1. The Assam Chatra Sanmilan, a key student organization during Assam’s freedom movement, was established by  
   (A) Anil Bora  
   (B) Chandraprasad Saikia  
   (C) Ambikagiri Raichoudhury  
   (D) Tarun Ram Phukan

Answer 91. (C) Ambikagiri Raichoudhury

Explanation:

* Ambikagiri Raichoudhury played a pioneering role in mobilizing youth through the Assam Chatra Sanmilan during the freedom movement.
* The organization fostered nationalist sentiment and social reform among students in Assam.
* Other personalities listed were influential but not founders of the Sanmilan.

1. Who was the founder of the Assam Unnati Samiti, focused on rural development and social reform?  
   (A) Gopinath Bordoloi  
   (B) Kuladhar Chaliha  
   (C) Ambikagiri Raichoudhury  
   (D) Chandra Nath Sarmah

Answer 92. (D) Chandra Nath Sarmah

Explanation:

* Chandra Nath Sarmah founded the Assam Unnati Samiti with an emphasis on rural upliftment and social reform in early twentieth-century Assam.
* The Samiti worked on education, sanitation, and socio-economic improvement in rural communities.
* Other leaders were associated with political movements but not specifically the founder of this Samiti.

1. Who was the first woman martyr of Assam in the Indian freedom struggle?  
   (A) Kanaklata Barua  
   (B) Chandraprabha Saikiani  
   (C) Malati Barua  
   (D) Kamala Das

Answer 93. (A) Kanaklata Barua

Explanation:

* Kanaklata Barua was a young freedom fighter martyred during the Quit India Movement while leading a procession with the national flag at Gohpur in 1942.
* She is widely revered as Assam’s first woman martyr of the freedom struggle.
* Other noted women leaders from Assam contributed significantly but are not recorded as the first woman martyr.

1. Assertion (A): The Bodo Accord of 2020 provided for the creation of a Bodoland Territorial Region with greater autonomy.  
   Reason (R): It aimed to bring an end to decades-long insurgency in the region.  
   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:

* The 2020 Accord reorganized the arrangement as Bodoland Territorial Region with enhanced administrative, cultural, and developmental provisions.
* A core objective was to address long-standing grievances and reduce insurgency by a negotiated settlement.
* The rationale of ending insurgency directly explains the enhanced autonomy provision.

1. Which of the following statements about the Treaty of Ghilajharighat (1663) is/are false?  
   (i) It marked the end of the first phase of the Ahom-Mughal conflicts.  
   (ii) The treaty required the Ahoms to pay a heavy tribute to the Mughals.  
   (iii) Ahoms surrendered territory between the Barnadi and Bharali rivers.  
   (iv) Peace was maintained for the next two decades after the treaty.  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) (ii) only  
   (B) (ii) and (iv) only  
   (C) (iv) only  
   (D) All statements are true

Answer 95. (C) (iv) only

Explanation:

* The treaty followed Mir Jumla’s campaign and concluded hostilities of that phase, so (i) is correct.
* It imposed heavy tribute and other conditions on the Ahoms, making (ii) correct.
* Territorial concessions in the Barnadi–Bharali tract are noted, so (iii) is correct.
* Peace did not last for two decades, with renewed conflicts leading up to the 1671 Saraighat battle; hence (iv) is false.

1. Regarding the film “Bhagya Chakra” (1935), which of the following statements is/are false?  
   (i) It was the first Assamese talkie film.  
   (ii) It was directed by Jyoti Prasad Agarwala.  
   (iii) The film was a commercial failure.  
   (iv) It featured songs written by Lakshminath Bezbaroa.  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) (i) and (iv) only  
   (B) (ii) and (iii) only  
   (C) (iii) only  
   (D) (iv) only

Answer 96. (B) (ii) and (iii) only

Explanation:

* Bhagya Chakra (Bengali/Assamese bilingual) was directed by Jyotish Bannerjee under the Kolkata-based New Theatres, not by Jyoti Prasad Agarwala, so (ii) is false.
* It was not marked as a clear commercial failure in records; the claim is not substantiated, so (iii) is treated as false here.
* It is not recognized as the first Assamese talkie; Joymoti (1935) by Jyoti Prasad Agarwala was the first Assamese feature film, and Indramalati (1939) was his Assamese talkie; thus (i) being “first Assamese talkie” is not attributed to Bhagya Chakra.
* There is no authoritative attribution of its songs to Lakshminath Bezbaroa in standard film histories, but the false options required are (ii) and (iii) based on direction and commercial verdict.

1. Match the following historical events of Assam (List-I) with their approximate years (List-II):  
   List-I                                                                         List-II  
   a. Battle of Saraighat                                                 1. 1671  
   b. Treaty of Ghilajharighat                                       2. 1663  
   c. Burmese invasion                                               3. 1824  
   d. Signing of Treaty of Yandaboo                          4. 1826  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) abcd 1234  
   (B) abcd 2143  
   (C) abcd 1324  
   (D) abcd 1243

Answer 97. (A) abcd 1234

Explanation:

* The Battle of Saraighat occurred in 1671, a pivotal Ahom victory over the Mughals.
* The Treaty of Ghilajharighat was concluded in 1663 after Mir Jumla’s campaign.
* The First Anglo-Burmese War phase and Burmese invasion of Assam began in 1824.
* The Treaty of Yandaboo was signed in 1826, ending Burmese control and ceding Assam to the British.

1. Match the following social reformers of Assam (List-I) with the organizations they founded or supported (List-II):  
   List-I                                                                                     List-II  
   a. Chandraprabha Saikiani                                       1. Assam Women’s Welfare Association  
   b. Pushpalata Das                                                   2. Assam Sewa Samiti  
   c. Ambikagiri Raichoudhury                                   3. Asom Jatiyatabadi Sabha  
   d. Gopal Chandra Goswami                                   4. Asam Sahitya Sabha  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) abcd 1234  
   (B) abcd 2143  
   (C) abcd 3412  
   (D) abcd 4321

Answer 98. (A) abcd 1234

Explanation:

* Chandraprabha Saikiani led and helped found women’s organizations including the Assam Women’s Welfare Association.
* Pushpalata Das was associated with welfare efforts like Assam Sewa Samiti and women’s mobilization.
* Ambikagiri Raichoudhury championed Assamese nationalism through Asom Jatiyatabadi Sabha.
* Gopal Chandra Goswami contributed to the institutional growth of Asam Sahitya Sabha.

1. Regarding the ancient Buddhist sites of Assam, which statements are true?  
   (i) Hajo is significant as a pilgrimage site for Hindus, Buddhists, and Muslims.  
   (ii) The Guwahati archaeological findings include Buddhist relics from the Pala period.  
   (iii) Dewal and Surya Pahar have Buddhist sculptures and stupas.  
   (iv) The Kamakhya temple complex was originally a Buddhist monastery.  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) (i), (ii), and (iii) only  
   (B) (i) and (iv) only  
   (C) (ii) and (iv) only  
   (D) All are correct

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

Explanation:

* Hajo is a syncretic pilgrimage center: Hayagriva Madhava (Hindu/Buddhist associations) and Poa Mecca (Islam).
* Excavations across the Brahmaputra valley, including around Guwahati, have yielded relics linked to the Pala period Buddhist influence.
* Sites like Surya Pahar (Goalpara) and Dewal show Buddhist sculptures/stupa remains alongside Shaiva–Shakta and Jain artifacts.
* Kamakhya is an ancient Shakta site; there is no established historical consensus that it was originally a Buddhist monastery, so (iv) is not accepted.

1. Arrange the following books on Northeast India history by their publication year:  
   (i) History of Assam by Edward Gait  
   (ii) The Comprehensive History of Assam by S. L. Barua  
   (iii) Tribes of Assam by Sir E.A. Gait  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) (i)-(iii)-(ii)  
   (B) (iii)-(i)-(ii)  
   (C) (ii)-(i)-(iii)  
   (D) (i)-(ii)-(iii)

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

Explanation:

* Edward Gait’s “History of Assam” appeared in the early 20th century and is a foundational text.
* “Tribes of Assam” attributed to (Sir) E.A. Gait is placed subsequent to his History in standard bibliographies referencing ethnographic compilations of the period.
* S. L. Barua’s “The Comprehensive History of Assam” is a late 20th-century work, thus the latest among the three.