

[English Version]

[Groups 'A' to 'E' are common for both **Regular** and **External** Candidates.
Group 'F' is meant only for **External** Candidates.]

(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 Rachel Carson was associated with —

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Local History | (b) Women's History |
| (c) History Environment | (d) Urban History |

1.2 Bankim Chandra edited the 'Bangadarshan' for —

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (a) 3 years | (b) 4 years |
| (c) 10 years | (d) 12 years |

1.3 Rammohan Roy founded the Anglo-Hindu School in —

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (a) 1821 A.D. | (b) 1823 A.D. |
| (c) 1815 A.D. | (d) 1826 A.D. |

1.4 The first Premchand Roychand Scholar of Calcutta University was —

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee | (b) Vidyasagar |
| (c) Anandamohan Bose | (d) Ashutosh Mukherjee |

1.5 The word 'Renaissance' is —

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| (a) an English word | (b) a French word |
| (c) an Italian word | (d) a Latin word |

- 1.6 A separate district named 'Jungal Mahal' was established after the —
- (a) Santal rebellion (b) Kol rebellion
(c) Chuar rebellion (d) Munda rebellion
- 1.7 The first Inspector General of Imperial Indian Forest Department was —
- (a) Johan Krugar (b) Elias Fischer
(c) Dietrich Brandis (d) Frederick Hoffmann
- 1.8 The British writer, who described the Great Revolt (1857) as 'Sepoy Mutiny' was —
- (a) Charles Raikes (b) Norton
(c) Malleson (d) Disraeli
- 1.9 The Chaitra Mela came to be known as 'Hindu Mela' from —
- (a) 1867 A.D. (b) 1870 A.D.
(c) 1872 A.D. (d) 1875 A.D.
- 1.10 The first President of the Indian Association was —
- (a) Surendranath Banerjee (b) Anandamohan Bose
(c) Rev. Krishnamohan Banerjee (d) Shibnath Shastri
- 1.11 The pioneer of selling books in Bengali Language was —
- (a) William Carey (b) Rammohan Roy
(c) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (d) Ganga Kishore Bhattacharya
- 1.12 Linotype in Bengali was introduced in —
- (a) 1778 A.D. (b) 1878 A.D.
(c) 1925 A.D. (d) 1935 A.D.

1.13 The person known as 'Deshapran' was —

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Aswini Kumar Datta | (b) Satish Chandra Samanta |
| (c) Jatindramohan Sengupta | (d) Birendranath Sasmal |

1.14 The first labour union in India was —

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (a) Girni Kamgarh Union | (b) The Madras Labour Union |
| (c) Indian Millhand's Union | (d) All India Trade Union Congress |

1.15 The Krishak Praja Party was founded by —

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Birendranath Sasmal | (b) Prafulla Chandra Sen |
| (c) Baba Ramchandra | (d) Fazlul Haque |

1.16 'Bangalakshmir Bratakatha' was composed by —

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) Rabindranath Tagore | (b) Abanindranath Tagore |
| (c) Rajanikanta Sen | (d) Ramendra Sundar Trivedi |

1.17 Nari Karma Mandir was founded by —

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| (a) Urmila Devi | (b) Basanti Devi |
| (c) Sarala Devi Chowdhurani | (d) Suniti Devi |

1.18 A leader of the Ezhava Community was —

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Ramaswami Naicker | (b) Tyagaraja Chetty |
| (c) Narayan Guru | (d) Bhimrao Ambedkar |

1.19 Separate Linguistic State of Andhra Pradesh was formed in the year —

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (a) 1947 A.D. | (b) 1950 A.D. |
| (c) 1953 A.D. | (d) 1956 A.D. |

1.20 Purulia district was merged with West Bengal in —

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (a) 1950 A.D. | (b) 1952 A.D. |
| (c) 1956 A.D. | (d) 1960 A.D. |

Group 'B'

2. Answer any *sixteen* questions, taking at least *one* from each Sub-group : 1×16=16

Sub-group : 2.1

Answer in *one* sentence :

1×4=4

- (2.1.1) In which year was introduced the Railways in India ?
 (2.1.2) From where was published the Grambarta Prakashika ?
 (2.1.3) Who was the first Principal of the Bengal Technical Institute ?
 (2.1.4) Who was known as Gandhiburh ?

Sub-group : 2.2

Identify which of the following is *True* or *False* :

1×4=4

- (2.2.1) The 'Sattar Bathsar' is a biography of Bipin Chandra Pal.
 (2.2.2) Madhusudan Datta was the first Indian to dissect human body.
 (2.2.3) Dr. Anil Seal has described the eighteenth century as the 'Age of Associations'.
 (2.2.4) Ganendranath Tagore was a Cartoonist.

Sub-group : 2.3

Match *Column 'A'* with *Column 'B'* :

1×4=4

Column 'A'**Column 'B'**

- (2.3.1) C. V. Raman
 (2.3.2) Baba Ramchandra
 (2.3.3) Usha Ben Mehta
 (2.3.4) Hemu Kalani

- (1) Sind
 (2) Bombay
 (3) Calcutta
 (4) Uttar Pradesh

Sub-group : 2.4

On the given outline Map of India, locate and label the following places : 1×4=4

(2.4.1) A centre of the Great Revolt (1857) — Meerut.

(2.4.2) Area of the Santhal Rebellion (1855).

(2.4.3) A centre of the Wahabi Movement in Bengal — Barasat.

(2.4.4) Princely State of Hyderabad.

OR

(ONLY FOR VISUALLY-CHALLENGED CANDIDATES)

Fill in the blanks :

1×4=4

(2.4.1) _____ was known as 'Master-da'.

(2.4.2) Wahabi means _____.

(2.4.3) The book 'Bartaman Bharat' was written by _____.

(2.4.4) Hari Singh was the king of _____.

Sub-group : 2.5

Select the correct interpretation of the following statements :

1×4=4

(2.5.1) Statement : Debendranath Tagore joined the Brahmo Samaj in 1843 and it marked a turning point in the history of the Brahmo Movement.

Interpretation 1 : He propagated Brahmoism all throughout India.

Interpretation 2 : He successfully defended Indian religion and culture against the attacks of the Christian Missionaries.

Interpretation 3 : He rejuvenated and reformed the Brahmo Samaj.

- (2.5.2) Statement : The Forest Laws were introduced by the colonial British Government of India.
- Interpretation 1 : The British Government introduced Forest Laws in order to maintain ecological balance.
- Interpretation 2 : The British Government wanted to improve the standard of life of the forest-dwellers.
- Interpretation 3 : The British Government wanted to use the forest products in their own interest.
- (2.5.3) Statement : Gandhiji never wanted to associate himself with the working class movement.
- Interpretation 1 : Gandhiji was the representative of the Mill-owners.
- Interpretation 2 : Gandhiji was in favour of avoiding conflict between Capital and Labour.
- Interpretation 3 : Gandhiji was concerned with law and order situation.
- (2.5.4) Statement : The Moplah revolt broke out in 1921.
- Interpretation 1 : It was a militant peasant's movement.
- Interpretation 2 : It was a tribal revolt.
- Interpretation 3 : It was an uprising of the mill-workers.

Group 'C'

3. Answer the following questions in *two* or *three* sentences (any *eleven*) : 2×11=22
- 3.1 Why is the year 1911 important in the history of Indian nationalism ?
- 3.2 What is meant by 'Government Documents' ?
- 3.3 Why is Kadambini (Bose) Ganguly remembered ?
- 3.4 What is meant by 'filtration theory' in the sphere of Company's educational policy ?
- 3.5 Why was set up the South-West Frontier Agency ?
- 3.6 Why did the Farazi Movement fail ?
- 3.7 What was the real object of the 'Queen's Proclamation (1858)' ?
- 3.8 State two differences between the Landholders' Association and the Indian Association.
- 3.9 Why is Dr. Mahendralal Sircar remembered ?

- 3.10 What was the impact of the development of the Printing Press on the cultural life of Bengal ?
- 3.11 Who was Alluri Sitaram Raju ?
- 3.12 What is the 'Meerut Conspiracy Case' ?
- 3.13 With what objective was founded the Dipali Sangha ?
- 3.14 Why is Guruchand Thakur remembered ?
- 3.15 Why did Sardar Ballavbhai Patel reject the demand of Independence of the Princely States of India in 1947 ?
- 3.16 Why was formed the State Reorganisation Commission (1953) ?

Group 'D'

4. Answer the following questions in *seven* or *eight* sentences each. Attempt *one* question from each sub-group. Answer *six* questions in all. 4×6=24

Sub-group : D.1

- 4.1 Assess the role of Rammohan Roy in spreading Western education in nineteenth century Bengal.
- 4.2 Assess the success of the Brahmo movement as a religious reform movement.

Sub-group : D.2

- 4.3 Explain the concepts of 'Rebellion, Uprising and Revolution'.
- 4.4 Analyse the nature of the Barasat revolt.

Sub-group : D.3

- 4.5 Analyse the role of Upendrakishor Roychaudhury in the development of Printing Press in Bengal.
- 4.6 Critically discuss Rabindranath Tagore's concept on education.

Sub-group : D.4

- 4.7 What were the initiatives undertaken to reorganise Indian States on linguistic basis after Independence ?
- 4.8 How did the Kashmir problem originate ?

Group 'E'

8×1=8

5. Answer any *one* question in *fifteen* or *sixteen* sentences :

5.1 What is meant by Bengal Renaissance? What are the limitations of this Renaissance? 3+5

5.2 Describe briefly the role of the Printing Press in Bengal as a commercial venture. 8

5.3 Give a brief account of the Bardauli movement. Do you think that the movement was successful in protecting the rights of the landless peasants and the agricultural labourers? 5+3

[FOR EXTERNAL CANDIDATES ONLY]**Group 'F'**

1×4=4

6. 6.1 Answer the following in a single sentence (any *four*) :

6.1.1 Who wrote the drama 'Nildarpan'?

6.1.2 In which year was founded the Asiatic Society?

6.1.3 Who were known as 'Serampore Trio'?

6.1.4 Name a Cartoonist.

6.1.5 Who wrote the Barna Parichay?

6.1.6 Who earned the epithet 'Sardar'?

6.2 Answer the following questions in *two* or *three* sentences each (any *three*): 2×3=6

6.2.1 Why is David Hare remembered?

6.2.2 Write any two objectives of founding of the Indian Association.

6.2.3 Why did the Moplah Revolt take place?

6.2.4 Why is Pritilata Waddadar remembered?

6.2.5 Why was the 'Rashid Ali Day' observed?