

Duration: 3 Hrs

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7

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

DETAIL FEEDBACK

ALL THE BEST

Q1. "The Moiramora Dou, as a medieval satra structure, reflects the spatial and scriptural ethos of Neo-Vaishnavite reform in Assam." Examine the architectural and cultural significance of Moiramora Dou in relation to the Samhita tradition of the Ekasarana Dharma.
 প্রশ্ন ১: "মধ্যযুগীয় সত্র গাঁথনি হিচাপে মৈৰামৰা দৌলৈ অসমত নব্য-বৈষ্ণৱ সংস্কাৰৰ স্থানিক আৰু শাস্ত্ৰীয় নৈতিকতা প্ৰতিফলিত কৰে।" একশৰণ ধৰ্মৰ সংহিতা পৰম্পৰাৰ সন্দৰ্ভত মৈৰামৰা দৌলৈৰ স্থাপত্য আৰু সাংস্কৃতিক গুৰুত্ব মূল্যায়ন কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Neo-Vaishnavism, propounded by
 Srimanta Shankardeva and his disciples
 has a profound impact on Assamese
 society, culture and spiritualism.

Moiramora Dou, a medieval satra
 structure reflects the spatial and
 scriptural ethos of Neo-Vaishnavite
 reform as -

Architectural:

① It is new to Assamese
 religious institutions.

② act as headquarters of
 Assamese/Neo Vaishnavite
 reforms.

- ③ Seat of the steering holder
box cultural, religious uprisant
of the reform.
- ④ Monikut as the prime location.
- ⑤ Bhujjara, flati etc. for residence.

Samhita Tradition and cultural Significance

- ① It is the melting pot of different
culture and religion.
- ② Social and cultural life was
trickling out of samhita ideology
- ③ provided moral ethos and
ethical mindfullness to govern
the social life.

So, the Mohamora doul as a sattrā
institution of Neo vaishnavite reform
act as psychological, spiritual,
cultural and social milestone of
medieval Assamese Society.

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

Q2. "The FLIGHT scheme reflects Assam's attempt to align education with global employment trends while addressing local skill gaps." Discuss.

প্রশ্ন ২: "FLIGHT আঁচনিখনে স্থানীয় দক্ষতাৰ ব্যৱধান দূৰ কৰাৰ সময়ত বিশ্বৰ নিযুক্তিৰ প্ৰৱণতাৰ সৈতে শিক্ষাক একত্ৰিত কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত অসমৰ প্ৰচেষ্টাক প্ৰতিফলিত কৰে।" আলোচনা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Employment to the youth is one of the major constructional initiative that a good government can undertake.

In line with this ethos, Assam government has undertaken a novel step PM-FLIGHT scheme:-

- ① providing employment to Assamese youth overseas, specially Japan.
- ② three companies of Japan, has signed memorandum with Assam govt. for employment.
- ③ skill development:
 - ↳ proficiency in foreign language
 - ↳ technical knowhow will be provided

④ Assam govt. will provide ₹ 15 lakh per candidate as subsidy for the intern course.

⑤ the PM verbally announced higher pay scale for the employment as compared to govt. scales.

Advantage: → employment generation
→ economic empowerment
→ decreasing Brain Rot
→ Platform for future collaboration
→ GDP growth - economic
→ social harmony / Better life style.

PM flight (ALIAHA) is a novel scheme of the govt. to align assamese youth with global skill standard and for addressing the local skill gap.

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

Q3. Technological innovation at the grassroots level is increasingly seen as a means to improve public service delivery. Discuss how Internet of Things (IoT) can enhance the efficiency and accountability of panchayati raj institutions in Assam.

প্রশ্ন ৩: তৃণমূল পর্যায়ত প্রযুক্তিগত উদ্ভাৱনক ৰাজহুৱা সেৱা প্ৰদান উন্নত কৰাৰ এক উপায় হিচাপে ক্ৰমান্বয়ে দেখা যায়। ইণ্টাৰনেট অৱ থিংছে (IoT) কেনেদৰে অসমৰ পঞ্চায়তী ৰাজ প্ৰতিষ্ঠানসমূহৰ দক্ষতা আৰু দায়বদ্ধতা বৃদ্ধি কৰিব পাৰে সেই বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Democratizing public service
 delivery with efficiency and inclusive
way — Technological innovation is one
 of the better solutions.

Local governments like PRI's
 are trying hard with limited success
 to address gaps in public service
 delivery.

IoT as a means

- ① Internet of Things can act as
 efficient model to deliver.
- ② inclusivity. eg: feedback mechanism,
- ③ instant service delivery.
- ④ DBT transfer:
- ⑤ elimination of ghost beneficiaries.

⑥ IoT act as medium for direct intended action deliver.

eg: e-keeper voucher for curbing unauthorized / diverted welfare fund.

⑦ IoT can address 3f problem of PRI's

3f → Fund → UPL / DBT
3f → Function → updated to do list
3f → Functionaries:
→ better attendance roll.

Accountability:

IoT and Technology can imbibe accountability among functionaries.

→ RTI Act, 2005

→ installing CCTV camera;

→ Financial Digital money trail

→ Geo-specific data (GPS/GIS)

embracing the positive aspects of Technology and sidelining the pitfalls will be the key strategy to empower the PRI's for intended service delivery.

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

Q4. Agricultural distress often places a disproportionate burden on rural women. In this context, discuss the measures needed to recognise and support their contribution to the rural economy.

প্রশ্ন ৪: কৃষি সংকটে প্রায়ে গ্রাম্য মহিলাসকলৰ ওপৰত অসমান পৰিমাণৰ বোজা পেলায়। এই সন্দৰ্ভত, গ্রাম্য অৰ্থনীতিত তেওঁলোকৰ অৱদানক স্বীকৃতি আৰু সমৰ্থন কৰাৰ বাবে প্ৰয়োজনীয় ব্যৱস্থাসমূহৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক।
(Answer in 150 words)

As per data (Es 2021), still 53% of Indian workforce directly linked to Agricultural Sector.

The women folk is increasingly burdened with agri based labour called - Feminization of Agriculture

Reasons:

① male members of family is working as industrial labour - away from home.

② paternal/patriarchal attitude:

→ women folk ought to go to fields (grihini paradox).

③ lack of awareness, less literacy, and timid nature of womenfolk.

④ Accepting as fate:

↳ generational injustice

⑤ Subtle oppression by the educated
bolk on women

eg → women as Annadata,
women as grihini.

Acknowledging the women led initiative:

① Better economic empowerment:

↳ lakhpati didi, dhone didi,

Mahila adyamita Abhiyan.

② Better social status for women:

↳ $\frac{1}{3}$ recognition in PRIs, and
in parliament.

③ women empowerment to women LED
empowerment:

↳ women as leader not passive
recipient.

47% of population in India (Female)
need to be weaponized economically
and socially for Atma Nishkar Bharat
Abhiyan.

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

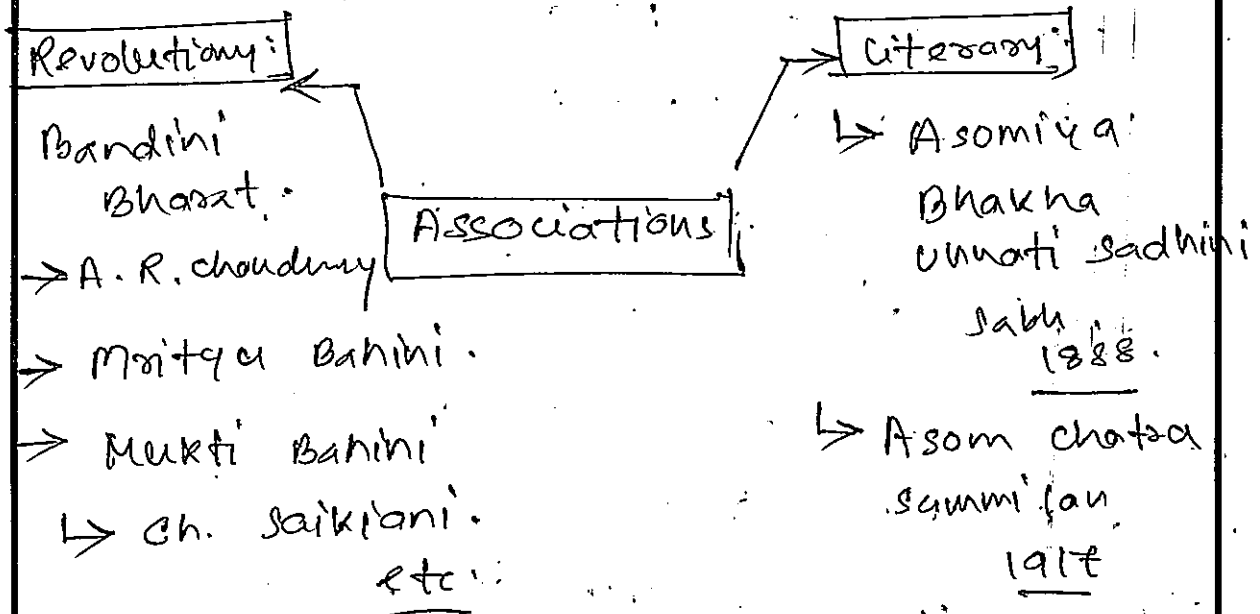
Total

Q5. Interest-based associations in pre-independence Assam played a major role in shaping public discourse and policy. Discuss their contribution to Assam's political and social awakening.

প্রশ্ন ৫: প্রাক স্বাধীনতার সময়ৰ আগ্ৰহ-ভিত্তিক সংগঠনসমূহৰ ৰাজহুৱা আলোচনা আৰু নীতি গঠনত অসমে এক গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ ভূমিকা পালন কৰিছিল। অসমৰ ৰাজনৈতিক আৰু সামাজিক জাগৰণত তেওঁলোকৰ অৱদানৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক।
(Answer in 150 words)

Independence of India as well as Assam in 1947, is a well fought series of revolutions ranging from direct confront to literary optimism resulting in - Independent My India.

Assam also played a major role in terms of interest based associations in shaping public discourse and policy:



Shaping public discourse and policy:

① To regenerate lost assamese valour:

eg → Anandaram Dhekial Phukan
Maniram Dewan.

② To reinstate Assamese as medium of instruction:

eg → the Black age of Assamese.
(1836 - 1873).

③ political org. like Assam pradekhih
congress committee, (1923)
→ tarun ram phukan.

④ Malati Madam (Mangri), ch. prabha
sankiboni, pushpalata Das also
contributed immensely to shape
public discourse.

At last, interest based associations
paved the path for mass movements
like EDM and GIM in Assam.

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

Q6. "Assam's inter-state border disputes with neighbouring states have periodically reignited tensions and raised questions about the functioning of Indian federalism". Comment.

প্রশ্ন ৬: "চুবুৰীয়া ৰাজ্যসমূহৰ সৈতে অসমৰ আন্তঃৰাজ্যিক সীমান্ত বিবাদে সময়ে সময়ে উত্তেজনাৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিছে আৰু ভাৰতৰ যুক্তৰাষ্ট্ৰবাদী কাৰ্যকলাপ সন্দৰ্ভত প্রশ্ন উত্থাপন কৰিছে।" মন্তব্য কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Assam shares border with all NE states except Sikkim.

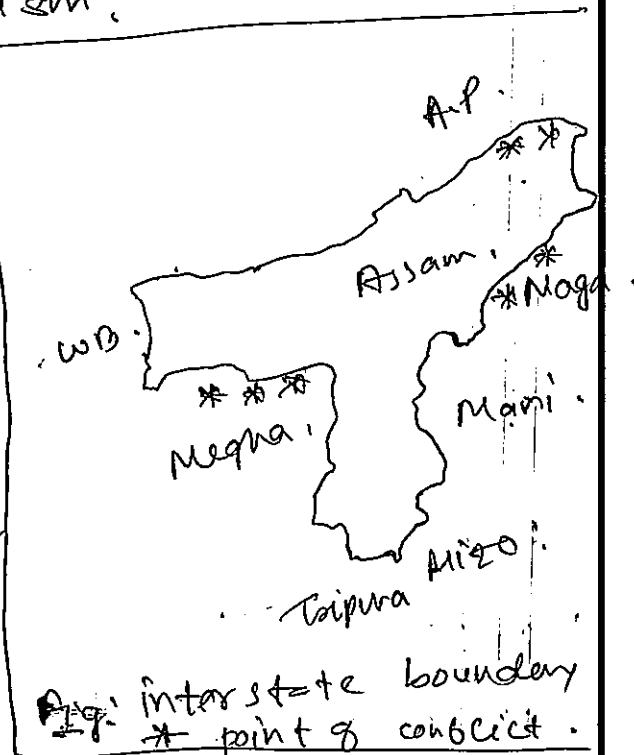
Inter state border disputes with neighbouring states act as a threat to cooperative federalism, rather transforms it to extreme combative federalism.

Reasons for tension:

① different interpretations.

eg: Assam vs Manipur
 1873 vs 1935 Acts.

② Division of boundary without consulting the local tribes.



③ Alizon mentality of central govt. somewhat escalated the situation.

way ahead:

① strategic dialogue:

eg: Assam & A.P. } maximum
Assam Meghalaya } dispute solved.

② Commission and timely recommendation

↳ abiding by the commissions,

③ pointing towards ethnicity,
people to people relation,
geo spatial and social ties.

A amicable solution to the border dispute among the states will unite us at this moment of distress as china is threatening us with Red dragon eyes.

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

Q7. Critically examine how recent education reforms in the state are contributing to improved access, quality, and regional integration.

প্রশ্ন ৭: রাজ্যখনত শেহতীয়া শিক্ষা সংস্কাৰে কেনেদৰে উন্নত প্ৰৱেশাধিকাৰ, মানদণ্ড আৰু আঞ্চলিক একত্ৰীকৰণত অৰিহণা যোগাইছে সেয়া সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে পৰীক্ষা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Education and educated citizen is the best asset that a country can have as resource to launch it as a front runner in global arena.

Indian government has initiated reforms to catapult indian education system to higher achievement.

Recent education reforms:

① National Education policy (2020)

↳ route learning to activity based learning.

↳ skill development.

↳ educational credit system.

↳ tailored approach.

② Pragyan Bharati:

↳ assistance to meritorious students.

③ Abhinandan scheme:

↳ assistance for meritorious higher education students.

④ Promoting women in STEM courses.

⑤ Democratization of Education:

↳ India AI.

↳ Bharat NET project.

↳ DIKSHA / NPTEL

↳ Distance education.

⑥ Regional integration:

↳ Bhasini APP.

↳ Tamil sangamam.

Use of Technology, increasing teacher's productivity (smart board), enrollment and retaining rate (prevent dropout)

and democratization of Education will provide India best. [demographic dividend] in near future

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

Q8. Discuss the contributions of Anandaram Dhekial Phukan, Hemchandra Barua, and Gunabhiram Barua to the evolution of Assamese literature and intellectual thought during the mid-19th century.

প্ৰশ্ন ৮: ১৯ শতিকাৰ মাজভাগত অসমীয়া সাহিত্য আৰু বৌদ্ধিক চিন্তাধাৰাৰ বিকাশত আনন্দৰাম ঢেকিয়াল ফুকন, হেমচন্দ্ৰ বৰুৱা আৰু গুণাভিৰাম বৰুৱাৰ অৱদানৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক।

(Answer in 150 words)

Assamese literature has seen roller coaster rides during its development and its ripening age.

Incidents like Black age of Assamese language, royal patronage, Baptist missionaries enthusiasm — are some turning points in ripening Assamese literature.

Post 1850 Assam and literature!

→ Endeavour of literary persons like Anandaram Dhekial Phukan, Hemchandra Barua, Gunabhiram Barua and others initiated the Romanticism in Assamese language — freed from spiritual literature.

Literary genres:

- ① Birth of Romanticism.
- ② aspiration born contemporary English and Bangla language.
eg: Keats, Wordsworth, Shelly.
- ③ Association like Asomia Bhakha onnati sadhini' sabha and its journal Junaki to address the assamese society.
- ④ To elaborate scientific temper in literature and language development.
- ⑤ development of different genre.
eg: Ram Navami, Asomiya.
Lorax mitra, Hemkosh.
these 'Massihah' of Assamese culture has shaped the language in the modern form with immense materials left for the future generations.

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

Q9. Critically analyse the competing priorities of preserving historical legacy versus pursuing urban development in Assam, and suggest policy measures to reconcile them.

প্রশ্ন ৯: ঐতিহাসিক ঐতিহ্য সংৰক্ষণ বনাম অসমৰ নগৰ উন্নয়ন সম্পৰ্কীয় প্ৰতিযোগিতামূলক অগ্ৰাধিকাৰসমূহ সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে বিশ্লেষণ কৰক, আৰু সেইবোৰ একত্ৰিত কৰাৰ বাবে নীতিগত ব্যৱস্থাৰ পৰামৰ্শ দিয়ক।
(Answer in 150 words)

History is a mirror that reflects the past evolvement, ups and downs of a community and teaches us how not to act in certain situations.

So, history is important to know oneself; but urban development and providing service delivery and upto date urban planning is also important.

competing priorities of preserving historical legacy:

① past antique eg: Rang ghar, Haigob madhab.

② weightage to the culture.

eg: poamacca, Athukhelia Naamli ghar.

③ projecting in global arena:
eg: choravda Maidam 43rd
UNESCO Heritage.

④ Sign of Religious assimilation.
↳ poamaeca, surya pahar.

Urban development

- ↳ better communication.
- ↳ hygienic town planning
- ↳ providing utilities.
- ↳ aesthetic and mental harmony
- ↳ better utility.

providing both

- ↳ Rangghar amidst Sivajigar town — both history and urban development
- ↳ Mohavaisab in Puzpur —
- ↳ Navagraha Mandir and jar pukkuni.

Environmental concern, better planning
better dialogue delivery is the key to
preserve history along with urban
development planning.

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

Q10. "Grassroots civil society actors have played a pivotal role in addressing social evils and empowering marginalised communities in Assam." Discuss with reference to the contributions of Birubala Rabha.

প্রশ্ন ১০: "তৃণমূল পর্যায়ৰ নাগৰিক সমাজৰ গোটসকলে অসমৰ সামাজিক কু-আচৰণক সম্বোধন কৰা আৰু প্ৰান্তিক সম্প্ৰদায়সমূহৰ সবলীকৰণত এক গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ ভূমিকা পালন কৰিছে।" বিৰুবালা ৰাভাৰ অৱদানৰ সন্দৰ্ভত আলোচনা কৰক।
(Answer in 150 words)

Civil societies are the active volunteers of the society, known for their work towards a more egalitarian society.

addressing social evils:

① women empowerment:

NAOs working for income increase of the marginalized.

② uprooting patriarchal mindset:

↳ films of Rima Das.

↳ Horgila Army of purnima Mam

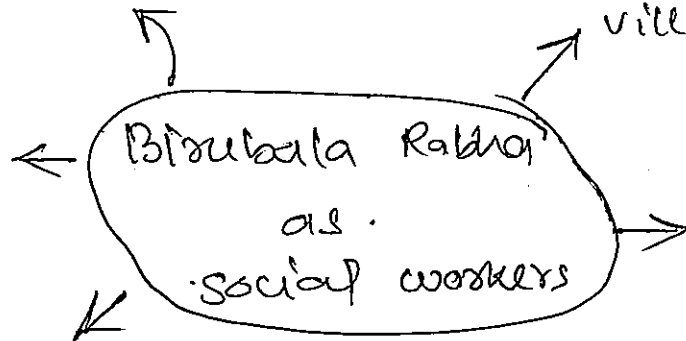
③ contributions of Birubala Rabha:

↳ herself a victim of occultism.

↳ saved many lives (specially dibni victims) and provided shelter and security.

front runner in
opposing occultism.

Reform in
mentality of
village folk.



backbone in
drafting laws
against evil
practices.

world class
recognition
for women
empowerment
initiatives.

Empowering marginalized community:

① Girlhood generation:

↳ farming / weaving practices.

② literacy and education.

③ skill Development initiative.

Birubala Rabha was a social worker in Assam with a vision to uplift the extreme marginalized and specially the victims of spiritual practices.

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

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Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

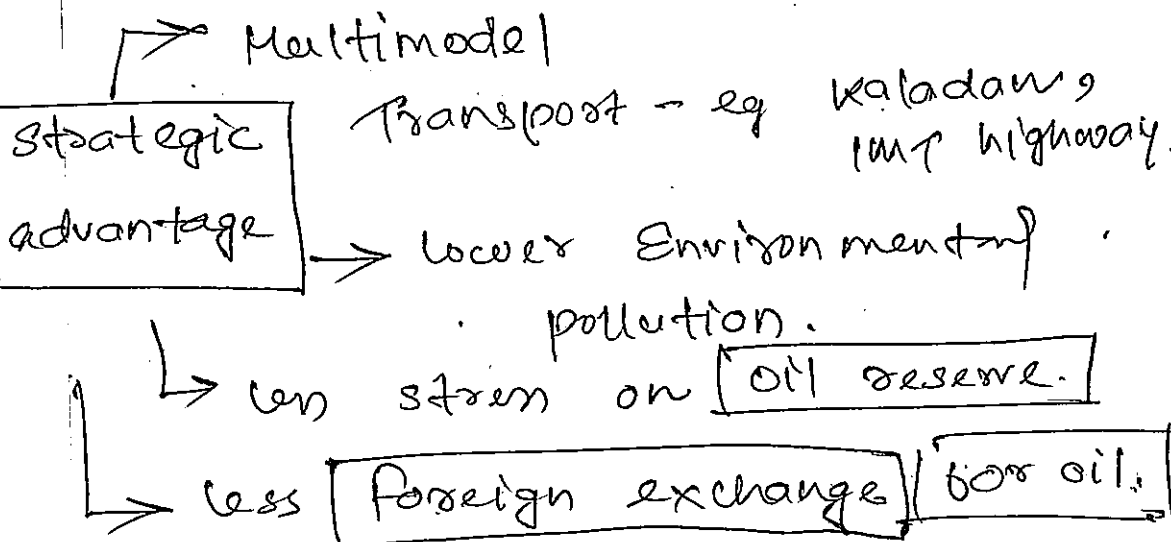
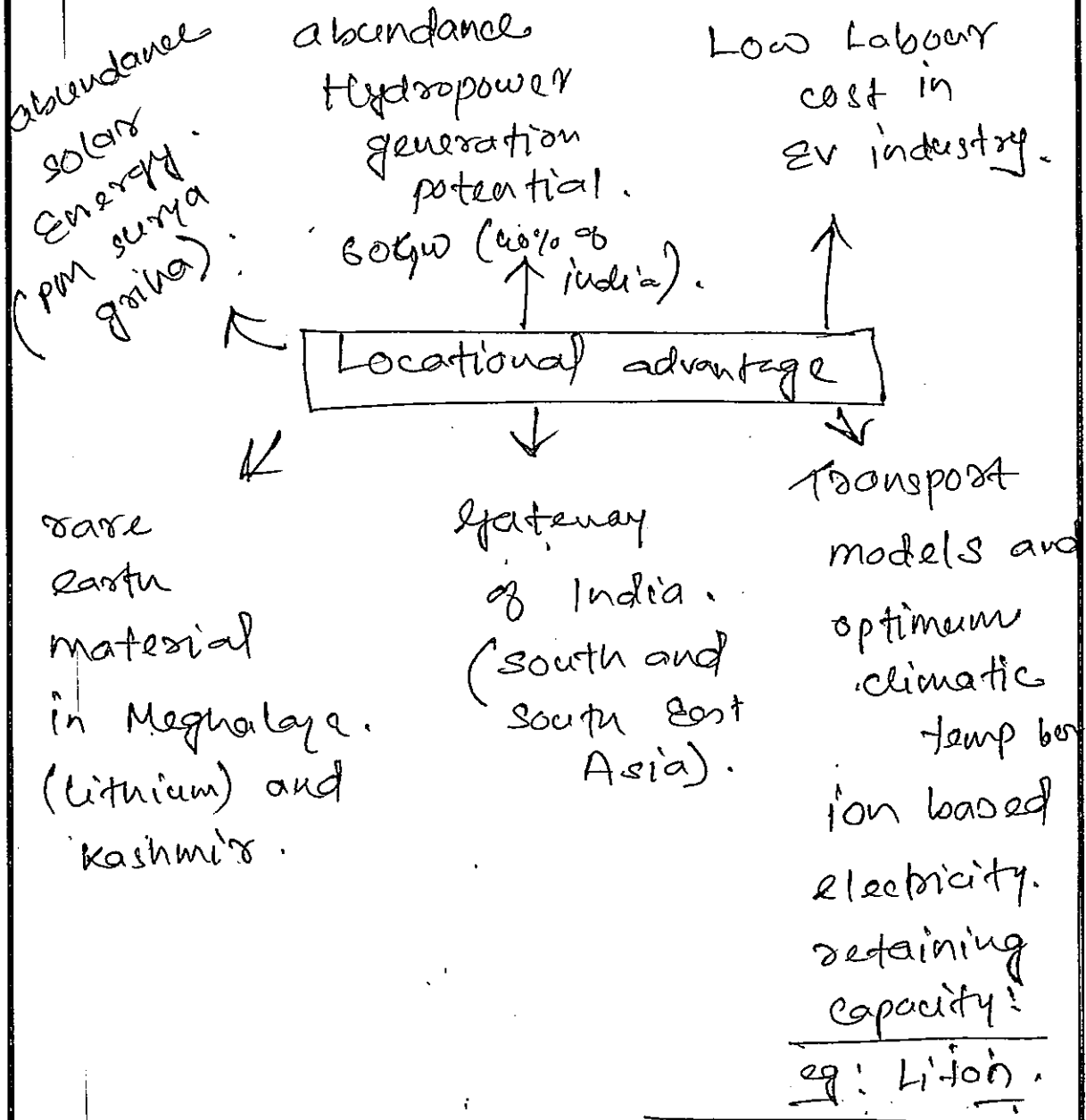
Q11. Analyse the locational and strategic advantages that favour EV-related investment in Assam. What are the key infrastructural, policy, and environmental bottlenecks in realising this vision?

প্রশ্ন ১১: অসমত বৈদ্যুতিক বাহন (EV) সম্পর্কীয় বিনিয়োগক সমর্থন কৰা স্থানগত আৰু কৌশলগত সুবিধাসমূহ বিশ্লেষণ কৰক। এই দৃষ্টিভঙ্গী বাস্তৱায়িত কৰাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত মূল আন্তঃগাঁথনি, নীতি আৰু পৰিৱেশগত বাধা কি কি? (Answer in 250 words)

The world is moving towards electric / battery powered energy sources owing to environmental concerns and depletion of finite energy sources.

In line with global initiative Assam govt has also taken initiative for EV related investment and developing road map to make Assam as forerunner in the EV category.

Assam as well as NE India, has the key advantages:-



→ India / Assam as forerunner of solar alliances. (cop 26).

Infrastructural policy:

① Assam govt EV subsidy scheme. (2026).

↳ total 2 lakh vehicle.

↳ 1 lakh 2W.

↳ 75 ~~lakh~~ thousand 3W.

↳ 25 thousand 4W.

(road tax and interest subversion).

② public transport - greenization.

① Aim to 100% EV public transport in Jorhat by 2026.

eg: green buses.

② post 2026 - whole Assam will get 100% public transport EV.

③ Mega solar projects to generate & realise 500 GW panchamrit dream and boost EV culture.
↳ Amguri solar grid.

④ Off grid, on grid, net metering
Roof top solar, solar pump etc.

⑤ Establishment of Quick charge Stations across major cities.

Bottlenecks

- ① High initial investment of EV.
- ② Less trust than conventional IC engine.
- ③ infant stage in Assam and NE.
- ④ less range than other alternative.
- ⑤ High cost of maintenance.
- ⑥ shortage of Rare Earth material.

So, EV related investment in Assam have to be more abundant, owing to low density of support services - Overcoming this, EV market in Assam will undergo an industrial boom near future.

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

Q12. In light of growing geopolitical competition with China, how can India leverage its northeastern frontier; particularly Assam, to strengthen strategic autonomy in critical technologies and supply chains?

প্রশ্ন ১২: চীনৰ সৈতে বৰ্ধিত ভূ-ৰাজনৈতিক প্ৰতিযোগিতাৰ পৰিপ্ৰেক্ষিতত, গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ প্ৰযুক্তি আৰু যোগান শৃংখলাত কৌশলগত স্বায়ত্তশাসন শক্তিশালী কৰিবলৈ ভাৰতে ইয়াৰ উত্তৰ-পূব সীমান্ত, বিশেষকৈ অসমক কেনেদৰে লাভান্বিত কৰিব পাৰে? (Answer in 250 words)

The North Eastern frontier, of India particularly Assam, is strategically located owing to growing tensions amid power projection of Red dragon, Gentle elephant and the hawk.

In 21st century, major economic trying to ascertain its dominance is geo politics, through trade imbalance, soft power, technological advancement and space exploration.

Despite these tensions, Assam as well as NE India has the potential to leverage strategic autonomy

→ Gateway of India to the East → corridor for Act east policy.

Location

→ majority of the NE states share boundaries with china and its allies eg Myanmar.

→ people to people connection;
→ sharing ethnicity.

→ Assigning as most favoured Nation of WTO.

Supply chain dynamics:



reconsidering regional Associations and trade deals.

eg: ASEAN, BRICS.

Transport models for supply chain:

① Kaladan multi model project:

↳ strategic transport model
to connect NE with south
East Asia and Mainland
India.

② IMT highway:

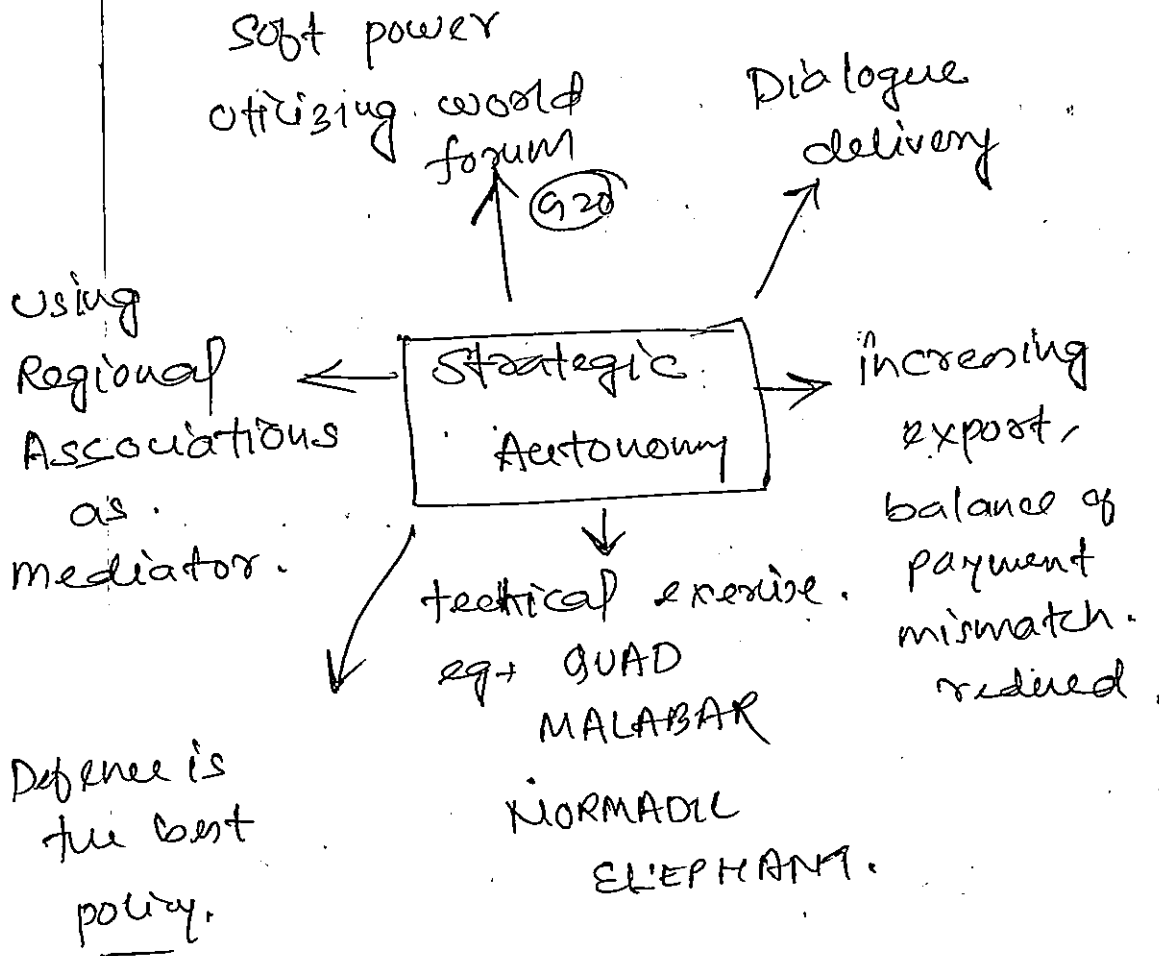
↳ upto Thailand, network.

↳ critical components from
Singapore, Vietnam, Taiwan
Indonesia, will be transported
easily.

③ Bay of Bengal as backwater of Indian Navy:

④ Strategic deals with giant
tech companies to establish infrastructure
in Assam and NE:

eg: Tata group Semiconductor at
Jagroad.



owing to geo spatial location of Assam and NE India, the country can efficiently utilize its potential to counter growing geopolitical presence of china and ascertain its dominance as local leader in the region.

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

Q13. Despite increased investment in Assam's healthcare sector, critical governance challenges continue to undermine equitable and ethical service delivery. Examine these failures in detail. How can institutional ethics, citizen empowerment, and digital governance tools help rebuild trust and ensure system responsiveness?

প্রশ্ন ১৩: অসমৰ স্বাস্থ্যসেৱা খণ্ডত বিনিয়োগ বৃদ্ধি হোৱা স্বত্বেও, গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ প্ৰশাসনৰ প্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহে ন্যায্যসংগত আৰু নৈতিক সেৱা প্ৰদানক দুৰ্বল কৰি আহিছে। এই বিফলতাসমূহ বিশদভাৱে পৰীক্ষা কৰক। প্ৰতিষ্ঠানিক নৈতিকতা, নাগৰিক সবলীকৰণ, আৰু ডিজিটেল প্ৰশাসনৰ সঁজুলিয়ে কেনেদৰে বিশ্বাস পুনৰ নিৰ্মাণ আৰু ব্যৱস্থাৰ সঁহাৰি নিশ্চিত কৰাত সহায় কৰিব পাৰে?

(Answer in 250 words)

Assam's healthcare sector is booming day by day, owing to the intervening policies taken by the government.

But, the critical governance challenges undermine equitable and ethical service delivery.

Reasons:

① Shortage of manpower.

eg: doctor requirement, who

recommended 1:1000,

India/Assam 1:1000.

② leakage of medicine/bund:

↳ eg: e governance - e billing -

③ ghost Beneficiaries:

↳ generic medicine
ended up on private
medical store.

④ lack of awareness of patients:

↳ illiterate, non-proliferation
of news/information.

⑤ Reluctance of ASHA workers:

↳ sometimes fatigue creeps
in in grassroot functionaries

⑥ Emotional fatigue of functionaries:

⑦ inadequate infrastructure and
communication.

⑧ Digital illiterate eg:

Rural people unable to handle ADAR linkage.

① sub standard medicine and service sector.

↳ expired medicine.

↳ ineffective medicine.

② Craving for private Nursing home jobs by doctors:

↳ higher income etc.

Remedies:

Ethical standards:

① promote institutional ethics:

eg: oos of Doctors/Nurses to give community service.

② For the community, financial gain is secondary.

③ To attack the psyche of the functionary:

④ setting narratives of global standard.

⑤ incentivisation:

eg: NRHM incentive e Has

Citizen Empowerment:

- ① citizen led decision:
eg: civil society.
pressure groups.
- ② awareness generation.
- ③ digital literacy.
- ④ Active citizen empowerment in governing local PHE's (by PRIs)

Digital Governance

- ① e-filing
- ② Digital monitoring.
- ③ Swasthya otsav in line with genotsav.
- ④ using surveillance system
eg CCTV.
- ⑤ computerized database of medicine.
- ⑥ JAM Trinity.

Digitization, active citizen empowerment and engagement and attacking the psyche of the functionaries can revolutionize the healthcare in Assam.

Feedback
(For office use only)

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Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

Q14. "In Assam, agricultural productivity is shaped as much by climatic uncertainties as it is by governance failures." Critically examine this statement in light of recent drought-like conditions and the status of irrigation infrastructure in the State.

প্ৰশ্ন ১৪: "অসমত কৃষি উৎপাদনশীলতা জলবায়ুৰ অনিশ্চয়তাৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰশীল হোৱা ব্যৱস্থাই প্ৰশাসনৰ বিফলতাক সূচায়।" শেহতীয়া খৰাং-সদৃশ পৰিস্থিতি আৰু ৰাজ্যখনত জলসিঞ্চনৰ আন্তঃগাঁথনিৰ অৱস্থাৰ প্ৰতি লক্ষ্য ৰাখি এই বিবৃতিটো সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে মূল্যায়ন কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Assam has a agricultural based
economy primarily supported by
monsoon and limited/marginal
irrigation:

Being agro based economy it is
affected by climatic uncertainties
from time to time and their
ill effects sabotage rural
economy.

[Data]

① around 72% assamese people
linked to agri, 53% directly
depending on agriculture
(ES 2021).

Declining agro productivity:

- ① Tea production dropped by 28% in recent 2023-24.
- ② production of paddy, and kharif crops shows a decline owing to either over precipitation or drought like condition.

Reason for climate uncertainty:

- ① Monsoon rains in two months, i.e. June, July. (400-500 cm)
 - ↳ excess rainfall.
 - ↳ surface runoff.
 - ↳ soil cannot hold excess water

↓
 flooding
- ② Remaining months have less precipitation — drought like. (50-200 cm)

Irrigation infra in Assam

- ① much less than North India.
- ② Existing khalas, dongas are of community initiative rather than government induced.
- ③ pukhuri's (ponds) and jaan-jari etc. provides limited irrigation towards silviculture, sericulture and vegetables.
- ④ solar powered pumpset and diesel pumpsets are new additions to Assam's irrigation.
- ⑤ As compared to other parts of India, Assam's irrigation and productivity potential is untapped till now.

Governance failure:

- ① Low survey and initiative.
- ② Fund shortage or function dilemma.
- ③ Deviation / Diversion.
- ④ misinformation / Disinformation about govt. schemes.
- ⑤ Elite subscription to govt schemes.
- ⑥ Low skill potential of govt. employees.

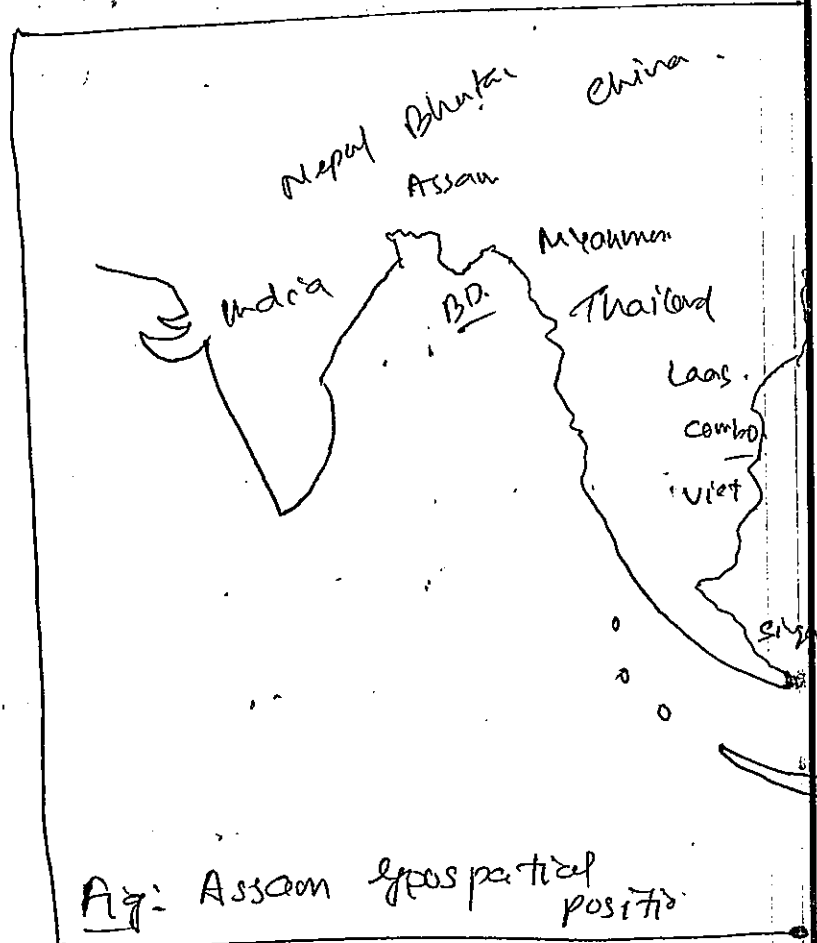
Utilizing proper survey methodology and ^{pilot} study survey can ascertain the strategic need for the irrigation system and thereby improving the productivity profile of Assam.

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

Q15. "Assam can become a centre for trade and cultural exchange between India and Southeast Asia while preserving its ecological and ethnic diversity." Discuss the opportunities and challenges in realizing this vision.

প্রশ্ন ১৫: "অসম ইয়াৰ পৰিৱেশগত আৰু জাতিগত বৈচিত্ৰ্য সংৰক্ষণ কৰি ভাৰত আৰু দক্ষিণ-পূব এছিয়াৰ মাজত বাণিজ্য আৰু সাংস্কৃতিক বিনিময়ৰ কেন্দ্ৰ হ'ব পাৰে।" এই দৃষ্টিভঙ্গী বাস্তৱায়িত কৰাৰ সুযোগ আৰু প্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক। (Answer in 250 words)

The geo spatial position of Assam, amidst southern Asia and south east Asia is indeed advantageous for trade and cultural exchange.



opportunities:

- ① people to people connection.
eg: Mizoram/Manipur to Myanmar.
- ② shared ethnicity:
Bou / Reang tribes
Ahom tribes.
- ③ shared cultural assimilation:
 - ↳ wet rice / sticky rice
 - ↳ pork as delicacy
 - ↳ zu, zuon Rice beer etc.

ecological preservation:

- ① part of Indo malay and
Indo Burma eco zone.
- ② shared species diversity.
- ③ same climatic setting.

Challenges:

- ① remote geography.
- ② dense forested area.
- ③ insurgency.
- ④ reluctance of local people towards trade.
- ⑤ less risk taking attitude.
- ⑥ geo political tensions
eg: china,
Myanmar junta rule.
Bangladesh pro china.
attitude.

Trade:

- ① Semiconductor parts.
- ② Bio pharmaceutical
- ③ ethnic knowledge. regarding traditional healing - AYUSH
- ④ Meat / silk industry.

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

Q16. "Tea has been the economic backbone of Assam, much like Silicon Valley is to the USA." Critically examine the role of the tea industry in Assam's economy. What are the key global challenges confronting the sector today?

প্রশ্ন ১৬: "আমেৰিকা যুক্তৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ বাবে চিলিকন ভেলিৰ দৰে চাহ অসমৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক মেৰুদণ্ড হৈ পৰিছে।" অসমৰ অৰ্থনীতিত চাহ উদ্যোগৰ ভূমিকা সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে পৰীক্ষা কৰক। আজি এই খণ্ডটোৱে সন্মুখীন হোৱা মূল বৈশ্বিক প্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহ কি কি?

(Answer in 250 words)

Tea industry, first bound
by Robert Bruce in 1823,
(traditionally known as phanap by
Singphos) paved the much needed
vehicle for Assamese economic
modernization.

History:

- ① 1823 — discovered wild tea plant.
- ② 1834 — Assam tea company by Nazim.
- ③ 1845 — Maniram Dewan, an native planter in chinamora jomat.

④ British clippers racing to London
for first produce of the season.

⑤ 1944 → tea research centre
Jorhat toklai.

⑥ 1972 → tea auction centre
Guwahati.

Data!

Assam produce 50% of India's
export quality tea.

Role of tea industry!

① Assimilation of ethnicity:

eg: from odisha tea tribe.

② economic empowerment.

③ Babu culture

④ tea as refreshment

⑤ projecting Assam at global
arena.

⑥ tea by products $\rightarrow$ peeper, beetle
nut.

⑦ tourism potential.

Challenges:

① cheaper tea from Congo, Tanzania
flooding market.

② lost market value due to
adulteration.

③ low productivity due to drought
eg. recent 2022-23.

④ use of pesticide $\rightarrow$ makes
lower value at international
market.

⑤ outdated infrastructure and
labour culture
eg $\rightarrow$ ILO objection.

⑥ low production per hectare,
eg $\rightarrow$ lower leaching of soil.

- ⑦ lock of Labours .
- ⑧ empowerment of tea tribe towards main stream.
- ⑨ lower wages — meagre.

embracing the goods and rejecting the pitfall with consenting attitude will reestablish the valour of Assamese tea industry to its original glory.

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

Q17. "The Advantage Assam 2.0 Summit signals a shift in Assam's economic strategy from a resource-dependent state to an investment-driven growth model." Discuss the objectives, sectoral priorities, and potential challenges associated with this transformation.

প্রশ্ন ১৭: "এডভান্টেজ অসম ২.০ সম্মিলনে অসমৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক ৰণনীতিত সম্পদ-নিৰ্ভৰশীল ৰাজ্যৰ পৰা বিনিয়োগ-চালিত বিকাশৰ আৰ্হিলৈ পৰিৱৰ্তনৰ ইংগিত দিয়ে।" এই পৰিৱৰ্তনৰ সৈতে জড়িত উদ্দেশ্য, খণ্ডগত অগ্ৰাধিকাৰ আৰু সম্ভাৱ্য প্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Resource and Investment are two milestones of economic empowerment of a state / country. Resource availability and Investment are correlated towards each other and also towards other factors.

Advantage Assam 2.0 summit in March 2025 signals more emphasis on generating more investment rather than traditional utilization of resources.

Objectives.

- ① Employment generation.
- ② Better economic situation.
- ③ Industrialization.
eg: Jagirad Semiconductor project.

- ④ Govt Debt to GDP ratio.
- ⑤ Better financial inclusion.
- ⑥ value addition to agri produce.
- ⑦ binal value addition — more
revenue and autonomy to
the farmer/producer.

- ⑧ value chain $\Rightarrow$ export of APEDA
and APART

Sectoral priorities:

- ① Industrial sector.
- ② Semiconductor assembling.
- ③ value addition to agri produce
- ④ Technology driven sectors.
- ⑤ Internet of things (IoT based)

potential challenge:

- ① skill gap.
- ② educated youth not ready
for employment.
- ③ infrastructure
- ④ geographical isolation.
- ⑤ lack of financial institution

- ⑥ insurgency
- ⑦ chanda culture.
- ⑧ oppotion by local groups.

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

Q18. Examine the implications of expanding affirmative action frameworks in the state, especially in the context of social equity, governance, and identity-based mobilisation.

প্রশ্ন ১৮: বিশেষকৈ সামাজিক সমতা, প্রশাসন, আৰু পৰিচয়-আধাৰিত একত্ৰীকৰণৰ সন্দৰ্ভত, ৰাজ্যখনত ইতিবাচক পদক্ষেপৰ পৰিকাঠামো সম্প্ৰসাৰণৰ প্ৰভাৱ পৰীক্ষা কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

Affirmative action is a Indian democratic invention to address the generational injustice done through Reservation.

implications:

- ① egalitarian society.
- ② Better opportunity
- ③ Equal distribution of Resource
- ④ Democratization of education

information:

- ⑤ better livelihood.
- ⑥ Better social status for marginalized.

Governance:

- ① inclusive and efficient welfare schemes.
- ② skilling India and everyone.
- ③ Right impact on intended objective.
- ④ Data based informed policy formulation.

identity based

- ① Reservation based education/
appointment

Art 14, 15, 21.

②

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

Q19. "The responsibility of the filmmaker is to raise questions rather than provide answers." – Satyajit Ray. Reflect on how an Assamese film has shaped your understanding of Assamese society, culture, or collective identity. What aspects of tradition, change, or social realities did it make you engage with more deeply?

প্রশ্ন ১৯: "চলচ্চিত্র নির্মাতাৰ দায়িত্ব হৈছে উত্তৰ দিয়াৰ পৰিৱৰ্তে প্ৰশ্ন উত্থাপন কৰা।" - সত্যজিৎ ৰায়। এখন অসমীয়া চলচ্চিত্ৰই কেনেদৰে অসমীয়া সমাজ, সংস্কৃতি বা সামূহিক পৰিচয়ৰ বিষয়ে আপোনাৰ বোধগম্যত আকৃতি দিছে সেই বিষয়ে চিন্তা কৰক। পৰম্পৰা, পৰিৱৰ্তন বা সামাজিক বাস্তৱিকতাৰ কোনবোৰ দিশে আপোনাক অধিক গভীৰভাৱে জড়িত কৰি তুলিছিল? (Answer in 250 words)

Assam film in recent years
reflects the Assamese society's
culture or collective identity -
thanks to personalities like Rima
Das and Chinmoy Barma etc.

Representation of Society:

① Rima Das

↳ Rock star,

Bulbul can sing.

depicts struggle of rural
village folk in terms of creativity
or juvenile struggles to
perform as wished.

- ① portrayed the social injustice and loop holes.
- ② Agrarian culture and 'hope' of better tomorrow.
- ③ Assume spirituality and social/cultural accratenem.

way forward:

- ① More investment.
- ② world class technology.
- ③ more realistic and accurate performance.
- ④

Feedback (For office use only)
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Value Addition
Penalty (If any)
Total

Q20. "The Harit Nauka Guidelines aim to transform India's inland waterways into a green and sustainable mode of transport." Discuss the significance of these guidelines in the context of sustainable infrastructure development in Assam. What challenges and opportunities lie in implementing such green transitions in the Northeastern region?

প্রশ্ন ২০: "হৰিৎ নৌকা নিৰ্দেশনাৰ লক্ষ্য হৈছে ভাৰতৰ আভ্যন্তৰীণ জলপথসমূহক পৰিবহণৰ এক সেউজ আৰু বহনক্ষম মাধ্যমলৈ ৰূপান্তৰিত কৰা।" অসমত বহনক্ষম আন্তঃগাঁথনি উন্নয়নৰ সন্দৰ্ভত এই নিৰ্দেশনাসমূহৰ গুৰুত্ব আলোচনা কৰক। উত্তৰ-পূব অঞ্চলত এনে সেউজ পৰিৱৰ্তন ৰূপায়ণৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত কি প্ৰত্যাহ্বান আৰু সুযোগ আছে? (Answer in 250 words)

Inland waterways in Assam
has immense potential.

Existing infra:

① NW 2 → Brahmaputra (Sadiya to Dibrugarh)
890 km.

② NW 16 → Barak. (120 km).

Other 13 NW are present, but
not operational.

operation:

① River transport

eg: Guwahati - Chaidima

Jorhat Nimaati.

② Arun river - cargo. (Bangladesh to Goalpara).

challenges:-

- ① Seasonal waterway.
- ② Natural calamity.
- ③ Braided channel.
- ④ un infrastructure.
- ⑤ un skilled person and.

Adv:-

- ① electrification

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total