

M.A. 3rd Semester Examination, 2014

HISTORY

PAPER — HIS-304

(Optional)

Full Marks : 50

Time : 2 hours

Answer all questions

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks

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

(South-West Bengal — 19th and 20th Centuries)

GROUP — A

- 1. How did the concept of local history develop ?
Mention some examples of its application in the writing of history on the Midnapur district. 10**

(Turn Over)

(2)

Or

How did the modern education system become an important catalyst in the growth of a new middle class in Bankura district ?

2. Comment briefly on the main features of the Gandhian movement in the Bankura district with special reference to Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience movements. 10

Or

Analyse the main features of the militant nationalism in Midnapur district during the Swadeshi movement and its impact on the local intelligentsia in the region.

GROUP – B

3. Give an account of the role of the students of Midnapur in the anti-British nationalist movement. 10

Or

Discuss the attitude and role of the Communist leaders towards the anti-British movement in Purulia.

4. Discuss the prevalent practice of 'Sati' in colonial Bankura. What was the attitude of the administration in this regard ? 10

Or

Make an assessment of the impact of the 1943 famine on the socio-economic structure of the Midnapur district.

[*Internal Assessment* : 10 Marks]

(*Agrarian History of Colonial India*)

GROUP – A

1. What was Marx's evaluation of pre-colonial village community in India ? 10

Or

Why was there agrarian resistance against the Mughal State ? What was the role of Zaminders in it ?

2. Give a critical account of the introduction of the Ryotwari settlement in Madras Presidency. How did the Bombay Deccan area model differ from it ? 10

Or

Give an account of the agrarian reference of Murshid Quli's time. Do you think that the Zamindari system of Bhupal was strengthened rather than weakened because of Murshid Quli ?

GROUP – B

3. Discuss the changes in the structure of agrarian relations in North and North-West India in the nineteenth century with special reference to tenancy legislations. 10

Or

What were the causes and consequences of Famine in Bengal (1776) ? Indicate the views of Rajat Dutta regarding this phenomenon.

4. What was the relationship between commercialization of agriculture, rural indebtedness and depeasantization in colonial India? Elaborate the ideas of Shahid Amin and Benoy Bhusan Choudhuri in this regard. 10

Or

What were the peasant reactions against the colonial regime from the second half of the nineteenth century? How did the intelligentsia respond to it?

[*Internal Assessment : 10 Marks*]

(*Socio-Religious Reform Movements in India*)

GROUP – A

1. Would you agree that the nineteenth century Indian social reformers were influenced by the ideologies of Orientalism and Utilitarianism? 10

Or

How did the nineteenth century Indian reformers use notions of caste and religion for various reform movements ? Discuss the limitations of those movements.

2. Discuss the contribution of Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar as a social reformer. 10

Or

Discuss how Jyotirao Phule and Periyar fought for justice and equality of the lower castes.

GROUP – B

3. Explain the ideology of the Arya Samaj and its contribution to the social and religious reform movements in colonial India. How did the activities of the samaj differ from those of the Prarthana Samaj ? 10

(7)

Or

Discuss the gradual emergence of the social and religious reform movements in Western India during the nineteenth century.

4. How would you assess the role of Keshab Chandra Sen as a social reformer and his contribution to the Brahma Samaj? 10

Or

What was the Bengali bhadralok's response to the social and religious movements of the nineteenth century?

[*Internal Assessment : 10 Marks*]