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Assamese Syllabus for IAS Main Exam 2012

Note (i): A candidate may be required to answer some of all the questions in the language concerned.

Note (ii) : In regard to the language included in the Eighth Schedule to Constitution, the scripts will be the same as indicated in Section-II (B) of Appendix I relating to Main Examination.

Note (iii): Candidates should note that the questions not required to be answered in a specific language will have to be answered in the language medium indicated by them for answering papers on Essay.

General Studies and Optional Subjects.

ASSAMESE	PAPER-II
PAPER-I	This paper will require first-hand reading of the texts prescribed and will be designed to test the candidates' critical ability. Answers must be written in Assamese
(Answers must be written in Assamese)	
Section-A	Section-A
Language	
(a) History of the origin and development of the Assamese language-its position among the Indo-Aryan Languages-periods in its history. (b) Developments of Assamese prose. (c) Vowels and consonants of the Assamese languages-rules of phonetic changes with stress on Assamese coming down from Old Indo-Aryan. (d) Assamese vocabulary-and its sources. (e) Morphology of the language-conjugation-enclitic definitives and pleonastic suffixes. — (f) Dialectal divergences-the standard colloquial and the Kamrupi dialect in particulars. (g) Assamese scripts-its evolution through the ages till 19th century A.D.	Rāmāyana (Ayodhya Kānda only)-by Madhava Kandali. Pārijāt-Harana-by Sankaradeva. Rāsakrīdā-by Sankaradeva (From Kirtana Ghosa). Bargeet-by Madhavadeva Rājasūya-by Madhavadeva. Kāthā-Bhāgavata (Books I and II)-by Baikunthanath Bhattacharyya. Gurucarit-Kathā (Sankaradeva's Part only)-ed. by Maheswar Neog.
Section-B	Section-B
Literary Criticism and Literary History	
(a) Principles of Literary criticism upto New criticism. (b) Different literary genres. (c) Development of literary forms in Assamese. (d) Development of literary criticism in Assamese. (e) Periods of the literary history of Assam from the earliest beginnings, i.e. from the period of the charyageets with their socio-cultural background : the proto Assamese-Pre-Sankaradeva-Sankaradeva-post Sankaradeva-Modern period (from the coming of the Britishers)-Post-Independence period. Special emphasis is to be given on the Vaisnavite period, the gonaki and the post-Independence period.	Mor Jeevan Soñwaran-by Lakshminath Bezbaroa. Kripābar Barbaruār Kākatār Topola-by Lakshminath Bezbaroa. Pratimā-by Chandra Kumar Agarwalla. Gāoñburhā-by Padmanath Gohain Barua. Monamatī-by Rajanikanta Bordoloi. Purani Asamiyā Sāhitya-by Banikanta Kakati. Kārengar Ligirī-by Jyotiprasad Agarwalla Jeevanār Bātāt-by Bina Barua (Birinchī Kumar Barua) Mrityunjoy-by Birendrakumar Bhattacharyya Samrāt-by Navakanta Barua.