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Assam GK

Complete Notes 2026

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Rise with Purpose

PREPARED BY

CareerUdaya Editorial Team

The comprehensive Assam General Knowledge handbook for ADRE, Assam Police, APSC CCE, Assam TET, Assam Forest, Apex Bank and Secretariat exams - districts, rivers, parks, history, polity, economy, culture, GI tags, sports, institutions and a large one-liner revision bank.

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CHAPTER

1

Assam Geography

How to use these notes

- This is the comprehensive master Assam GK resource for ALL Assam Government exams.
- For fast last-minute revision, use the companion 'APSC Assam Static GK Quick Revision Notes' on CareerUdaya.

Assam at a Glance

Item	Detail
Capital	Dispur (within Guwahati); Guwahati is the largest city & 'Gateway to the North-East'
Formation as a state	26 January 1950 (constituent state of the Indian Union)
Area	About 78,438 sq km (largest NE state by population)
Population (2011 Census)	About 3.12 crore
Official language	Assamese (Bodo co-official in BTR; Bengali in Barak Valley districts)
Literacy (2011)	About 72%
State animal	One-horned Rhinoceros
State bird	White-winged Wood Duck (Deo Hnah)
State flower / tree	Foxtail Orchid (Kopou Phul) / Hollong

State fruit

Kaji Nemu (Assam lemon)

Location & Borders

- Lies in the Brahmaputra and Barak river valleys of North-East India.
- Shares borders with 7 Indian states: Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya and West Bengal.
- Shares international borders with two countries: Bhutan (north) and Bangladesh (south-west).
- Connected to the rest of India through the narrow 'Siliguri Corridor' (Chicken's Neck) in West Bengal.

Physiography (3 natural divisions)

Division	Features
Brahmaputra Valley	Largest division; fertile alluvial plains along the Brahmaputra (north & upper Assam).
Barak Valley	Southern Assam (Cachar, Karimganj, Hailakandi); drained by the Barak river.
Karbi Anglong & North Cachar (Dima Hasao) Hills	Hilly plateau region; part of the Meghalaya/Mikir plateau.

Administrative Setup

- Grouped into 5 administrative divisions: Lower Assam, Upper Assam, North Assam, Central Assam and the Hills & Barak Valley division.
- Each district is headed by a Deputy Commissioner (DC); districts are divided into subdivisions, then revenue circles, then mouzas and villages.
- The number of districts has changed repeatedly with reorganisation (around 35) - always confirm the current figure from the latest state notification before the exam.
- Majuli is the first district that is a river island (made a district in 2016).

Districts & Headquarters

District	HQ	District	HQ
Kamrup Metropolitan	Guwahati	Dibrugarh	Dibrugarh
Kamrup (Rural)	Amingaon	Tinsukia	Tinsukia
Nagaon	Nagaon	Sivasagar	Sivasagar
Cachar	Silchar	Jorhat	Jorhat
Sonitpur	Tezpur	Golaghat	Golaghat
Barpeta	Barpeta	Lakhimpur	North Lakhimpur
Dhubri	Dhubri	Dhemaji	Dhemaji
Nalbari	Nalbari	Darrang	Mangaldoi

Goalpara	Goalpara	Morigaon	Morigaon
Bongaigaon	Bongaigaon	Karbi Anglong	Diphu
Kokrajhar	Kokrajhar	Dima Hasao	Haflong
Karimganj	Karimganj	Hailakandi	Hailakandi
Baksa	Mushalpur	Chirang	Kajalgaon
Udalguri	Udalguri	Majuli	Garamur
Charaideo	Sonari	Hojai	Hojai
Biswanath	Biswanath Chariali	West Karbi Anglong	Hamren
South Salmara-Mankachar	Hatsingimari	Bajali	Pathsala
Tamulpur	Tamulpur	(others as reorganised)	-

Note: the number, names and boundaries of Assam's districts are reorganised periodically (around 35 districts). Confirm the current list against the latest state notification before the exam.

District-wise Quick Facts

District	Notable for
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Kamrup Metro (Guwahati)	State capital Dispur; Kamakhya Temple; LGBI Airport; Brahmaputra riverfront.
Kamrup (Rural)	Hajo (Hayagriva Madhava, Poa Mecca); Madan Kamdev; Chandubi lake.
Nagaon	Batadrava Than (Sankardeva's birthplace); most populous district (2011).
Morigaon	Pobitora WLS (highest rhino density); Jonbeel Mela (barter fair).
Sonitpur (Tezpur)	'City of eternal romance'; Agnigarh; Nameri NP; Kalia Bhomora bridge.
Sivasagar	Ahom monuments - Rang Ghar, Talatal Ghar, Kareng Ghar, Sivadol.
Charaideo	First Ahom capital; Charaideo Moidams (UNESCO 2024).
Jorhat	Tea/cultural hub; Tocklai Tea Research; Hollongapar Gibbon Sanctuary; gateway to Majuli.
Golaghat	Kaziranga (part); Numaligarh Refinery; Negheriting Sivadol.
Dibrugarh	'Tea City of India'; oil & gas; near Bogibeel bridge.
Tinsukia	Digboi (Asia's first refinery); Dibru-Saikhowa NP; Dehing Patkai (part).
Majuli	Largest river island; hub of Satras; first island district (2016).
Barpeta	Barpeta Satra; 'land of Satras' linked to Madhavdeva.
Darrang (Mangaldoi)	Patharughat peasant uprising (1894).
Dhubri	Westernmost; Panbari Mosque; Gurdwara linked to Guru Tegh Bahadur.
Goalpara	Sri Surya Pahar (archaeological site); Goalpariya folk culture.

Bongaigaon	Refinery and petrochemicals complex.
Kokrajhar	HQ of the Bodoland Territorial Region; Chakrashila WLS; Raimona NP.
Baksa / Chirang	Bodoland districts; Manas National Park.
Cachar (Silchar)	Barak Valley; Bhasha Andolan (language martyrs, 1961).
Karimganj & Hailakandi	Barak Valley; international border with Bangladesh.
Karbi Anglong	Largest district by area; Sixth Schedule (Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council).
Dima Hasao (Haflong)	Only hill station (Haflong); Jatinga; Maibang (old Kachari capital).
Biswanath	Biswanath Ghat - 'Gupta Kashi'.
Lakhimpur & Dhemaji	North-bank, flood-prone; near the Subansiri.

Subdivisions (structure)

- Hierarchy: District (Deputy Commissioner) -> Subdivision (SDO) -> Revenue Circle (Circle Officer) -> Mouza -> Village (Gaonburha).
- Large districts have multiple subdivisions - e.g. Cachar (Silchar, Lakhimpur, Sonai, Katigorah), Nagaon (Nagaon, Kaliabor, Hojai earlier) and Kamrup.
- The list of subdivisions changes with district reorganisation; confirm against the current notification (flagged in VERIFY-NOTES).

Rivers of Assam

- Brahmaputra: lifeline of Assam; rises in Tibet (Angsi/Chemayungdung glacier) as the Tsangpo, enters India in Arunachal as the Siang/Dihang, and enters Assam near Sadiya after meeting the Lohit and Dibang.
- It is one of the few Indian rivers with a 'male' name (Son of Brahma); braided channels create large river islands and frequent floods.
- Barak: main river of southern Assam (Barak Valley); flows into Bangladesh as the Surma and Kushiya.

Tributary	Bank	Note
Subansiri	North	Largest tributary of the Brahmaputra; 'Gold river'.
Jia Bharali (Kameng)	North	Flows past Nameri NP; rafting/eco-tourism.
Manas	North	Through Manas NP; trans-boundary with Bhutan.
Puthimari	North	North-bank tributary; flood-prone.
Pagladiya	North	North-bank; dam project proposed.
Aie / Champamati	North	Western Assam (Bodoland) tributaries.
Sankosh	North	On the western boundary with West Bengal.
Burhi Dihing	South	Through the Dehing Patkai rainforest.
Disang	South	Upper Assam (Sivasagar); near Ahom sites.
Dikhow	South	Upper Assam; flows past Sivasagar town.

Dhansiri	South	Golaghat; near Kaziranga landscape.
Kopili	South	Major hydro project (Kopili HEP).
Kolong	South	Distributary of the Brahmaputra through Nagaon.

Barak River System

- The Barak is the main river of southern Assam (Barak Valley: Cachar, Karimganj, Hailakandi).
- It rises in the Manipur hills, flows through Assam and enters Bangladesh, where it splits into the Surma and Kushiara.
- Tributaries include the Jiri, Sonai, Rukni, Katakhal and Dhaleswari (Tlawng).

Lakes & Wetlands (Beels)

Lake / Beel	Note
Deepor Beel	Near Guwahati; Assam's only Ramsar site (2002); bird sanctuary.
Son Beel	Karimganj; one of the largest wetlands of NE India (seasonal).
Chandubi	Kamrup; natural lake at the Garo-hills foothills.
Urpada Beel	Goalpara; bird habitat.

Haflong Lake Dima Hasao; scenic lake in the only hill town.

Pani Dihing Sivasagar; important bird wetland.

National Parks (7)

National Park	District	Known for
Kaziranga	Golaghat/Na gaon	One-horned rhino; UNESCO World Heritage (1985); Tiger Reserve.
Manas	Baksa etc. (BTR)	UNESCO WHS, Tiger & Biosphere Reserve; golden langur, pygmy hog.
Nameri	Sonitpur	On the Jia Bharali; white-winged wood duck; contiguous with Pakke.
Orang (Rajiv Gandhi)	Darrang/Sonit pur	'Mini Kaziranga' on the north bank; rhinos.
Dibru-Saikhowa	Tinsukia	Biosphere reserve; feral horses.
Dehing Patkai	Dibrugarh/Tin sukia	Upgraded to NP in 2021; 'Amazon of the East' rainforest.
Raimona	Kokrajhar (BTR)	Notified in 2021; golden langur.

Wildlife Sanctuaries of Assam

Sanctuary	District	Known for
Pobitora	Morigaon	Highest density of one-horned rhinos in the world.
Hollongapar Gibbon	Jorhat	India's only ape - the hoolock gibbon.
Laokhowa	Nagaon	Rhino & grassland habitat.
Burachapori	Sonitpur	Grassland; rhino & tiger landscape.
Bornadi	Udalguri	Foothills; pygmy hog & hispid hare habitat.
Amchang	Kamrup Metro	On the Guwahati outskirts; elephant corridor.
Garampani / Nambor	Karbi Anglong	Hot springs; rainforest; hoolock gibbon.
Chakrashila	Kokrajhar/Dhubri	Golden langur habitat.
Sonai Rupai	Sonitpur	Foothills wildlife near Nameri.
Pani Dihing (Bird)	Sivasagar	Important wetland for migratory birds.
East Karbi Anglong / Marat Longri	Karbi Anglong	Elephant & tiger landscape.
Deepor Beel (Bird)	Kamrup Metro	Ramsar wetland; bird sanctuary.

Note: Assam has roughly 18-20 wildlife sanctuaries; areas and notification years are

periodically revised - confirm specifics before the exam.

Protected-Area Tags

- Ramsar Site (Wetland of International Importance): Deepor Beel - designated in 2002; a permanent freshwater lake on the south-west of Guwahati; an Important Bird Area threatened by encroachment and a nearby garbage dump (a recurring current-affairs point).
- Biosphere Reserves: Manas and Dibru-Saikhowa.
- Tiger Reserves: Kaziranga, Manas, Nameri and Orang.
- Elephant Reserves: Sonitpur, Dihing-Patkai, Kaziranga-Karbi Anglong and Chirang-Ripu, among others.
- UNESCO World Heritage Sites: Kaziranga (1985) and Manas (1985) - natural; Charaideo Moidams (2024) - cultural.

Hills, Passes & Important Locations

- Barail Range - the highest hill range in Assam (Karbi Anglong / Dima Hasao belt).
- Major Brahmaputra bridges: Saraighat (first, Guwahati), Kalia Bhomora (Tezpur), Naranarayan Setu (Jogighopa), Bogibeel (Dibrugarh, longest rail-cum-road), Bhupen Hazarika Setu / Dholā-Sadiya (longest road bridge in India).
- Largest river island - Majuli; smallest - Umananda (Guwahati).

Climate, Soil & Forests

- Climate: humid sub-tropical (tropical monsoon) with hot, very wet summers and mild winters; heavy south-west monsoon rainfall (about 200-400 cm).
- The Brahmaputra and its tributaries cause severe annual floods and bank erosion - a major recurring issue for Assam.
- Soils: fertile alluvial soils in the Brahmaputra & Barak valleys; lateritic/red soils in the Karbi Anglong & Dima Hasao hills.
- Forests: tropical evergreen, semi-evergreen, moist deciduous and riverine grasslands; Hollong is the state tree; Dehing Patkai holds rainforest.

Census & Demography (2011)

Indicator	Figure (2011)
Total population	About 3.12 crore
Decadal growth (2001-11)	About 17%
Population density	About 398 per sq km
Sex ratio	About 958 females per 1000 males
Literacy rate	About 72%
Most populous district (2011)	Nagaon
Largest district by area	Karbi Anglong

Hills, Peaks, Hot Springs & Falls

- Hill districts: Karbi Anglong, West Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao (North Cachar Hills).
- Barail Range is the highest hill range; Haflong is the only hill station of Assam.
- Hot springs: Garampani (Karbi Anglong); scenic spots include the Jatinga valley (Dima Hasao), known for the bird phenomenon.

Major Projects

- Kopili Hydro Electric Project (Dima Hasao/Karbi Anglong) - important hydropower project.
- Subansiri Lower (NHPC) - large hydro project on the Assam-Arunachal border.
- National Waterway-2 runs on the Brahmaputra (Sadiya to Dhubri).

Most Asked Facts

- Kaziranga = one-horned rhino + UNESCO (1985); Pobitora = highest rhino density.
- Deepor Beel = Assam's only Ramsar site; Majuli = largest river island.
- Assam borders 7 Indian states + Bhutan & Bangladesh; 7 national parks.
- Subansiri = largest tributary of the Brahmaputra; Barail = highest hill range.
- Only hill station = Haflong; most populous district (2011) = Nagaon.

CHAPTER

2

Assam History

Ancient Assam (Pragjyotisha-Kamarupa)

Name	Period / source
Pragjyotisha	Earliest name (Mahabharata/Ramayana); King Bhagadatta fought for the Kauravas.
Kamarupa	Ancient kingdom named in Samudragupta's Allahabad Pillar inscription.
Kamata / Kamatapur	Late-medieval western Assam kingdom (Khen dynasty).
Asom / Assam	From the Tai-Ahoms; anglicised to 'Assam' under the British.

Kamarupa - Three Dynasties

Dynasty	Founder	Greatest king	Capital
Varman	Pushyavarman	Bhaskaravarman	Pragjyotishpura (Guwahati)
Salastambha (Mlechchha)	Salastambha	Harjaravarman	Haruppeswara (Tezpur)
Pala	Brahmapala	Dharmapala	Durjaya (North Guwahati)

- Bhaskaravarman: greatest Varman king; ally of Harshavardhana; hosted the Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsang; issued the Nidhanpur copper-plate.

Medieval Kingdoms (before/with the Ahoms)

Kingdom	Note
Chutia	Upper Assam/Sadiya region; absorbed by the Ahoms under Suhungmung.
Kachari (Dimasa)	Dimasa kingdom; capitals at Dimapur, Maibang, later Khaspur (Cachar).
Koch	Founded by Vishwa Singha; greatest king Naranarayan; general Chilarai.
Ahom	Tai-Ahom kingdom (1228-1826); the longest-ruling power in Assam.

Ahom Dynasty (1228-1826) - Timeline

- 1228** ● Chaolung Sukaphaa founds the Ahom kingdom; first capital Charaideo.
- 1497-1539** ● Suhungmung (Dihingia Raja), title Swarganarayan; defeats Chutia & Kachari; expansion.
- 1540s-1560s** ● Conflicts with the Koch kingdom (Chilarai's campaigns).
- 1603-1641** ● Pratap Singha - offices of Barbarua & Barphukan; Paik system organised.
- 1648-1663** ● Jayadhwaj Singha; Mughal invasion under Mir Jumla (1662); Treaty of Ghilajharighat.

- 1671** ● Battle of Saraighat - Lachit Borphukan defeats the Mughals (Ram Singh I).
- 1681-1696** ● Gadadhar Singha restores Ahom power.
- 1696-1714** ● Rudra Singha - zenith of Ahom power; capital Rangpur.
- 1714-1744** ● Siva Singha; rise of the Shakta cult and temple building.
- 1769-1806** ● Moamoria Rebellion weakens the kingdom.
- 1817-1826** ● Burmese invasions of Assam.
- 1826** ● Treaty of Yandabo - Assam passes to the British; Ahom rule ends.

Notable Ahom Kings

King	Achievement
Sukaphaa (1228-1268)	Founder of the Ahom kingdom; capital Charaideo.
Suhungmung (Dihingia Raja)	Title Swarganarayan; annexed Chutia & part of Kachari; expansion.
Pratap Singha	Created the Barbarua & Barphukan offices; organised the Paik system.
Jayadhwaj Singha	Faced Mir Jumla's Mughal invasion (1662).
Chakradhwaj Singha	Resolved to fight the Mughals; appointed Lachit Borphukan.
Gadadhar Singha	Restored Ahom strength after internal strife.
Rudra Singha	Zenith of Ahom power; capital at Rangpur.
Siva Singha	Patron of the Shakta faith and temple building.

Koch Kingdom

- Founded by Vishwa Singha; its greatest king was Naranarayan.
- Chilarai (Sukladhwaj) was Naranarayan's brother and a famous general; the Koch kingdom later split into Koch Bihar and Koch Hajo.

Ahom Administration

- Paik system: every able-bodied man (paik) rendered labour/military service; a unit of 3-4 paiks formed a 'got'.
- Great Gohains (ministers): Burhagohain, Borgohain and Borpatra Gohain; later Barbarua and Barphukan.
- Buranjis: the famous Ahom chronicles (history records).
- Sivasagar monuments: Rang Ghar (Asia's oldest amphitheatre), Talatal Ghar, Kareng Ghar, Sivadol.

Battle of Saraighat & Lachit Borphukan

- The Battle of Saraighat (1671) was a naval battle on the Brahmaputra near Guwahati.
- Lachit Borphukan, the Ahom commander, defeated the Mughal army led by Ram Singh I.
- Lachit Diwas is observed on 24 November; the best cadet of the NDA receives the Lachit Borphukan gold medal.
- A 125-foot 'Statue of Valour' of Lachit Borphukan stands at Hollongapar, Jorhat.

Memory trick: Saraighat

- 1671 + Lachit + naval battle + Ram Singh I = Saraighat.
- Lachit Diwas = 24 November.

Treaty of Yandabo (1826)

- Signed on 24 February 1826, it ended the First Anglo-Burmese War.
- Burma ceded Assam and adjoining territories to the British East India Company - the start of British rule in Assam.
- David Scott became the first British Agent to the Governor-General for the North-East Frontier.

British Assam - Timeline

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1826 | • Treaty of Yandabo; British control begins. |
| 1833-1838 | • Upper Assam briefly restored to Purandar Singha, then fully annexed. |
| 1861 | • Phulaguri Dhewa - first peasant uprising in Assam (Nagaon), against taxes. |
| 1874 | • Assam made a separate Chief Commissioner's province. |
| 1894 | • Patharughat peasant uprising (Darrang) - the 'Raj Mel' fired upon. |
| 1905-1911 | • Part of the 'Eastern Bengal and Assam' province. |
| 1947 | • Independence; Assam joins the Indian Union (Sylhet referendum separates). |

- Tea: wild tea was noticed (with the Singpho) in the early 1820s; the first tea garden was at Chabua; commercial tea grew rapidly.
- Capital was at Shillong (under the British) and shifted to Dispur after Meghalaya was carved out in 1972.

Freedom Movement & Martyrs

Person	Contribution
Maniram Dewan	Early nationalist linked to the 1857 revolt in Assam; hanged in 1858 with Piyali Barua.
Kanaklata Barua	Teenage martyr (17) shot while hoisting the flag at Gohpur during Quit India (1942).
Mukunda Kakati	Shot alongside Kanaklata at Gohpur.
Kushal Konwar	The only martyr hanged during the Quit India movement (Sarupathar).
Bhogeswari Phukanani	Woman martyr of the 1942 movement (Nagaon).
Tarun Ram Phookun & Nabin Chandra Bordoloi	Leaders of the Non-Cooperation movement in Assam.
Gopinath Bordoloi	First Chief Minister of Assam; 'Lokpriya'; Bharat Ratna (1999).

High-Probability Facts

- Battle of Saraighat (1671) - Lachit Borphukan vs Mughal commander Ram Singh I.
- Treaty of Yandabo - 24 February 1826 - ended Ahom/Burmese rule, began British rule.
- Sukaphaa founded the Ahom kingdom in 1228 with capital at Charaideo.
- Kanaklata Barua & Kushal Konwar - key 1942 Quit India martyrs of Assam.

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CHAPTER

3

Assam Polity & Administration

Structure of Government

Institution	Key facts
Governor	Constitutional head of the state, appointed by the President of India.
Chief Minister	Real head of government; leads the majority party in the Assembly.
Council of Ministers	Headed by the CM; collectively responsible to the Assembly.
Legislative Assembly	Unicameral - Assam Vidhan Sabha has 126 elected seats (MLAs).
High Court	Gauhati High Court (established 1948); seat at Guwahati.
State capital secretariat	Dispur (Janata Bhawan).

Representation in Parliament

- Lok Sabha: Assam elects 14 members.
- Rajya Sabha: Assam has 7 members.
- Legislative Assembly: 126 seats (unicameral); Assam has no Legislative Council.
- Assembly term: 5 years (unless dissolved earlier).

Chief Ministers of Assam (complete list)

Chief Minister	Tenure	Note / party
Gopinath Bordoloi	1946-1950	First CM; Congress; Bharat Ratna (1999).
Bishnuram Medhi	1950-1957	Congress.
Bimala Prasad Chaliha	1957-1970	Congress; long-serving.
Mahendra Mohan Choudhry	1970-1972	Congress.
Sarat Chandra Sinha	1972-1978	Congress.
Golap Borbora	1978-1979	Janata; first non-Congress CM.
Jogendra Nath Hazarika	1979	Janata.
Anowara Taimur	1980-1981	Congress; first (and only) woman CM of Assam.
Keshab Chandra Gogoi	1982-1983	Congress.
Hiteswar Saikia	1983-1985	Congress.
Prafulla Kumar Mahanta	1985-1990	AGP; youngest CM (after the Assam Accord).
Hiteswar Saikia	1991-1996	Congress.
Prafulla Kumar Mahanta	1996-2001	AGP (second term).
Tarun Gogoi	2001-2016	Congress; longest-serving (3 terms).

Sarbananda Sonowal	2016-2021	BJP; first BJP CM of Assam.
Himanta Biswa Sarma	2021-present	BJP (verify current status before exam).

Note: President's Rule was imposed during a few short intervals (e.g. 1979-80, 1981-82, 1990-91); tenures above are approximate - confirm exact dates if needed.

Governors of Assam (selected, in order)

Governor	Period	Note
Sir Muhammad Saleh Akbar Hydari	1947-1948	First Governor of Assam.
Jairamdas Daulatram	1950-1956	Early Governor.
Fazl Ali	1956-1959	Also led the States Reorganisation Commission.
Vishnu Sahay	1960s	Governor during the 1960s.
B. K. Nehru	1968-1973	Long-serving Governor of the NE region.
Bhishma Narain Singh	1980s	Governor in the 1980s.
Lt. Gen. S. K. Sinha	1997-2003	Well-known Governor; wrote on illegal migration.

Janaki Ballabh Patnaik	2009-2014	Former Odisha CM.
Padmanabha Acharya	2014-2016	Also held Nagaland charge.
Banwarilal Purohit	2016-2017	Later Governor of Tamil Nadu/Punjab.
Jagdish Mukhi	2017-2022	Long-serving recent Governor.
Gulab Chand Kataria	2023-	Recent Governor (verify current holder).

Note: Assam has had around 30 Governors; the table lists well-known ones. The current Governor changes with appointments - always confirm the latest name (flagged in VERIFY-NOTES).

Lok Sabha Constituencies (14)

- Assam has 14 Lok Sabha seats; after the 2023 delimitation several were renamed/redrawn (e.g. Kaziranga, Darrang-Udalguri, Diphu/Autonomous District).
- Long-known seats include: Dhubri, Kokrajhar, Barpeta, Gauhati, Nagaon, Tezpur (Sonitpur), Jorhat, Dibrugarh, Lakhimpur, Silchar, Karimganj and the Autonomous District (Diphu).
- Confirm the exact current constituency names/boundaries from the latest delimitation notification before the exam.

Governor (note)

- The Governor is appointed by the President and holds office during the President's pleasure (usually 5 years).
- The first Governor of Assam after independence was Sir Muhammad Saleh Akbar Hydari; current and recent Governors change with appointments - verify the latest name before the exam.

Key State Schemes

Scheme	Purpose
Orunodoi	Direct benefit transfer to eligible households (women beneficiaries).
Arundhati	Gold/financial assistance scheme for brides at marriage registration.
Nijut Moina	Financial support to encourage girls' higher education.
Assam Darshan / others	Welfare and development schemes (verify latest list).

Sixth Schedule Autonomous Councils

Council	HQ	Area
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Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC)	Kokrajhar	Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR) - Kokrajhar, Chirang, Baksa, Udalguri, Tamulpur.
Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council (KAAC)	Diphu	Karbi Anglong & West Karbi Anglong.
Dima Hasao Autonomous Council (NCHAC)	Haflong	Dima Hasao (North Cachar Hills).

- These three operate under the Sixth Schedule (Article 244(2)) of the Constitution.
- The BTC was created by the Bodo Accord (2003) and reorganised under the third Bodo Accord (2020); BTR added Tamulpur as a district.

Statutory Development Councils (selected)

- Community development councils exist for several groups, including the Mising Autonomous Council, Rabha Hasong Autonomous Council, Tiwa Autonomous Council, Deori Autonomous Council, Sonowal Kachari Autonomous Council and Thengal Kachari Autonomous Council.
- These are statutory (state-law) councils, distinct from the constitutional Sixth Schedule councils above.

Local Self-Government & Key Bodies

- Three-tier Panchayati Raj: Zila Parishad (district), Anchalik Panchayat (block) and Gaon Panchayat (village).

- Urban bodies: Municipal Corporations (e.g. Guwahati Municipal Corporation), municipal boards and town committees.
- Assam Public Service Commission (APSC) conducts state civil-service recruitment; the State Election Commission runs panchayat/municipal polls.

The Assam Accord (1985)

- Signed in 1985 after the six-year Assam Movement (1979-1985) led by AASU against illegal migration.
- Provided for detection/deletion of foreigners and safeguards for Assamese identity; the AGP government followed.

Quick Revision

- Assembly = 126; Lok Sabha = 14; Rajya Sabha = 7.
- Gauhati High Court established 1948; first CM = Gopinath Bordoloi.
- Sixth Schedule councils: BTC, Karbi Anglong, Dima Hasao.
- Assam Accord signed 1985 after the Assam Movement.

CHAPTER

4

Assam Economy

Tea Industry

- Assam is India's largest tea-producing state (roughly half of national output) and a major global producer.
- Wild tea was noticed by Robert Bruce among the Singpho in the early 1820s; the first tea garden was at Chabua.
- Assam is famous for strong, malty CTC tea; it lies in the Brahmaputra and Barak valleys.
- Tocklai Tea Research Institute (Jorhat) is one of the oldest tea research stations in the world.
- Assam (Orthodox) tea carries a Geographical Indication (GI) logo.

Tea - Key Facts	Detail
Rank	India's No.1 tea-producing state (about half of national output).
Tea districts	Dibrugarh, Tinsukia, Sivasagar, Jorhat, Golaghat, Sonitpur, Cachar.
First tea garden	Chabua (Tinsukia).
Discovery	Wild tea noticed by Robert Bruce among the Singpho (early 1820s).
Research	Tocklai Tea Research Institute, Jorhat - one of the oldest in the world.
Auction	Guwahati Tea Auction Centre (GTAC) - among the largest CTC auction centres globally.

Main type	Strong, malty CTC tea (also orthodox).
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Memory trick: Tea

- Robert Bruce + Singpho + Chabua = origin of Assam tea.
- Tocklai (Jorhat) = oldest tea research; GTAC = Guwahati auction.

Oil & Natural Gas

- Digboi - Asia's first oil refinery (1901) and the site of one of the earliest oil wells in India ('Birthplace of the (Asian) Oil Industry').
- Oil India Limited (OIL) is headquartered at Duliajan; ONGC also operates major fields in Assam.
- The Naharkatiya-Noonmati-Barauni pipeline was one of India's first crude-oil pipelines.

Refinery	Note
Digboi (Assam Oil/IOC)	Asia's first refinery (1901); smallest but historic.
Guwahati (Noonmati, IOC)	India's first public-sector refinery (commissioned 1962).
Bongaigaon (BGR, IOC)	Refinery with a petrochemical unit (former BRPL).
Numaligarh (NRL)	'Assam Accord' refinery (1999); major expansion underway.

Oil/Gas Facts	Detail
Major oil fields	Naharkatiya, Moran, Rudrasagar, Lakwa, Geleki.
First oil well in India	Drilled at Digboi (late 1880s).
PSU headquarters	Oil India Ltd (OIL) at Duliajan; ONGC Assam Asset operations.
Gas use	Feeds the Namrup fertiliser & power complex and BCPL petrochemicals.

Minerals & Power

- Minerals: petroleum & natural gas, coal (Makum-Margherita belt), limestone (for cement) and small deposits of others.
- Power: thermal (gas-based), hydel projects (e.g. Kopili) and growing solar capacity.

Agriculture & Horticulture

Category	Detail
Staple crop	Rice (paddy) - dominates the cropped area; ahu, sali and bao varieties.
Cash crops	Tea, jute, mustard/rapeseed, sugarcane and areca nut (tamul).

Aromatic/special rice	Joha (aromatic), Bora/Chokuwa (sticky) and Boka Chaul (soft 'magic' rice).
Horticulture	Assam lemon (Kaji Nemu), Tezpur litchi, pineapple, banana, oranges.
Sericulture	Muga, Pat and Eri silk rearing.
Institution	Assam Agricultural University (AAU), Jorhat.

- Agriculture is the largest livelihood source in Assam; the Brahmaputra & Barak valleys are the main farming belts.
- Fisheries and dairying are important allied activities; floods and erosion are recurring challenges.

Handloom, Silk & Handicrafts

- Sualkuchi - the 'Manchester of Assam', famous for silk weaving.
- Three Assam silks: Muga (golden silk, unique to Assam), Pat (white/cream mulberry silk) and Eri (warm 'peace silk').
- Bell-metal craft at Sarthebari and brass-metal craft at Hajo.
- Other crafts: bamboo & cane products, the Jaapi (traditional sun hat), the Gamosa (woven towel/symbol) and pottery.

Key Industries

- Fertiliser & power: Namrup (Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation) and a thermal power complex.
- Petrochemicals: Bongaigaon (refinery + petrochemicals).
- Cement: plants in the Bokajan (Karbi Anglong) belt using local limestone.
- Tea processing, plywood/timber, food processing and silk are major traditional industries.

Banking & Cooperatives

- The Assam Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd is the apex cooperative bank of the state (relevant to Assam Apex Bank recruitment).
- Assam Gramin Vikash Bank (AGVB) is the regional rural bank covering much of Assam.

Transport

Mode	Key facts
Air	LGBI Airport, Guwahati - busiest in NE; others at Dibrugarh, Jorhat, Silchar, Tezpur, Lilabari (Lakhimpur), Rupsi.
Rail	Northeast Frontier Railway (NFR) HQ at Maligaon, Guwahati.
Water	National Waterway-2 on the Brahmaputra (Sadiya to Dhubri).
Road	Several National Highways; NH-27 (E-W corridor) passes through Assam.

Most Asked Facts

- Largest tea-producing state = Assam; first garden = Chabua.
- Digboi = Asia's first oil refinery (1901); OIL HQ = Duliajan.
- Sualkuchi = silk-weaving hub; Muga = golden silk unique to Assam.
- NFR HQ = Maligaon; LGBI Airport = Guwahati.

CareerUdaya
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CHAPTER

5

Assam Culture

Bihu - The Three Festivals

Bihu	Month	Significance
Rongali / Bohag Bihu	April	Spring festival & Assamese New Year; most joyous; Bihu dance & Husori.
Kati / Kongali Bihu	October	Austere 'poor' Bihu; lamps (saki) lit at the tulsi and in fields.
Magh / Bhogali Bihu	January	Harvest festival of feasting; Meji bonfires and community feasts.

Sankardeva, Satras & Sattriya

- Srimanta Sankardeva (1449-1568) founded Ekasarana Dharma (Neo-Vaishnavism) and the Satra (monastery) and Naamghar (prayer hall) institutions.
- Majuli is the cultural hub of the Satras (Auniati, Dakshinpat, Garamur, Kamalabari, Bengenaati).
- Sankardeva's legacy: Borgeet (devotional songs), Ankia Naat / Bhaona (one-act plays), the Bhakti literature and the Sattriya dance.
- Sattriya was recognised as a classical dance of India by the Sangeet Natak Akademi in 2000.

Major Satra (Majuli)	Note
Auniati	Famous for the 'Paalnaam' and applied art & antiques.

Dakhinpat	Known for Raas Mahotsav celebrations.
Garamur	Prominent royal-patronised Satra.
Kamalabari	Centre of art, culture, literature and Sattriya.
Bengenaati	Repository of cultural artefacts and relics.

- Key terms: Satra (monastery), Naamghar (prayer hall), Bhakat (resident devotee), Satradhikar (head of a Satra), Gosain/Guru lineage.
- Batadrava Than (Nagaon) is Sankardeva's birthplace; Barpeta Satra is linked to Madhavdeva.

Folk Dances of Assam

Dance	Community / occasion
Bihu dance	Bohag Bihu; the most iconic folk dance of Assam.
Bagurumba	Graceful 'butterfly dance' of the Bodos.
Jhumur (Jhumair)	Tea-tribe (Adivasi) community dance.
Bhortal	Cymbal dance popularised by Narahari Burha Bhakat.
Deodhani	Ritual dance associated with the worship of Manasa.
Ojapali	Narrative song-and-dance (Oja = leader, Pali = chorus).
Husori	Group performance during Bohag Bihu, moving house to house.

Tribes of Assam

Tribe	Region	Notes / main festival
Bodo	BTR; lower/north Assam	Largest plains tribe; festival Bwisagu; dance Bagurumba.
Mising (Miri)	Dhemaji, Lakhimpur, Majuli	Riverine tribe; Ali-Ai-Ligang & Po:rag.
Karbi	Karbi Anglong (hills)	Sixth Schedule; Rongker & Chomangkan.
Dimasa (Kachari)	Dima Hasao (hills)	Old Kachari kingdom; festival Busu Dima.
Rabha	Goalpara, Kamrup	Festival Baikho; matrilineal traditions.
Tiwa (Lalung)	Morigaon, Nagaon	Festival Wanchuwa; linked to Jonbeel Mela.
Deori	Upper Assam	Festival Bohaggiyo Bishu (Bisu).
Sonowal Kachari	Upper Assam	Plains tribe; Bihu-linked festivals.
Tea-tribes (Adivasi)	Tea-garden belts	Descendants of garden labourers; Jhumur & Karam Puja.

Hill districts (Karbi Anglong, Dima Hasao) are under the Sixth Schedule; the Brahmaputra valley has the major plains tribes.

Festivals by Community

Festival	Community	Note
Bwisagu	Bodo	Spring/New-Year festival.
Kherai	Bodo	Religious dance-worship of Bathou.
Ali-Ai-Ligang	Mising	Spring sowing festival.
Po:rag	Mising	Post-harvest social festival.
Baikho	Rabha	Worship for a good harvest.
Rongker	Karbi	Village propitiation festival.
Chomangkan	Karbi	Elaborate death-commemoration ritual.
Busu Dima	Dimasa	Post-harvest festival.
Wanchuwa	Tiwa	Harvest festival.
Bohaggiyo Bishu	Deori	Spring festival.
Karam Puja / Jhumur	Tea-tribes	Adivasi harvest worship & dance.
Me-Dam-Me-Phi	Tai-Ahom	Ancestor worship (31 January).
Ambubachi Mela	All (Kamakhya)	Large religious fair, Guwahati.
Jonbeel Mela	Tiwa & neighbours	Famous barter-system fair near Jagiroad.

Music, Attire & Cuisine

- Instruments: Dhol, Pepa (buffalo-horn pipe), Gogona, Taal, Khol, Toka and the Bodo Serja.
- Attire: Mekhela Chador (women); the Gamosa is an honoured woven symbol of Assamese identity.
- Cuisine: rice with fish/meat, khar, tenga (sour curry), pitha and laru (during Bihu).

Temples & Heritage Sites

- Kamakhya Temple (Nilachal Hill, Guwahati) - a famous Shakti Peetha; hosts the Ambubachi Mela.
- Umananda (Peacock Island), Navagraha (Guwahati), Hajo (Hayagriva Madhava - sacred to Hindus & Buddhists; Poa Mecca for Muslims).
- Sivasagar: Sivadol (one of the tallest Shiva temples), Rang Ghar, Talatal Ghar; Negheriting Sivadol (Golaghat).
- Charaideo Moidams (Ahom royal burial mounds) - Assam's first cultural UNESCO World Heritage Site (2024).

Important Fairs & Melas

Fair	Note
Ambubachi Mela	Kamakhya Temple, Guwahati - one of the largest religious congregations of the East.

Jonbeel Mela Near Jagiroad (Morigaon) - famous for its centuries-old barter system.

Brahmaputra Beach /
Namami Brahmaputra River festival celebrating the Brahmaputra.

Majuli Raas Mahotsav Raas Leela festival in the Satras of Majuli.

Other Pilgrimage & Heritage

- Madan Kamdev (Kamrup) - an archaeological temple complex sometimes called the 'Khajuraho of Assam'.
- Navagraha Temple (Guwahati) - temple of the nine planets, a centre of ancient astronomy.
- Batadrava Than (Nagaon) - the birthplace of Srimanta Sankardeva.
- Tai Ahom and tribal heritage sites are spread across upper Assam.

High-Probability Facts

- Three Bihus: Rongali (April), Kati (October), Magh (January).
- Sattriya = classical dance from Assam's Satras (Sankardeva).
- Kamakhya Temple = Shakti Peetha; hosts the Ambubachi Mela.
- Bagurumba = Bodo dance; Gamosa = symbol of Assamese identity.
- Jonbeel Mela = famous barter-system fair; Batadrava = Sankardeva's birthplace.

CHAPTER

6

Literature & Important Personalities

Pillars of Assamese Culture (titles)

Personality	Title	Known for
Srimanta Sankardeva	-	Saint-reformer; founder of Ekasarana Dharma; Borgeet, Bhaona, Sattriya.
Madhavdeva	-	Foremost disciple of Sankardeva; author of 'Naam Ghosa'.
Lakshminath Bezbaroa	Sahityarathi	Wrote 'O Mur Apunar Desh' (the Assam state song).
Jyoti Prasad Agarwala	Rupkonwar	Made the first Assamese film 'Joymoti' (1935).
Bishnu Prasad Rabha	Kalaguru	Artist, musician and revolutionary.
Bhupen Hazarika	Sudhakantha	Singer-composer; Dadasaheb Phalke (2011); Bharat Ratna (2019).
Phani Sarma	Natasurya	Pioneer of Assamese theatre & cinema.

Early & Modern Literature

- Charit Puthis and Buranjis are important early Assamese prose traditions.
- Anandaram Dhekial Phukan and Hemchandra Barua were pioneers of modern Assamese prose; Hemchandra Barua compiled the dictionary 'Hemkosh'.

- The 'Jonaki' era (late 19th century), led by the magazine Jonaki, began the romantic/modern movement.
- 'Orunodoi' (1846, Sibsagar) was the first Assamese magazine, started by American Baptist missionaries.

Asam Sahitya Sabha & Major Awards

- Asam Sahitya Sabha was founded in 1917; first session at Sivasagar; first president Padmanath Gohain Baruah.
- Jnanpith Award: Birendra Kumar Bhattacharya was the first Assamese awardee (1979, for 'Mrityunjay').
- Mamoni Raisom Goswami (Indira Goswami) won the Jnanpith in 2000.
- Many Assamese writers have received the Sahitya Akademi Award.

More Notable Personalities

Personality	Known for
Anandaram Dhekial Phukan	Pioneer of modern Assamese prose and reform.
Hemchandra Barua	Compiled the 'Hemkosh' dictionary; grammarian.
Gunabhiram Barua	Reformer; wrote the first Assamese biography/drama.
Birinchi Kumar Barua	Scholar of Assamese literature and folklore.
Mamoni Raisom Goswami	Jnanpith (2000); novelist and scholar.

Bhabendra Nath Saikia	Writer and award-winning filmmaker.
Jahnu Barua	Internationally acclaimed Assamese filmmaker.
Pratima Barua Pandey	'Hastir Kanya'; Goalpariya folk music.
Zubeen Garg / Papon	Leading contemporary Assamese musicians.

Press & Cinema Milestones

Milestone	Detail
First Assamese magazine	Orunodoi (1846, Sibsagar).
First Assamese daily newspaper	Dainik Batori (1930, Jorhat).
First Assamese film	Joymoti (1935), by Jyoti Prasad Agarwala.
First Assamese talkie director	Jyoti Prasad Agarwala (Rupkonwar).
Hemkosh dictionary	Compiled by Hemchandra Barua.

Asam Sahitya Sabha

- Founded in 1917; the first session was at Sivasagar.
- First president - Padmanath Gohain Baruah; it is the premier literary body of Assam.

Jnanpith & Major Literary Honours

Honour	From Assam
Jnanpith (1979)	Birendra Kumar Bhattacharya - for the novel 'Mrityunjay' (first Assamese Jnanpith).
Jnanpith (2000)	Mamoni Raisom Goswami (Indira Goswami).
Sahitya Akademi Award	Many Assamese writers have won it since 1955 (e.g. Mamoni Raisom Goswami, Homen Borgohain, Nirmalprabha Bordoloi).
Assam Valley Literary Award	Major regional literary award (private/Williamson Magor).

Note: exact award years for individual writers are date-sensitive - confirm specifics before the exam (flagged in VERIFY-NOTES).

Most Asked Facts

- First Assamese film = 'Joymoti' (1935) by Jyoti Prasad Agarwala.
- First Assamese magazine = 'Orunodoi' (1846); first daily = 'Dainik Batori' (1930).
- 'Hemkosh' dictionary = Hemchandra Barua.
- Bhupen Hazarika - Bharat Ratna (2019); first Assamese Jnanpith - B.K. Bhattacharya (1979).

CHAPTER

7

Awards & Honours

State Civilian Awards (instituted 2021)

Award	Rank / note
Assam Baibhav	Highest civilian award of Assam.
Assam Saurav	Second-highest civilian award of the state.
Assam Gaurav	Third-highest civilian award of the state.

- Ratan Tata was the first recipient of the Assam Baibhav (2021), for his contribution to cancer care in Assam.
- Assam Saurav and Assam Gaurav are awarded annually to multiple recipients across fields (sport, arts, public service, medicine); exact recipient lists change each year - verify before the exam.
- Srimanta Sankardeva Award is a major cultural award of the Government of Assam.

Padma Awards & National Honours from Assam (selected)

Honour	Recipient (Assam)
Bharat Ratna	Gopinath Bordoloi (1999) and Bhupen Hazarika (2019).
Padma Vibhushan	Dr. Bhupen Hazarika (2012, posthumous).
Padma Bhushan	Dr. Bhupen Hazarika (2001); others across fields.

Padma Shri Many Assamese figures in art, music, sport and social work.

Dadasaheb Phalke Dr. Bhupen Hazarika (2011).

Note: Padma recipients are announced yearly; confirm the latest awardees close to the exam.

National Honours Linked to Assam

Honour	Recipient(s) / note
Bharat Ratna	Gopinath Bordoloi (1999) and Bhupen Hazarika (2019), both posthumous.
Dadasaheb Phalke Award	Bhupen Hazarika (2011).
Padma Awards	Many Assamese personalities across arts, sport, public affairs and medicine.
Arjuna / Khel Ratna	Awarded to leading Assam sportspersons (see Sports section).

Quick Revision

- State awards (2021): Assam Baibhav > Assam Saurav > Assam Gaurav.
- First Assam Baibhav = Ratan Tata (2021).
- Bharat Ratna from Assam: G. Bordoloi (1999), B. Hazarika (2019).

CHAPTER

8

Assam GI (Geographical Indication) Tags

Major GI-Tagged Products of Assam

Product	Year	Note
Muga Silk (Assam Muga)	2007	Golden silk unique to Assam - the first GI from Assam.
Assam (Orthodox) Tea logo	approx 2007	GI logo for Assam orthodox tea.
Bhut Jolokia (King Chilli)	2008	Among the world's hottest chillies.
Tezpur Litchi	approx 2015	Litchi from the Sonitpur (Tezpur) region.
Karbi Anglong Ginger	approx 2016	Ginger from the Karbi Anglong hills.
Joha Rice (Assam)	approx 2018	Aromatic short-grain rice.
Boka Chaul / Bora Rice	approx 2018	Soft 'magic' rice eaten without cooking.
Chokuwa Rice	approx 2019	Semi-glutinous rice of Assam.
Kaji Nemu	2019	Assam lemon; the state fruit of Assam.
Bodo traditional products	2024	Batch of ~19 Bodo GIs (Aronai, Dokhona, Bodo Eri, Napham, Serja, etc.).

Note: GI grant years are date-sensitive; some above are approximate and flagged in VERIFY-NOTES. The GI Registry is at Chennai.

High-Probability Facts

- Muga silk = first/among-first GI of Assam (2007); unique golden silk.
- Kaji Nemu = Assam lemon = state fruit (GI).
- Bhut Jolokia (King Chilli) GI tagged in 2008.

CHAPTER

9

Sports in Assam

Famous Sportspersons of Assam

Sportsperson	Sport	Known for
Hima Das	Athletics	'Dhing Express'; gold in the 400m at the 2018 World U-20 Championships.
Lovlina Borgohain	Boxing	Olympic bronze (Tokyo 2020); from Golaghat; Arjuna & Padma Shri.
Shiva Thapa	Boxing	Multiple Asian Championship medallist; Arjuna awardee.
Bhogeswar Baruah	Athletics	Asian Games 800m gold (1966); Padma Shri & Arjuna.
Monalisa Baruah Mehta	Table Tennis	Leading Indian paddler; Arjuna awardee.
Jayanta Talukdar	Archery	International archer; Arjuna awardee.
Dipankar Bhattacharjee	Badminton	Former national champion; Arjuna awardee.

Stadiums & Major Events

Venue / Event	Note
Barsapara Cricket Stadium	Dr. Bhupen Hazarika Cricket Stadium, Guwahati - international cricket.

Indira Gandhi Athletic Stadium

Sarusajai, Guwahati - athletics & football.

Nehru Stadium

Guwahati - football and cricket.

33rd National Games (2007)

Hosted by Assam at Guwahati.

- Traditional/indigenous games include Dhopakel (a traditional Assamese ball game), Kori khel and Tang-guti.

Most Asked Facts

- Hima Das = 'Dhing Express' (400m, 2018 World U-20 gold).
- Lovlina Borgohain = Olympic boxing bronze (Tokyo 2020).
- Barsapara (Guwahati) = international cricket stadium.

CHAPTER

10

Important Institutions

Universities & Higher Education

University	Type	Note
Gauhati University (1948)	State	First university of Assam/NE; Jalukbari, Guwahati.
Dibrugarh University (1965)	State	Major university of upper Assam.
Assam University (1994)	Central	At Silchar (Barak Valley).
Tezpur University (1994)	Central	Research-focused central university.
Cotton University (2017)	State	Upgraded from the historic Cotton College, Guwahati.
Assam Agricultural University (1969)	State	Agriculture education & research, Jorhat.
Bodoland University (2009)	State	At Kokrajhar (BTR).
Srimanta Sankaradeva Univ. of Health Sciences	State	Apex health-sciences university.
Assam Science & Technology University	State	Affiliates engineering/technical colleges.
KKHSOU	State (Open)	Krishna Kanta Handiqui State Open University.

Assam also has specialised universities (Sanskrit, women's, skill and several newer state

universities) - confirm the latest list if a precise count is asked.

Historic Colleges & Professional Institutes

Institution	Note
Cotton College (1901)	Historic college (now Cotton University), Guwahati; founded by Henry Cotton.
Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh (1947)	Oldest medical college in North-East India.
Gauhati Medical College (1960)	Major medical college in Guwahati.
Assam Engineering College (1955)	Premier engineering college, Guwahati.
Jorhat Engineering College	One of the oldest engineering colleges in the NE.

Premier National Institutes

- IIT Guwahati (1994) - the only IIT in the North-East; at Amingaon/North Guwahati.
- AIIMS Guwahati - the North-East's AIIMS (Changsari).
- NIT Silchar; IIIT Guwahati; National Law University & Judicial Academy, Assam (Guwahati).

Research & Cultural Institutions

- Tocklai Tea Research Institute (Jorhat) - tea research.
- CSIR-North East Institute of Science and Technology (NEIST), Jorhat - applied research.
- Srimanta Sankaradeva Kalakshetra (Guwahati) - cultural centre showcasing Assamese heritage.
- Assam State Museum and the State Zoo & Botanical Garden (Guwahati).
- State Institute providing teacher education: SCERT Assam (also the Assam TET authority).

Quick Revision

- First university of Assam/NE = Gauhati University (1948).
- Only IIT in NE = IIT Guwahati (1994).
- Cotton University (2017) was upgraded from Cotton College.

CHAPTER

11

Important Assam Current-Affairs Highlights

Milestone	Detail
Charaideo Moidams (2024)	Ahom royal burial mounds - Assam's first cultural UNESCO World Heritage Site.
Bihu Dance Guinness Record (2023)	Thousands of dancers performed together at Rongali Bihu, Guwahati.
Bodo GIs (2024)	A batch of ~19 traditional Bodo products received GI tags.
AIIMS Guwahati	The North-East's AIIMS became operational (Changsari).
Semiconductor facility	A major semiconductor/OSAT plant announced for the Jagiroad (Morigaon) area (verify status).
Kaziranga	Continues as the global stronghold of the one-horned rhino.

- Flagship welfare schemes (detailed in the Polity chapter): Orunodoi, Arundhati and Nijut Moina.
- Note: current affairs evolve quickly - pair this section with CareerUdaya's monthly Assam current-affairs updates close to your exam; date-sensitive items are flagged in VERIFY-NOTES.

High-Probability Facts

- Charaideo Moidams = Assam's first UNESCO World Heritage Site (cultural, 2024).
- Bihu dance Guinness World Record set in 2023 at Guwahati.
- Bodo traditional products GI-tagged in 2024.

CHAPTER

12

Exam-Oriented One-Liner Revision

Geography One-Liners

- Capital of Assam - Dispur; largest city & gateway to NE - Guwahati.
- Assam became a state of India on - 26 January 1950.
- Assam borders - 7 Indian states + Bhutan and Bangladesh.
- Three natural divisions - Brahmaputra Valley, Barak Valley, Karbi Anglong & Dima Hasao hills.
- Brahmaputra rises in - Tibet (as the Tsangpo); enters Assam near Sadiya.
- Largest tributary of the Brahmaputra - Subansiri.
- Main river of southern Assam - Barak.
- Largest river island - Majuli; smallest - Umananda.
- Only Ramsar site of Assam - Deepor Beel.
- Number of national parks - 7 (incl. Dehing Patkai & Raimona, 2021).
- Highest rhino density - Pobitora WLS; only ape sanctuary - Hollongapar Gibbon.
- Highest hill range - Barail; first river-island district - Majuli (2016).
- Longest road bridge in India - Bhupen Hazarika Setu (Dhola-Sadiya).

History One-Liners

- Earliest name of Assam - Pragjyotisha; ancient kingdom - Kamarupa.
- Greatest Varman king - Bhaskaravarman (ally of Harshavardhana).
- Ahom kingdom founded by - Sukaphaa (1228); first capital - Charaideo.
- Title of Suhungmung - Swarganarayan (Dihingia Raja).

- Battle of Saraighat - 1671; hero - Lachit Borphukan; enemy - Ram Singh I.
- Lachit Diwas - 24 November; NDA's best cadet medal named after Lachit Borphukan.
- Treaty of Yandabo - 24 February 1826 (British rule begins).
- First British Agent (NE Frontier) - David Scott.
- Ahom chronicles - Buranjis; Asia's oldest amphitheatre - Rang Ghar (Sivasagar).
- Teenage 1942 martyr at Gohpur - Kanaklata Barua.
- Only Quit India martyr hanged - Kushal Konwar.
- Early nationalist hanged in 1858 - Maniram Dewan.

Polity One-Liners

- Assembly seats - 126; Lok Sabha - 14; Rajya Sabha - 7.
- Gauhati High Court established - 1948.
- First CM of Assam - Gopinath Bordoloi (Bharat Ratna 1999).
- Longest-serving CM - Tarun Gogoi (2001-2016).
- Sixth Schedule councils - BTC, Karbi Anglong, Dima Hasao.
- Assam Accord signed - 1985 (after the Assam Movement, 1979-85).
- State civil-service recruiter - APSC.

Economy One-Liners

- Largest tea-producing state - Assam; first tea garden - Chabua.
- Tea noticed by - Robert Bruce (among the Singpho).

- Asia's first oil refinery - Digboi (1901).
- First public-sector refinery - Guwahati (Noonmati).
- Oil India Ltd HQ - Duliajan.
- 'Manchester of Assam' - Sualkuchi; golden silk - Muga.
- Three Assam silks - Muga, Pat, Eri.
- Bell-metal craft - Sarthebari; brass-metal - Hajo.
- NFR railway HQ - Maligaon (Guwahati).

Culture, Literature & Misc One-Liners

- Three Bihus - Rongali (April), Kati (October), Magh (January).
- Classical dance of Assam - Sattriya (from the Satras of Sankardeva).
- Founder of Ekasarana Dharma - Srimanta Sankardeva.
- Bodo 'butterfly' dance - Bagurumba; symbol of Assamese identity - Gamosa.
- Kamakhya Temple - Shakti Peetha; hosts the Ambubachi Mela.
- Largest plains tribe - Bodo.
- First Assamese film - 'Joymoti' (1935); first magazine - 'Orunodoi' (1846).
- Hemkosh dictionary - Hemchandra Barua; Assam state song - 'O Mur Apunar Desh'.
- First Assamese Jnanpith - B.K. Bhattacharya (1979); Mamoni Raisom Goswami - 2000.
- First GI of Assam - Muga silk (2007); state fruit - Kaji Nemu.
- Highest state award - Assam Baibhav; first recipient - Ratan Tata (2021).
- Bharat Ratna from Assam - G. Bordoloi (1999), B. Hazarika (2019).
- Hima Das - 'Dhing Express'; Lovlina Borgohain - Olympic boxing bronze (2020).

- First university of Assam/NE - Gauhati University (1948); only IIT in NE - IIT Guwahati.
- First UNESCO World Heritage Site (cultural) of Assam - Charaideo Moidams (2024).

More History One-Liners

- Mir Jumla invaded Assam in - 1662 (during Jayadhwaj Singha's reign).
- Ahom king who appointed Lachit Borphukan - Chakradhwaj Singha.
- First peasant uprising in Assam - Phulaguri Dhewa (1861, Nagaon).
- Patharughat peasant uprising - 1894 (Darrang).
- Founder of the Koch kingdom - Vishwa Singha; greatest king - Naranarayan.
- Koch general / Naranarayan's brother - Chilarai.
- Sylhet referendum (1947) - Sylhet largely went to East Pakistan.
- Assam Movement years - 1979 to 1985; led by AASU.

More Culture One-Liners

- Tea-tribe community dance - Jhumur.
- Cymbal (Bhortal) dance popularised by - Narahari Burha Bhakat.
- Ahom ancestor-worship festival - Me-Dam-Me-Phi (31 January).
- Barter-system fair near Jagiroad - Jonbeel Mela.
- Birthplace of Sankardeva - Batadrava Than (Nagaon).
- Buffalo-horn pipe used in Bihu - Pepa.
- Women's traditional attire - Mekhela Chador.

- 'Khajuraho of Assam' - Madan Kamdev.

More Economy & Polity One-Liners

- Apex cooperative bank of the state - Assam Co-operative Apex Bank.
- Regional rural bank - Assam Gramin Vikash Bank.
- Fertiliser & power town - Namrup; cement belt - Bokajan.
- First non-Congress CM - Golap Borbora (1978).
- Youngest CM (after the Assam Accord) - Prafulla Kumar Mahanta (AGP).
- Constitutional basis of the autonomous hill councils - the Sixth Schedule (Article 244).
- Direct-benefit welfare scheme for households - Orunodoi.

Nicknames & Sobriquets

Place / Thing	Nickname
Guwahati	Gateway to the North-East
Sualkuchi	Manchester of Assam
Digboi	Birthplace of the (Indian/Asian) oil industry
Dibrugarh	Tea City of India
Jorhat	Cultural / Tea capital of Assam

Majuli	Largest river island in the world; cultural capital (Satras)
Tezpur	City of eternal romance / City of blood (Sonitpur)
Haflong	Switzerland of the East (only hill station of Assam)
Dehing Patkai	Amazon of the East
Kaziranga	Land/home of the one-horned rhino

Firsts in Assam

- First Chief Minister - Gopinath Bordoloi.
- First Assamese magazine - Orunodoi (1846).
- First Assamese film - Joymoti (1935).
- First university - Gauhati University (1948).
- First Ramsar site - Deepor Beel (2002).
- First river-island district - Majuli (2016).
- First Assamese Jnanpith awardee - Birendra Kumar Bhattacharya (1979).
- First Bharat Ratna linked to Assam - Gopinath Bordoloi (1999).
- First UNESCO cultural World Heritage Site - Charaideo Moidams (2024).
- First recipient of Assam Baibhav - Ratan Tata (2021).

Superlatives (Largest / Longest / Highest)

- Largest river island - Majuli; smallest river island - Umananda.
- Largest national park (by fame/rhino) - Kaziranga; highest rhino density - Pobitora.
- Largest tributary of the Brahmaputra - Subansiri.
- Highest hill range - Barail; only hill station - Haflong.
- Longest road bridge in India - Bhupen Hazarika Setu (Dhola-Sadiya).
- Longest rail-cum-road bridge - Bogibeel (Dibrugarh).
- Oldest amphitheatre in Asia - Rang Ghar (Sivasagar).
- Asia's first oil refinery - Digboi (1901).

State Symbols (quick list)

Symbol	Assam
State animal	One-horned Rhinoceros
State bird	White-winged Wood Duck (Deo Hnah)
State flower	Foxtail Orchid (Kopou Phul)
State tree	Hollong
State fruit	Kaji Nemu (Assam lemon)
State song	O Mur Apunar Desh (Lakshminath Bezbaroa)
State dance	Bihu dance

Important Days (Assam)

- Lachit Diwas - 24 November (valour of Lachit Borphukan).
- Assam Day / Sukapha Divas (Asom Divas) - 2 December (founding of the Ahom kingdom).
- Me-Dam-Me-Phi - 31 January (Ahom ancestor worship).
- Bhupen Hazarika's birth anniversary (Sudhakantha) - 8 September.
- Sankardeva & Madhavdeva Tithis are observed across Satras and Naamghars.

Rapid Ready-Reckoner (mixed)

- Assam's only hill station - Haflong.
- Bird-mystery valley - Jatinga (Dima Hasao).
- Largest wetland of the Barak Valley - Son Beel.
- Brahmaputra in Tibet is called - Tsangpo; in Arunachal - Siang/Dihang.
- River that splits Majuli - the Brahmaputra (with the Subansiri/Luit channels).
- Anti-poaching success park - Kaziranga.
- Golden langur habitats - Manas, Raimona, Chakrashila.
- Pygmy hog conservation - associated with Manas.
- Ahom capital sequence - Charaideo, then later Garhgaon and Rangpur.
- Ahom chronicles - Buranjis; written originally in the Tai-Ahom and Assamese.
- Mughal general defeated at Saraighat - Ram Singh I.
- Sankardeva's prayer hall - Naamghar; monastery - Satra.
- Disciple who wrote 'Naam Ghosa' - Madhavdeva.

- Devotional songs by Sankardeva/Madhavdeva - Borgeet.
- One-act devotional plays - Ankia Naat (staged as Bhaona).
- First woman Jnanpith awardee from Assam - Mamoni Raisom Goswami (2000).
- Goalpariya folk music legend - Pratima Barua Pandey.
- Assamese New Year - Bohag/Rongali Bihu (mid-April).
- Harvest Bihu with Meji bonfire - Magh/Bhogali Bihu (January).
- Lamp-lighting austere Bihu - Kati/Kongali Bihu (October).
- Three silks of Assam - Muga, Pat, Eri.
- Golden silk found only in Assam - Muga.
- Bell-metal town - Sarthebari; brass-metal town - Hajo.
- Hottest chilli of Assam (GI) - Bhut Jolokia (King Chilli).
- Assam's state fruit - Kaji Nemu (Assam lemon).
- Biggest river festival - Namami Brahmaputra.
- Apex cooperative bank - Assam Co-operative Apex Bank.
- Oldest medical college in NE - Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh (1947).
- Only IIT in the North-East - IIT Guwahati.
- First university of the North-East - Gauhati University (1948).
- Premier literary body - Asam Sahitya Sabha (1917).
- Athletics star nicknamed 'Dhing Express' - Hima Das.
- Assam's Olympic boxing medallist - Lovlina Borgohain (2020).
- International cricket venue at Guwahati - Barsapara Stadium.
- National Games hosted by Assam - 2007 (Guwahati).
- Highest state civilian award - Assam Baibhav.

- First Assam Baibhav recipient - Ratan Tata (2021).
- Assam's first cultural UNESCO site - Charaideo Moidams (2024).
- Asom Divas (Sukaphaa) - 2 December; Lachit Diwas - 24 November.

Ready-Reckoner: District Headquarters

- Kamrup Metropolitan - Guwahati; Kamrup (Rural) - Amingaon.
- Cachar - Silchar; Karimganj - Karimganj; Hailakandi - Hailakandi.
- Sonitpur - Tezpur; Biswanath - Biswanath Chariali.
- Sivasagar - Sivasagar; Charaideo - Sonari; Jorhat - Jorhat.
- Dibrugarh - Dibrugarh; Tinsukia - Tinsukia; Golaghat - Golaghat.
- Nagaon - Nagaon; Hojai - Hojai; Morigaon - Morigaon.
- Darrang - Mangaldoi; Udalguri - Udalguri; Sonitpur - Tezpur.
- Kokrajhar - Kokrajhar; Chirang - Kajalgaon; Baksa - Mushalpur; Tamulpur - Tamulpur.
- Dhubri - Dhubri; Goalpara - Goalpara; Bongaigaon - Bongaigaon; Barpeta - Barpeta.
- Nalbari - Nalbari; Bajali - Pathsala; South Salmara-Mankachar - Hatsingimari.
- Lakhimpur - North Lakhimpur; Dhemaji - Dhemaji; Majuli - Garamur.
- Karbi Anglong - Diphu; West Karbi Anglong - Hamren; Dima Hasao - Haflong.

Ready-Reckoner: Geography Extra

- Westernmost district - Dhubri; largest district by area - Karbi Anglong.
- Most populous district (2011) - Nagaon; first island district - Majuli (2016).

- Smallest river island - Umananda; bird-mystery valley - Jatinga.
- 'Gold river' tributary - Subansiri; river through Nameri NP - Jia Bharali.
- River through Manas NP - Manas; distributary through Nagaon - Kolong.
- Barak splits in Bangladesh into - Surma & Kushiya.
- Largest seasonal wetland (Barak Valley) - Son Beel.
- Two newest national parks (2021) - Dehing Patkai & Raimona.
- Two biosphere reserves - Manas & Dibru-Saikhowa.
- Four tiger reserves - Kaziranga, Manas, Nameri, Orang.
- Kaziranga & Manas UNESCO (natural) - 1985.
- Golden langur sanctuary - Chakrashila; only ape sanctuary - Hollongapar Gibbon.
- Sri Surya Pahar - Goalpara; Madan Kamdev - 'Khajuraho of Assam'.
- Hajo - sacred to Hindus, Buddhists and Muslims (Poa Mecca).

Ready-Reckoner: History Extra

- Kamarupa dynasties - Varman, Salastambha (Mlechchha), Pala.
- Greatest Varman king - Bhaskaravarman (hosted Hiuen Tsang).
- Later Ahom capitals - Garhgaon and Rangpur.
- Ahom king who annexed the Chutia - Suhungmung.
- Mughal general who invaded Assam (1662) - Mir Jumla.
- Ahom king during Saraighat - Chakradhwaj Singha (appointed Lachit).
- Zenith of Ahom power under - Rudra Singha.
- Koch founder - Vishwa Singha; greatest king - Naranarayan; general - Chilarai.

- Kachari capitals - Dimapur, Maibang, Khaspur.
- First peasant uprising in Assam - Phulaguri Dhewa (1861).
- Patharughat uprising - 1894; Maniram Dewan hanged - 1858.
- Capital moved to Dispur after Meghalaya formed - 1972.

Ready-Reckoner: Polity Extra

- First woman CM of Assam - Anowara Taimur.
- First non-Congress CM - Golap Borbora (1978).
- Longest-serving CM - Tarun Gogoi; first BJP CM - Sarbananda Sonowal.
- First Governor of Assam - Sir Akbar Hydari.
- Sixth Schedule council HQs - Kokrajhar (BTC), Diphu (KAAC), Haflong (NCHAC).
- Latest Bodo Accord - 2020; new BTR district - Tamulpur.
- Statutory development councils - Mising, Rabha Hasong, Tiwa, Deori, Sonowal Kachari.

Ready-Reckoner: Economy Extra

- Tea auction centre - Guwahati Tea Auction Centre (GTAC).
- Tea research institute - Tocklai, Jorhat.
- First PSU refinery - Guwahati (Noonmati, 1962); Assam Accord refinery - Numaligarh (NRL).
- Major oil fields - Naharkatiya, Moran, Rudrasagar, Lakwa, Geleki.
- Fertiliser & power town - Namrup; petrochemicals - Bongaigaon & BCPL.

- Apex cooperative bank - Assam Co-operative Apex Bank; RRB - AGVB.
- Agricultural university - AAU, Jorhat; staple crop - rice.
- Three Assam silks - Muga, Pat, Eri; bell-metal town - Sarthebari.

Ready-Reckoner: Culture & Tribes Extra

- Largest plains tribe - Bodo; festival Bwisagu; dance Bagurumba.
- Mising festivals - Ali-Ai-Ligang & Po:rag.
- Karbi festivals - Rongker & Chomangkan; Dimasa festival - Busu Dima.
- Rabha festival - Baikho; Tiwa festival - Wanchuwa; Deori - Bohaggiyo Bishu.
- Tea-tribe dance - Jhumur; Tai-Ahom festival - Me-Dam-Me-Phi.
- Cultural hub of Satras - Majuli; head of a Satra - Satradhikar.
- Naam Ghosa author - Madhavdeva; Barpeta Satra linked to - Madhavdeva.
- Sankardeva's birthplace - Batadrava Than (Nagaon).
- Major Satras of Majuli - Auniati, Dakshinpat, Garamur, Kamalabari, Bengenaati.

Ready-Reckoner: Literature, Awards & GI Extra

- Sahityarathi - Lakshminath Bezbaroa; Rupkonwar - Jyoti Prasad Agarwala.
- Kalaguru - Bishnu Prasad Rabha; Sudhakantha - Bhupen Hazarika.
- Asam Sahitya Sabha founded - 1917 (Sivasagar); first president - P. Gohain Baruah.
- First Assamese daily - Dainik Batori (1930).
- First GI of Assam - Muga silk (2007); King Chilli GI - 2008; Kaji Nemu GI - 2019.

- Bodo traditional-products GIs - 2024.
- State awards order - Assam Baibhav > Assam Saurav > Assam Gaurav.
- Dadasaheb Phalke from Assam - Bhupen Hazarika (2011).

Ready-Reckoner: Sports & Institutions Extra

- Asian Games 800m gold (1966) - Bhogeswar Baruah.
- International cricket stadium - Barsapara (Dr. Bhupen Hazarika), Guwahati.
- National Games hosted by Assam - 2007 (Guwahati).
- Traditional Assamese ball game - Dhopakhel.
- Oldest medical college in NE - Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh (1947).
- NE's AIIMS - AIIMS Guwahati (Changsari).
- CSIR lab at Jorhat - NEIST; tea research - Tocklai.
- Bodoland University - Kokrajhar (2009); central universities - Tezpur & Assam (Silchar).

Ready-Reckoner: Rapid Facts (finer)

- HQ of the Bodoland Territorial Region - Kokrajhar.
- Agnigarh hill is located at - Tezpur.
- Naranarayan Setu - Jogighopa (Bongaigaon).
- Brahmaputra enters Assam at - Sadiya.
- Brahmaputra in Tibet - Tsangpo; in Arunachal - Siang (Dihang).
- Kopili Hydro Project - Dima Hasao/Karbi Anglong belt.

- Subansiri Lower hydro project - Assam-Arunachal border.
- Sankosh river forms the boundary with - West Bengal.
- Nidhanpur copper-plate issued by - Bhaskaravarman.
- Ahom dynasty lasted about - 600 years (1228-1826).
- Lachit's 'Statue of Valour' - Hollongapar, Jorhat.
- NDA best-cadet medal - the Lachit Borphukan gold medal.
- Assam legislature is - unicameral (no Legislative Council).
- India's first crude-oil pipeline - Naharkatiya-Noonmati-Barauni.
- First oil well in India - Digboi (late 1880s).
- Numaligarh Refinery commissioned - 1999; Guwahati Refinery - 1962.
- Cement belt - Bokajan (Karbi Anglong).
- 'Hastir Kanya' / Goalpariya folk legend - Pratima Barua Pandey.
- Kalaguru - Bishnu Prasad Rabha; Natasurya - Phani Sarma.
- First Assamese daily newspaper - Dainik Batori (1930).
- 'Mrityunjay' (Jnanpith novel) author - B.K. Bhattacharya.
- Sangeet Natak Akademi recognised Sattriya in - 2000.
- Traditional religion of the Bodos - Bathou; dance-worship - Kherai.
- Maibang was the capital of - the Kachari (Dimasa) kingdom.
- 'Khajuraho of Assam' - Madan Kamdev; 'Gupta Kashi' - Biswanath Ghat.
- Poa Mecca - Hajo; barter fair - Jonbeel Mela.
- Tamulpur became a BTR district under - the 2020 Bodo Accord.
- KAAC HQ - Diphu; NCHAC HQ - Haflong; BTC HQ - Kokrajhar.
- State apex cooperative bank - Assam Co-operative Apex Bank.

- Assam's regional rural bank - Assam Gramin Vikash Bank (AGVB).

Quick Revision

- Switzerland of the East / only hill station of Assam - Haflong.
- Asom Divas (Sukapha Divas) - 2 December; Lachit Diwas - 24 November.
- Manchester of Assam - Sualkuchi; Tea City of India - Dibrugarh.

CareerUdaya
Rise with Purpose