



FIRST MOCK APSC MAINS 2024

GS Paper I

Duration: 3 Hrs

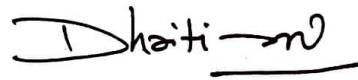
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(Please fill your details correctly)

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.
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TOTAL:	250		Signature of the Student:  Invigilator's Signature: NOTE: EVALUATION PERIOD FOR THE MAINS TEST SERIES COPY IS 12 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)

The nature of Assamese society has been simple and marked by openness and inclusivity.

① ethnic diversity among people living in plains and hills.

key features

→ ② culmination of regional identities like Bodo, Karbi, Tinwa.

③ syncretic traditions of diverse religious beliefs.

Globalisation → reinforced these features

① voice for greater global recognition.
eg. Bodo identity.

② greater interconnectedness with outside India. eg. liking for Exoniya Gohona.

- ③ greater pride for Assamese indigenous crafts. eg. GI Tag for Majuli mask.

Globalisation-disrupted these features

- ① rising trends of consumerism. eg. big fat weddings.
- ② support to western music. eg. coldplay concert in Assam.
- ③ decline of indigenous industries due to stiff competition like bell metal.

amidst rising globalisation, there has to be sustained calls for local goods and promotion and preservation of our heritage.

Feedback (For office use only)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
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 in 19th and 20th centuries were mainly due to colonial interference in forests.

① Santhal rebellion

② Munda rebellion

→ led by Birsa Munda.

→ ③ Rampa and Kol rebellion.

④ Garo, Khasi, Jaintia uprising.

The main reason was to prevent colonial usurpation of tribal land and retain control over forests.

Impact on freedom struggle

① though they enlarged the social base, these movements remained limited, geographically.

② ideology remained largely different
from freedom struggle.

③ lack of coordination led to
fizzling out soon.

① severe repression and
mass execution.

Colonial
response

② reserving forests
under new forests
laws.

③ decimated forest
economy.

④ forced bonded
labor of tribals.

Despite their limited success, tribal
uprisings shook colonial state and
ensured that freedom struggle is
expanded.

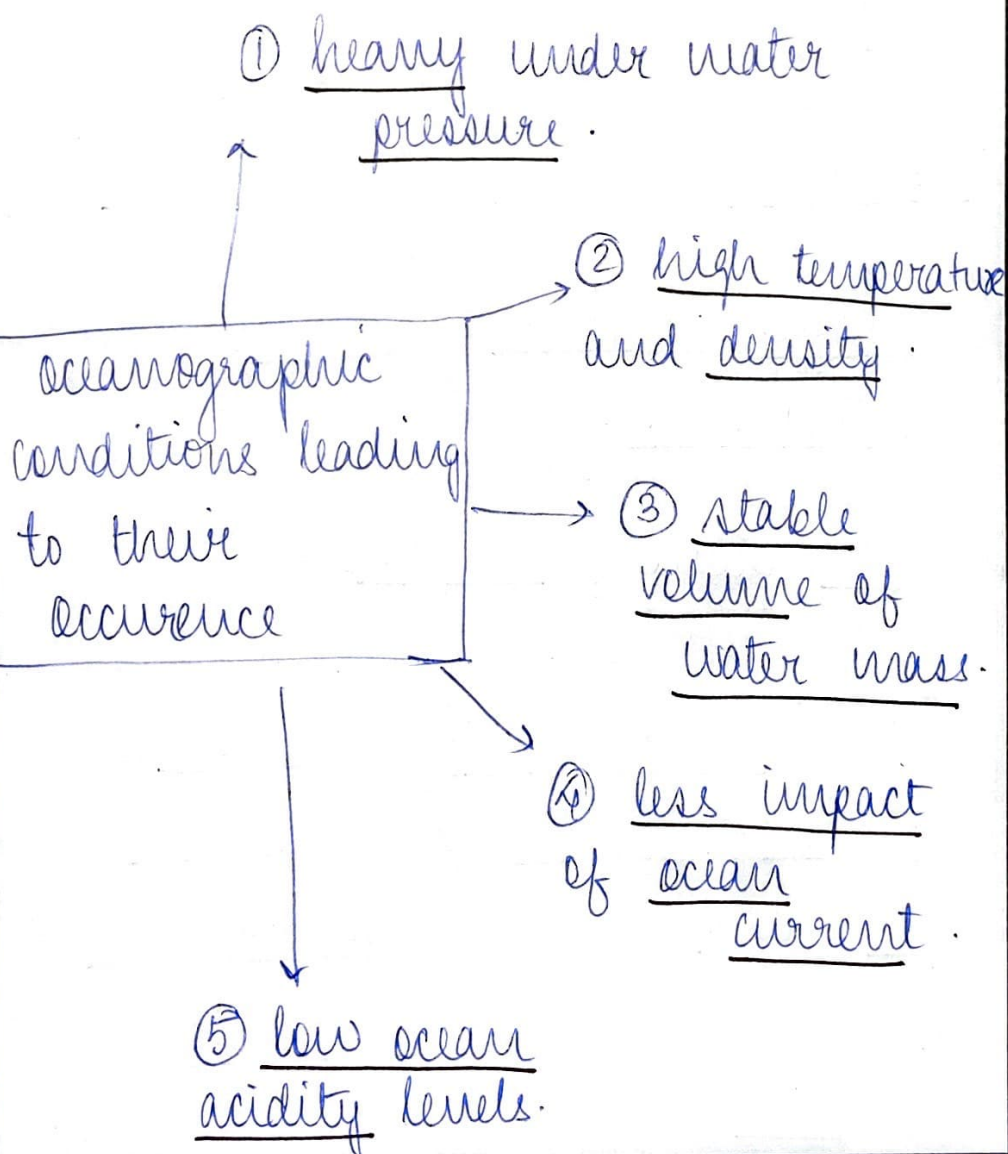
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Question Interpretation
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Value Addition
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Q3. Explain the oceanographic conditions that lead to the occurrence of rare earth mineral deposits on 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 key to boost economic advancement. They compose of 17 elements which hold immense fiscal potential.



Such resources shaping India's developmental prospects:

- ① crucial to chip making, reducing import dependency.
- ② boost India's domestic manufacturing.
- ③ wide applications in electrical engineering and auto-industry.
- ④ reduce outflow of dollars and attract FDI.
- ⑤ can create new jobs.

India's recent decision to explore rare earth minerals in Indian ocean is key to secure its strategic autonomy and boost overall progress.

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

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)

The geographic units of Assam, viz. Brahmaputra and Barak valley are important important cogs in the state's development.

① Brahmaputra valley

- security challenges. eg. ULFA.
- high seismic fault lines.
- resource cursed area (tea, oil, petroleum).

developmental challenges

② Barak valley

- illegal infiltration.
- low infrastructure
- border disputes with Mizoram, Manipur.

Factors responsible

- ① artificial divisions created. eg. lower Assam v/s Upper Assam.
- ② poor connectivity to Cachar and Barak valley.
- ③ perceived threat to indigenous Assamese in Brahmaputra valley.
- ④ rising vote-bank politics and communal polarisation.
- ⑤ insurgent activities of groups like NSCN and ULFA.

It is thus imperative to craft context specific targeted initiatives to ensure all-round growth and make Viksit Assam by 2047.

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

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" সবলীকরণৰ 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)

The MUDRA yojana, launched by government of India in 2015 was a step to ensure low and cheap credit.

Tool for empowerment

- ① access to formal credit. eg. 100000 crore loans disbursed.
- ② financial inclusion. eg. 50 crore bank accounts opened.
- ③ strengthened grassroots livelihoods. eg. support to MSMEs.

Women contributing to national economic growth

- ① more than 60% loans disbursed to women.

② empowered SHGs, which are mostly women-centric.

③ breaking traditional barriers of family and patriarchy.

① state support guaranteed.

② fiscal incentives

→ on compliance.

③ domestic support to MSMEs.

inspiring next generation of entrepreneurs

→

④ creating rural youth entrepreneurs.

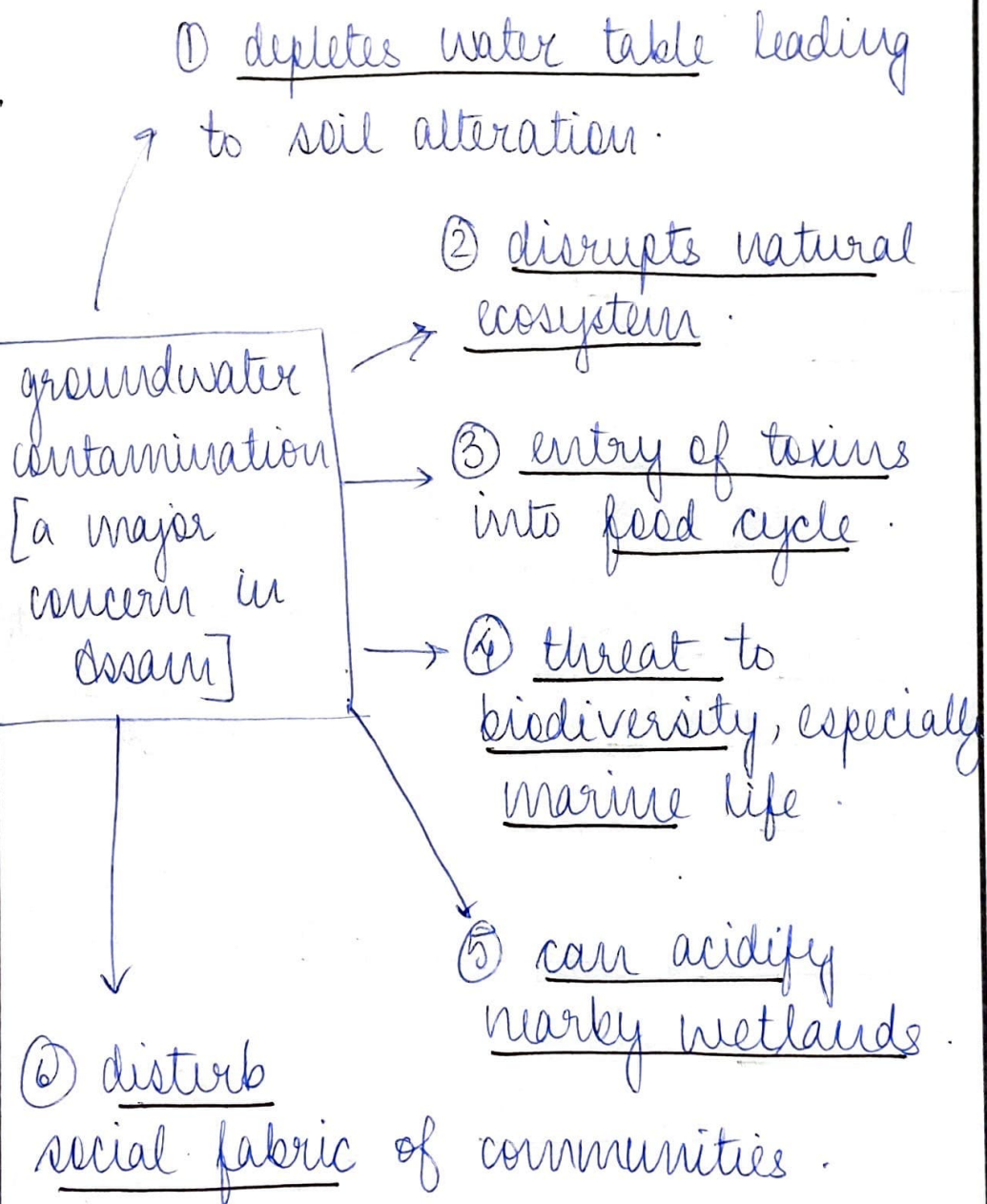
For such reasons, the World Bank has applauded the MUDRA scheme and termed it as largest ever financial inclusion scheme.

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 NITI Aayog reports have outlined over extraction of groundwater in India and its associated issues.

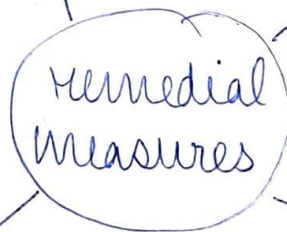


Impact on society and livelihoods

- ① reduced water available for agriculture; threat to food security.
- ② rise in water stress in urban areas.
- ③ disrupts the daily lives of women.
- ④ causes forced migration.

strict compliance
to EPA guidelines

strengthened
role of CPCB



monitor
on unscientific
extraction.

proper discharge
of industrial
waste.

Groundwater management is crucial to ensure social harmony and balance aspirations of growing cities.

Feedback (For office use only)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
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) গান্ধীৰ পদ্ধতি নিষ্ক্ৰিয় নাছিল বৰঞ্চ সক্ৰিয় শক্তি আছিল যাৰ বাবে সাহস, ত্যাগ আৰু নৈতিক শক্তিৰ প্ৰয়োজন আছিল। এই সন্দৰ্ভত আলোচনা কৰক কেনেকৈ সত্যগ্ৰহ কেৱল নিষ্ক্ৰিয় প্ৰতিৰোধৰ পৰা পৃথক আছিল আৰু ভাৰতৰ স্বাধীনতা সংগ্ৰামক আকৃতি দিছিল। (Answer in 150 words)

Gandhiji emphasised on self action and individual effort to achieve swaraj.

his methods required

sacrifice of material pleasures.

courage to face the wrong and stand up to it.

moral strength to be firm and committed.

Satyagraha was the idea to embrace the truth and follow it at all times.

It was not mere passive resistance instead :-

① it was active seeking of truth.

- ② continued determination and path of courage.
- ③ display integrity even in times of conflict.
- ④ remained non-violent and embrace peace.

① instilled values of courage and unity in Indians.

shaping
India's freedom
struggle

② mass reach → due to its wide acceptance.

③ focused on individual and social cohesion.

Such detailed and all-encompassing vision of Gandhiji helped him to widen the base of freedom movement and acquire mass appeal.

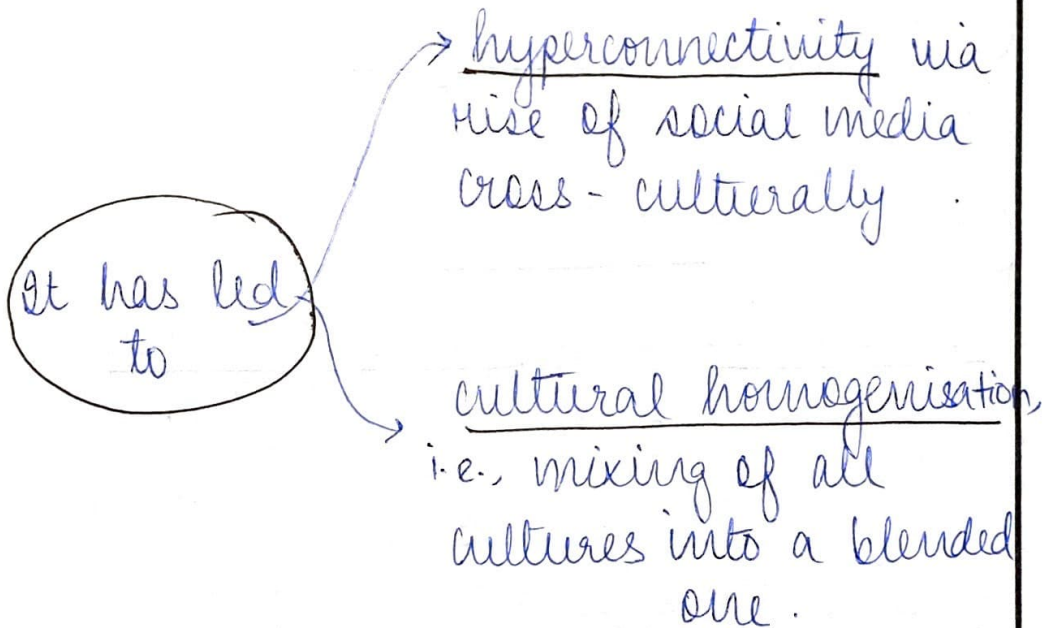
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Value Addition
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Total

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

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

(Answer in 150 words)

Globalisation has altered the way in our lives, as rightly pointed by Anthony Giddens, as global interconnectedness.



Indian youth facing identity fluidity

① dual roles played - eg. working part-time while studying.

② rise of multiplicity of jobs under

gig economy.

③ global identities of "free man" have empowered cultural tags.

Indian youth facing identity crisis

① rise of marginal man. eg. not able to fit in anywhere.

② work-life imbalance in youth's lives.

③ rising 'rat' race leading to competitive and selfish attitudes.

Going forward, it is crucial to draw boundaries between work and non-work and have clear vision in thought.

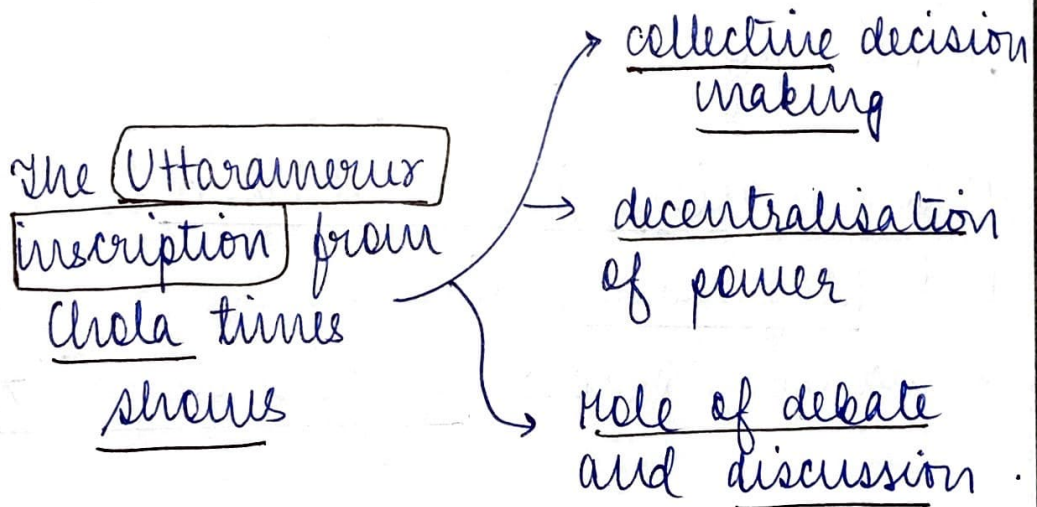
As the world enmeshes, we need to focus on self purification and engage in niskarna karma.

Feedback (For office use only)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
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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 সম্পৰ্কে ভাৰতত শেহতীয়া পুৰাতাত্ত্বিক আৱিষ্কাৰৰ ঐতিহাসিক আৰু সাংস্কৃতিক প্ৰভাৱৰ বিষয়ে উপযুক্ত উদাহৰণৰ সৈতে আলোচনা কৰক।
(Answer in 150 words)

Excavation serves dual purpose - while it makes us aware about the past, it also justifies our present and helps the better predict future trends.



It has been crucial to shape our identity as a democracy and provide continuity and meaning to our ancient heritage of debates in decision making.

Recent archaeological discoveries

- ① excavation of chariot in Baghpat testifies long drawn narratives and legends.
- ② presence of stone jars in Dima Hasao shows deep cultural ties with South East Asia.
- ③ ploughed field in Kalibangan shows agriculture practices.
- ④ the burials in south India and Meghalaya, similar in structure, show cultural continuity.

To sum up, the presence of artefacts reflect the continuity in Indian society and clarifies the unsolved mysteries.

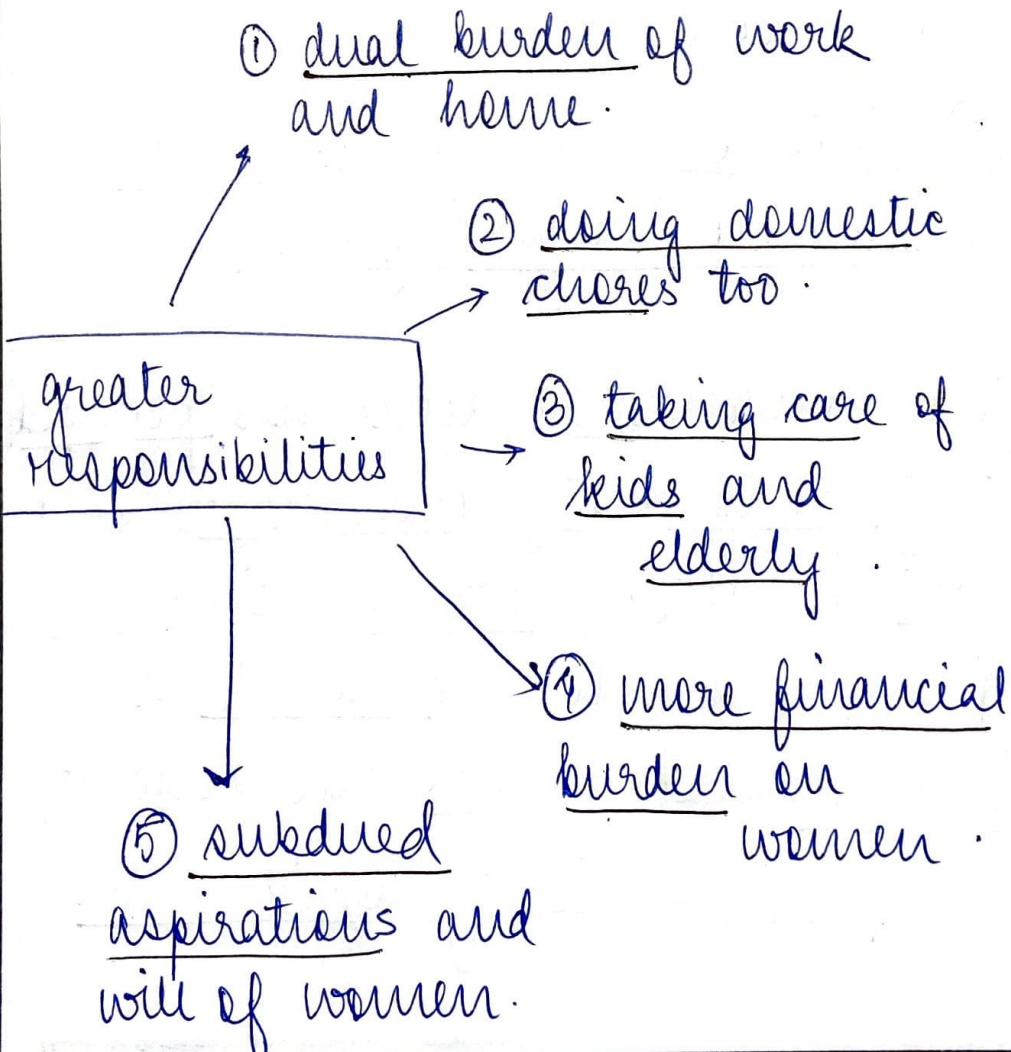
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Q10. 'Feminisation of agriculture has left women with greater responsibilities but limited access to resources.' Discuss.

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

Feminisation of agriculture refers to the phenomena where woman is forced to work in agriculture after men migrate to cities.

60% of agriculture labor in India comprise women.



It has impacted into limited access to resources :

- ① property heads are still men.
- ② despite women working, farming fields own by men of the family.
- ③ last access to gadgets like TV or mobile.
- ④ little say or tokenistic role in decision making.

The government thus has focused on strengthening cooperatives and SHG to attract women into non-farm sector to enhance their income and reduce the concept of feminisation of agriculture.

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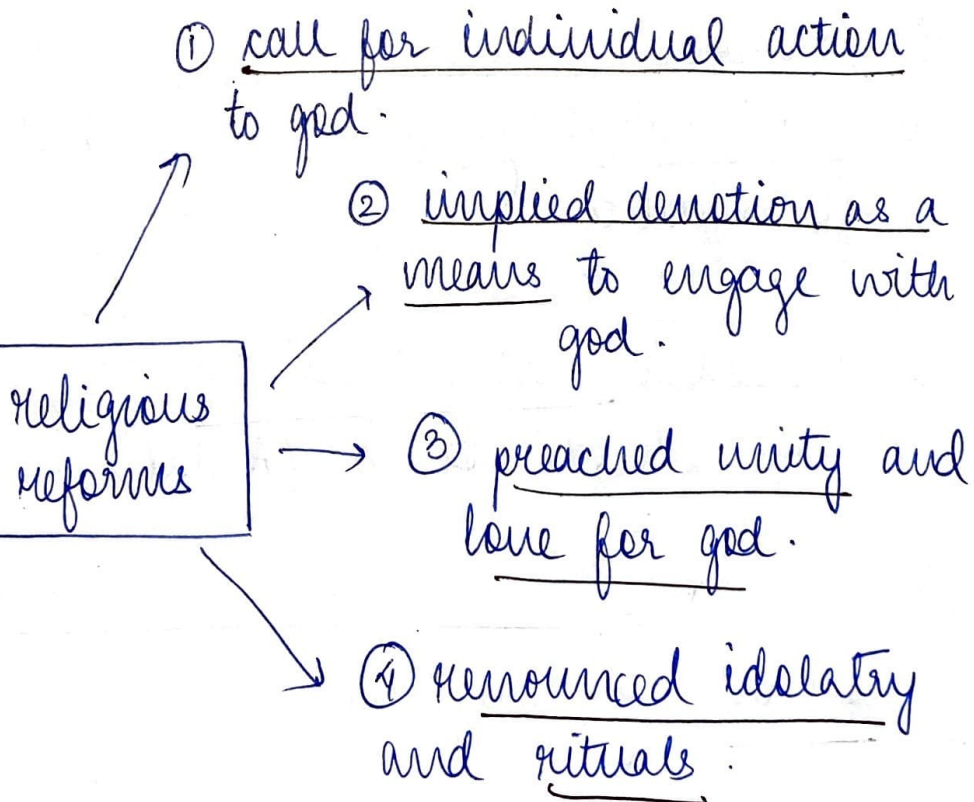
Q11. The Bhakti and Sufi movements were not merely religious reforms but also harbingers of cultural unity. Discuss their significance for India's social cohesion.

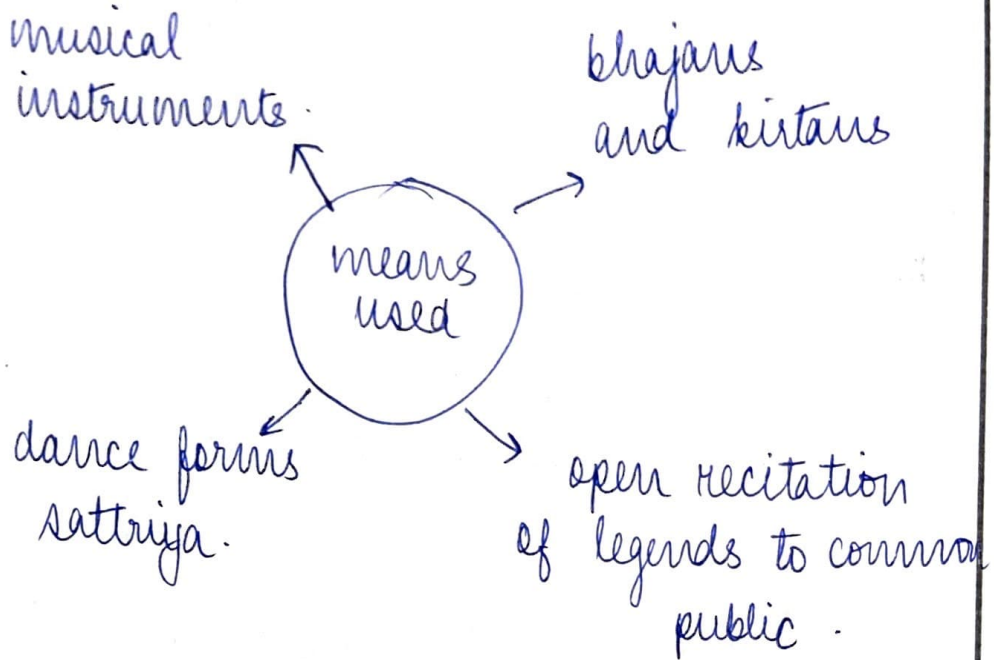
প্রশ্ন ১১) ভক্তি আৰু চুফী আন্দোলন কেৱল ধৰ্মীয় সংস্কাৰেই নহয়, সাংস্কৃতিক একতাবো পথ প্ৰদৰ্শক আছিল। ভাৰতৰ সামাজিক সংহতিৰ বাবে সেইবোৰৰ গুৰুত্ব আলোচনা কৰক।

(Answer in 250 words)

The Bhakti and Sufi movements were directed against growing Brahmanical authority and rising materialism in Islamic ulama.

It developed from south India while sufis pioneered their cause in north India.





Promoting cultural unity

- ① advocated against caste-based discrimination - eg. Ramananda's bid for equality.
- ② advocated gender equality - eg. female bhakti saints (Andal).
- ③ preached renunciation of worldly pleasures - eg. sufism.

④ focus on penance and deep devotion to write.

Significance for India's social cohesion:

- ① opposed caste and gendered discrimination.
- ② preached unity and brotherhood.
- ③ promoted tolerance and mutual respect. eg. neo-Vaishnavite movement in Assam.
- ④ made cultural aspects like dance and theatre medium of social change.
- ⑤ emphasis on mass education and breaking class norms.

⑥ crucial to prevent communal tensions due to ideas of monotheism. eg. Kabir and Nanak.

Due to their liberal views and focus on social good, bhakti and sufi movements pioneered social upliftment in medieval India.

Feedback (For office use only)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Penalty (If any)
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 জলবিদ্যুৎ 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 has shown intentions to construct dams on Tsangpo river, as it is called there, which are likely to have cross-border impact.

Strategic implications

- ① threatens water security in northeast India.
- ② Chinese way of using force over India's foreign policy.
- ③ threatens livelihoods and tourism potential in India and Bhutan.
- ④ threat to India's hydropower potential.

① altered course of river
Brahmaputra causing physiographical
changes.

hydrological
implications

→ ② more uncertainties
in flood management

→ ③ limits on India
hydropower potential.

④ disrupts water table
in northeast.

Measures India can adopt

① negotiate a treaty with China to
ensure guaranteed water flow.

② rejuvenate wetlands in northeast
to minimise the impact.

③ scientific mapping of India's
hydropower potential.

- ④ inter-linking of smaller rivers like Manas to enhance efficiency.
- ⑤ promote aeroponics in agriculture.

suggestions for Assam's agriculture

- ① promotion of millets farming
- ② better storage of rainwater
- ③ prevent illegal encroachments on chars (sandbars).
- ④ renewed focus on non-farm activities like dairy, sericulture.
- ⑤ use of modern irrigation like drip facility to better use water.
- ⑥ reduced use of fertilisers and focus on climate smart agriculture.

Amidst rising Chinese dominance, it is essential to protect our own economy and farmers. Ensuring emergency credit and focus on asset creation can generate better returns and enhance India's capabilities.

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)

Caste-based discrimination in India is continuing since ancient times. Practices like untouchability and manual scavenging have dominated caste-based discrimination.

① Constitutional safeguards under article 17.

② Institutions like NCSC and NCST.

③ laws like SC/ST prevention of atrocities act, 1989.

④ schemes like stand up India.

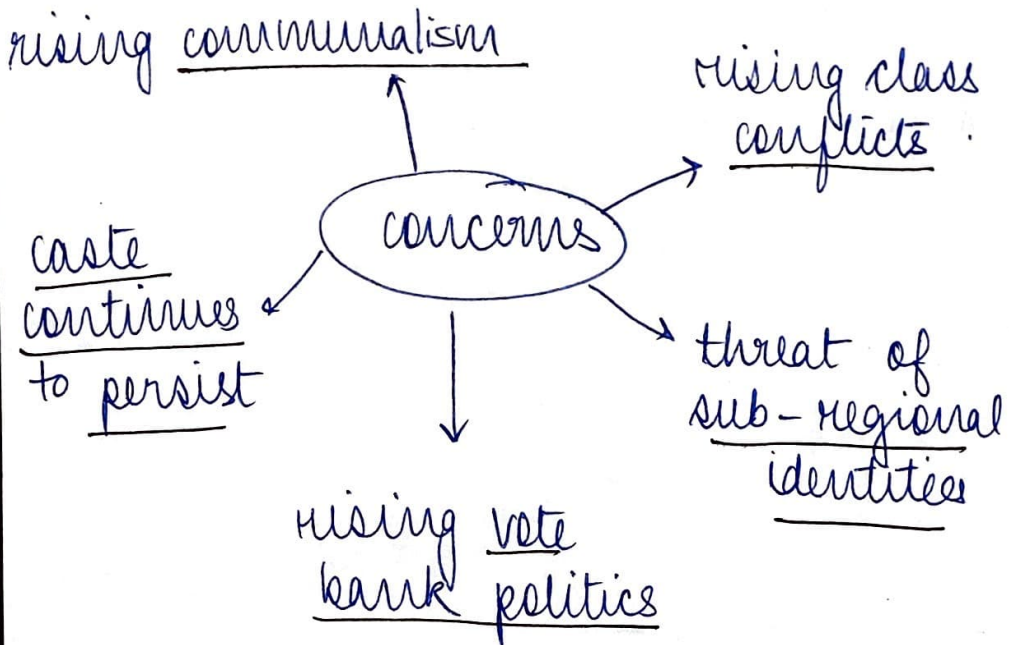
Policies targeting caste-based discrimination

Policies aiding in integration of diverse communities into a unified India:

- ① broke the notion that state is arbitrary and casteist.
- ② spread awareness about the artificial construct of such notions.
- ③ provided access to education and healthcare, leading to social change.
- ④ Constitution embodying values of peace and fraternity vide Preamble, DPSPs etc.
- ⑤ enhanced financial support lead to improved social status.

⑥ policies of reservations helped in ensuring representation in government jobs and legislature.

⑦ a system of discourse has promoted values of tolerance.



Way forward

① promotion of inter faith dialogue.

② promoting tourism circuits.

③ schemes like Ek Bharat
Shresth Bharat.

Such steps are likely to embody
spirit of oneness and upholding
the ideals that inspired our
freedom struggle.

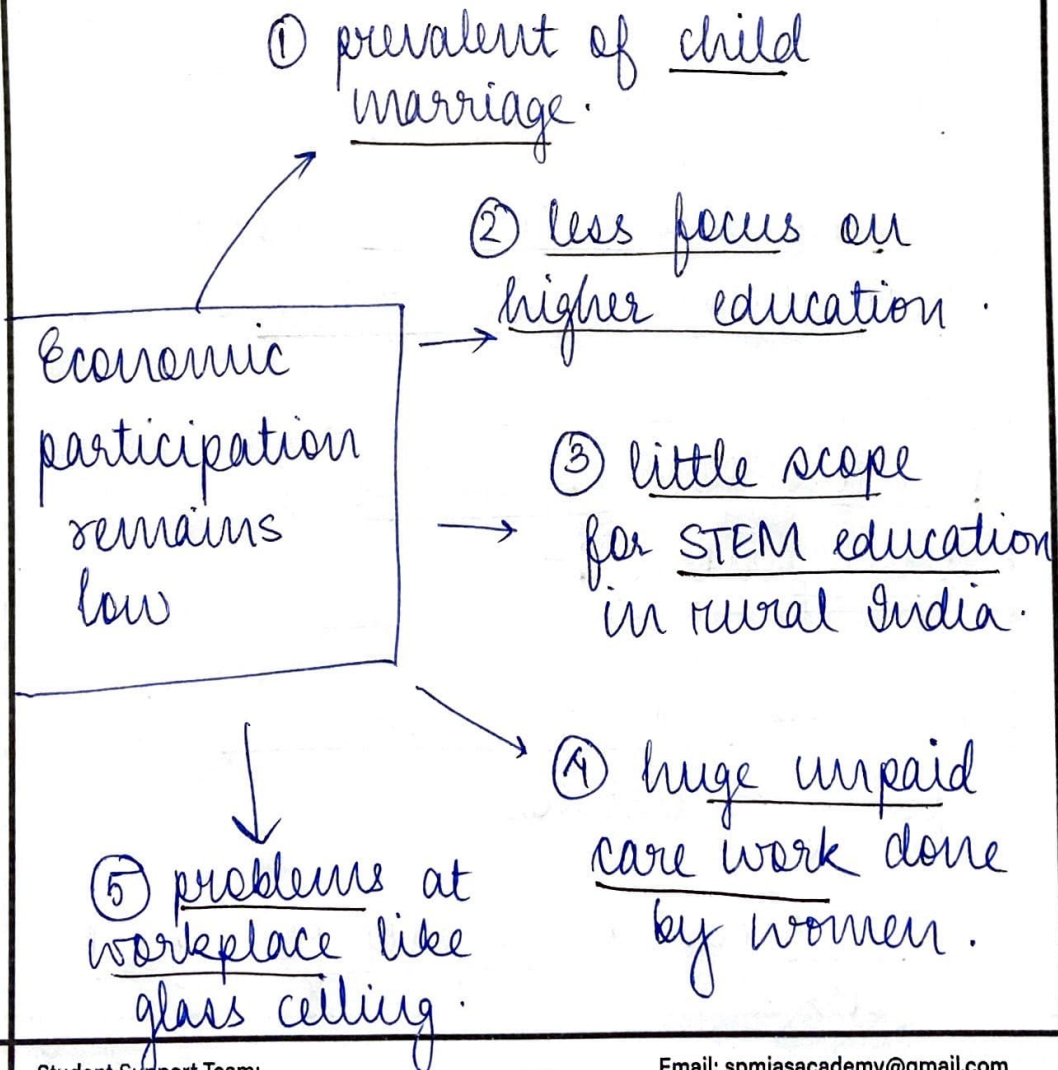
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Penalty (If any)
Total

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)

India's progress in women empowerment has bore some success. It is evident via lowered MMRates and reduced child dropout. Sex ratio have also shown steady rise.



It is uneven across rural and urban :-

- ① less paid jobs for women in urban areas (pink collarisation).
- ② feminisation of agriculture in rural India.
- ③ disguised unemployment in farm sector.
- ④ work life imbalance leading voluntary resignations.

Impact on inclusive development :-

- ① reflects gender imbalances in policy initiatives.
- ② calls for equal pay for equal work.

- ⑤ leads to informalisation of workforce
- ④ huge care economy remains out of purview.
- ③ limits the potential of women and young girls.

① strict enforcement of laws like POSH to ensure workplace safety.

② ensuring maternity benefits are utilised.

measures
required

③ tax incentives to companies who recruit women.

④ investment of higher education.

⑤ cash transfers from government to housewives.

⑥ improved healthcare access

for a country like India to progress, we must focus on women-led development, that is keeping their needs at the core to ensure we achieve the goal of Viksit Bharat by 2047.

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 enacted by British Parliament, especially before 1857 result, ensured tight control of British Parliament and continued efforts on centralisation of power.

Act of 1813 → ended monopoly of East India Company in India.
 → India to be ruled in name of Monarch.

Act of 1833 → deprived legislatures of Bombay and Madras of their law making powers
 → highest degree of centralisation observed.

Act of 1853

→ complete control over company's possessions by Parliament.

→ aggressive annexations continued under Dalhousie.

However, these acts were also crucial for later constitutional development.

① establishment of Crown Rule was a necessary step to reverse the centralisation.

② engaging more Indians under 1861 and 1892 acts as started during 1833 and 1853 acts.

- ③ separate legislative functions to Viceroy under 1861 act as done under 1833 act as well.
- ④ 1813 act is considered the first step towards a national education policy in British India.
- ⑤ provisions of open ICS exam was eventually done ⁱⁿ later acts.

no real intention
towards constitutional
development.

continued
Parliamentary
control via
Secy of state.



financial
powers still
with Viceroy.

Policy of racial
supremacy
continued.

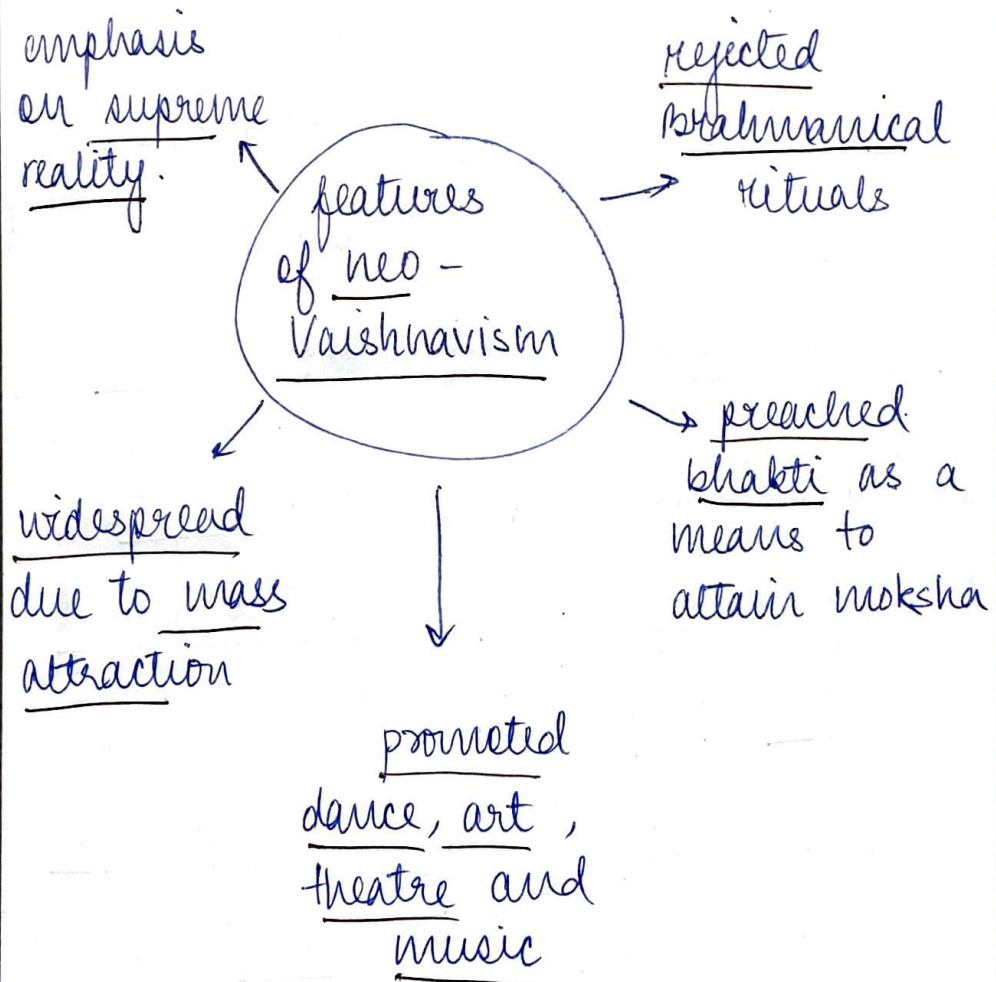
Despite greater role of English
Parliament in India, little
attention was intended for
developing robust institutions
in India, leading to significant
political decay and rampant
economic losses.

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

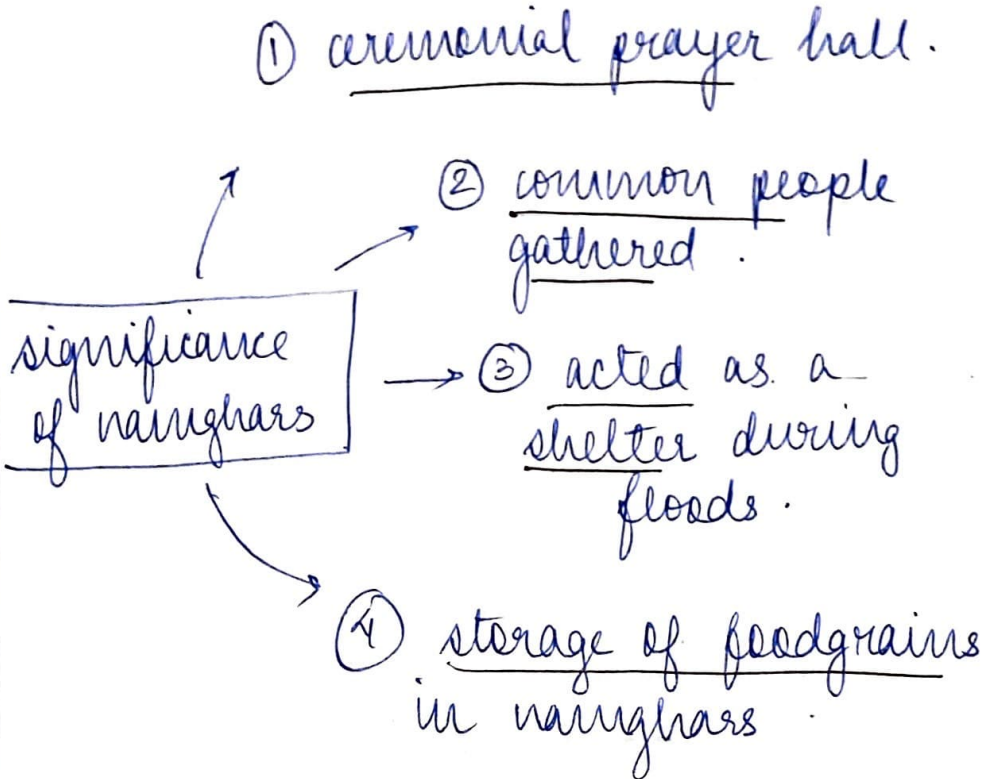
প্রশ্ন ১৬) অসমৰ সত্ৰসমূহ কেৱল ধৰ্মীয় কেন্দ্ৰই নহয় বৰঞ্চ সংস্কৃতিৰ বক্ষক আৰু প্ৰচাৰক। সমসাময়িক প্ৰাসংগিকতাৰ সৈতে সত্ৰীয়া নৃত্য আৰু ভাওনাৰ দৰে পৰম্পৰা বজাই ৰখাত অসমৰ সত্ৰসমূহৰ ভূমিকাৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰক।
(Answer in 250 words)

The significance of Satras in Assam can be associated with the spread of neo-Vaishnavism by Srimanta Sankardeva in medieval times.



In this context, sattras played a crucial role:

- ① as religious centres, sattras became headquarters of neo-Vaishnavism.
- ② they maintained administrative hierarchies, kept revenue records and a place of gathering.
- ③ by means of theatre (bhaona), art, music (borgeet), sattras ensured transmission of Assamese culture.
- ④ sattras were important centres of education and promoted social cohesion.
- ⑤ Assamese rituals and cultural practices like sattriya dance were performed.



Sustaining traditions and relevance

- ① cultural practices like sattriya dance and bhaonas were performed in sattras.
- ② important messages of neo-Vaishnavism were spread by this means.
- ③ social change like caste rejection and gender equality was promoted.

- relevance →
- ① rich heritage of Assamese society is reflected.
 - ② potential to promote tourism in satras.
 - ③ global recognition to sattriya dance and bhaona.

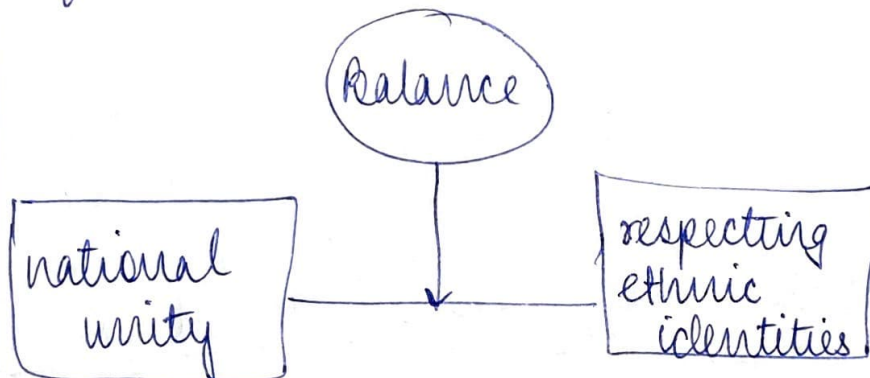
Recent decision of Assam government to create a Board for welfare of Satra is a welcoming step to ensure cultural continuity and explore potential tourism to satras.

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 স্বায়ত্তশাসন ব্যৱস্থাৰ সন্দৰ্ভত এই বিবৃতিটো আলোচনা কৰক।
(Answer in 250 words)

Post-independence, Indian state had the dilemma of balancing regional autonomy demands and strengthening national unity. Primary focus was laid on national integrity and unity, as reflected in preamble.



① quasi federal setup

② using 'union of states' under article 1.

③ single citizenship.

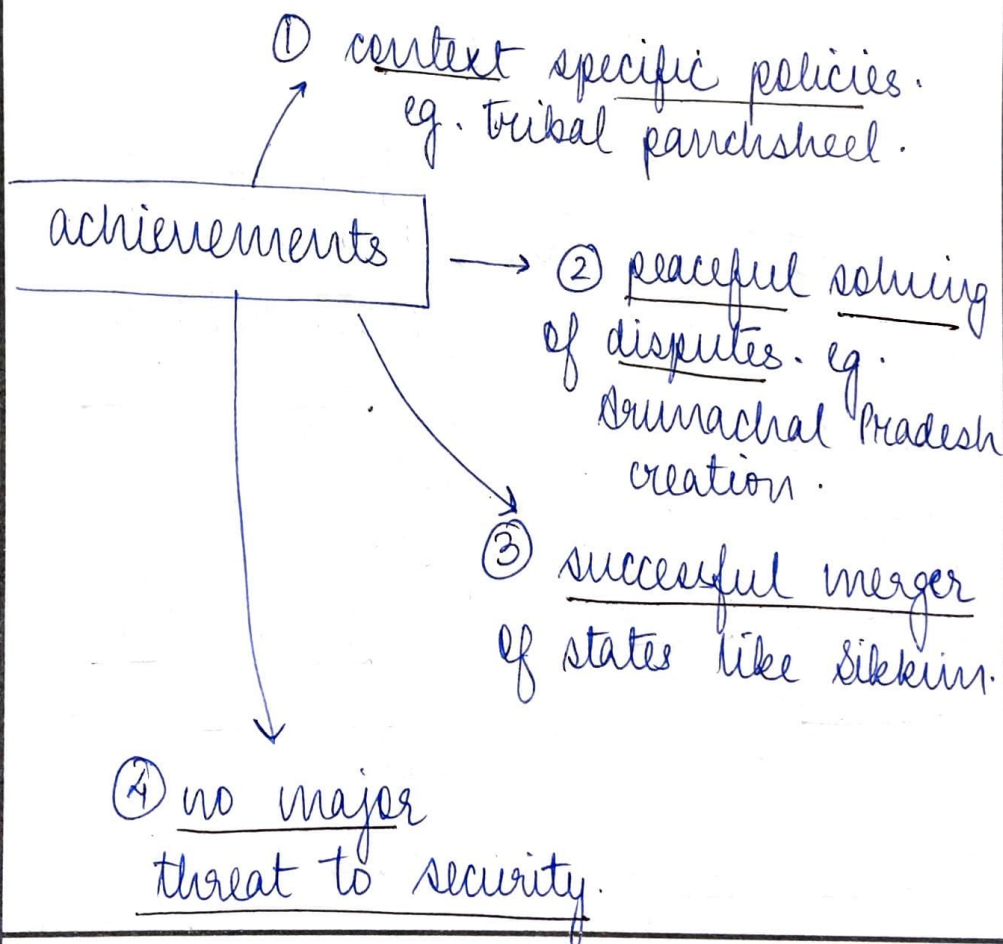
① asymmetric federalism under article 371.

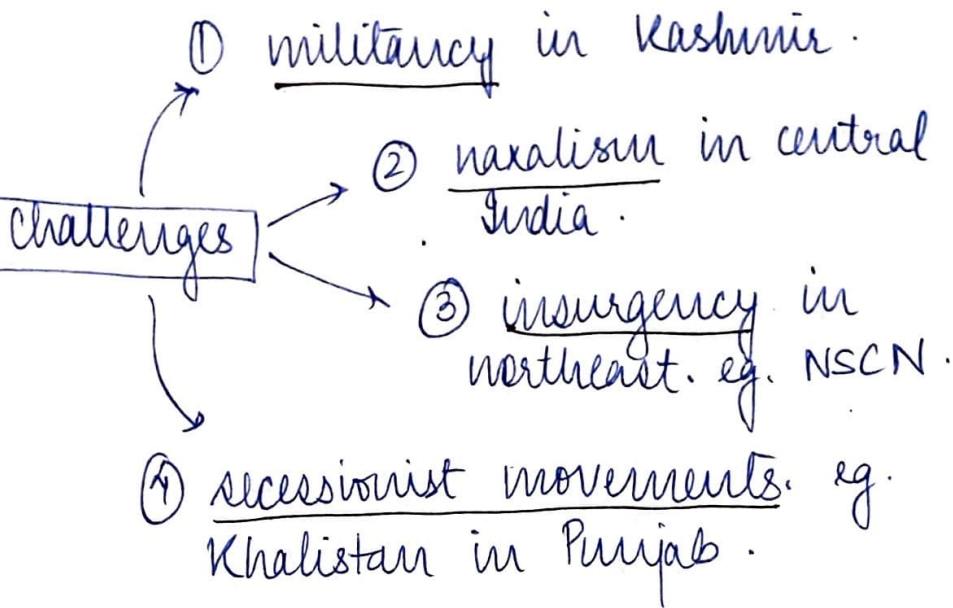
② V and VI schedules for tribals.

③ affirmative actions.

Importance

- ① such provisions reflect accommodating nature of Indian polity.
- ② ensures unity by preventing balkanisation.
- ③ reflects balanced federal structure.





The Indian state has proactively engaged with stakeholders and signed peace accords -

- ① Bodo peace accord and creation of BTR, with 40 elected members and 6 nominated.
- ② surrender of arms by Karbi insurgent groups in 2021.

③ many factions of ULFA have downed weapons and joined mainstream. eg. faction of Arabinda Rajkhowa surrendered.

① Bodo, Karbi and Dimas councils under VI schedule.

Autonomy
arrangements

② ADCs for Kabhas, Mising and Tiwas.

③ greater fiscal devolution.

④ enhanced autonomy on local affairs.

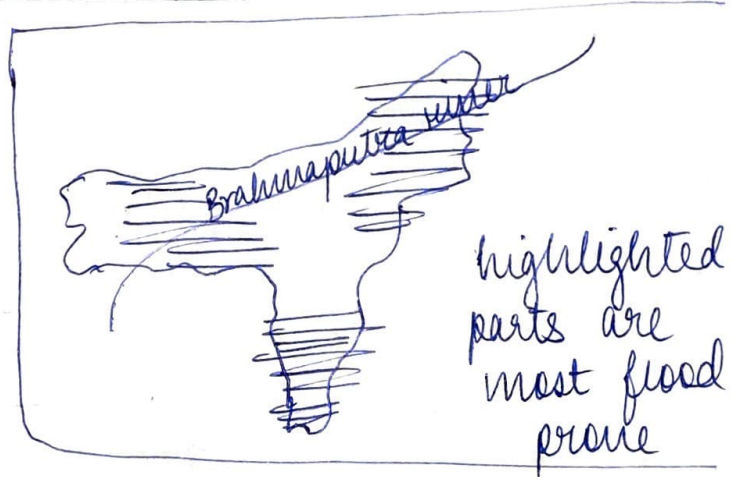
This steps have proved effective in buying peace and ensuring holistic growth of Assam in recent years.

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

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.

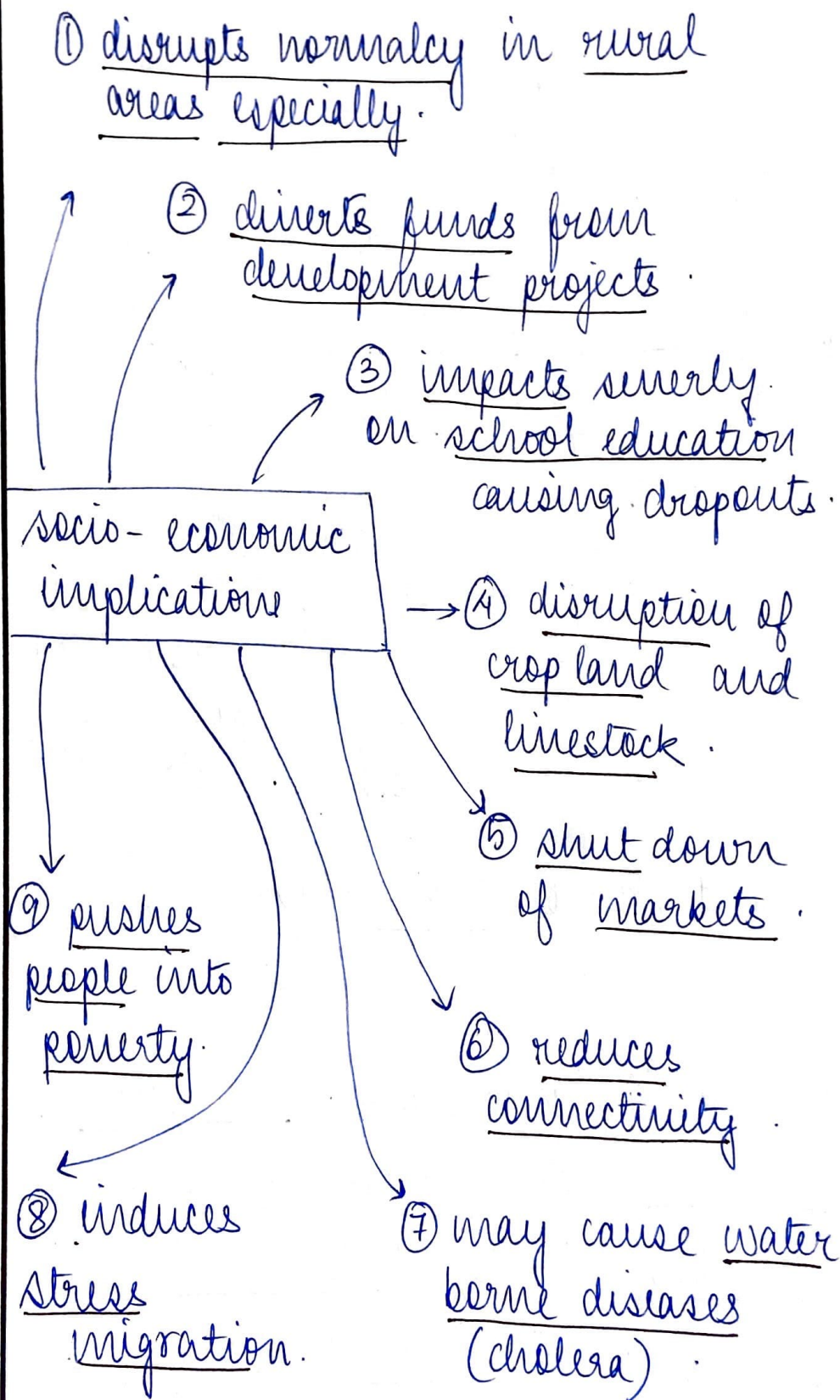
প্রশ্ন ১৮) অসমত বাৰে বাৰে হোৱা বানপানীয়ে কেৱল জীৱন আৰু সম্পত্তিৰ ক্ষতি কৰাই নহয়, বৃহৎ পৰিমাণৰ স্থানচ্যুতিৰো সৃষ্টি কৰিছে। এনে স্থানচ্যুতিৰ আৰ্থ-সামাজিক প্ৰভাৱসমূহ সমালোচনামূলকভাৱে, মূল্যায়ন কৰক।
(Answer in 250 words)

Floods in Assam disrupt people's lives every year, leading to numerous challenges for people, government and administration.



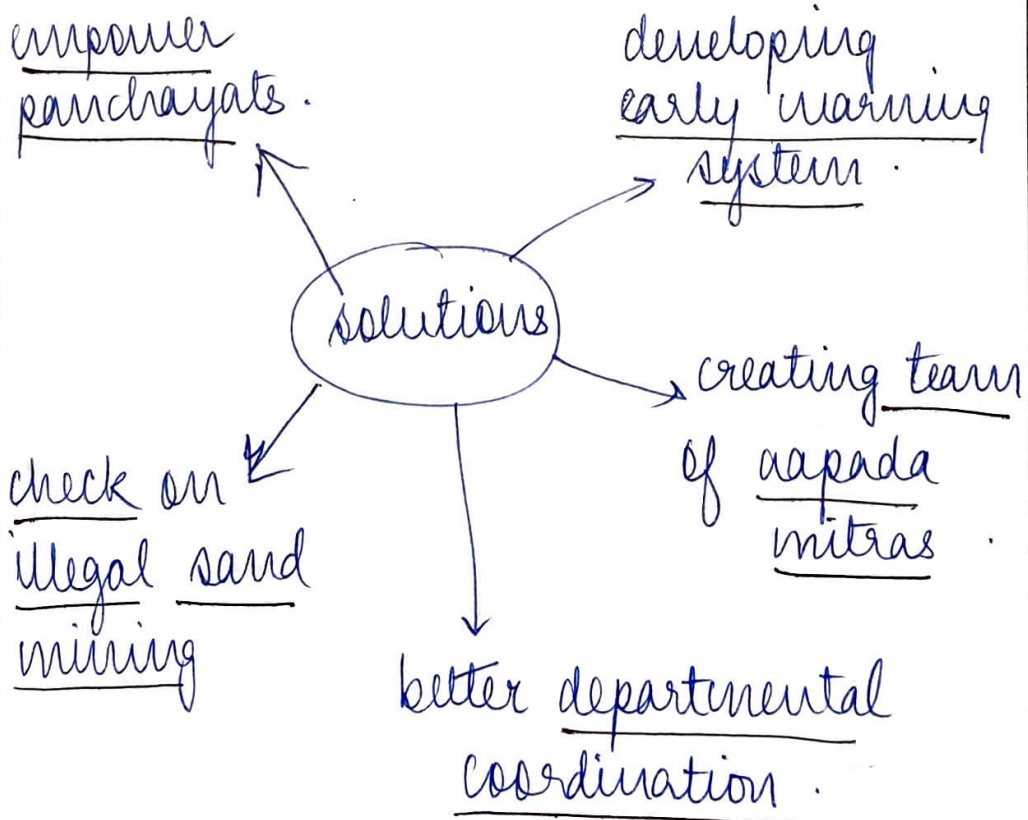
Almost 80% of Assam's land is flood prone.

It leads to more than 100 deaths annually and forces people to migrate, as per state governments' disaster management department's data.



Critical examination

- ① reveals administrative gaps.
- ② low focus on disaster management.
- ③ reactive, not proactive, mitigation.
- ④ infrastructural bottlenecks.
- ⑤ low community engagement in awareness generation.



Such steps are necessary to tackle the menace of floods and ensure preparedness. It will enhance our capabilities and ensuring community efforts in flood management.

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 ভেঙলোকৰ ভূগোলৰ সদ্ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছিল। উদাহৰণৰ সৈতে আলোচনা কৰক। (Answer in 250 words)

The Cholas were a powerful dynasty in medieval south India, having excellent rulers like Rajaraja-I and Rajendra-I.



The highlighted part shows Chola controlled regions, which included Seylon, Malay Peninsula, Andaman and Nicobar and even Parts of Northern Australia.

Using geography to create powerful agrarian empire:

- ① rich fertile land was owned by king.
- ② prevalence of minerals in soil like iron and coal.
- ③ relative isolation due to large sea on three sides.
- ④ cross-border international trade with Ceylon, Malay regions facilitated economic boom.

Using geography to create powerful maritime empire:

- ① geographical isolation reduced external threats.

② presence of ocean necessitated
naval might.

③ trade routes via sea enhanced
maritime significance.

④ control over entire Bay of
Bengal during Rajaraja's reign
made Cholas invincible.

other
reasons

① political stability.

② relatively able
rulers.

③ social contentment
among subjects.

④ vibrant trade
and commerce.

These reasons ensured Chola might in Indian Ocean making them impenetrable ensuring their control (direct and indirect) over a vast empire.

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) ভাস্করবৰ্মানে 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 is the most important ruler from Varman dynasty due to his immense role in extending the frontiers of ancient Kamarupa kingdom.



his kingdom covered areas from Sadiya in the east to Nalanda in the west.

shaping political and cultural
connectivity :

- ① annexed the eastern Kamrupa
and invaded Bengal ruler
Sasanka.
- ② his kingdom extended upto
Nalanda.
- ③ alliance with Harshavardhana.
- ④ annexed Cachar and lower
Bengal.
- ⑤ encouraged art and literature.
- ⑥ many texts were written
and translated in his reign.

⑦ Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang visited his empire and termed him "Emperor of the East."

Vital bridge between Assam and India

① international trade facilitated via ports of Bengal.

② support to education and art and culture in Nalanda.

③ patronised Buddhism despite being a Shavite.

④ expanded the frontiers of the Kannarupa kingdom, marking the zenith of the kingdom's

territorial extent.

The Bhaskaravarman era is truly the golden era of Assam's history due to its territorial might, stable polity and flourishing economy.

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