1. The Assam Sahitya Sabha, an important literary organization, was founded by  
   (A) Chandra Nath Sarmah  
   (B) Lakshminath Bezbaroa  
   (C) Padmanath Gohain Baruah  
   (D) Radha Kanta Handique

Answer 91. (C) Padmanath Gohain Baruah

Explanation:

* Padmanath Gohain Baruah was the first president and a principal founder figure at the inaugural session of the Asam Sahitya Sabha in 1917.
* His leadership at the first Sivasagar session established the Sabha’s literary and cultural mandate for Assam.
* Other figures listed were prominent in Assamese public life, but the foundational role aligns with Padmanath Gohain Baruah.

1. Who founded the Assam Provincial Congress Mahila Sammelan in 1929?  
   (A) Ratna Singha  
   (B) Ambika Kakati  
   (C) Kamala Das  
   (D) Pushpalata Das

Answer 92. (B) Ambika Kakati

Explanation:

* Ambika Kakati is documented among early organizers of provincial women’s mobilization in Assam around the late 1920s.
* This period saw crystallization of women’s congress forums culminating in broader women’s participation during the Civil Disobedience Movement.
* Pushpalata Das rose to prominence slightly later in the 1930s–40s; Kamala Das is unrelated to Assam’s provincial context here.

1. Who among the following was a prominent martyr from the Nagaon district during the freedom struggle?  
   (A) Madan Chaudhury  
   (B) Tarun Ram Phukan  
   (C) Bishnuram Medhi  
   (D) Bhubaneshwar Barman

Answer 93. (A) Madan Chaudhury

Explanation:

* Madan Chaudhury is locally remembered as a martyr associated with Nagaon district in the freedom movement context.
* Tarun Ram Phukan was a leading nationalist from Guwahati, not Nagaon; Bishnuram Medhi was a political leader and later Chief Minister; Bhubaneshwar Barman was also a political figure, not noted as a martyr from Nagaon.
* Hence the martyr reference aligns with Madan Chaudhury.

1. Assertion (A): The first session of Asom Sahitya Sabha was held at Sivasagar in 1917.  
   Reason (R): Sivasagar was the historic capital of the Ahom kingdom.  
   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. (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation for (A)

Explanation:

* The inaugural session of the Sabha did occur at Sivasagar in 1917, with Padmanath Gohain Baruah presiding.
* Sivasagar indeed has deep historical ties as an Ahom capital and cultural center.
* However, the choice of venue was driven by contemporary organizational networks and logistical considerations rather than solely the historical capital status.

1. Regarding the nature of Ahom-Mughal conflicts, which statements are false?  
   (i) The conflicts were primarily due to expansionist Mughal policies.  
   (ii) The Ahoms sought to maintain trade and diplomatic relations during the conflicts.  
   (iii) Religion was the main grounds for conflict between the two powers.  
   (iv) The conflicts included multiple battles over the control of Guwahati.  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) (iii) only  
   (B) (ii) and (iii) only  
   (C) (i) and (iv) only  
   (D) All statements are true

Answer 95. (A) (iii) only

Explanation:

* Territorial expansion and strategic control over Brahmaputra valley corridors were core drivers, aligning with (i) as broadly true.
* Even amid conflict phases, the Ahoms engaged in diplomacy, truces, and terms including prisoner exchanges and trade, making (ii) true.
* Religion was not the main cause; the contests were geopolitical and strategic, rendering (iii) false.
* Guwahati and Itakhuli saw repeated battles and changes of control, so (iv) is true.

1. Which statement/s regarding the historic “National Film Award” wins by Assamese filmmakers is/are false?  
   (i) “Halodhia Choraye Baodhan Khai” won the award in 1988.  
   (ii) Bhupen Hazarika’s “Shakuntala” won the Best Film Award in 1976.  
   (iii) Jahnu Barua has won the award multiple times.  
   (iv) “Firingoti” was the first Assamese film to win a national award.  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) (ii) and (iv) only  
   (B) (i) only  
   (C) (iv) only  
   (D) All are correct

Answer 96. (A) (ii) and (iv) only

Explanation:

* Halodhia Choraye Baodhan Khai received top national recognition in the late 1980s; sources record 1987 production with 1988 festival accolades and National Award, making (i) effectively correct in the award-year sense.
* Bhupen Hazarika’s Shakuntala (1961) is celebrated but did not win Best Feature Film in 1976; thus (ii) is false.
* Jahnu Barua has indeed won multiple National Film Awards over decades, so (iii) is true.
* Assamese cinema received national awards prior to Firingoti; thus (iv) claiming it as the first is false.

1. Match the following Assam freedom fighters (List-I) with their roles (List-II):  
   List-I List-II  
   a. Kanaklata Barua 1. Leader in Quit India Movement martyrdom  
   b. Kushal Konwar 2. Freedom fighter sentenced to death in Assam  
   c. Ambikagiri Raichoudhury 3. Poet and nationalist leader  
   d. Gopinath Bordoloi 4. First Chief Minister of Assam  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) abcd 1234  
   (B) abcd 2143  
   (C) abcd 1324  
   (D) abcd 1243

Answer 97. (A) abcd 1234

Explanation:

* Kanaklata Barua became a martyr while leading the Quit India Movement procession at Gohpur, aligning with 1.
* Kushal Konwar was sentenced to death during 1943 on charges related to derailment, aligning with 2.
* Ambikagiri Raichoudhury was a noted poet and nationalist leader, aligning with 3.
* Gopinath Bordoloi served as the first Chief Minister/Premier of Assam, aligning with 4.

1. Match the following student organizations with their founders or key leaders in 1920s Assam (List-I) and (List-II):  
   List-I List-II  
   a. Assam Students’ Conference 1. Tarun Ram Phukan  
   b. Assam Chatra Sanmilan 2. Binandi Chandra Medhi  
   c. Asom Chatra Sanmilan 3. Gopinath Bordoloi  
   d. Assam Provincial Students’ Union 4. Krishna Nath Sarmah  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) abcd 1234  
   (B) abcd 2413  
   (C) abcd 1324  
   (D) abcd 4213

Answer 98. (B) abcd 2413

Explanation:

* Assam Students’ Conference is linked with Binandi Chandra Medhi’s leadership in the era, aligning a→2.
* Assam Chatra Sanmilan is associated with Krishna Nath Sarmah and contemporaries, aligning b→4.
* Asom Chatra Sanmilan’s prominent patrons included Tarun Ram Phukan in the 1920s milieu, aligning c→1.
* Assam Provincial Students’ Union found leadership support from Gopinath Bordoloi, aligning d→3.

1. Regarding the influence of Buddhism on Assamese culture, which of the following statements are true?  
   (i) Buddhist art influenced the medieval sculpture traditions in Assam.  
   (ii) Buddhist rituals merged with tribal animist practices in parts of Assam.  
   (iii) Buddhist scriptures were translated into Assamese in the medieval period.  
   (iv) The Bodo people follow Vajrayana Buddhism primarily.  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) (i), (ii), and (iii) only  
   (B) (ii) and (iv) only  
   (C) (i) and (iv) only  
   (D) All are correct

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

Explanation:

* Buddhist iconography interacted with local artistic traditions, leaving influences in medieval sculpture motifs and stylistics.
* Syncretic practices emerged in certain tribal belts where Buddhist and animist rituals intermingled.
* Buddhist texts and narratives circulated in vernacular retellings and translations, contributing to Assamese literary culture.
* The Bodo people are predominantly associated with indigenous faiths and later Hindu/Christian affiliations; Vajrayana is not their primary faith, making (iv) incorrect.

1. Arrange the following historical novel publications in Assamese literature:  
   (i) Mur Junu by Lakshminath Bezbaroa  
   (ii) Bhanumati by Hem Chandra Goswami  
   (iii) Rajmohol by Padmanath Gohain Baruah  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) (i)-(ii)-(iii)  
   (B) (iii)-(i)-(ii)  
   (C) (iii)-(ii)-(i)  
   (D) (ii)-(i)-(iii)

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

Explanation:

* Rajmohol by Padmanath Gohain Baruah is among the earliest Assamese historical novels from the late 19th century.
* Bhanumati by Hem Chandra Goswami followed in the early phase of Assamese novelistic tradition.
* Mur Junu by Lakshminath Bezbaroa came later, placing it after the other two in publication chronology.