1. Who established the Asom Natya Sanmilan to promote Assamese theatre?  
   (A) Jyoti Prasad Agarwala  
   (B) Bishnu Prasad Rabha  
   (C) Ganesh Gogoi  
   (D) Kuladhar Chaliha

Answer 91. (A) Jyoti Prasad Agarwala

Explanation:

* Jyoti Prasad Agarwala is widely credited with institutionalizing modern Assamese theatre and cinema, and initiatives like Asom Natya Sanmilan were aligned with his vision to organize dramatists and promote original Assamese plays.
* His leadership unified theatre practitioners across the valley, laying a foundation for sustained dramatic movements and stagecraft in Assam.
* The other figures contributed to culture and politics but are not primarily associated with founding this theatre-focused body.

1. Which female social reformer from Assam was active in the Sati Pratha abolition and widow remarriage movements?  
   (A) Chandraprabha Saikiani  
   (B) Padmaja Naidu  
   (C) Kamala Das  
   (D) Ambika Borah

Answer 92. (A) Chandraprabha Saikiani

Explanation:

* Chandraprabha Saikiani championed women’s education, widow remarriage, and social reform in Assam, drawing from Brahmo and national reformist currents.
* Her activism included combating regressive practices and advocating for legal-social changes to uplift women’s status.
* The other options are notable figures but not specifically linked to Assam’s early reform campaigns against sati and for widow remarriage.

1. Which freedom fighter from Assam was sentenced to death but later released due to public protests?  
   (A) Kushal Konwar  
   (B) Ambikagiri Raichoudhury  
   (C) Kanaklata Barua  
   (D) Rajanikanta Bordoloi

Answer 93. (D) Rajanikanta Bordoloi

Explanation:

* Rajanikanta Bordoloi was reportedly sentenced in a colonial case connected to the freedom struggle but benefited from commutation or release following public agitation.
* Kushal Konwar was executed during the Quit India period; Kanaklata Barua became a martyr; Ambikagiri Raichoudhury suffered imprisonment but was not a commuted death sentence case.
* Hence, the description aligns with Rajanikanta Bordoloi’s episode.

1. Assertion (A): The Karbi Anglong district in Assam is an Autonomous District under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution.  
   Reason (R): It has a significant tribal population that administers local governance through the Autonomous Council.  
   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:

* Karbi Anglong is recognized as an Autonomous District under the Sixth Schedule, with powers devolved to the Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council.
* The rationale stems from its tribal-majority composition and the constitutional scheme to enable self-governance and cultural protection in such areas.
* Thus, the reason correctly explains the assertion in the Sixth Schedule framework.

1. Which of the following statements about the Ahom military during the 17th century is/are false?  
   (i) Ahoms maintained a standing army with regular training.  
   (ii) They primarily relied on guerrilla warfare and fortifications.  
   (iii) The navy played a crucial role in defending the Brahmaputra.  
   (iv) The army was composed only of Ahom ethnic groups without inclusion of others.  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) (iv) only  
   (B) (ii) only  
   (C) (iii) and (iv)  
   (D) All are true

Answer 95. (A) (iv) only

Explanation:

* The Ahoms had a robust military system (Paik) with standing forces and training traditions to mobilize manpower effectively.
* They used terrain-savvy tactics including fortified positions and guerrilla-style engagements, especially in riverine and forested tracts.
* Riverine warfare and naval flotillas on the Brahmaputra were decisive in conflicts with the Mughals.
* The army drew from multiple ethnic groups within the kingdom, not exclusively Ahoms, making (iv) false.

1. Which of the following is/are false regarding the film “Xagoroloi Bohu Door” (1995)?  
   (i) It was directed by Jahnu Barua.  
   (ii) The film examines rural-urban migration issues in Assam.  
   (iii) The lead actor was Adil Hussain.  
   (iv) It won the National Film Award for Best Feature Film in Assamese.  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) (iii) only  
   (B) (ii) and (iii) only  
   (C) (iv) only  
   (D) All are correct

Answer 96. (A) (iii) only

Explanation:

* The film was directed by Jahnu Barua and explores family, displacement, and socio-economic change resonant with rural-urban migration themes.
* It received the National Film Award for Best Feature Film in Assamese, aligning with its critical acclaim.
* Adil Hussain was not the lead actor in this film; hence statement (iii) is the false one among the set.

1. Match the following wildlife sanctuaries of Assam (List-I) with their notable features (List-II):  
   List-I List-II  
   a. Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary 1. Highest density of Indian One-horned Rhinoceros  
   b. Chakrashila Wildlife Sanctuary 2. Habitat of the endangered Golden Langur  
   c. Orang Wildlife Sanctuary 3. Known for tiger population  
   d. Bornadi Wildlife Sanctuary 4. Known for its avian diversity  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) abcd 1234  
   (B) abcd 2143  
   (C) abcd 1324  
   (D) abcd 1243

Answer 97. (A) abcd 1234

Explanation:

* Pobitora is famed for the exceptionally high density of one-horned rhinos relative to area.
* Chakrashila is a key stronghold for the endangered Golden Langur.
* Orang (Rajiv Gandhi) is recognized for its tiger presence alongside rhinos and elephants.
* Bornadi is known for rich birdlife and biodiversity in a compact landscape.

1. Match the following political organizations active in Assam in the 1920s (List-I) with their objectives (List-II):  
   List-I List-II  
   a. Assam Jatiya Mahasabha 1. Promoting Assamese nationalism  
   b. Swarajya Party (Assam Branch) 2. Constitutional methods of struggle  
   c. Indian National Congress (Assam) 3. Complete independence from British rule  
   d. Assam Social Reform Association 4. Socio-cultural reforms  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) abcd 1234  
   (B) abcd 2134  
   (C) abcd 3214  
   (D) abcd 4321

Answer 98. (A) abcd 1234

Explanation:

* Assam Jatiya Mahasabha articulated Assamese national and cultural aspirations within the broader freedom movement.
* The Swarajya Party pursued council entry and constitutional means to press reforms post-Non-Cooperation.
* The Congress in Assam aligned with the national objective of complete independence by the late 1920s.
* The Social Reform Association targeted social customs, education, and public health reforms.

1. Which of the following statements about Buddhism and trade routes in Assam are true?  
   (i) Assam was part of the ancient Silk Route that facilitated Buddhist missionary work.  
   (ii) Buddhist monks traveled through Assam spreading their teachings towards Southeast Asia.  
   (iii) The Brahmaputra valley was isolated and had no contact with Buddhist traders.  
   (iv) Buddhist monasteries in Assam served as centers for scriptural studies and cultural exchange.  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) (i), (ii), and (iv) only  
   (B) (i) and (iii) only  
   (C) (ii) only  
   (D) All are correct

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

Explanation:

* Overland and riverine corridors through Assam linked Tibet, Bengal, and the Southeast, enabling movement of Buddhist texts and teachers.
* Monastic sites functioned as hubs for learning and exchange, reflecting syncretic currents in the region.
* The assertion of complete isolation from Buddhist traders is inaccurate; trade and pilgrimage networks intersected the valley.

1. Arrange the following works related to Ahom history in chronological order:  
   (i) Tungkhungia Buranji  
   (ii) Satsari Assam Buranji  
   (iii) Kali Bharat Buranji  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) (iii)-(ii)-(i)  
   (B) (ii)-(iii)-(i)  
   (C) (i)-(ii)-(iii)  
   (D) (iii)-(i)-(ii)

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

Explanation:

* Kali Bharat Buranji is attributed to an earlier phase of buranji compilation in early-modern Assam.
* Satsari Assam Buranji follows as a composite chronicle consolidating multiple accounts.
* Tungkhungia Buranji, focusing on the Tungkhungia dynasty, is a later court chronicle in the sequence, completing the chronological ordering.