

Chap-4 Class-X

History

Short answer type questions:

1. Give a brief note on Assamese Literary Society.

The known association formed in Calcutta was the Assamese Literary Society in 1872 by Devicharan Baruah and Ganga Govinda Phukan. The proclaimed objective of the association was to improve Assamese language and literature. It was a literary association but also played a political role.

2. Give a brief trace of important nationalist rise in Jonaki age.

The period from 1889 when Asomiya Bhasa Unnanati Sadhini Sabha published their journal Jonaki and with the publication of Jonaki a new era in Assamese literature ushered known as Jonaki era. Jonaki played a significant role in literary and cultural regeneration of Assam. The cultural and literary renaissance started by Arunodoi reached its zenith in the pages of Jonaki. Chandrakumar Agarwala was the first editor of Jonaki. It successfully brought out new literary talents amongst the Assamese class. One of the recurrent themes of Jonaki was the decline of the indigenous industries of Assam after British annexation and about regeneration of self dependence. Kanaklal Baruah and Kamalakanta Bhattacharya wrote about economic backwardness of Assam

.Lakshminath Bezbaruah Mur desh ,Been borage,Assam Sangeet etc. and the writings of Ambikagiri Roy Choudhry popularized nationalistic sentiment in jonaki.

3.Write briefly on political demands Of Ahom Sabha.

Ans.The Ahom sabha was formed in 1893 by Padmanath Gohain Barua .A significant political demand of the Ahom Sabha was to get recognition for the Ahoms sa a minority community and reservation of seats in the assembly and separate electorate for the Ahoms.

4.Write briefly about the role of the Jorhat Sarbajanik Sabha on the use of opium.

Ans- The Jorhat Sarbajanik Sabha was founded by Jagannath Baruah in 1884 at Jorhat .In 1893 the sabha submitted a memorandum to the

royal commission stating several harmfulness of opium and protested the change of opium policy to stop opium.

4. What were the issues raised by Assam Association before the British government.

Ans- Assam Association was formed by Manik Chandra Baruah in 1903. Some issues raised by the Association were:

a. The pre- dominance of govt officials in the Municipal committee and of tea planters in the local boards. It demanded democratization of local bodies

b. It opposed enhancement of taxes ,excise policy of the govt. and demanded absolute prohibition of opium.

c. It negotiated the representation of Assam in the Calcutta University ,appointment of

Assamese teachers in cotton college and establishment of technical institutions.

d.It oppose the incorporation of Assam into a single province named as East Bengal in Assam in 1905.

e.It demanded for the introduction of the Montague –Chelmsfords Reform of 1918 in Assam.

f.The major demand put forwarded by the Association was the demand for the establishment of a university in Assam.

5.Write briefly the activities of Boycott Movement of foreign goods in Assam.

Ans-The Swadeshi movement started in Asam in 1905 .The main leaders behind the movement were Padmanath gohain baruah ,Ambikagiri ray choudhry ,Rocktim bora

etc..They called for using indigeneous commodities and boycott foreign goods in the districts of Assam .The people of Assam produced local endi ,muga, cotton and khadi clothes.The students also came out from the schools and colleges .A group of students in guwhati worked as labourers and donated money to fund swadeshi movement.

6.Mention about the Assamese leaders who led the Non- Cooperation Movement in Assam.

Ans:The Assamese leaders who participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement were Omeo kr. Das,Muhibbuddin Lakhidhar Sarma,Rohinikanta Hatibaruah,Bimalakanta Barua,Kanak Chandra baruah,Benudhar Sarma,Tilak Sarma,Nabin ch. Bordoloi Kuladhar chaliah,Tarunram phukan etc.

7.Write about Cunningham Circular.

Ans: The Cunningham Circular was passed by Richard on May 1930. He was the Director of Public Instruction of Assam. With a view to keeping away the students from the Civil Disobedience Movement he issued this circular. According to this circular, the students were prohibited from participating in any kind of political activity. Those found guilty would be punished by imposing fines and depriving from scholarship and also expulsion in case of severe crimes. But the circular instead of working to keep away the students from political movement instigated them to participate in overwhelming numbers.

8. Write briefly about the problem faced by the Ministry of Gopinath Bordoloi after independence.

Ans: The ministry of Gopinath Bordoloi has to face many problems after Independence. Immediately, after independence, the north-eastern region had to face the problem of border line. The partition of India had destroyed the communication between the north-eastern region and the rest of India with a narrow stripe of 12 miles between Nepal and East Pakistan that allowed land transportation. The partition had also disrupted the complex economic ties that existed between Bengal-Assam-Arakan. These regions enjoy a dynamic global economy through agro-industries producing tea, indigo, silk, jute and cotton textiles. After the partition, the newly formed states distended the region in order to build up their old national economy. Besides economic disruption, the region had to deal with the problem of immigrants from East-Pakistan and

also the major conflict between India and China in 1962 had taken place during the Bordoloi Ministry.

9. Write briefly history of Assam Agricultural University.

Ans: The origin of the Assam Agricultural University can be traced back to 1913, when an agricultural research station was established at Karimganj followed by another one at Titabor in 1923. In 1969, the Assam Agricultural University was established embracing both the colleges and shifting the Veterinary college from Nagaon to Guahati

10. Write brief the history of Assam Medical College.

Ans: The Assam Medical College situated in Dibrugarh was the first Medical college in the North-East India. The history of the college can

be traced back to the Berry –White School of medicine which was established in Dibrugarh in 1900,with a donation of Rs 50,000 from Dr. John Berry White ,a civil surgeon of the east India Company.After the Second World War , the college moved to nearby hospital premises that was used by US army .After Independence on 3rd Nov ,1947 the college was formally renamed as Assam Medical College.

Very Short answers:

1.24 feb,1826

2.1826-1858

3.1836

4.1873

5.Milan

6.To raise voice against the newly introduced land settlement

7.8th ,April1933

8.Padmanath gohain Baruah

9.Jagannath Baruah ,1884

10.President-Kuladhar

Chaliah,SecretaryNabinchandra bordoloi

11.BishnuRam Medhi

12.Gopinath Bordoloi 1946

13.On account of de-railment at sarupathar

14.1948

15.3rd nov, 1947

16.20th September 1960

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