1. ho founded the Assam Pradesh Congress Committee (APCC) in 1921?  
   (A) Gopinath Bordoloi  
   (B) Chabilal Upadhyaya  
   (C) Bishnuram Medhi  
   (D) Kuladhar Saikia

Answer 91. (B) Chabilal Upadhyaya

Explanation:

* Chabilal Upadhyaya was the first selected president when the Assam Pradesh Congress Committee was formed in June 1921, and he is credited with founding leadership at inception.
* Contemporary records list Kuladhar Chaliha as the first elected president, but the founding leadership role is associated with Chabilal Upadhyaya.

1. The Asom Sahitya Sabha’s first female president was  
   (A) Ambika Kakati  
   (B) Nilima Bordoloi  
   (C) Chandraprabha Saikiani  
   (D) Indira Goswami

Answer 92. (A) Ambika Kakati

Explanation:

* Ambika Kakati is recorded as the first woman to preside over the Asam Sahitya Sabha, marking a milestone for women’s leadership in Assamese literary institutions.
* Subsequent notable women presidents include Nalini Bala Devi and Indira Goswami in later decades.

1. Which martyr is remembered for leading the “Mrityu Bahini” during Quit India Movement in Assam?  
   (A) Kanaklata Barua  
   (B) Kushal Konwar  
   (C) Homen Borgohain  
   (D) Gopinath Bordoloi

Answer 93. (A) Kanaklata Barua

Explanation:

* Kanaklata Barua, also known as Birbala, led the Mrityu Bahini flag procession at Gohpur on 20 September 1942 and was martyred while attempting to hoist the national flag at the police station.
* Her sacrifice made her an enduring icon of Assam’s Quit India Movement.

1. Assertion (A): The Assam Movement (1979–1985) was primarily based on the issue of illegal immigration from Bangladesh.  
   Reason (R): The Assam Accord fixed 1971 as the cutoff date for detection and deportation of foreigners.  
   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 Assam Movement centered on detection, deletion, and deportation of illegal immigrants to protect Assamese identity and rights.
* The 1985 Assam Accord indeed set 24 March 1971 as the cutoff date, providing the explanatory basis for the movement’s core demand.

1. About the Barphukan office during the Ahom period, which of the following is/are false?  
   (i) The Barphukan was the eastern governor of the Ahom kingdom.  
   (ii) The Barphukan's headquarters was at Kajali near Guwahati.  
   (iii) The Barphukan led the Ahom forces during the Battle of Saraighat.  
   (iv) The Barphukan was responsible for military and administrative matters in the region.  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) (ii) only  
   (B) (ii) and (iii) only  
   (C) (iii) only  
   (D) All are true

Answer 95. (A) (ii) only

Explanation:

* The Barphukan was the western viceroy/governor of the Ahom kingdom, based around Kaliabor and later in Guwahati, not an eastern governor.
* The specific claim of headquarters at "Kajali" is not the standard description; the recognized HQ was at Kaliabor and then Guwahati (Itakhuli area), making (ii) false.
* Lachit Borphukan, holding the Barphukan office, commanded the Ahom forces at the Battle of Saraighat, and the office indeed had military-administrative charge, so (iii) and (iv) are true.

1. Which of the following statements about Assamese director Jahnu Barua is/are false?  
   (i) He won the National Film Award for his film “Halodhia Choraye Baodhan Khai”.  
   (ii) He primarily directed documentaries and short films.  
   (iii) His films often portray rural Assamese life.  
   (iv) He was awarded the Padma Shri in 2003.  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) (ii) only  
   (B) (iii) and (iv) only  
   (C) (ii) and (iv) only  
   (D) All are correct

Answer 96. (A) (ii) only

Explanation:

* Jahnu Barua won the National Film Award for Best Feature Film for “Halodhia Choraye Baodhan Khai” (1987), confirming (i) as true.
* He is primarily a feature filmmaker; claiming he "primarily directed documentaries and shorts" is false, so (ii) is false.
* Many of his films sensitively depict rural and small-town Assamese life, making (iii) true.
* He received the Padma Shri in 2003 and later the Padma Bhushan in 2015, so (iv) is true.

1. Match the following Ahom military commanders (List-I) with their notable contributions (List-II):  
   List-I                                                                                 List-II  
   a. Lachit Borphukan                                                      1. Naval victory at Saraighat  
   b. Momai Tamuli Borbarua                                        2. Re-organized political and military systems  
   c. Purnananda Burhagohain                                      3. Built standing army  
   d. Atan Burhagohain                                                     4. Early military strategist  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) abcd 1234  
   (B) abcd 1324  
   (C) abcd 1243  
   (D) abcd 2143

Answer 97. (C) abcd 1243

Explanation:

* Lachit Borphukan is renowned for the naval victory at Saraighat in 1671 against the Mughals.
* Momai Tamuli Borbarua is credited with systematizing the paik system and building a standing army structure.
* Purnananda Burhagohain is noted for wide-ranging political-military reorganization during crisis years.
* Atan Burhagohain was a leading strategist-statesman who coordinated resistance and recovery during Mir Jumla’s invasion and after.

1. Match the following leaders (List-I) with their roles in Assam’s freedom struggle in the 1920s (List-II):  
   List-I                                                                 List-II  
   a. Krishna Nath Sarmah                               1. President of Assam Legislative Council  
   b. Tarun Ram Phukan                   2. Organizer of Civil Disobedience Movement  
   c. Ambikagiri Raichoudhury                      3. Founder of Assam Political Party  
   d. Rohinikanta Hati Baruah                        4. Leader of Swadeshi Movement in Assam  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) abcd 3214  
   (B) abcd 1243  
   (C) abcd 4321  
   (D) abcd 2134

Answer 98. (B) abcd 1243

Explanation:

* Krishna Nath Sarmah is associated with organizing civil disobedience and constructive work in Assam in the 1920s.
* Tarun Ram Phukan served as President of the Assam Legislative Council and was a leading moderate nationalist.
* Ambikagiri Raichoudhury founded the Assam Political Party and championed Assamese identity.
* Rohinikanta Hati Baruah was prominent in Swadeshi and Congress organizational roles in Assam.

1. Which statements about Buddhism's decline and revival in Assam are true?  
   (i) Buddhism declined with the rise of Hindu Vaishnavism under Sankardev.  
   (ii) The Neo-Buddhist movement among certain tribal groups began in the 20th century.  
   (iii) Tibetan Buddhism never gained any foothold in Assam.  
   (iv) Buddhist revivalist societies have been active in Upper Assam since early 1900s.  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) (i) and (ii) only  
   (B) (i), (ii), and (iv) only  
   (C) (iii) only  
   (D) All are correct

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

Explanation:

* The spread of Neo-Vaishnavism under Srimanta Sankardev contributed to Buddhism’s decline in the Brahmaputra valley over medieval times.
* 20th-century revival and conversion movements among some tribal groups (e.g., Tai and other communities) sought to reclaim Buddhist heritage.
* Tibetan Buddhism had and has footholds through monastic links in border areas and communities; thus, the claim that it “never gained any foothold” is incorrect.
* Revivalist associations and societies have operated in Upper Assam since the early 1900s.

1. Arrange the following works of Jyoti Prasad Agarwala chronologically:  
   (i) Joymoti (play)  
   (ii) Indramalati (film script)  
   (iii) Bhogjora (poetry)  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) (i)-(iii)-(ii)  
   (B) (iii)-(i)-(ii)  
   (C) (ii)-(i)-(iii)  
   (D) (iii)-(ii)-(i)

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

Explanation:

* Joymoti (play) predates Agarwala’s film work and helped lay the foundation for his later cinematic ventures.
* Bhogjora (poetry) belongs to his early creative period following his dramatic writings.
* Indramalati (film script) came later, as part of his transition into Assamese cinema after Joymoti (film) and subsequent projects.