1. Who founded the ‘Asam Sahitya Sabha Yuva Sanmilan’ (Youth Assembly of Assam Sahitya Sabha)?  
   (A) Nirupama Borgohain  
   (B) Anil Chandra Gogoi  
   (C) Kamal Narayan Choudhury  
   (D) Hem Barua

Answer 91. (C) Kamal Narayan Choudhury

Explanation:

* The Yuva Sanmilan was instituted within the Assam Sahitya Sabha ecosystem to encourage youth literary engagement, credited to Kamal Narayan Choudhury’s leadership initiative.
* Other listed luminaries are linked with Assamese letters, but not as founders of this youth wing.
* The aim was to create a platform for emerging writers, translators, and cultural organizers.

1. Who was the founder of the ‘Self Employed Women’s Association’ (SEWA) in Assam?  
   (A) Ambika Kakati  
   (B) Pushpalata Das  
   (C) Kamala Das  
   (D) None of the above

Answer 92. (D) None of the above

Explanation:

* SEWA as a movement was founded nationally by Ela Bhatt in Gujarat; Assam’s women self-help and cooperative movements have distinct local origins.
* The names listed do not correspond to the institutional founding of SEWA in Assam as a state chapter of the Gujarat-origin body.
* Assam has several women’s associations and SHG federations, but SEWA’s founder is not among these options.

1. Who was martyred while leading protests against the INA trials in Assam?  
   (A) Kushal Konwar  
   (B) Kanaklata Barua  
   (C) Kamala Das  
   (D) Anil Barua

Answer 93. (D) Anil Barua

Explanation:

* Anil Barua is commemorated in Assam’s political memory as a martyr associated with mass mobilizations against repression, including protests linked to the INA trials’ aftermath.
* The others are significant freedom fighters or cultural figures but not specifically martyred in the INA trial protests context.
* His remembrance days are observed by civil society groups recognizing his sacrifice.

1. Assertion (A): The Assam Tea Tribes have distinct cultural heritage including the Jhumur dance.  
   Reason (R): Jhumur dance expresses the socio-economic struggles and daily life of the tea garden laborers.  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation for (A)  
   (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation for (A)  
   (C) (A) is correct, but (R) is wrong  
   (D) (A) is not correct, but (R) is correct

Answer 94. (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation for (A)

Explanation:

* Tea Tribe communities maintain a rich cultural repertoire in Assam, with Jhumur as a hallmark folk dance.
* The themes, lyrics, and performance contexts of Jhumur often reflect everyday life, work rhythms, joys, and hardships in tea gardens.
* Thus, the dance both signifies cultural distinctiveness and conveys lived socio-economic narratives.

1. Which of the following statements concerning the role of religion in the Ahom-Mughal conflicts is/are false?  
   (i) Religious differences aggravated hostilities between Hindu Ahoms and Muslim Mughals.  
   (ii) The conflict was mostly political rather than religious.  
   (iii) Ahoms allowed religious freedom and did not force Islam or Hinduism during their rule.  
   (iv) Religious intolerance was the primary cause of all battles between the two powers.  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) (iv) only  
   (B) (i) and (iv) only  
   (C) (ii) and (iii) only  
   (D) All are true

Answer 95. (B) (i) and (iv) only

Explanation:

* The Ahom–Mughal wars were predominantly political and territorial, centered on control of the Brahmaputra valley and frontier security.
* Ahom policy generally accommodated diverse religious practices, including Vaishnavism and indigenous faiths, without forced conversions.
* Casting religion as the primary driver or aggravator across the conflicts oversimplifies complex strategic and political dynamics.

1. Regarding the actor and social activist Nipon Goswami, which statements are false?  
   (i) He played a significant role in the first Assamese talkie film.  
   (ii) He was known for his involvement in promoting Assamese culture.  
   (iii) He was never involved in politics.  
   (iv) He was well-known for his theatre performances.  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) (i) and (iii) only  
   (B) (iii) only  
   (C) (ii) and (iv) only  
   (D) All are correct

Answer 96. (A) (i) and (iii) only

Explanation:

* The first Assamese talkie, Joymoti (1935), predates Nipon Goswami; his career blossomed later, making (i) false.
* He actively supported Assamese culture through cinema and mobile theatre, and was celebrated on stage.
* He had occasional public life engagements; framing “never involved in politics” is inaccurate, so (iii) is also false.

1. Match the following cultural personalities of Assam (List-I) with their achievements (List-II):  
   List-I List-II  
   a. Bhupen Hazarika 1. Singer, composer and filmmaker  
   b. Jyoti Prasad Agarwala 2. Pioneer filmmaker, playwright and poet  
   c. Srimanta Sankardev 3. Vaishnavite saint, cultural reformer  
   d. Homen Borgohain 4. Literary critic and novelist  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) abcd 1234  
   (B) abcd 1243  
   (C) abcd 1324  
   (D) abcd 1423

Answer 97. (A) abcd 1234

Explanation:

* Bhupen Hazarika’s oeuvre spans music direction, singing, lyrics, and filmmaking with national acclaim.
* Jyoti Prasad Agarwala pioneered Assamese cinema and contributed richly to theatre and poetry.
* Srimanta Sankardev spearheaded Neo-Vaishnavite reforms and a comprehensive cultural movement.
* Homen Borgohain is noted for critical essays and novels shaping modern Assamese literature.

1. Match the following freedom movement events of Assam in the 1920s (List-I) with their leaders/promoters (List-II):  
   List-I List-II  
   a. Non-Cooperation Movement in Assam 1. Tarun Ram Phukan  
   b. Civil Disobedience Movement initiation in Assam 2. Gopinath Bordoloi  
   c. Salt Satyagraha participation 3. Ambikagiri Raichoudhury  
   d. Quit India Movement basic preparations 4. Krishna Nath Sarmah  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) abcd 1234  
   (B) abcd 2143  
   (C) abcd 4321  
   (D) abcd 3412

Answer 98. (A) abcd 1234

Explanation:

* Tarun Ram Phukan played a catalytic role in mobilizing Assam during Non-Cooperation.
* Gopinath Bordoloi was prominent in organizing Civil Disobedience at the provincial level.
* Ambikagiri Raichoudhury championed nationalist participation including Salt Satyagraha efforts.
* Krishna Nath Sarmah’s organizational groundwork aided later Quit India mobilization.

1. Regarding the presence of Buddhism in lower Assam, which statements are true?  
   (i) Buddhist relics were discovered near Goalpara district dating back to the 7th century.  
   (ii) The Pala dynasty rulers were patrons of Buddhism in Assam.  
   (iii) Buddhist caves at the Manas National Park area indicate ancient monastic settlements.  
   (iv) Buddhist practices in the region heavily influenced the local tribal rituals.  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) (i), (ii), and (iv) only  
   (B) (ii) and (iii) only  
   (C) (iii) only  
   (D) All are correct

Answer 99. (A) (i), (ii), and (iv) only

Explanation:

* Archaeological finds in lower Assam, including the Goalpara belt, indicate early Buddhist presence and relics.
* The Pala rulers of the broader eastern region patronized Mahayana Buddhism, influencing adjoining Assam areas.
* Tribal ritual syncretism displays Buddhist elements in some practices; claims of caves specifically within today’s Manas park as monastic complexes are not firmly established.

1. Arrange the following English books on Assam history in chronological order:  
   (i) The Comprehensive History of Assam by S. L. Barua  
   (ii) A History of Assam by Edward Gait  
   (iii) Tribes of Assam by H. N. Dutta  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) (ii)-(iii)-(i)  
   (B) (i)-(ii)-(iii)  
   (C) (iii)-(i)-(ii)  
   (D) (ii)-(i)-(iii)

Answer 100. (A) (ii)-(iii)-(i)

Explanation:

* Edward Gait’s A History of Assam predates the post-Independence scholarship and remains a classic early work.
* H. N. Dutta’s monograph on tribes followed mid-century as ethnographic focus grew.
* S. L. Barua’s The Comprehensive History of Assam is a later synthesis consolidating subsequent research and perspectives.