



FIRST MOCK APSC MAINS 2024

GS Paper I

Duration: 3 Hrs

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DATE:		PHONE NO:
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(Please fill your details correctly)

Medium:

English



Assamese



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

DETAIL FEEDBACK**ALL THE BEST**

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

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

(Answer in 150 words)

Assamese society has historically been a melting pot of traditions and cultural syncretism.

Features of Assamese Society

① Ethnic Diversity

↳ Home to over 1000s of tribes and communities (eg) Mising

↳ Historical diversity in food, customs, traditions.

(eg) Posh in Meghalaya Bodoland

② Syncretic traditions

↳ Bihu and Buisagu simplify differences but syncretism in different traditions

c) Strong Community

Unity in terms of brotherhood
even amongst diversity
(eg) Assam Agitation 1985

However, globalisation has had
debatable effect on Assamese
society.

Reinforcement

→ Strengthened
cultural identity
in other countries
(eg) Assamese
society London

→ Globalisation of
Bihu
(eg) K-pop Bihu

Disruption

→ Decline of
traditional cuisine
for western
fast food
(eg) Pizza in
place of Pitha

→ Rising of
apparels
in place of
western outfit
(eg) Jeans vs.
Dhoti

Thus globalisation has changed
Assamese society with many dimensions

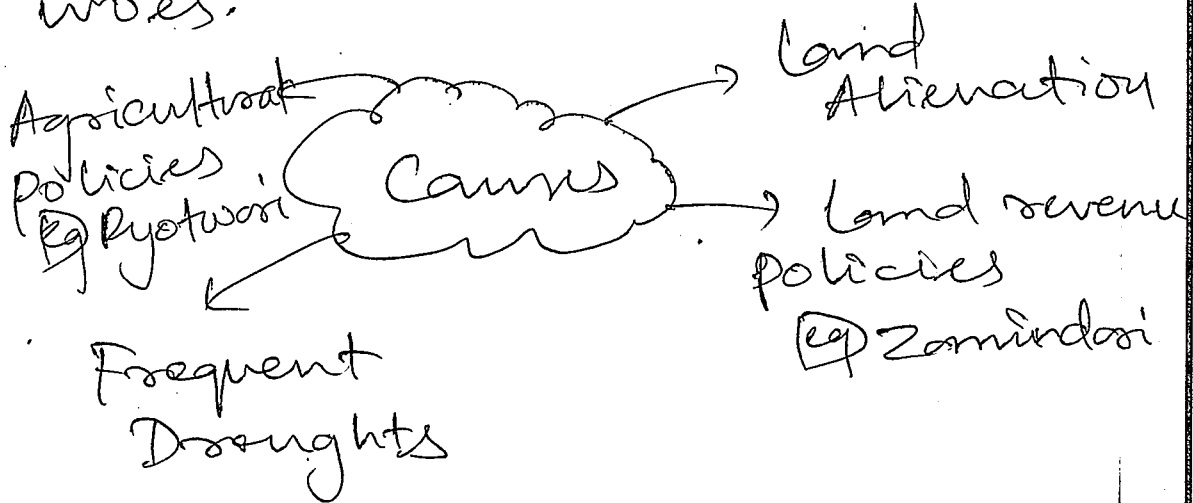
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Question Interpretation
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Value Addition
Penalty (If any)
Total

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

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

(Answer in 150 words)

Tribal uprisings of 19th and 20th century, though different in nature, highlighted tribal woes.



Impact on Indian freedom struggle

Pros

- Showcased tribal unity and grievances
- brought to attention plight of farmers

Cons

- 19th century grievances were not organised
- often turned violent

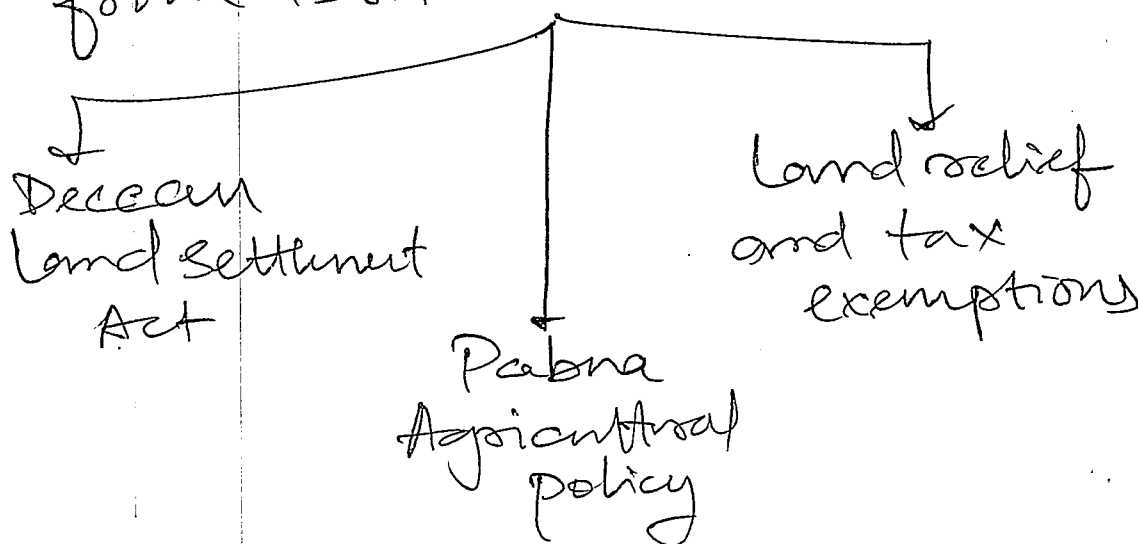
→ generated national sympathy → superseded due to poor weaponry

However 20th century revolts differed

- more organised
- peaceful and landhian
- part of national movement

(eg) Champaran, Bardoli

This generated policy response from British



Thus peasant and tribal movement of 20th century were more organised but both showcased farmers' plight and brought policy reforms.

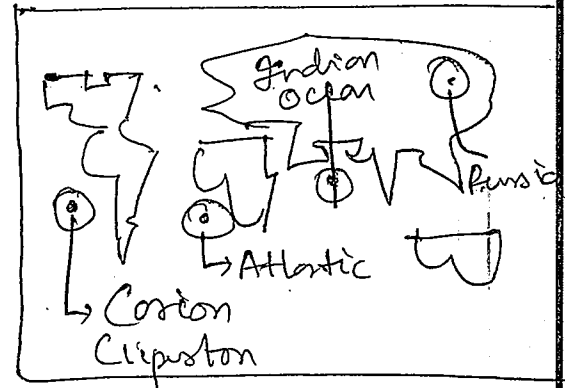
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Question Interpretation
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Q3. Explain the oceanographic conditions that lead to the occurrence of rare earth mineral deposits on the ocean floor. How can such resources shape India's developmental prospects?
 প্রশ্ন ৩) সাগরৰ পৃষ্ঠত পৃথিৱীৰ বিৰল খনিজ ভাণ্ডাৰ পোৱা মহাসাগৰীয় পৰিস্থিতিৰ বিষয়ে ব্যাখ্যা কৰক। এনে সম্পদসমূহে ভাৰতৰ উন্নয়নৰ সম্ভাৱনাক কেনেদৰে গঢ় দিব পাৰে?

(Answer in 150 words)

Rare Earth Minerals are elements of 17 number of the lanthanide series and yttrium and scandium.

Occurrence of
Rare earth
mineral



1) Tectonic activities of continental crust causes breakage and foliation of rocks. Fig: Occurrence of Rare earth

2) Weathering of rocks leads to critical minerals containing rare earth.

3) Chemical reactions of sea

Surface rocks may create rare earth minerals

(eg) Cloison Clipston Zone.

Rare earth has several benefits in India's developmental process.

Prospect of Rare Earth

Defence equipment

Renewable energy

By Solar

electric vehicle and batteries

Health equipments and cancer detection.

Issue

→ scarcity

→ India - 1% contribution

In the road of Viksit Bharat, India aims to be global contributor in rare earth mineral towards Atmanirbharata.

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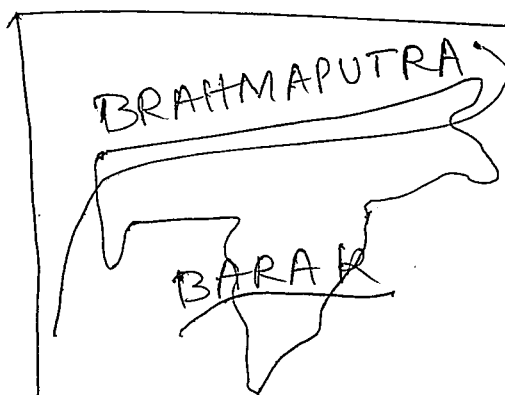
Q4. Despite being part of the same state, the Brahmaputra and Barak Valleys of Assam display contrasting developmental challenges. Analyze the factors responsible.

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

(Answer in 150 words)

Brahmaputra Valley and Barak valley are the two most important physiographic division of Assam. Yet, they face developmental divide.

Cause of
 difference in
 divide



1) Geographical

Fig: Brahmaputra

↳ Brahmaputra and Barak Valley. valley is open and surrounded by plain area

↳ Barak valley being surrounded by Hill on three side. faces crisis of infrastructure

2) Infrastructural

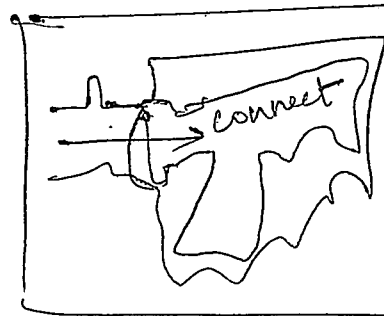
↳ Historically British concentrated more infrastructurally in Brahmaputra plain
(eg) Sosaighat.

3) Education and Literacy

Census data reports higher literacy on Brahmaputra plain

4) Poor connectivity

↳ dependent on silchar for Bora valley.



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Presentation

Question
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Way forward

→ Cap Secretariat in Silchar

→ Inland waterway connectivity

→ Increase literacy and health

Both Brahmaputra and Bora valley are vital for Developed Assam.

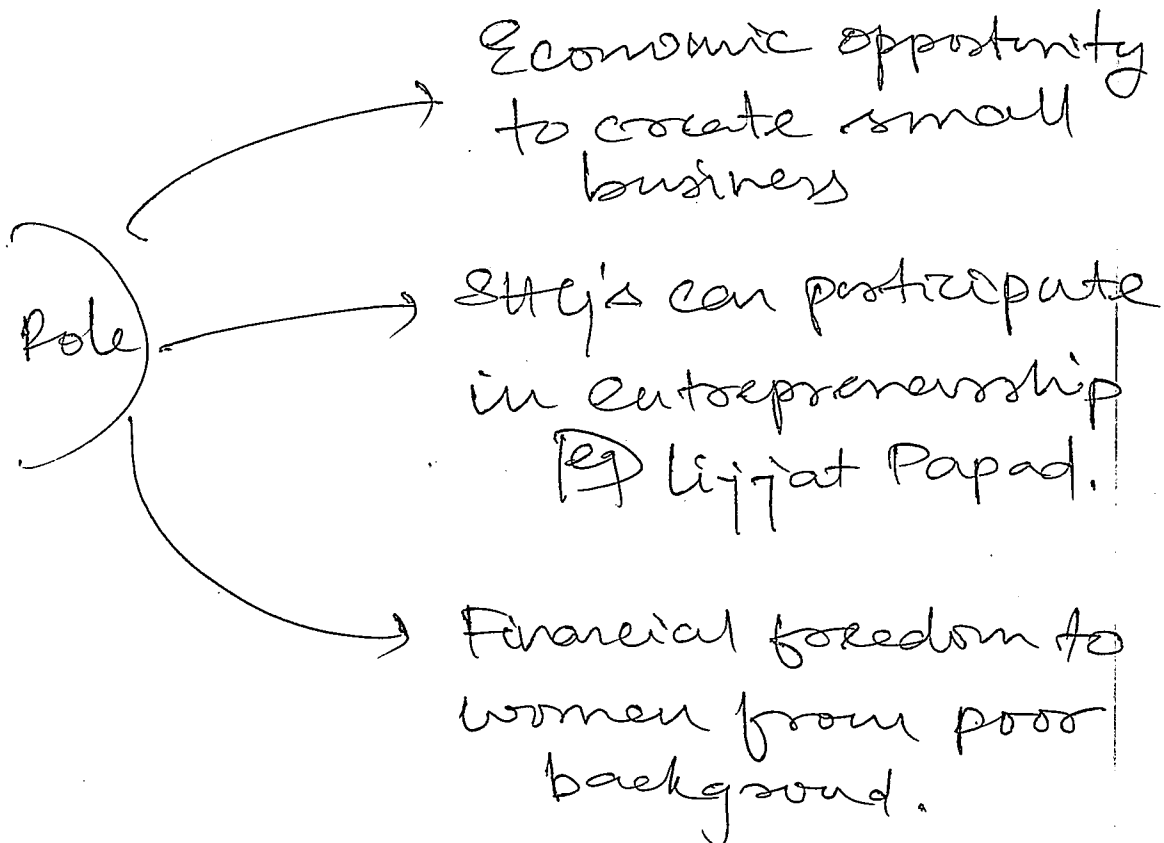
Q5. 'MUDRA Yojana has become a tool for empowerment, enabling women to contribute to national economic growth and inspiring the next generation of entrepreneurs.' Examine.

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

(Answer in 150 words)

MUDRA Yojna provides low interest loans to MSME and SHG for women empowerment.

Role of MUDRA Yojna in women empowerment



Role) → @ Agricultural input increase
(eg) Complemented with Doodu Dodi scheme

Yet, few lacunae exist,

Issues in → Digital divide
36% household unaware
Fiscal inclusivity low in rural areas.
(46% as per RBI)
Partisanship prevents active women participation.

Way forward → Digital inclusivity
(eg) PM DISHA
Jan Dhan Yojna for fiscal inclusion
Stand up India.

MUDRA loans are the opportunity that should be actualised for
[SDG-5]

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

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

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

(Answer in 150 words)

Recent Ministry of Jal Shakti report suggest Arsenic contamination in Assam's ground water at 66% (highest).

Impact of High Arsenic Contamination

(A) Social

↳ Water crisis
(NITI Aayog → 40% household by 2030 denied of clean water)

Cause

→ overuse
→ pollution
→ tectonic activities
(arsenic from rocks)

(B) ↳ Inequality → rich will have better access.

(B) Livelihood

- Health concerns
eg Kidney stone, cancer.
- Migration of affected population (disasters migration)

Remedial Measures

Jal Jeevan Mission
(Clean drinking water
Assam 74%)

Municipality water treatment plants.

Reduce dependence on Groundwater (Bhujal Yojna)

Rainwater recycling for gray use.

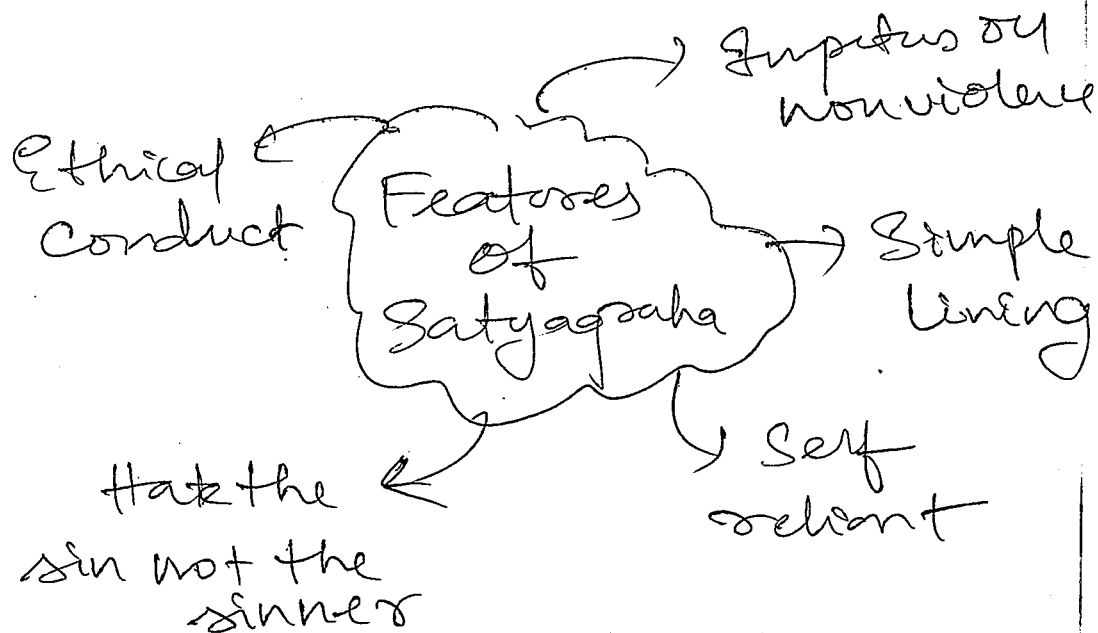
Clean drinking water is sine qua non under SDG-6 and Assam's problem of Arsenic pollution should be mitigated

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

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

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

Gandhi's Satyagraha was not only a method but a value that was crucial in giving Atmashakti to common masses.



Such values required strong character

↳ Followers could not retaliate to British strikes and

- forgive their blindness to love.
- 2) Appealing to conscience required moral strength.
- 3) Simplicity in life called for sacrifice.

Satyagraha	Passive Resistance
→ Non violence was <u>sine qua non</u>	→ Use of <u>non violence</u> only till situation permits.
→ Not Satyagraha was a <u>basic human value</u>	→ <u>Method</u> with <u>superficial motives</u> .
→ Required <u>moral strength</u>	→ Gandhiji deemed it <u>weapon of the weak</u>

Satyagraha as a value is to be imbibed in contemporary times to uphold Gandhian values of simplicity and Atmanirbharata.

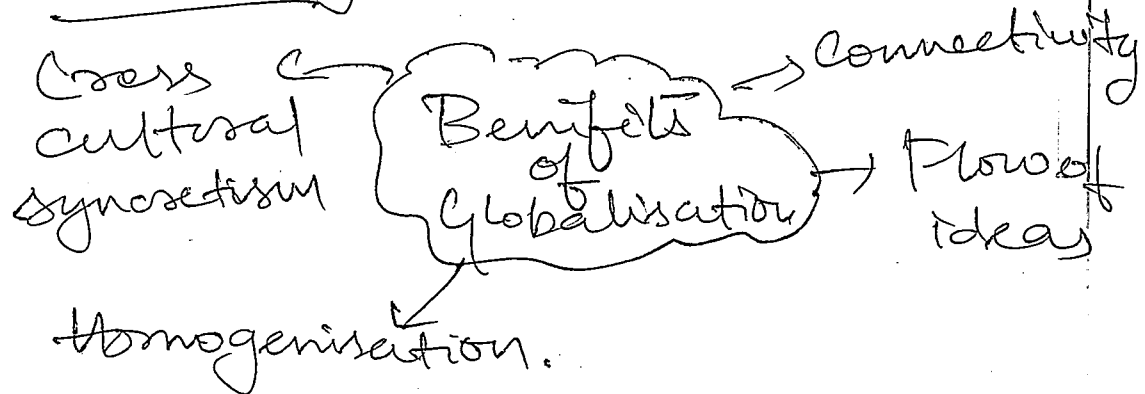
Feedback (For office use only)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Penalty (If any)
Total

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

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

(Answer in 150 words)

With the rising globalisation, youth comes across multiple facets in cultural and self discovery.



Yet, youth faces plethora of challenges.

1) Identity as a cultural represent is diminishing
 [eg] Global citizen.

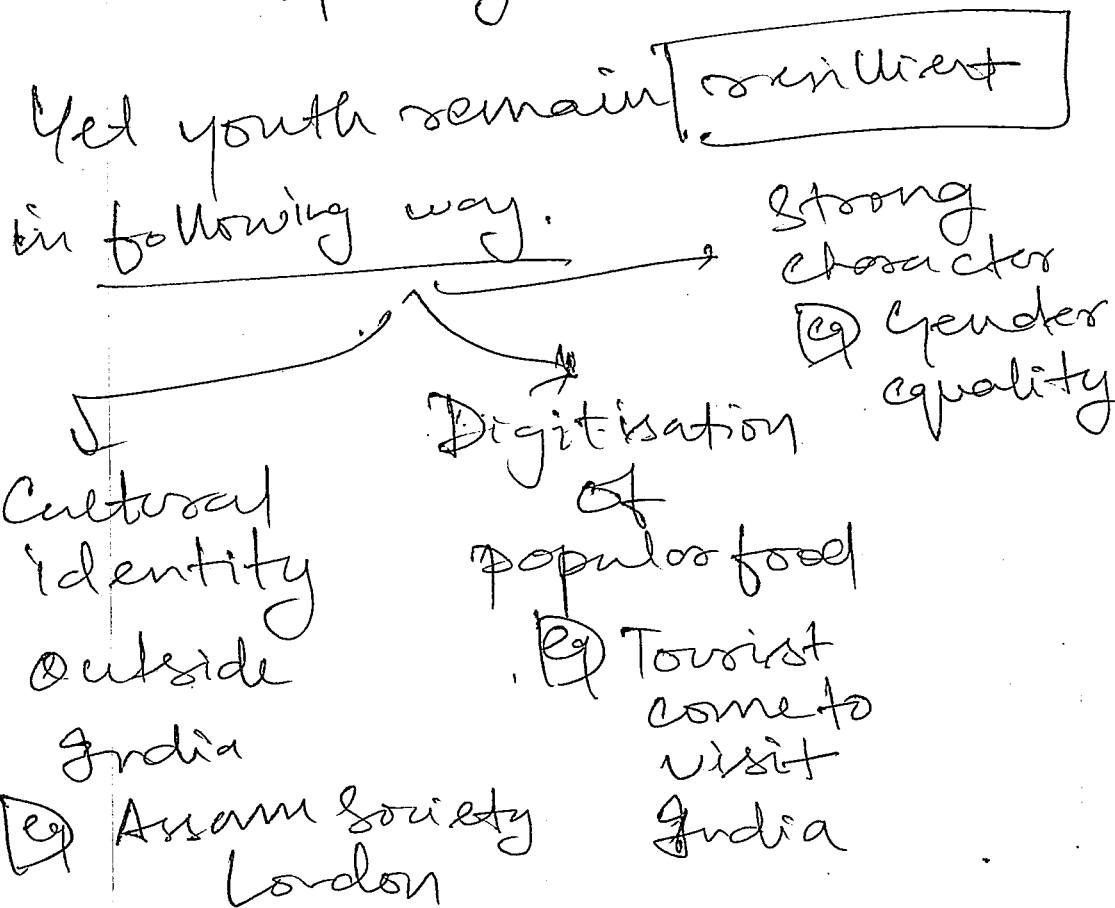
2) Xenocentrism is seen in multiple youth [eg] Out migration.

3) loss of cultural heritage

eg McDonaldisation of cuisine

4) Gender fluidity and gender crisis

eg They / Them



Globalisation and connectivity
bring challenge and opportunity
and youth is performing a
balancing act in contemporary times.

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

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

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

(Answer in 150 words)

Recent Keeladi excavations
gives a boost to our identity
as descendant of oldest civilisation
of the world.

Implications of Excavations

① Historical

1) Gives opportunity of unco-
vering prehistoric studies.

eg Keeladi

2) Impetus to finer details
and filling gaps.

eg Kushan inscription
gave accurate genealogy.

3) Test of hypothesis and
accuracy of progeny and
decline of empire
eg) Harappa decline still
studied.

B) Cultural Implication

1) Gives a strong identity and
backbone to cultural claims.
eg) Temples of Chola period.

2) & Defining the origin of
cultural practices and
contemporary continuation
eg) Mirdams of Cheraids.

3) Unites India under cultural
consensus
eg) Cultural similarity in
Maharashtra and Karnataka.

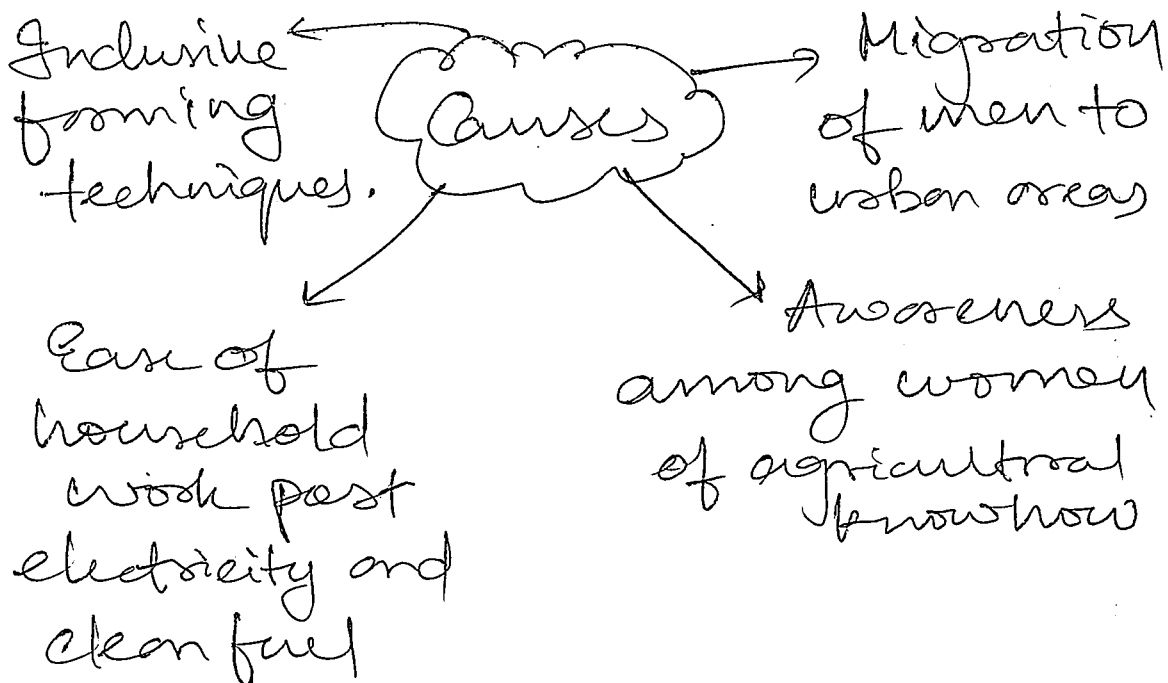
Excavations are means to study not
only past but boost our future generation
in historical studies.

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

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

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

Feminisation of agriculture is the process of increasing participation of women in agricultural activities.



Impact of Feminisation is two fold → Benefits and Consequences

Greater Responsibility	Limited Access to Resource
------------------------	----------------------------

→ Double burden

→ digital divide.

Greater
Responsibility

Limited access
to resource

→ Economic
participation

→ Lack of
higher
education

→ financial
participation

→ Lack of
fiscal
inclusivity
(Lack of
bank
account)

→ health of household
with farm
fertility

→ Lack of
healthcare

→ Increase participation
in primary sector

→ Low FLFPR
(25% as
per PLFS)

way
forward

→ Skill India Mission

→ Drone Didi Scheme
for efficiency

→ Digital inclusivity and
financial education
Increase
awareness of
mechanisation.

Women in agriculture is a need but
not the only option as they should be
skilled to promote inclusiveness.

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

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

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

(Answer in 250 words)

Bhaktism and Sufism started in midst of 8th-12th century and spread the values of brotherhood and tolerance.

eg Sankaracharya.

Religious Reform in Bhaktism and Sufism

1) Spread monotheism to bring simplicity

eg Ek Onam Naam Dharma by Sankardeva.

2) Devotion to God through Bhakti and Gaudi

eg Mirabai devotion to Krishna.

3) Reduced brahmanical dominance in all religious practices.

(eg) Initiation to Neo-Vaishnavism through Bhagavad Puran.

Aspirings of cultural unity

1) Taught the value of love and brotherhood.

(eg) Chisti Silsila united Hindus and Muslims.

2) Sharing of religious knowledge and traditions.

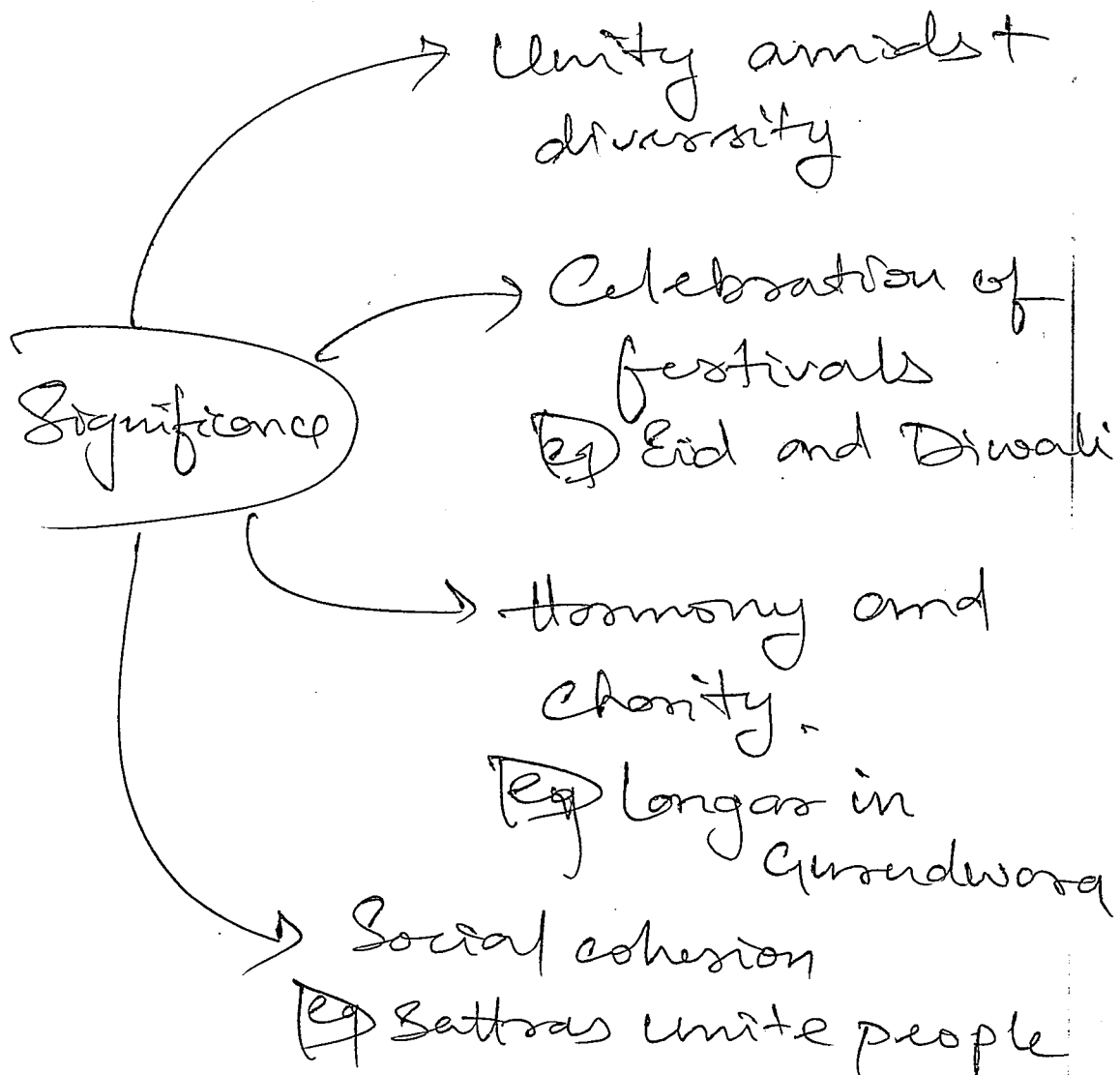
(eg) Nanak and Kabir mentioned each other in their works.

3) Promoted tolerance and acceptance of different

practices without biases.

eg Propagation of religious teachings of one community by another.

Significance for India's social cohesion



Few challenges

- Intolerance is rising.
- Orthodox suppression
- Manipulation and vested interest in hate speech

Sufism and Bhaktism has united India historically and their values are still cherished amidst challenges.

Feedback (For office use only)
Structure/ Presentation
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Total

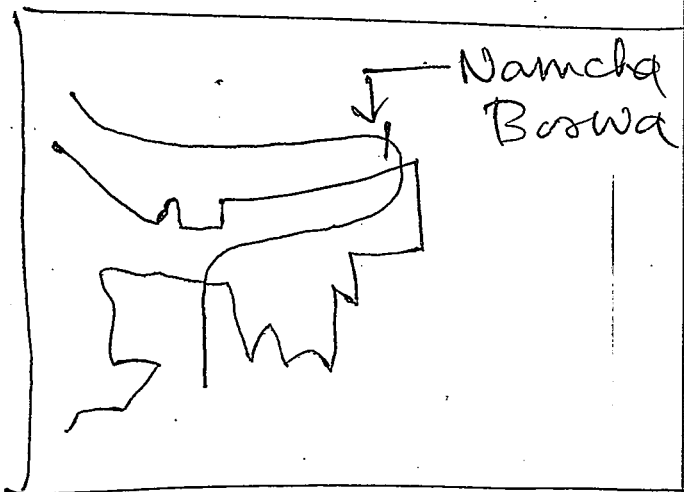
Q12. China's mega dam on the Brahmaputra carries strategic and hydrological implications for India. In this context, analyse the measures India can adopt to safeguard its interests. Suggest how Assam's agriculture sector can adapt to the resulting uncertainties.

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

(Answer in 250 words)

Recently China announced a dam on the Namcha Barwa that is deemed to be the biggest infrastructure on earth.

Implications
for India



A Strategic

1) Water as a weapon.

↳ China might release unnotified water as water bomb.

Fig : North East and location of dam.

2) Event for encroachment

↳ Dam might work as
excuse for furthering
cause of occupying Assam.

3) Strategic monitoring from
heights of Namerha Barua

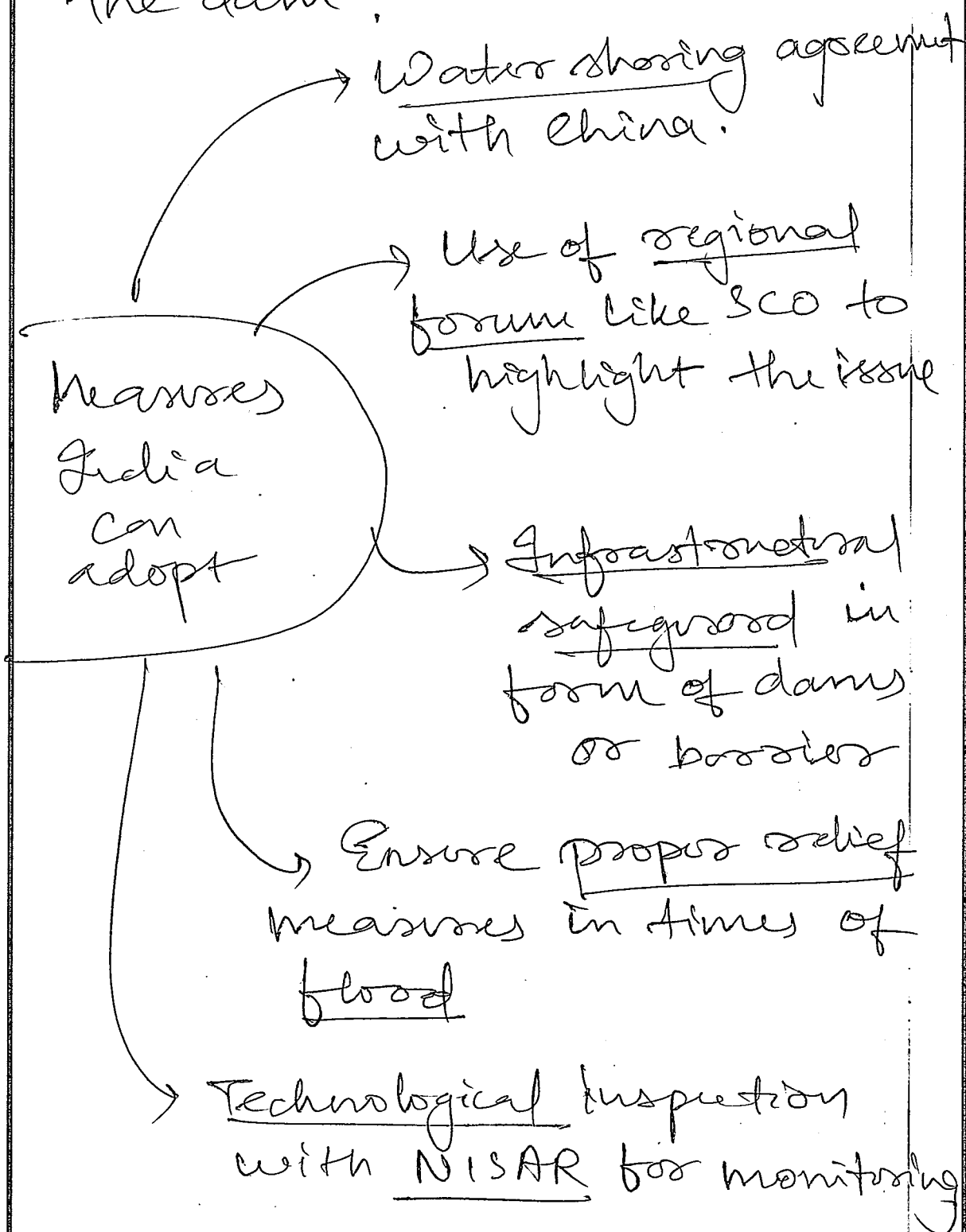
⑬ Hydrological

1) ~~Over~~ Reduce siltation of
Brahmaputra and loss of
fertility in farming land.

2) Food crisis might evolve
from lack of water resource

3) Unnotified water release
or dam failure may result
in flood in Assam.

In regard to the issues, Axam and India are vigilant towards the dam.



Adaptation
of Assam's
agricultural
sector

Insurance
mechanisms

(eg) PM Kishu
Sachai Yojna

Disaster
resilient crop
(eg) Millets.

Awareness among
farmers to deal
with drought
or ~~over~~ flood.

Assam's CM has raised the
issue of China's Dam while
stating only $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of Brahmaputra
water comes from China. Nevertheless,
India and Assam need to stay
active and necessary measures
need to be taken.

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

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

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

(Answer in 250 words)

Post independent integration of India was measured through policies negating caste-based discrimination for unity amongst diversity.

Policies leading to Unified India

1) Article 17 made people understand their constitutional duty to prevent untouchability.

2) Prevention of Atrocities of SC/ST Act made it a criminal offence of

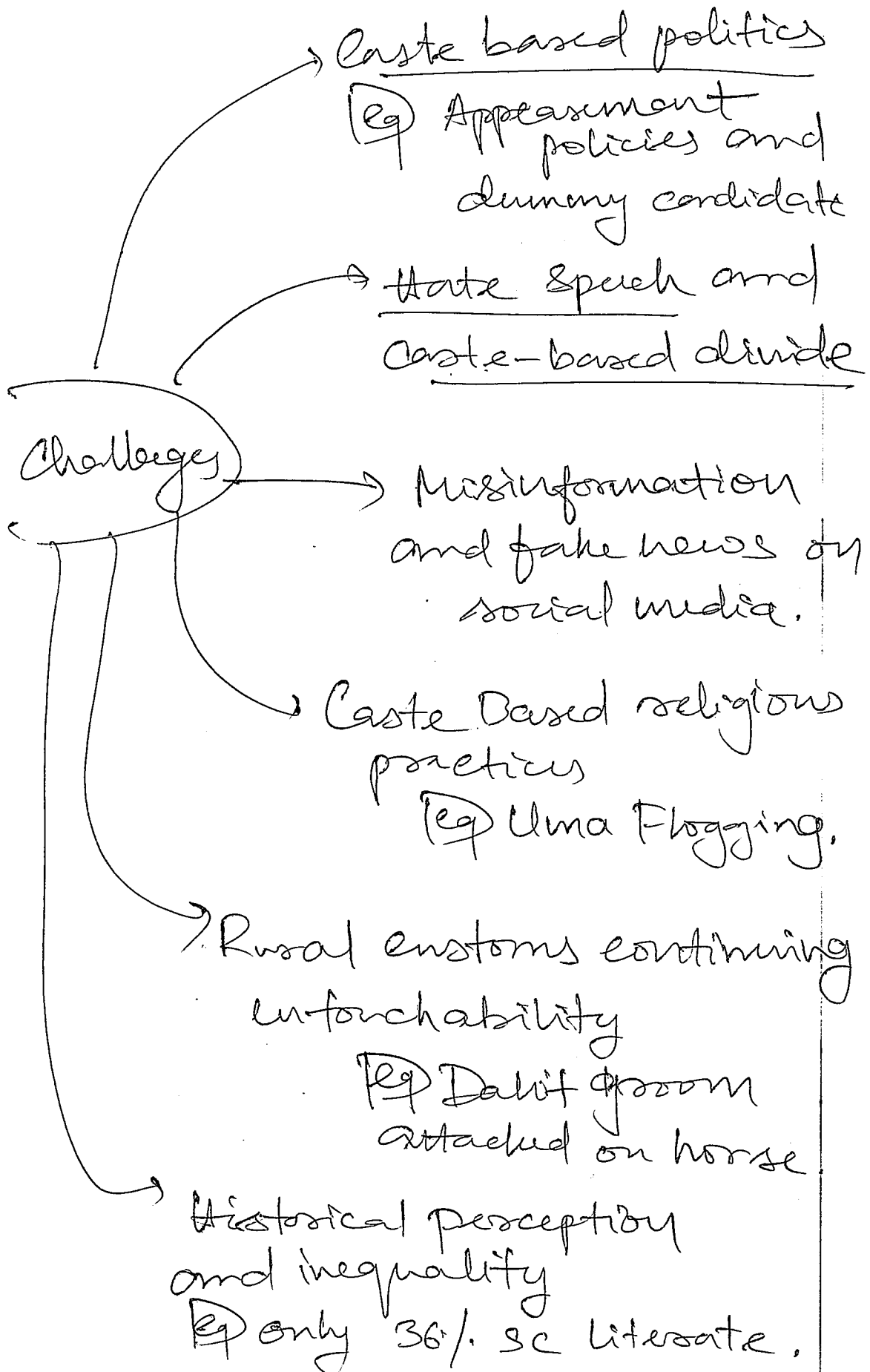
discrimination, thus deferring illegal acts.

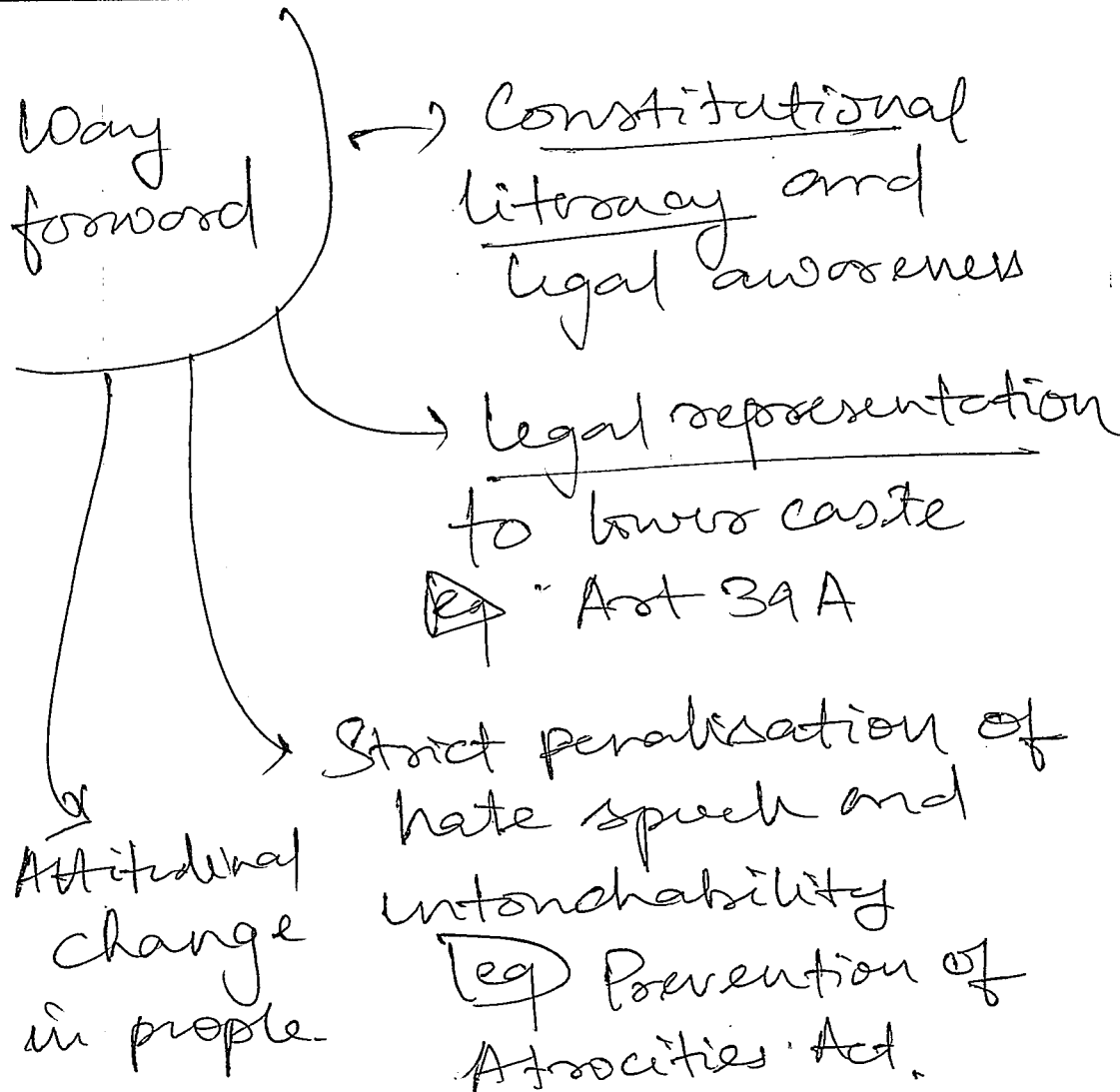
3) NAMASTE Scheme brought into limelight plight of sanitation workers and generated sympathy.

4) Reservation under Article 16(3) and 15(3) united Indian citizens through inclusivity and brotherhood.

However, few challenges were seen in the implementation and current scenarios.

Challenges in uniting India





Only through correct representation and legal percepts along with change in attitude can India united amongst diverse community.

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

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

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

Recent Census data suggest women's literacy at 64%, and towards an increasing trend.

Progress in women's education and health

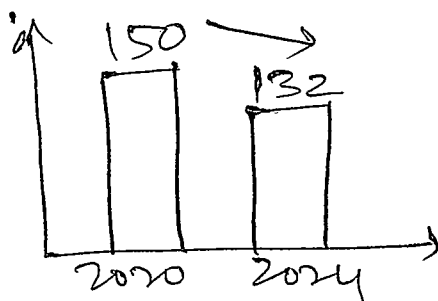


Fig: MMR in Assam

Education: Increased enrollment

Low dropout rates

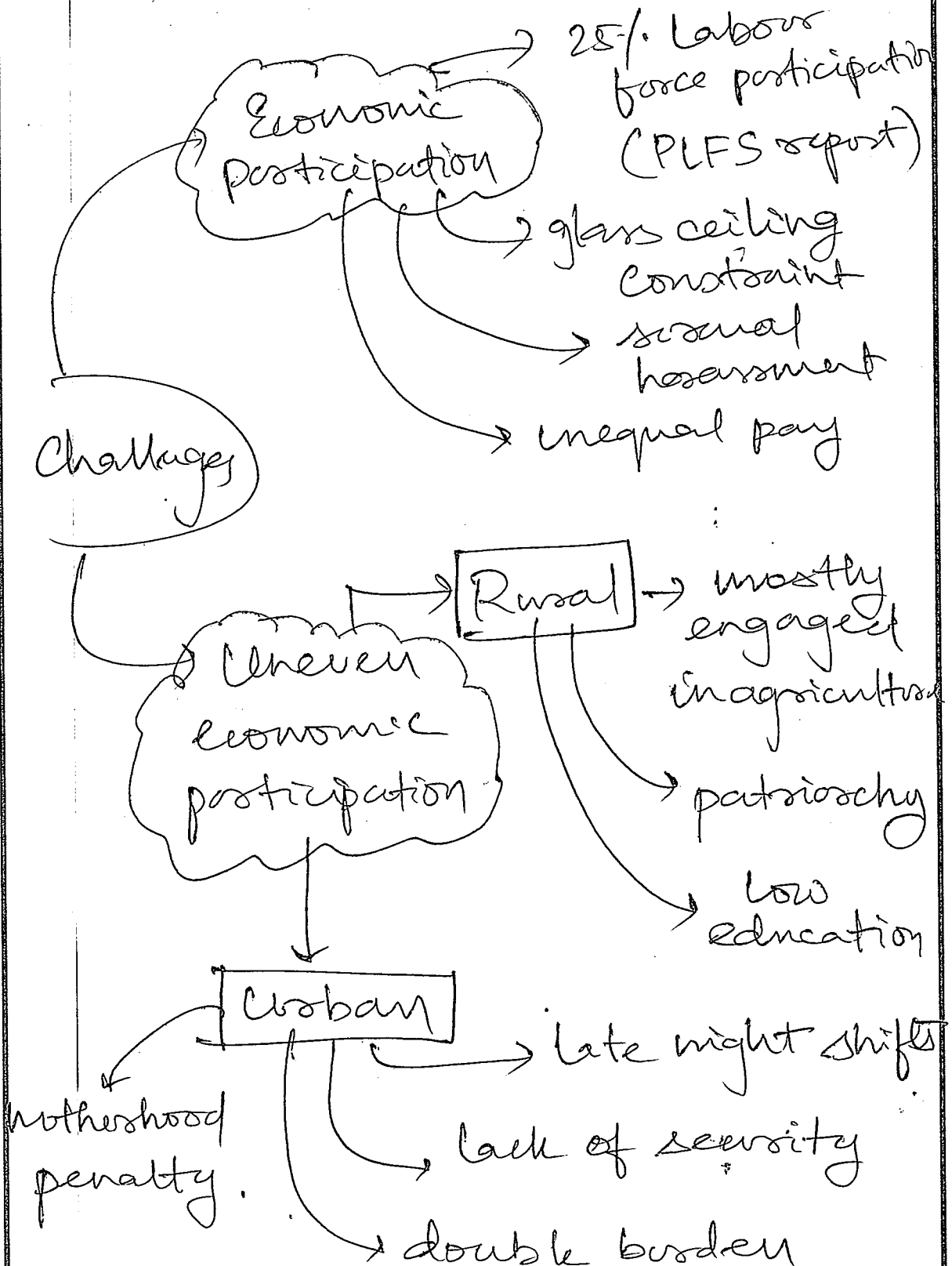
75% in higher education from 50%.

Health: Lower MMR rate

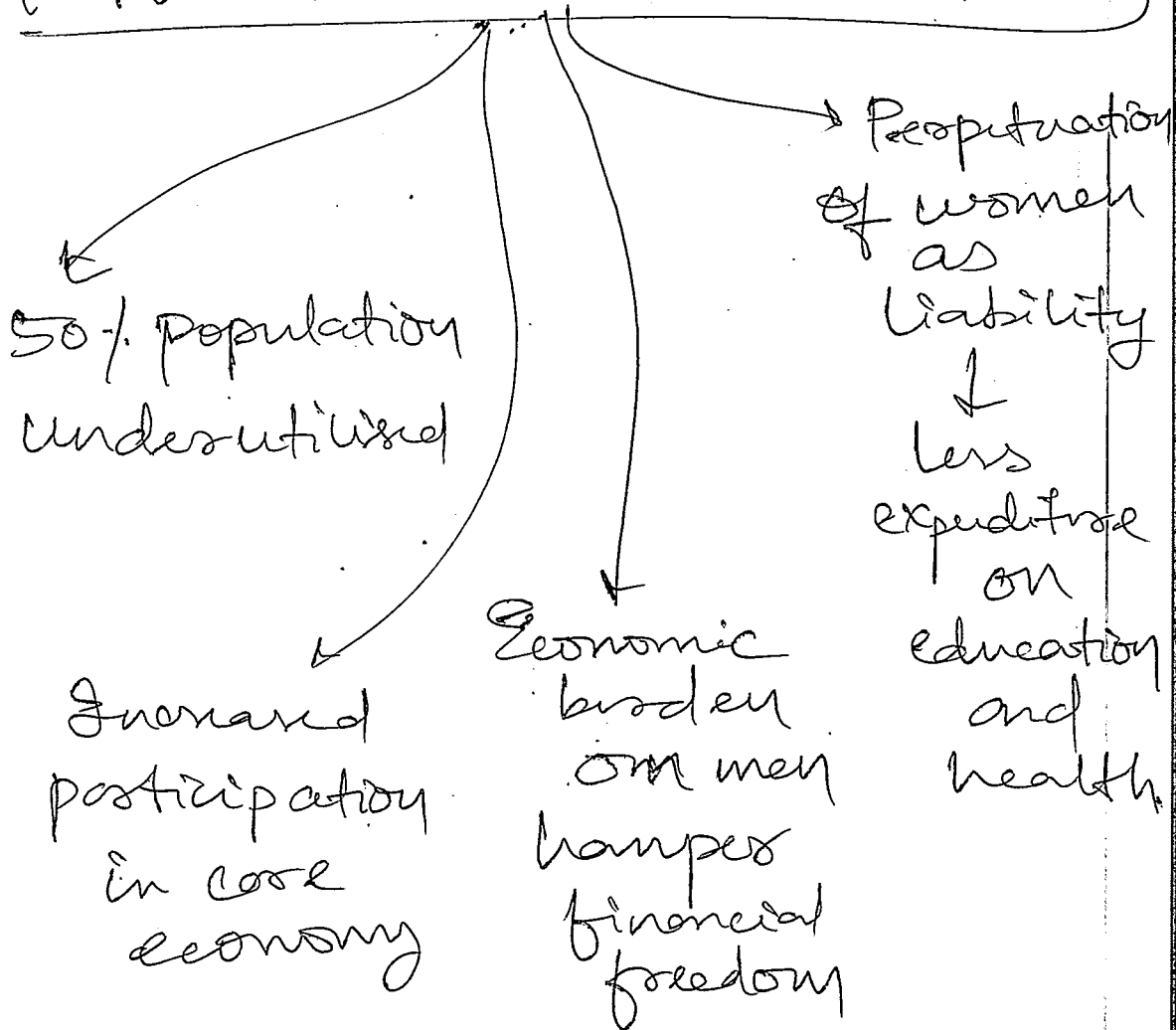
Better Health Insurance

Institutional delivery

Yet, few constraints are seen.



Affect on inclusive development



Measures to bridge the gender gap

1) Reservation schemes

↳ Article 15(3), Article 16(3)

↳ Bhooatiya Nari Vandan
Adhiniyam: 33% political
reservation

2) Incentivise enrolment

↳ Nijut Morna Azoni,
a ~~Scoty~~ post Bonikenta
Rahati Scheme.

3) Address Health & Nutrition

↳ Anganwadi centres,
PM Poshan.

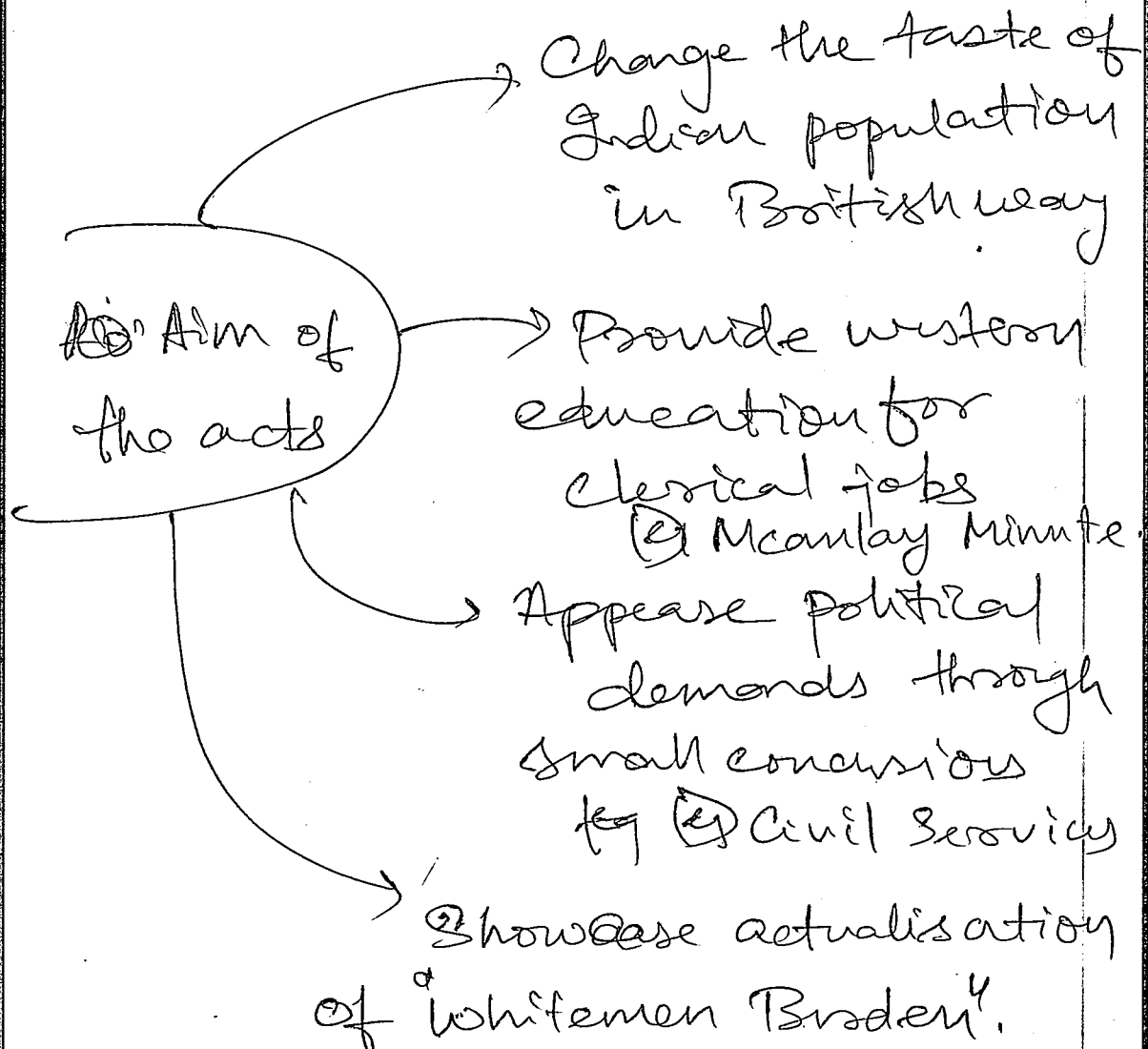
Women as 58% of population
needs to be fully utilised
to achieve SDG-5.

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

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

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

Charter Acts of 1813, 1833
 and 1853 were brought to
 consolidated hold of British
 in India.



Yet, the schemes gave
impetus to constitutional
development.

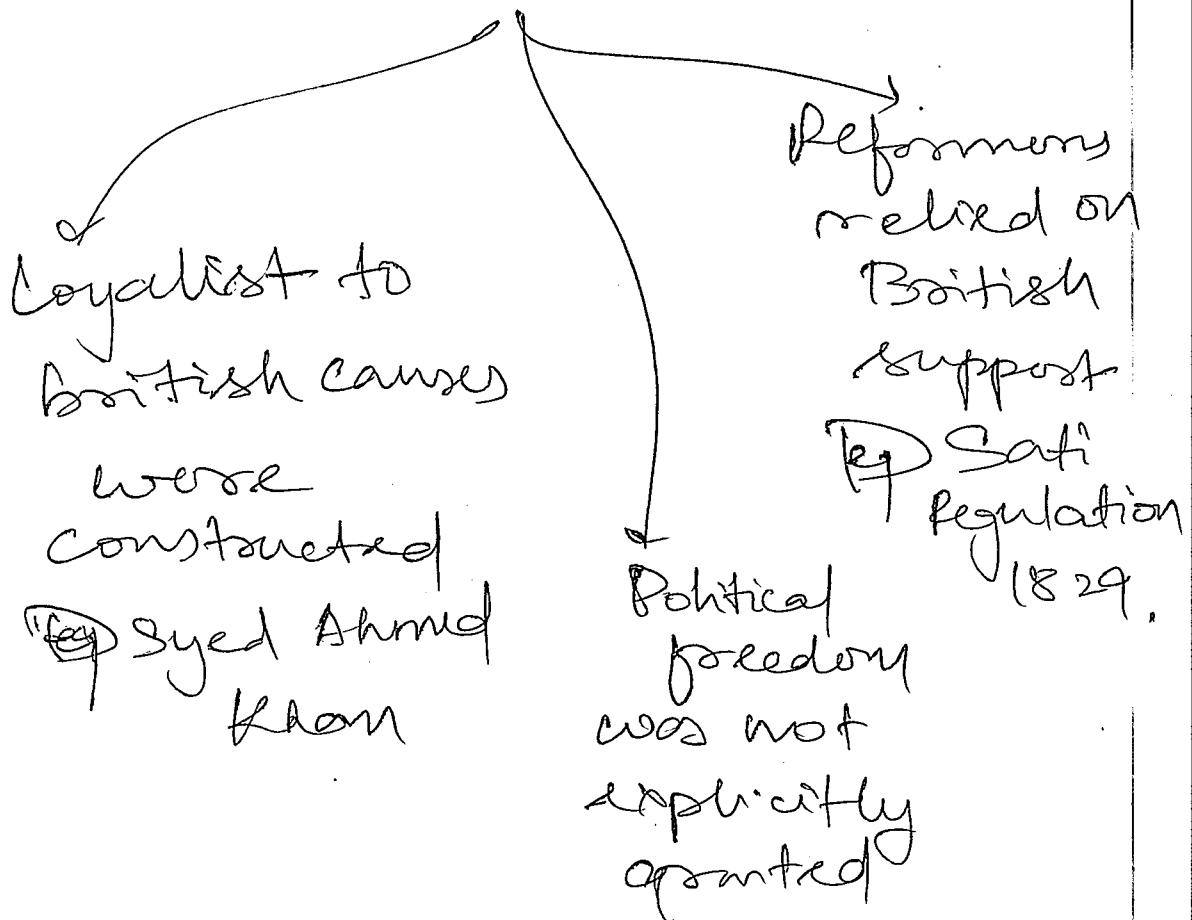
- 1) Taste of power was felt
through Civil Services
Exams.
- 2) Developed broader consciousness
of parliamentary functioning.
- 3) Idea of liberty, equality,
fraternity was perpetuated.
- 4) Modern education (western)
gave opportunity to middle
class intelligentsia to learn
of Vattel, Rousseau, Locke

5) Flamed the fire for Socio-Religious movement.

eg Raja Ram Mohan Roy,

6) Brought unity amongst the dominated Indians.

Yet, few laurels were seen.



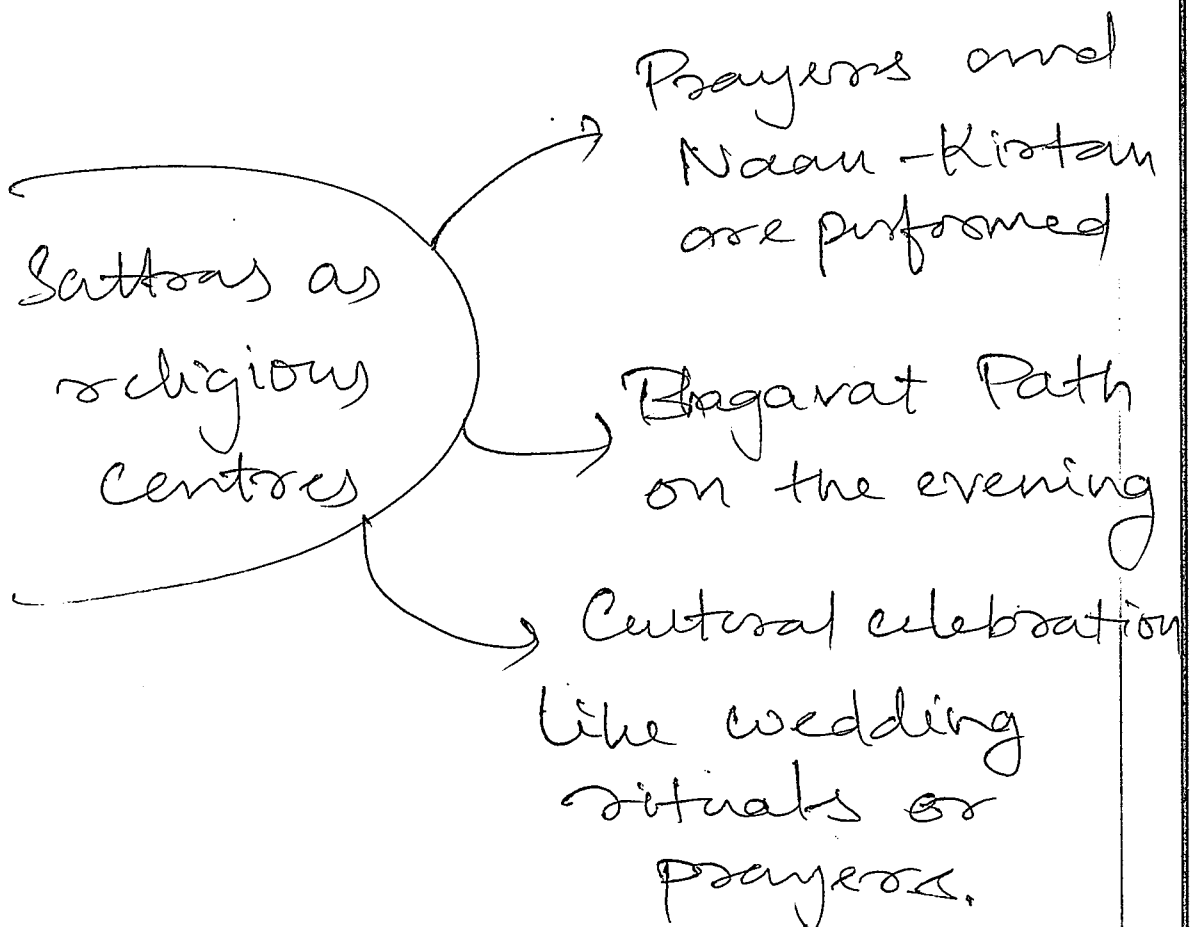
Thus the Charter Acts gave an opportunity for consolidation however, greater impetus was towards constitutional development.

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

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

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

Sattras were constructed by Neo vaishnavite saints of Assam, with the first being Bodua Sattria by Srimanta Sankardev Himself.



However, they function with broader social goals.

Sattras as custodians and transmitters of culture

1) Guru Shishya Parampara is seen in flow of art forms.

(eg) Mukha Art in Samagiri Sattras.

2) Training of young monks and religious teachings.

(eg) Bhagavat learning.

3) Practice of traditional dance and drama

(eg) Ankya Nat in Raas-lew

4) Enriching next generation
with customs of Neo-
Vaishnavism.

eg Learnings of paintings
and manuscript to the
youth.

5) Cultural heritage transmi-
ssion

eg Sattaya Nritya teaching.

6) Oral recitation of Bhagavati
Geet

eg Borgeet recital.

Such traditions and customs
are quite relevant in ~~contemporary~~
world.

Contemporary
Relevance in

→ Village meetings
and discussion.

Contemporary
relevance

→ Village
functions and
household
customs in
Naamghor.

→ Promotion of
peace and
harmony in
society.

→ Discussions
on reforms and
digitalisation of
sattras borogrets.

Sattras are valuable cultural
heritage with contemporary
relevance and it becomes
our fundamental duty under
Art 31A to preserve our
proud ancestry.

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

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

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

Post Independence India saw the need the strengthening of ethnic identities over national identity. Eg Nagalim demand.

Balancing of ethnic identities

) Demand for Nagaland autonomy was balanced

through separation of Nagaland as a separate state (1963)

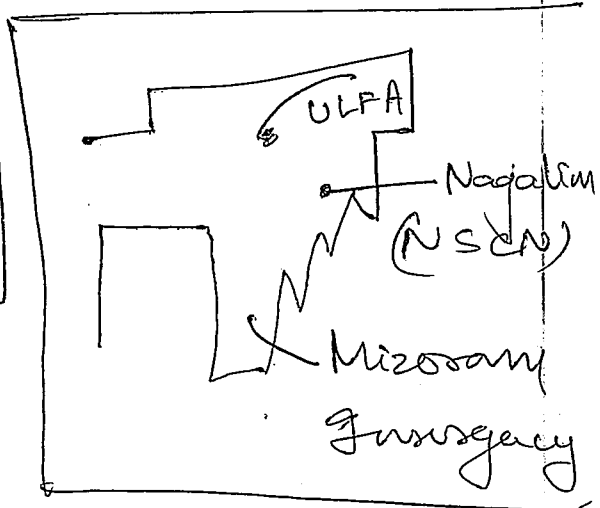


Fig: Post Independence demands.

2) Mizoram demanded autonomy
citing Maotam famine,
thus bring. granted union
territory and statehood.

3) High handed approach towards
militant factions like
NSCN and ULFA.

However, later movements
were dealt with peace
accords and autonomy

1) Assam Accord was signed
in 1985 to prevent
further agitation in Assam

2) Bodoland movement was
dealt with peacefully
through 16th Schedule
autonomy

3) Recent meeting with ULFA
under peace accord is
hailed as stepping stone to
peace in the region.

4) Bodoland peace accord
brought inputs to development
in the ~~Bad~~ BTAD.

Yet, few issues are floating
up.

Issues → Monitor ethnic
clashes.

Issues

→ Non implementation
of Assam Accord
after 40 years

→ Slow implementation
of Bodo peace
accord

→ Illegal immigrants
in North East.

Post independence autonomy
govt has united India
despite ethnic difference.

Need is of proper implementation
of accords and political representation.

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
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Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

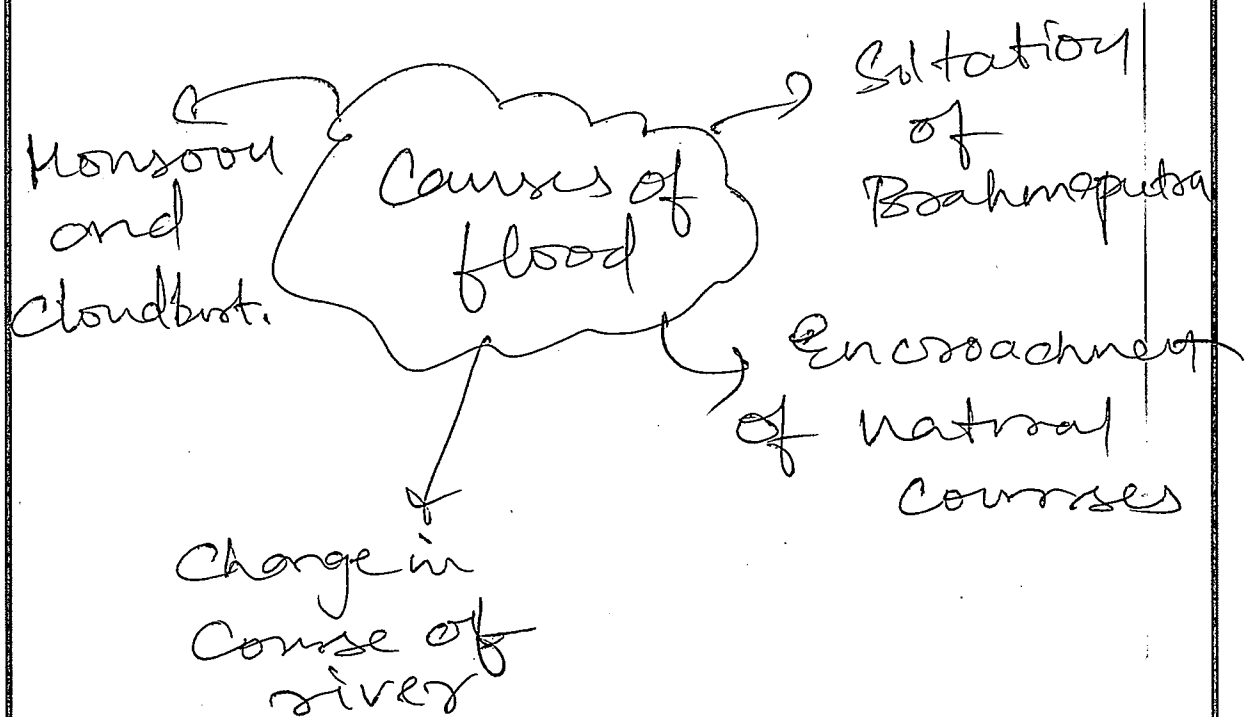
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Q18. Recurrent floods in Assam have not only caused loss of lives and property but also led to large-scale displacement. Critically examine the socio-economic implications of such displacement.

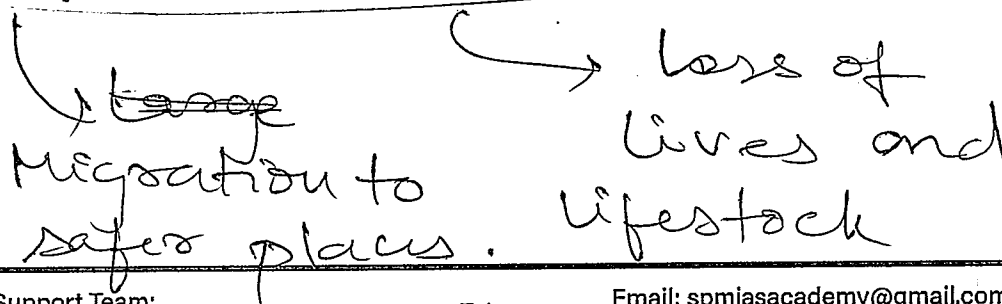
প্রশ্ন ১৮) অসমত বাৰে বাৰে হোৱা বানপানীয়ে কেৱল জীৱন আৰু সম্পত্তিৰ ক্ষতি কৰাই নহয়, বৃহৎ পৰিমাণৰ স্থানচ্যুতিৰো সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। এনে স্থানচ্যুতিৰ আৰ্থ-সামাজিক প্ৰভাৱসমূহ সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে, মূল্যায়ন কৰক।

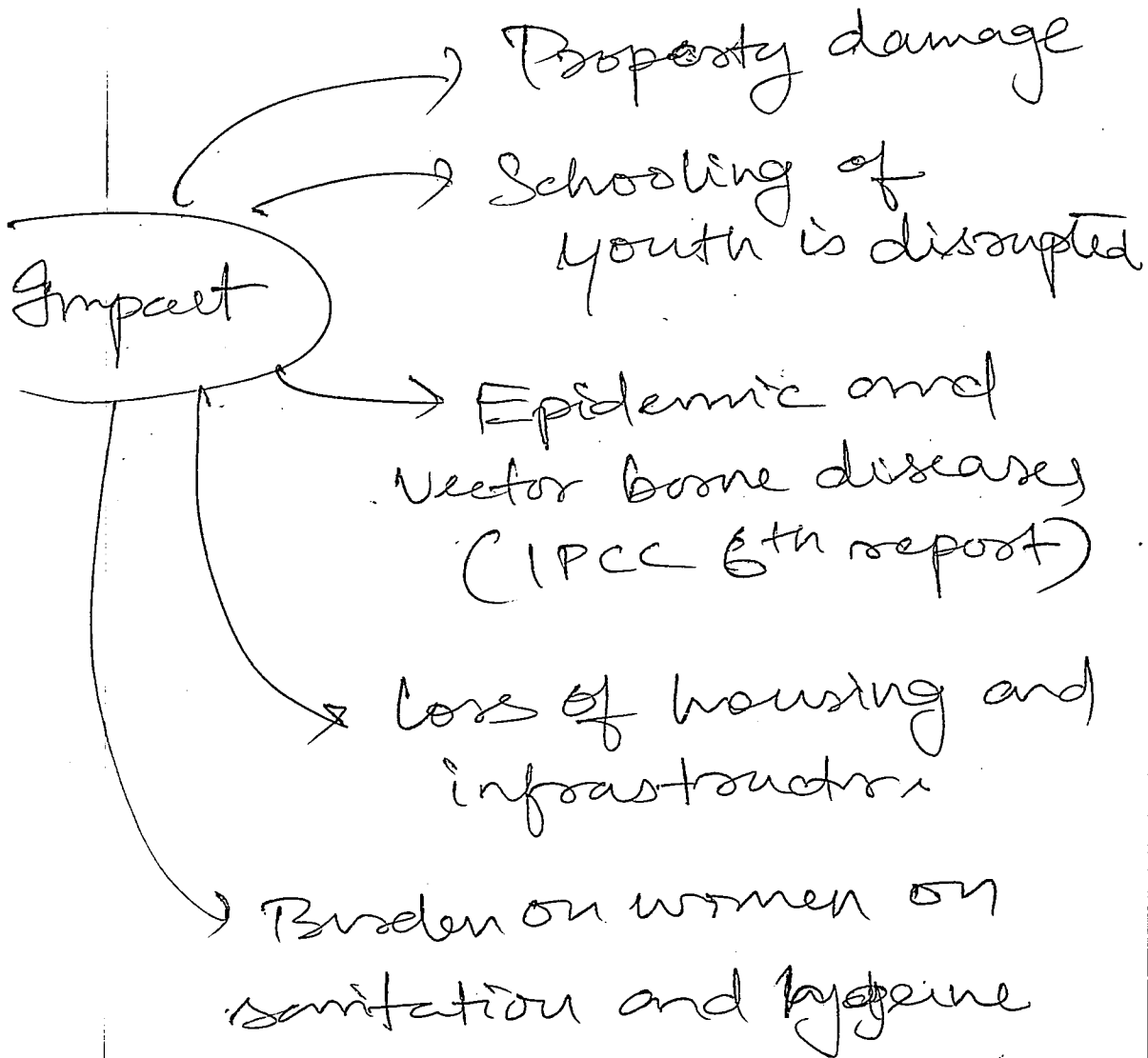
(Answer in 250 words)

Flood Afflict of Assam estimates
12 lakh Hectare loss of Land due
to flood in Assam.

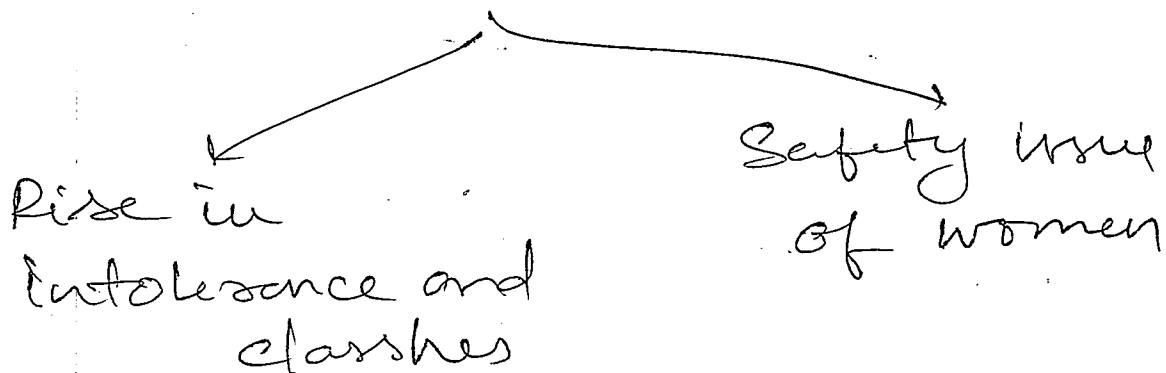


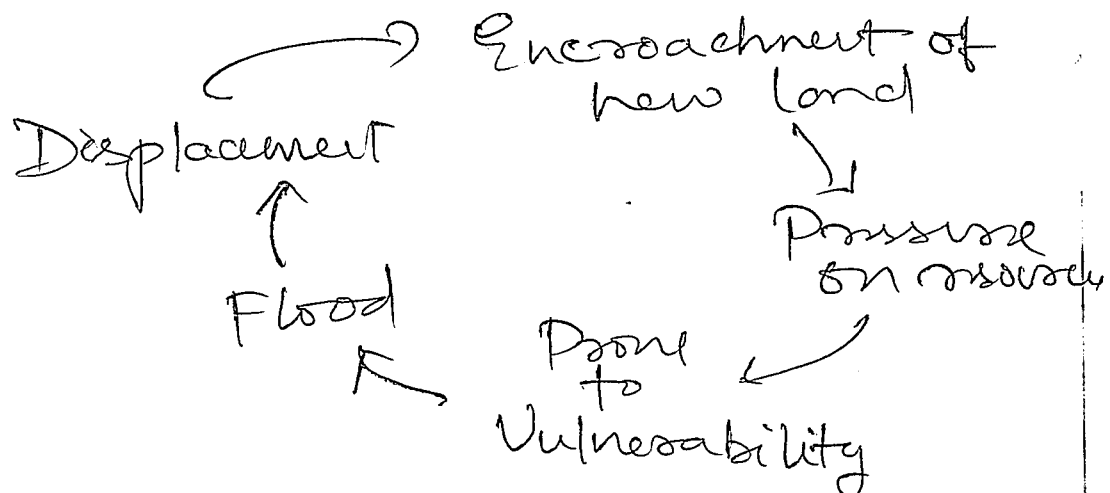
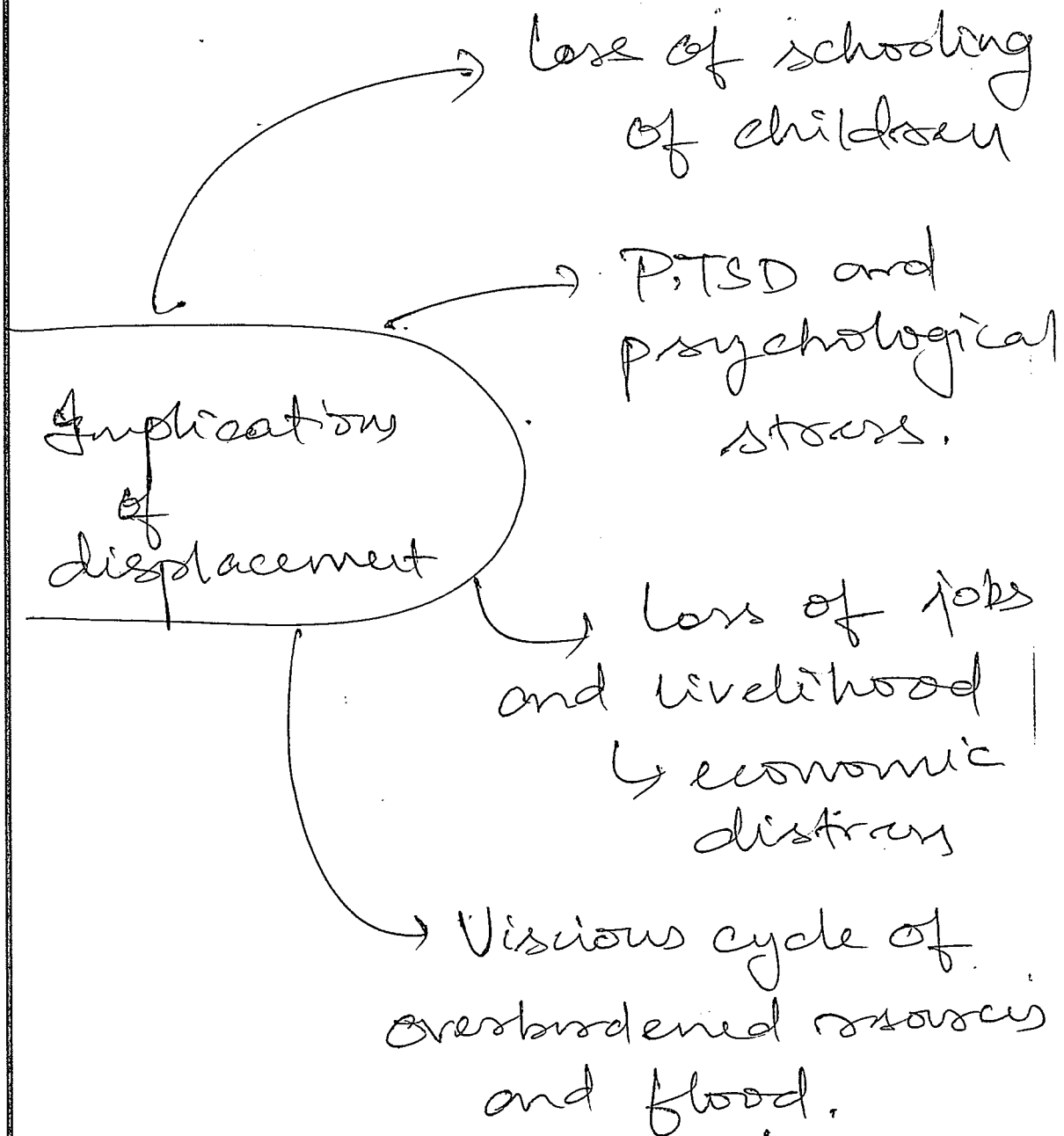
Impact of Floods

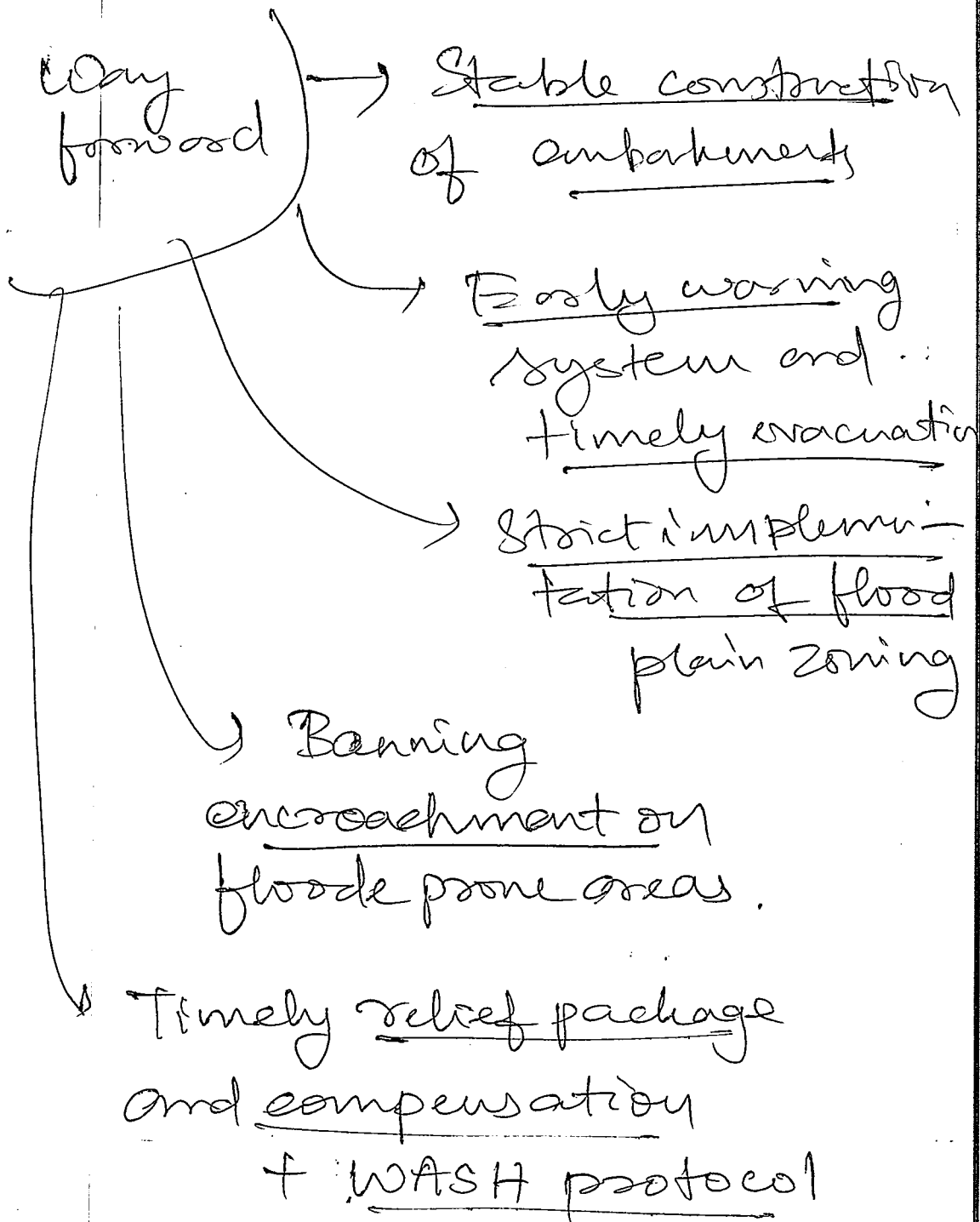




Such flood led displacement has various socioeconomic implications.







Flood is a natural issue that has escalated due to climate change thus makes the need of protocol even more necessary.

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

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

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

Imperial Cholas of the 9th -
12th Century are known for
their agricultural reforms and
maritime might.

Use of
geography
by the Cholas

① Agrarian

1) Promoted
rice cultivation

in line with climatic
factors.

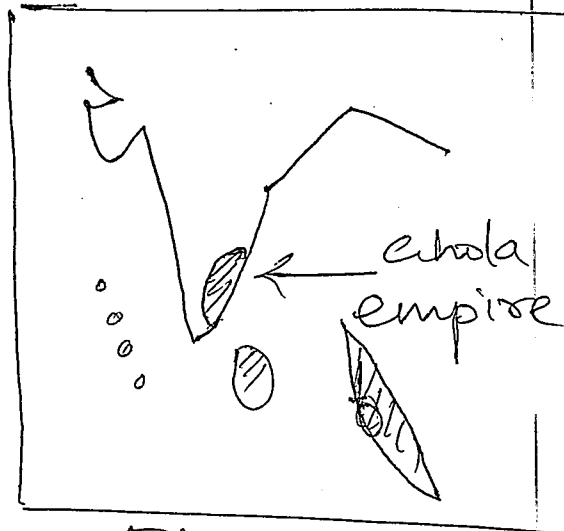


Fig: chola
empire.

- 2) Water irrigation facilities were modernising citing absence of summer monsoon rain.
- 3) Efficient storage facility to protect crop during winter rain.
- 4) Emphasised on modern ideas of crop diversification like pulses and millet.
- 5) Preserved food security by building efficient supply chain resilience with other surrounding nations.

③ [Maritime]

- 1) Surrounded by Ocean on 3 sides, they built an ~~exp~~ commendable naval fleet for maritime dominance.
- 2) Captured and dominated surrounding regions of Java and Sri Lanka and learnt from their expertise.
- 3) Developed post for excellent Army structuring and carried out efficient naval training.
- 4) Boats were built of majority timber and use of iron was evident.
- 5) Influence on surrounding areas through culture

and naval fleet was evident.

Thus the Cholas built a
Pan Indian-ocean empire
with horizons extending
from South to Cambodia
and Indonesian Archipelago.

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total

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

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

Bhaskaravarman was the last and perhaps most important ruler of Kamarupa kingdom of the Varman Dynasty.

Transformation of
Kamarupa under
Bhaskaravarman



1) Recaptured
Pundravardhana
by defeating
Sasank of Gauda →

Fig: Extent
of Bhaskaravarman

2) Political and diplomatic
relation with Harsha

the ruler of Kanva.

3) Raised the stature of
Assam by inviting the
Buddhist monk Hiuen
Tsang.

4) Ranupa often compared
to Kuvosa for its prosperity
under his reign.

5) Bhaskar's extent went
from Sadia to Malanda,
as ~~his~~ evident from his
threat to head of Malanda.

6) Ranupa emerged as centre
of learning and literature.

as the refugee Wang Hien
Tse sought refuge from
Bhoskorsman.

7) Cultural connections were
seen in his ~~cont~~ gift of
bell metal to Harshavardhana.

8) Harshava's strength as
frontier kingdom evident
from absence of any riots
during Bhoskor's visit to
Kannauj.

9) Militarily Bhoskor subjugated
neighboring kingdoms with
assistance of Harsha and
his commander.

Thus Ramrupa reached its
zenith under rule of Bhaskar-
acharya, in military, diplomacy
and created bridge between
Assam and the world.

Feedback
(For office use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Penalty (If any)

Total