



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

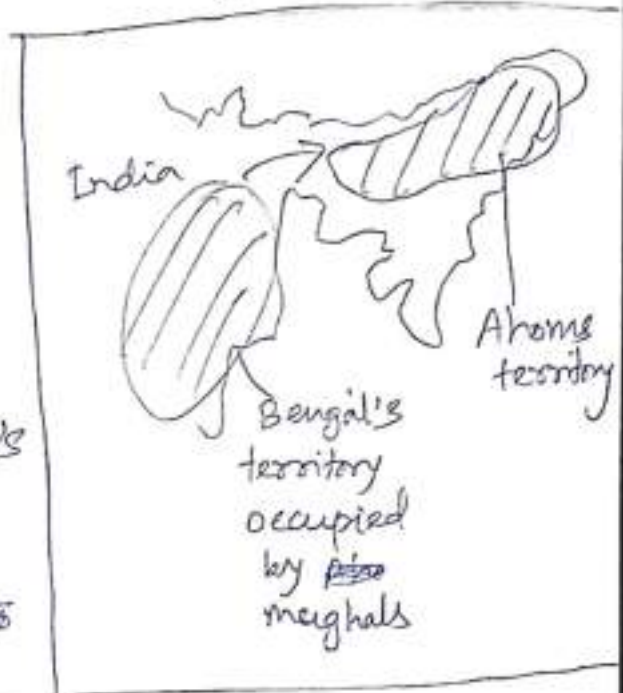
1. Discuss how did Lachit Borphukan succeed in defeating the mighty Mughals under Ram Singha in the 17th century? [10]

Ans:—

Lachit Borphukan was a military commander of Ahom kingdom during the rule of Udayaditya Singha. Ahoms were frequently attacked by the commanders sent by Mughals from early 17th century

warfare strategy
by Lachit Borphukan
against Mughals:

- ① After the Mir Jumla's Assam invasion in 1662, Ahom forced to sign a humiliating treaty with Mughals (Treaty of Ghilajharishat, 1663).



② Later on, the next Ahom ruler Jayadhwaj Singha gave the task of tackling with mughals to Lachit Borphukan.

③ As the strength of Ahom soldiers ^{in land} were ~~was~~ weak than its counterpart, so Lachit engaged ~~to~~ in Naval warfare.

④ Using the small boats, which were easy to maneuver, Ahoms successful defeated the mughals in the historic Battle of Saraighat in 1671.

Thus, due to exemplary performance in war, Lachit Borphukan is remembered as one of the greatest commander in Ahom history.

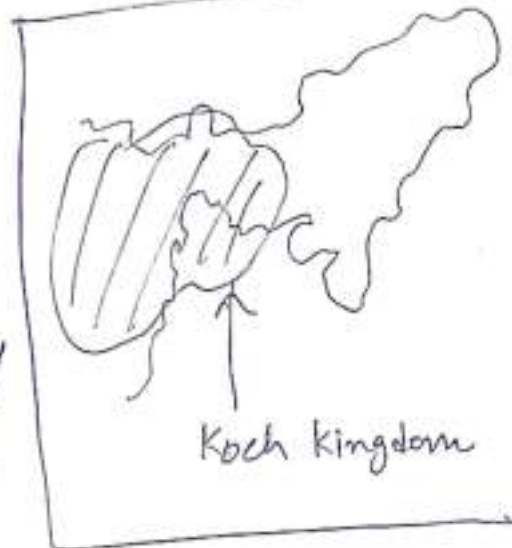
2. Give a brief account of Koch architecture in the mediaeval period.

[10]

Ans:—

Koch kingdom was situated in present-day Bengal and western-Assam portion.

King Viswa Singha and his commander Narayanarayan took the kingdom to its military glory and architectural achievements.



Koch Architecture in medieval period

① Kamakhya temple:

— King Viswa Singh rebuilt and redesigned the holy Kamakhya temple.

② Various temples in the region of western Assam.

③ Koch rulers promoted the Neo-Vaishnavite saints like Sankaradeva.

By their initiatives, various Ghatas and religious establishments came into light.

④ A lot of monuments were also established in Bengal region as well.

Thus, Koch architecture was emerged as one of great creation during the 15th & 16th century.

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

Ans:—

Baptist missionaries came into India after the legislation of Charter Act of 1833 which paved the way for their religious propagation. They also came to Assam and neighbouring areas during early 19th century.

Contribution of Baptist missionaries in the growth of Assamese literature

- ① The missionaries set up the first printing press in Assam at Sibsagar.
- ② They learnt the vernacular language i.e. Assamese so that the rural and indigenous people understand their teachings.

- ③ Missionaries like Nathan Brown published the 1st Assamese newspaper "Orunodoi" in 1846.
- ④ Miles Bronson → published the first Assamese dictionary.
- ⑤ During the period of 1837-1874 (Dark age of Assamese literature), they tried to persuade the British administration for re-introduction of Assamese as the official language of Assam.
- ⑥ AK Garna → published the first Assamese novel named "Yantrikar Jatra".
~~Thus, Baptist mi~~

Baptist missionaries played a significant role in growth and propagation of Assamese literature to a larger audience.

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

[10]

Ans: -

Sattriya Dance is one of the greatest innovation by Srimanta Sankardeva in the late 15th century. It was awarded the title of 'Classical Dance' by Sangeet Natak Academy in 2000.

Origin of Sattriya Dance

- ① During the pilgrimages period, Sankardeva was inspired by Mahari Dance of Jagannath temple, which was the precursor of Sattriya dance.
- ② Sankardeva shorted the ~~of~~ dance form and systematized to make the Sattriya dance.
- ③ Influence of Ojapali and Devadasi can also be seen.

- ④ It originated from the "Sattwa" - thus the dance form got the name Sattwa.

Main features of Sattwa dance

- ① Nritya, Nritya, Natya → all the 3 forms are part of this dance.
- ② systematic & rhythmic movement of hands and feet can be seen.
- ③ "Nati Akhara" ← the practice and dance form of Sattwa.
- ④ Accompanied by Taal, Khol & Flute
- ⑤ Sutradhara is an integral part of Sattwa.

Sattwa dance is truly a masterpiece created by Sankardeva which acts as a precursor to many dance forms in later period.

5. Give an overview of drug menace prevalent in Assam.

[10]

Ans:—

Drug menace refers to the abusive consumption of intoxicating substances like opium, heroine etc. It is prevalent from the medieval period to recent times,

Prevalence of drug menace in Assam

① Medieval period:

- instances of many rulers both from Assam & India — consumed intoxicants.

② Modern period:

- During ~~late~~ 19th century, Assamese people, especially youth and adults were hugely affiliated to the drugs consumption; especially opium.

- many social reformers like Gunabhiram

Barna, ~~Anda~~ Anandarayan Shekhar Phukan

spread awareness about the harmful consequences of these substances.

- Mahatma Gandhi was also vocal for abolition of ~~and~~ ~~con~~ of cultivation and consumption of drugs during his visit to Assam.

③ Recent period:

- Drugs from the Indian north-eastern neighbouring countries is having a serious threat to Assamese youth.



Thus, drug addiction is a concerning socio-economic menace which needs to be addressed & eliminated quickly.

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

Ans:—

Assam climate change management society (ACCMS) is a statutory-body for study and awareness-related to the events of climate change and other meteorological events.

Objectives of ACCMS

- ① Restoration of Deforestation in Assam.
- ② To assist the Govt. in formulating environment-based & friendly policies.
- ③ To study in depth the events of Earthquake, Floods in Assam.

④ To study and observe the events & related to climate change.

Thus, Assam climate change management Society is a pioneer in promoting environment-related studies.

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

Ans: —

Upendranath Brahma was born in Kokrajhar district in a Bodo family. He was president of All Assam Bodo Students Union (ABSU).

Contribution of Upendranath Brahma

- ① He worked for the upliftment of Bodo community. Some his demands were:
 - ② making Bodo language a official associate language in Assam.
 - ③ establishment of a Central University in Bodoland.
 - ④ Establishment of Bodoland territorial region and empowering it with 6th Schedule of India constitution.

② Notable works: Why Separate State,
Says of Bodoland.

③ He promoted ~~to~~ peace and harmony
in that region.

④ He also demanded for the autonomy
and constitutional safeguards to the
Bodo people.

⑤ He was popularly known as 'Bodofa' (father of Bodo)
Upendranath Brahma was one of

the great leaders and reformer of Bodo-
region. To commemorate his achievements

and struggle, Assam state govt.

constructed a 21-feet tall Bronze

Statue of Bodofa in Bodoland.

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

Ans:-

~~W Assamese~~

"Farmers of Assam are organic by default"

Organic agriculture is prevalent in Assam and North-East from the medieval times.

However, in recent times with the commercial cultivation, organic farming is the 2nd choice of farmers.

Scope of organic culture in ~~Assam~~
North-East

① Topography: Due to plain ~~and~~ and valley region, Assam and other parts are suitable for cultivation of organic culture.

② Soil: with the flow of River Brahmaputra

and other tributaries all around the North-East → the land is alluvial, which is ~~so~~ beneficial for organic agriculture.
- Alluvial soil needs less fertilizers.

③ Emerging markets in the urban areas also provides ample scope to organic farming.

④ Promotion of Food-Processing industries, establishment of mega-Food parks are also a good sign.

⑤ Customers awareness towards organic products is increasing.

Thus, there is a ~~a~~ decent scope for organic agriculture in North-East. Govt needs to promote ~~awareness~~ about ~~the~~ Organic Farming to the Cultivators.

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

Ans: —

Paper Mill Industries in Assam is a dying industry due to various economic and other reasons.

Reasons behind the closure of Paper-mill industries in Assam

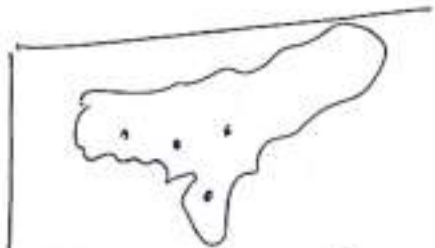


Fig: Location of paper mills in Assam

① Public Sector v/s Private Sector :

As the paper mill industries were of public sector which incurred a huge losses to the Govt. of Assam.

② Lack of modernization : most of the equipments and machineries were outdated in paper mills.

- due to lack of financial assistance,

capital assets could not be bought.

⑤ Scarcity of raw materials:

- Raw materials like Bamboo, Sugarcane, bagasse are not available in nearby locations of these industries.

④ Transportation is also not upto the mark for swift and efficient movement of raw materials & finished goods.

⑤ Market: market is also not very huge. There is also shortfall in the demand-side as well.

Thus, above reasons culminated in the closure of Paper mills industries in Assam. Through investment models like PPP, these industries can be rejuvenated in future.

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

Ans:—

"Mission Birubala" is an initiative of State Government of Assam for the ~~inter-~~ intervention ~~of~~ and restriction of witch hunting which is prevalent in few pockets of Assam.

Provisions of Assam witch hunting (Prohibition, prevention and Protection) Act

- ① Awareness: awareness is the key in preventing such social crimes in the long run.
- ② cooperation of state with NGOs and civil societies.

- ③ strict legal action against perpetrators behind these activities.
- ④ Empowerment to the villagers ~~as to~~ not to fall prey to the such rumours and stereotypes like witch hunting.

Witch Hunting (Prohibition, Prevention and Protection) Act, 2015 ~~can~~ have the potential to eliminate this social menace. Strict implementation of this act and people's participation is the need of hour.

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

[15]

Ans: —

Ancient Assam refers to the period of rulers of Kamrupa and nearby regions. Many sources like rock-edicts gives us valuable information of that period.

Epigraphic source of Ancient Assam

① Da-Parbatiya, Tezpur: gives us information about the war between Lord Krishna and Shiva.

② Kanai-Borshikuma Rock inscription:

- located in western Assam.
- provides information of various Assamese rulers.

③ Edicts of period of Bhaskarvarman:

- mentioned the stories of Bhaskarvarman

and his rule,

- The travel of Huen Tsang in the Kamrupa Kingdom.

④ Inscriptions in Kamakhya temple:

- mentions the rule of Koch Kingdom.
- conflicts between Ahom & Koch.

Thus, despite less in number, the epigraphic source of Ancient Assam provides valuable information about the rulers and events of that period.



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 were given equal status and respect both in administration and household activities in Ahom period. Women leaders like Mula Gabhoru, Joymoti Konwari are examples of courage and sacrifice.

Sacrifices and courage of Mula Gabhoru

- ① She was the wife of Frasengmung a.k.a. Radiya Khoma Gohain.
- ② During the invasion of Turbak Khan in 1530's, Frasengmung lost his life in the war. Hearing this news, Mula Gabhoru went to the battlefield and fought bravely.

⑤ Though he got killed in the war, but she set an example of courage.

④ For her sacrifice, 'Mula Gabhoni Diwas' is celebrated on 29th May.

Joymoti Konwari

① Wife of Gadadhar Singha, sacrificed her life for ~~her~~ husband and to free Ahom Kingdom from the oppressive rule of 'Lora Raja'

② She faced torture from the militants sent by 'Lalok Sola Borpuhkar' for several days.

③ Despite all the harassment, Joymoti ^{expressed} did not ~~not~~ [^] about any information of her husband.

④ Later, she got killed, but she was

successful in the task of safeguarding her husband, Gadhar Singha.

⑧ Wives of Siva Singha:

① Borroja Ambika & Phuleswarci rose to the throne of Ahom Kingdom during the role of Siva Singha.

② They set an example of courage, but due to various factors like — extreme polices, religious ~~intolerance~~ intolerance their role as the Queen are often a debatable ~~is~~ topic.

Thus, Ahom women like Mula Gabhoru and Joymoti guides the modern-day women and people to lead their life by example and to show courage when it is needed for the country.

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 the first Barbarua of Ahom Kingdom during the rule of Pratap Singha. He was a pioneer in many administrative and social reforms in Ahom Kingdom.

Contribution of Momai Tamuli Barbarua
in reconstructing Assamese village life

- ① He restructured the Paik system in 1608.
- ② Paik system was to organize ~~the~~ and making availability of workforce of age between 15 to 60 years of age.
- ③ Paik system provided a large workforce and military with no standing cost.

- ④ He formulated new revenue models which can be implemented in the village level.
- ⑤ He was also instrumental in formulating "Treaty of Asurar Ali" (1639) in between Ahom & Mughal commander Allah Yar Khan.
- ⑥ He gave a clear description of agriculture models and other subsidiary occupations.

Thus, the contribution of Momai Tamuli in Assamese village life and economics is remarkable which helped the Ahom Kingdom to win wars against royal mughals and to keep the royal treasury in surplus.



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

Ans:—

Inner line regulation was introduced by British in Assam in 1873 to make the settlement for migrants from Bengal and other parts of India.

Features of Inner line Regulation

① The uninhabited lands like wastelands are utilized by Britishers to demarcate them for the migrants. The ~~bar~~ boundaries are also demarcated.

② The objectives were:

Ⓐ to settle the habitat of migrants.

Ⓑ to safeguard the migrants from any sort of violence from the indigenous people.

- ③ many regions were made the habitat for both local and migrant people,

~~④~~

Reasons behind inner-line regulation:

① for protection of migrants.

② For commercial activities : as the migrants were brought to Assam to utilize them in tea-gardens and other allied activities.

Consequences of Inner Line Regulation

① Increased resentment among the indigenous people.

② Isolation between the migrated people and locals didnot let any cultural or social interaction.

- ③ Conflicts were also witnessed between people,
- ④ British had to take strict measures as the migrants tried to get away from Assam to their native land.
- ⑤ The inner-line regulation is also a major factor behind the increased migrant in Assam which is continuing even today.

Thus, the inner line regulation ~~is~~ was instrumental for Britishers in fulfilling their economic ambitions. But, from the other side, it restricted the free movement of native people and

reduced their economic opportunity.

15. Explain the viability of Palm oil production in Assam

[15]

Ans:—

Palm ^{Tree} oil is a tropical and sub-tropical vegetation which is largely cultivated in the South-East Asian nations like, Indonesia, Java, Malaysia etc.

Requisements for Palm ~~oil~~ Tree cultivation

- ① Intense sunlight & ~~low~~ high rainfall.
- ② Humid climate.
- ③ Large areas of land.

Viability of Palm oil production in Assam

For Palm Tree cultivation:

- ① Factors like sunlight and rainfall is adequate in Assam.

② But, the commercial farming of tea, rice is done extensively. So, availing the land in large quantity is a challenge.

③ ~~It also~~ Palm Tree cultivation also destroys the natural vegetation which further affects the local biodiversity in that region.

For Palm Oil production:

① Raw materials:

- The most important factor for palm oil production.
- If there is not enough palm oil cultivation, then the raw material will be scarce.

② Capital availability:

- Private initiatives or ~~private~~ investment models like ^{Private-}Public Partnership (PPP) model can be utilised for generation of capital.

③ Market availability:

- markets for sustaining the production and demand-side is not very much.

④ Machinery:

- large investments for machinery would be needed.

Thus, Palm oil production is an ambitious target ~~for~~ but if the demand rises, it can be initiated at a small-scale which can be useful for steps towards employment and SDG- 9 (Industry,

Innovation and Infrastructure)

_____x_____

/

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 National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Assam ranks 1st in India in terms of crimes committed against women.



Consequences of atrocities against women

- ① Rise in case of domestic violence.
- ② Hampers the education and well-being

of children and other minors in the family.

- ③ Breaking of the social harmony.
- ④ Affects the socio-economic development.
- ⑤ Women empowerment also suffers.

Important preventive measures by the Government

① Financial assistance ^{to women} through various schemes:
eg: Orunodoi Scheme, Koshal Konware scheme.

② Formation of statutory bodies like National Commission for Women.

③ Actions by the Excise dept. in exploitation of illegal-Hooch making settlements.

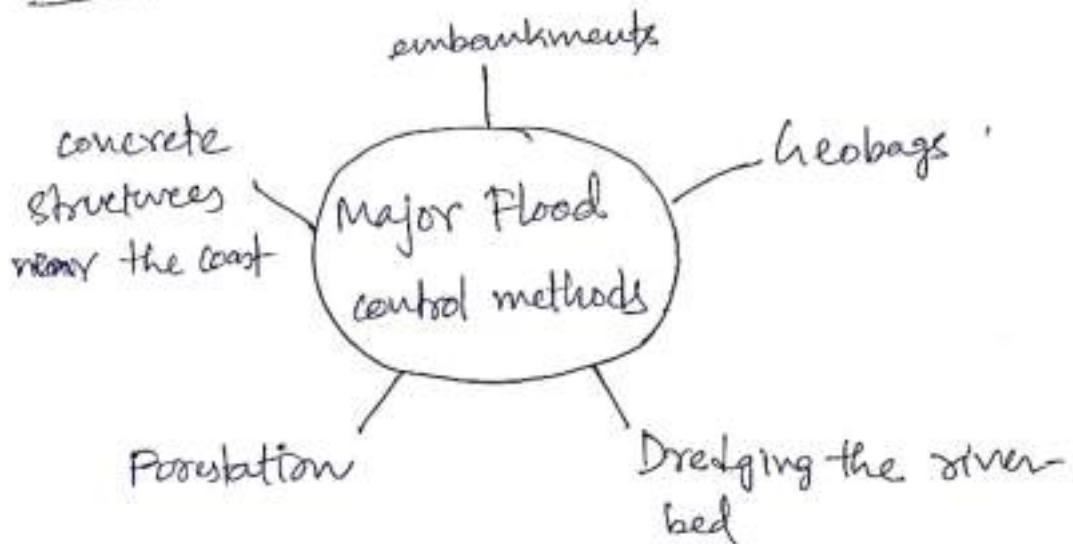
- ③ Legislations like POH (Prevention of Sexual Harassment at workplace).
- ④ Increased surveillance by police and other agencies.
- ⑤ Promotion of self-help Groups and cooperative societies for women.

Crimes and atrocities against women is a threat to the society and the nation. Combating the issues of crime against women will help India in attaining SDG-5 (Gender Equality) and SDG-11 (Sustainable cities & communities).

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

Ans:—

Assam is a flood prone state as the mighty river Brahmaputra and many of its tributaries like Subansiri, Dikhow, Kolong passes through Assam. With the advent of technology, many flood control measures have been adopted for combating Flood, but desired result is yet to attain.

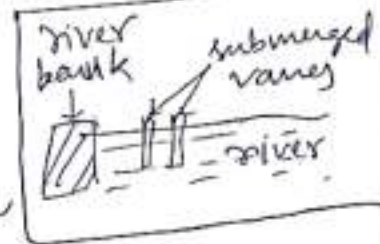


Flood control methods in worsening the situation / Reasons

- ① Old^{age} methods: Several methods like Geo-bags are not very effective in combating large-scale floods.
- ② Lack of utilisation of funds in time:
 - The Govt. funds are not utilised to the fullest and also the timing of fund-usage is not satisfactory.
- ③ Technological developments like River-hydroelectric Project also deepens the flood-related problems.
- ④ Measures like Forestation and river-bed dredging is time-consuming and its effectiveness takes a lot of time.

Way forward for flood related solutions:

① Recently, IT Guwahati has developed a "submerged vane technology" for tackling flood.



② Emerging technologies from the developed nations like Japan can be undertaken.

As flood is a recurring phenomenon in Assam which kills lives and livelihood of people, so the effective implementation of Flood-mitigation techniques is the need of the moment.

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

Ans:—

Srimanta Sankardeva is a pioneer of modern Assamese society and literature. Through his various creations and innovations, he made the greater Assamese culture and society.

Salient features of Sankardev's vast extensive writing and works

① Literature:

- Sankardeva invented the Brajavali language for writing his creations.
- Created Borgeets - expressing the life and activities of Lord Krishna.
- Composed Kirtan.

② Paintings :

- Sankari-paintings also emerged.
- it portrays the objects and philosophies of that period.

③ religious reforms :

- Sankardeva followed "EK Saran Nam Dharm" → which means there is only one God.
- believed in complete surrender to God ("Dasya Bhav").

④ Social reforms :

- promoted the idea of "Universal Social Brotherhood".
- promoted equality among all the worshippers.

⑤ Cultural contributions:

- established Sattras to propagate religious harmony.
- Naamghars in villages.
- composed 'Ankiya Naats'.
- Sankardeva was the first person in the world to use 'drama' as a tool to propagate religion.

Thus, the contribution of Sankardeva to the Assamese culture and society is immense. ~~It~~ It helped in enrichment of Assamese language and literature as well.

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

[15]

Ans:-

Assam is blessed with the serenity of nature, and with all the natural and cultural locations, it holds many significance for popular tourist destination.

Unexplored

Significance of Tourism
in Assam:

- ① Increased employment opportunity.
- ② Rise in investments.
- ③ Livelihood opportunities.

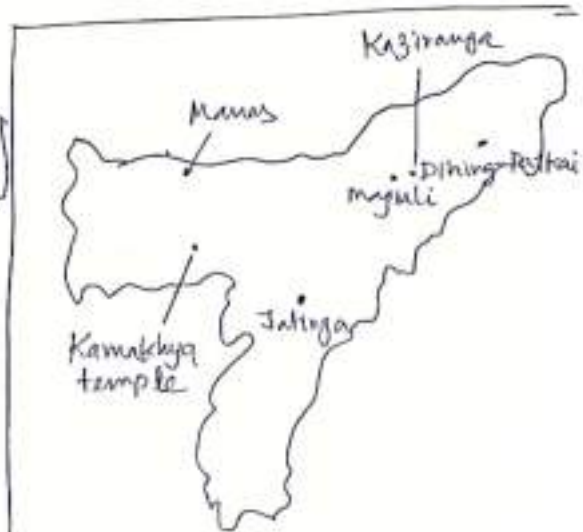


Fig: Some tourist locations

- ④ Reduced rural-urban migration.
- ⑤ Promotion of local and traditional customs and cultures.
- ⑥ Increased awareness to the people.

Scope of Tourism in Assam

- ① Wildlife: many endemic flora & fauna.
eg. one-horned rhino, swamp deer etc.
- ② Cultural destinations:
eg. Sattras, Kamakhya temple, festivals.
- ③ Assam is home to many tribes with their own customs.
- ④ Good law & order situation for peace & tranquility.

Unexplored areas of Tourism in Assam :

- ① Scope: by making the unexplored areas accessible for promotion, then it can be a source of livelihood for the indigenous people.

② Development: It can also promote the developmental activities like hotel, restaurants and other related activities.

③ Locations like forests in Eastern Assam, Southern Hill sides, ancient monuments have ample scope to be developed as a potential tourism location.

20. Write short notes on [15]

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

① Assam State Human Rights Commission
(ASHRC):

- AHRC is a statutory body constituted by the Act of "Human Rights Protection" in 1993.
- Its headquarters is located in Guwahati.
- Composition = 1 Chairman + 2 members.

↑
 Retd. Chief Justice
 or Judge of
 High Court.
- Tenure of chairperson and members in 3 years or upto 70 years of age.

- The achievements of AHRC:

① They can look into the human rights cases mostly of the State list and

Concussant list,

- ⑤ They can initiate "Suo-motto" action.
- ⑥ They can visit detention centres and other places of detention.
- ⑦ The recommendations of AHRC are not binding on the Govt, but the non-consideration of any recommendations should be explained by State Govt.
- ⑧ Important contributions:
 - ① Abolition of manual scavenging.
 - ② Abolition of bonded labour.
 - ③ Protection for child labour etc.

② Nagara Naam :

- Nagara Naam is a traditional folk-singing done by people of Assam. It is mainly practiced in western Assam.

- Two drums are played to accompany the Naam: Dhondhumi and Kuckwei.

- The performers of this Naam sits in semi-circular pattern.

- Nagara Naam starts with the loud-play of instruments like Nagara, Gymbals & Clap.

- Prominent artists : Achyut ~~Lahari~~ Deha, Ramcharean Bhavali etc.

③ Project Sadbhavana:

- A flagship initiative mentioned in the State Budget of Assam (2023-24) for effective service delivery for people of Assam.
- It will empower the rural women.
- also provides livelihood to ~~greater~~ a large segment of population.