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SPM IAS ACADEMY
SHAPING BRILLIANCE

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:
1	10		• There are 20 questions and printed in ENGLISH.
2	10		• All questions are compulsory.
3	10		• The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
4	10		• The answers must not exceed 150 words for 10 marks and 250 words for 15 marks.
5	10		• Content is more important than the number of words.
6	10		• 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.
7	10		• Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off
8	10		
9	10		
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14	15		Remarks:
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16	15		
17	15		Signature of the Student:
18	15		Rakhi Tumung
19	15		
20	15		
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					

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Detail Feedback

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1. Discuss how did Lachit Borphukan succeed in defeating the mighty Mughals under Ram Singha in the 17th century? [10]

Udayaditya Singha after succeeding the throne made Lachit Deka, Bor Borphukan of lower Assam. Ahom captured Guwahati from Koch and the Ahom-Mughal conflict start again.

Mughals under Ram Singha started invasion of Assam. But Ahoms fought bravely. Initially Ahoms faced defeate in battle of Alabai in 1669, and ten thousand soldeir were killed in the battle. Later in battle of Saraighat (1671) Ahom defeated the Mughals. Mughals mainly defeated due to the efficient commandership of Lachit Borphukan

Lachit Borphukan - an efficient commander

-> Lachit knew that it is impossible to defeate the mighty Mughals in land

battle. Therefore he forced Mughal to take the river route.

→ He created obstration in land route and made forth in riverside.

→ It is said that he killed his maternal uncle as he was delaying in forth making.

→ He also used guerrilla warefare on the Mughals.

→ On the day of battle Lachit was seriously ill and could not go to the battle ground. But after seeing his soldiers retreating he went to the battle field and fought bravely. Seing his on the battle ground his solders get motived and the defeated the Mughals.

Lachit Borphukan's name will always remebered as a symbol of bravery, courage and leadership. ~~For his hon~~ To honour his the best passing cadate of NDA is awarded with Lachit Borphukan award.

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

In the medieval period the Koch under Naranarayan were the most powerful of the region. However in ~~architect~~ the field of architecture there are less information available.

Kamakhya architecture

→ After destruction of Kamakhya temple by Kalapahar it was Naranarayan who ~~construct the~~ rebuilt the temple in 1665.

→ It is said that he hired people outside Assam to construct the temple.

→ The temple is more similar to North Indian architecture.

Haigrib Madhab Mandir

→ The temple is said to built during Raghudev Narayan of Koch kingdom.

→ The architecture resemblence the north Indian style of architecture.

→ The continuous elephant row is similar to that of Ajanta cave.

However, historian expects more architecture from Koch kingdom perhaps the structures were destroyed by invadors or they were made of perishable material.

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

To spread Christanity the Baptist missionaries entered into Assam in 19th century. They started spreading christanity in Assamese language. It was in year 1836 to 1872 when Bengali language was imposed to ~~peop~~ Assam as official language. The Baptist Missionaries protest against this.

Contribution of Baptist Missionary

→ In 1833 the first printed book was publish by the missionaries which was the translation of Bible named as Dharmapustak.

→ The first Assamese dictionary was also published by the Bi missionary under Miles Bronson and Nithiram Parwel (first Assamese to

convert into Christian).

→ When Bengali was imposed in Assam it was the missionaries who protest against it.

→ By the collective effort of Baptist missionary and Assam's middle class intelligencia in the year 1872 Assamese language was recognised as Assam official language.

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

Sattriya dance was the creation of Mahapurush Srimanta Sankardeva. He used this dance form to illustrate his dramas.

Origin of Sattriya dance

→ Sattriya dance is the sole creation of Sankardeva.

→ However some similarities in the form is seen with North Indian dance form.

→ Originally it was danced by the males but later womens also started dancing this form.

→ It was practiced in the namghar.

Main features

→ Mattakhona is the initial exercise before starting the dance.

→ 97 has shape hand ~~mov~~ posture.

→ There are several tals in which this dance is practice.

→ Usually this dance is practiced in the Borgeets.

In the year 2002 Satriya dance get the status of classical dance. The dance form do not poses any authority which sometime deviate the original dance form. To maintain the originality of the dance form there should be a authority to look after these.

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

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

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

"Live and Let live" – Upendranath Brahma

→ Upendranath Brahma was a Indian Bodo social reformist.

→ He was born in Kokrajhar district of Assam.

→ He was former president of Assam Bodo student Union (8th president).

Contribution of Brahma

→ He placed a 92 point demand for upliftment of Bodo community.

Key demands

→ He demanded for immediate declaration of Bodo as associate language in Kokrajhar, Dist. and Udalguri subdivision.

→ He demanded to made Bodo language a optional paper in all exams conducted by APSC/UPSC.

He worked as a guadain of Bodo people, therefore he is conffered as "Bodofa".

His birth anniversary is celebrated as Bodofa Divas, 1st ~~may~~ ~~march~~ May.

The Bodo autonomous council was another demand made by him. and Assam government already made Bodo autonomus council. But he was not alive to witness this. In 1994, 31 march he expaired.

Recently Assam chief minister Himanta Biswa Sharma announched 31 march as chatra divas in honour of him.

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

North East India is geographically a rich region and the soil is rich in minerals. Therefore we see organic agriculture in this region.

"Assam – organic in agriculture by default"

1. Poverty: People of NE India as well as Assam economically not so efficient that can go for high technology and ~~che~~ inorganic agriculture.
2. Lack in technology: As compared to people of other region of India Assam lacks in technological developement which forces them to stick ~~to~~ in organic farming.
3. Fertile land: Assam's soil is predominently alluvial, which is good for agriculture.
4. Poor implementations of govt. scheme: The schemes that avail high yeild

variety of crops in not properly implemented in this region.

5. Lacks of irrigation facilities.

Benefits for being organic

- No chemical used therefore low risk of health.
- Less capital intensive

Demerit

- Low economic growth
- High risk of damage.

North East as well as Assam being a potential region for agriculture production unable to produce more. Hence we placed 2nd in Rice production and are unable to cross Chinas production

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

Assam Paper Mill Industries were closed in Nagaon and Dhubri.

Reason behind the closure

1. Loss in the Industry : The industry is facing financial crisis from a long period of time. The workers did not get their salaries.

2. Raw material : The raw material i.e, bamboo used in the industry is ~~making~~ one of the reason for deforestation in the nearby area. ~~And subsequently~~ loss

3. Environment pollution : The ~~wastes~~ ~~are~~ ~~known~~ Seawage of the paper mills are very harmful. These seawage were polluting the river and their ecosystem.

4. Government aid unable to revive the industry.

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Demerits of closure of the Mill

1. Unemployment to the workers.
2. Wastage of asset.

Merits

1. It will no longer harm the environment.
2. The asset can be used for other industries.

Recently government of Assam has decided to make a sponge city in the area where Nagoan (Jagiroad) paper Mill was located. which will bring new economic opportunity to the people of Assam.

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

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11. Give an account of the epigraphic source of Ancient Assam. [15]

Epigraphs are an important source to know about the ancient Assam. It is also reliable and more accurate souce.

Features of epigraphs

→ Mostly seen on Metals, usually copper, in caves, in rocks, and also in some seals.

~~→ Strips~~ ~~Scripts used in~~

→ Language used is Sanskrit and the scripts is Brahmi or Devnagari.

→ Most of them are undated yet some are dated in Gupta era and Saka era.

Epigraphs of different dynasty

Varman dynasty

1. Bodganga epigraph of Bhutivarman is the earliest dated inscription.
2. Dubi & Nidhanpur grants and three seals of Nalanda are the evidence of glorious reign of Bhaskar Bvarman.

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Salastambha dynasty

1. Hyunthal copper plate of Harjaravarman.
2. Parbatiya inscription of Varamalavarman-deva

Pala dynasty

1. Borgaon epigraph of Ratrapal
2. Gachtal epigraph of Gopal
3. Guwahati and Suvalkuchi epigraph of Indrapala.

Epigraphs from other regions

1. Allahbad pillar prasasti of Samudra-gupta writen by Harisena give evidence of Kamrupa and Davaka kingdom of Assam
2. Pashupati epigraph of ~~Dantidurga~~ Jayadeva II says about the ~~conflic of~~ marriage alliance with Lichavis.
3. Mandasar epigraph talks about the conflict of Sudhitavarman

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with Yasovarman.

4. Samangad epigraph of Dantidurga give evidence of the conflict with western chalukya.

5. Kanai Barakhi Rock inscription give an account of the invasion of Bakhtiyar Khilji.

All these epigraph juxtaposed with other epigraphs and literary sources gives detailed of Ancient Assam.

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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]

In the 600 years of reign of Ahoms there were several ups and downs in the history. The reign of efficient rulers like Pratap Singha, Rudra Singha and officers like ~~Borphukan~~ Lachit Borphukan always glorifies history. At the same time we also hear about the courage and sacrifices of Ahom Queens and other women. Mula Gabhoru and Joymoti Konwari are among them.

Mula Gabhoru

→ She was wife of Ahom officer Phrasingmung.

→ In the fight against Turbak Khan her husband died.

→ The Ahom soldiers ~~were~~ became

weak and started retreating.

→ Mula Gabhoru on the other hand showed her courage and fight bravely.

→ Seeing her the Ahom soldier get motivated and chased the Mughal army beyond Sankosh River.

→ However Mula Gabhoru died in the battle.

Joymati Konwari

→ She was wife of King Godadhar Singha (Godapani)

→ Lalok Khola under king Sulikofa started executing the potential King of Ahoms.

→ After killing hundreds of prince they search for Godapani. However Godapani flied to Nagapahar.

→ They asked Joymati about her husband but she did not say a word about her husband.

→ The solder took her to the Jerenga Pothar and start torturing her.
→ She was bitten with lader, poured hot water but she was determined to not say in order to protect her Husband as well as the people from the King.
→ After two day she died in the same field.
→ Later Godapani came with force and execute the Lora Raja.

The bravery and courage showed by the two lady will always be in the top of list. To comemorate their secrifices every year 29 ~~April~~ May is celebrate as Meela Gabhiru Divas and 21 March as Jaymati Divas

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

Momai Tamuli Barbaru is said to be the reformer of economic condition of mediaeval period of Assam.

He was Borbarua under King Pratap Singha. Momai Tamuli was a ~~learned~~ wise person therefore the King gave him the responsibility to reconstruct the economy of his Kingdom.

Paik System

→ On recomendation of Momai Tamuli Barbarua the paik System was imposed.

→ Any ~~ao~~ male member of the family between the age 15-65 is called paik.

→ They form a got of 4 ~~people~~ paik (later 3) who will serve the state in lieu of 2 pura land known as gamati.

→ 1 paik from a got will serve for 3 month (later 4) and others will look after his land.

→ Paikas were divided into different khels.

• Benefit of paik system
↳ Need not to keep standing army.
↳ All the people were well engaged in economic activities.

Officers of paik system

Nos of paik	officers
20	Borca
100	Saikia
1000	Hazorika
3000	Phukan
less than 6000	Rajkhowa

He also introduced another system known as Posa System

→ Posa system is a tribal espionent policy.

→ The tribal chiefs of hills areas keep on raiding the Ahom kingdom.

→ Therefore Momai Tamuli made this system where they offer lands known as Khads to the tribal chief where they can cultivate and take the products.

→ They are also alloted some paiks known as Bahatiya paiks.

→ These system reduced the raid of hill tribals to the Ahom Kingdom.

Momai Tamuli for his wide knowledge and well imaplimentation of these two policy considerd to be a efficient officer of Ahom nobility. He also made waving compulsory so womens.

Hence we can say that Momai Tamuli is a efficient economic reformer of that period.

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

Assam from the starting of 19th century facing the problem of immigrants.

It was in the year 1873 when British introduced the inner line regulation.

Features

→ The British to preserve the tribal identity introduced the system. Where they demarked the line from where the other people can not entered into the hill areas.

→ However the tribals from the hill areas were allowed to come to the plain areas and also allowed to settled there.

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→ The tribals were free for trading in the plain area.

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

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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]

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

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

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

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20. Write short notes on [15]
    1. Assam state Human Rights Commission
    2. Nagara Naam
    3. Project Sadbhavana

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Mandasam – Yogesh