

## ASSAM HISTORY — BILINGUAL MCQ PRACTICE SET

Assam Itihas Bilingual Proshno-Uttar | 200+ MCQ | English + Assamese Roman

## INSTRUCTIONS | NIRDESHANA

Total Questions | Mote Proshno: 100

Each question has 4 options (A, B, C, D) | Protikhon proshno-r 4-to option ase

Question given in BOTH English + Assamese (Roman script)

Proshno DUITYO bhaaxaat deoa ase — English + Assamese (Roman)

Answer Key with explanation at the end | Xesh-ot Uttor Chabi aru Byakhya ase

Difficulty: AB/UB + SI/ADRE mixed | Kastata: AB/UB + SI/ADRE mishrit

#	Topic (English)   Bishoyo (Assamese Roman)	Questions (Proshno)
1	KAMARUPA KINGDOM Kamarupa Rajya	20
2	AHOM KINGDOM Ahom Rajya	20
3	LACHIT BORPHUKAN & BATTLE OF SARAIGHAT Saraighatar Juddha	20
4	SANKARDEVA, BRITISH RULE & FREEDOM MOVEMENT Sankardeva, British Shasan aru Swadhinata	20
5	POST-INDEPENDENCE & ASSAM ACCORD Swadhinatar Pore Assam aru Assam Chukti	20
TOTAL   MOTE		100

**SECTION: KAMARUPA KINGDOM***Bishay: Kamarupa Rajya***Q1. Which is the first recorded kingdom of Assam?***(Assam-or prothom ithihasik rajyo konta?)*

- (A) Koch Kingdom | *Koch Rajya*
- (B) Ahom Kingdom | *Ahom Rajya*
- (C) Kamarupa Kingdom | *Kamarupa Rajya*
- (D) Chutia Kingdom | *Chutia Rajya*

**Q2. What was the ancient capital of Kamarupa?***(Kamarupa-or puroni rajdhani ki asil?)*

- (A) Sivasagar | *Sibasagar*
- (B) Tezpur | *Tezpur*
- (C) Pragjyotishpura | *Pragjyotishpura*
- (D) Dimapur | *Dimapur*

**Q3. Who was the most famous king of Kamarupa?***(Kamarupa-or sob-cheye bikhyata raja ke asil?)*

- (A) Naranarayan | *Naranarayan*
- (B) Bhaskaravarman | *Bhaskaravarman*
- (C) Sukapha | *Sukapha*
- (D) Viswa Singha | *Viswa Singha*

**Q4. Which Chinese traveller visited Kamarupa?***(Kon Chinaa yaatri Kamarupa-ot aahisil?)*

- (A) Fa Hien | *Fa Hien*
- (B) I-tsing | *I-tsing*
- (C) Xuanzang (Hiuen Tsang) | *Xuanzang (Hiuen Tsang)*
- (D) Wang Xuance | *Wang Xuance*

**Q5. Which ancient text FIRST mentions Kamarupa?***(Kon puroni granth-ot prothombar Kamarupa-r ullekh ase?)*

- (A) Arthashastra | *Arthashastra*
- (B) Mahabharata | *Mahabharata*
- (C) Manusmriti | *Manusmriti*
- (D) Rigveda | *Rigveda*

**Q6. Bhaskaravarman was an ally of which Indian king?***(Bhaskaravarman kon Bharatiya raja-r mitra asil?)*

- (A) Chandragupta II | *Chandragupta II*
- (B) Ashoka | *Ashoka*
- (C) Harsha of Kanauj | *Harsha of Kanauj*
- (D) Samudragupta | *Samudragupta*

**Q7. In which year did the Kamarupa Kingdom end?***(Kamarupa Rajya koto chonot sesh hoil?)*

- (A) 900 CE | *900 CE*
- (B) 1050 CE | *1050 CE*
- (C) 1140 CE | *1140 CE*
- (D) 1200 CE | *1200 CE*

**Q8. Which dynasty ruled Kamarupa from 900–1140 CE?**

(900–1140 CE-ot Kamarupa-t kon bangsho raj korisil?)

- (A) Varman | *Varman*
- (B) Mlechchha | *Mlechchha*
- (C) Pala | *Pala*
- (D) Gupta | *Gupta*

**Q9. The name 'Kamarupa' is derived from which deity?**

('Kamarupa' naam-to kon debatar naam pora?)

- (A) Shiva | *Shiva*
- (B) Brahma | *Brahma*
- (C) Kamadeva | *Kamadeva*
- (D) Indra | *Indra*

**Q10. Kamarupa's western boundary was which river?**

(Kamarupa-or Poschim shimanta kon nodi asil?)

- (A) Brahmaputra | *Brahmaputra*
- (B) Karatoya | *Karatoya*
- (C) Barak | *Barak*
- (D) Teesta | *Teesta*

**Q11. Which dynasty FOUNDED Kamarupa around 350 CE?**

(350 CE-ot Kamarupa protishthaapan kon bangsho-e korisil?)

- (A) Varman Dynasty | *Varman Bangsho*
- (B) Pala Dynasty | *Pala Bangsho*
- (C) Mlechchha Dynasty | *Mlechchha Bangsho*
- (D) Gupta Dynasty | *Gupta Bangsho*

**Q12. Bhaskaravarman sent a diplomatic mission to which country?**

(Bhaskaravarman kon desholoikoi dutiman pathiasil?)

- (A) Nepal | *Nepal*
- (B) Burma | *Burma*
- (C) China (Tang Empire) | *China (Tang Samrajya)*
- (D) Persia | *Persia*

**Q13. What is the modern name of Pragjyotishpura?**

(Pragjyotishpura-r aajir naam ki?)

- (A) Dibrugarh | *Dibrugarh*
- (B) Jorhat | *Jorhat*
- (C) Guwahati | *Guwahati*
- (D) Tezpur | *Tezpur*

**Q14. During which dynasty did Xuanzang visit Assam?**

(Xuanzang kon bangsho-r समयot Assam-ot ahisil?)

- (A) Pala | *Pala*
- (B) Mlechchha | *Mlechchha*
- (C) Varman | *Varman*
- (D) Kachari | *Kachari*

**Q15. Which direction was bounded by Dikkaravasini (Dikhow) river?**

*(Dikkaravasini (Dikhow) nodi-e kon dik-or simaa toiri korisil?)*

- (A) West | *Poschim*
- (B) South | *Dakhhin*
- (C) North | *Uttor*
- (D) East | *Purob*

**Q16. Which Mlechchha king ruled Kamarupa from 655–900 CE?**

*(655–900 CE-ot Kamarupa-r Mlechchha bangsho-r pramukh raja ke asil?)*

- (A) Brahmapala | *Brahmapala*
- (B) Salastambha | *Salastambha*
- (C) Bhaskaravarman | *Bhaskaravarman*
- (D) Naranarayan | *Naranarayan*

**Q17. Kamarupa is NOT mentioned in which of these?**

*(Kamarupa-r ullekh kon grant-ot NAI?)*

- (A) Mahabharata | *Mahabharata*
- (B) Puranas | *Puran*
- (C) Ramayana | *Ramayana*
- (D) Arthashastra of Chanakya | *Chanakya-r Arthashastra*

**Q18. The Kamarupa kingdom covered parts of modern-day:**

*(Kamarupa Rajya aajir kon-kon deshor kichhu bhaag dhorsisil?)*

- (A) Only Assam | *Kebol Assam*
- (B) Assam and Mizoram only | *Assam aru Mizoram*
- (C) Assam, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bengal | *Assam, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bengal*
- (D) Assam and Tibet | *Assam aru Tibet*

**Q19. The Varman dynasty of Kamarupa lasted from approximately:**

*(Kamarupa-r Varman bangsho kor pora kor loi asil?)*

- (A) 100–400 CE | *100–400 CE*
- (B) 350–650 CE | *350–650 CE*
- (C) 650–900 CE | *650–900 CE*
- (D) 900–1140 CE | *900–1140 CE*

**Q20. Which river formed the EASTERN boundary of Kamarupa?**

*(Kamarupa-or Purob simaa kon nodi asil?)*

- (A) Brahmaputra | *Brahmaputra*
- (B) Karatoya | *Karatoya*
- (C) Dikhow (Dikkaravasini) | *Dikhow (Dikkaravasini)*
- (D) Barak | *Barak*

## SECTION: AHOM KINGDOM

*Bishay: Ahom Rajya*

**Q21. Who founded the Ahom Kingdom?**

*(Ahom Rajya ke protishthaapan korisil?)*

- (A) Sukhrungphaa | *Sukhrungphaa*
- (B) Sukapha (Chukapha) | *Sukapha (Chukapha)*
- (C) Suhungmung | *Suhungmung*
- (D) Sukhapha | *Sukhapha*

**Q22. In which year was the Ahom Kingdom founded?**

*(Ahom Rajya koto chonot protishthaapan hoil?)*

- (A) 1126 CE | 1126 CE
- (B) 1228 CE | 1228 CE
- (C) 1328 CE | 1328 CE
- (D) 1428 CE | 1428 CE

**Q23. From where did Sukapha come to Assam?**

*(Sukapha kothaa pora Assam-ot aahisil?)*

- (A) Tibet | Tibet
- (B) Burma | Burma
- (C) Mong Mao, Yunnan (China) | Mong Mao, Yunnan (China)
- (D) Bangladesh | Bangladesh

**Q24. What was the FIRST capital of the Ahom Kingdom?**

*(Ahom Rajya-r prothom rajdhani ki asil?)*

- (A) Sibasagar | Sibasagar
- (B) Charaideo | Charaideo
- (C) Jorhat | Jorhat
- (D) Rangpur | Rangpur

**Q25. How many Mughal invasions did the Ahoms SUCCESSFULLY repel?**

*(Ahom-e Mughal-or koimaan akraman pratyahar korisil?)*

- (A) 7 times | 7 bar
- (B) 11 times | 11 bar
- (C) 17 times | 17 bar
- (D) 21 times | 21 bar

**Q26. Who was the MOST POWERFUL king of the Ahom Kingdom?**

*(Ahom Rajya-r sob-cheye shaktimanta raja ke asil?)*

- (A) Sukapha | Sukapha
- (B) Sukhampha | Sukhampha
- (C) Rudra Singha (Sukhrungphaa) | Rudra Singha (Sukhrungphaa)
- (D) Siva Singha | Siva Singha

**Q27. Who built the Sivasagar Tank (Borpukhuri) and Sivadol?**

*(Sivasagar Pukhuri (Borpukhuri) aru Sivadol ke nirisil?)*

- (A) Rudra Singha | Rudra Singha
- (B) Sukapha | Sukapha
- (C) Siva Singha (Suramphaa) | Siva Singha (Suramphaa)
- (D) Lachit | Lachit

**Q28. What was the HIGHEST post in the Ahom administrative system?**

*(Ahom shasan-ot sob-cheye uchcho pad konta asil?)*

- (A) Buragohain | Buragohain
- (B) Borgohain | Borgohain
- (C) Swargadeo / Chaopha | Swargadeo / Chaopha
- (D) Phukan | Phukan

**Q29. The 'Paik System' in Ahom Kingdom meant:**

(Ahom Rajya-r 'Paik Pratha' mane ki asil?)

- (A) Naval forces only | *Kebol naobahini*
- (B) Compulsory labor/military service by commoners | *Xadharon manuh-or bajyotamulok shram/sainya seva*
- (C) Spy network | *Guptochar network*
- (D) Tax collection | *Kor sangrah*

**Q30. Which Ahom king was the FIRST to adopt Hinduism?**

(Prothombar Hindu dharm grohon kora Ahom raja ke asil?)

- (A) Sukapha | *Sukapha*
- (B) Sukhapha (Bamuni Konwar) | *Sukhapha (Bamuni Konwar)*
- (C) Rudra Singha | *Rudra Singha*
- (D) Siva Singha | *Siva Singha*

**Q31. In which year did the Moamoria Rebellion occur?**

(Moamoria Bidroho koto chonot hoisil?)

- (A) 1751 | *1751*
- (B) 1769 | *1769*
- (C) 1785 | *1785*
- (D) 1800 | *1800*

**Q32. How many times did Burma invade Assam?**

(Burma Assam-ot koimaan bar akramon korisil?)

- (A) Once | *Ekbar*
- (B) Twice | *Dui bar*
- (C) Three times | *Tin bar*
- (D) Four times | *Char bar*

**Q33. The Ahom people originally belonged to which ethnic group?**

(Ahom manuh-sokol mul-ot kon jati asil?)

- (A) Mongoloid / Shan-Tai people | *Mongoloid / Shan-Tai jati*
- (B) Indo-Aryan | *Indo-Aryan*
- (C) Dravidian | *Dravidian*
- (D) Tibetan | *Tibetiya*

**Q34. Which treaty ended the Ahom Kingdom?**

(Kon sondhi-re Ahom Rajya sesh hoil?)

- (A) Treaty of Allahabad | *Allahabad Sondhi*
- (B) Treaty of Yandabo | *Yandabo Sondhi*
- (C) Treaty of Ghilajharighat | *Ghilajharighat Sondhi*
- (D) Treaty of Sagauli | *Sagauli Sondhi*

**Q35. What does 'Swargadeo' literally mean?**

('Swargadeo' mane ki?)

- (A) War General | *Juddha-r Senapati*
- (B) Lord of Heaven / Supreme King | *Swarga-r Prabhu / Sarvoccho Raja*
- (C) Chief Minister | *Pramukh Mantri*
- (D) Naval Commander | *Naobahini Adhyaksha*

**Q36. Who was the 1st Minister (highest noble) in Ahom administration?**

*(Ahom shasanot prothom Mantri (sob-cheye uchcho amir) ke asil?)*

- (A) Borgohain | *Borgohain*
- (B) Buragohain | *Buragohain*
- (C) Phukan | *Phukan*
- (D) Borpatrogohain | *Borpatrogohain*

**Q37. The Ahom Kingdom lasted for approximately:**

*(Ahom Rajya mote kiman bochor asil?)*

- (A) 200 years | *200 bochor*
- (B) 400 years | *400 bochor*
- (C) 600 years | *600 bochor*
- (D) 800 years | *800 bochor*

**Q38. Ahoms came to Assam through which mountain pass?**

*(Ahom-sokol kon pahaar-r ghat madu Assam-ot ahisil?)*

- (A) Bomdi La | *Bomdi La*
- (B) Nathu La | *Nathu La*
- (C) Patkai Hills | *Patkai Pahaar*
- (D) Diphu Pass | *Diphu Ghat*

**Q39. Who was the last Ahom king under British control?**

*(Britisher adhine sesh Ahom raja ke asil?)*

- (A) Chandrakanta Singha | *Chandrakanta Singha*
- (B) Jogeswar Singha | *Jogeswar Singha*
- (C) Purandar Singha | *Purandar Singha*
- (D) Sukhrungphaa | *Sukhrungphaa*

**Q40. The Itakhuli Treaty (1681) was signed between:**

*(Itakhuli Sondhi (1681) ke ke-r madhye hoil?)*

- (A) Ahoms and Burma | *Ahom aru Burma-r madhye*
- (B) Ahoms and Mughals (officially ending Mughal attempts) | *Ahom aru Mughal-r madhye (officially)*
- (C) Ahoms and British | *Ahom aru British-r madhye*
- (D) Ahoms and Koch Kingdom | *Ahom aru Koch Rajya-r madhye*

### SECTION: LACHIT BORPHUKAN & BATTLE OF SARAIGHAT

*Bishay: Saraighatar Juddha*

**Q41. In which year was the Battle of Saraighat fought?**

*(Saraighatar Juddha koto chonot hoisil?)*

- (A) 1661 | *1661*
- (B) 1671 | *1671*
- (C) 1681 | *1681*
- (D) 1691 | *1691*

**Q42. Who commanded the Mughal forces at Saraighat?**

*(Saraighat-ot Mughal baahini ke parichalit korisil?)*

- (A) Aurangzeb | *Aurangzeb*
- (B) Mir Jumla | *Mir Jumla*
- (C) Ram Singh I | *Ram Singh I*
- (D) Shaista Khan | *Shaista Khan*

**Q43. Who was the Ahom king during the Battle of Saraighat?***(Saraighatar Juddha-r samayot Ahom raja ke asil?)*

- (A) Rudra Singha | *Rudra Singha*
- (B) Siva Singha | *Siva Singha*
- (C) Chakradhwaj Singha | *Chakradhwaj Singha*
- (D) Sukapha | *Sukapha*

**Q44. Lachit Borphukan's father was:***(Lachit Borphukan-r pitaa ke asil?)*

- (A) Sukapha | *Sukapha*
- (B) Momai Tamuli Borbarua | *Momai Tamuli Borbarua*
- (C) Buragohain | *Buragohain*
- (D) Borgohain | *Borgohain*

**Q45. What is celebrated on 24th November every year in Assam?***(Assam-ot 24 November-ot ki paalon kora hay?)*

- (A) Assam Day | *Assam Diwas*
- (B) Lachit Diwas | *Lachit Diwas*
- (C) Bihu | *Bihu*
- (D) Borlangi | *Borlangi*

**Q46. Lachit's famous quote was about executing his uncle because:***(Lachit-e nija mama-k kiyale hatiyal?)*

- (A) His uncle betrayed the Ahoms | *Mama-e Ahom-ok biswasghata korisil*
- (B) His uncle was a Mughal spy | *Mama-e Mughal guptochar asil*
- (C) His uncle neglected duty during fort-building (country > family) | *Mama-e durgamirman-ot kotabori korisil — 'Desh-tor bapeke bor nahe'*
- (D) His uncle surrendered to Mughals | *Mama-e Mughal-or kase surrender korisil*

**Q47. The NDA awards which medal named after Lachit?***(NDA-e Lachit-r naam-ot kon padok diye?)*

- (A) Lachit Borphukan Gold Medal | *Lachit Borphukan Sona Padok*
- (B) Assam Veer Award | *Assam Bir Purashkar*
- (C) Saraighat Trophy | *Saraighat Trophy*
- (D) Ahom Medal | *Ahom Padok*

**Q48. The Battle of Saraighat was primarily which TYPE of battle?***(Saraighatar Juddha mukhyoto kon dhoran-r asil?)*

- (A) Land battle | *Tholar juddha*
- (B) Air battle | *Hawar juddha*
- (C) Naval/river battle | *Naobahini/Nodi-r juddha*
- (D) Siege battle | *Abrodh juddha*

**Q49. Which treaty OFFICIALLY ended Mughal attempts on Assam?***(Kon sondhi-re officially Mughal-r Assam-r upor akraman sesh hoil?)*

- (A) Treaty of Yandabo | *Yandabo Sondhi*
- (B) Itakhuli Treaty (1681) | *Itakhuli Sondhi (1681)*
- (C) Treaty of Ghilajharighat | *Ghilajharighat Sondhi*
- (D) Treaty of Sagauli | *Sagauli Sondhi*

**Q50. Mughals first temporarily captured Guwahati under:**

*(Mughal-e prothombar Guwahati ke-r nethritvot dabisil?)*

- (A) Aurangzeb himself | *Aurangzeb nijei*
- (B) Mir Jumla | *Mir Jumla*
- (C) Ram Singh I | *Ram Singh I*
- (D) Shaista Khan | *Shaista Khan*

**Q51. Lachit Borphukan died in which year?**

*(Lachit Borphukan koto chonot morityo hoisil?)*

- (A) 1671 | *1671*
- (B) 1672 | *1672*
- (C) 1680 | *1680*
- (D) 1685 | *1685*

**Q52. Lachit recaptured Guwahati from Mughals in which year?**

*(Lachit koto chonot Mughal-pora Guwahati loal?)*

- (A) 1663 | *1663*
- (B) 1665 | *1665*
- (C) 1667 | *1667*
- (D) 1669 | *1669*

**Q53. Saraighat is located on which river?**

*(Saraighat kon nodi-r upopar?)*

- (A) Barak River | *Barak Nodi*
- (B) Brahmaputra River | *Brahmaputra Nodi*
- (C) Teesta River | *Teesta Nodi*
- (D) Lohit River | *Lohit Nodi*

**Q54. Which Mughal EMPEROR ordered the attack on Assam in 1671?**

*(1671-ot Assam-ot akromon-or aadesh kon Mughal Samraat-e dile?)*

- (A) Akbar | *Akbar*
- (B) Jahangir | *Jahangir*
- (C) Shah Jahan | *Shah Jahan*
- (D) Aurangzeb | *Aurangzeb*

**Q55. What gave Ahoms the tactical advantage at Saraighat?**

*(Saraighat-ot Ahom-r kiyale tatkalik subidha hoisil?)*

- (A) More soldiers | *Beshi sainik*
- (B) Superior weapons | *Valo hathiar*
- (C) Guerrilla + naval tactics with river knowledge | *Guerrilla + nadir gyaan-sopet ranniti*
- (D) Foreign support | *Bideshi xohayota*

**Q56. What was Lachit's title/post in the Ahom Kingdom?**

*(Ahom Rajya-ot Lachit-r upaadhi/pad ki asil?)*

- (A) Swargadeo | *Swargadeo*
- (B) Buragohain | *Buragohain*
- (C) Borphukan | *Borphukan*
- (D) Borgohain | *Borgohain*

**Q57. Lachit was seriously ill during the battle but still:**

(*Juddha-r samayot Lachit boro bema asil tobuo:*)

- (A) Stayed in his tent | *Nijar tangbur-ot thakil*
- (B) Left the battlefield | *Juddha-r methpora gol*
- (C) Personally led the naval charge | *Nijei nao-ot uthil aru netritvo dile*
- (D) Surrendered to Mughals | *Mughal-or kase surrender korisil*

**Q58. The Alaboi battle/campaign is associated with which year?**

(*Alaboi juddha/abhiyan koto chonot hoisil?*)

- (A) 1663 | 1663
- (B) 1665 | 1665
- (C) 1667 | 1667
- (D) 1671 | 1671

**Q59. By the Treaty of Ghilajharighat (1663), Ahoms had to give Guwahati to:**

(*Ghilajharighat Sondhi (1663)-re Ahom-e Guwahati koi dile?*)

- (A) Burma | *Burma*
- (B) British | *British*
- (C) Mughals | *Mughal*
- (D) Koch Kingdom | *Koch Rajya*

**Q60. Guwahati's international airport is officially named after:**

(*Guwahati-r antarrashtriya bimanbandar officially kar naam-ot?*)

- (A) Lachit Borphukan | *Lachit Borphukan*
- (B) Gopinath Bordoloi | *Gopinath Bordoloi*
- (C) Bhaskaravarman | *Bhaskaravarman*
- (D) Sankardeva | *Sankardeva*

### SECTION: SANKARDEVA, BRITISH RULE & FREEDOM MOVEMENT

*Bishay: Sankardeva, British Shasan aru Swadhinata*

**Q61. Where was Srimanta Sankardeva born?**

(*Srimanta Sankardeva kothaat janmo hoisil?*)

- (A) Sivasagar | *Sibasagar*
- (B) Guwahati | *Guwahati*
- (C) Bordowa (Alipukhuri), Nagaon | *Bordowa (Alipukhuri), Nagaon*
- (D) Jorhat | *Jorhat*

**Q62. Sankardeva founded which religious movement?**

(*Sankardeva-e kon dhormik andolon protishthaapan korisil?*)

- (A) Shaivism | *Shaivism*
- (B) Eka Sarana Naam Dharma | *Eka Sarana Naam Dharma*
- (C) Tantric Buddhism | *Tantric Buddhism*
- (D) Shakti Worship | *Shakti Puja*

**Q63. Who was the main disciple of Sankardeva?**

(*Sankardeva-r pramukh sishyo ke asil?*)

- (A) Ananta Kandali | *Ananta Kandali*
- (B) Madhavdeva | *Madhavdeva*
- (C) Hema Saraswati | *Hema Saraswati*
- (D) Pitambar Kavibhushan | *Pitambar Kavibhushan*

**Q64. Village prayer halls established by Sankardeva's tradition are called:**

*(Sankardeva-r prothaa-ot protishthaapan kora gaon-r prorthona ghor-k ki bola hay?)*

- (A) Sattrā | Xotro
- (B) Namghar | Naamghor
- (C) Mandir | Mandir
- (D) Devalaya | Devalaya

**Q65. Sankardeva's devotional songs are called:**

*(Sankardeva-r bhakti-xangit-k ki bola hay?)*

- (A) Borgeet | Borgeet
- (B) Bhatiali | Bhatiali
- (C) Bihu Geet | Bihu Geet
- (D) Ojapali | Ojapali

**Q66. Xattriya dance originated from which tradition?**

*(Xattriya nritya kon prothaa-pora utpanna hoil?)*

- (A) Koch royal court | Koch Rajdarbar
- (B) Ahom palace | Ahom Rajproosad
- (C) Sattrā monasteries | Sattrā-r prothaa
- (D) Mughal influence | Mughal prabhab

**Q67. Sankardeva's most important devotional book is:**

*(Sankardeva-r sob-cheye muhuri bhakti granth konta?)*

- (A) Gunamala | Gunamala
- (B) Kirtana Ghosha | Kirtana Ghosha
- (C) Kirtan Mala | Kirtan Mala
- (D) Bhagavata Gita | Bhagavata Gita

**Q68. The Treaty of Yandabo was signed on:**

*(Yandabo Sondhi koto tarikh-ot hoil?)*

- (A) 15 August 1825 | 15 August 1825
- (B) 24 February 1826 | 24 February 1826
- (C) 1 January 1827 | 1 January 1827
- (D) 12 March 1826 | 12 March 1826

**Q69. Which war ended with the Treaty of Yandabo?**

*(Kon juddha sesh hoise Yandabo Sondhi-re?)*

- (A) Second Anglo-Burmese War | Dwitiya Anglo-Burmese Juddha
- (B) First Anglo-Burmese War | Prothom Anglo-Burmese Juddha
- (C) Anglo-Sikh War | Anglo-Sikh Juddha
- (D) Anglo-Afghan War | Anglo-Afghan Juddha

**Q70. Wild tea plants in Assam were first discovered by:**

*(Assam-ot prothombar buno chah gas ke patisil?)*

- (A) David Scott | David Scott
- (B) Robert Bruce | Robert Bruce
- (C) C.A. Bruce | C.A. Bruce
- (D) William Robinson | William Robinson

**Q71. Assam's first commercial tea garden was at:**

(Assam-r prothom baajjorik chah bagan kothaat asil?)

- (A) Jorhat | Jorhat
- (B) Dibrugarh | Dibrugarh
- (C) Chabua (Dibrugarh) | Chabua (Dibrugarh)
- (D) Sivasagar | Sivasagar

**Q72. Oil was first discovered in Assam at:**

(Assam-ot prothombar teel kothaat poa goisil?)

- (A) Numaligarh | Numaligarh
- (B) Naharkatiya | Naharkatiya
- (C) Digboi | Digboi
- (D) Duliajan | Duliajan

**Q73. The Patharughat Massacre occurred on:**

(Patharughat hotta koto tarikh-ot hoisil?)

- (A) 18 February 1883 | 18 February 1883
- (B) 28 January 1894 | 28 January 1894
- (C) 13 April 1919 | 13 April 1919
- (D) 1 August 1942 | 1 August 1942

**Q74. Approximately how many peasants were killed in Patharughat?**

(Patharughat-ot lagbhag koimaan krishok nihot hoisil?)

- (A) 50 approximately | Lagbhag 50
- (B) 140 approximately | Lagbhag 140
- (C) 500 approximately | Lagbhag 500
- (D) 2000 approximately | Lagbhag 2000

**Q75. Who was the first Chief Minister of Assam?**

(Assam-or prothom Mukhyomontri ke asil?)

- (A) Bishnuram Medhi | Bishnuram Medhi
- (B) Gopinath Bordoloi | Gopinath Bordoloi
- (C) Bimala Prasad Chaliha | Bimala Prasad Chaliha
- (D) Syed Sadullah | Syed Sadullah

**Q76. Gopinath Bordoloi received Bharat Ratna in:**

(Gopinath Bordoloi-e Bharat Ratna koto chonot peisil?)

- (A) 1991 | 1991
- (B) 1995 | 1995
- (C) 1999 | 1999
- (D) 2001 | 2001

**Q77. Who is known as 'Kalaguru' of Assam?**

(Assam-or 'Kalaguru' hisape ke janibo?)

- (A) Sankardeva | Sankardeva
- (B) Bishnu Prasad Rabha | Bishnu Prasad Rabha
- (C) Ambikagiri Raichoudhury | Ambikagiri Raichoudhury
- (D) Hem Barua | Hem Barua

**Q78. Kushal Konwar was hanged in which year?**

*(Kushal Konwar-k koto chonot phaashi deoa hoil?)*

- (A) 1941 | 1941
- (B) 1942 | 1942
- (C) 1943 | 1943
- (D) 1944 | 1944

**Q79. The Phulaguri Dhawa (1861) was caused mainly by:**

*(Phulaguri Dhawa (1861)-r pramukh karon ki asil?)*

- (A) Tea garden disputes | *Chah bagan-r bibhad*
- (B) Ban on poppy cultivation + high taxes | *Afim chash bondh + boro kor*
- (C) Railway construction | *Relpath nirmaan*
- (D) Land acquisition for tea | *Chah-r baabe jomi bhaag*

**Q80. 'Assam Kesari' was the title given to:**

*(Assam Kesari' upaadhi koi deoa hoisil?)*

- (A) Gopinath Bordoloi | *Gopinath Bordoloi*
- (B) Ambikagiri Raichoudhury | *Ambikagiri Raichoudhury*
- (C) Kushal Konwar | *Kushal Konwar*
- (D) Hemchandra Barua | *Hemchandra Barua*

### SECTION: POST-INDEPENDENCE & ASSAM ACCORD

*Bishay: Swadhinatar Pore Assam aru Assam Chukti*

**Q81. The Assam Accord was signed on:**

*(Assam Chukti koto tarikh-ot hoil?)*

- (A) 15 August 1983 | *15 August 1983*
- (B) 26 January 1985 | *26 January 1985*
- (C) 15 August 1985 | *15 August 1985*
- (D) 2 October 1985 | *2 October 1985*

**Q82. The Assam Agitation was primarily led by:**

*(Assam Andolon mukhyoto ke parichalit kosisil?)*

- (A) Congress Party | *Congress Dal*
- (B) AASU (All Assam Students Union) | *AASU (All Assam Students Union)*
- (C) ULFA | *ULFA*
- (D) BJP | *BJP*

**Q83. Per Assam Accord, immigrants after 25 March 1971 will be:**

*(Assam Chukti motey 25 March 1971-r pore arohoa manuh-ok ki korib?)*

- (A) Granted citizenship | *Nagoriktto dibo*
- (B) Given voting rights after 10 years | *10 bochor pore vote-r adhikar*
- (C) Detected and deported — no citizenship | *Pataa kori nishkaaxon — nagoriktto nai*
- (D) Allowed to stay with conditions | *Sorthot thakibole dibo*

**Q84. The Nellie Massacre occurred on:**

*(Nellie Hotta koto tarikh-ot hoisil?)*

- (A) 18 February 1983 | *18 February 1983*
- (B) 28 January 1983 | *28 January 1983*
- (C) 15 August 1983 | *15 August 1983*
- (D) 1 March 1983 | *1 March 1983*

**Q85. How many people were killed in the Nellie Massacre?**

(Nellie Hotta-ot lagbhag koimaan manuh nihot hoisil?)

- (A) 500 approx | *Lagbhag 500*
- (B) 800 approx | *Lagbhag 800*
- (C) 2000–3000 approx | *Lagbhag 2000–3000*
- (D) 5000 approx | *Lagbhag 5000*

**Q86. Nagaland was carved out of Assam in which year?**

(Nagaland Assam pora koto chonot prithok hoil?)

- (A) 1960 | *1960*
- (B) 1963 | *1963*
- (C) 1966 | *1966*
- (D) 1972 | *1972*

**Q87. Meghalaya became a FULL state in:**

(Meghalaya poorn rajyo koto chonot hoil?)

- (A) 1963 | *1963*
- (B) 1969 | *1969*
- (C) 1972 | *1972*
- (D) 1975 | *1975*

**Q88. Which AASU leader became Chief Minister after the Accord?**

(Chukti-r pore kon AASU neta Mukhyomontri hoil?)

- (A) Bhriku Kumar Phukan | *Bhriku Kumar Phukan*
- (B) Golap Borbora | *Golap Borbora*
- (C) Prafulla Kumar Mahanta | *Prafulla Kumar Mahanta*
- (D) Atul Bora | *Atul Bora*

**Q89. ULFA stands for:**

(ULFA-r poora naam ki?)

- (A) United Liberation Front of Assam | *United Liberation Front of Assam*
- (B) United League for Assam | *United League for Assam*
- (C) Unified Left Front of Assam | *Unified Left Front of Assam*
- (D) United Local Forces of Assam | *United Local Forces of Assam*

**Q90. Mizoram was originally part of Assam as:**

(Mizoram agote Assam-or kon naamot asil?)

- (A) Naga Hills | *Naga Pahaar*
- (B) Khasi Hills | *Khasi Pahaar*
- (C) Lushai Hills | *Lushai Pahaar*
- (D) Garo Hills | *Garo Pahaar*

**Q91. The NRC (National Register of Citizens) Final List was published in:**

(NRC (National Register of Citizens)-r Antim Taalika koto chonot prokash hoil?)

- (A) 2015 | *2015*
- (B) 2017 | *2017*
- (C) 2019 | *2019*
- (D) 2021 | *2021*

**Q92. Which Clause of the Assam Accord provides constitutional safeguards?**

*(Assam Chukti-r kon Dhoraati Assameya manuh-or Sangbidhaanik suroksha diye?)*

- (A) Clause 3 | *Dhoraati 3*
- (B) Clause 5 | *Dhoraati 5*
- (C) Clause 6 | *Dhoraati 6*
- (D) Clause 8 | *Dhoraati 8*

**Q93. The Official Language Act making Assamese the state language was passed in:**

*(Assameya-k Rajyar bhaxa ghoshona kora Rajyo Bhaxa Ain koto chonot porit hoil?)*

- (A) 1947 | *1947*
- (B) 1952 | *1952*
- (C) 1960 | *1960*
- (D) 1965 | *1965*

**Q94. Arunachal Pradesh was formerly known as:**

*(Arunachal Pradesh-r puroni naam ki asil?)*

- (A) NEFA (North-East Frontier Agency) | *NEFA (Uttar-Purba Shimanta Anchal)*
- (B) Lushai Hills | *Lushai Pahaar*
- (C) Naga Hills | *Naga Pahaar*
- (D) Assam Tribal Areas | *Assam Janjaati Anchal*

**Q95. Assam Agitation lasted how many years?**

*(Assam Andolon kiman bochor dhorisil?)*

- (A) 3 years | *3 bochor*
- (B) 4 years | *4 bochor*
- (C) 6 years | *6 bochor*
- (D) 8 years | *8 bochor*

**Q96. In 1947, the Sylhet Referendum resulted in Sylhet:**

*(1947-ot Sylhet Referendum-ot Sylhet ki hoil?)*

- (A) Staying with Assam | *Assam-or sathe roil*
- (B) Joining Pakistan | *Pakistan-ot gol*
- (C) Becoming independent | *Swadhin hoil*
- (D) Joining Bengal | *Bengal-ot gol*

**Q97. The Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) was created in:**

*(Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) koto chonot toiri hoil?)*

- (A) 1993 | *1993*
- (B) 1998 | *1998*
- (C) 2003 | *2003*
- (D) 2007 | *2007*

**Q98. Which Commission investigated the Nellie Massacre?**

*(Nellie Hotta-r tahariki kona Commission-e korisil?)*

- (A) Sarkaria Commission | *Sarkaria Commission*
- (B) Tiwary Commission | *Tiwary Commission*
- (C) Nanavati Commission | *Nanavati Commission*
- (D) Verma Commission | *Verma Commission*

**Q99. The Assam Agitation was triggered by discoveries of illegal immigrants in:**

*(Bideshi manuh-or voter list-ot naam dekhaa gol koto chon-ot — Andolon aroambo hoil?)*

- (A) 1975–76 | 1975–76
- (B) 1978–79 | 1978–79
- (C) 1981–82 | 1981–82
- (D) 1984–85 | 1984–85

**Q100. What did AASU demand during the Assam Agitation?**

*(Assam Andolon-ot AASU-r pramukh dabi ki asil?)*

- (A) More seats in Parliament | *Sansadat beshi seat*
- (B) Detection and deportation of illegal foreigners | *Bideshi manuh pataa kori nishkaaxon*
- (C) Separate state for tribals | *Janjaati-r baabe prithak rajyo*
- (D) Oil revenue for Assam | *Assam-r baabe teel aay*

ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS | UTTOR CHABI ARU BYAKHYA

(Bilingual explanations: English + Assamese Roman | Dwivaaxik byakhya: English + Assamese Roman)

**KAMARUPA KINGDOM**

Bishay: Kamarupa Rajya

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	C	2	C	3	B	4	C
5	B	6	C	7	C	8	C
9	C	10	B	11	A	12	C
13	C	14	C	15	D	16	B
17	D	18	C	19	B	20	C

**Q1. Which is the first recorded kingdom of Assam?**

(Assam-or prothom ithihasik rajyo konta?)

**Answer | Uttor: (C) Kamarupa Kingdom**

Explanation: Kamarupa (350–1140 CE) is the first historically recorded kingdom of Assam.

Assamese: Kamarupa (350–1140 CE) hoisil Assam-or prothom ithihasikbhabe likhit rajyo.

**Q2. What was the ancient capital of Kamarupa?**

(Kamarupa-or puroni rajdhani ki asil?)

**Answer | Uttor: (C) Pragjyotishpura**

Explanation: Pragjyotishpura = Modern Guwahati was the capital of Kamarupa.

Assamese: Pragjyotishpura = Ajir Guwahati — Kamarupa-or rajdhani asil.

**Q3. Who was the most famous king of Kamarupa?**

(Kamarupa-or sob-cheye bikhyata raja ke asil?)

**Answer | Uttor: (B) Bhaskaravarman**

Explanation: Bhaskaravarman (600–650 CE) was the most powerful Kamarupa king.

Assamese: Bhaskaravarman (600–650 CE) asil Kamarupa-or sob-cheye shaktimanta raja.

**Q4. Which Chinese traveller visited Kamarupa?**

(Kon Chinaa yaatri Kamarupa-ot aahisil?)

**Answer | Uttor: (C) Xuanzang (Hiuen Tsang)**

Explanation: Xuanzang visited Bhaskaravarman's court around 640 CE.

Assamese: Xuanzang asil Bhaskaravarman-or dorbarat, 640 CE-r kase.

**Q5. Which ancient text FIRST mentions Kamarupa?**

(Kon puroni granth-ot prothombar Kamarupa-r ullekh ase?)

**Answer | Uttor: (B) Mahabharata**

Explanation: Kamarupa is mentioned in Mahabharata — oldest literary reference.

Assamese: Mahabharata-ot Kamarupa-r ullekh ase — sobkheye puroni xaahityik proman.

**Q6. Bhaskaravarman was an ally of which Indian king?**

(Bhaskaravarman kon Bharatiya raja-r mitra asil?)

**Answer | Uttor: (C) Harsha of Kanauj**

Explanation: Bhaskaravarman was a contemporary and ally of Harsha of Kanauj.

Assamese: Bhaskaravarman asil Harsha of Kanauj-or xomokaalin bondhu.

**Q7. In which year did the Kamarupa Kingdom end?**

(Kamarupa Rajya koto chonot sesh hoil?)

**Answer | Uttor: (C) 1140 CE**

*Explanation: Kamarupa disintegrated around 1140 CE after the Pala dynasty ended.*

*Assamese: Pala bangsho sesh hoa-or pore 1140 CE-ot Kamarupa veengo hol.*

**Q8. Which dynasty ruled Kamarupa from 900–1140 CE?**

*(900–1140 CE-ot Kamarupa-t kon bangsho raj korisil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (C) Pala**

*Explanation: The Pala dynasty ruled Kamarupa from 900–1140 CE.*

*Assamese: 900–1140 CE loi Pala bangsho-e Kamarupa shason korisil.*

**Q9. The name 'Kamarupa' is derived from which deity?**

*('Kamarupa' naam-to kon debatar naam pora?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (C) Kamadeva**

*Explanation: Kamarupa derives from Kamadeva — he regained his form (rupa) here.*

*Assamese: Kamadeva-r naam pora Kamarupa — Ei thaat Kamadeva-r rup puna labhisil.*

**Q10. Kamarupa's western boundary was which river?**

*(Kamarupa-or Poschim shimanta kon nodi asil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (B) Karatoya**

*Explanation: Karatoya River formed Kamarupa's western boundary with Bengal.*

*Assamese: Karatoya Nodi-e Kamarupa aru Bengal-or madhye poschim simaa toiri korisil.*

**Q11. Which dynasty FOUNDED Kamarupa around 350 CE?**

*(350 CE-ot Kamarupa protishthaapan kon bangsho-e korisil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (A) Varman Dynasty**

*Explanation: Pushyavarman of the Varman dynasty founded Kamarupa around 350 CE.*

*Assamese: Varman bangsho-r Pushyavarman-e 350 CE-ot Kamarupa protishthaapan korisil.*

**Q12. Bhaskaravarman sent a diplomatic mission to which country?**

*(Bhaskaravarman kon desholoikoi dutiman pathiasil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (C) China (Tang Empire)**

*Explanation: Bhaskaravarman sent a delegation to China's Tang Emperor.*

*Assamese: Bhaskaravarman Chinar Tang Samraat-loi dutiman pathiasil.*

**Q13. What is the modern name of Pragjyotishpura?**

*(Pragjyotishpura-r aajir naam ki?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (C) Guwahati**

*Explanation: Pragjyotishpura = Modern Guwahati — present capital of Assam.*

*Assamese: Pragjyotishpura = Aajir Guwahati — Assam-or bartoman rajdhani.*

**Q14. During which dynasty did Xuanzang visit Assam?**

*(Xuanzang kon bangsho-r samayot Assam-ot ahisil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (C) Varman**

*Explanation: Xuanzang visited during Bhaskaravarman's reign — Varman dynasty.*

*Assamese: Xuanzang asil Bhaskaravarman-or samayot — Varman bangsho-r kal.*

**Q15. Which direction was bounded by Dikkaravasini (Dikhow) river?**

*(Dikkaravasini (Dikhow) nodi-e kon dik-or simaa toiri korisil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (D) East**

*Explanation: Dikharavasini (Dikhow River) marked the eastern boundary of Kamarupa.*

*Assamese: Dikhow Nodi-e Kamarupa-or Purob simaa dhorsisil.*

**Q16. Which Mlechchha king ruled Kamarupa from 655–900 CE?**

*(655–900 CE-ot Kamarupa-r Mlechchha bangsho-r pramukh raja ke asil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (B) Salastambha**

*Explanation: Salastambha was the founder of the Mlechchha dynasty (~655 CE).*

*Assamese: Salastambha asil Mlechchha bangsho-r protishthaapak (~655 CE).*

**Q17. Kamarupa is NOT mentioned in which of these?**

*(Kamarupa-r ullekh kon grant-ot NAI?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (D) Arthashastra of Chanakya**

*Explanation: Kamarupa is in Mahabharata, Puranas, Ramayana — NOT prominently in Arthashastra.*

*Assamese: Kamarupa Mahabharata, Puran, Ramayana-ot ase — Arthashastra-ot prominently nai.*

**Q18. The Kamarupa kingdom covered parts of modern-day:**

*(Kamarupa Rajya aajir kon-kon deshor kichhu bhaag dhorsisil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (C) Assam, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bengal**

*Explanation: Kamarupa covered present Assam, Bangladesh, Bhutan, and parts of Bengal.*

*Assamese: Kamarupa dhorsisil Assam, Bangladesh, Bhutan aru Bengal-or kichhu bhaag.*

**Q19. The Varman dynasty of Kamarupa lasted from approximately:**

*(Kamarupa-r Varman bangsho kor pora kor loi asil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (B) 350–650 CE**

*Explanation: The Varman dynasty ruled Kamarupa from approximately 350–650 CE.*

*Assamese: Varman bangsho Kamarupa-ot 350–650 CE loi raj korisil.*

**Q20. Which river formed the EASTERN boundary of Kamarupa?**

*(Kamarupa-or Purob simaa kon nodi asil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (C) Dikhow (Dikkaravasini)**

*Explanation: The Dikhow River (Dikkaravasini) was the eastern boundary.*

*Assamese: Dikhow Nodi (Dikkaravasini) asil Kamarupa-or Purob simaa.*

### AHOM KINGDOM

*Bishay: Ahom Rajya*

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
21	B	22	B	23	C	24	B
25	C	26	C	27	C	28	C
29	B	30	B	31	B	32	C
33	A	34	B	35	B	36	B
37	C	38	C	39	C	40	B

**Q21. Who founded the Ahom Kingdom?**

*(Ahom Rajya ke protishthaapan korisil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (B) Sukapha (Chukapha)**

*Explanation: Chaolung Sukapha founded the Ahom Kingdom in 1228 CE.*

*Assamese: Chaolung Sukapha-e 1228 CE-ot Ahom Rajya protishthaapan korisil.*

**Q22. In which year was the Ahom Kingdom founded?**

*(Ahom Rajya koto chonot protishthaapan hoil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (B) 1228 CE**

*Explanation: The Ahom Kingdom was founded in 1228 CE by Sukapha.*

*Assamese: Sukapha-e 1228 CE-ot Ahom Rajya protishthaapan korisil.*

**Q23. From where did Sukapha come to Assam?**

*(Sukapha kothaa pora Assam-ot aahisil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (C) Mong Mao, Yunnan (China)**

*Explanation: Sukapha came from Mong Mao (Yunnan, China) through the Patkai Hills.*

*Assamese: Sukapha Mong Mao (Yunnan, China) pora Patkai Pahaar madu dhi aahisil.*

**Q24. What was the FIRST capital of the Ahom Kingdom?**

*(Ahom Rajya-r prothom rajdhani ki asil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (B) Charaideo**

*Explanation: Charaideo (near Sibasagar) was the first capital of the Ahom Kingdom.*

*Assamese: Charaideo (Sibasagar-r kase) asil Ahom Rajya-r prothom rajdhani.*

**Q25. How many Mughal invasions did the Ahoms SUCCESSFULLY repel?**

*(Ahom-e Mughal-or koimaan akraman pratyahar korisil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (C) 17 times**

*Explanation: The Ahoms successfully repelled 17 Mughal invasions — never fully conquered.*

*Assamese: Ahom-e 17-to Mughal akraman pratyahar korisil — kabio puri bijoyi howal naasil.*

**Q26. Who was the MOST POWERFUL king of the Ahom Kingdom?**

*(Ahom Rajya-r sob-cheye shaktimanta raja ke asil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (C) Rudra Singha (Sukhrungphaa)**

*Explanation: Rudra Singha (1696–1714) was the most powerful Ahom king.*

*Assamese: Rudra Singha (1696–1714) asil Ahom-or sob-cheye shaktimanta aru protivaabhon raja.*

**Q27. Who built the Sivasagar Tank (Borpukhuri) and Sivadol?**

*(Sivasagar Pukhuri (Borpukhuri) aru Sivadol ke nirisil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (C) Siva Singha (Suramphaa)**

*Explanation: Siva Singha (1714–1744) built Sivasagar Tank and the famous Sivadol.*

*Assamese: Siva Singha (1714–1744) Sivasagar Pukhuri aru Sivadol nirisil.*

**Q28. What was the HIGHEST post in the Ahom administrative system?**

*(Ahom shasan-ot sob-cheye uchcho pad konta asil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (C) Swargadeo / Chaopha**

*Explanation: Swargadeo (Chaopha) was the supreme king — highest authority.*

*Assamese: Swargadeo (Chaopha) asil sarvoccho raja — sob-cheye uchcho adhikar.*

**Q29. The 'Paik System' in Ahom Kingdom meant:**

*(Ahom Rajya-r 'Paik Pratha' mane ki asil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (B) Compulsory labor/military service by commoners**

*Explanation: The Paik system was compulsory labor/military service by common people.*

*Assamese: Paik Prathaat xadharon manuh-e bajyotamulok shram aru sainya seva diya lagisil.*

**Q30. Which Ahom king was the FIRST to adopt Hinduism?**

*(Prothombar Hindu dharm grohon kora Ahom raja ke asil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (B) Sukhampha (Bamuni Konwar)**

*Explanation: Sukhampha (Bamuni Konwar) was the first Ahom king to adopt Hinduism.*

*Assamese: Sukhampha (Bamuni Konwar) asil prothom Ahom raja jo Hindu dharm grohon korisil.*

**Q31. In which year did the Moamoria Rebellion occur?**

*(Moamoria Bidroho koto chonot hoisil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (B) 1769**

*Explanation: The Moamoria Rebellion broke out in 1769 CE against Ahom authority.*

*Assamese: Moamoria Bidroho 1769 CE-ot Ahom-or biruddhe hothat arombho hoil.*

**Q32. How many times did Burma invade Assam?**

*(Burma Assam-ot koimaan bar akramon korisil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (C) Three times**

*Explanation: Burma invaded Assam three times: 1817, 1819, and 1821 CE.*

*Assamese: Burma Assam-ot tin bar akromon korisil: 1817, 1819 aru 1821 CE-ot.*

**Q33. The Ahom people originally belonged to which ethnic group?**

*(Ahom manuh-sokol mul-ot kon jati asil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (A) Mongoloid / Shan-Tai people**

*Explanation: The Ahoms were originally a Shan/Tai people from Southeast Asia.*

*Assamese: Ahom-sokol mul-ot Shan/Tai jati-r manuh asil — Dakkhin-Purba Asia pora.*

**Q34. Which treaty ended the Ahom Kingdom?**

*(Kon sondhi-re Ahom Rajya sesh hoil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (B) Treaty of Yandabo**

*Explanation: The Treaty of Yandabo (24 Feb 1826) ended the Ahom Kingdom.*

*Assamese: Yandabo Sondhi (24 February 1826) — Ei sondhi-re Ahom Rajya sesh hoil.*

**Q35. What does 'Swargadeo' literally mean?**

*('Swargadeo' mane ki?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (B) Lord of Heaven / Supreme King**

*Explanation: Swargadeo = 'Lord of Heaven' — the divine title for the Ahom King.*

*Assamese: Swargadeo = 'Swarga-r Prabhu' — Ahom Raja-r daivik upaadhi.*

**Q36. Who was the 1st Minister (highest noble) in Ahom administration?**

*(Ahom shasanot prothom Mantri (sob-cheye uchcho amir) ke asil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (B) Buragohain**

*Explanation: Buragohain was the 1st and highest-ranking minister in Ahom administration.*

*Assamese: Buragohain asil Ahom shasanot prothom aru sob-cheye uchcho mantri.*

**Q37. The Ahom Kingdom lasted for approximately:**

*(Ahom Rajya mote kiman bochor asil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (C) 600 years**

*Explanation: The Ahom Kingdom lasted nearly 600 years — from 1228 to 1826 CE.*

*Assamese: Ahom Rajya lagbhag 600 bochor asil — 1228 pora 1826 CE loi.*

**Q38. Ahoms came to Assam through which mountain pass?**

*(Ahom-sokol kon pahaar-r ghat madu Assam-ot ahisil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (C) Patkai Hills**

*Explanation: Sukapha and the Ahoms entered Assam through the Patkai Hills.*

*Assamese: Sukapha aru Ahom-sokol Patkai Pahaar-r madu Assam-ot pravesh korisil.*

**Q39. Who was the last Ahom king under British control?**

*(Britisher adhine sesh Ahom raja ke asil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (C) Purandar Singha**

*Explanation: Purandar Singha (1833–1838) was the last Ahom king installed by the British.*

*Assamese: Purandar Singha (1833–1838) asil Britishe thapona kora sesh Ahom raja.*

**Q40. The Itakhuli Treaty (1681) was signed between:**

*(Itakhuli Sondhi (1681) ke ke-r madhye hoil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (B) Ahoms and Mughals (officially ending Mughal attempts)**

*Explanation: The Itakhuli Treaty (1681) officially ended Mughal attempts to conquer Assam.*

*Assamese: Itakhuli Sondhi (1681)-e officially Mughal-r Assam bijoy-r prayaas sesh korisil.*

### LACHIT BORPHUKAN & BATTLE OF SARAIGHAT

*Bishay: Saraighatar Juddha*

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
41	B	42	C	43	C	44	B
45	B	46	C	47	A	48	C
49	B	50	B	51	B	52	C
53	B	54	D	55	C	56	C
57	C	58	C	59	C	60	B

**Q41. In which year was the Battle of Saraighat fought?**

*(Saraighatar Juddha koto chonot hoisil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (B) 1671**

*Explanation: The Battle of Saraighat was fought in 1671 CE.*

Assamese: Saraighatar Juddha 1671 CE-ot hoisil.

**Q42. Who commanded the Mughal forces at Saraighat?**

(Saraighat-ot Mughal baahini ke parichalit korisil?)

**Answer | Uttor: (C) Ram Singh I**

Explanation: Ram Singh I (a Rajput general under Aurangzeb) commanded Mughal forces.

Assamese: Ram Singh I (Aurangzeb-or Rajput sainanik) Mughal baahini-r senapati asil.

**Q43. Who was the Ahom king during the Battle of Saraighat?**

(Saraighatar Juddha-r samayot Ahom raja ke asil?)

**Answer | Uttor: (C) Chakradhwaj Singha**

Explanation: Chakradhwaj Singha was the Ahom king who appointed Lachit as Borphukan.

Assamese: Chakradhwaj Singha-e Lachit-ok Borphukan hisape niyog korisil.

**Q44. Lachit Borphukan's father was:**

(Lachit Borphukan-r pitaa ke asil?)

**Answer | Uttor: (B) Momai Tamuli Borbarua**

Explanation: Lachit was born to Momai Tamuli Borbarua, a great Ahom commander.

Assamese: Lachit asil Momai Tamuli Borbarua-r putra — teo asil ek byomiyantu Ahom sainik.

**Q45. What is celebrated on 24th November every year in Assam?**

(Assam-ot 24 November-ot ki paalon kora hay?)

**Answer | Uttor: (B) Lachit Diwas**

Explanation: 24th November is celebrated as Lachit Diwas in honour of Lachit Borphukan.

Assamese: 24 November-ot Lachit Borphukan-r smaran-ot Lachit Diwas paalon kora hay.

**Q46. Lachit's famous quote was about executing his uncle because:**

(Lachit-e nija mama-k kiyale hatiyal?)

**Answer | Uttor: (C) His uncle neglected duty during fort-building (country > family)**

Explanation: 'My uncle is not greater than my country' — he executed uncle for dereliction.

Assamese: 'Desh-tor bapeke bor nahe' — mama-e kotabori korisil boli teoak mrityu danda dile.

**Q47. The NDA awards which medal named after Lachit?**

(NDA-e Lachit-r naam-ot kon padok diye?)

**Answer | Uttor: (A) Lachit Borphukan Gold Medal**

Explanation: NDA awards the Lachit Borphukan Gold Medal to the best cadet annually.

Assamese: NDA-e pratibochore sob-cheye bhalo cadet-ok Lachit Borphukan Sona Padok diye.

**Q48. The Battle of Saraighat was primarily which TYPE of battle?**

(Saraighatar Juddha mukhyoto kon dhoran-r asil?)

**Answer | Uttor: (C) Naval/river battle**

Explanation: It was a famous naval battle fought on the Brahmaputra River.

Assamese: Ei asil Brahmaputra Nodi-ot hoa ek bikhyata naobahini juddha.

**Q49. Which treaty OFFICIALLY ended Mughal attempts on Assam?**

(Kon sondhi-re officially Mughal-r Assam-r upor akraman sesh hoil?)

**Answer | Uttor: (B) Itakhuli Treaty (1681)**

Explanation: The Itakhuli Treaty (1681) officially accepted Assam's independence.

Assamese: Itakhuli Sondhi (1681)-e officially Assam-r swadhinata swikaar korisil.

**Q50. Mughals first temporarily captured Guwahati under:**

(Mughal-e prothombar Guwahati ke-r nethritvot dabisil?)

**Answer | Uttor: (B) Mir Jumla**

Explanation: Mir Jumla's forces captured Guwahati and the Ahom capital in 1662 CE.

Assamese: Mir Jumla-r baahini 1662 CE-ot Guwahati aru Ahom rajdhani dabisil.

**Q51. Lachit Borphukan died in which year?**

(Lachit Borphukan koto chonot morityo hoisil?)

**Answer | Uttor: (B) 1672**

Explanation: Lachit died in 1672 CE — just one year after his great victory.

Assamese: Lachit 1672 CE-ot morityo hoisil — birotor juddha-r matro ek bochor pore.

**Q52. Lachit recaptured Guwahati from Mughals in which year?**

(Lachit koto chonot Mughal-pora Guwahati loal?)

**Answer | Uttor: (C) 1667**

Explanation: Lachit recaptured Guwahati in 1667 CE — the Alaboi campaign.

Assamese: Lachit 1667 CE-ot Guwahati loal — Alaboi Juddha hisape janibo.

**Q53. Saraighat is located on which river?**

(Saraighat kon nodi-r upopar?)

**Answer | Uttor: (B) Brahmaputra River**

Explanation: Saraighat is on the Brahmaputra River near Guwahati.

Assamese: Saraighat Guwahati-r kase Brahmaputra Nodi-r upopar.

**Q54. Which Mughal EMPEROR ordered the attack on Assam in 1671?**

(1671-ot Assam-ot akromon-or aadesh kon Mughal Samraat-e dile?)

**Answer | Uttor: (D) Aurangzeb**

Explanation: Aurangzeb ordered Ram Singh I to conquer Assam — led to Battle of Saraighat.

Assamese: Aurangzeb-e Ram Singh I-ok Assam bijoy-r aadesh dile — Saraighatar Juddha hol.

**Q55. What gave Ahoms the tactical advantage at Saraighat?**

(Saraighat-ot Ahom-r kiyale tatkalik subidha hoisil?)

**Answer | Uttor: (C) Guerrilla + naval tactics with river knowledge**

Explanation: Ahoms used superior knowledge of the river and guerrilla naval tactics.

Assamese: Ahom-e Brahmaputra-r gyanor xuphogh loal aru guerrilla naobahini ranniti use koriso.

**Q56. What was Lachit's title/post in the Ahom Kingdom?**

(Ahom Rajya-ot Lachit-r upaadhi/pad ki asil?)

**Answer | Uttor: (C) Borphukan**

Explanation: Lachit held the post of Borphukan — Commander of Lower Assam.

Assamese: Lachit Borphukan pad dhori asil — Noniyaa Assam-or Senapati.

**Q57. Lachit was seriously ill during the battle but still:**

(Juddha-r samayot Lachit boro bemaar asil tobuo:)

**Answer | Uttor: (C) Personally led the naval charge**

Explanation: Despite severe illness, Lachit personally led the naval charge turning the tide.

Assamese: Boro bemaar asilo tobuo nijei nao-ot uthil aru netritvo dile — Ahom jikel.

**Q58. The Alaboi battle/campaign is associated with which year?**

(Alaboi juddha/abhiyan koto chonot hoisil?)

**Answer | Uttor: (C) 1667**

Explanation: The Alaboi campaign (1667) was when Lachit recaptured Guwahati.

Assamese: Alaboi Abhiyan (1667) — Lachit-e Guwahati Mughal-pora punor loal.

**Q59. By the Treaty of Ghilajharighat (1663), Ahoms had to give Guwahati to:**

(Ghilajharighat Sondhi (1663)-re Ahom-e Guwahati koi dile?)

**Answer | Uttor: (C) Mughals**

Explanation: By Ghilajharighat Treaty (1663), Ahoms ceded Guwahati to the Mughals.

Assamese: Ghilajharighat Sondhi (1663)-re Ahom-e Guwahati Mughal-lok diye dile.

**Q60. Guwahati's international airport is officially named after:**

(Guwahati-r antarrashtriya bimanbandar officially kar naam-ot?)

**Answer | Uttor: (B) Gopinath Bordoloi**

Explanation: Guwahati Airport = Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi International Airport.

Assamese: Guwahati Bimanbandar = Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi Antarrashtriya Bimanbandar.

## SANKARDEVA, BRITISH RULE & FREEDOM MOVEMENT

Bishay: Sankardeva, British Shasan aru Swadhinata

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
61	C	62	B	63	B	64	B
65	A	66	C	67	B	68	B
69	B	70	B	71	C	72	C
73	B	74	B	75	B	76	C
77	B	78	C	79	B	80	B

**Q61. Where was Srimanta Sankardeva born?**

*(Srimanta Sankardeva kothaat janmo hoisil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (C) Bordowa (Alipukhuri), Nagaon**

*Explanation: Sankardeva was born at Bordowa (Alipukhuri), Nagaon district.*

*Assamese: Sankardeva Bordowa (Alipukhuri), Nagaon jelaat janmo hoisil.*

**Q62. Sankardeva founded which religious movement?**

*(Sankardeva-e kon dhormik andolon protishthaapan korisil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (B) Eka Sarana Naam Dharma**

*Explanation: Sankardeva founded Eka Sarana Naam Dharma — devotion to Krishna.*

*Assamese: Sankardeva-e Eka Sarana Naam Dharma protishthaapan korisil — Krishna bhakti-r andolon.*

**Q63. Who was the main disciple of Sankardeva?**

*(Sankardeva-r pramukh sishyo ke asil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (B) Madhavdeva**

*Explanation: Madhavdeva (1489–1596) was Sankardeva's principal disciple.*

*Assamese: Madhavdeva (1489–1596) asil Sankardeva-r pramukh sishyo.*

**Q64. Village prayer halls established by Sankardeva's tradition are called:**

*(Sankardeva-r prothaa-ot protishthaapan kora gaon-r prorthona ghor-k ki bola hay?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (B) Namghar**

*Explanation: Namghar = unique Assamese village prayer hall from Vaishnavite tradition.*

*Assamese: Naamghor = Assam-or ananya gaon-r prorthona ghor — Vaishnavite prothaa-pora.*

**Q65. Sankardeva's devotional songs are called:**

*(Sankardeva-r bhakti-xangit-k ki bola hay?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (A) Borgeet**

*Explanation: Borgeet are the devotional songs composed by Sankardeva and Madhavdeva.*

*Assamese: Borgeet hoisil Sankardeva aru Madhavdeva-r rachona-r bhakti-xangit.*

**Q66. Xattriya dance originated from which tradition?**

*(Xattriya nritya kon prothaa-pora utpanna hoil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (C) Sattra monasteries**

*Explanation: Xattriya is a classical dance from the Sattra monastery tradition.*

*Assamese: Xattriya hoisil Sattra-r prothaa-pora utpanna ek Shastriya Nritya.*

**Q67. Sankardeva's most important devotional book is:**

*(Sankardeva-r sob-cheye muhuri bhakti granth konta?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (B) Kirtana Ghosha**

*Explanation: Kirtana Ghosha is Sankardeva's most important and revered devotional text.*

*Assamese: Kirtana Ghosha hoisil Sankardeva-r sob-cheye muhuri aru xommaanit bhakti granth.*

**Q68. The Treaty of Yandabo was signed on:**

*(Yandabo Sondhi koto tarikh-ot hoil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (B) 24 February 1826**

*Explanation: Treaty of Yandabo was signed on 24 February 1826.*

*Assamese: Yandabo Sondhi 24 February 1826-ot hoil.*

**Q69. Which war ended with the Treaty of Yandabo?**

*(Kon juddha sesh hoise Yandabo Sondhi-re?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (B) First Anglo-Burmese War**

*Explanation: The First Anglo-Burmese War (1824–26) ended with the Treaty of Yandabo.*

*Assamese: Prothom Anglo-Burmese Juddha (1824–26) sesh hoisil Yandabo Sondhi-re.*

**Q70. Wild tea plants in Assam were first discovered by:**

*(Assam-ot prothombar buno chah gas ke patisil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (B) Robert Bruce**

*Explanation: Robert Bruce discovered wild tea plants in Assam in 1823 CE.*

*Assamese: Robert Bruce-e 1823 CE-ot Assam-ot buno chah gas prothombar patisil.*

**Q71. Assam's first commercial tea garden was at:**

*(Assam-r prothom baajjorik chah bagan kothaat asil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (C) Chabua (Dibrugarh)**

*Explanation: First commercial tea garden was at Chabua, Dibrugarh (1840 CE).*

*Assamese: Prothom baajjorik chah bagan asil Chabua, Dibrugarh-ot (1840 CE).*

**Q72. Oil was first discovered in Assam at:**

*(Assam-ot prothombar teel kothaat poa goisil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (C) Digboi**

*Explanation: Oil was discovered at Digboi in 1889 — Asia's first oil well.*

*Assamese: 1889 chonot Digboi-ot teel abishkar hoil — Asia-r prothom teel kupa.*

**Q73. The Patharughat Massacre occurred on:**

*(Patharughat hotta koto tarikh-ot hoisil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (B) 28 January 1894**

*Explanation: The Patharughat Massacre occurred on 28 January 1894.*

*Assamese: Patharughat Hotta 28 January 1894-ot hoisil.*

**Q74. Approximately how many peasants were killed in Patharughat?**

*(Patharughat-ot lagbhag koimaan krishok nihot hoisil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (B) 140 approximately**

*Explanation: Approximately 140 peasants were killed by British troops at Patharughat.*

*Assamese: British tropso Patharughat-ot lagbhag 140 krishok hatiyal.*

**Q75. Who was the first Chief Minister of Assam?**

*(Assam-or prothom Mukhyomontri ke asil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (B) Gopinath Bordoloi**

*Explanation: Gopinath Bordoloi (1890–1950) was the first Chief Minister of Assam.*

*Assamese: Gopinath Bordoloi (1890–1950) asil Assam-or prothom Mukhyomontri.*

**Q76. Gopinath Bordoloi received Bharat Ratna in:**

*(Gopinath Bordoloi-e Bharat Ratna koto chonot peisil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (C) 1999**

*Explanation: Gopinath Bordoloi received Bharat Ratna posthumously in 1999.*

*Assamese: Gopinath Bordoloi moroner pore 1999-ot Bharat Ratna pelehil.*

**Q77. Who is known as 'Kalaguru' of Assam?**

*(Assam-or 'Kalaguru' hisape ke janibo?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (B) Bishnu Prasad Rabha**

*Explanation: Bishnu Prasad Rabha is called 'Kalaguru' — great artist-revolutionary of Assam.*

*Assamese: Bishnu Prasad Rabha-k 'Kalaguru' bola hay — Assam-or mahan shilpi-biplobi.*

**Q78. Kushal Konwar was hanged in which year?**

*(Kushal Konwar-k koto chonot phaashi deoa hoil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (C) 1943**

*Explanation: Kushal Konwar was hanged in 1943 for Quit India Movement activities.*

*Assamese: Quit India Andolon-ot bhag loal baabe Kushal Konwar-k 1943-ot phaashi deoa hoil.*

**Q79. The Phulaguri Dhawa (1861) was caused mainly by:**

*(Phulaguri Dhawa (1861)-r pramukh karon ki asil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (B) Ban on poppy cultivation + high taxes**

*Explanation: British ban on poppy cultivation and heavy taxes triggered the uprising.*

*Assamese: British-e afim chash bondh korisil aru boro kor bosisil — bidroho hothat hoboil lol.*

**Q80. 'Assam Kesari' was the title given to:**

*(‘Assam Kesari’ upaadhi koi deoa hoisil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (B) Ambikagiri Raichoudhury**

*Explanation: Ambikagiri Raichoudhury was called 'Assam Kesari' for his patriotic contributions.*

*Assamese: Ambikagiri Raichoudhury-k 'Assam Kesari' bola hoisil — teoar deshbhakti-r baabe.*

**POST-INDEPENDENCE & ASSAM ACCORD**

*Bishay: Swadhinatar Pore Assam aru Assam Chukti*

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
81	C	82	B	83	C	84	A
85	C	86	B	87	C	88	C
89	A	90	C	91	C	92	C
93	C	94	A	95	C	96	B
97	C	98	B	99	B	100	B

**Q81. The Assam Accord was signed on:**

*(Assam Chukti koto tarikh-ot hoil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (C) 15 August 1985**

*Explanation: The Assam Accord was signed on 15 August 1985.*

*Assamese: Assam Chukti 15 August 1985-ot hoil.*

**Q82. The Assam Agitation was primarily led by:**

*(Assam Andolon mukhyoto ke parichalit korisil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (B) AASU (All Assam Students Union)**

*Explanation: AASU (All Assam Students Union) along with AAGSP led the 6-year agitation.*

*Assamese: AASU (All Assam Students Union) aru AAGSP-e 6 bochor-r andolon parichalit korisil.*

**Q83. Per Assam Accord, immigrants after 25 March 1971 will be:**

*(Assam Chukti motey 25 March 1971-r pore arohoa manuh-ok ki korib?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (C) Detected and deported — no citizenship**

*Explanation: Those who came after 25 March 1971 are to be detected and deported.*

*Assamese: 25 March 1971-r pore ahisola manuh-ok pataa kori nishkaaxon korib.*

**Q84. The Nellie Massacre occurred on:**

*(Nellie Hotta koto tarikh-ot hoisil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (A) 18 February 1983**

*Explanation: The Nellie Massacre occurred on 18 February 1983 in Nagaon district.*

*Assamese: Nellie Hotta 18 February 1983-ot Nagaon jelaat hoisil.*

**Q85. How many people were killed in the Nellie Massacre?**

*(Nellie Hotta-ot lagbhag koimaan manuh nihot hoisil?)*

**Answer | Uttor: (C) 2000–3000 approx**

*Explanation: Approximately 2,000–3,000 people were killed in the Nellie Massacre.*

*Assamese: Nellie Hotta-ot lagbhag 2000–3000 manuh nihot hoisil.*

**Q86. Nagaland was carved out of Assam in which year?**

(Nagaland Assam pora koto chonot prithok hoil?)

**Answer | Uttor: (B) 1963**

*Explanation: Nagaland became a separate state in 1963.*

*Assamese: Nagaland 1963-ot prithak rajyo hol.*

**Q87. Meghalaya became a FULL state in:**

(Meghalaya poorn rajyo koto chonot hoil?)

**Answer | Uttor: (C) 1972**

*Explanation: Meghalaya became a full state on 21 January 1972.*

*Assamese: Meghalaya 21 January 1972-ot poorn rajyo hol.*

**Q88. Which AASU leader became Chief Minister after the Accord?**

(Chukti-r pore kon AASU neta Mukhyomontri hoil?)

**Answer | Uttor: (C) Prafulla Kumar Mahanta**

*Explanation: Prafulla Kumar Mahanta led AGP (formed by AASU) and became CM.*

*Assamese: Prafulla Kumar Mahanta AGP-r (AASU-e toiri) nethritvot CM hoil.*

**Q89. ULFA stands for:**

(ULFA-r poora naam ki?)

**Answer | Uttor: (A) United Liberation Front of Assam**

*Explanation: ULFA = United Liberation Front of Assam — militant organization formed 1979.*

*Assamese: ULFA = United Liberation Front of Assam — 1979-ot toiri militant sangathan.*

**Q90. Mizoram was originally part of Assam as:**

(Mizoram agote Assam-or kon naamot asil?)

**Answer | Uttor: (C) Lushai Hills**

*Explanation: Mizoram was the Lushai Hills district of Assam before 1972.*

*Assamese: Mizoram 1972-r agar Assam-or Lushai Pahaar Jelaa asil.*

**Q91. The NRC (National Register of Citizens) Final List was published in:**

(NRC (National Register of Citizens)-r Antim Taalikaa koto chonot prokash hoil?)

**Answer | Uttor: (C) 2019**

*Explanation: The final NRC list for Assam was published on 31 August 2019.*

*Assamese: Assam-or NRC-r antim taalikaa 31 August 2019-ot prokash hoil.*

**Q92. Which Clause of the Assam Accord provides constitutional safeguards?**

(Assam Chukti-r kon Dhoraati Assameya manuh-or Sangbidhaanik suroksha diye?)

**Answer | Uttor: (C) Clause 6**

*Explanation: Clause 6 of the Assam Accord provides constitutional, legislative safeguards.*

*Assamese: Assam Chukti-r Dhoraati 6-e Assameya manuh-or Sangbidhaanik suroksha diye.*

**Q93. The Official Language Act making Assamese the state language was passed in:**

(Assameya-k Rajyar bhaxa ghoshona kora Rajyo Bhaxa Ain koto chonot porit hoil?)

**Answer | Uttor: (C) 1960**

*Explanation: The Official Language Act making Assamese state language was passed in 1960.*

*Assamese: Assameya-k Rajyar bhaxa kora Rajyo Bhaxa Ain 1960-ot porit hoil.*

**Q94. Arunachal Pradesh was formerly known as:**

(Arunachal Pradesh-r puroni naam ki asil?)

**Answer | Uttor: (A) NEFA (North-East Frontier Agency)**

*Explanation: Arunachal Pradesh was NEFA (North-East Frontier Agency) before 1987 statehood.*

*Assamese: Arunachal Pradesh 1987-ot rajyo hoar agar NEFA (Uttar-Purba Shimanta Anchal) asil.*

**Q95. Assam Agitation lasted how many years?**

(Assam Andolon kiman bochor dhorisil?)

**Answer | Uttor: (C) 6 years**

*Explanation: The Assam Agitation lasted from 1979 to 1985 — 6 years.*

*Assamese: Assam Andolon 1979 pora 1985 loi asil — mote 6 bochor.*

**Q96. In 1947, the Sylhet Referendum resulted in Sylhet:**

(1947-ot Sylhet Referendum-ot Sylhet ki hoil?)

**Answer | Uttor: (B) Joining Pakistan**

*Explanation: The Sylhet Referendum (1947) decided Sylhet would join Pakistan (now Bangladesh).*

*Assamese: 1947-r Sylhet Referendum-ot Sylhet Pakistan-ot (aajir Bangladesh) gol.*

**Q97. The Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) was created in:**

(Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) koto chonot toiri hoil?)

**Answer | Uttor: (C) 2003**

*Explanation: The Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) was established in 2003.*

*Assamese: Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) 2003-ot protishthaapan hoil.*

**Q98. Which Commission investigated the Nellie Massacre?**

(Nellie Hotta-r tahariki kona Commission-e korisil?)

**Answer | Uttor: (B) Tiwary Commission**

*Explanation: The Tiwary Commission was set up to investigate the Nellie Massacre.*

*Assamese: Nellie Hotta-r tahariki kora-r baabe Tiwary Commission gothon korisil.*

**Q99. The Assam Agitation was triggered by discoveries of illegal immigrants in:**

(Bideshi manuh-or voter list-ot naam dekhaa gol koto chon-ot — Andolon arombo hoil?)

**Answer | Uttor: (B) 1978–79**

*Explanation: Voter list revision in 1978–79 revealed lakhs of illegal foreign names.*

*Assamese: 1978–79-ot voter list thikaana-ot laakho bideshi naam dhora porisil — Andolon hoil.*

**Q100. What did AASU demand during the Assam Agitation?**

(Assam Andolon-ot AASU-r pramukh dabi ki asil?)

**Answer | Uttor: (B) Detection and deportation of illegal foreigners**

*Explanation: AASU demanded detection, deletion from voter rolls, and deportation of illegal foreigners.*

*Assamese: AASU dabi korisil — bideshi manuh pataa kori voter list pora baad kori nishkaaxon korib.*