable safeguards.

Financial analysis should test construction delays, cost escalation and different generation scenarios. Promised revenue should be distinguished from realised receipts, and obligations for monitoring and maintenance should be clear.

A reasoned decision compares alternatives and makes trade-offs explicit. Useful indicators include dependable energy, costs, compliance with flow conditions and verified livelihood outcomes. Neither a large capacity figure nor a general claim of environmental benefit can substitute for evidence about the particular valley and project.

Self-assessment

Benefits and constraints 3; environmental/social appraisal 4; finance and indicators 3.

Evidence / basis: Original project-appraisal exercise. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

06 / Rural livelihoods

Explain the development lessons of rice-fish cultivation at Ziro. What should be checked before adapting an integrated farming system elsewhere?

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Rice-fish cultivation at Ziro shows how different forms of production can be combined within a locally developed farming system. Its significance lies not only in the two products but also in the knowledge needed to coordinate land, water and seasonal work.

An adaptation programme should first assess local water availability, soils, temperature, drainage and household labour. It must also consider compatible fish and crop choices, input risks and access to markets. A system that works in one landscape should not be promoted everywhere without testing these conditions.

Small trials with participating farmers can compare costs, yields, income and water quality against existing practices. Extension support should enable farmers to modify the design and report failures, rather than measure success only by enrolment.

The lesson is to combine local knowledge with careful evaluation. Decisions should be based on net returns, resilience and manageable labour demands. Expansion is justified when farmers benefit under their own conditions, not simply because a demonstration elsewhere was successful.

Self-assessment

Relevant example 3; adaptation conditions 4; trials and outcomes 3.

Evidence / basis: E1,C1; original adaptation framework. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

07 / Public services

Propose a plan for dependable health-service access in remote settlements of Arunachal Pradesh where road closures and weak connectivity interrupt care.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Dependable health access requires a service network that can continue functioning when travel or communication is disrupted. The district should begin by mapping settlements, seasonal access barriers, existing facilities and referral routes, while consulting residents about missed care.

A practical plan can combine appropriately staffed local facilities, scheduled outreach and clear referral arrangements. Essential supplies need replenishment plans suited to periods of likely isolation. Communication options should include alternatives where internet access is unreliable; teleconsultation is useful only when it connects with examination, treatment and follow-up.

Patients who need urgent referral require defined transport and receiving-facility coordination. Outreach schedules should be communicated in accessible forms, and cancelled visits must trigger arrangements for follow-up.

Evaluation should track continuity of essential care, stock interruptions, referral completion and travel burdens. Data should be reviewed across settlements so that an improved district average does not hide persistent exclusion. The aim is completed, reliable care rather than a larger count of announced visits.

Self-assessment

Access barriers 2; delivery and referral plan 5; inclusive evaluation 3.

Evidence / basis: Original district-administration exercise. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

08 / Tourism and culture

Suggest a tourism plan for Arunachal Pradesh that supports local livelihoods and respects cultural and environmental limits. Use examples from its cultural landscape.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Tourism can support homestays, guiding, crafts and local food businesses, but visitor growth alone does not establish development success. Places such as Tawang and Ziro have cultural meanings and working community landscapes that require respectful management.

Planning should involve residents in deciding appropriate activities, visitor behaviour and access to sensitive spaces. Sacred practices and community knowledge should be documented or marketed only through agreed arrangements. Clear attribution and fair contracts can support local providers.

Basic services matter: waste collection, sanitation, safe transport and dependable information should match the scale of tourism. Visitor management should respond to water availability, crowding and habitat pressures rather than pursue arrivals without limits.

Training and market access can help smaller enterprises retain a share of spending. Evaluation should examine local net earnings, the spread of benefits, resident feedback and environmental conditions. A durable tourism economy depends on maintaining the places and relationships that make visits worthwhile.

Self-assessment

State examples 2; practical measures 5; outcomes and cultural respect 3.

Evidence / basis: C1,C5; original tourism plan. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

09 / Basin planning

Explain how the Siang, Dibang, Lohit, Subansiri and Kameng relationships help frame regional planning.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

The CWC basin account describes Siang or Dihang joining with Dibang and Lohit in Assam, after which the combined river is known as Brahmaputra. Subansiri and Kameng connect with the wider downstream network. These links show why regional water issues cannot be confined to individual administrative units.

Planning should combine upstream flow and sediment information with local evidence about settlements, roads and livelihoods. A shared basin does not mean identical flood exposure or access to water. Seasonal variation, topography and infrastructure shape how each place experiences the river system.

Coordination should clarify responsibilities for observations, warnings, maintenance and information exchange. Community observations can identify access problems or vulnerable locations that regional averages miss. Project appraisal should also consider cumulative effects and downstream users.

A useful revision schematic preserves the receiving-river relationships while acknowledging its limits. It does not reproduce exact channels, state boundaries, confluence positions or distances. Detailed operational decisions require current hydrological records, verified maps and site-specific assessment.

Self-assessment

River anchors: 3; basin/local scales: 3; coordination: 2; evidence limits: 2.

Evidence / basis: G5, D1; editorial regional-planning framework. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

10 / Mountain connectivity

How should improved access around Sela be evaluated as a public service?

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Sela Pass is an important mountain gateway associated with Tawang. The district account distinguishes the pass from Sela Tunnel, a road alternative below it. Improved infrastructure can support mobility, but the usefulness of a corridor depends on more than a single structure.

Assessment should examine end-to-end travel time, seasonal closures, costs and reliability. Approach roads, drainage and slope condition can still interrupt a journey. Baselines should record access to markets, schools and essential services across different settlements rather than only the fastest journey in favourable weather.

Maintenance responsibilities and communication arrangements need clear ownership. Local observations can help identify recurrent failures and people who face greater access barriers. Emergency planning should consider alternative arrangements without assuming that a tunnel guarantees uninterrupted movement.

Evaluate actual reliability, affordability and continuity over seasons. Construction completion and opening-day traffic are useful outputs, not complete evidence of improved welfare. Current route decisions require official road and weather information; a study schematic is not a live travel advisory.

Self-assessment

Pass/structure distinction: 2; access measures: 4; maintenance/inclusion: 2; limits: 2.

Evidence / basis: G6, G7, D1; editorial service appraisal. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

11 / Local institutions

Explain how two-tier Panchayati Raj can support services in remote Arunachal villages.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

The state training handbook describes Gram Panchayats at village level and Zilla Parishads at district level. This two-tier structure should be distinguished from older accounts that include Anchal Samitis. Institutional history and the applicable amendments matter when interpreting administrative sources.

Service planning should begin with local needs, existing gaps and seasonal access constraints. Village priorities can inform district coordination where infrastructure, specialist staff or supplies serve several settlements. Responsibilities for financing, implementation, maintenance and monitoring should be explicit rather than inferred from institutional names alone.

Participation requires accessible information and practical opportunities for less-heard residents to contribute. Public records and grievance channels can reveal failures, while assisted access helps people who cannot use digital systems independently. Local knowledge should inform decisions alongside technical evidence.

Evaluation should examine reliable services, equitable access and responsiveness against a baseline. Meeting counts, plans and expenditure are incomplete measures of success. Stronger local governance connects representative institutions with workable processes and uses evidence to correct failures over time.

Self-assessment

Two-tier distinction: 3; planning/coordination: 3; participation: 2; outcomes: 2.

Evidence / basis: P5, P6; editorial governance framework. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

12 / Constitutional reading

Why must an answer on Article 371H distinguish its subject, process and numerical wording?

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Article 371H contains specific provisions for Arunachal Pradesh. Its law-and-order clause describes a special responsibility of the Governor and requires consultation with the Council of Ministers before the Governor exercises individual judgment in that responsibility. Omitting consultation or extending the clause to every executive function changes its meaning.

The text also provides for a presidential order ending that responsibility when the President is satisfied that it is no longer necessary. Reading this clause does not itself establish whether a later order exists; that would require separate current evidence.

The Assembly clause says not less than thirty members. This sets a minimum. The statehood Act specifies sixty elected seats, so the two numbers describe different kinds of rules rather than an automatic contradiction.

A sound answer identifies the relevant provision, preserves its qualifications and distinguishes constitutional wording from institutional strength or actual administrative practice. Precise paraphrase is more useful than a memorised headline that removes conditions or imports rules from another state.

Self-assessment

Subject/process: 4; presidential provision: 2; minimum/strength: 2; careful interpretation: 2.

Evidence / basis: P1, P3, G2; educational constitutional analysis. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

13 / Horticulture and pastoralism

Propose a livelihood approach linking hill horticulture and yak products with local resource limits.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Arunachal's livelihood planning can connect horticulture, wild-fruit diversity and yak pastoralism while recognising different local conditions. ICAR identifies yak research at Dirang and describes Yak Churpi as a fermented yak-milk product. Its western Arunachal exploration also documents plant genetic resources and community knowledge.

Begin with production constraints, seasonal resources, skills and household costs. A promising product or geographical recognition does not guarantee profitable access to buyers. Appropriate handling, storage, transport and market coordination should address the actual bottleneck rather than merely raise a production target.

Research and extension can support diagnosis and testing. Orchard decline needs field investigation, while collected germplasm needs characterisation before commercial claims. Community knowledge should be used through agreed consent, attribution and access arrangements.

Evaluate sustained net returns, risk, participation and resource condition across producers. Track unsuccessful enterprises as well as selected successes. The aim is a locally workable livelihood system that respects pastoral and ecological relationships, not one uniform crop or business prescription for every altitude.

Self-assessment

State anchors: 3; practical chain: 3; knowledge/research: 2; evaluation: 2.

Evidence / basis: E2-E5; editorial livelihood framework. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

14 / Historical literacy

Interpret the state literacy chart and explain what it cannot establish.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Arunachal Pradesh's overall literacy rate rises from 54.34 per cent in Census 2001 to 65.38 per cent in Census 2011, an increase of 11.04 percentage points. These observations concern people aged seven and above and must not be presented as 2026 estimates.

Male literacy rises from 63.83 to 72.55 per cent, gaining 8.72 points. Female literacy rises from 43.53 to 57.70 per cent, gaining 14.17 points. The gender gap narrows from 20.30 to 14.85 points, a reduction of 5.45 points. The faster female gain does not eliminate the gap.

Rates alone do not reveal the number of additional literate people without corresponding population totals. Two endpoints also do not show annual trajectories, differences between districts or the causal impact of one programme.

Policy assessment should add comparable disaggregated evidence on access, learning and barriers. A current assessment needs newer verified observations with clear definitions, while historical rates remain useful for accurately labelled comparison and statistical practice.

Self-assessment

Overall change: 2; group/gap calculations: 4; limits: 2; policy use: 2.

Evidence / basis: D2; arithmetic and editorial interpretation. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

15 / Conservation evidence

How can community conservation be evaluated beyond payments and participation counts?

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

The Hornbill Nest Adoption Program provides a useful Arunachal example of community involvement in conservation. Local nest protectors and financial support can help sustain monitoring. Payments and attendance, however, do not independently prove successful breeding or better habitat condition.

Evaluation should define the intended ecological and livelihood outcomes. Track nesting activity, breeding results, habitat pressures and monitoring quality using consistent methods. Changes in observation effort or coverage can affect recorded totals, so comparisons need a clear baseline and acknowledgement of uncertainty.

Residents should help identify practical pressures and evaluate how benefits and burdens are distributed. Transparent arrangements, consent and a grievance process can strengthen accountability. Community knowledge complements scientific monitoring when the method records what each source contributes.

Review both ecological results and sustained participation. A single favourable season or increased payment total is insufficient proof of durable success. Findings should guide improvements in protection, access and incentives while avoiding claims that every conservation problem has been solved by one programme.

Self-assessment

Programme anchor: 2; ecological evidence: 4; community/accountability: 2; learning/limits: 2.

Evidence / basis: N3; editorial conservation evaluation. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

16 / Disaster information

Design a process linking satellite observations with local mountain-disaster decisions.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

ISRO describes disaster-management support through satellite information and integration with field observations. In a mountain district, such evidence can help identify inundation, landslide patterns or locations needing investigation. A map becomes useful when linked to a defined decision and response process.

Record observation date, spatial scale, method and uncertainty. Independent local checks should verify interpretation where practical. Absence from a dated inventory does not certify future safety, while a dark image patch alone does not establish a landslide, its cause or household losses.

Combine verified information with warnings, clear responsibilities and arrangements for reaching people with limited connectivity. Road access, referrals and continuity of essential services should be considered before disruption. Drills can reveal weaknesses in communication or coordination.

Document revisions as new evidence arrives and evaluate whether information improved timely action and service continuity. Technology supports local capacity; it does not remove the need for field judgement, practical preparedness or accessible communication. A transparent process keeps uncertainty visible while still enabling decisions.

Self-assessment

Applications: 2; validation/limits: 3; action chain: 3; review: 2.

Evidence / basis: S1, S2, D1; editorial district-response framework. Editorial model answer.

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 29 October 2026.

EX1 / APSSB: common paper syllabus, 8 October 2026

apssb.nic.in

EX2 / APSSB: official CSLE-2025 paper and answer key

apssb.nic.in

EX3 / Arunachal PSC: current syllabus index

appsc.gov.in

EX4 / Arunachal PSC: 2019 APPSCCE syllabus gazette (background)

www.appsc.gov.in

H1 / India Code: State of Arunachal Pradesh Act, 1986

www.indiacode.nic.in

H2 / Arunachal PSC: constitutional and Commission history

appsc.gov.in

G1 / State Forest Department: geographical features and state flower

arunachalforests.gov.in

G2 / Ministry of DoNER: Arunachal Pradesh profile

mdoner.nic.in

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 29 October 2026.

G3 / Arunachal Tourism: facts and the Siang river connection

arunachaltourism.com

G4 / Arunachal Tourism: Pasighat-Siang route

arunachaltourism.com

P1 / Election Commission-hosted Constitution extracts: Article 371H, pp.20-21

cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in

P2 / State government: official-language notification

www.startup.arunachal.gov.in

C1 / Lower Subansiri district: Apatani community and Ziro landscape

lowersubansiri.nic.in

C2 / Ministry of Tourism: Dree festival

utsav.gov.in

C3 / State e-ILP portal: festival-community associations

www.eilp.arunachal.gov.in

C4 / Namsai district: Tai Khampti and Sangken

namsai.nic.in

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 29 October 2026.

C5 / Tawang district: culture, monastery and Losar

tawang.nic.in

E1 / ICAR-CIFA: rice-fish cultivation activities at Ziro

cifa.nic.in

U1 / UNESCO: Apatani Cultural Landscape, Tentative List entry 5893

whc.unesco.org

N1 / State Forest Department: protected-area categories

arunachalforests.gov.in

N2 / State Forest Department: Dihang-Dibang Biosphere Reserve

arunachalforests.gov.in

N3 / Nature Conservation Foundation: Hornbill Nest Adoption Program

www.ncf-india.org

D1 / State Disaster Management Authority: disaster vulnerability profile

sdma-arunachal.in

G5 / CWC-hosted Siang cumulative-impact study: basin description

cwc.gov.in

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 29 October 2026.

G6 / Tawang district: Sela Pass and Sela Tunnel

tawang.nic.in

G7 / West Kameng district: Bomdila, Dirang and landscape

westkameng.nic.in

E2 / ICAR: wild edible fruit germplasm in western Arunachal

icar.gov.in

E3 / ICAR: Arunachal Pradesh Yak Churpi and pastoral systems

icar.gov.in

E4 / ICAR: high-altitude horticulture and livestock supply-chain workshop

www.icar.gov.in

E5 / ICAR: Arunachal agriculture interaction and orchard challenges

www.icar.gov.in

P3 / India Code: State of Arunachal Pradesh Act, Section 10

www.indiacode.nic.in

P4 / Gauhati High Court: history of the Itanagar Permanent Bench

ghcitanagar.gov.in

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 29 October 2026.

P5 / State Institute of Rural Development: Panchayati Raj handbook

sirdpr.arunachal.gov.in

P6 / State Election Commission: constitutional and electoral role

secap.nic.in

D2 / Lok Sabha annex: Census 2001/2011 state literacy rates

sansad.in

S1 / ISRO: disaster-management support and field observations

www.isro.gov.in

S2 / NRSC/ISRO: Landslide Atlas of India, 2023

www.isro.gov.in

Read sources in context

EX1 scan and EX2 paper are specific evidence, not proof of fixed future weightage. EX3 listing is current; EX4 is older background. Reconcile the applicable notification and amendments before claiming full exam coverage.

P1 sets a minimum Assembly size; P3/G2 identify 60 seats. P5 describes two local-government tiers; P6 retains older historical tier text. Use amendments and dated context. P4 describes a High Court bench, not a separate High Court.

D2 is historical Census data, age 7+, not current estimates or programme impact. G5 is an indexed historical basin account; full file exceeds web size limit. Schematics and farm cases are learning aids, not site plans or agronomic advice.