

2015

M.A.

3rd Semester Examination

HISTORY

PAPER—HIS-304 (OPTIONAL)

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.

Illustrate the answers wherever necessary.

Answer all questions.

(I.T.)

Group-A

1. Do you agree with the Marxist view that Raja Rammohun Roy was the chief advocate for the British rule in India?

10

(Turn Over)

Or

Discuss briefly Swami Vivekananda's views of nationalism.

10

2. How far was M. N. Roy influenced by Marxism ? On what grounds did he differ from Marxism ? 10

Or

How did Jayaprakash Narayan try to establish Socialist thought in India ? 10

Group-E

3. Analyses the contribution of Jyotiba Phule with regard to the anti-casteist movement and the struggle for social upliftment of women in Maharashtra. 10

Or

How did Vidyasagar attempt to spread mass education in Bengal ? Critically review his achievements and limitations in this regard. 10

4. What were the main features of the vision of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad towards developing common national feeling in modern India ? Discuss it with special reference to his ideas on religion and education. 10

Or

How far is the secular thought of Netaji Subhaschandra Bose relevant in modern India? 10

[Internal Assessment — 10 Marks]

(History of Medicine in Colonial India)

Answer *all* questions.

Group-A

1. Did Europe's encounter with Indian medical systems in the early nineteenth century fundamentally alter the basis of European medical practice in India? 10

Or

Explain the conflict between healers and the University trained doctors in western medicine. 10

2. How would you contextualise Unani's confrontation with the colonial medical system? 10

Or

What is indigenous medicine? Analyse how did the colonial medicine accept and resist the practice of Ayurveda in the nineteenth century. 10

Group-B

3. How far did Sir Ronald Ross's discovery of malarial vector impact on the already prevalent medical practices? 10

Or

How far could the colonial government establish public health beyond the boundaries of colonial enclave? 10

4. Critically discuss the agencies through which western medicine was introduced in India. 10

Or

How would you analyse Gandhi's view on nutrition, sanitation and infectious diseases? 10

[Internal Assessment — 10 Marks]

(South West Bengal)

Answer *all* questions.

Group-A

1. What changes were brought about by the British administration in the 'Pathshala' system of education in Midnapore district? 10

Or

What part did the Wesleyan Mission play in the introduction of the modern education system in Bankura district? How did the local people react to it? 10

2. Discuss the main characteristics of the non-cooperation movement in Purulia district. How far was it successful? 10

Or

Discuss the background to the 'Midnapore Bomb Conspiracy Case' (1908)? What is its significance in the revolutionary movement in Bengal? 10

Group-B

3. How did the socio-economic condition of the cotton weavers of Bankura district change during the British rule? 10

Or

What were the main causes of the strike of 1906 organized by the railway workers in Kharagpur? What was its significance in the history of South-West Bengal? 10

4. How were the Santal peasants of Bankura district affected by colonial rule? What were their reactions in this regard? 10

Or

What were the main causes of increasing criminal activities among the people of the Midnapore district during colonial rule? What steps were taken by the British authority for controlling this? 10

[Internal Assessment — 10 Marks]
