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APSC Mains 2023 TS - 6 (GS Paper V)

Duration: 3 hrs

NAME:	Sima Gogoi	PHONE NO:	
DATE:	8/5/23	APSC ROLL NO:	2601408
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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 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 Remarks: Signature of the Student: <i>Sima Gogoi</i>
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TOTAL:	250		

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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					

2:55

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Q.1. Discuss how did Lachit Barphukan succeed in defeating the mighty Mughals under Ram Singh in the 17th Century?

Ans: Lachit Barphukan was appointed as the commander by Chakradhary Singh after the humiliating treaty of Ghitaighat.

Lachit recaptured Gurukhuti and having this Ram Singh on Mughals under Ram Singh proceeded to re defeat them.

After battle of Ataboi, Lachit knew that it was very difficult to defeat Mughals in pitched battle.

Hence Lachit forced them to take sea-route through Brahmaputra.

Lachit constructed ramparts on the bank of Brahmaputra from where Mughals could obstruct and block the Mughals.

As construction of ramparts on the bank of Brahmaputra was taking time, he bought time from Mughals tactically through initial negotiations.

On the day of encounter, Lachit was ill. Ahom army were initially retreating lacking courage. Lachit came out with ill-body, infuriate and encourage the Ahom army and thus Ahom army successfully defeated the mighty Mughal army.

This was a decisive battle when Ahoms defeated the Mughals and there was no major battle or no Mughal invasion against the Ahoms.

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Q. 2. Give a brief a/c of Koch architecture in the medieval period. [10]

Ans: The Koch kingdom rose to prominence in the 15th century A.D. within a brief period of four years under Naranarayan & Chitlai, it almost bring whole of North-east under its rule.

Koch develop art & architecture during its rule:-

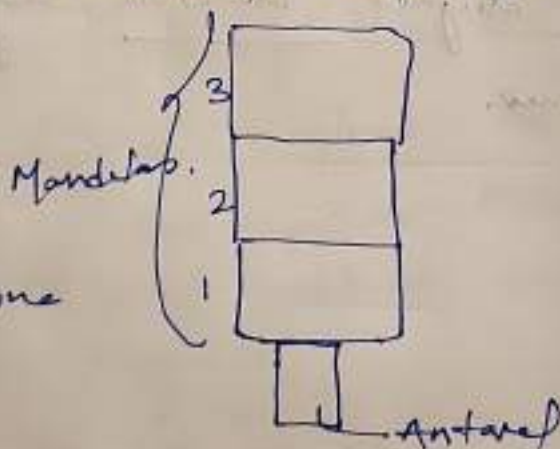
Brief a/c of Koch architecture

Kamekhyas Temple:

Koch king Naranarayan rebuilt the Kamekhyas temple in 1565.

It has a antaraf and 3 mandalas.

The walls were constructed with stone blocks.



Hayagriv Mathab Temple, Hajo

It was rebuilt by Raghurana in 1583. The architecture disregarded the traditional style which is evident from their outside geometric profile.

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Podumathu temple:

It was built by Raghudeva, the king.

The temple is dedicated to Lord Vishnu.

Mahadeo temple:

It is in Darrang district.

The temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva.

The outer wall of the temple has decorative features.

Thus, Koch kingdom contributed to the development of art and architecture during its rule.

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Q. 2. Discuss the contribution of Baptist missionaries in the growth of Assamese literature in the 19th century.

Ans:

In the initial years of 19th century, the Assamese literature was going through its doomday as Bengali was introduced as an official language in 1826 which continued till 1871.

However, the Baptist missionaries that came to Assam undertook various measures to revive the Assamese language and literature.

⇒ The Bible was translated to Assamese and it was published from Sibsapora in 1813.

⇒ "A Grammar or Assamese literature" was published by Robinson in 1834.

⇒ "Orunodei" the first Assamese magazine under the presidency of Nathan Brown got published

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in 1846. Orinodet. gave birth to a number of Assamese literates like Ananda chandra Agarwala, Lakshminath Bezbaruah, Hemchandra Bora, Gurabharan Bora which later ignites the revival of Assamese literature.

In 1869 the first dictionary of Assamese and English got published.

Thus, under Baptist Missionaries people like, Nathan Bowser, Miles Bronson, Nidham Farwall were instrumental in rev the growth of Assamese literature in the 19th century.

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Q4: Briefly discuss the origin & main features of Sattriya dance.

Ans: Sattriya got recognised as a classical dance form of India in the year 2000 by Sangeet Natak Akademy. It is one of the eight classical dance forms of India.

Origin

The bhakti saint Sankardeva discovered the Sattriya dance to propagate and popularise the Vaishnav theme. Sankardeva got inspired from the Mahar Dance of Jagannath temple during his pilgrimage tour.

The components of Devadasi and Ojapali could also be seen in the Sattriya dance.

Features of Sattriya Dance —

It is rhythmic in nature with the beats of Khul, Taal, Flute.

The components of Nritta, Nritya, and Natya are found in it.

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दिनांक और अंक/प्रश्न
अंक/प्रश्न

The attire includes Bhori, Paguri and khorti.

[Borguts] are sung along with it.

Themes are taken from [Ramayana], [Mahabharata], and [Purana].

Earlier only [male monks] used to perform, now [females] also perform.

The basic form is called [Nati Akhona] which is like exercises & yoga.

The various forms/styles are [Thumra], [Cheli], [Sutradhar] etc.

The male monks used to perform it in [sattras] as a part of [daily rituals].

Thus, Sattriya dance is an important dance form which became an integral part of Assamese culture and it helped to propagate Vishnuism in Assamese society.

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Q.5. Give a brief overview of drug menace prevalent in Assam. [10]

Ans: Assam is gateway to of India to South-East Asia. The Golden Triangle which is ill-famed for drug menace falls in that region bordering NE-India.

Various insurgent groups are prevailing in Assam and North-East which runs by illegal activities and selling of drugs is one amongst them. Various terrorist groups e.g. IS) etc. wants to make steps into Assam and they influence the youth of the region by trapping them through deceits.

Youth fall prey and gets victimised due to unemployment, lack of opportunities, raids, communalism etc.

Drug menace is a grave social menace. If not addressed properly

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it can root-out civilizational values from a society. It also brings numerous other problems in society like robbery, theft, kidnapping etc.

As a police takes special attention from time to time to prevent the menace of drug abuse, under stringent controls act.

Drug menace is a serious social problem and abuse which needs to be addressed with a serious thought. Mass awareness and public campaigns should be organized against it. Govt. should address the problem of unemployment and lack of opportunities etc. Communal harmony and racial harmony should be maintained by minimizing their problems.

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6. Highlight the objective of Assam climate change Management Society. [60]

Ans: climate change is a global problem whose effects the global society. Every single individual and society of the globe should take it seriously and address it properly.

Assam climate change Management Society was formed to address the problem of climate change specifically.

The Paris climatic deal of 2015 of UNFCCC agrees to limit the temperature by $\pm 1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ of the pre-industrial level. Global rise of temperature is one of the main reason of climatic change.

Objectives of Assam climate change Management Society:

- To limit the temperature as Paris climatic Agreement.
- To enhance carbon sequestration

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key aggravating afforestation,
preserving biodiversity etc.

- to suggest govt. with effective measures to mitigate climate change. pr
- to suggest govt. to adopt with effective measures to mitigate climate change.
- to raise awareness among public and educate youth about the importance of nature and its diversity.
- to undertake programmes along with community and society to preserve nature and biodiversity like programmes of afforestation, management of community reserves etc.

Thus Arans climate change management society was created to undertake various programmes to mitigate climate change and adopt various measures against it.

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Q-7. Briefly discuss the contribution of Upendranath Brahma towards the development of Bodo community.

Ans:

Upendranath Brahma is known as "Bodo Baba" or the guardian/father of the Bodo community. He is one of the promising members who took leadership of the Bodo community.

Contribution for the development of Bodo community —

1. He demanded with a 92 point charter to govt. of Assam and India for various development of the Bodo community.
2. He demanded immediate implementation of Bodo as an associate language in Kokrajhar and Udalguri district.

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3. He demanded a Central University of Kokrajhar district.
4. He demanded Bodo language to be made a optional subject in APSC & UPSC exams.
5. He demanded the inclusion of Bodo kachari's of Noitha Cachar Hills and Dima Hasao dist. in the 6th schedule of the Indian constitution.

Thus, Bodo leader Upendra Nath Baruah contributed immensely for the development of Bodo community. It led to administrative, cultural and social development of Bodos. Recognising his role Bodo do celebrate Bodofar Diwas or Guardian's Day on his birthday. State Govt. also declared his death anniversary as the "Chetna Diwas" or "Students' Day".

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e. Discuss the scope of organic agriculture in NE with reference to Assam. [10]

Ans: In organic agriculture, only organic fertiliser is used and chemical fertiliser is totally prohibited.

Organic Agriculture in NE

The scope of organic agriculture in North-east is very wide due to its topographical and climatic suitability. The sub-tropical climate with moderate temperature supports wide range of crops.

The slopes of hills and fertile valleys and plains of Brahmaputra and Barak in Assam supports wide range of horticulture and other staple crops.

eg. Sikkim has been declared as a totally organic state.

Organic Agriculture in Assam:

→ The scope of organic agriculture in Assam is very wide due to fertile valley plains of Brahmaputra and Barak river. The subtropical moderate temperature and rainfall of monsoon supports wide range of staple and horticultural crops.

eg. Tea, coffee, Rice, sugar,
Palm, Bamboo, Potatoes, Pulses
etc.

→ With increasing demand for organic crops in the west due to its popularity for better benefit, organic farming may provide ample opportunities to employ the unemployed youth.

Govt. should take proactive steps and the youth should come forward to chase the opportunity and the scope provided by organic agriculture.

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

Ans:

An industry is an important attribute for economic development of a country.

Assam had 3 important Paper Mill

- Industry,
1. The Nagaon Paper Mill Industry
 2. The Jangirond Paper Industry
 3. The Cachet Paper Mill Industry.

However due to various reasons these paper mills get closed down.

Some of the reasons are —

1. Corruption and mismanagement:

Chief Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma opined that mismanagement was the main reason behind the closure of paper mills.

2. Lack of Raw-Materials:

Due to the insufficient supply of coal and bamboo, these mills have to undergo frequent closer downs.

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Q.10. What is Mission Birubala?
Enumerate the provisions of Assam
witch hunting (Promotion, Prohibition
& Protection) Act 2015.

Ans: Birubala Kather is an social
activist hailing from Assam who
campaigns against witch-hunting.
She runs an organisation named
"Mission Birubala" which spreads
awareness against witch hunting.

Mission Birubala is an awareness
campaign as well as an organisation
against witch-hunting.

Provisions of Assam witch hunting Act-2015

- The act makes witch hunting
an illegal offence, punishable under
law.
- It made witch-hunting a
non-bailable, ~~non-c.~~ cognizable
and non-compoundable offence.

→ It imposes imprisonment upto seven years and fine upto ₹ 5 lakh for branding someone as witch.

→ The punishment for intimidating stigmatising, defaming a person person as witch may extend to life imprisonment along with fine.

witch hunting is

→ The Act also talks about various measures that the administration & police should initiate along with NGO and civil society to educate people against witch hunting.

witch hunting is a sex exploitation and sexual/merace still prevailing in this modern day society. Govt. has done a commendable job by passing the law and more awareness campaigns need to be undertaken to educate the masses.

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1. Give an account of epigraphic source of ancient India. [15]

Ans: No genuine history of ancient India can be written without the evidence provided by the epigraphic sources. The sources are —
The epigraphic sources are —

- generally found engraved on metal plates usually copper, stone tablets, rocks, pillars, caves, temples, building, clay seals etc.
- ~~Written~~ They are written in Sanskrit using Devanagiri and Brahmi script.
- While most of them bear no date, some are dated in Gupta and later era.
- Allahabad Pillar Prasasti of Samudragupta is the first epigraphic reference of Kanauj.

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diplomatic relations with Indian empire.

Varmas Dynasty:

- Bhutivarma's Badaganga epigraph is the earliest dated inscription in North-west India.
- Bhaskaravarma's Dookai and Nidhanpur grant and the 3 clay seals of Nalanda helps in reconstructing his career.

Salestambha Dynasty:

Hajara Varman's Hayunthal grant and Tarapur Rock inscription.

Vanamalavarma's Parvatiya plate inscription.

Balavarman III's Nagaur grant and Utharbaubi plates.

Palas Dynasty:

Ratnapala's Borgaon & Swaluchi grant

Indrapala's Gauhati and Swaluchi grants.

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— Gopale's Gyalstal inscription.

Others:

→ The Kanai Balaxi rock inscription describing king Babhtiyak Khilji's invasion.

→ Pasupati inscription of king Jayadewa II referring Harshadewa.

→ Kemauli grant describing victory of Ratnapala Ranapala over Ranrupa king Vaidya deva.

→ Lamergade inscription describing clash between Harshadewa and Kirtivarma.

All these epigraphic sources juxtaposed with other sources, helps us to reconstruct the history of Ancient Assam.

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Q.12. When it comes to courage and sacrifice, women of Ahom nobility were no less than their male counterparts. Elucidate with reference to sacrifice of Mula Gabharu and Joymati Konwar. [15]

Ans: There are exemplary examples from of courage and sacrifice from the women of Ahom nobility. They became inspiring stories of nationalism in every house of Assam in regard of their courage and sacrifice.

Mula Gabharu :

Mula Gabharu was the wife of the minister Phraemung. Phraemung was an important minister in the Ahom kingdom, during the period of Suhungmung. Mughals attacked Assam for 5 times during Suhungmung's period.

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During one of the battles
Phaengmung lost his life in 1527.
To take revenge against the death
of her husband Mota'gabher
undertook training for 5 years
and when Turbak attacked again
she got the opportunity to
revenge her husband's death.

Mota'gabher fought the battle
with vigour and courage and
she killed many mughal soldiers.
Other Assamese women like
La Lalita, Maloti, Jayanti, Prani
helped Mota'gabher during
the war. The courage of
Mota'gabher inspired and
encouraged other Assamese soldiers
to fight with vigour &
courage and ultimately Assamese
soldiers defeated the mughals.

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Thus, the story of Mulagubhai is an inspiring story of courage which inspires generations.

Toyamoti Konwali

Toyamoti Konwali was a wife of Godadhar Lingha. During the rule of Lora Raja (Lalika), minister Laluk Sota Barphukan rose to prominence and became de facto ruler. He imposed a new rule where no mutilated prince would become the king. Hence most of the princess with probability of becoming the king were searched, found and mutilated, and thus eliminating from him from becoming a future king.

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Godapani was also in the line of princes to be the future king. He escaped to Nagahills but his Toyoti was kidnapped and tortured to at Tennger pathar asking about the whereabouts of her husband. In spite

In spite of the most inhuman torture Toyoti did not open her mouth and finally she succumbed to the torture. Gadadhar Singh became king later on.

This sacrifice of Toyoti saved the Ahom kingdom from atrocities and her sacrifice for her husband is invaluable and commendable and inspiring.

From the stories of Toyoti and Molegathar, we can conclude that women of Ahom nobility were no less than their male counterparts in terms of courage & sacrifice.

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

Ans: Momai Tamuli Barbarwah doesn't belong to a noble family. He was a poor labour orphaned child who was working as a labour in a Brahmin's family. Due to his sharpness and skill king Pratap Singha took him to his kingdom and allotted him ministership.

Contribution of Momai Tamuli Barbarwah:

- Momai Tamuli Barbarwah taught to villagers by himself and undertook various reforms.
- He institutionalized the paik and khel systems in the Assam kingdom.

In paik system every male member in the age-group 15-50 years were considered as paik and they have to contribute

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sunder to Ahom kingdom once in a year.

→ The paiks who under service to royalty thus gets enhanced in skills and thus contribute in village economy during rest part of the year.

→ The village economy gradually became self-sufficient due to contribution of the paiks.

→ Paiks were also professionally organised into khels who were professionally efficient in a particular skill.

for eg. boat making,
bow making etc.
gold washers etc.

The Mughal general Ram Singh appreciated the Ahom soldiers as he describes, ~~as~~ soldiers of Ahom army knows how to make a boat, how to run it, how to make a bow along with fighting.

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The paika system made the village life sufficient as the paikas learned and enhance their skill while serving to royalty.

The paika system almost restructured the Assamese village life.

Momei Tamuli Barbarua also made weaving ~~made~~ mandatory for Assamese women. Assamese women through weaving adds to prosperity of Assam's economy.

Thus Momei Tamuli Barbarua contributed immensely in restructuring Assamese village life on a sound and secure economic footing.

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

Ans:

To protect the interest of British trader and commerce, British annex the upper Assam in 1838. For administrative efficiency and to implement its rule upon British subjects, British promulgate Inner Line Regulation Act in Assam in 1873.

- The Inner line Regulation clearly
- delineates the area of the British subjects and the Hill tribes.
 - British followed the policy of conciliation and non-interference in case of Hill tribes of upper Assam.
 - British subjects had to take permit to enter beyond the demarcated line. Anyone found violating was made an offence.

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- Consolidation was provided to hill tribes to access the resources of plains. They can come to plains to take their required essentials.

This system of inner line regulation was benefitted and hampered the hill tribes —

Benefit of Inner Line Regulation

- Their cultures got preserved and protected from interference.
- They were protected from domestic moneylenders from outside.
- It maintained peace and tranquility in the region as it was being followed from earlier rule.

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Benefits of Inner Line Regulation

- Economic drain from hills.
- Hill economy became tributary to imperial economy.
- System didnot allow any social, economic and administrative development in the tribal regions.
- Process of modernisation in the hill areas gets postponed.
- Education couldnot spread to the hills.

It couldnot be denied that Inner Line Regulation was a well thought out process which is still in existant today. For the last 140 years.

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

Ans: 20% of the edible oil constitute the palm oil. India is the largest producer and importer of edible oil. India imports around 60% of edible oil which is to the tune of around \$ 10 bn.

Govt. of India launched the National Mission on Edible Oil. Palm oil with special focus on North East and Andaman & Nicobar Island. And as such Govt. allotted Rs 11,000 crore for the same.

Viability in Assam

The climate and topography of Assam supports the cultivation of Palm oil as it is a rainfed region and Palm oil cultivation requires a lot of

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water. The sub-tropical climate with moderate temperature supports the palm oil crop.

However, Borneo is a biologically diverse area and is a ecological hotspot of the world.

→ The hills tribes if shifted to palm oil from their cultivation it may lead to a mono-crop cultivation. The area may lose its biodiversity. The animals and birds of the area may extinguished.

→ The plain valleys which are already cultivating other crops like paddy, mustard, sugarcane, etc. etc. if been shifted to palm oil may create food scarcity.

→ The left areas are protected reserves and areas. If allowed to cultivate we have to clear the forest and it may endanger the biodiversity of the region.

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Thus, a well-thought process should be chalked out before implementing any schemes. People may be encouraged to take palm cultivation in scattered stretches of left out and wasteland.

People should be encouraged with economic benefit and opportunities of self employment if possible.

Thus, with a well-thought strategy without losing biodiversity India can become self-sufficient in edible-oil and in particular the palm oil.

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अफसर)

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

Ans: The report "Crime in India, 2021" by NCRB (National Crime Records Bureau) revealed crime against women in Assam is 168.3 against the national average of 64.5 which is way higher than the national average.

Preventive measures that govt. undertook:

→ Standard operating procedure (sop) was implemented for the first time to report and redresses the crime against women.

→ Special women cells are being opened at police stations.

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→ Social consultant in collaboration with Tata Institute of Social Sciences are appointed at police stations.

→ Fast track courts in various districts are opened to dispose women related cases quickly.

→ Special programmes of teaching 'Martial Arts' to girls are undertaken at Dhameji and Kanung district.

Way Forward

It is believed that crime against women are also increasing due to Drug Menace.

— special operations to flush out drug from society should be carried out.

Police and public at large should be strictly vigilant.

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दोनों सही उत्तरों पर
अंक दिए जाएंगे

- Public should educated since from childhood about the dignity and rights of women.
- Pregudices and stereotypes of male dominance should be eliminated.
- strict enforcement of laws against rape, dowry etc. should be implent carried out.
- Public should be educated against superstitions and social stigma like witch hunting.
- More Ngo's ~~are~~ should be encourage and promoted agat for social reforms in rural areas.
- Social talks more of reforms may institutionalised through Panchayati Raj Institutions.

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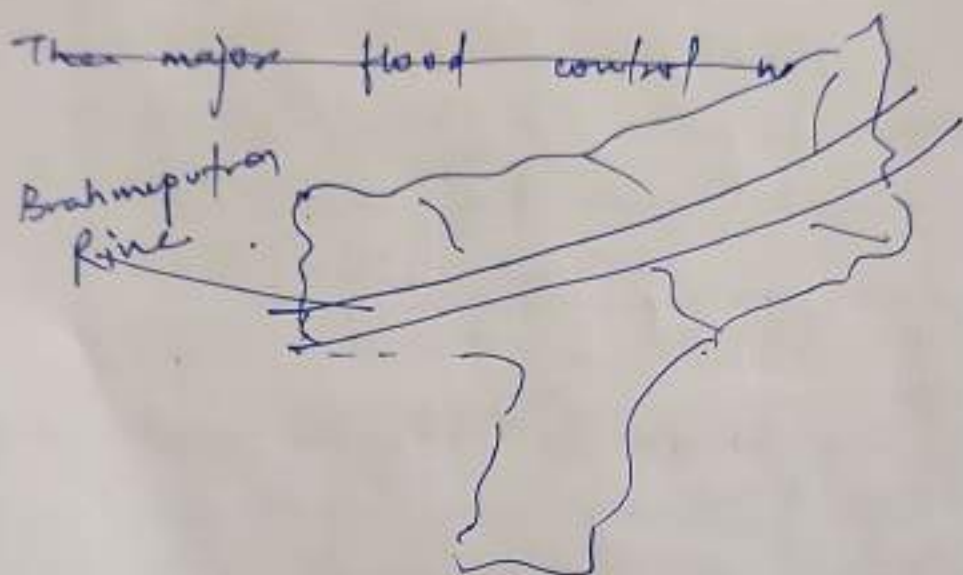
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UPSC मॉडल
Question No.

Women are an integral part of
society. Until and unless women
are given the inclusive and
equal rights a country cannot
develop.

Q.7. How have the major flood control methods actually worsened the situation in Assam? What is the way forward? [15]

Ans: Flood is a perennial problem of Assam. Brahmaputra is a major river flowing through Assam. The heavy monsoon fed during rainy seasons and the carry over of heavy silt by Brahmaputra worsened the flood problems.



Map. Assam.

Flood control methods:

The major flood control methods practised in Assam are —

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1. Embankments and dykes

Embankments and dykes are constructed along the channel of the river to prevent overflows of water to the adjacent areas.

2. Geobags : fixed wire mesh sacks are placed along the banks.

3. Anti-erosion activities : like afforestation, small irrigation channels are being dugged out.

However these flood control measures did not actually worked out. The high speed and high volume of water breach the embankments and floods occur in Assam year after year adding to the misery and worries of the public at large.

Way Forward

1. Use of submerged Vane Technology

As suggested by experts from IIT Guwahati, submerged vanes are hydrofoils used to manage sediments through the river by generating turbulence in the flow in the form of helical currents.

2. River Linking

Water from overflowing excess region should be channelised to the deficit regions.

3. Massive Afforestation Programmes

Afforestation is a permanent solution to ~~and~~ erosion. It prevents erosion of embankments and dykes.

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प्रश्न संख्या
Question No.

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in this part)

4. Construction of Highways along The channel of River.

This would reduce the cost of construction of both the both highway and river embankments parallelly. Within the same cost embankment and roads can be constructed with solid and heavy foundations.

Thus, the flood problems in Arsons can be addressed with a well-thought strategy with guidance and help from experts.

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

Ans: Srimanta Sankaradeva (1479 A.D. to 1568 A.D.) was a great social reformer and philosopher who rescued the Assamese society from regressive practices like human sacrifice.

Some of the salient features found in Sankaradeva's writing are—

1. Eka Sharana Nama Dharma :—

which preached devotion to a single God, Lord Krishna. With this he directed and reformed the society from diverse faith, & belief and religious practices with superstitions towards a religion which is inclusive, equal and simple.

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एक सत्र में एक
परीक्षा
कुल 100 अंकों में
होगी

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2. Equality

His religion was open to all
despite caste, creed, religion.

Since all the creatures have
some God within them in the
form of souls, they are all equals.
So he began to preach equality
among his disciples. He gave
equal status to all his disciples.

He open the door of religion
to all caste by writing sacred
scriptures.

3. Spirituality

He tried to inculcate the spirit
of spirituality by chanting God's
name as God's name make him
available to the devotee.

4. Brotherhood

He promote brotherhood through
Sstras and Namghars where
people gather to discuss the
sacred religious scriptures alongwith
other social and political discussions.

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5. Peace and tranquillity

He promotes peace and tranquillity in society by inculcating diverse ethnic group into his religious fold.

Lankardness helped people to acquire knowledge of scriptures as well as of behavioural sciences. His writings were full of advice about an ideal life-style. Ethics constituted the main component of his teaching. He is a pioneer in global education programme. The main message conveyed — There is no intrinsic difference between man and man, all being expositions to the same God.

U.P.S.C.

पूरा भाग में उत्तर
करिए।
(प्रश्न सही ढंग से
लिखिए)

Though being a religious preacher,
he included various secular elements
like dance, music, art and craft.

Thus, Sankaradeva's writings have
great philosophical meanings due
to which it became the
former foremost religion in
Assam.

U.P.S.C.

19. Comment on the unexplored areas of tourism in Assam. [15]

Ans:

Tourism refers to visiting of people from outside a region to a particular region. This phenomenon benefits the local area economically as it provides some direct and indirect employment.

Assam is a ecological hotspot zone with huge biodiversity. Topographically it is endowed with both hilly and plain areas along with vast mighty Brahmaputra.

Natural Sites:

Assam has seven National parks and 18 wild life sanctuaries. It is one amongst highest of all the Indian states within an area of 78484 sq. km. These regions are not totally explored for tourism due to various issues like lack of infrastructure, transportation

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lack of security due to insurgency etc.

Brahmaputra:

The river Brahmaputra is vast and mighty like sea. With the development of proper facilities, tourist spots could be developed similar like Goa and other sea-beach places. House boats, hut-boats, swimming, water activities like dolphin sight-seeing etc. could be developed to promote tourism.

Historical sites:

Assam history is developed since from ancient time and in medieval period from kingdoms ruled for 600 years.

Art and sculptures from ancient and medieval kingdoms should be preserved and protected to promote tourism.

eg. Rang Ghar.

Talatal Ghar.

Karang Ghar.

Choradeu Maidam.

Religious Site:

Assam is known as the site of eastern mythology. It has been famous from time immemorial for various religious activities.

for. Kamakhya Temple
Haragiri Madhar Temple
(for Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam).

These religious sites should be promoted and developed with world class facilities.

The Haragiri Madhar temple, the Madar Kunder temple, the Malini Than, The Man Monaster temple in Dhubri are not explored fully to enhance tourism.

Tee Industry:

Tee gardens are unique which provides a special type of refreshment to tourist.

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If facilitated adequately
there is wide scope to ~~promote~~
promote tourism in these areas.

Rural crafts:

The village life in Assam is
unique in its own ways with
diverse culture and ethnicity.
If provided with facility
tourism can be enhanced in
this regions also.

Tourism provide ample scope of
opportunities for both direct and
indirect employment without
much hampering the nature obviating
the need of major industries
for development. Thus govt. should
give it a thought with a well
thought strategy to develop it.

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Q.20: Write short notes on [15]

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

Ans:

Assam state Human Rights Commission.

The Assam state HRC is constituted under the Protection of Human Rights Act 1993.

It consist of a chairperson, who had been a chief justice of a High court and two other member with experience in Human Right related matters.

The commission adjudicate matters related to violation of Human Rights.

The commission visit jails, other or institutions to survey if any violation of Human Rights is going on.

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The commission undertakes and promotes research related to Human rights.

- The commission also reviews the safeguards provided by constitution and other the statutory laws regarding safeguard of Human rights and recommend measures to govt.
- spread Human rights literature among masses.
- It encourage the efforts of NGO's and other institutions regarding protection and promotion of Human Rights.

Human Right commission is an important institution to preserve, protect and promote Human rights.

2. Nagara Naam.

It is folk performing art where 'Nagara' is used as the main instrument. Like this naam, diha naam, Nagara Naam is also associated with spiritualism.

- These naams are composed in non-literary language of lower persons.
- The songs usually explain some mythological stories.
- In this performance generally one pair of krig-drums are used.
- Some of the pals play cymbals, whereas others just clap and repeat the Ghose's sitting in a semi-circle.
- The performance is started with the fast and loud play of Nagara, cymbals and clap.
- After that main performer explains the story to act of some parts whenever necessary.

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3. Project Sadbharna:

Project Sadbharna is an a citizen centric governance approach of various states govt. to dispose pending files in the state secretariat.

Under the project, files pending for several reasons for years will be disposed so that quick governance can be rendered to the people of the state.

A portal has been created where citizens can apply citing the file no. and correspondence details. Even without file no. and correspondence details, govt. will dispose as per laid down govt. procedures.

Thus project Sadbharna undertook people centric approach and if properly implemented it will be able to create faith and hope upon administration.