1. The Government of Assam launched the "Sati Sadhini Divas" in April 2024 to honor the last queen of the Chutia kingdom. Sati Sadhini is remembered in history for  
   (A) leading her army in resistance against the Ahoms before being defeated  
   (B) introducing NeoVaishnavism in Upper Assam  
   (C) writing the earliest Assamese scriptures  
   (D) negotiating the first treaty with the Mughals

Answer 1. (A) leading her army in resistance against the Ahoms before being defeated

Explanation:

* Sati Sadhini is commemorated for her valour and ultimate sacrifice while resisting the Ahom conquest of the Chutia kingdom in the 16th century.
* The observance of Sati Sadhini Divas highlights her role as a symbol of courage against invasion rather than religious reform or literary authorship.
* Accounts record that she chose death over dishonour following the Ahom capture of Sadiya, reinforcing her legacy as a martial figure.

1. In January 2025, the Assam Cabinet passed a resolution to request GI status for "Xorai," a traditional symbol of Assamese culture used in rituals and as a gift. The word "Xorai" refers to:  
   (A) A bell-shaped metal lampstand  
   (B) A brass offering tray with a stand  
   (C) A bamboo container for rice  
   (D) A silk weaving shuttle

Answer 2. (B) A brass offering tray with a stand

Explanation:

* A Xorai is an offering tray made of bell metal or brass with a stand, used for felicitations and religious offerings in Assam.
* Production centres include Hajo and Sarthebari, known for bell-metal and brass crafts associated with Xorai.
* Its ritual and social significance as a symbol of respect aligns with the description of an offering tray, not a lampstand or bamboo container.

1. On August 13, 2025, the state observed “Sankalpa Divas” to commemorate Kanaklata Barua’s martyrdom in Quit India Movement. Consider the following statements:  
   (i) Kanaklata Barua was from Gohpur, present-day Biswanath district.  
   (ii) She led the ‘Mrityu Bahini’ to hoist the national flag at Gohpur police station.  
   (iii) She died after being shot by British soldiers in 1942.  
   (iv) She was posthumously awarded Bharat Ratna in 1999.

Answer 3. (i), (ii), and (iii) are correct; (iv) is not correct

Explanation:

* Kanaklata Barua led a procession under the ‘Mrityu Bahini’ to hoist the tricolour at the Gohpur police station, where she was shot dead in 1942.
* Her association with Gohpur, now in Biswanath district, is well attested in biographical notes.
* There is no record of a Bharat Ratna to Kanaklata; the statement about a 1999 conferment is incorrect.

1. Which of the following statements about Charaideo Maidams is incorrect?  
   (A) They are compared to the Egyptian pyramids due to their architectural similarity.  
   (B) They serve as burial mounds of Ahom kings and nobles.  
   (C) Archaeologists are pushing for UNESCO World Heritage recognition of the Maidams.  
   (D) They were originally constructed by Kachari kings as part of their royal capital.

Answer 4. (D) They were originally constructed by Kachari kings as part of their royal capital.

Explanation:

* The Maidams are Tai-Ahom royal burial mounds forming a necropolis at Charaideo, not Kachari constructions.
* They are frequently compared to royal tombs and pyramids for their monumental mound architecture.
* The site has attained UNESCO World Heritage inscription highlighting Ahom funerary heritage.

1. In September 2025, the Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council launched a cultural initiative to preserve Rongker. Which of the following best describes this festival?  
   (A) A post-harvest festival devoted to fertility and thanksgiving  
   (B) A springtime state festival established by the British  
   (C) A Vaishnavite religious play introduced by Sankardev  
   (D) A New Year festival celebrated by the Ahoms in Bohag month

Answer 5. (A) A post-harvest festival devoted to fertility and thanksgiving

Explanation:

* Rongker is a community ritual-festival of the Karbis to propitiate deities for village welfare and good harvests, observed around the turn of the agricultural year.
* It is indigenous to Karbi culture and not a British-established state festival nor a Vaishnavite theatrical tradition.
* The rituals aim at warding off calamities and ensuring fertility, consistent with post-harvest thanksgiving.

1. In February 2025, the GI tag was awarded to "Judima," a traditional beverage. This drink is prepared and consumed mainly by which community of Assam?  
   (A) Karbi  
   (B) Dimasa  
   (C) Rabha  
   (D) Tiwa

Answer 6. (B) Dimasa

Explanation:

* Judima is a traditional rice brew of the Dimasa community originating in Dima Hasao; it is the Northeast’s first traditional brew to receive a GI tag.
* The brew is closely tied to Dimasa cultural practices and ceremonies.
* Its association is not with Karbi, Rabha, or Tiwa communities as a primary custodial tradition.

1. In April 2025, the Assam State Zoo & Botanical Garden recorded successful hatching of captive-bred White-winged Wood Ducklings. Why is this species so significant?  
   (A) It is endemic only to Majuli island  
   (B) It is the second-largest species of duck in the world and Assam’s state bird  
   (C) It is associated with Ahom coronation rituals  
   (D) It is considered sacred in Bathouist tradition

Answer 7. (B) It is the second-largest species of duck in the world and Assam’s state bird

Explanation:

* The White-winged Wood Duck (Asarcornis scutulata), known locally as Deo Hans, is Assam’s state bird and among the world’s largest and most threatened ducks.
* Its distribution spans parts of South and Southeast Asia, not confined to Majuli island.
* The species’ conservation status drives significance more than ritual associations.

1. The Deori tribe is one of the major plain tribes of Assam. Consider the following statements:  
   (i) Traditionally, they are the priests of the Chutia kingdom.  
   (ii) Their main festival is Magiyo Ke Puja.  
   (iii) The Deori language belongs to the Tibeto-Burman family.  
   (iv) Deoris are primarily settled in Lakhimpur, Dhemaji, Sivasagar, and Tinsukia districts.  
   Which statements are not correct?  
   (A) (ii) only  
   (B) (iii) and (iv) only  
   (C) (i) only  
   (D) (ii) and (iii) only

Answer 8. (A) (ii) only

Explanation:

* The Deoris traditionally served as priestly functionaries, including for prominent temples in the Chutia realm like Tamreswari and Kundil.
* Their language is Tibeto-Burman, and their settlements are concentrated in upper Assam districts including Lakhimpur, Dhemaji, Sivasagar, and Tinsukia.
* Magiyo Ke Puja is not recognized as the principal Deori festival; statements (i), (iii), and (iv) align with ethnographic records, making only (ii) incorrect.

1. Regarding India’s Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Agreement, consider the following:  
   Statement 1: India’s NDC targets are based on the principle of Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR).  
   Statement 2: India pledged to reduce emissions intensity of GDP by 33–35% below 2005 levels by 2030.  
   Statement 3: Increasing forest and tree cover to create an additional carbon sink of 2.5–3 billion tonnes of CO2 equivalent is part of the NDC.  
   Statement 4: India has announced legally binding climate targets in its NDC.  
   Which of the above statements are correct?  
   (A) 1, 2 and 3 only  
   (B) 1 and 4 only  
   (C) 2, 3 and 4 only  
   (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer 9. (A) 1, 2 and 3 only

Explanation:

* India’s NDCs explicitly invoke CBDR-RC (Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities) as guiding principle.
* The emissions-intensity reduction target of 33–35% by 2030 (from 2005 levels) is a core NDC commitment, alongside the 2.5–3 billion tonne CO2e additional sink via forests and trees.
* NDCs are nationally determined and not legally binding under international law in the sense implied; Statement 4 is incorrect.

1. Regarding India’s Integrated Health Information Platform (IHIP), consider:  
   Statement 1: IHIP was launched as an advanced version of the Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme.  
   Statement 2: It is the world’s biggest real-time disease surveillance platform.  
   Statement 3: IHIP integrates data from both government and private healthcare facilities.  
   Statement 4: The platform is designed to track only non-communicable diseases.  
   Which of the above statements are correct?  
   (A) 1, 2 and 3 only  
   (B) 1 and 4 only  
   (C) 2, 3 and 4 only  
   (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer 10. (A) 1, 2 and 3 only

Explanation:

* IHIP builds upon and upgrades the Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme with advanced, real-time, GIS-enabled capabilities.
* It has been described by officials as one of the largest real-time disease surveillance platforms globally.
* The platform integrates reporting from public and private sectors across communicable diseases; it is not restricted to non-communicable diseases, making Statement 4 incorrect.