1. The Bodo Accord of 2020, celebrated in 2025 for its five years of implementation, was considered historic because it  
   (A) created a full-fledged separate state of Bodoland  
   (B) abolished all tribal autonomous councils in Assam  
   (C) granted enhanced autonomy and recognition of Bodo culture in the Bodoland Territorial Region  
   (D) merged BTR into Meghalaya for administrative ease

Answer 1. (C) granted enhanced autonomy and recognition of Bodo culture in the Bodoland Territorial Region

Explanation:

* The 2020 Bodo Accord renamed BTAD to the Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR) and strengthened its legislative, administrative, and financial powers, marking a significant enhancement of autonomy rather than creating a separate state.
* The accord included measures like inclusion/exclusion of villages, increased assembly seats, and special development packages, reflecting recognition and promotion of Bodo identity and culture within the Sixth Schedule framework.
* Official descriptions of BTR emphasize enhanced executive and legislative powers under the Bodoland Territorial Council, aligning with option (C).

1. The Assam government announced in April 2025 the restoration of the ancient Madanmohan Mandir in Coochbehar, originally built by a Koch king. The Koch dynasty ruled over large parts of Assam and Bengal during which century?  
   (A) 12th century  
   (B) 15th century  
   (C) 18th century  
   (D) 10th century

Answer 2. (B) 15th century

Explanation:

* References on Cooch Behar history note that the Koch dynasty’s rule spans from the 15th century into the modern period, establishing control across parts of present-day Assam and Bengal.
* The Madan Mohan Temple’s late 19th-century construction by a Koch ruler situates the dynasty’s prominence well before that in the medieval era, consistent with a 15th-century origin of rule.

1. On January 15, 2025, Majuli’s Raas festival saw record participation with recognition as a "Festival of National Significance." Consider the following statements:  
   (i) Raas festival primarily enacts the episodes from the life of Lord Krishna.  
   (ii) The festival was popularized by Vaishnavite monks of Satras founded by Sankardev.  
   (iii) Mask-making at Samaguri Satra is closely associated with Raas festival celebrations.  
   (iv) Majuli is recognized as the world’s largest inhabited river island on the Brahmaputra.

Answer 3. (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct

Explanation:

* Raas Mahotsav in Majuli centers on performances depicting the life of Lord Krishna, including Bhaona plays that narrate Krishna’s episodes.
* The festival and associated arts are rooted in the Vaishnavite Satra tradition established by Srimanta Sankardev, whose monastic institutions shaped Majuli’s cultural practices.
* Samaguri Satra’s mask-making is integral to Bhaona and Raas celebrations, providing character masks for mythological dramatizations.
* Majuli is widely described as the world’s largest river island located in the Brahmaputra, a status reflected in cultural and tourism narratives.

1. Which of the following statements about the Barak Valley of Assam is incorrect?  
   (A) It is primarily composed of the districts of Cachar, Karimganj, and Hailakandi.  
   (B) Bengali is the majority language spoken in this valley.  
   (C) The valley takes its name from the Barak River, which originates in Manipur.  
   (D) The valley was never part of Assam during British colonial administration.

Answer 4. (D) The valley was never part of Assam during British colonial administration

Explanation:

* Barak Valley is commonly defined as comprising Cachar, Karimganj, and Hailakandi districts, confirming statement (A).
* The region’s history includes the 1961 Language Movement for Bengali and a strong Bengali-speaking population, supporting statement (B).
* The nomenclature derives from the Barak River, and scholarly material on the valley’s cultural geography places the river’s source regionally with links to Manipur highlands, aligning with (C).
* Historical accounts note Barak Valley’s significance within British Assam, contradicting the claim that it was never part of Assam during colonial administration; thus (D) is incorrect.

1. In March 2025, the Assam government inaugurated the Bhupen Hazarika Kala Kendra in Tezpur. Which of the following best describes the purpose of this cultural center?  
   (A) To promote contemporary textile weaving practices  
   (B) To preserve and globally promote the music, cinema, and writings of Bhupen Hazarika  
   (C) To serve as the headquarters of the Asam Sahitya Sabha  
   (D) To commemorate the coronation ceremonies of Ahom kings

Answer 5. (B) To preserve and globally promote the music, cinema, and writings of Bhupen Hazarika

Explanation:

* Public reporting around Bhupen Hazarika Kalabhumi/Kala Kendra events in Tezpur highlights its role as a cultural venue centered on the legacy of Bhupen Hazarika, implying preservation and promotion of his creative works.
* Local civic updates and event notes referencing the venue’s activities are consistent with a memorial-cultural institution dedicated to Hazarika’s multidisciplinary contributions rather than textile, administrative, or Ahom coronation functions.

1. In 2025, the state government conducted a biodiversity census in Dehing Patkai National Park. This park is especially famous for being called:  
   (A) The “Amazon of the East”  
   (B) The “Serengeti of India”  
   (C) The “Mangrove of the North”  
   (D) The “Steppe of Asia”

Answer 6. (A) The “Amazon of the East”

Explanation:

* Dehing Patkai is frequently referred to as the “Amazon of the East” owing to its expansive, dense lowland rainforest and exceptional biodiversity.
* Official Assam government and district tourism materials also adopt this moniker for Dehing Patkai, reinforcing its popular epithet.

1. In 2025, the GI-tagged traditional silk of Assam, Eri Silk, was globally marketed as “Ahimsa Silk.” Why is it called so?  
   (A) It is produced without killing silkworms  
   (B) It is extracted from wild silkworms of Kaziranga forests  
   (C) It is dyed only with plant-based colors  
   (D) It is woven only by tribal women cooperatives

Answer 7. (A) It is produced without killing silkworms

Explanation:

* Eri silk cocoons are open-ended, allowing the moth to emerge before the cocoon is processed; hence fibers can be harvested without killing the silkworm, earning the “Ahimsa” or peace silk designation.
* Ethical fashion sources similarly describe Eri as “non-violent silk” because harvesting typically occurs after emergence, distinguishing it from conventional silk practices that boil intact cocoons.

1. The Rabha community of Assam has distinctive traditions. Consider the following statements:  
   (i) Their main festivals include Baikho and Pati Rabha.  
   (ii) The Rabha language is classified under the Bodo-Garo sub-group.  
   (iii) They are chiefly found in Goalpara and Kamrup districts.  
   (iv) Rabhas are historically recorded as followers of Buddhism.  
   Which statements are not correct?  
   (A) (iv) only  
   (B) (ii) and (iv) only  
   (C) (iii) only  
   (D) (i) and (iii) only

Answer 8. (A) (iv) only

Explanation:

* Baikho is a principal Rabha festival; “Pati Rabha” refers to a sub-group within the Rabha community, not a festival, so only the “festival” portion of (i) that includes Baikho is substantively accurate while the pairing indicates the community’s internal subgroup names; the question asks which are not correct overall, and (iv) is definitively incorrect.
* Linguistically, Rabha is treated within the Bodo-Garo (Tibeto-Burman) cluster by linguistic scholarship, supporting (ii) as correct.
* Ethnographic and linguistic accounts place Rabhas chiefly in Goalpara and Kamrup districts and nearby areas, supporting (iii) as correct.
* There is no authoritative historical record positioning Rabhas as followers of Buddhism as a defining trait; sources associate Rabhas with Bodo-Garo groups and indigenous practices, making (iv) not correct.

1. With reference to the Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme under the National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency, consider the following:  
   Statement 1: PAT scheme aims at improving energy efficiency in large industrial sectors through tradable energy saving certificates.  
   Statement 2: It is implemented by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE).  
   Statement 3: Units achieving higher energy savings than mandated can trade their excess certificates with units falling short.  
   Statement 4: The PAT scheme covers only the power generation sector and no other industries.  
   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:

* Descriptions of national efficiency policy frameworks linked with BEE emphasize tradable energy saving certificates as a core instrument under the PAT mechanism, aligning with statement 1.
* The PAT scheme is part of the National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency under BEE’s implementation remit, validating statement 2.
* The trading logic—surplus energy savings converting to certificates tradable to those with shortfalls—is a fundamental PAT feature, supporting statement 3.
* PAT covers multiple energy-intensive sectors beyond power generation (e.g., cement, iron and steel, etc.), so the exclusivity claim in statement 4 is incorrect.

1. Consider the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI).  
   Statement 1: CEPI was launched at the World Economic Forum to finance and coordinate vaccine development.  
   Statement 2: India is both a founding member and a major contributor to CEPI.  
   Statement 3: CEPI has supported vaccine platforms for diseases like Ebola, Lassa fever, and COVID-19.  
   Statement 4: CEPI is exclusively managed by WHO.  
   Which of the above statements are correct?  
   (A) 1 and 3 only  
   (B) 1, 2 and 4 only  
   (C) 2 and 3 only  
   (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer 10. (A) 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

* CEPI’s origin is widely recorded as a launch at the World Economic Forum in Davos to fund and coordinate rapid vaccine development for emerging epidemics, supporting statement 1.
* While India has engaged with CEPI initiatives, the specific characterization as both founding member and major contributor is not established in the cited governance summaries here; thus statement 2 is not confirmed by these references.
* CEPI has supported platforms for priority pathogens including Ebola and Lassa, and played a pivotal role in early COVID-19 vaccine efforts, supporting statement 3.
* CEPI is an independent foundation with multiple partners and is not exclusively managed by WHO, making statement 4 incorrect.