



APSC Mains 2023 TS - 6 (GS Paper V)

Duration: 3 hrs

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(Please fill your details correctly)

Medium:

English ☐

Assamese ☐

INDEX NUMBER			INSTRUCTIONS
Q.NO.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained.	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:
1	10		
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TOTAL:	250		



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]

Ans: Lachit Borphukan was the commander-in-chief during the Battle of Saraighat fought between Mughals under Ram Singh and Ahoms in the year 1671.

Lachit was a foresightful and able commander, used some tactics such as —

- (1) Guerilla warfare on fight and Hide Strategy.
- (2) Negotiating with the Mughals to buy time.
- (3) Building ramparts around North and South Banks of Brahmaputra.
- (4) Forcing the ^{Mughals} Naval to take way of water to advance forward.

Challenges Faced by Lachit Borphukam

- ① Mughal Infantry was superior to Ahoms.
- ② Mughals were expert in artillery and army was well organised.
- ③ Lachit Borphukam was seriously ill during the day of war.

In spite of his illness he mustered forward towards the Mughal fleet with six war vessels when he saw Ahom army retreating. He attacked with all fury and devastated the Mughal army.

Thus, the long drawn battle ^{with} ~~between~~ Mughals from the Battle of Samdahan came to a solid conclusion in the Battle of Saraighat with the victory of Ahoms.

2. Give a brief account of Koch architecture in the medieval period.
[10]

As: Koch Kingdom under the patronage of rulers like Narayanarayan and Raghudev architecture flourished.

Some of the accomplishment of Koch architecture in the medieval period are:

(1) Temple Architecture :

- Narayanarayan re-built the Kamakhya Temple ^{in 1565} which was destroyed by Kalapahar.
- Raghudev built the Kayagrahar Madhan Temple in Kajo.

(2) Palace :

- Koch Behar palace was built combining features of Indian and Islamic architecture.

(3) Sattrah :

- Under the patronage of Narayan
Shankardewa and Madharden
established the institution of
Sattrah. eg. Baispetra Sattrah,
Madhupur Sattrah etc.

The Koches were very much
enthusiastic towards building
monuments and architectures which
is reflected in their sculptures
built around temples like
Kamakhya and Mayagabha Madhan
Temple.

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

Ans:

The American Baptist missionaries established Mission Press in Sivasagar in the 19th Century to propagate Assamese writings and literature.

The Baptist missionaries first lead the giant step when Assamese literature was facing darkness with the introduction of Bengali as official language in 1936.

Some of the major accomplishment of Baptist missionaries are

- (1) Publishing of the first printed Assamese book - "Dharmapustak" i.e. Assamese version of Bible.

(2) Onumodori : First Assamese Magazine to be published in 1846.

- Its editor was Nathan Brown and Oliver T. Cutler.

(3) First Assam Anglo-Assamese Dictionary by Jaduram Keot, though not published.

The Baptist missionaries understood the importance of Assamese literature for the region so undertook the arduous task of propagation.

They ~~was~~ also had the motive of propagation of Christianity through local language.

Thus we see that because of the initiative taken by Baptist missionaries Assamese literature 'Jonaki age' later

4. Briefly discuss the origin and main features of Sattriya dance.
[10]

Ans: Sattriya is one of the classical dance of India from the state of Assam. It got recognised by Sangeet Natak Akademi as classical dance in the year 2000.

Origin of Sattriya dance

- (1) Shankardev was the founder of Sattriya dance.
- (2) He was inspired by seeing the Mahari dance in Jaggo Jagannath Temple in Puri.
- (3) He articulated all the styles and dance forms of Sattriya.

Main features of Sattriya

- (1) Nritta, Nritya and Natya.

forms the soul of Sattriya dance

(2) Oja is the lead actor in Sattriya dance

(3) Hridong, khol and Cymbals are used as instruments

(4) Gayan is the singer. and Bayan are the instrumentalists.

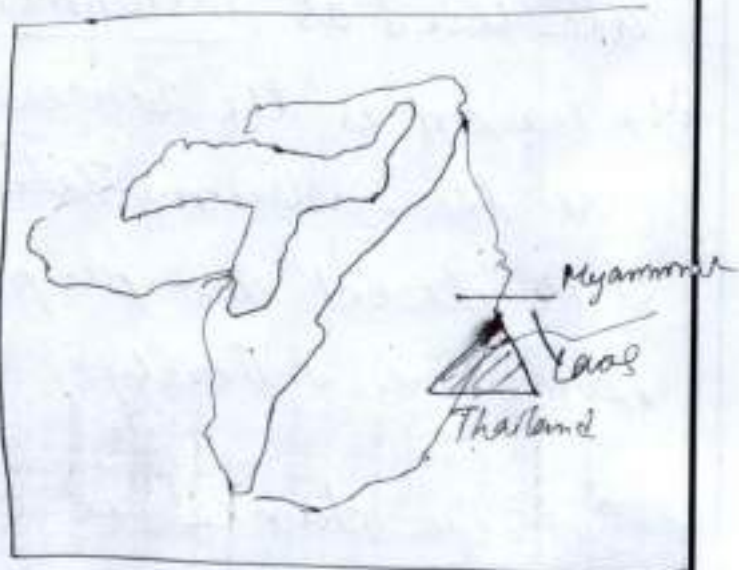
(5) Practised and propagated through Monasteries initially.

Sattriya dance is one of the greatest contributions of Shankardeva to the Assamese cultural life.

5. Give an overview of drug menace prevalent in Assam.
[10]

Ans: Assam is situated close to the Golden Triangle, one of the major drug producing regions in the world.

The drugs from the Golden Triangle region easily reaches the state through the porous



the porous international border of Myanmar.

Threats due to Drug Menace in Assam

(1) Rise in social crimes :

- Murder killings, Rape etc.
- Radicalisation of Youth.

(2) Economic Drain :

Huge money is used to procure drugs by the addicts leading to decline of wealth of the state and families.

(3) Health Impact :

Rise of diseases like HIV, Cancer etc

(4) Black Money ::

Cost to GDP of the state about 2-5%. It helps in running parallel Govt.

Solutions to Drugs menace in Assam

- ① "Say no to Drugs" Campaign
- ② Awareness generation against ill effects of drugs.
- ③ Strict enforcement of NDDPS act.
- ④ Strict checking at custom stations.

Drug menace has to be curbed by the ^{Govt.} ~~govt~~ using both Coercive and Conducive measures.

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

Ans. Assam is faced with climate crisis due to global warming and other associated issues.

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

Ans: Upendranath Brahma was an influential Bodo Student leader in the 1990's. He called for the upliftment of the Bodo People.

Assam Government observes the Death anniversary of this great leader as Students Union Day on March 31 every year.

Contribution of Upendranath Brahma towards development of Bodo Community

- ① Fostering unity among various Bodo sub-tribes.
- ② He called for cessation of

violence among the community;

(3) He preached for peace and development.

(4) It was because of his initiative that Bodoland was included later on in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution.

(5) He called for advancement of Education in the Bodoland.

Thus, Upendranath Brahma has significantly contributed towards the development of Bodo Community.

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

Ans: North-East region of India is organic by default as the region gets sufficient rain and host diversity of plant species.

Assam perennial floods brings silt along with the flow of the river which gets deposited on the banks and is rich in minerals.

Thus cultivation can be done without applying fertilizers.

Scope of organic agriculture in
North east and Assam

(1) ~~Sikkim~~ Sikkim is the first state in India to become fully organic.

(2) Vegetables :

- Cultivated in the plains and hills have huge scope for going fully organic.

(3) Economic potential :

Organic products like ginger, lemon etc are huge demand in International Market.

Challenges to Organic Farming

- (1) High incidence of pests due to high humidity and warm climate
- (2) Low production - will lead to Shortage of food.
- (3) Net sown area will decrease.

North-East has potential to become a leading producer of organic products but the associated challenges must be addressed.

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

Ans. Assam had two Paper Mills at Jajinroad and Panchgram which was recently closed due to loss in business and other related issues.

Important reasons behind closure of Paper Mill Industries in Assam

- (1) Mismanagement :
 - leading to losses in revenue
 - Employees becoming unproductive
- (2) Low Demand :
 - low regional demand
 - competition from other manufacturers
- (3) Government Apathy :
 - less interest by the government to revive the industries.

Recently the Government of Assam ~~has~~ acquired both the industries to the tune of Rs 300 Crore. It plans to build a satellite city in Jagingaod around the paper Mill.

Steps that could have been taken to save the Paper Mills from closure

- (1) Investment from Government.
- (2) Procurement by Government Agencies.
- (3) Modernisation of the paper Mills.
- (4) Lowering the cost of production by increasing profitability.

Industries form backbone of a State Economic development and should not be allowed to fail as it creates lot of employment opportunities around the periphery.

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

Ans "Mission Birubala" is a mission to save women from accused of practicing Witchcraft. It was launched at the behest of "Birubala Rabha" and state former OUP "Kudachan Saikia".

Witchhunting is a rampant social evil more profound in areas of lower Assam.

Provisions of Assam witch hunting (Prohibition, Prevention and Protection) Act, 2015.

1) Jail term of 7 years for those involved in witchhunting and killing.

- (2) Creating awareness about superstitious beliefs
- (3) Care-center for those affected by the menace.
- (4) Rehabilitation measures to be undertaken for the affected women.

Thus the Act of 2015 aims to bring down the incidences of witch hunting.

11. Give an account of the epigraphic source of Ancient Assam.

[15]

Ans: Most of evidences about Ancient Assam can be drawn from the ~~ep~~ epigraphic sources only. The sources include coins, seals, Copper plates inscriptions.

Very little historical literature is available to know the exact history of Ancient Assam.

Some of the epigraphic sources of Ancient Assam written in inscriptions ~~are as follows~~ which give accounts of Kings are as follows —

(1) Bhaskaravarman :

- Nidhanpur copper plate inscription
- It tells victory of Bhaskaravarman

over the rule of haida.

- It reconfirms the land grants donated by Bhutiyaswami.

(2) Coopala :

- Chachal inscription ~~describes~~ describes his relation with Rashtrakutas.
- His ~~main~~ mother was Rashtrakuta princess - Rayjadevi.

(3) Hayaravarma :

- Hayunthal Copper inscription given information of Hayaravarma.
- He is said to have constructed a pond named 'Hayarapukhuri'.

(4) ^{Kanai} ~~Kanai~~ Barasi Rock inscription.

- Attack of Bhaktaruddin Khilji.

(5) Kamauil Grant :

- Victory of Ramapala over Kannupa.

Other inscriptions

(1) Pasupati Epigraph :

- Mentions Harshadwa as Gandhadi - kaliga - Kosalapati.
- It gives information of extent of Harshadwa empire.
- He had marriage alliance with Lichavis of Nepal.

(2) Samangad Inscription :

- Harsha conflict with Western Chalukyas.

(3) Allahabad Prasasti :

- Mentions name of Kannur and Savaka Kingdom of Assam.

The epigraphic sources are the only sources which give accurate details of Ancient Assam.

Other sources like Yogini Tantra, Kalika puran, Mahabharat, Ramayan gives mythological references of Ancient Assam.

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]

Ans: Women of Ahom Kingdom were dauntless when it comes to self sacrifice and protecting the territory from invaders.

Mulla Gabhoru and Joymoti Konwari are the exemplary examples of courage shown by women at par with men.

Story of Mulla Gabhoru

Mulla Gabhoru was the wife of Prasengmung the governor of Kalibon.

When Turbak invaded and killed her husband she rushed

with a sword with full
fury and attacked the invading
Army.

Finally, the Sultan was killed
but it also cost her life.

It is because of her bravery
that Mula Gadhoni is a
household name for women
courage and bravery today.

Story of Joymati Kanwar.

Joymati Kanwar was wife of
Gaddhar Singh.

When Laluk Bala the defective
ruler, ^{could not} ~~went~~ to find Gaddhar
Singh picked her up and questioned.
She did not utter a word.

about her husband whereabouts.

Then she was tied to a thorny tree and tortured brutally. It is said that she was pregnant at that time. In spite of all the torture she did not tell disclose anything about her husband.

She died from the ruthless and inhuman torture days after.

It was because of her self sacrifice that Gadapani was saved and could become king later on.

The Story of Joyanti Kunwari

a very inspiring story of
women bravery shown by them
women.

Both. Mulla habshoni and
Joynti Kousori formed
ideals for women during
the Freedom Struggle movement
led by women like Kanaklata,
Pusphalata etc.

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

Ans: Momai Tamuli ~~Barbarua~~ was made Barbarua by the Ahomi King Pratap Singha. It was under his able initiative that the Park System got formed.

This Park System revolutionised the village economy and gave ~~made~~ structure to the village life.

Some of the features of Park System are

(1) Each male person between the age of 15-50 years was named as park.

- (2) Four parks (later ~~three~~) formed a got.
- (3) One park from every got served the state for three months.
- (4) Parks were divided into two classes —
- (i) Kanni parks : regular peasantry was required to give compulsory service to the state.
 - (ii) Chamma parks : High birth-parks such as Thorn Chitra Nobily, disposed Bhuyal etc were exempted from service by paying a commutation money.

(5) Division of parks -

- (1) Bilatiya Parks - Served the estates of nobles
- (2) Kewaliya Parks - Served the Satras and were celibate
- (3) Akha Bahatiya Parks - Served the hill masters.
- (4) Devaliya Parks - Served the state.

(6) Organisation of Khels -

Some of the parks were organised into some khels such as arrow making, bow making under a kheldar ..

The parks contributed significant

significantly towards the village like they were required to station in a ~~village~~ fixed place. They also got two pursas of land each called ga-mati. often non-hereditary.

Restrictions such as immovability between khels, fixed residence etc caused some problems but it was resolved to quite some extent.

Thus Momai Tamuli Barbarua was successful in reconstructing Assamese village life on a sound and secure economic footing with the introduction of Park and Khel system.

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

Ans: The inner line regulation was introduced by the British in Assam in 1873 to protect the tribal areas from the encroachment by the outsiders.

The tribal people were culturally different from the other people in their food habits, dress customs etc. It was necessary to preserve and protect them.

Features of inner line regulation of British in Assam

① Outsiders on non-tribals

Could not purchase land in tribal areas.

② Punishment for entering in tribal or line regulation zone without permission.

③ Appropriate permission was required to enter line regulation area.

④ Tribal appeasement policy of Britishers.

⑤ Protection of tribal life and customs.

⑥ Only tribals have right over the resources under the areas of inter-line regulation.

Challenges of Inner-Line Regulation in Assam

- ① Lack of development in tribal areas.
- ② Less assimilation leading to lack of cultural knowledge of other tribes.
- ③ Poverty, Unemployment and lack of education.
- ④ Intolerance of ~~non-tribals~~ towards non-tribals.

Thus the inner-line regulation introduced by the British in Assam in 1873 gave

rise to many inequalities in
development - social, economic
and political parameters in the
tribal regions of Assam

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

Ans. National Palm oil Mission envisages Assam as a viable spot for Palm Oil Production.

The Palm tree requires abundance of sunshine and water throughout the year. Fortunately Assam is blessed with such natural resources.

Viability of Palm Oil Production in Assam

- ① Assam lies in the tropical region so it is suitable for Palm Oil Production.
- ② Periodical floods can be

diverted for Palm trees during in course of development.

(3) Barren Forest and hills can be used for cultivation of Palm Trees. It will complement afforestation with economic benefits.

Challenges towards Palm Oil Production in Assam

- (1) Land availability is less as most of the areas are under forest or tea cultivation.
- (2) Non-uniform flow and availability of water in the river throughout the year.
- (3) Palm Tree may turn into invasive species.

Assam though has potential for Palm Oil Production but the challenges inherent with it can be devastating for the environment and ecosystem.

Thus careful approach needs to be adopted before pushing Palm Oil Production in Assam.

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]

Ans: According to NCRB data Assam ranks first in crimes committed against women.

Some of the major crimes against women are rape, dowry burning, witchhunting, etc domestic violence etc.

The government of Assam has taken steps such as —

(1) One nodal Scheme :

- Direct cash benefit transfer to women beneficiary.
- Empowering women to participate in economic process.

(2) Sukanya Scheme :

- Deposit Scheme for Girl Child

(3) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao :

- It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to increase the girl Child sex-ratio.

(4) Anudhati Scheme :

- Gold to the bride during marriage ceremony

(5) Mid Day Meal Scheme :

- To increase retention of girls in schools.

Other Preventive Measure

① Prohibition of witchhunting Act, 2015.

(2) PRANAM Act :

- Taking care of both parents by govt employees.

(3) Pragyan Bhavate Scheme

- Scooters to girls

(4) ASHA :

- Female health activists in rural areas etc.

Challenges to curb crime
against Women.

- ① Patriarchal mindset of society.
- ② Low literacy of women, compared to men.
 - Men $\approx 77\%$
 - Women $\approx 66\%$

- ③ Domestic violence against Women.
- ④ Low income opportunities for Women.

Thus, to stop crime against Women both legislative and social action is necessary. Government should play proactive role by framing appropriate policies and schemes.

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

Ans. Floods is a perennial problem in Assam. It affects more than 31 districts both in the Brahmaputra and Barak valley.

Some major flood control Measures

- ① Construction of Dykes..
- ② Leobags — placed on the banks.
- ③ Desiltation of the river beds.

These solutions actually have worsened the flood problems as follows —

- (1) Frequent leaking of Dykes.
Causes Flooding in the winterlands.
- (2) Leobags gets carried away
with the strong currents of the
river.
- (3) Debilitation increases the
flow of the river thus leading
to more erosion of banks.

Thus Hence, Assam needs to
adopt innovative methods
like China adopted in case of
Hwang Ho which was once called
"Sorrow of China".

(Steps that can be taken)

- ① Dams to hold and divert

river waters :

(2) Using technology like
sub-rane.

(3) Continuous ~~monitoring~~ monitoring
of flow of river from space.

(4) Developing early warning
system :

(Way Forward)

(1) Government should work
on active mode not in passive
mode - i.e. after the floods have
occurred.

(2) Import latest technology
of flood control :

(3) Citizens should not construct houses in the flooding zones.

(4) Afforestation programme in ~~both~~ hills to reduce erosion

Thus, if both citizenry and Government works hand-in-hand the plight of floods can be reduced to great extent in Assam

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

Ans: Sankardeva was a prominent philosopher, literatureur, artist and propounder of Bhakti Movement in Assam during the 15th Century.

Sankardeva wrote a host of literary books such as —

- (1) Kirtans
- (2) Plays — Ankia Nats.
- (3) Drama — Rukmini Haran,
— Keligopal
— Parijat Haran.
- (4) Translated Bhagawad Gita into Assamese — 1st, 2nd, & 10th,
11th Scondha.

(5) Bongeets etc.

Some of the Salient Points found
in Sumantir Samkardera philosophical
writings are —

- (1) He professed for Eksharana.
Nandharma's submission to
one God.
- (2) He admitted people from all
tribes and faith.
- (3) He abjured ~~with~~ unwanted
rituals and customs.
- (4) He called for universal
peace and harmony.

Thus Shreekandera is considered
as a great literary doyen of

Medieval Mysore..

He is the most revered ~~guru~~
 Chaitanya Acharya in Mysore. His
 legacy was carried forward
 by his disciple Madhava: He
 is the pioneer of Satsang institution
 in Mysore

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

[15]

Ans: Tourism is one of the service industry in Assam.

Assam, a land of blue hills and red river is bestowed with mesmerizing beauty by Nature.

Assam has host of tourism places according to the genre suitable to a person. —

(i) Pilgrimage

- Kamakhya, Umananda, Ugraresh Temple.
- Sites such as Bodhiway, Barpeta.
- Monasteries such as Dhekia Khola,

Barishet et

(2) Ecological

- Kaziranga National Park,
Nameri NP, Manas etc.
- Host a large no wild life
such as Rhino, Tiger, Elephant etc.

Other Unexplored Areas

(1) Tea Tourism

- Tea is central to Assam
economic development.
- It host natural and abundant
Greenery

(2) Cultural Tourism

- Bihu, Konam Festival,
Jummal Festival etc.

(B) Adventure Tourism

- Rafting at Romeri:
- Hill climbing ^{on trekking} at Dma
Haseo and Kanbi Anglong.

Thus with proper development of tourist facilities and Government initiative Aizawl can become tourist hub of the country.

20. Write short notes on [15]

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

Ques (i) Assam State Human Rights Commission :

- (1) It was formed after passing of State Human Rights Act in 1994.
- (2) It can hear complaints relating to violation of human rights.
- (3) It can award compensation to the victims.

Ans (ii) Nagalam Nom :

- (1) It is famous in the lower Assam Area.
- (2) It is sung in a group which has a chief vocalist.
- (3) Instruments used are Cymbals, khols etc.
- (4) It is performed in a group

Ans (iii) Project Aadi-bhavana

- (1) It was introduced in 2021.
- (2) To clear files in Secretariat in a time bound manner.
- (3) It is to reduce visits to Secretariat in less important matters.
- (4) ~~Exp~~ Example of e-governance

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