

[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 Satyajit Roy was associated with —

(a) History of Sports

(b) Urban History

(c) Women's History

~~(d) History of Performing Arts~~

1.2 Silk was invented in ancient —

(a) India

(b) Rome

(c) Persia

~~(d) China~~

1.3 The city known as 'forbidden city' is —

~~(a) Lhasa~~

(b) Beijing

(c) Rome

(d) Constantinople

1.4 The periodical 'Bangadarshan' was a —

(a) Weekly

(b) Fortnightly

~~(c) Monthly~~

(d) Yearly

1.5 The drama 'Nildarpan' was printed at —

(a) Nadiya

~~(b) Dacca~~

(c) Serampore

(d) Calcutta

1.6 The person who managed the affairs of the Brahmo Samaj after Rammohan was —

- (a) Akshoy Kumar Datta ~~(b) Devendranath Tagore~~
(c) Ramchandra Vidyavagish (d) Tarachand Chakrabarty

1.7 The first Bengali newspaper owned by a Bengalee was —

- (a) Samachar Darpan ~~(b) Sambad Pravakar~~
(c) Brahman Sebadhi (d) Bengal Gazette

1.8 The first Muslim graduate of the Calcutta University was —

- (a) Syed Amir Ali (b) Abdul Latif
~~(c) Delfwar Hossain Ahmed~~ (d) Syed Ahmed

1.9) A revolt organised by the Adivasi people against Colonial Forest Law was —

- (a) Sanyasi-Fakir Rebellion (b) Chuar Rebellion
(c) Kol Rebellion (d) Rampa Revolt

1.10) The term 'Sanyasi revolt' was first used by —

- (a) Vincent Smith (b) James Mill
~~(c) Warren Hastings~~ (d) Lord Cornwallis

1.11 The peasant rebellion which lasted for the longest period was —

- (a) Chuar Rebellion (b) Farazi Movement
~~(c) Sanyasi-Fakir Rebellion~~ (d) Santal Rebellion

1.12 Mir Nisar Ali was the leader of —

- ~~(a) Wahabi Movement in Bengal~~ (b) Farazi Movement
(c) Sanyasi-Fakir Rebellion (d) Indigo Revolt

1.13 The person known as 'Rashtraguru' was —

- (a) Rammohan Roy (b) Rajnarain Bose
(c) Nabagopal Mitra (d) ~~Surendranath Banerjee~~

1.14 The Great Revolt (1857) was termed as 'Peasant Revolt' by —

- (a) Surendranath Sen (b) Ramesh Chandra Majumdar
(c) Shashibhushan Chaudhury (d) Vinayak Damodar Savarkar

1.15 Anandamohan Bose was the _____ of the Indian Association —

- (a) Founder (b) President
(c) Vice-President (d) ~~Secretary~~

1.16 The 'Bande Mataram' song was composed by —

- (a) Rabindranath Tagore (b) Satyendranath Tagore
(c) ~~Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay~~ (d) Swami Vivekananda

1.17 Jagadish Chandra Bose, the founder of the Bose Institute was a Professor of —

- (a) Mathematics (b) Chemistry
(c) ~~Physics~~ (d) Botany

1.18 The Bengal Engineering College was founded in —

- (a) 1833 A.D. (b) ~~1856 A.D.~~
(c) 1880 A.D. (d) 1903 A.D.

1.19 The first President of the National Council of Education (1906) was —

- (a) Rashbehari Ghosh (b) Aurabindo Ghosh
(c) Taraknath Palit (d) ~~Satish Chandra Mukhopadhyay~~

1.20 The editor of the 'Digdarshan' was —

- (a) William Carey (b) Joshua Marshman
(c) Felix Carey (d) ~~John Clerk Marshman~~

Group 'B'

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

Sub-group : 2.1

Answer each of the following questions in *one* sentence : 1×4=4

- (2.1.1) In which year was suspended the publication of the Somprakash, temporarily ?
- (2.1.2) Give an example of the colonial architectures of Calcutta.
- (2.1.3) In which offence was convicted Rev. James Long ?
- (2.1.4) Who composed the book 'Vidyaharabali' ?

Sub-group : 2.2

Identify which of the following is *True* or *False* : 1×4=4

- (2.2.1) In India, artillery was first used in the Battle of Plassey.
- (2.2.2) The Mohan Bagan Club won the I.F.A. shield in 1911 A.D.
- (2.2.3) The first groom to marry a widow was Shrischandra Nyayaratna.
- (2.2.4) One of the Secretaries of the Landholders' Society was Prasanna Kumar Tagore.

Sub-group : 2.3

Match *Column 'A'* with *Column 'B'* : 1×4=4

Column 'A'

Column 'B'

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (2.3.1) Lord Ripon | (1) Zamindar Sabha |
| (2.3.2) Rammohan Roy | (2) Hunter Commission |
| (2.3.3) Dwarkanath Tagore | (3) Bengal Technical Institute |
| (2.3.4) Taraknath Palit | (4) Anglo-Hindu School |

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 Indigo Revolt — Nadiya.
(2.4.2) Area of Kol Rebellion — Chhotonagpur.
(2.4.3) A centre of the Great Revolt (1857) — Delhi.
(2.4.4) A centre of the Great Revolt (1857) — Kanpur.

OR

(ONLY FOR VISUALLY-CHALLENGED CANDIDATES)

Fill in the blanks : 1×4=4

- (2.4.1) 'HOOL' means _____.
(2.4.2) The drama 'Nildarpan' was composed by _____.
(2.4.3) The first Viceroy of India was _____.
(2.4.4) The Serampore Mission Press was founded in _____ A.D.

Sub-group : 2.5

Select the correct interpretation of the following sentences : 1×4=4

- (2.5.1) Statement : The Hindu College was founded in 1817 A.D. for the spread of western education.
- Interpretation 1 : Only Hindu students were eligible for admission in this College.
- Interpretation 2 : Both Hindu and Brahmo students were eligible for admission in this College.
- Interpretation 3 : Students of all creed were eligible for admission in this College.

- (2.5.2) Statement : The Colonial Government created a separate region called South West Frontier Agency for the tribals.
- Interpretation 1 : It was created after the Chuar Rebellion.
- ~~Interpretation 2~~ : It was created after the Kol Rebellion.
- Interpretation 3 : It was created after the Munda Rebellion.
- (2.5.3) Statement : Jagadish Chandra Bose founded the Bose Institute in 1917 A.D.
- Interpretation 1 : It was founded for the development of Botanical research.
- Interpretation 2 : It was founded for the spread of scientific education.
- ~~Interpretation 3~~ : It was founded for the development of scientific research.
- (2.5.4) Statement : In the nineteenth century, the publishers of Bengal depended on peddlars to sell their books.
- Interpretation 1 : Because, book-shops were very limited.
- Interpretation 2 : Because, selling of books was regarded as a mean profession.
- ~~Interpretation 3~~ : Because, it was the cheapest and easiest way to reach prospective buyers.

Group 'C'

3. Answer the following questions in *two or three sentences (any eleven)* : 2×11=22
- 3.1 What is the importance of the study of Military History ?
- 3.2 What are 'Government documents' ?
- 3.3 Why was founded the School Book Society ?
- 3.4 Why Madhusudan Gupta is remembered ?
- 3.5 Why is the 'educational despatch' of Lord Hardinge important ?
- 3.6 What is meant by 'Bengal Renaissance' ?
- 3.7 Why did the Farazi movement fail ?

- 3.8 Why Titumir is remembered ?
- 3.9 Why did a section of the educated Bengalee Society oppose the Great Revolt (1857) ?
- 3.10 Why cartoons are drawn ?
- 3.11 Who was Nabagopal Mitra ?
- 3.12 Mention the role of Bankim Chandra in awakening nationalism in the nineteenth century Bengal.
- 3.13 Why was founded the National Council of Education ?
- 3.14 What is meant by 'Vidyasagar fount' ?
- 3.15 What is the importance of the introduction of linotype in the development of Bengali press ? <https://www.westbengalboard.com>
- 3.16 What is the contribution of Rabindranath in the spread of rural industry and vocational education ?

Group 'D'

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

Sub-group : D.1

- 4.1 What role did Raja Radhakanta Deb play in spreading women's education in the nineteenth century Bengal ?
- 4.2 Can Lord Macaulay be regarded as the introducer of Western education in this country ?
- 4.3 With what objectives the Colonial Government enacted the Forest Laws ?
- 4.4 Analyse the role of newspapers in the Indigo Revolt.

Sub-group : D.2

- 4.5 Analyse the role of the Hindu Mela in spreading nationalism.
- 4.6 Analyse the nationalist ideas of Rabindranath as revealed in his novel 'Gora'.
- 4.7 What changes were introduced by the printing press in the sphere of education in Bengal ?
- 4.8 Analyse the role of Gangakishore Bhattacharya in the development of printing press in Bengal.

Group 'E'

5. Answer any *one* question in *fifteen* or *sixteen* sentences : 8×1=8
- 5.1 Briefly describe the role of Ramakrishnadeva in the religious reform movement of nineteenth century Bengal. 8
- 5.2 What is the historical significance of the Sanyasi-Fakir rebellion? Why did the rebellion fail? 5+3
- 5.3 What is the importance of Halhed's 'A Grammar of the Bengal Language'? Analyse the role of Charles Wilkins in the development of printing in Bengali Language. 3+5

[FOR EXTERNAL CANDIDATES ONLY]

Group 'F'

6. 6.1 Answer the following in a single sentence (any *four*) : 1×4=4
- 6.1.1 In which year was published the 'Bangadarsan' ?
- 6.1.2 In which year was formed the Indigo Commission ?
- 6.1.3 In which year was founded the Hindu College ?
- 6.1.4 Which revolt was initiated at Bhagnadihi ?
- 6.1.5 Who painted the picture 'Bharatmata' ?
- 6.1.6 Who founded the 'Bose Institute' ?
- 6.2 Answer the following questions in *two* or *three* sentences (any *three*) : 2×3=6
- 6.2.1 Why is David Hare famous ?
- 6.2.2 What is meant by 'revolution' ?
- 6.2.3 State two objectives of founding the Indian Association.
- 6.2.4 Why is Panchanan Karmakar remembered ?
- 6.2.5 With what objectives was founded the 'Sriniketan' ?