1. In 2024, the Assam Government announced the inclusion of "Karbi Youth Festival" in the state’s official cultural calendar. The festival reflects  
   (A) the tea planters’ traditions of upper Assam  
   (B) the celebration of Karbi identity and folk traditions  
   (C) the Ahom rulers’ coronation rituals  
   (D) the launch of modern music festivals in Northeast

Answer 1. (B) the celebration of Karbi identity and folk traditions

Explanation:

* The Karbi Youth Festival is centered on showcasing and celebrating the culture, language, dance, and folk arts unique to the Karbi community in Assam.
* It is not related to tea planters’ traditions, Ahom coronation, or modern music festivals but rather highlights traditional rituals, attire, and indigenous practices of the Karbi people.
* Including the festival in the state’s official calendar strengthens indigenous representation in Assam’s cultural landscape.

1. To commemorate 75 years of Assam Tea Industry's Independence-era growth, a global conclave was held in Jorhat in September 2024. Jorhat, the "Tea Capital of the World," was historically the last capital of which dynasty?  
   (A) Ahom dynasty  
   (B) Chutia dynasty  
   (C) Kachari dynasty  
   (D) Koch dynasty

Answer 2. (A) Ahom dynasty

Explanation:

* The Ahom dynasty, known for its long rule over Assam, shifted its capital to Jorhat in the late 18th century.
* Jorhat’s historical significance as the last capital of the Ahom kingdom underlines its central role in both Assam’s history and tea industry.
* The other dynasties had their capitals elsewhere and are not linked with Jorhat’s historical status.

1. On June 5, 2025, Manas Biosphere Reserve launched an eco-tourism project linked with World Environment Day. Consider the following statements:  
   (i) Manas is a UNESCO Natural World Heritage Site and a Tiger Reserve.  
   (ii) It is part of the Brahmaputra Valley semi-evergreen forests ecoregion.  
   (iii) It is the sole Protected Area known for conservation of Endangered Golden Langur.  
   (iv) Manas river flows from Bhutan into Assam before joining the Brahmaputra.

Answer 3. All statements (i), (ii), and (iv) are correct; (iii) is not correct.

Explanation:

* Manas Biosphere Reserve enjoys status as a UNESCO World Heritage Site and serves as a Tiger Reserve.
* It forms part of the Brahmaputra Valley semi-evergreen forest ecoregion, supporting diverse flora and fauna.
* The Endangered Golden Langur is conserved in multiple protected areas, including those in Bhutan and Assam, not just Manas.
* The Manas River indeed originates in Bhutan, flows into Assam, and merges with the Brahmaputra.

1. Which of the following statements about North Cachar Hills (Dima Hasao district) is incorrect?  
   (A) It is home to the Dimasa tribe, one of the oldest ethnic groups in Assam.  
   (B) Maibang in Dima Hasao was once the capital of the Dimasa Kingdom.  
   (C) Haflong, the district headquarters, is known as the “Scotland of Assam.”  
   (D) The Kareng Ghar royal palace of the Ahoms is located within Dima Hasao.

Answer 4. (D) The Kareng Ghar royal palace of the Ahoms is located within Dima Hasao.

Explanation:

* Kareng Ghar, the royal palace associated with the Ahoms, is located in Sivasagar district, not Dima Hasao.
* The region is indeed home to the Dimasa tribe, with Maibang as a historic capital and Haflong renowned for scenic beauty.
* This makes option D the incorrect statement regarding Dima Hasao district.

1. In February 2025, the state celebrated the centenary of Assam Sahitya Sabha held in Sivasagar. Which of the following best describes its founding purpose?  
   (A) To unify Assamese literature and cultural expression under one voluntary body  
   (B) To provide English-medium education to Assamese elites  
   (C) To spread Vaishnavism through satras across the valley  
   (D) To modernize military administration of the Ahoms

Answer 5. (A) To unify Assamese literature and cultural expression under one voluntary body

Explanation:

* Assam Sahitya Sabha was established to bring together writers, intellectuals, and cultural figures to foster Assamese language and literature.
* Its foundational aim remains the promotion and unification of literary and cultural activity among Assamese speakers.
* The other options are unrelated to the Sabha’s core mission.

1. In 2025, which National Park of Assam was officially designated as India’s 54th Tiger Reserve?  
   (A) Orang National Park  
   (B) Raimona National Park  
   (C) Nameri National Park  
   (D) Dibru-Saikhowa National Park

Answer 6. (B) Raimona National Park

Explanation:

* Raimona National Park was designated as India’s 54th Tiger Reserve in 2025, enhancing Assam’s network of protected tiger habitats.
* This declaration underscores Assam’s commitment to large cat conservation and ecological preservation.
* The other national parks were recognized as tiger reserves in earlier years or do not hold this status.

1. In 2025, Assam Agricultural University developed drought-resistant varieties of Ahu rice. Ahu rice is distinguished as:  
   (A) A deepwater rice grown during flood season  
   (B) A pre-monsoon summer rice cultivated between March and June  
   (C) A winter-season crop grown under irrigation  
   (D) A wild aromatic variety found in wetlands

Answer 7. (B) A pre-monsoon summer rice cultivated between March and June

Explanation:

* Ahu rice refers to pre-monsoon or summer rice, grown with short duration between March and June, dependent chiefly on seasonal rainfall.
* It differs from Sali (winter-season) and Bao (deepwater) rice in Assam’s agricultural classification.
* The new drought-resistant types reflect technological advances targeting climatic uncertainty during the pre-monsoon period.

1. The Chutia kingdom holds an important place in Assam’s history. Consider the following statements:  
   (i) Their last ruler was Sati Sadhani, celebrated as a martyr queen.  
   (ii) The Chutia kingdom flourished prior to the rise of the Ahoms.  
   (iii) The Chutia are Dravidian-speaking people who migrated from South India.  
   (iv) Many cultural elements like weaving and festival traditions in Assam are attributed to them.  
   Which statements are not correct?  
   (A) (iii) only  
   (B) (ii) and (iii) only  
   (C) (i) only  
   (D) (iv) only

Answer 8. (A) (iii) only

Explanation:

* The Chutia kingdom’s last ruler was Sati Sadhani, recognized for her martyrdom and valor.
* The Chutia kingdom’s prominence predates the arrival of the Ahoms and contributed several traditions to Assamese society.
* The Chutia are not Dravidian-speaking migrants from South India but an indigenous community of Assam.
* Their legacy in art, festivals, and crafts is well acknowledged.

1. Regarding the Adaptation Fund under the Kyoto Protocol framework, consider the following:  
   Statement 1: It was established to finance concrete adaptation projects and programs in developing countries.  
   Statement 2: The fund is primarily financed through a share of proceeds from CDM (Clean Development Mechanism) projects.  
   Statement 3: India is both eligible as a beneficiary and has received disbursements under the fund.  
   Statement 4: The Adaptation Fund is managed directly under the UN Security Council.  
   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:

* The Adaptation Fund was established specifically to support adaptation projects in developing nations, funded through a share of proceeds from CDM ventures.
* India qualifies as a beneficiary and has accessed funding from the Adaptation Fund.
* The fund is not operated by the UN Security Council, but by the Adaptation Fund Board under the UNFCCC.

1. The World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, formerly OIE) has a critical role in global One Health. Consider:  
   Statement 1: WOAH sets international standards for animal health and welfare.  
   Statement 2: It collaborates with WHO and FAO on the Tripartite+ One Health framework.  
   Statement 3: India is not a member of WOAH.  
   Statement 4: WOAH’s World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS) monitors outbreaks of animal diseases globally.  
   Which of the above statements are correct?  
   (A) 1, 2 and 4 only  
   (B) 1 and 3 only  
   (C) 2, 3 and 4 only  
   (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer 10. (A) 1, 2 and 4 only

Explanation:

* WOAH plays a vital role in establishing international animal health policies and standards, critical to safeguarding animal and, ultimately, human health.
* It works with World Health Organization and Food and Agriculture Organization in collaborative frameworks for global health (“One Health”).
* India is a full member of WOAH, making statement 3 incorrect.
* WAHIS is the official global monitoring platform for animal disease outbreaks under WOAH’s oversight.