



APSC MAINS TS'24 - TEST 9 (ESSAY)

Duration: 3 Hrs

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(Please fill your details correctly)

Medium:

English



Assamese



INDEX NUMBER			INSTRUCTIONS
Q.NO.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained.	<p>Please read each of the following instruction carefully before attempting the questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Essay paper will consist of two Sections, each Section containing of 4 Essay topics, out of which the candidates will be required to write one topic from each of the sections A and B, in about 1000-1200 words each. Each Essay will carry 125 marks. There will be word limit and page limit for the essays. The duration of the test is 3 hrs. <p>Remarks</p> <p>Signature of the Student: <i>Jadumoni Panyang</i></p> <p>Invigilator's Signature:</p> <p><u>NOTE: EVALUATION PERIOD FOR THE MAINS TEST SERIES COPY IS 10 DAYS.</u></p>
Section A	125		
1			
2			
3			
4			
Section B	125		
5			
6			
7			
8			
TOTAL:	250		



Brief report of Performance Evaluation of student in the paper

Parameter / Criteria	Aspect Considered	Total Marks	Essay 1	Essay 2
Basic Format	Introduction + conclusion	10		
	Body	15		
Content	Data/ Facts/ Interpretation/ Analysis	25		
Organisation	Flow of Ideas / Absence of Deviation from the topic	25		
Language skills	Punctuation/ Grammar/ sentence Formation / Spellings	25		
Examiner's Discretion	Perception / Innovation / Engaging	25		

Parameters	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor
coherence				
Language				
Handwriting				

DETAIL FEEDBACK

(This area is intentionally left blank for providing detailed feedback.)

ALL THE BEST

SECTION: A

Q1. Digital Public Infrastructure and the New Fault Lines of Inclusion

প্রশ্ন ১: ডিজিটেল বাজাৰ আন্তঃগাঁথনি আৰু অন্তৰ্ভুক্তিৰ নতুন চ্যুতি বেখা।

Q2. Insurgency in the Northeast: Towards a Lasting Resolution

প্রশ্ন ২: উত্তৰ-পূবত বিদ্রোহ: এক স্থায়ী সমাধানৰ দিশে

Q3. The Economy as a Theatre of Modern Conflict

প্রশ্ন ৩: আধুনিক সংঘাতৰ মঞ্চ হিচাপে অৰ্থনীতি

Q4. The True Cost of Conservation

প্রশ্ন ৪: সংৰক্ষণৰ প্রকৃত মূল্য

(1200 words)

Insurgency in the Northeast: Towards
a Lasting Resolution

North-east India which have 8 states of North-eastern Part of India, witnessed insurgency from the long time. The Reason behind the Rising of Insurgent groups of North-east was due to Underdevelopment, Rising unemployment among youth, Facing Discrimination from other parts of the country, illegal immigrants from neighbouring states and country like Bangladesh.

Insurgency in Assam was rise after the Assam movement against illegal immigrants from Bangladesh, which ~~threaten~~ threatening Assam's demographic structure, culture etc.

In Assam movement which was led by the student union (AASU), later one fraction of this union engaged in ~~armed~~ ~~rebellion~~ Rebellion against the security personnel. The groups later engaged in violence activity against common citizens by kidnapping, murdering, bombing etc. To curbing activity of ULFA insurgent groups. ~~of~~ government of India conduct various operations like operation Rhino, operation Grey Hunt, convincing Myanmar-

-man government, which ~~is~~ the main ~~the~~ from where the groups operate, to not give shelter or support to the insurgent groups.

In the mean time during the Assam movement, ~~and~~ another group of Insurgent raised in Bodo area by demanding separate state of Bodo-land. The rising of Bodo insurgent groups was also to protect its culture, people, development of the regions from the illegal immigrants. First insurgent group of Bodo was BLT (Bodo liberation tiger) led by leader like Hagrama Mahilary.

After the 2003 agreement which included ~~four~~ 4 districts of Bodo dominated area ^{under} to sixth schedule of the constitution of

India, ~~But~~ the BLT came to the peace talk table, but the other group like NDFB(S) remained engaged in violent activity towards non-Bodo people and security personnel.

In 2020, the NDFB(S) groups also came to peace talk and signed agreements with government of India, In the agreement the group gave up their arm struggle and government also promised to address their grievances. ~~the Bodo peace~~
As a result of Bodo peace agreements in 2020, the Bodo land received developmental package of 15000 cr, an ~~university~~ National University in the region and BTAD changed into BTR.

Like Assam Mizoram was also witnessed insurgency in early 70's and 80's. The main reason behind the rise of insurgency in Mizoram was due to 11 months famine. The famine led to death of many people and developed frustration against the government. Insurgent groups like Mizo National Front led by legendary leader like Lal denga. The group also engaged in violent activity against the security personnel and demand separate country. In 1986 the group came into the peace talk process and

ended their arm struggle. Lal denga became chief minister of the state. This is the example of true peace talk, which ended insurgency totally in Mizoram and focused on development and growth.

In Nagaland after ~~the~~ ~~India~~ ~~became~~ the time when India got freedom, the fraction of people started demanding separate country. The main insurgency group of Nagaland is NSCN. ~~the~~ ~~fraction~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~NSCN~~ ~~(IM)~~ fraction was early engaged in violent activity like ~~an~~ attack on security personnel, bombing on public place etc.

The NSCN (IM) faction came into the peace talk process with government. But the other faction NSCN (K) still engaged in violent activity ~~with~~ by coordinating with ULFA group. The main problem behind peace talks with Naga insurgent groups is demand of separate, constitution, flag etc, which threatening India's sovereign sovereignty, so the peace deal between government and NSCN (K) (IM) group are still in process.

Also in Manipure various insurgent groups are active from the long time. ~~But~~ the main

insurgent groups of Manipur is Maitai Insurgent group which demand separate country Maitai People. The recent clash between Maitai and Kukis further increased the activity of these insurgent groups from both sides.

In other states like Arunachal, Meghalaya and Tripura, the main reason behind insurgency is illegal immigrants.

North-eastern regions is ~~gateway~~ & strategically important for India, due to its proximity with China, Bhutan, Nepal, Bangladesh, which shared boundary, also North east region is gateway to

the south-eastern Asia. The main reason behind insurgency problem in the region is its topography, proximity with Border countries and support from country like China to instable the regions. In the new age, the insurgent groups are also engaged in ~~new~~ new age crimes like Drug trafficking, human trafficking, arm supply etc, which is caused development in the regions.

But with time government of India able to minimize the insurgency activity in the regions. ~~Government~~
~~Government~~ ~~on implement~~

Government of India take both military as well as developmental approach to deal with the problem of insurgency.

Military action like Grey Hunt, Mission Rhino, ~~operations with~~ Coordinating operations with Bluetm Royal army, convinced Myanmar government and also increased surveillance in the border area. The developmental projects like Aspiration District Programme, SAMADHAN doctrine, UNNATI, PM DEVINE etc.

Also government of India enable to bring most of the insurgent groups into the peace talk table. Like NDFB(S), NSCN(IM), Mizo

National Front, peace talk fraction of ULFA groups led by Arvind Rajkumar etc. Because of government's active engagement the insurgency problems in the region came into the last Resolution.

The North-eastern Region is utmost important for India's development, stability etc. As the people's emotional support to the insurgent groups like ULFA, due to their violent activity, government need to utilize this opportunity to end insurgency in the regions with military actions by increasing security

forces in the border area, surveillance, border management, government also need to focus on development, employment generation for the youth of the regions. Because main reason behind joining insurgent groups by youth due to unemployment, poverty etc. so its utmost important for government stop alienation of these youth. Stable North-East region is behind the development and peace to the country.

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

SECTION: B

Q5. Diplomacy without Brinkmanship: India's Foreign Policy

প্রশ্ন ৫: অস্থিৰতাবিহীন কূটনীতি: ভাৰতৰ বৈদেশিক নীতি

Q6. Justice for Children: Enforcing POCSO in Assam

প্রশ্ন ৬: শিশুৰ বাবে ন্যায়: অসমত প'ক্স' বলৱৎ

Q7. Learning to Learn: Rethinking Self-Education Today

প্রশ্ন ৭: শিকাৰ সেতু শিক্ষণ: সাম্প্ৰতিক সময়ত আত্ম-শিক্ষাৰ পুন: চিন্তন

Q8. When the World Sneezes, the North East Catches Cold

প্রশ্ন ৮: বিশ্বই যেতিয়া হাঁচি মাৰে, উত্তৰ-পূবত জ্বৰ উঠে

(1200 words)

Diplomacy without Brinkmanship:
India's Foreign Policy

Ans → From the Ancient time
India is known for its
Diplomacy. Personality like
Kautilya who wrote book
about the ~~diplomacy~~ statecraft,
mentioned aspects of Foreign
policy in his book 'Arthashastra'.
Also India followed principle
of Vasudha Kutumbakam
in its Foreign policy

from ancient time to today's modern world. which shows India's stable Foreign policy while engaging with different country.

After getting Independent, which was the time of cold war, where world divided into two blocks, India's then Prime Minister Nehru, not joining either groups of the block despite pressure India emphasized on Non-alignment movement with country like Indonesia, Ghana etc.

Also in Nehru's time India signed agreements with China which is known as 'Panch-sheel'. This was five fold doctrine which talked about

respecting each other's territorial integrity, peaceful coexistence, cooperation etc. But after the Sino-India war in 1962 the relations between this country erode permanently.

During Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's time India ^{with} tilted towards the ~~Russian~~ ^{USSR} side. Due to the USSR blocks, due to the Bangladesh liberation wars and west's supporting Pakistan.

After the 1991 liberation, India's Foreign policy is also change like engagement with more countries for trade, security etc. so India take initiative like look east policy to increased economic

relations with the ASEAN country.

India's Neighbourhood First Policy

~~After taking~~ During the oath ceremony of Prime minister modi in his first term in 2014, to be up relations with Neighbour country, invited the neighbouring countries head to the ceremony. To deal with the neighbourhood ~~first~~ policy India take various initiative like gupral doctrine, formation of SAARC, BIMSTEC etc.

Also India always ready to helps its neighbour during disaster and any unwanted situations. Like India helps earthquake affected Myanmar

through Russian Brahmin, helping
Sri Lanka during Economic
Emergency time, helping Bhutan
by sending its army during
declaim clash, and provide
budget allocations to the country
like Maldives despite its
recent anti-India stand.

India Multipolar world

India always emphasised on
multipolar world and reject
the unipolar and bipolar
world. India engaged with
all ~~inter~~ nations of the world
and international groups
like UNSC, WTO, NAM, G20
etc. For multipolar world
India's doctrine is known

as 'Viswa Bandhu', where India engaging with countries of the world with equality.

India from past to today's time reject bipolar and unipolar dominance in the world.

India's Policy in UN's International Organisation

→ India demand UNSC reform in UN due to the dominance of 5 country. For this India took initiative like G-77, G-4 and various talks process with world country for reform in the UNSC.

India also demand reform in International organisations like WTO, WB, IMF due to the dominance of

of most of the western
country.

Balancing West-Russia and China

Due to recent war between
Russia and Ukraine India
facing diplomatic ~~stress~~ stress
to balancing relations with
west and Russia.

Despite the west pressure
to not buying Russian oil
India managed to buy
cheaper oil from Russia
without facing west's sanction.

But recent NATO chief
comment and USA's policy
to impose sanction on
country like India
who buys Russian oil,

testing India's foreign policy.
India strongly ~~condemned~~ regret
the statement of the chief
of NATO and USA for its
double standards.

Also increasing tie between
Russia and China, India
facing tensions in its
foreign policy.

To balance between these
India engaged in various
forums like BRICS, G20,
SCO, QUAD, etc.

Isolating Pakistan

↳ After the 2016 Pulwama
attack India adopt foreign
policy to isolate Pakistan
from regional forum and
international forum.

Pakistan engaged in cross-border terrorism in India, so India able to gain support from world countries to declared Pakistan ~~is~~ sponsored terrorist group like LeT, JeM etc. Also Recently America Declared TRF (The Resistance Front), who was behind the Pahlgam attack, to designated terrorist organisation.

India isolating Pakistan in the region by strengthening regional grouping like BIMSTE, ~~and~~ India-ASEAN Forum etc.

India's ~~policy~~ Foreign policy face challenges in recent time due to the on going conflict in the

world like Russia-Ukraine war, Israel-Hamas conflict and recent Israel-USA vs Iran conflict.

As India maintain good relations with ~~the~~ all the nations, India managed its relations with these nations and asked country to solved ~~the~~ conflict through diplomacy.

India always emphasised on peaceful coexistence and multipolar world. Through its diplomacy India engaged with friendly relations with almost all the country, but recent geopolitical shifting nature challenged India's foreign Policy. In this

stress situation India need to maintain its good ties with country by increasing engagement, changing diplomatic policy with changing time and emphasising on multipolar world. India's target to developed by 2047 is depend on its Foreign Policy.