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CIVIL SERVICES ACHIEVERS' POINT

A ONE STOP SOLUTION FOR UPSC/APSC/SSC & BANKING

THE ASSAM TRIBUNE ANALYSIS

DATE - 06 FEBRUARY 2021

For Preliminary and Mains examination

As per new Pattern of APSC

(Also useful for UPSC and other State level government examinations)

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Answer of MCQs of 5-02-2021

1. a) India has neither signed NPT nor ratified it. India is committed to nuclear non-proliferation but does not want to endorse such a biased treaty. India has not signed CTBT also. India sees nuclear power as an important ingredient of sustainable development. Therefore India has not signed NPT and CTBT.
2. d) 1, 2, 3 and 4. The Wassenaar Arrangement has been established for promoting transparency and greater responsibility in transfers of conventional arms and dual-use goods and technologies. Every six months member countries exchange information on deliveries of conventional arms to non-Wassenaar members that fall under eight broad weapons categories: battle tanks, armored combat vehicles (ACVs), large-caliber artillery, military aircraft, military helicopters, warships, missiles or missile systems, and small arms and light weapons.
3. (c) Intense winter period of Kashmir valley.
4. (a) Permanent Court of Arbitration
5. (a) 1 only

MCQs of 6-02-2021

Q1. World Tourism Day is celebrated on

- a. 17 December
- b. 27 September
- c. 07 October
- d. 19 November

Q2. Maitree is a military exercise between

- a. India and Bangladesh

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- b. Nepal and India
- c. Thailand and India
- d. India and Sri Lanka

Q3. An increase in Bank Rate generally indicates that the market rate of interest is likely to fall. (CSE, 2013)

- a. Market rate of interest is likely to fall.
- b. Central bank is no longer making loans to commercial banks.
- c. Central bank is following an easy money policy.
- d. Central bank is following a tight money policy.

Q4. In context of Indian economy, 'Open Market Operations' refers to? (CSE, 2013)

- a. Borrowing by Scheduled banks from RBI.
- b. Lending by commercial banks to industry and trade.
- c. Purchase and sale of govt securities by the RBI.
- d. None of the above

Q5. With reference to Indian economy, consider the following:

1. Bank rate
2. Open Market Operations
3. Public debt
4. Public revenue

Which of the above is/are component(s) of Monetary Policy? (CSE, 2015)

- a. 1 only
- b. 2,3 and 4

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- c. 1 and 2
- d. 1, 3 and 4

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India, US armies to take part in joint exercise

- Soldiers from the Indian and the US armies will participate in land exercise 'Yudh Abhyas 20' from February 8 to February 21 this year at the Mahajan Field Firing Range in Rajasthan.
- 'Yudh Abhyas 20' provides excellent opportunities for professional and cultural exchanges that strengthen our partnership through shared learning and training.
- Training commences with expert academic exchanges and professional development workshops that focus on training at the corps-level and below; combat against conventional, unconventional and hybrid threats; humanitarian assistance and disaster relief.
- This exercise involves approximately 250 US Army and 250 Indian army soldiers.
- The 11th Battalion of Jammu and Kashmir Rifles, and 2nd battalion, 3rd Infantry Regiment of 1-2 Stryker Brigade Combat Team will carry out the exercise.
- This annual training exercise enhances combined interoperability capabilities through training and cultural exchange, which fosters enduring partnerships in the Indo-Pacific region through common defense objectives.
- The command post exercise (CPX) will focus on the UN peacekeeping operation staff tasks in a combined military setting. A field training exercise (FTX) will involve company-strength elements from each nation exercising combined, fundamental war-fighting skills to enhance combined operational capacity.

RBI maintains key rates, accommodative stance

- Adopting a wait and watch approach, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) retained its key short-term lending rates along with the growth-oriented accommodative stance during the final monetary policy review of FY21.
- Accordingly, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the central bank voted to maintain the repo rate, or short-term lending rate, for commercial banks, at 4 per cent.

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- Likewise, the reverse repo rate was kept unchanged at 3.35 per cent, and the marginal standing facility (MSF) rate and the 'Bank Rate' at 4.25 per cent.
- It was widely expected that the RBI's MPC will hold rates.
- Announcing the MPC decision on a virtual platform, RBI Governor Shaktikanta Das gave a stable near term outlook on inflation. The inflation rate, he said is seen at 5.2 per cent in Q4FY21.
- However, rising petroleum and raw materials costs were pointed out as a source of concern.
- On the growth front, Das said the outlook has improved significantly with positive impulses becoming more broad-based.
- Besides, he mentioned the ongoing vaccination drive, expanding the number of normalising sectors and reviving consumer confidence. Additionally, he said the GDP growth has been projected at 10.5 per cent in FY22.
- "The MPC notes that the sharp correction in food prices has improved the food price outlook, but some pressures persist, and core inflation remains elevated," the monetary policy statement said.
- "Pump prices of petrol and diesel have reached historical highs. An unwinding of taxes on petroleum products by both the Centre and the states could ease the cost-push pressures. What is needed at this point is to create conditions that result in a durable disinflation. This is contingent also on proactive supply-side measures," the statement added.
- Furthermore, the statement the Union Budget 2021-22 has introduced several measures to provide an impetus to growth.
- "The projected increase in capital expenditure augurs well for capacity creation thereby improving the prospects for growth and building credibility around the quality of expenditure. The recovery, however, is still to gather firm traction and hence continued policy support is crucial," it said.
- "Taking these developments into consideration, the MPC in its meeting today decided to continue with an accommodative stance of the monetary policy till the prospects of a sustained recovery are well secured while closely monitoring the evolving outlook for inflation," it added.

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'India needs more profitable, robust banks'

- India needs more profitable and robust banks to fully meet the growing demand and privatisation of two state-run lenders is a move in that direction, Minister of State for Finance, Anurag Thakur, told IANS.
- In a post-Budget exclusive conversation with IANS, Thakur elaborated on the need for public sector banks to become more profitable, as the Centre cannot recapitalise them every year.
- Notably, banking sector reforms have been a major talking point of Budget 2021-22, specifically the proposal to privatise two state-run lenders along with a general insurance company.
- Till now, the Centre's intent to privatise two lenders have received a healthy response from the investors and the stock markets. However, the banking unions have opposed the move.
- When asked about the opposition to the privatisation plan, Thakur said the Centre has strengthened the banks by reducing their NPAs and by taking them out of the prompt corrective action (PCA) norm.
- He mentioned that around Rs 5.5 lakh crore has been infused into the banks and an amalgamation and merger exercise has also been conducted.
- According to Thakur, the last divestment experience has shown that both the employees and the company benefit from the exercise. The employees, he said, will benefit from the move via a higher pay scale in the future.
- Besides, he said the Centre will take all required steps to conduct a healthy divestment process.
- On the speculation about the inclusion of weak banks in the divestment plan, he said buyers' perspective should also be looked at before making an offer.

Promotion of sustainable agriculture underlined

- The Chairman of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) Dr GR Chintala has emphasised on the importance of promoting sustainable and equitable agriculture and rural development in the State which has abundant natural resources and favourable geographical and climatic conditions for enhancing farmers' income.

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- Dr Chintala, who recently visited the Integrated Aquaculture Centre (IAC) for North East Region set up at Bogibari, Kamrup (Metro) observed that NABARD's intervention in the State has been both participative and proactive so as to ensure that the rural community embraces sustainable agricultural practices and technology.
- "The Government of India has been prioritising to transform agriculture and rural economy with the aim to double farmers' income and NABARD is committed to realising this mission with a more proactive intervention," Dr Chintala said, pointing out that to boost rural economy it was equally necessary to focus on land and water management, animal husbandry, fisheries and other allied activities.
- Expressing satisfaction at the amenities in the IAC, Dr Chintala said that the fishery sector has immense potential not only to secure the livelihood of the rural community, but also to secure the food and nutritional aspect of the country.
- Calling upon the fish farmers of the State to adopt scientific methods of fish farming, Dr Chintala said that Assam with its vast stretches of water-bodies can play a bigger game in the Blue Revolution scheme of the Government of India.
- "The fishery sector in our country has recorded a spectacular growth over the decades," he said.
- Interacting with fish farmers present on the occasion, Dr Chintala urged them to adopt integrated fish farming technology and observed that many fish farmers of the State have reaped immense profits with an integrated approach to fish farming. He further said that this method has not only ensured continuous flow of income for the farmers, but has also lessened the financial burden on the farmers.

EDITORIALS

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Post-pandemic world and poverty

- With the rollout of the Covid-19 vaccines, we are at the threshold of the post-pandemic world. The United Kingdom, United States, European countries and India have started a massive inoculation programme amidst the threat posed by new variants. The scientific community is hopeful of handling the latest

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danger. At any rate, the end of the pandemic is in sight. So is also the recovery from the most devastating economic crisis since the Great Depression. The two inter-related positive developments cast a rosy picture of the post-Covid new world order; there is an alarming warning bell telling us that we will be confronted with a new colossal problem of massive poverty and inequality. Needless to say that inequality is a crisis of great magnitude which has kept economists and policymakers busy for several decades.

- While defining inequality and poverty, Amartya Sen wrote: "The conventional measure of poverty, and widely used, proceed from here to count the number of people below the poverty line." (Inequality Examined) Poverty is inextricably associated with inequality of income and thus logically also inaccessibility to resources and benefits. When one is fraught with low income, one cannot access food, shelter, livelihood opportunities, including education and health, including Covid vaccines.
- The World Health Organization has lamented that the accessibility to the Covid-19 vaccines is far from equally apportioned. All the developed countries have started producing Covid vaccines on a massive scale and simultaneously rolled out in equal terms, secured the bulk of stocks of vaccines, preserved them in a scientifically prescribed storage system, and finally administered them to their people.
- With this, they have positioned themselves towards regenerating and revitalizing their distressed economy. Diametrically opposite scenarios can be seen in poor countries, numbering more than 46 with more than 1.5 billion people. Some developing countries are also facing multiple crises in availing and administering the vaccines. Neither can they manufacture the required doses nor can procure because of their poor economic conditions.
- Even if they manage to procure, they cannot store them in controlled conditions. Also, they cannot borrow money from the rich lenders like the USA, the European Union and China as they are already in a debt trap and have reached a saturated point when they cannot think of borrowing for buying vaccines and creating infrastructure for administering the procured dose.
- A frustrated Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Director-General of the WHO, recently said the Covid-19 situation is a catastrophe rather than a failure. Back in 1997, Mahbubul Haq (1934-1998), who was associated with the UN Development Programme and author of Reflections on Human Development, remarked that a globalized world would experience a steady rise in the number of poverty-ridden populations and countries. Millions of poor people would go to bed with an empty stomach. One can

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easily imagine how these unfortunate people would get themselves inoculated unless the affluent nations come forward to be more philanthropic.

- Leading economists, as well as several highly respected institutions, namely Oxford Economics, London School of Economics and Rand Corporation, have been telling that the global economy has already seen the shocking images of profound disparities between the rich and the people living in abject poverty in accessing to education, health, food, clean water, electricity and livelihood, let alone internet accessibility.
- They have predicted that developing, and more particularly poorer developing countries are likely to be excluded from getting the benefits of the 'common good' from the vaccines, which are under the control of fabulously wealthy pharmaceutical companies in advanced economies. They will have to wait until 2025, which means that the pandemic's scourge will continue to cause havoc in more than 46 countries till that time.
- The pandemic has trained its death and destruction of livelihood on ethnic minorities, women and lower-income households. The result is that the forthcoming years will add another division that could shape world economic life by splitting countries with access to vaccines from those without. To be precise, while the advanced countries will recover soon from the current economic woes, the poorer ones will be pushed to deprivation, death and further poverty.
- The president of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, has been urging international aid organizations, donors and wealthy nations to join together to ensure that the global pandemic is confronted with united efforts, shedding the tendency of competition and protectionism and making funds available for the good of the common cause.
- No one would be safe if a single country is left out of getting access to the vaccine earliest, considering the hard fact that the Covid-19 knows no boundary and vaccines are for life and not for profit. Some of them have come forward with assurance to do something positive. However, it appears that they have failed to come up to their commitment with sufficient backing, except for the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation which has generated \$5 billion of a targeted \$38 billion.
- A small group of developing countries led by India and South Africa have started to increase the number of their vaccines in collaborations with some reputed pharmaceutical companies and began supplying their vaccines to others who need help on an urgent basis. It is a welcome move. It is also evident that some advanced economies have chosen protectionism in the name of intellectual property right and

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earning a profit, while the images of burying dead across the world numbering more than two million have shocked the soul of mankind.

- The situation is quite depressing. While the wealthy nations have developed vaccines and started massive inoculation and simultaneously opening their windows of economic recovery, indicating thereby the expansion of the overall world economy by 5.2%, it is also predicted that the long-term damage to the economy of the developing and poorer countries would be severe by 2025.
- At the same time, it is also a fact that predictions are inexact because of their speculative nature. However, one cannot dismiss the fear and anxieties of the poor countries because of the inextricable correlation between the pandemic damage and the issue of poverty. It suggests that the poverty-ridden people would be at the receiving end.

Majuli's heritage

- Both the State Government and the Centre have announced a number of initiatives for protection and development of river island Majuli, a heritage treasure trove of the State that has also been bidding for UNESCO's World Heritage Site status.
- Even more than the annual floods, erosion by the river Brahmaputra has been its biggest problem, with large stretches of landmass eroded by the river over the years. With the 15th Finance Commission recommending Rs 1,075 crore for the construction of the new embankment-cum-road around the island, the perennial concern of erosion should ease.
- A well-known seat of Assam's Vaishnavite culture as propagated by the 15th century saint-reformer Srimanta Sankaradeva, Majuli retains its centuries-old sattras (monasteries) which – together with the social and cultural practices influenced by these religio-spiritual centres – have accorded a heritage identity to the place. Indeed, as many experts believe, Majuli deserves to figure in the list of coveted UNESCO World Heritage Sites.
- While a dose of development is an urgent need for Majuli, given its backwardness and the resultant hardships endured by the local populace, it should also be noted that any diluting of the river island's ambience represented by its antiquity and old-world charm will effectively diminish its heritage value. Therefore, the kind of development sought to be effected in Majuli must be in sync with its inherent heritage that has survived for centuries.

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- The existing physical as well as ethno-cultural landscape, particularly in and around the sattras, need to be preserved and not allowed to be scarred by the onslaught of 'modern' development. While a bridge linking it with Jorhat is a genuine need of the Majuli inhabitants, it is likely that it could lead to a drastic change in Majuli's heritage ambience, eroding its exclusiveness and sanctity.
- Therefore, even while having the bridge, the ethno-cultural heritage of Majuli must be zealously preserved by making effective regulations if necessary in matters of land transfer, house construction, market places, etc. Failing this, the resultant loss in Majuli's heritage worth could be substantial and irreversible.
- The elusive UNESCO status apart, it is regrettable that Majuli still awaits its due recognition even within India. The Government of India has not yet deemed it fit to declare Majuli as a heritage site, citing restrictions in declaring an island as heritage site under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. The Government should recognize Majuli's heritage by making amendments to the Act.

Excellent initiative

- Even a cursory glance at the Brahmaputra Valley's history would reveal the broad process of integration and disintegration that had occurred in the society of this region. In the remote past periodic migration had resulted in the formation of small communities which had remained insulated and developed individually from one another.
- It had been during six hundred years long reign of the Ahom dynasty that the pre-colonial Assamese nation was born, with synthesis of the disparate ethnic entities and the evolution of a distinct Assamese nationalist identity. Greater political and cultural intercourse, intermarriages and other social exchanges between tribes ultimately broke racial and cultural barriers and imbued a solidarity and nationalistic spirit to the people.
- The dissolution of this solidarity began happening during the colonial period. The British encouraged fissiparous tendencies through their divide and rule policy, and used the nascent middle-class to act as a buffer between themselves and the tribal masses. To great extent tribal communities, the biggest component of Assamese race, were not touched by social advancements.
- In the post-independence period, rather than try to reverse the fragmentation process of Assamese society, our political leadership continued the divide and rule policy. The result has been that the

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dream of creating one homogenized greater Assamese race has been lost and the fact that today each tribal and non-tribal community has its own literary body testifies to the fragmentation that has occurred.

- It is obvious that, in order to confront the socio-cultural and demographic assault from bigger groups, the tribal and non-tribal literary organizations of Assam have to work together on a common platform if they are to survive. It is in such a context that the initiative taken by the Asam Sahitya Sabha to organize an interactive programme with tribal literary organizations of the State must be lauded.
- As reported in the media representatives of the Asam Sahitya Sabha got together with those of the Mising, Garo, Khilanjia-Janajatiya, Bodo and Dimasa Sahitya Sabhas to discuss issues faced by them in terms of language and culture. As stated by the Asam Sahitya Sabha president Kuladhar Saikia, his organization was interested in working towards the development of languages and cultures of different indigenous communities of the State, and representative of the attending Sabhas made valuable suggestions as to how such an objective might be attained.
- A charter of demands was adopted by the gathering, which included, among other measures, a call to the State Government to set up a central library with state-of-the-art facilities for preserving books published in different languages, improvement of infrastructure of mother-tongue medium schools of the
- State and preservation of traditional knowledge possessed by different indigenous communities of Assam. Given the reality that the need to work unitedly by the communities has become exigent, the Asam Sahitya Sabha must be congratulated for this initiative.

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