



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
Barcode 5256143

Roll No. 24020000006
Total Mark 45/75.00

Exam MASTER OF ARTS_ODD EXAM-DEC-24
Subject A520701T - CONCEPTS AND METHODS IN HISTORIOGRAPHY

Question wise Mark Summary

Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark

1A 3/5

1B 3/5

1C 3/5

1D 3/5

1E 3/5

1F 3/5

1G 3/5

1H 3/5

1I 3/5

2 NA/15

3 NA/15

4 NA/15

5 9/15

6 NA/15

7 NA/15

8 9/15

9 NA/15

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED

Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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(b)										
(c)										
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Total										
Total Marks in Figures										Max. Marks
Total Marks in Words										



A520701T
Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

Date of Exam: 17/12/24 Shift: I-4 Room No.: 30

Paper Code: A520701T Subject: Maths/Engg I-4

Name of Candidate: Bhaskar Pal

Roll No. 2402000006

Bhaskar Pal
Signature of Candidate

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Signature of Investigator

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Course: MAAI

Session: _____ Year/Semester: I-4

Subject Name: Concepts & Methods

Medium: English Hindi

Paper Code

A520701T

Exam Date

17/12/2024

Name of Candidate

BHASKAR PAL

Father's Name

संस्थान का कोड
College Code

<u>K</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
A	A	0	0
E	B	1	1
F	D	2	2
H	J	3	3
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परीक्षा केंद्र का कोड
Exam Centre Code

<u>K</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
A	A	0	0
E	B	1	1
F	D	2	2
H	J	3	3
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L	L	5	5
R	M	6	6
S	7	7	7
U	T	8	8
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परीक्षा का प्रकार
Type of Exam

Regular Ex-Student
Private Back Paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO.

5256143

A520701T
Paper Code



संस्थान का कोड
Enrolment Number

C S J M A 240000132471

संस्थान का कोड
Candidate's Roll Number

परीक्षा का कोड
Paper Code

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Bhaskar Pal
Signature of Candidate

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Signature of Investigator

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COE Facsimile

नोट- 1. परीक्षार्थी को निर्दिष्ट किया जाता है कि आवरण पत्रों के पृष्ठ भाग पर अधिक सभी निर्देशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ें।
2. आवरण में भरी जाने वाली प्रतिक्रियाएँ सभी तपक से शुद्ध की जाएँ। 3. पोलों को खोलने या पीले परिवर्तन से बचा जाएँ।

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the answer script and admit card.
2. Write Date of Exam, Shift, Paper Code & Name of Subject Correctly.
3. Write Name & Roll No. Correctly.
4. Write Semester & Branch Correctly.

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-III

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in boxes.
2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below, blacken the circles completely.



4. Make no Stray marks on this sheet.

5. DO NOT WRITE OR MARK ON THE BAR CODE.

IN ORDER TO AVOD UFM (UNFAIR MEANS) :

1. The Roll No. and Answer Book no. found elsewhere or any other symbol found in the answer book will be treated as unfair means.
2. Any tampering of Bar Code and Booklet no shall be treated as Unfair Means.
3. Do Not bring the materials like slip of paper/mobile/digital diaries/ study material/ revision notes in examination hall. Possession of the mobiles/ digital diaries/electronic/digital/ watch and any other electronic gadget except memory less scientific calculator shall be considered as UFM case.
4. Do not keep or paste currency note in answer script it shall be consider as UFM.

अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु :

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्दिष्ट स्थान को ज़रूरत अनुसार अनुक्रमिक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का अंकक कड़ी और न किसी अन्य कोई भी चिह्न न बनाये क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के सफाई अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर खेद प्राप्त करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में फ्लिप कलम/ काच व लथाम, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज को टुकड़ें, मोबाइल, डिजिटल डायरी, डिजिटल क्विज, क्विज, पुस्तक या सभी कलम को अनुचित साधन के अन्तर्गत आती है। संकेत संबंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही यथोचित लेख साइबरजिमा कोम्प्यूटर से जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में खरोंच न रखें व ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखना। ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।

उत्तरपुस्तिकाओं को ठीक करना

1. प्रश्न पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिए गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. अगर पृष्ठ को दूसरी तरफ मुड़ न सिके।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका को पृष्ठों पर दोनो तरफ लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमिक को अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र ID सावधानी पूर्वक लिखें।
6. अपनी विधि स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका को पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ (1-24) से कम है या कटे हुए है, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देख, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसके परीक्षा होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर कक्ष निरीक्षक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विरचयिष्ठान पर इना कोई क नहीं की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेंसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. की कभी या अतिरिक्त काग नहीं दिया जायेगा।

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Paper, Admit Card & Answer Script.
2. Do not write anything on back side of the cover page.
3. Write on both sides of pages of answer book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper except Roll Number.
5. Write Paper Code & Question Paper Id carefully.
6. CHECK the number of pages (1-24) or any other kind of damage in your answer script, if found than change the answer script immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e.g. Subject Code, Subject Name, and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of the commencement of the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After that no corrections shall be entertained by the university.
8. Do not use pencil for answering the question.
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over papers should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as Ex- Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-IV

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in Boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.

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Note- If your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three columns.



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Sec = C

Ans-(7) - Meaning of History: Scholars believe that

the word History is derived from the Greek word 'Historia' which means inquiry or research. Others believe that it is derived from the German word 'Geschichte' which means an important and specific narrative of the past.

So, history is the study of past facts. According to E.H. Carr "History is an unending dialogue between the present and the past". He believes in idea that the chief duty of a historian is not the cataloguing of the events but to solve as many controversies related to the past events as possible and bring them to the light of the society. He says that it is a chief duty of a historian to collect the events, evaluate & assess them and then serve them in whatever way appeals to him.

G. R. Elton says that "History is concerned with all those human sayings, deeds, thoughts, and sufferings which have occurred in the past and have left present deposits and it deals with them with a point of view of happening change and the particular."



Paper Code

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2

History is one of the oldest subject. Earlier there were only few good historians who write about the events. But their writings were very limited and collects only few events like a war or a military achievement or a religion.

Their writings were confined only in the praise of their kings who patronise them. Although, some historians have tried to write the history with secular approach but still we can see a pinch of biasness in their writings.

Until 19th Century, there was no critical and scientific approach in the authors. They used to simply gather the events and without verifying the authenticity of the event they just write it. But the Renaissance came and the scholars have adopted the critical & scientific approach in writing history.

Niebuhr and Ranke have proposed the idea of scientific and critical writing. Niebuhr said that, "the primary history of a nation must be rather of institutions than of events, of masses than of individuals, of customs than of laws."



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Ranke says that the history should only be written with the view of positivism and there should not legends mix with the history. Both Ranke and Niebhuhr have provoked many historians to follow the critical & scientific approach of history.

One prominent scholar said that, "History in the broadest sense is everything whatever happened." But this point of view does not hold much water as only the most scientific and paramount events of History can be recorded. All the events can not be recorded in history.

Lord Acton says, "History is an unfolding story of human freedom." He says that the Roman Empire was fall down because there was very less freedom of the people living there.

Some Scholars hold the view that the "Past and the Present" are same part of timeline". They say that past and the Present are co-related to each other and one can not understand the past without the knowledge of present and vice-versa.



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Do Not Write anything in this Portion

Earlier only Political History was given concerned because the scope of history was very narrow. The historians were not allowed to write any negative aspects of the religion or about the king.

But in present day the scope of history has been widened and the historians are concerned about the advancement in every field of the science, technology, craft and culture.

Today the participation of women in sports, science and technology is also a matter of concern in modern history.

In the 19th Century the Geology and Archaeology have also widened the scope of history. The archaeologists have dig out many ancient Indian coins and Inscriptions which not only told the our past is not a legend but also tells about our civilization.

History is also have a very deep relation with nature basically it is concerned with the all aspects of the mankind. Now history has gone through a very specific change and critical approaches are adopted.



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Some historians have a view that History is only concerned with the Great People, so they say that only the political history is the real form of history.

Historian says, "Past politics is present history, and present politics is future history."
This idea is true but in partial sense.

At last we can conclude that the History is a documentation of past events which have scientific & critical approach. History is an unending dialogue between the present and the past; this statement is also true but in partial sense.

History is past politics; this statement is also true but in partial sense. By this way History can be considered as a very pivotal subject for understanding the past civilization and for the better understanding of the present.



Paper Code

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6

Sec = B

Ans 5 - As we study about our past we come to know about the Vedic Period of India, which was based on Varnashram System.

Varna means a group of people who are engaged in a particular work or are said to do particular work. Varna comes from the word 'Varana' which means to opt anything. Some scholars also believe that the Varna belongs to specific color or caste.

Indian Philosophy (Vedant) and the Indian Mythology confirms that there was Varna System prevailed in India in our Ancient times.

The Origin of Varna System: The origin

of Varna can be traced from the "Purusha Sukta". The 10th Mandal of Rigveda tells about Purusha Sukta. It tells that the Varna is originated from the Mouth, Shoulders, Thigh and the Legs of Purusha of the Cosmic Man. Actually it is symbolic, its actual meaning is that it tells about the



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different capacities and talents of different kind of people.

The Four Varnas named - The Brahmins, The Kshatriyas, The Vaishyas and The Shudras are originated from the Purusha.

Advantages of Varna System:

- This Varna System is based on the capability and the talent of an individual but later we see that it was based on birth.
- Because there was no bias on any person so people were getting equal opportunities in finding their work.
- This Varna System helped in maintaining the Unity in Diversity among the people.
- Due to the deep roots of Varna System the foreigners who came in India were not able to amalgamate the Indians into their culture, instead they were intermingled into Indian Culture and they lost their individual identity.
- There was no problem of getting a person who is perfect in his work.



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By reading the above content we can see that there are so many advantages of varna system. But by the minute study of above we can also take out so many flaws in Varna System.

Disadvantages of Varna System:

- Earlier this system was based on Karma in the Rig Vedic period but in the later Vedic period it was simply based on birth. People were forced to do only that work which their families were doing.
- It was injustice in a person who has tremendous efficiency but he was considered low just because he was born in lower caste.
- In the long run we can see that it mitigated and destroyed the mutual relations between the people and our country was shackled by the Muslim Invaders and the Britishers.
- The feeling of Nationalism was hampered because of this system. Cause of which diversity was prevalent among the Indians.



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So, we have seen both Advantages and Disadvantages of the Varna System and we can conclude that may be this system was good in the Rig Vedic period but today it is totally incapable.

In Present time or we can say in Modern times this system has lost its significance and day by day it is being graved. Today people are free to make choices and they can become anything they want to be.

Jati System: Jati System or Caste system is very much different

from the Varna System. Varna System has a co-relation with Ancient India, but the caste system emerged during the British Rule. Varnas were only four in number but there are thousands of castes in India.

Varnas were not have any sub-division but Jati has a sub-division names as Sub-Castes. Varna System was not based on the birth of any individual but the Caste System is based on birth.

Caste word is originated from the word 'Casta' which means a specific group.



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Basically caste means the people belonging to the same tradition or culture.

But in present times the Caste System is also losing its significance and deligence. As now people are doing inter caste marriages. Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Ishwal Chandra Vidyasagar have done tremendous work to mitigate the Caste System from the Indian Society. It has no relevance today as the changing eating habits and inter-caste marriages.

Janjati System: Janja[✓]s basically a term to define the

tribes. This term is used to the people who lived in Jungles and has no touch with today's technology and science. The Eating habits are[✓] very weird of these people from the people who are living in the cities.

Government is trying to assimilate these people into the main stream so that our nation could become developed.



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Sec - A

Ans (f) - The history is a oldest subject. Earlier there were a very few good historians and their works were confined in the maintaining of war events, a military achievements, religious gathering etc.

They used to generally write the history of kings only as the king used to patronise them. But now history has undergone with a great change.

Prof Ali writes, "The scope of History is widening day by day and the new areas are included in it. The History is now becoming three dimensional, as its main job is to narrate what has happened, to discuss how it happened & to evaluate why it happened."

The scope of history is widening day by day and scholars are not interested in just cataloguing the rise & fall of dynasties but they are showing a very keen interest in recording the events of science, technology and the advancement of scientific research.

The participation of women in the field of science and art is also a matter of concern of the historians.



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Today, we can see that there is a feminist writing, subaltern writing etc.

Now, historians are interested in every field of humankind. They have started the recording of events of Nature which was earlier seen as taboo.

The Archaeology and Geology have opened the scope of history to its fullest possible degree.

Ans (g) - History is a central social science on which others must feed. History has a very deep connection with the Natural Science. Earlier Natural Science was not given any importance.

But now it is given so much of importance because of its effect. The Himalayan Mountain acts as a barrier which prevents the enemies from entering the northern borders of India and they also prevent from the scorching wind of Tibet.

The rivers of India have played a very crucial role in the development of India. The Northern plains are very



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fertile and they are the main producing units of the country. Our Nation imports so much grain to other countries as just because of rivers.

So we can see that the rivers and the mountains and our natural resources have helped in the development of the country. So, the Natural sciences have a deep connection with history.

Ans (h) - History is actually both Science and Art. As the history is written scientifically and critically so it is science but the way the historian represents it and writes it is a art.

- History is presented in a literary way that is why it is art.
- Science has a prediction and as the we confirm prediction but history can not be predicted that is why it is Art.
- Science has one single truth but in history we can have multiple truths as the real truth in history can not be get so it is Art.



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Ans (i) - After the theological approach of history writing there can be seen an Orientalist approach in history.

Basically Orientalist approach is a secular approach of history writing it is done to make a cultural bond between the East & Western countries.

Some of the writers are like Pandit J. L. Nehru, Jaiswal etc who are Orientalist in their approach.

They have tried to make a harmony between the people of different countries. They say that everything from the West is not bad, the good things are to be adopted by us in our culture.

Orientalist writers have the view of humanism they don't have much relevance in religious norms. They are to the view that the Nationalism is good but it should not be negatively prevailed.



Paper Code

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15

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16

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17

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18

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19

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22

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23

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24

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