Assam

Advanced MCQ practice

24 original MCQs + explained answers

State GK and state-linked general studies, in one PDF.

Higher level: chronology, statements, evidence checks, data interpretation and policy applications. A bridge towards graduate-level state-service preparation.

These are original practice questions, not previous-year questions or an official mock. This focused first collection does not replace an exam-specific syllabus.

Language: English. Core focus: history, geography, heritage, governance, development, environment and institutions.

This edition emphasises stable concepts. It is not a current-affairs digest; verify changing schemes, office-holders, district boundaries and budget figures separately.

How to use this book

Attempt every item before opening the answers. Record uncertain answers and revise the explanation. One correct option per question; no official marking scheme is implied.

Research and scope - page 2
Start practice - page 3
Answers and explanations - page 11
Source register - page 17

What the exam research tells us

1 / Foundation preparation

This collection uses direct factual recall, simple matching and one-step numerical applications for foundation practice. Assam's official school-board site links the SLRC Class-III and Class-IV recruitment portals. The applicable recruitment notice determines the actual subjects, qualification level and marking rules. [EX1]

2 / Higher-level evidence

NDLI catalogues APSC-provided CCE syllabi and past papers, including a General Subject Paper on Assam. This supports deeper state-specific preparation alongside general studies. The advanced set here uses chronology, statements, distinctions and applied scenarios. [EX2, EX3]

3 / What to study for Assam

Core coverage in these books: Ahom history and the freedom movement; cultural institutions and festivals; the Brahmaputra and Barak valleys; silk and industry; World Heritage, wetlands and wildlife; constitutional arrangements; floods, erosion and development.

Research limits

APSC and SLRC direct pages did not reliably return during research. NDLI catalogue records identify official APSC content, but do not establish current exam weightage. No paper-frequency estimate or exact current-pattern claim is made. Check the latest official notification and amendments.

Using the three PDFs

Basic builds recall; advanced tests reasoning; mains develops structured analysis. These original state-GK practice sets supplement full preparation, which also needs national GK, current affairs, language, aptitude and any post-specific subjects. Marking guides are editorial practice aids.

Try first - check answers later

01 / Historical chronology

Arrange chronologically: 1. Saraighat; 2. Ahom kingdom established; 3. Digboi refinery commissioned; 4. Treaty of Yandabo.

A. 2-4-1-3
B. 4-2-1-3
C. 2-1-4-3
D. 1-2-4-3

02 / Historical matching

Consider pairs: 1. Sukapha - Ahom foundation; 2. Lachit Borphukan - Saraighat; 3. Kanaklata Barua - Quit India. How many are correctly matched?

A. One
B. Two
C. Three
D. None

03 / Chronology and interpretation

Consider: 1. Saraighat preceded the Treaty of Yandabo. 2. The 1826 treaty belongs to the context of the First Anglo-Burmese War. 3. Saraighat was an event of the Quit India Movement. Which are correct?

A. 1, 2 and 3
B. 2 and 3 only
C. 1 only
D. 1 and 2 only

Try first - check answers later

04 / Heritage categories

Which classification is correct?

A. Moidams - natural; Kaziranga - cultural
B. Moidams - cultural; Kaziranga and Manas - natural
C. Manas - cultural; Moidams - natural
D. All three are natural World Heritage properties

05 / Heritage chronology

Consider: 1. Kaziranga was inscribed in 1985. 2. Manas was inscribed in 1985. 3. Moidams was inscribed in 2024. Which are correct?

A. 2 and 3 only
B. 1 and 2 only
C. 1 and 3 only
D. 1, 2 and 3

06 / Cultural matching

Consider: 1. Bohag - Rongali; 2. Magh - Bhogali; 3. Kati - Kangali. How many pairs are correct?

A. Three
B. None
C. One
D. Two

Try first - check answers later

07 / Living culture

Consider: 1. Sattriya has a Vaishnavite monastic association. 2. A living artistic tradition can be transmitted through training and performance. 3. Preserving a tradition necessarily means banning every contemporary performance. Which are sound?

A. 2 and 3 only
B. 1, 2 and 3
C. 1 only
D. 1 and 2 only

08 / Sericulture

Consider: 1. Muga is associated with a natural golden appearance. 2. Eri and muga are both important in Assam's sericulture. 3. Every silk type has identical properties and production requirements. Which are correct?

A. 2 and 3 only
B. 1, 2 and 3
C. 1 and 2 only
D. 1 only

09 / River geography

Which statement best describes Assam's broad drainage geography?

A. Every settlement occupies the same floodplain position
B. The Brahmaputra and Barak valleys are distinct major river settings
C. The Brahmaputra has no tributaries in Assam
D. All of Assam drains only through the Barak

Try first - check answers later

10 / Flood and erosion

Consider: 1. Flooding and bank erosion are identical processes. 2. Erosion can cause lasting land loss. 3. A floodwater depth measure alone captures every erosion loss. Which is correct?

A. 2 and 3 only
B. 2 only
C. 1 only
D. 1 and 3 only

11 / Wildlife landscapes

Manas is bounded to the north by Bhutan's forests. Which management implication is most reasonable?

A. Cross-border habitat coordination can support conservation
B. Only tourism marketing is relevant
C. Wildlife movement must stop at the political boundary
D. National-park management can ignore adjacent land use

12 / Wetland terminology

Consider Deepor Beel: 1. It is a Ramsar wetland. 2. Ramsar designation and UNESCO World Heritage inscription are the same programme. 3. Its ecological management involves the surrounding catchment as well as open water. Which are sound?

A. 2 and 3 only
B. 1 and 3 only
C. 1 only
D. 1, 2 and 3

Try first - check answers later

13 / Constitutional interpretation

Which statement about the Sixth Schedule is most accurate?

A. It is the Constitution's anti-defection Schedule
B. It removes the need to read council-specific provisions
C. It provides arrangements for specified tribal areas, not a uniform system for the whole state
D. It makes every Assam village an identical autonomous district

14 / Industrial history

Consider: 1. Digboi refinery was commissioned in 1901. 2. A refinery commissioning date is necessarily the date of the first oil discovery in the region. Which is correct?

A. 2 only
B. Both 1 and 2
C. 1 only
D. Neither 1 nor 2

15 / Tea value chains

A hypothetical tea grower's sales rise 20% while production costs rise faster. What can be concluded about livelihood improvement?

A. Costs, prices and net earnings are needed before concluding
B. Net income must rise 20%
C. Sales growth proves costs do not matter
D. Higher sales prove higher real income

Try first - check answers later

16 / Disaster appraisal

An embankment reduces frequent inundation in one area. Which additional assessment is most useful?

A. Residual risk, drainage effects, maintenance and possible failure consequences
B. Only its paint colour
C. Only the construction length
D. Only its inauguration attendance

17 / Weighted averages

Hypothetical growers harvest 2 tonnes/ha on 30 ha and 4 tonnes/ha on 10 ha. What is the combined yield?

A. 6 tonnes/ha
B. 3.5 tonnes/ha
C. 3 tonnes/ha
D. 2.5 tonnes/ha

18 / Programme data

Hypothetical flood-warning coverage rises from 40% to 60% of households. Which is correct?

A. A rise of 20 percentage points and 50% relatively
B. A fall of 20 percentage points
C. A rise of 50 percentage points
D. A rise of 20%, with no other valid description

Try first - check answers later

19 / Relief logistics

A hypothetical relief store has 900 kits. After reserving 10%, the rest is shared equally across 9 centres. How many kits does each receive?

A. 110
B. 100
C. 81
D. 90

20 / Budget comparisons

A hypothetical wetland project has budget estimate 80, revised estimate 100 and actual spending 90, all in the same units and year. Which is correct?

A. Actual spending is 90% of the original estimate
B. Actual spending equals the budget estimate
C. Actual spending is below both estimates
D. Actual spending is below the revised estimate but above the original estimate

21 / Conservation evidence

A wildlife campaign reports more patrols. Which evidence is needed to assess its effect on conservation outcomes?

A. Poster numbers alone establish habitat recovery
B. Patrol kilometres alone establish population recovery
C. Consistent threat, habitat and population monitoring alongside patrol records
D. Press coverage alone proves lower poaching

Try first - check answers later

22 / Flood-exposed services

A school in a flood-exposed settlement loses teaching days each monsoon. Which plan best addresses continuity?

A. Safe facilities, advance learning arrangements and a workable return-to-school plan
B. Only a new signboard
C. Only announcing a normal timetable regardless of access
D. Only counting enrolled pupils

23 / Tourism and heritage

Moidams visitor arrivals increase. Which evidence best tests whether tourism supports conservation and local livelihoods?

A. Only ticket counts
B. Site condition, local net earnings, visitor impacts and resident feedback
C. Only advertising reach
D. Only the number of souvenir designs

24 / Statistical comparability

Two reports give different district population densities for different years and boundaries. What should be checked before comparing?

A. Only the larger figure
B. Reference year, population definition and area boundaries
C. Only the font size
D. Only whether both reports mention Assam

Answer key + explanations

01 / Answer C

2-1-4-3. The dates are 1228, 1671, 1826 and 1901 respectively.

Evidence: H1,H2,H3,E2

02 / Answer C

Three. All three pairs are correct and belong to different periods of Assam's history.

Evidence: H1,H2,H4

03 / Answer D

1 and 2 only. Saraighat was in 1671; Yandabo in 1826. Quit India was in 1942, so statement 3 is incorrect.

Evidence: H2,H3,H4

04 / Answer B

Moidams - cultural; Kaziranga and Manas - natural. UNESCO classifies the Moidams as cultural and Kaziranga and Manas as natural properties.

Evidence: U1,N1,N2

Answer key + explanations

05 / Answer D

1, 2 and 3. All three dates agree with UNESCO's property records.

Evidence: U1,N1,N2

06 / Answer A

Three. All three are correct. The names distinguish different seasonal observances.

Evidence: C3

07 / Answer D

1 and 2 only. The monastic association is historical; transmission can continue through practice. An absolute ban on contemporary performance does not follow.

Evidence: C1; original inference

08 / Answer C

1 and 2 only. Statements 1 and 2 are supported by the state Sericulture Directorate. Silk types should not be treated as interchangeable.

Evidence: E1

Answer key + explanations

09 / Answer B

The Brahmaputra and Barak valleys are distinct major river settings. Two major valley systems shape the state. Local drainage and exposure still vary within each.

Evidence: G3,D1

10 / Answer B

2 only. Flooding is inundation; erosion is removal of material and land. Their effects overlap but require distinct assessment.

Evidence: D1; conceptual distinction

11 / Answer A

Cross-border habitat coordination can support conservation. Connected habitat may cross an administrative boundary. Coordination complements protection within each jurisdiction.

Evidence: N2; original inference

12 / Answer B

1 and 3 only. Ramsar and World Heritage are different frameworks. Catchment inflows and surrounding pressures affect a wetland's condition.

Evidence: N3; original management inference

Answer key + explanations

13 / Answer C

It provides arrangements for specified tribal areas, not a uniform system for the whole state. The framework concerns specified tribal areas and has detailed provisions. The Tenth Schedule concerns anti-defection.

Evidence: P1

14 / Answer C

1 only. Discovery, drilling and refinery commissioning are distinct events. IndianOil dates Digboi's commissioning to 1901.

Evidence: E2

15 / Answer A

Costs, prices and net earnings are needed before concluding. Gross revenue is not net income. Inflation and the distribution of costs also affect real livelihood gains.

Evidence: Original economic application

16 / Answer A

Residual risk, drainage effects, maintenance and possible failure consequences. Risk can remain or shift. A life-cycle assessment should examine drainage, exposure and the consequences of failure.

Evidence: Original flood-management application

Answer key + explanations

17 / Answer D

2.5 tonnes/ha. Total production = 60 + 40 = 100 tonnes; total area = 40 ha. Weighted yield = 2.5 tonnes/ha.

Evidence: Original calculation

18 / Answer A

A rise of 20 percentage points and 50% relatively. The percentage-point rise is 20. Relative rise = 20 / 40 x 100 = 50%.

Evidence: Original calculation

19 / Answer D

90. Reserve = 90; available = 810. Each centre receives 810 / 9 = 90 kits.

Evidence: Original calculation

20 / Answer D

Actual spending is below the revised estimate but above the original estimate. Actual spending of 90 is below 100 but above 80. Relative comparisons require the correct denominator.

Evidence: Original calculation

Answer key + explanations

21 / Answer C

Consistent threat, habitat and population monitoring alongside patrol records. Patrol effort is an input or activity measure. Outcomes require additional evidence and attention to changes in detection.

Evidence: Original evaluation question

22 / Answer A

Safe facilities, advance learning arrangements and a workable return-to-school plan. Continuity requires safety and practical arrangements during disruption, not just enrolment totals or announcements.

Evidence: Original public-service application

23 / Answer B

Site condition, local net earnings, visitor impacts and resident feedback. Arrivals show activity. Conservation condition and the distribution of benefits establish whether the wider objectives are being met.

Evidence: Original heritage-management application

24 / Answer B

Reference year, population definition and area boundaries. A valid comparison needs comparable geographical units and definitions. District creation or boundary changes can affect density.

Evidence: Original source-literacy question

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 28 October 2026.

EX1 / ASSEB Division-I: official site linking SLRC recruitment portals

site.sebaonline.org

EX2 / NDLI / APSC: CCE mains syllabus and past-paper catalogue

www.ndl.iitkgp.ac.in

EX3 / NDLI / APSC: General Subject Paper on Assam syllabus record

www.ndl.iitkgp.ac.in

G1 / Ministry of DoNER: Assam profile and capital

mdoner.nic.in

G2 / Assam Economics and Statistics: state location and boundaries

des.assam.gov.in

G3 / Assam Water Resources: river systems and valleys

waterresources.assam.gov.in

H1 / Assam Tourism: Charaideo and Sukapha

assamtourism.gov.in

H2 / Kamrup district: battles of Alaboi and Saraighat

kamrup.assam.gov.in

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 28 October 2026.

H3 / Nagaon district: history and Treaty of Yandabo

nagaon.assam.gov.in

H4 / MyGov: women freedom martyrs of Assam

blog.mygov.in

C1 / National Book Trust: Sattriya tradition

www.nbtindia.gov.in

C2 / Assam State Portal: cultural institutions

usp2.amtron.in

C3 / Ministry of Tourism: the three Bihu observances

www.utsav.gov.in

E1 / Assam Sericulture Directorate: silk production

sericulture.assam.gov.in

E2 / IndianOil: Digboi refinery history

iocl.com

U1 / UNESCO: Moidams World Heritage property

whc.unesco.org

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 28 October 2026.

N1 / UNESCO: Kaziranga National Park

whc.unesco.org

N2 / UNESCO: Manas Wildlife Sanctuary

whc.unesco.org

N3 / Ramsar: Deepor Beel information sheet (historical baseline)

rsis.ramsar.org

D1 / Assam Water Resources: flood and erosion problems

waterresources.assam.gov.in

P1 / Assam Administrative Staff College: Constitution, Sixth Schedule

aasc.assam.gov.in

Read sources in context

Read historical sources in their period. Current district counts, office-holders and undated population estimates are excluded. UNESCO inscription years are stated explicitly; Ramsar and World Heritage are different designations.

Numerical data and policy scenarios are invented practice exercises. Model answers offer suggested analysis, not official keys or claims that a policy has already been implemented. Cultural examples do not imply uniform practice across Assam.