

[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. Sightless 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 World Environment Day is observed on —
 (a) 8th January (b) 24th February
 (c) 8th March (d) 5th June
- 1.2 Indians learnt about the use of the potato from —
 (a) the Portuguese (b) the English
 (c) the Mughals (d) the Dutch
- 1.3 The first official Education Commission (Hunter Commission) was formed in —
 (a) 1872 A.D. (b) 1878 A.D.
 (c) 1882 A.D. (d) 1890 A.D.
- 1.4 Debendranath Tagore joined the Brahma Samaj in —
 (a) 1830 A.D. (b) 1833 A.D.
 (c) 1843 A.D. (d) 1850 A.D.

- 1.5 The Renaissance in Bengal was —
 (a) individual centred
 (b) institution centred
 (c) Calcutta based
 (d) village based
- 1.6 The beneficiaries of the Second Forest Law (1878) were —
 (a) tribal communities
 (b) the British Government
 (c) the merchant class
 (d) both the British Government and the tribal communities
- 1.7 The word 'hool' denoted —
 (a) God (b) Freedom
 (c) Weapons (d) Revolt
- 1.8 The main objective of the Queen's Proclamation (1858) was —
 (a) to gain the obedience of the Indian people
 (b) to give the British the right of monopoly of trade in India
 (c) to grant the right of self-determination to the Indian subjects
 (d) to release the Indian prisoners of the Great Revolt of 1857
- 1.9 The President of the Landholders' Society was —
 (a) Raja Radhakanta Deb
 (b) Prasanna Kumar Tagore
 (c) Raja Rammohan Roy
 (d) Dwaraka Nath Tagore

- 1.10 The Secretary of the Hindu Mela was —
(a) Nabagopal Mitra
(b) Ganendranath Tagore
(c) Rajnarain Bose
(d) Gaganendranath Tagore
- 1.11 The year in which the first Bengali book was printed was —
(a) 1556 A.D. (b) 1778 A.D.
(c) 1785 A.D. (d) 1800 A.D.
- 1.12 The first Principal of Bengal Technical Institute was —
(a) Aurobindo Ghosh
(b) Satish Chandra Bose
(c) Jogesh Chandra Ghosh
(d) Pramatha Nath Bose
- 1.13 The person known as 'Deshapran' was —
(a) Satish Chandra Samanta
(b) Aswini Kumar Dutta
(c) Birendra Nath Sasmal
(d) Jatindra Mohan Sengupta
- 1.14 The Moplah Revolt (1921) took place in —
(a) the Malabar coast
(b) the Konkan coast
(c) the Godavari basin
(d) the Telengana region
- 1.15 The Meerut Conspiracy Case (1929) was instituted against —
(a) the Indian National Congress
(b) the revolutionaries
(c) trade union leaders
(d) peasant leaders

- 1.16 Nari Satyagraha Samiti was founded during —
(a) the Anti-Partition Movement in Bengal
(b) the Non-Cooperation Movement
(c) the Civil Disobedience Movement
(d) the Quit India Movement
- 1.17 The person known as 'Master-da' was —
(a) Beni Madhav Das
(b) Surya Sen
(c) Krishna Kumar Mitra
(d) Hem Chandra Ghosh
- 1.18 The Self-Respect Movement in Madras was started by —
(a) Ramaswami Naicker
(b) Narayan Guru
(c) Bhim Rao Ambedkar
(d) Gandhiji
- 1.19 The largest Princely State in India on the eve of Independence was —
(a) Kashmir (b) Junagarh
(c) Hyderabad (d) Jaipur
- 1.20 The reorganised state of Kerala was situated in —
(a) the Godavari basin
(b) Southern Orissa
(c) the Kathiawad peninsula
(d) the Malabar coast

Group 'B'

2. Answer the following questions (attempt *one* question from each sub-group; in all answer 16 questions): $1 \times 16 = 16$

Sub-group : 2.1

Answer each of the following questions in *one* sentence : $1 \times 4 = 4$

- (2.1.1) What is the name of the autobiography of Bipin Chandra Pal ?
- (2.1.2) Who was the first Indian Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University ?
- (2.1.3) In which year was the 'Indigo Commission' formed ?
- (2.1.4) Who wrote 'Barna Parichay' ?

Sub-group : 2.2

Identify which of the following is *True* or *False* : $1 \times 4 = 4$

- (2.2.1) The book 'Nadiya Kahini' belongs to Urban History.
- (2.2.2) Baba Ram Chandra was a leader of Brahma Samaj.
- (2.2.3) Subhas Chandra Bose founded the Forward Bloc.
- (2.2.4) 'Lakshmir Bhandar' was founded by Basanti Devi.

Sub-group : 2.3

Match *Column 'A'* with *Column 'B'* : $1 \times 4 = 4$

- | <i>Column 'A'</i> | <i>Column 'B'</i> |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (2.3.1) Thomas Babington Macaulay | (1) Landholders' Society |
| (2.3.2) Keshab Chandra Sen | (2) Bartaman Bharat |
| (2.3.3) Raja Radhakanta Deb | (3) Western education |
| (2.3.4) Swami Vivekananda | (4) Nababidhan |

Sub-group : 2.4

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

- (2.4.1) A centre of the Wahabi movement in Bengal – Barasat.
- (2.4.2) A centre of the Indigo Revolt – Jessore-Nadia.
- (2.4.3) One of the centres of the Great Revolt (1857) – Meerut.
- (2.4.4) The reorganised state (1960) of Maharashtra.

OR

(ONLY FOR BLIND STUDENTS)

Fill in the blanks : $1 \times 4 = 4$

- (2.4.1) A leader of the Sannyasi Fakir Rebellion was _____.
- (2.4.2) A centre of the Indigo Rebellion was _____.
- (2.4.3) The Governor-General of India at the time of the Great Revolt (1857) was _____.
- (2.4.4) The Princely State of Hyderabad was incorporated into the Indian Union in _____ A.D.

Sub-group : 2.5

Select the correct interpretation of the following statements :

1×4=4

(2.5.1) Statement : Halhead wrote his Bengali Grammar to teach the Bengali language to the British officials.

Interpretation 1: As the British officials in India liked Bengali language and literature.

Interpretation 2: As knowledge of Bengali language was essential for their promotion.

Interpretation 3: As it was essential for the British officials to know the Bengali language in order to carry out commerce and administration in this country.

(2.5.2) Statement : The Bardauli Satyagraha was instituted in 1928 A.D.

Interpretation 1: It was a movement of the poor landless agricultural labourers against the exploitation of rich landed peasantry.

Interpretation 2: It was a movement against the increased revenue demand of the Government by the rich landed peasantry.

Interpretation 3 : It was a joint movement of both the rich landed peasantry and the landless agricultural labourers against the revenue hike by the Government.

(2.5.3) Statement : Bhogeshwari Phukonani was killed in police firing during the Quit India Movement (1942).

Interpretation 1 : Bhogeshwari Phukonani was killed in an armed encounter with the police.

Interpretation 2 : The fugitive Bhogeshwari Phukonani was shot dead by the police when she refused to surrender.

Interpretation 3 : Bhogeshwari Phukonani was shot dead by the police while trying to hoist the national flag at the police station in Nowgong District of Assam.

(2.5.4) Statement : Gandhiji began a fast unto death in protest against the provision of separate electorate for the Depressed Classes granted in the Communal Award (1932).

Interpretation 1 : Gandhiji was opposed to the electoral rights of the Depressed Classes.

Interpretation 2 : Gandhiji began his fast to oppose the attempt to create a division within the Hindu Community.

Interpretation 3 : Gandhiji began his fast of protest at the direction of the Indian National Congress.

Group 'C'

3. Answer the following questions in *two* or *three* sentences (any *eleven*): $2 \times 11 = 22$

- 3.1 What are the limitations of government documents as sources of modern Indian history ?
- 3.2 What is meant by Autobiography and Memoir ?
- 3.3 What was the principal objective of the Christian missionaries in introducing Western education in India ?
- 3.4 What is meant by 'Nababidhan' ?
- 3.5 What was the significance of the Chuar Revolt (1798-1799) ?
- 3.6 Was the Faraizi Rebellion simply a religious movement ?
- 3.7 With what objective was the Landholders' Society founded ?

- 3.8 What was the contribution of the novel 'Anandamath' to the rise of national awakening in the 19th century ?
- 3.9 What was the impact of the development of the printing press on the cultural life of Bengal ?
- 3.10 Why was the colonial system of education defective ?
- 3.11 What were the causes of the Moplah Revolt (1921) ?
- 3.12 With what objective was the Congress Socialist Party founded ?
- 3.13 Why did the women of Bengal observe Arandhan (non-cooking) on 16th October 1905 ?
- 3.14 Why is Nanibala Devi remembered ?
- 3.15 Why is Sardar Patel called "The Iron Man of India" ? <https://www.westbengalboard.com>
- 3.16 Under what circumstances was the State Reorganisation Commission (1953) constituted ?

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. $4 \times 6 = 24$

Sub-group : D.1

- 4.1 Why is Wood's Despatch (1854) called the Magna Carta of the spread of education in India ?
- 4.2 Explain Sri Ramakrishna's ideas of Sarva Dharma Samanwaya (religious harmony).

Sub-group : D.2

- 4.3 What was the attitude of the educated Bengali society towards the Great Revolt (1857)?
- 4.4 Analyse the role of Surendranath Banerjee in the foundation and development of the Indian Association.

Sub-group : D.3

- 4.5 What was the attitude of the Indian National Congress towards the Bardauli Satyagraha?
- 4.6 What was the role of the working class during the Anti-Partition Movement of Bengal?

Sub-group : D.4

- 4.7 How was the state of Junagadh integrated into the Indian Union?
- 4.8 What steps did the Indian Government take to solve the refugee problem?

Group 'E'

5. Answer any *one* question in *fifteen* or *sixteen* sentences : $8 \times 1 = 8$
- 5.1 Give an idea of the various protests against the practice of Sati in the first half of the 19th century. How did Rammohan Roy achieve success in the movement against Sati? $3+5$
- 5.2 Give a brief description of Rabindranath Tagore's ideas on education and Shantiniketan. $5+3$
- 5.3 Give a brief description of the Namashudra Movement in Bengal. 8

[FOR EXTERNAL CANDIDATES ONLY]

Group 'F'

6. 6.1 Answer the following in a single sentence (any *four*) : $1 \times 4 = 4$
- 6.1.1 Who was the editor of the 'Somprakash'?
- 6.1.2 Who translated the drama 'Nildarpan' into English?
- 6.1.3 In which year was the Asiatic Society founded?
- 6.1.4 Who was the first Vice-Chancellor of Vishwabharati University?
- 6.1.5 Who founded Dipali Sangha?
- 6.1.6 Between whom was the Poona Pact (1932) signed?
- 6.2 Answer the following questions in *two* or *three* sentences (any *three*) : $2 \times 3 = 6$
- 6.2.1 What was Macaulay's Minute?
- 6.2.2 Why is Titu Mir remembered?
- 6.2.3 Who was Panchanan Karmakar?
- 6.2.4 What was the importance of the painting 'Bharatmata'?
- 6.2.5 Why was the Nehru-Liaquat Pact (1950) signed?