



[English Version]

(All questions of Group 'A' are compulsory.

Candidates should follow the alternatives in other groups.

Visually-challenged candidates will answer the alternative questions as per directive in Group 'B'. Others will attempt map pointing.)

GROUP-'A'

1. Choose the correct answer: 1×20=20

1.1 How many letters are there in the book 'Letters from a Father to His Daughter'?



(a) 20 (b) 25 (c) 30 (d) 50



1.2 The book 'Jibansmriti' was composed by

(a) Bipin Ch. Pal (b) Sarala Devi Chowdhurani
(c) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee (d) Rabindranath Tagore

1.3 Rammohan Roy founded the 'Brahmosabha' on

(a) 1815 A.D. (b) 1820 A.D.
(c) 1823 A.D. (d) 1828 A.D.



1.4 The editor of the 'Bamabodhini' was

(a) Sibnath Sastri (b) Debendranath Tagore
(c) Umesh Ch. Datta (d) Dwarakanath Vidyabhushan





1.5 The Calcutta Medical College was founded on-

- (a) 1825 A.D.
- (b) 1830 A.D.
- (c) 1835 A.D.
- (d) 1840 A.D.

1.6 The first Colonial Forest Act of India was enacted on-

- (a) 1865 A.D.
- (b) 1870 A.D.
- (c) 1878 A.D.
- (d) 1880 A.D.

1.7 Gaya Munda was the leader of-

- (a) Kol rebellion (1831-32)
- (b) Santhal rebellion (1855-56)
- (c) Munda rebellion (1899-1900)
- (d) Chaur rebellion (1798-99)

1.8 The 19th Century was termed as the 'Age of Associations' by-

- (a) Dr. Ramesh Ch. Majumder
- (b) Derozio
- (c) Dr. Surendranath Sen
- (d) Dr. Anil Seal

1.9 The Song 'Bande Mataram' was composed on-

- (a) 1870 A.D.
- (b) 1872 A.D.
- (c) 1875 A.D.
- (d) 1876 A.D.

1.10 The 'Indian Association' was founded on-

- (a) 1867 A.D.
- (b) 1872 A.D.
- (c) 1875 A.D.
- (d) 1876 A.D.

1.11 The 'Bose Institute' was founded by-

- (a) Satyendranath Bose
- (b) Rashbehari Bose
- (c) Jagadish Ch. Bose
- (d) Kadambini Bose

GG – HIST. (B & E)

1.12 The 'half tone printing' system was introduced in India by-

(a) Panchanan Karmakar (b) Upendra Kishore Roychowdhury
(c) Charles Wilkins (d) Sukumar Roy

1.13 The first President of the All India Trade Union Congress was-

(a) Motilal Nehru (b) Tejbahadur Sapru
(c) Ballavbhai Patel (d) Lala Lajpat Rai

1.14 The Bardauli Satyagraha movement took place in-

(a) Madras (b) Majabbar Coast
(c) Punjab (d) Gujarat

1.15 The Person known as 'Deshapran' was-

(a) Jatindramohan Sengupta (b) Rashbehari Bose
(c) Chittaranjan Das (d) Birendranath Sashmal

1.16 Dukaribala Devi was associated with-

(a) Student movement (b) Women's movement
(c) Revolutionary movement (d) Quit India movement

1.17 Kanaklata Barua became a martyr in the-

(a) Non-Cooperation movement (b) Civil Disobedience movement
(c) Revolutionary movement (d) Quit India movement

1.18 The Dalits were termed as 'Harijan' by-

(a) Jyotiba Phule (b) Narayan Guru
(c) Dr. Ambedkar (d) Gandhiji

1.19 The Indian Army occupied Goa in-

(a) 1948 A.D.	(b) 1954 A.D.
(c) 1961 A.D.	(d) 1971 A.D.

1.20 Hari Singh was the king of

(a) State of Jaipur	(b) State of Kashmir
(c) State of Patiala	(d) State of Junagarh



GROUP – 'B'

2. Answer any Sixteen questions taking at least one in each sub-group:-

$1 \times 16 = 16$

SUB-GROUP : 2.1

Answer in one sentence:

$1 \times 4 = 4$

- 2.1.1 Who was the first editor of the Bangadarshan?
- 2.1.2 In which year Debendranath Tagore joined the Brahmo Samaj?
- 2.1.3 In which year the Meerut Conspiracy Case was initiated?
- 2.1.4 Who was the founder of the Matua sect?

SUB-GROUP : 2.2

Identify which of the following is 'True' or 'False'

$1 \times 4 = 4$

- 2.2.1 The biography of Bipin Chandra Pal is known as 'Sattar Bathasra'.
- 2.2.2 Madhusudan Datta was the first Indian to dissect a corpse.
- 2.2.3 Ganendranath Tagore was a cartoonist.
- 2.2.4 The National Council of Education was founded on 1906 A.D.

SUB-GROUP : 2.3

Match Column 'A' with column 'B':

$1 \times 4 = 4$

Column 'A'

- 2.3.1 Ballavbhai Patel
- 2.3.2 B.R. Ambedkar
- 2.3.3 Rashid Ali
- 2.3.4 Major Gen. Jayantanath Chowdhury

Column 'B'

(1) Hyderabad
(2) Student movement
(3) Dalit movement
(4) Bardauli movement



GG – HIST. (B & E)

SUB-GROUP : 2.4

On the given outline map of India, locate and label the following places: $1 \times 4 = 4$

- 2.4.1 The Centre of the Wahabi movement-Barasat.
- 2.4.2 The Centre of the Kol Rebellion-Ranchi.
- 2.4.3 A Centre of the Great Revolt (1857)-Jhansi.
- 2.4.4 A Centre of the Great Revolt (1857)-Delhi.



OR



(Only for Visually-Challenged Candidates)

Fill in the blanks:

$1 \times 4 = 4$

- 2.4.1 The autobiography of Saraladevi Chowdhuryrani is known as _____.
- 2.4.2 The Calcutta University was founded on _____ A.D.
- 2.4.3 Sui Munda was a leader of _____ rebellion.
- 2.4.4 One of the leaders of the Santal rebellion was _____.

SUB-GROUP : 2.5

Select the correct interpretation of the following statements:

$1 \times 4 = 4$

2.5.1 Statement : The Educational Despatch of Charles Wood is most important in the spread of Western education in this country.



Interpretation 1 : He was the President of the Council of Education.

Interpretation 2 : He was the President of the Board of Control of the Company.

Interpretation 3 : He was the minister of Education of England.

2.5.2 Statement : The Colonial Government of British India introduced the Forest laws.

Interpretation 1 : Its aim was to benefit of the forest dwellers.

Interpretation 2 : Its aim was to maintain the ecological balance.

Interpretation 3 : Its aim was to satisfy the British colonial interest.



2.5.3 Statement : Acharya Prafulla Chandra Roy was one of the pioneers of the science and technical education in this country.



Interpretation 1 : He was the founder of the Science and Technical Department of the Calcutta University.

Interpretation 2 : He was the first Indian to receive the Nobel Prize in Science.

Interpretation 3 : He was the founder of the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical works.

2.5.4 Statement : The Moplah rebellion took place in 1921 A.D

Interpretation 1 : It was a rebellion of the Industrial workers.

Interpretation 2 : It was an armed peasants' revolt.

Interpretation 3 : It was a tribal rebellion.

GROUP – 'C'



3. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences each. (any eleven):

2×11=22

3.1 What were the limitations of the government documents as a source of modern Indian history?

3.2 Why is the year 1911 important in the history of Indian nationalism?

3.3 What were the main objectives of the Christian missionaries in the spread of education in this country?

3.4 What is meant by 'Sarbadharma Samanya' (Synthesis of all religions)?

3.5 What is meant by 'Revolution'?

3.6 Why did the Faraizi movement fail?

3.7 State two objectives of the 'Hindu Mela'.

3.8 What was role of the novel Anandamath in the development of nationalism?

3.9 Who was Panchanan Karmakar?



GG – HIST. (B & E)

3.10 Why the Bengal Technical Institute was founded? 

3.11 Why the peasants of Bengal did not participate in the Swadeshi movement? 

3.12 Why the Workers' and Peasants' Party was founded? 

3.13 What is meant by Carlyle Circular? 

3.14 Who were known as 'Dalits'? 

3.15 What is meant by the 'Instrument of Accession'? 

3.16 Why the States Reorganisation Commission (1953) was formed? 

GROUP – 'D'

4. Answer the following questions in Seven or Eight sentences each. (Attempt at least one question from each sub-group. Answer Six questions in all.) $4 \times 6 = 24$

SUB-GROUP : D.1

4.1 Why did the attempt of the Social reform movement of the Young Bengal fail in the Nineteenth Century?

4.2 Why did the Nineteenth Century Renaissance is called 'Limited Renaissance'?

SUB-GROUP : D.2

4.3 Why is the Nineteenth Century is called the 'Age of Associations'?

4.4 Why is Bangabhasa Prakashika Sabha called the first political organisation? 

SUB-GROUP : D.3

4.5 Explain the relation between printed books and the spread of education.

4.6 Analyse the role of Upendra Kishore Roychowdhury in Bengali Printing Industry.

SUB-GROUP : D.4

4.7 What was the role of the students of Bengal in the anti-partition movement?

4.8 Analyse the role of Dr. Ambedkar in the Dalit movement.

GROUPE-'E'



$$8 \times 1 = 8$$

5. Answer any one questions in fifteen or sixteen sentences: 8×1=8

5.1. Analyse the Character of the 'Great Revolt' (1857). 8

5.2. Discuss the role of David Hare and Drinkerwater Bethune in the spread of Western education in this country. 5+3

5.3. What was role of Baba Ramchandra in the peasants' movement of nineteenth century? Give a brief account of the 'Eka Movement'. 3+5

