



APSC Mains 2023 TS - 6 (GS Paper V)

Duration: 3 hrs

NAME:	DIKA BAISHYA	PHONE NO:	[REDACTED]
DATE:	7-5-23	APSC ROLL NO:	4015074
Email ID:	[REDACTED]		

(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 20 questions and printed in ENGLISH. • All questions are compulsory. • The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. • The answers must not exceed 150 words for 10 marks and 250 words for 15 marks. • Content is more important than the number of words. • 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. • Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off
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20	15		
TOTAL:	250		

Remarks:

Signature of the Student:

[Signature]



SPM IAS ACADEMY
SHAPING BRILLIANCE

Brief report of Performance Evaluation of student in the paper

	Poor	Average	Good	Very good	Excellent
Understanding the context and demand of the questions					
Relevancy of the content					
Structure and flow of the answer					
(a) Introduction					
(b) Body					
(c) Conclusion					
Subject knowledge					
Language of the answer					
Presentation					
(a) Underline to the keywords					
(b) Use of flowcharts or diagrams					
(c) Paragraph limits and overall					
Understanding of directives					
Factual correctness					
Overall performance					

Detail Feedback

1. Discuss how did Lachit Borphukan succeed in defeating the mighty Mughals under Ram Singha in the 17th century? [10]

Lachit Borphukan, known for his exemplary skills in war and unmatched soldierhood has contributed a lot to the independence of Assam from the Mughals.

Lachit Borphukan was the commander in chief during the rule of Narayan when the rule of Aurangzeb sent Ram Singha, the general to conquer the region of Assam. Lachit gave them tough fight at the battle of Alaboi first. But unfortunately, the Mughals defeated the Koch army leading to death of 1000s of Ahom soldiers in the war. This made Lachit Borphukan lose his morality. He went to Han Borgehain for assistance and guidance, Han told Lachit that when a war is fought it is natural for people to lose their lives.

With further inspiration and motivation, Kachit Baphtkan decided to not give up against the mughals. ~~the~~

Kachit saw that the Mughals were exemplary in the mainland but had weaknesses in the water battles fought in the water. Kachit taking advantage of this weakness, retreated ^{at} the Ahoms mughals while they were crossing the Saraihat. But unfortunately Kachit fell ill and had only six vassals for war. The never giving up attitude of Kachit made him get out of his sickbed and fought with the mughals using those remaining vassals. This was the Battle of Saraihat held in 1671 which was an example of the victory of Ahoms over the mughals.

2. Give a brief account of Koch architecture in the medieval period.

[10]

The architecture of Assam is inspired from different sectors and schools of North and South India. The Koch period of the history of Assam too had some influence from the other parts of India.

Koch Architecture

↳ Kamakhya temple in 1539 built by Narayan

↳ Hagrib Temple which is in Koch Hajo, which is a tourist spot and shows the influence of

↳ Pao Mecca in Hajo is another example of Koch architecture

↳ Madan Kandeva - This was inspired from the Khajuraho which shows exotic images and sculptures

↳ Ellora which has the inspiration from the Ajanta Ellora caves with a line of elephants as the base of the temple.

↳ a temple in Nagaur that has idols of Ganga and Yamuna at the entrance and are placed in a way to welcome the visitors.
This shows the inspiration from the Gupta school of architecture.

↳ Some architectural pieces are inspired from South Indian school of architecture and also from Sri Lanka during the Koch period.

This shows the prevalence of inspiration from various schools of India in the Koch architecture in the medieval period.

3. Discuss the contribution of Baptist missionaries in the growth of Assamese literature in the 19th century. [10]

The Assamese literature has seen a manifold difference or growth since the advent of the British. There have been contributions of different scholars, artists and writers who have helped in the growth of Assamese literature. The contribution of Baptist missionaries also should be considered for the growth of Assamese literature in 19th century.

In 1901, Cotton College was ^{built, established} ~~founded~~ was by Sir Henry Cotton with Manik Chandra Baruah as the President. Baptist Missionaries spread the influence of Christianity which led to the opening of Boray White Medical College in 1905. The spread of education led to the age of Brunodoi (1846) which was also known as 'Dark age of Assamese literature'.

This was the time when newspapers like Usha, Bahi, Times of Assam were established. The declaration of Bengali as the official language made the Assamese people furious and this inspired them further to contribute towards Assamese literature. Hem Chandra Goswami, Prabhat Chandra Barua and other eminent writers contributed to the field of literature.

The age of gonaki led to the revival of Assamese language ~~as~~ as an official language. Writers like Paduramath Gohain Barua, Lakshminath Bezbarua have immense contribution in the field of stories and novels.

4. Briefly discuss the origin and main features of Sattriya dance.

[10]

Sattriya Dance is the folk and classical dance of Assam which gained the title of 'classical' in the year 2000 by Sangeet Natak Akademi. It ^{is} the dance dedicated to Kord Vishnu.

Origin

Sattriya Dance originated due to the efforts of Sri Manta Shankardev. ~~who~~ Shankardev was a Vaishnavas and they believed in bhartal nitoya using dhel, khel, taal, dhakua etc. Gradually, the ~~names~~ of the dancers of the namghars were shaping their dance form in graceful steps and rhythmic beats of khel and taal.

Feat / Significance of Sattriya Dance

The Sattriya Dance is performed by devotees of Kord Vishnu. This dance mostly

features the stories of Radha and Krishna. They ~~are~~ This ~~was~~ ^{was} mainly performed by the male artists, 'oja' and they were called as 'oja pallis'. Later with the advent of time, female dancers also joined in. The male dancers wear a gamusa around their shoulders and dance with the taal.

Satriya Dance features

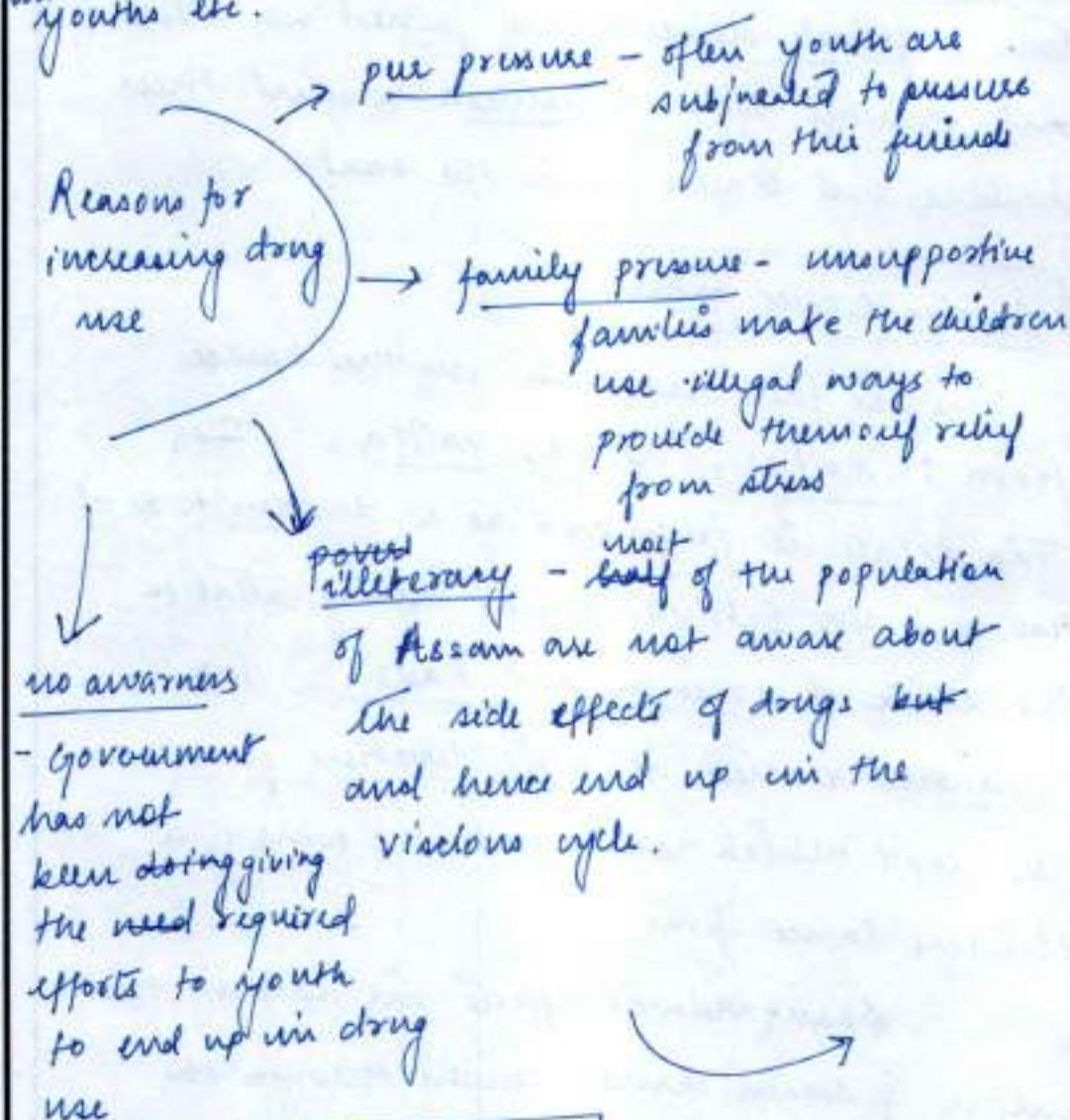
There are three segments in this dance form: nritya, natya, nritya. This dance is performed as a devotion to Lord Vishnu. The Satriya dance mostly caters to the stories of Krishna and Radha. The Vaishnavas started it as a devotion practice to the lord which later took the form of a classical dance form.

Shankaradeva's efforts in shaping the culture of Assam can be known through the introduction of Satriya Dance form.

5. Give an overview of drug menace prevalent in Assam.

[10]

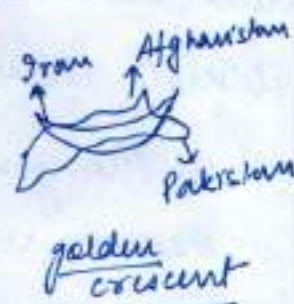
Drugs menace has been on the rise in the recent times due to the changes in the societal behaviour like peer pressure, competition, youths etc.



Drug menace in Assam

Reasons

proximity to golden triangle and golden crescent : makes it easier for drug traffic



porous border

Border with Nagaland
 Mizoram have been not
 regulated enough which leads to increase in drug use.

Steps taken by Govt of Assam

1) Assam's police's 'Drive against drugs' was implemented to check the illegal abuse of drugs.

2) National Narcotics and Psychotropics Scheme of the central Govt - to check the illegal use of Drugs.

Result of Drug use in Assam

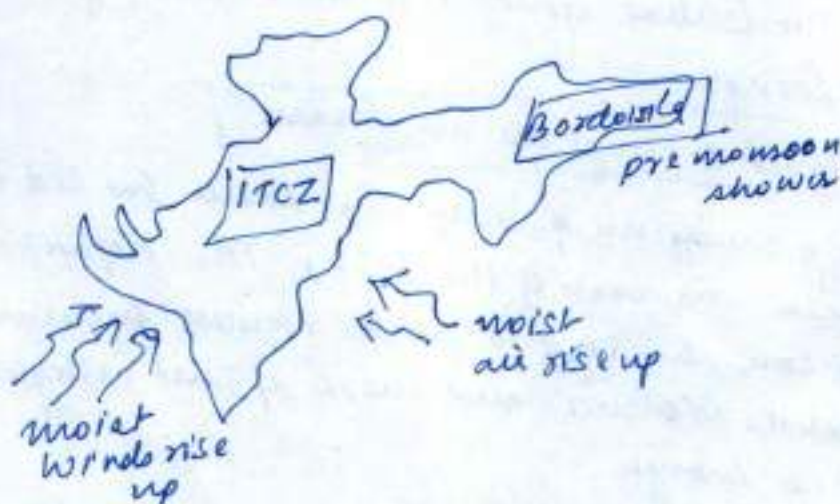
The growing use of drugs in Assam has led to increase in cases of HIV AIDS, TB, Hepatitis B, C. This can also lead to social women harassment, domestic violence and more if not mitigated soon enough.

6. Highlight the objectives of Assam Climate Change Management Society. [10]

Assam's Climate ranges from dry to monsoon with extreme kind of conditions due to climate change and global warming.

Thus the government came up with measures under the Assam climate change management society to deal with the growing water losses cause by the climate of Assam. During monsoons, there is huge amounts of flood which leads to property loss and lives too.

• The pre monsoon period brings about Bordoiska which leads to storms and huge impact in people's lives.



Objectives of the Society

→ afforestation : planting trees will help in keeping the environment clean and deal with the dangerous rise in temperatures

→ regulate AQI - the AQI of Assam has been severe. Therefore along with India's Meteorological Center Department (IMD), there are steps taken to bring down the AQI from severe to normal

→ check flood erosion and landslides

The amount of losses caused by flood and landslides is huge in Assam. So technologies like sub wave technology etc can help in this regard.

Thus the diverse climate of Assam should be dealt in a strategic way. This is only possible with a vision and a impactful decision of the government.

7. Briefly discuss the contribution of Upendra Nath Brahma towards the development of Bodo Community [10]

Upendranath Brahma contributed heavily to the development of the Bodo Community. He has made the Bodo's importance come into limelight. After 1985, Bodo's he started the ABSU (All Bodo Students Union) to make Bodo the official language. His efforts finally helped in making Bodo as the second official language after Assamese. He is called as 'Bodofa' and in honour of his contributions, the Assam Government celebrates this day as 'Bodofa Day'.

He helped in the upliftment of the Bodo community through his efforts. He ~~was~~ wrote a letter in writing to the then Chief Minister

Poafulla Kumar Mahanta stating his demands for separate Bodo state and the officialing of the Bodo language. His efforts were celebrated by the people of Bodo community thereby leading to recognising Bodo as the second official language after Assamese.

He was the man behind glorifying the struggle of the ~~As~~ Bodo people and hence the Bodo Community can never forget his sacrifice.

8. Discuss the scope of organic agriculture in the North East with reference to Assam. [10]

North East India has 65% of the people in agriculture. It is the basic and most common form of occupation for the people of Assam. With the heavy amount of natural resources and forests, Assam can take a huge step in organic agriculture.

Some steps in organic agriculture

↳ Bell metal industry

The Sarthebari bell metal industry can be modernised with latest tech which can help them be self-sufficient.

↳ Rice cultivation

Rice is cultivated in huge amount in Assam and hence it can help in being organic agriculture.

↳ Fisheries

North east India is mostly vegetarian
so fishery sector should be focussed
more by the Government to help them
go organic

Some steps : Ghare Ghare Pukhuri Ghare
Ghare Maach initiative

↳ Piggery

The pig ~~meat~~ meat business in North east
can be further grown as it is the
most consumed meat in parts of
North east.

eg: Manoj Basumatary's piggery initiative

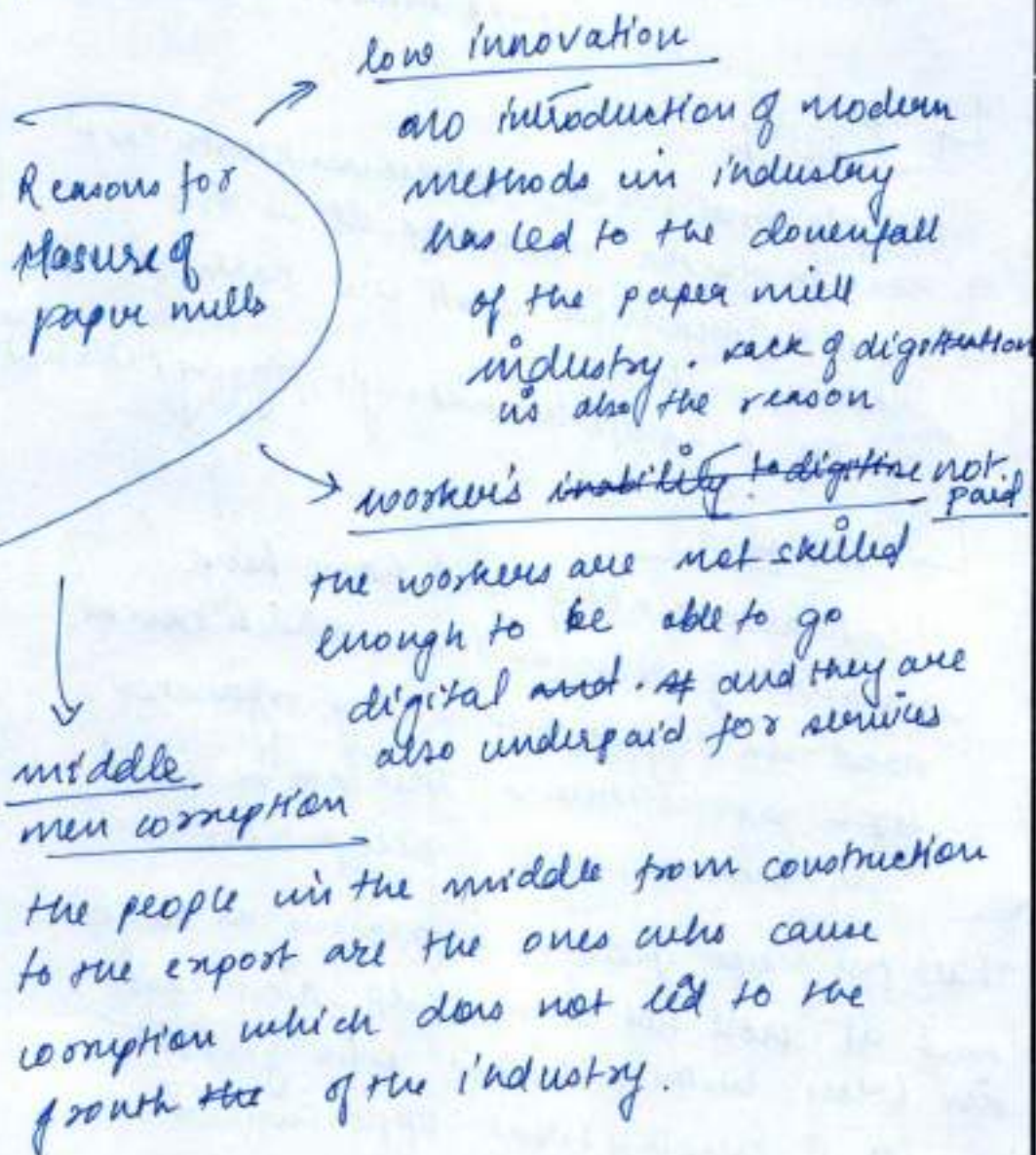
↳ Bamboo

The Manipur, Nagaland have huge
amount of Bamboo trees which can be
used in ~~organic~~ sustaining organic
~~farm~~ agriculture. This can be used
in various forms of occupation.

Thus the scope of organic farming is huge
and it will not only help Northeast
in being sustainable but also generate
a lot of employment opportunities

9. Highlight some of the important reasons behind the closure of the Paper Mill Industries in Assam. [10]

The paper mill industries of Assam often see a downfall most of the times. This can be seen through the cases of Jorhat paper mills, Jagisood Paper Mill etc.



Reasons

→ Lack of expansion

The spread of the industry through social media or other platforms is not enough and hence only single branch of the industry opens up which is not feasible enough.

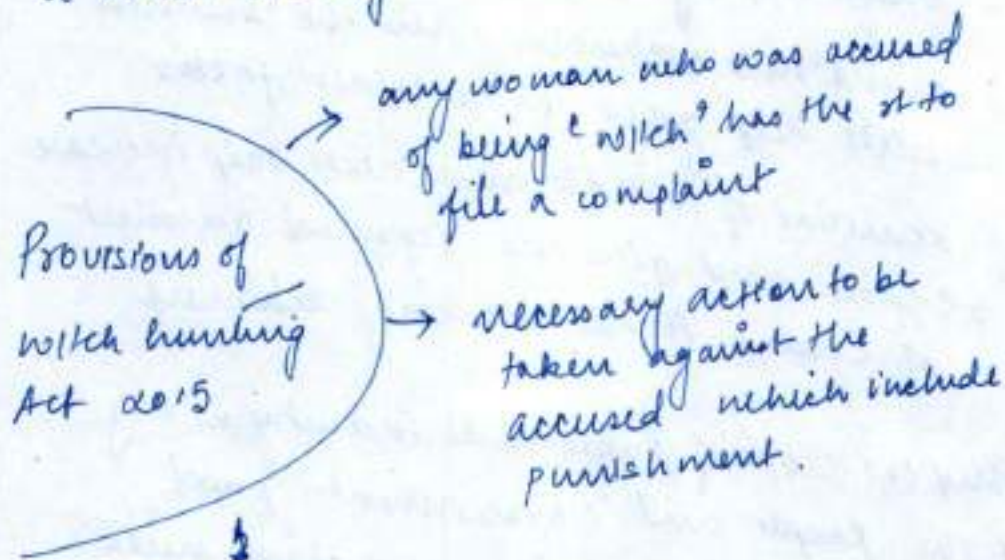
Way forward

- ↳ make people aware of the scope of availability of bamboo in Assam which can generate huge employment
- ↳ using new technology in the business will help grow the business factor
- ↳ removal of middle men will help increase export and give the required amount of credit to the workers/labourers

Thus the scope of Paper mill industry is huge if the people and government paid some attention to this sector along with the others.

10. What is "Mission Birubala"? Enumerate the provisions of Assam witch hunting (Prohibition, Prevention and Protection) Act 2015 [10]

'Mission Birubala' is the step taken by Assam Government ^{in 2015} against witch hunting. The cases of witch hunting have never been addressed at par with other crimes because people were unaware in most cases. This practice takes place in extreme remote areas of Assam where population is scanty. The people usually target single women or widows for hunting and accuse them to be witches as they are alone in a social society.



provisions

strict implementation of anti ^{spreading} with hunting culture by awareness and education among the remote villages where these occur

why with hunting occurs

people are uneducated and unaware of the growth in modernisation. They are still having the mindset of ancient rituals.

superstitious practices are mostly prevalent among the remote area people because they have no access to the modern world

patriarchal society

In those remote areas, women are obligated to have a partner, if not, they are taken for 'watak' which shows the disparity between men and women

Thus the step taken by Government will be a step ahead towards shaping Assam into a more developed state ~~too~~.

11. Give an account of the epigraphic source of Ancient Assam.
[15]

Ancient Assam's culture and traditions have a niche impact on the modern Assam's culture. Although not much has been able to be extracted from the past, a sufficient amount of recollections can be made

Varman Dynasty

↳ Bhuti Varman : Badaganga epigraph tells us a lot about the history of Ancient Assam.

↳ Bhaskar Varman : 'Si-yu-ki' + account of Hiuen Tsang tells us about the traditions of administration, governance and culture of ancient Assam

Hiuen Tsang's account : 1) According to him, during the reign of Bhaskar Varman, the region saw a glorious and peaceful administration

- 2) The people were short, dark complexion and big yellow eyes
- 3) The people ate jackfruit and coconut

- 4) The extent of the kingdom was 10000 Li which is 1700 miles.
- 5) The administration also saw its influence till Nalanda. This reveals that the kingdom of Bhaskar Varman extended till Bihar. Further, Bhaskar Varman's copper plate epigraphs tell us about sources of establishments of Ancient Assam.

↳ Kalyan Varman : He sent a mission to China which tells us that the ancient Assam administration had good relation with the foreign countries as well.

Salastamba Dynasty

↳ Salastamba Varman : Copper plates during this time act as epigraphic source of ancient Assam.

↳ Hajara Varman : Many copper plates of Tezpur and Tezpur Rock epigraphs are proof of the Ancient Assam culture.

↳ Tyagasingha ↳ Tyagasingha :- Hajjapukuri
in Tezpur shows ^{about} the Ancient Assam's
source.

Pala Dynasty

↳ Danti Durga epigraphs of Samangadh
gives no insight into the Assam of ancient
India.

↳ Rastrakuta princess was married to Ratnapala
which shows about the mingling of
cultures of north and the Assam of
ancient India.

The coins made during the time of ancient
Assam For example: Narayani Mudra
made under Koch King Narayan shows
the source of ancient assam epigraph.

12. When it comes to courage and sacrifice, women of the Ahom nobility were no less than their male counterparts. Elucidate with reference to sacrifice of Mula Gabhoru and Joymoti Konwari. [15]

The courage and sacrifice of the women counterpart in the freedom struggle cannot be overlooked. The women of Assam have contributed immensely to the freedom movement of Assam.

This can be seen from a series of events which starts from medieval period to the modern period.

Medieval Period

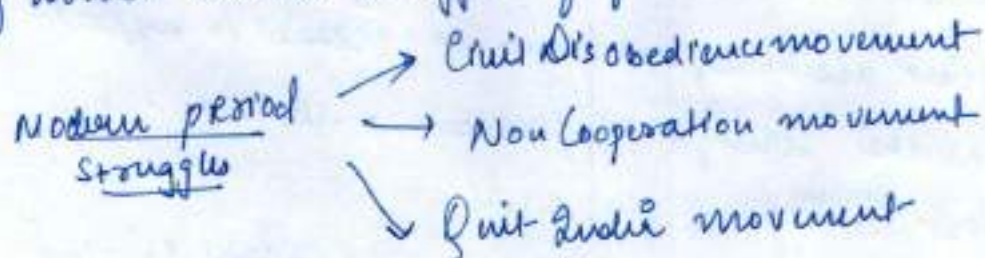
When Franchemung was made Sachya Khosa Gohain during the reign of Suhungmung, Mulagabhoru was the wife of Franchemung.

When Turbuk sent in force from the Mughal army to fight the Ahoms, the Ahoms lost badly and Franchemung was killed. Mulagabhoru also took part in the war and fought till her last breath for protecting the integrity of the Ahom Kingdom.

Hence every year 21st April is celebrated as 'Mula Gabhoru Day' in Assam.

Modern Period

The period of modern Assam also saw the support of women in the struggle of freedom.



Civil Disobedience movement

During the Civil Disobedience in 1932, after the Nehru report in 1928, led to the Civil Disobedience movement. It led people into the Salt Satyagrah led by Gandhi. The third round table conference was held which separated the hill tribes of Assam from the North East. Women who participated in the movement like Rani Gaidok from Nagaland, Pushpalata Devi, Bidyutprabha Devi, and others. Some women were involved in picketing which helped in the freedom struggle.

Non Cooperation Movement

The NCM ^{saw} the huge participation of women. This can be seen as - Malati Mem- & first alcoholic, who gave up alcohol to support Gandhi's struggle of freedom. She was the first ^{women} martyr of the NCM.

Bhannumati - who was also nicknamed Sasolini of Assam

Others: Rust Chandraprabha Saikia, Bidyutprabha Devi etc.

Quit India Movement

The QIM saw a massive amount of participation from all sectors of society without any gender bias. The women's contribution:

Pushpalata Das - sheltered Martyr Bahini or death squad for fight against the British.

Jayanti Kanaklata Barua - Her ~~was~~ sacrifice for the freedom of Assam is unmatched as she was shot at Gohpur while trying to unfurl the national flag.

Joy: The Sacrifice of Mula Gabhoru and Joymati Konwari

Mulagobhoru, wife of Franshenmung who was Aadiya Khowa Gohain during the reign of Sukhrungmung. Atq. Mulagobhoru did not give up fighting even after the mughals killed her husband. Her unmatched courage led to the ^{honour} celebration of her sacrifice on 21st April every year in Assam.

Joymati Konwari, the wife of Gadadhar Singha was tortured while pregnant by the ^{Burra people} who were looking for Gadadhar Singha. The torturers wanted her to reveal about his whereabouts but they could not make her spit a single word, ultimately leading to her death. The Government of Assam ^{to honour} celebrates the sacrifice of Atq. Joymati Konwari. celebrates has recognised that day as a glorious day.

This shows the unmatched sacrifice of women who were at par with the men in the struggle of freedom. The women who stayed indoors helped to support their families while the men were in the battlefield.

13. Discuss the contribution of Momai Tamuli Barbarua in reconstructing Assamese village life on a sound and secure economic footing. [15]

Momai Tamuli Barbarua, the frontier officer of Pratap Singha was the first Barbarua of the Ahom Kingdom. He was in charge of region upto Koliabor under the king. It was not an independent power as it was always under the administration of the king.

Momai Tamuli Barbarua helped shape the Paik system introduced by Pratap Singha. He redefined the Paik system to bring about an economic reform in the Ahom Kingdom. The Paik system was a milestone move during the reign of Pratap Singha as it brought about a huge change in the administration of the Ahom Kingdom.

Features of the Paik System

The Paik system was consisted of a ~~that~~ different people of the administration.

who would render service to the state.

The khels were organised which had three to four Gots under them. The head of the khel was called a Kheldar. Each Paik had to render service to



the administration. People between the age of 15-60 years had to be a member of the Paik system. They were supposed to check for sound administration of the village life.

- 100 Paiks → guided under Sarkia
- 20 Paiks → guided under Bora
- 1000 Paiks → guided under Hazarikha.
- 3000 Paiks → guided under Rajkhowa

When an emergency would arise, the people who were not paiks were also asked to render service to the administration for eg: fight enemies at border etc.

Advantages of the Paik system

→ full utilization of the youth and capable human resource of the kingdom. This helped ensure effective administration

→ The Paik system brought about sound and systematic administration in the state

→ The Paiks were very ensured of a disciplined lifestyle which brought about a sound ~~economy~~ economic development in the kingdom due to regulated services.

Disadvantages of the Paik system

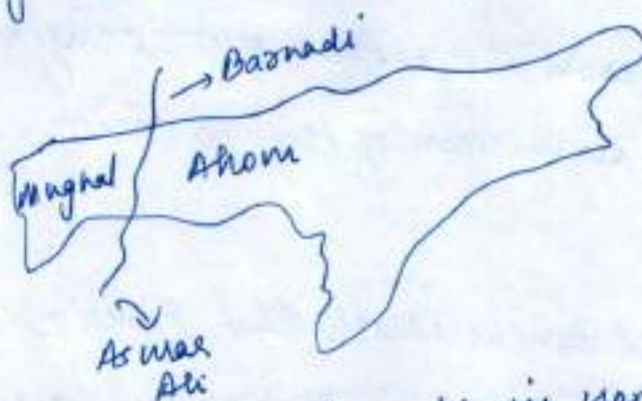
→ each and every one was asked to render service to state when called upon to do so

→ The Paiks, ^{Khaldars} who soon after started getting authoritative and commit actions for their self interest

→ The people were overlooked from their needs and the kingdom mostly indulged in selfish interest.

This shows that although there were some problems in the later phase of the administration but Mowai Tamuli was able to bring a landmark change in the administration through his system of reforms.

He also made a peace treaty with the Mughals with the Treaty of Asuar Ali in 1663



This Treaty fixed Barnadi in north and Asuar Ali in south as boundary between Mughal and Ahom. Thus leading to a ~~stop~~ halt on the activities of the Mughals on the Ahoms and helping the administration to focus on their own kingdom's well being.

14. Critically discuss the Inner line regulation introduced by the British in Assam in 1873. [15]

The Inner line regulation introduced by the British in 1873 shows the demarcation made by the British between the hill areas and the plain areas.

The Inner line Regulation was made in 1873 which made it compulsory for a person to cross the border ~~to~~ only with the ~~person~~ permission of the district magistrate.

This extended to the North East Frontier Tract and the rest of Assam. It was during this time that upper Assam was constituted of Darrang, Lakhimpur, Sibsagar, Nagaon, Golaghat.

The advent of the Inner line Regulation created huge unrest in the state.

This led to revolts in the state of Assam
 In 1874, there was annexation of the 'Duas'
 which are the low lying areas on the foot hills
 of the Himalayas in Bengal region.

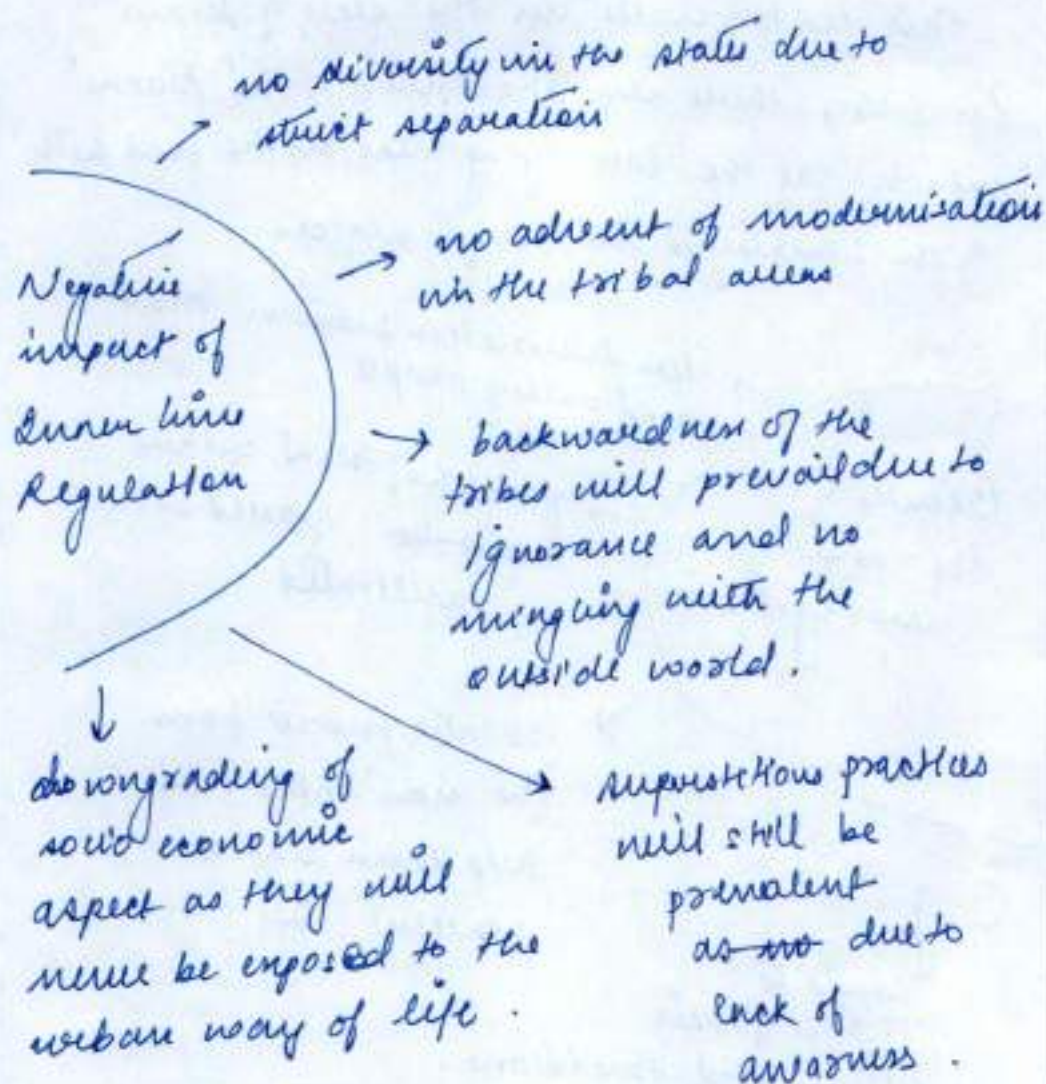
→ clear demarcation between tribes
 and valley people

Benefits of
 the inner
 line regulation

→ growth of tribal culture
~~would be~~ would be
 facilitated

→ no interference from
 the non tribes and
 help them live a
 peaceful life

↓ help to
 practice of their
 culture and traditions
 and safeguard their
 ethnicity



Thus the British Inner line regulation had its own pros and cons but a demarcation was necessary in today's world due to huge amount of

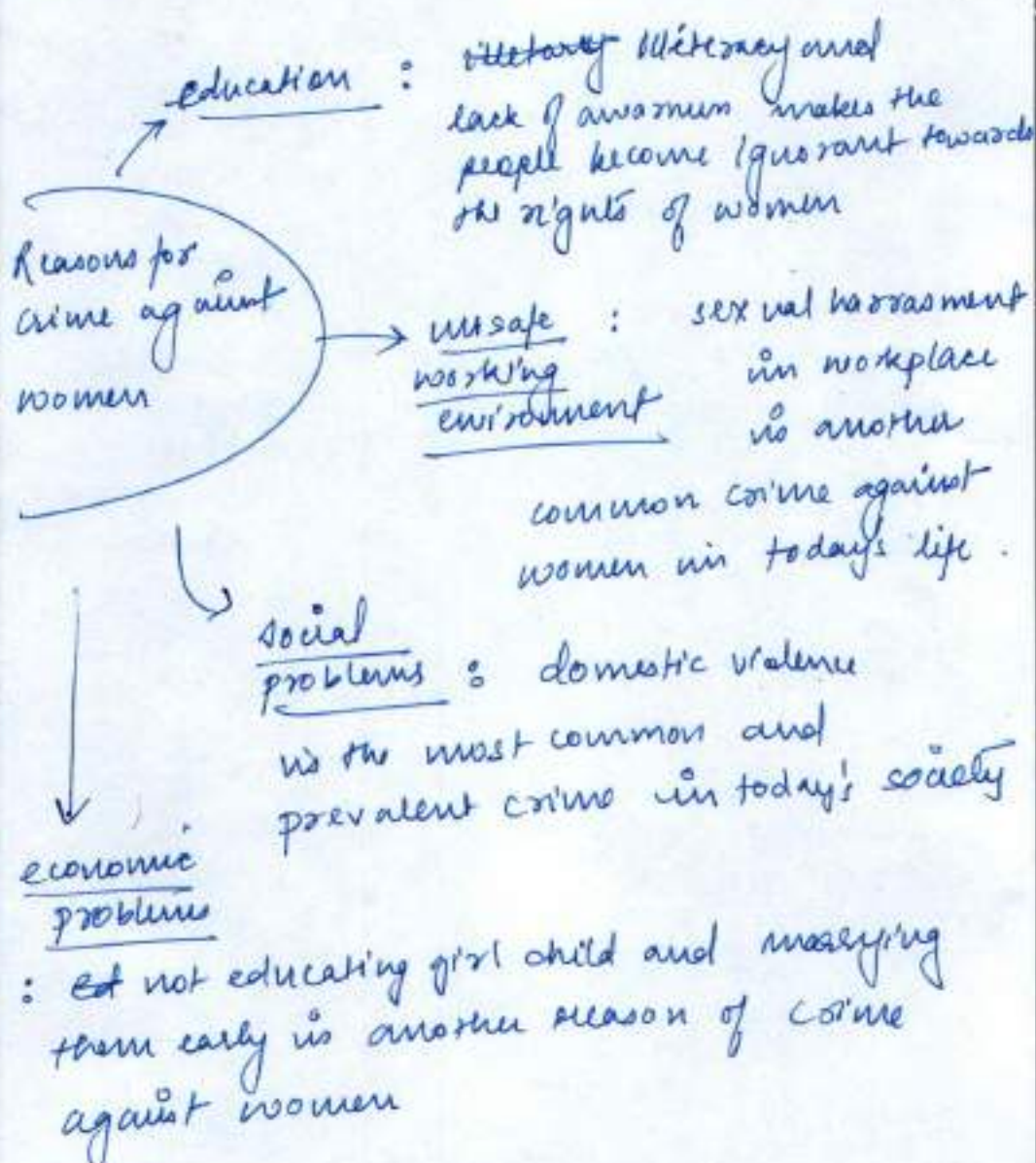
Illegal immigration and influx of
terrorists. Thus British paved the
way for ILP (inner line permit) to
Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland
in today's 21st century.

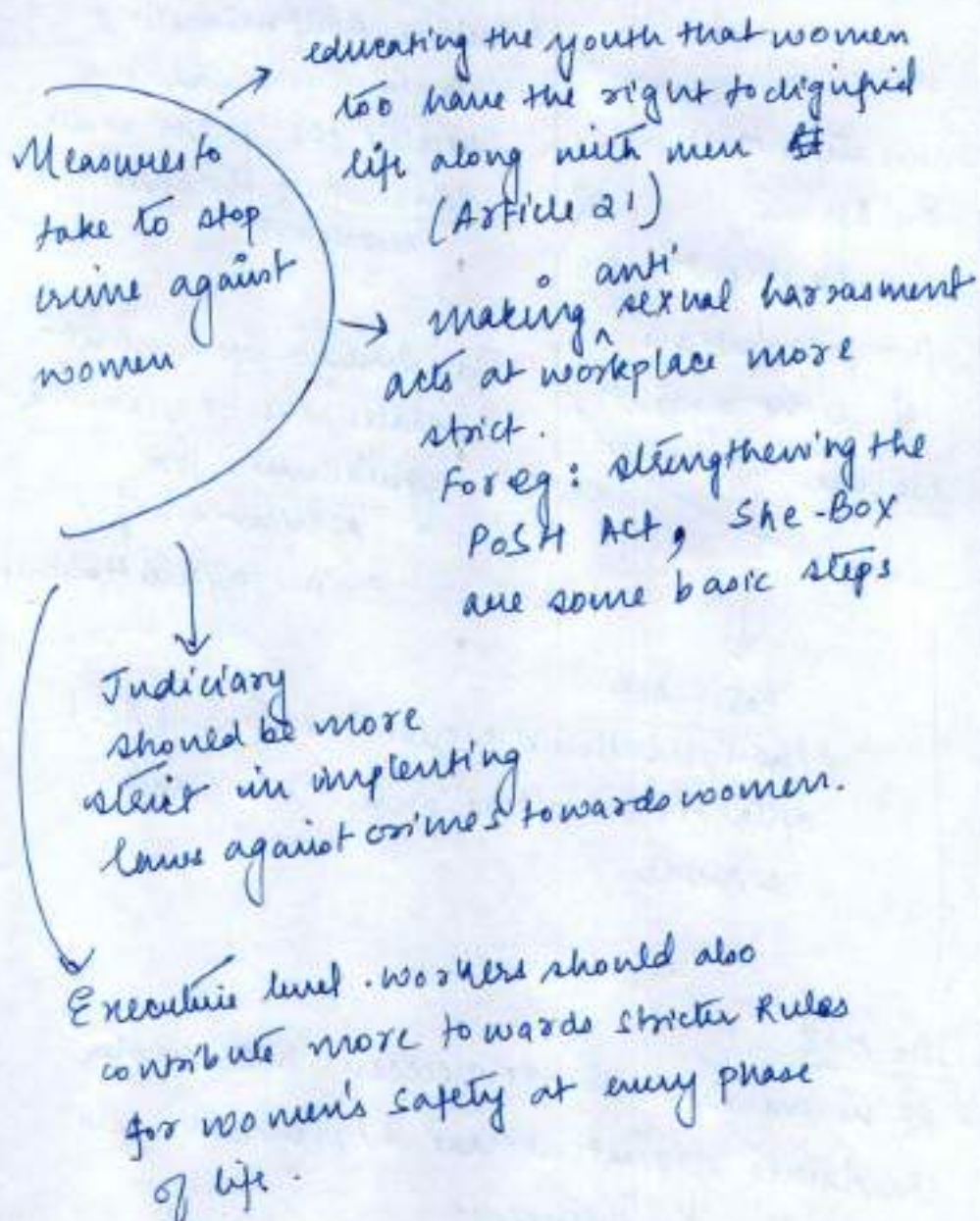
15. Explain the viability of Palm oil production in Assam**[15]**

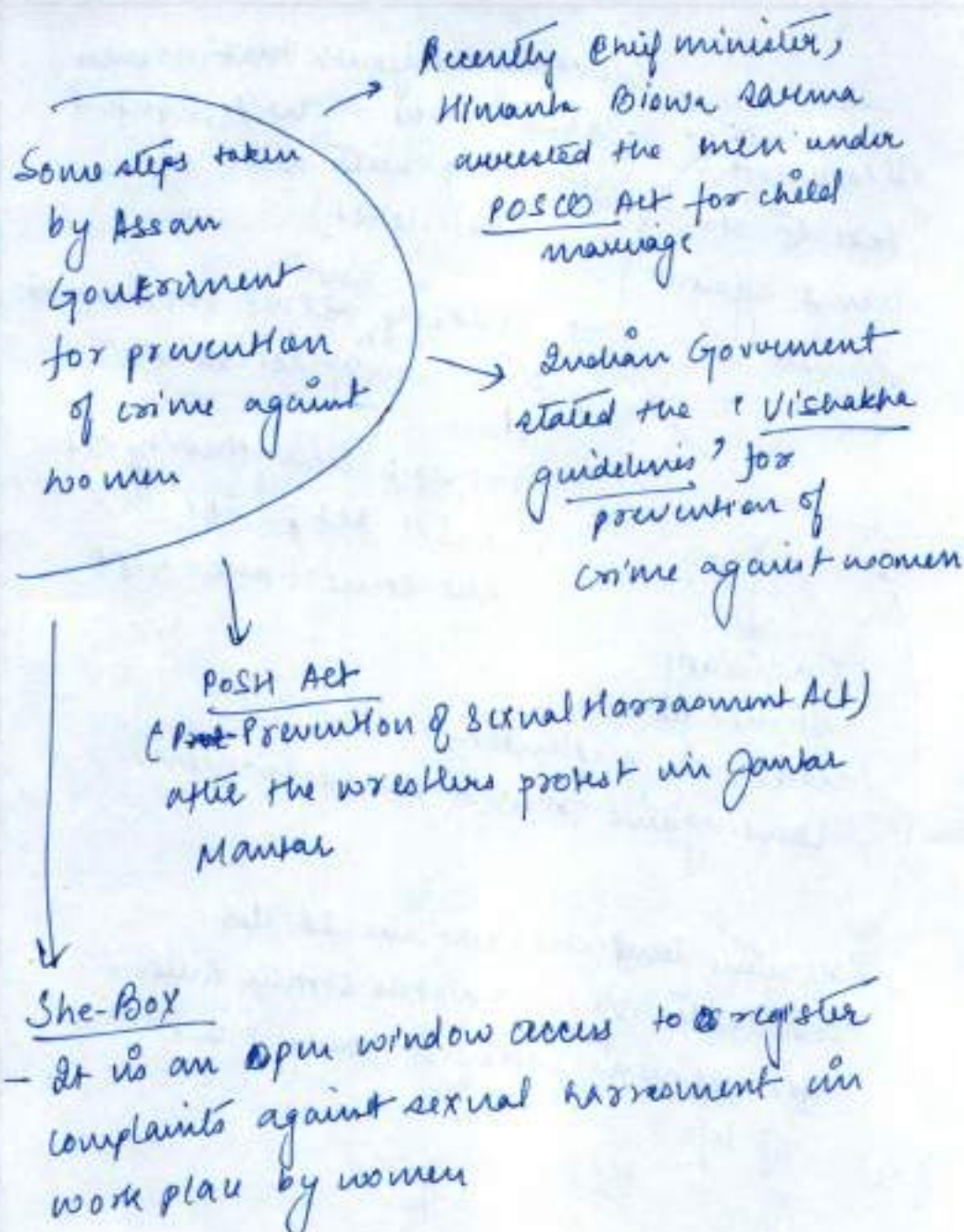
*Palm oil is found in the areas of
West Africa.*

16. Assam ranks first in India in the statistics of crimes committed against women. Highlight some of the important preventive measures that the government can implement in curbing the issue. [15]

Crimes against women have been on the rise since time immemorial. The above women in India, let alone Assam are subjected to various crimes in almost every field of life.







Thus the Asian Government is taking every possible step to mitigate the horrifying crimes against women so that women can be safe at par with men.

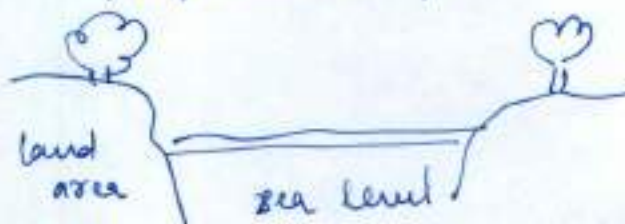
17. How have the major flood control methods actually worsened the situation in Assam? What is the way forward? [15]

The floods in Assam are the most common severe disaster which of Assam which leads to huge loss of property ~~and~~ and lives every year.

The Government of Assam has been trying to help mitigate the problems of flood in Assam since time ~~is~~ immemorial but the floods of Assam are so severe that a specific course of actions needs to be followed.

Flood control
methods

Dredging : The water depth ~~level~~ rises and this leads to the land submergence of the river banks. Proper embankments can help with this problem.



Subsidence technology

- biotechnical foils ^{are} should be used to control the amount of sediments brought in by the river

Methods

→ bags of cement laid in the ~~to~~ river bank areas which hold the water from coming into land.

↓
Concrete buildings of strong stature will help the reduce of loss of floods

Floods are also caused due to earthquake
for example the 1978 earthquake of 8.5 magnitude which led to huge destruction.

Also during the monsoon season, there is unprecedented flood in the North East Region which leads to landslides, ^{erosion} and other damage to the state

Case study

Majuli, is a result of flood and erosion has reduced its area from 1250 square km to 515 sq km in the recent years.

Almost 7% of every district have been flooded due to floods or the impacts of floods.

China issue

→ - the construction of dams by China on the river Brahmaputra should be checked through diplomatic talks

Way forward

→ strong embankments in the river islands.

↓
Govt of India announced ₹ 1550 crore budget for Assam to mitigate with natural calamities in the annual financial budget.

18. Mention some of the salient points found in Srimanta Sankardeva's extensive writings which have philosophical bearings. [15]

Srimanta Shankardev was known for his exemplary writing skills and his visionary ability for the literature of Assamese language.

Srimanta Shankardev who is Vaishnavite was a staunch follower of Lord Krishna. He was found spreading his knowledge of the life of Krishna which was mostly philosophical through his books or writings. *Ankia Naat*.

This can be seen in *Ankia Naat* and *Bhagavata* which showed the spirituality of the culture of Vaishnavism and inspired many.

Other instances are in the *Katha Naam Gosha* which shows his philosophical ideas and his extensive vision into the spiritual world.

His contributions have made a magnificent development in the Vaishnavism culture.

His students ~~Mag~~ Madhabdev and Bhattadeb also show ~~magnan~~ enormous amount of philosophy through their writings.

For example: Bhattadeb's Katha Gita and Katha Bhagvata are proof of ~~the~~ spread of Shankaradev's extensive vision in philosophy.

19. Comment on the unexplored areas of tourism in Assam.

[15]

Some in Assam has a lot of tourist places ~~like~~ which everyone is aware of. But there are certain places which are not in limelight yet and are yet to be explored by a few.

Common tourist spots in Assam

↳ Kamakhya temple.

The Kamakhya temple is famous world wide. as people from all around the world come here for blessing ~~devotion~~ of the Maa Kamakhya. It is associated with the worship of fertility cult.

↳

Some unexplored areas of Assam

↳ Mayong .

The Mayong city of Maas village of Morigaon is said to be a magical place. There were some instances of black magic found in that area. The Mughals also called Assam as the place of black magic when their horses got vanished and never came back from Assam.

↳ Nafo .

Nafo is considered as the unity area of Buddhist, Hindu and the Muslims. For the Muslims there is Pao Mazar, Magrib Temple for the Hindus, And the Bhutan people think Buddha attained Parinirvana here instead of Bodhi Gaya, Hence Nafo holds significance for Buddhists too.

20. Write short notes on [15]

1. Assam state Human Rights Commission
2. Nagara Naam
3. Project Sadbhavana

1. Assam state rights human Commission is the commission for the protection of human rights of the people. Any one who has been subjected to human rights violation can head to the commission to file a complaint against the person. The decision of the commission is binding and may inflict possible fine or punishment to the accused or take up the case to the National Human Rights Commission.

2. Nagara Naam is the 'Naam' or group performance of a group of people of the Vaishnava sector who come together for the singing of a religious song dedicated to Lord Vishnu. This performance sees a huge number of men and women who participate. The men wear a garusa and play Mhol, taal, Dhakua and sing in chorus. It mostly has songs written by Shankardas for devotion towards Krishna and Radha. This is a signature of the Vaishnavas to celebrate their devotion. They do not worship the idol. They consider Shankardas as their Guru.

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