

2016

M. A.

4th Semester Examination

HISTORY

PAPER—HIS-404

Full Marks : 50

Time : 2 Hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

Answer all questions

(Optional Course : Agrarian History)

Group—A

1. How was the notion of pre-colonial self sufficient egalitarian village Community, criticized from Marx to Louis Dumont. 10

Or

How have Habib views on the layers of control of village lands by the village oligarchy changed between 1963-1995 on the bans of Brindaban Aritha documents. 10

2. How did Ranajit Ghua and Eriz Strokes analyse the land revenue policy of the colonial times on the bans of ideas and ideologies prevalent in Britain at the time? 10

(Turn Over)

Or

Analyse the works of R. E. Frykenberg and Nilmani Mukherjee regarding Rayotwari Settlement in the Madras Presidency. 10

Group—B

3. What were the causes of peasant insecurity during the nineteenth Century in the Bombay Decean. How does Neil Charlesworth's views on the rise of rich peasants modify the persons researches on this subject. 10

Or

Write a critical note on Famines Colonial India and the Famine policy of the British Raj. Analyse in this connection the viability of Amartya Sen's model of "failure of Exchange entitlement." 10

4. Analyse the nature and types of commercialization of agriculture in colonial times. How far is the idea of 'forced commercialization' viable? 10

Or

How does Amiya Bagchi analyse rural indebtedness in colonial India? 10

[Internal Assessment : 10 marks]

(Optional Course : Historical methods)**Group—A**

1. Examine the dictum of Ranke that the task of the historical is to simply show 'how it really was'. 10

Or

Discuss the criticism of the empiricist method of history writing. What do you understand by the phrase fetishism of facts? 10

2. What are the features of the popular understanding about the Marxist interpretation of history? How are those different from Marx's original thoughts on History and Philosophy? 10

Or

What is the Marxist theory regarding social development? Can it be called a structural functionalist theory of Society? 10

Group—B

3. Explain the different approaches in the writing of social history. How would you differentiate it from the writing of history of society? 10

Or

Discuss the change in the Annales School approach to the study of history brought about by Fernand Braudel. 10

4. Discuss the significance of the return of the narrative in Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie's *Montaillou*. 10

Or

How does Ladurie describe mental and physical landscapes in the discussion on the "quotidian" in Montaillou. 10

[Internal Assessment : 10 marks]

(Optional Course : Social History of India - 2)

Group—A

1. What features distinguish urbanisation in Colonial India ? 10

Or

Why did Calcutta remain "basically a city of hutment" as late as the 1850s ? 10

2. Show the extent to which factory workers in colonial India returned their rural social character. 10

Or

Discuss the attitude of the Indian National Congress toward the working class as could be seen from its handling of workers movements.

Group—B

3. Why did the joint family emerge in Bengal during colonial times ? In this context, discuss the two conflicting discourses on the institution of family in the 19th century ? 2+8

Or

What idea of childhood and attitude towards children are reflected in Bengali children's literature in the period 1880-1920 ? 10

4. How did football develop into a nationalist weapon among Bengalis ? When and how did communalism emerge in this form of sport ? 6+4

Or

Do you think that the production of mainstream popular Indian Cinema in the 20th century was caught in the dilemma between tradition and modernity ?

10

[Internal Assessment : 10 marks]

(Optional Course : Socio Religious Reform Movement in Colonial India)

Group—A

1. What led to the gradual change in the pattern of reforms from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth century in colonial India ? Discuss with examples. 10

Or

Define the word 'reform'. What made the nineteenth century reformers selective in choosing their issues of reform ? 10

2. How would you assess the transition of Muslim socio-religious reform movement from Tariqah-i-Muhammadiyah to the Aligarh movement in colonial India ?

Or

What led to the ideological shift within the Brahmo Samaj ? How did the Brahmo reformers confront with it ?

10

Group—B

3. How far was the Nadar Movement in Dravidian South successful in the face of orthodox Brahmanical opposition ?

10

Or

How far were the orthodox Brahmans of Dravidian South influenced by the ideology of the Theosophists ?

10

4. How far was Indian Nationalism associated with Hindu revivalist ideas in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century India ?

Or

How would you explain the emergence of Mahar Movement in Bombay Presidency during 1920-30 ?

[Internal Assessment : 10 marks]