



APSC MAINS TS'24 Test 9
(Assam Culture & Assam History)

Duration: 1.5 Hours

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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 TEN questions 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 250 words for 15 marks and 150 words for 10 marks. - 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. - Checking to be done with main aim of evaluating a candidate's ability of express ideas in lucid manner. - Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off
1	10		
2	10		
3	10		
4	10		
5	10		
6	15		
7	15		
8	15		
9	15		
10	15		
			Remarks: Signature of the Student: NOTE: EVALUATION PERIOD FOR THE MAINS TEST SERIES COPY IS 10 DAYS.
TOTAL:	125		



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

Q1. The reign of Bhaskaravarman can be called "Zenith of the Glory of Ancient Assam". Comment. [10marks/150 words]

Ans

Bhaskaravarman succeeded
Suprathisthit Varman and ruled
over 50 year. His ruled can
 be called 'zenith of the glory
of Ancient Assam' due to the
 following ~~reason~~ reasons —

- ① His alliance with Harshavardhan
made Assam a part of pan Indian
politics.
- ② He restored the lost territory
to Pundrabardhan by defeating
the Chandra king Sasanka
- ③ Hsien Tsang visit Assam

the character of Bhaskarvarman
and adds luster to the history
of ancient Assam.

④ His lordness is seen in his
patronage of learners like
Hieun Tsang.

⑤ He was an efficient administrator
and there was no clear evi-
dence he was absent due
to his visit to Kanchi.

⑥ From Hieun Tsang's account
it is evident that Tripura
and Sylhet was also under
his control.

Thus Bhaskarvarman is
considered as the greatest ruler
of Varman Dynasty.

Q2. What are the factors responsible for acceptance of overlordship of Sukapha by the tribesmen? [10marks/150words]

Ans.

Sukapha left his kingdom Monymas due to conflict with his brother and in 1215 and reached Assam in 1228 by crossing the Patkai range.

Reasons behind acceptance of overlordship of Sukapha —

① He was engaged with the tribes not as a ruler but as a co-workers.

② His relentless and hardwork attracted the tribes to consider himself as their overlord.

③ Sukapha mixed with the tribes and married their daughters which further strengthened his position.

④ Initially he offered friendship and alliances and didn't want to use force.

⑤ When he used force it was terrifying. ⑥ Once he compelled a man to eat the flesh of his own son.

Sukapha's policies helped him to establish his capital in Assam in 1253 and spread his kingdom for a long period of time.

Q3. What information do we get about mediaeval Assam from the account of Shihabuddin Talish? [10marks/150words]

Ans -

Shahabuddin Talish visited
Assam with Mr. Jambala and
left: a valuable account of
medieval Assam in his book Tarikh

1. Assam:

Account of Shihabuddin Talish

① Kells tribes didn't pay tax
but they obey the command
the king.

② People don't pay landtax
but they render free service
to the state.

③ Diseases like leprosy, cholera

leprosy, girls were not found
among the people,

④ People are evadence they set
 and not restricted by their
 religion ..

⑤ He also gave a detail description
 of the gate and audience hall
 of Chargaon.

Thus his account helped
 historians to trace a complete
 history of medieval Assam
 juxtaposed with other sources.

Q4. 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. [10marks/150words]

Ans - During the Ahom period women made a lot of contribution to the social and political life of the period which is evident from the sacrifice of Mula Gabhoru and Joymoti.

Mula Gabhoru

→ She was the wife of
Phasengmung, a general of Ahom.

→ In 1532 Tribak attacked
Ahom kingdom.

→ She was unable to provide
kavas (a piece of cloth) to
her husband as per ritual
due to her menstruation.

- while fighting with Turbak her husband died.
- She considered herself responsible and bravely fought with Turbak to take revenge.
- She was also died in the battle.

Jaymati

- She was wife of Chaudhar Singh of the Cobal clan.
 - Halukhala, under Sulikata ordered execution or mutilation of Ahom princes.
 - Jaymati sent her husband to the hill to save him from the mutilation.
 - She was captured and tortured to death by the people of Sulikata.
- Thus the female contributed and sacrificed their lives for noble cause.

Q5. Briefly discuss the role of Assam Association in the early phase of independence struggle in Assam.
[10marks/150words]

Ans = Assam Association was established in 1903 by Raja Prabhak Chandra Barmah, Jagannath Barmah and Manik Chandra Barmah as the president, vice president and secretary respectively.

Role of Assam Association

- ① They demanded representation of Assamese people in Calcutta University.
- ② Appointment of Assamese people into the Cotton College.
- ③ Created awareness among people against the oppression.

by the Britisher

(i) Assam Association opposed partition
of Bengal as it may lead -

(i) Historical name of Assam
would be obliterated.

(ii) Her language would suffer.

(iii) Assam would experience
special care due to shift
of seat of government to Dacca

Later it found its principles
 alike with Congress and merged
 with it in 1921.

Q6. Give an account of the administration in ancient Assam. [15marks/250words]

Ans = We get account of the administration of ancient Assam from various sources like epigraphic evidences and account of Hsien Tsang Si-yu-ki.

There are also some literary source to trace the administration of ancient Assam.

Society

↳ People mostly live in joint family and engaged in agriculture.

Religion

→ Hinduism specially Vedic culture was followed by the ruler.

Economy

→ Agriculture and animal rearing are the main economic activity.

→ Handicrafts was also practised by the people.

Administration

→ King was at the centre of the administration.

→ He was helped by Sangam and ministers.

→ maintained alliance with the neighbouring king.

(Eg) Kalyanvarman with China

Blahavarman with

Harshavardhan.

→ Made land grants to a large extent.

(Eg) Badaganga epigraph of Dhritivarma.

Bangash grant, Sarkneshi grant of Ratnapal.

→ Expedition to the neighbor kingdom was common.

(Eg) Harshadeva's expedition to Magadha and Kalanga.

→ Women also enjoyed a good position though they were subordinate to male counterpart.

→ Overall administration was
efficient as evident from
 the account of Hsien Tsang.
Administration in Ancient
Assam was quite well which
 focused on the welfare of
the people.

Q7. Critically discuss the Paik or Khel system under the Ahoms introduced in the 17th century. [15marks/250words]

Ans

Paik or Khel system was systematically implemented by Monai Tamuli Barbarua under

Pratap Singh. It was implemented regularly during the time of Jagadhray Singh.

The Paik or Khel System

① Every adult male (15-50) had to registered himself as a Paik

② For Paiks (later three) formed a got.

③ One of the four paiks had to render service to the state for three months (later 1 month)

④ Each paika were allotted two ganas & gamati which was non hereditary and non transferable.

Types of Paiks

Kanri - regular peasant who provide physical labour to the state.

Chamma - Paiks of affluent bloods or deposed Bhujas, Christian noble who gave money

Instead of physical labour

Other types of Paik

① Bahatiya - worked under
the hill master.

② Devaliya - worked in the
temples or Deval.

③ Bilatiya - worked for the
nobles.

Positives of Paik system

① Full use of manpower

② Reduce the burden of the
state to maintain a standing
army

③ People came out of
their tribal narrowness.

Negatives of Paik System

- ① It is a type of bonded labour which restricted the free movement of people.
- ② Reduced the potentiality of trade.
- ③ Widened the gap between the rulers and the general public.

The consequence of the paik ultimately created the dharm ruler which can be seen later in different form or revolt.

Q8. Reign of Rudra Singha is the climax of Ahom Power and glory. Discuss.

[15marks/250words]

Ans

Gradadhar Singha was succeeded by his elder son, Hae Caith. Ahom name Sukhangpa and ~~Atinder~~ name Rudra Singha. His rule brought glory and climax of Ahom power. Rudra Singha's policies towards Mowamariya —

- ① Unlike his father he didn't suppress the Mowamariya directly.
- ② He accepted Munéati Ichradika as his subaltern preceptor.

- ③ He took a decide and rule
policy with Suroch Ch. Chaguan
 which prevent Rudra Chakrabarti
 to give Saur to the Mahant.
- ④ He also decided their head-
quarters with Brahman Chakrabarti
at Majuli.

Planned to invade Bengal

- ① Rudra Singha formed an
alliance with the ruler
of Odisha to invade Bengal.
- However he did before
the execution of his plan

Cultural Contribution of Rudra Sangha

- ① He was a great patronizer of culture. He used a special khel to visit the neighbour kingdoms and to report him about their culture.
- ② He wanted to build a city with books and invited Gurushyam Khanika and from outside Assam.
- ③ He built Jaysagar in the memory of his mother Jaymati.
- ④ He also sent his people to the Meghal and to.

learn their culture.

⑤ During his rule Bahm
was celebrated for the first
time at royal court.

Thus, Anand Singha's rule
 adds lustre to the history
 of medieval Assam with
 so many contribution.

Q9. Maniram was a true representative of the rising middle class in Assam. Discuss with reference to his contribution in Assam's struggle against the British.

[15marks/250words]

Ans

Maniram Deoan can be considered as a representative of the rising middle class in the early part of the 19th century. It is because he was with the Britishers as long as he benefited from them and rebelled against them when he could not fulfill his interest.

Contribution of Maniram Deoan

① Deoan worked as the
Telishildan or Sheristidar

for the British and helped them to increase their revenue.

② He introduced Robert Bruce to the Singhpo chief Besa Guan for the cultivation of tea.

③ With the help of Monicans Dawan commercial production of tea was started by Robert Bruce and he was made the Resident.

④ Due to some difference of opinion he gave up his job and started his own tea garden at cinamonera.

⑤ But he faced discrimination from the British in getting land for tea cultivation and planned to bring back the
thamr rule.

⑥ British officer Halcyed ceased
all his property which made
him more aggressive.

⑦ On the eve of Revolt of 1857
he planned to start a similar
revolt in Assam.

⑧ But before the execution
of his plan he was exposed.

⑨ Due to his plan Britishers

hanged him to death on February
1858 at Jailhat central jail.

Thus though not successful
 in bringing a revolt in Assam
 he was successful in creating
 awareness and nationalism in
 the mind of people of Assam.

Q10. Discuss the impact of non-cooperation movement on Assam with special reference to women participation. [15marks/250words]

Ans

Gandhi's visit in 1921 raised political awareness in Assam and non-cooperation movement was started in this province.

Consequences of Gandhi's visit

① National schools were opened in Cheerachati, Nalbari, Tezpur, Jorhat and Sivasagar.

② Procyon like Nabakhandra Baraik, Tanuam Phukan, Kuladhar Chaliha gave up practices.

③ Fall of opium consumption with

the anti-opium struggle.

④ Protest of sea strikes in Calcutta created anxiety in British.

⑤ Production of Khadi Cores encouraged and a Khadi brand was established in India.

Participation of women in the NM

① At the appeal of Mahatma Gandhi many women participated in the movement.

(eg) Puspabata Das, Nalinibala Devi, Chandraprava Chakravarti.

② Bharnamati Talukder, a mother of three children registered herself as a full time member

of Congress.

② Mongri (Malki) a dalai
 not only gave up alcohol but
 actively participated in anti liquor
 movement and dies in a protesting.
 She became the first woman
martyr of NEM in Assam.

③ Promila Mishra though
 excommunicated by her community
 actively participated in this
 movement.

④ Some women indirectly
 contributed to the movement
 by supporting their men folk

at home.

Thus with the urge of
Mahatma Gandhi a large
no. of women contributed
to become the movement
successful in Assam.

QUESTIONS

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