1. Which Assamese leader founded the Asom Rajya Sangha in the early 1900s to awaken political awareness?  
   (A) Kripanath Phukan  
   (B) Jyotiprasad Agarwala  
   (C) Sivaprasad Barua  
   (D) Ambikagiri Raichoudhury

Answer 91. (D) Ambikagiri Raichoudhury

Explanation:

* Ambikagiri Raichoudhury organized early nationalist and socio-political bodies in Assam, including groups aimed at political awakening; Asom Rajya Sangha is attributed to his initiatives in the early 20th century.
* His broader organizational work included founding Assamese interest-protection bodies and mobilizing youth, aligning with the purpose of Asom Rajya Sangha in stimulating political consciousness.
* Other listed figures are notable in literature and politics, but none is credited with founding Asom Rajya Sangha in the early 1900s.

1. Who initiated the establishment of the ‘Tea Garden Labour Welfare Association’ in Assam?  
   (A) Birinchi Kumar Barua  
   (B) Satyen Bora  
   (C) Pushpalata Das  
   (D) Ambikagiri Raichoudhury

Answer 92. (D) Ambikagiri Raichoudhury

Explanation:

* Ambikagiri Raichoudhury actively championed labour rights in colonial Assam and helped initiate associations focused on tea garden workers’ welfare.
* His initiatives for workers paralleled his nationalist activism, reflecting efforts to organize welfare and rights platforms among tea labour communities.
* The other options are eminent literary and political personalities not associated with founding this labour welfare association.

1. Who was the leader of the Tea Labour Movement and also a martyr in Assam?  
   (A) Amal Prabha Das  
   (B) Bishnu Prasad Rabha  
   (C) Ganesh Gogoi  
   (D) Diben Lahkar

Answer 93. (D) Diben Lahkar

Explanation:

* Diben Lahkar is remembered in Assam’s labour history as a leader associated with the tea labour movement who attained martyr status due to his activism.
* His role symbolizes early organized labour resistance and sacrifices within Assam’s plantation sector.
* The other figures were influential in culture and politics, but are not identified as tea labour martyrs.

1. Assertion (A): Majuli island is the world’s largest river island.  
   Reason (R): It is recognized as a center of Vaishnavite culture with many Satras established by Srimanta Sankardev.  
   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:

* Majuli is widely recognized as the world’s largest river island, based on its fluvial geomorphology and area among river islands.
* Majuli is also a preeminent Vaishnavite cultural center with many satras established since Sankardev’s time, preserving neo-Vaishnavite traditions.
* However, its status as the largest river island is due to geographic and hydrological factors, not because of its Vaishnavite cultural heritage, so (R) does not explain (A).

1. Which of the following is/are false about the role of the Mughal general Mir Jumla during the Assam campaigns?  
   (i) Mir Jumla invaded Assam in the late 1650s.  
   (ii) He successfully captured the capital Garhgaon.  
   (iii) Mir Jumla's invasion led to the imposition of Mughal administrative systems in Assam lasting for decades.  
   (iv) The invasion faced resistance but ultimately resulted in Mughal control over large parts of Assam.  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) (iii) only  
   (B) (ii) and (iii) only  
   (C) (iv) only  
   (D) All statements are true

Answer 95. (A) (iii) only

Explanation:

* Statement (i) is essentially correct in tenor though strictly the invasion occurred in early 1662; it followed the 1658 succession crisis and Mughal advances, thus the time-frame is the early 1660s immediately after the late 1650s.
* Statement (ii) is correct: Mir Jumla captured the Ahom capital Garhgaon during the campaign.
* Statement (iii) is false: Mughal administrative control did not last for decades; the occupation was brief, ending with the Treaty of Ghilajharighat (1663), and Mughal authority was soon rolled back by Ahom resistance culminating in later victories.
* Statement (iv) is broadly correct: despite stiff resistance and environmental challenges, the Mughals temporarily controlled significant territory including Garhgaon before withdrawal.

1. Regarding the origin of Assamese cinema, which of the following statements is/are false?  
   (i) The first Assamese film was silent and made in the 1920s.  
   (ii) The film “Joymoti” was released in 1935.  
   (iii) Jyoti Prasad Agarwala was instrumental in founding the Assamese film industry.  
   (iv) The first talkie film in Assamese was made before 1940.  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) (i) only  
   (B) (ii) and (iv) only  
   (C) (iii) only  
   (D) (i) and (ii) only

Answer 96. (A) (i) only

Explanation:

* Statement (i) is false: the first Assamese film, Joymoti, was a sound film released in 1935, not a silent film of the 1920s.
* Statement (ii) is correct: Joymoti released in 1935, marking the beginning of Assamese cinema.
* Statement (iii) is correct: Jyoti Prasad Agarwala produced and directed Joymoti and is regarded as the founding figure of Assamese cinema.
* Statement (iv) is correct: Joymoti (1935) predates 1940, so the first Assamese talkie was indeed made before 1940.

1. Match the following rivers of Assam (List-I) with their origin/source (List-II):  
   List-I List-II  
   a. Subansiri 1. Bhutan Himalayas  
   b. Dhansiri 2. Nagaland hills  
   c. Manas 3. Bhutan Himalayas  
   d. Kopili 4. Meghalaya hills  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) abcd 1314  
   (B) abcd 3124  
   (C) abcd 1234  
   (D) abcd 1423

Answer 97. (B) abcd 3124

Explanation:

* Subansiri originates in the Tibet/Himalayan region and enters Arunachal, aligning with the Himalayan source coded as 3 in the given pairing.
* Dhansiri (South) arises in the hills of Nagaland, matching code 1→2 mapping for Dhansiri as 2.
* Manas originates in the Bhutan Himalayas, pairing Manas with code 1.
* Kopili originates in the Meghalaya hills area, pairing Kopili with code 4.

1. Match the following newspapers/magazines with their editors or founders in Assam during the 1920s (List-I) and (List-II):  
   List-I List-II  
   a. Bijuli 1. Ambikagiri Raichoudhury  
   b. Banhi 2. Tarun Ram Phukan  
   c. Assam Bandhu 3. Krishna Nath Sarmah  
   d. Asom Bani 4. Rohinikanta Hati Baruah  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) abcd 1234  
   (B) abcd 2143  
   (C) abcd 4321  
   (D) abcd 3412

Answer 98. (A) abcd 1234

Explanation:

* Bijuli is associated with Ambikagiri Raichoudhury’s editorial work and nationalist writings.
* Banhi is linked with Tarun Ram Phukan as a publicist and political leader involved with Assamese periodicals.
* Assam Bandhu’s early stewardship is credited to Krishna Nath Sarmah among Assamese reformers.
* Asom Bani is associated with Rohinikanta Hati Baruah in the early Assamese press landscape.

1. Which statements about the spread of Mahayana Buddhism in Assam are true?  
   (i) Asvabhava is credited with preaching Mahayana Buddhism.  
   (ii) Mahayana Buddhism coexisted with Hinayana forms in different regions of Assam.  
   (iii) Mahayana Buddhism completely replaced Hinayana Buddhism by 12th century.  
   (iv) Many monasteries of Mahayana tradition were located near riverbanks.  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) (i), (ii), and (iv) only  
   (B) (ii) and (iii) only  
   (C) (iii) only  
   (D) (i) and (iii) only

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

Explanation:

* Asvabhava (Asvaghosa/Asvabhava in regional references) is cited in traditional accounts as a preacher of Mahayana Buddhism reaching Assam and adjoining regions.
* Historical patterns indicate coexistence of Mahayana with earlier Hinayana/theravada elements across Northeast frontiers rather than abrupt replacement.
* The claim of complete replacement by the 12th century is not supported; multiple traditions persisted with regional variation.
* Monasteries and viharas commonly clustered along navigable rivers facilitating travel and patronage, making riverbank siting historically plausible.

1. Arrange the following works of Srimanta Sankardev chronologically:  
   (i) Kirtan Ghosha  
   (ii) Rama Charita  
   (iii) Naam Ghosa  
   Select the correct answer:  
   (A) (ii)-(i)-(iii)  
   (B) (i)-(ii)-(iii)  
   (C) (i)-(iii)-(ii)  
   (D) (iii)-(i)-(ii)

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

Explanation:

* Rama Charita is among Sankardev’s earlier narrative compositions predating the compilation and expansion of Kirtan Ghosha.
* Kirtan Ghosha, compiled over time from Sankardev’s kirtans, follows Rama Charita in chronology within Sankardev’s oeuvre.
* Naam Ghosa is authored by Madhabdev, Sankardev’s principal disciple, and thus comes later chronologically than Sankardev’s own works.