



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
Barcode 5443874

Roll No. 24030000186
Total Mark 58/75.00

Exam MASTER OF ARTS HISTORY_ODD EXAM-DEC-24
Subject A050701T - HISTORIOGRAPHY CENCEPTS METHO

Question wise Mark Summary

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

1A 4/5

1B 3/5

1C 4/5

1D 3/5

1E 4/5

1F 4/5

1G 4/5

1H 4/5

1I 4/5

2 12/15

3 NA/15

4 NA/15

5 NA/15

6 12/15

7 NA/15

8 NA/15

9 NA/15

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

Date of Exam: 17/12/24 Shift: I Room No. JT-3
 Subject: History Year: 1st
 Paper Code: A050701T

Name of Candidate: Shrajaal Dixit
 Roll No. 24030000186
 Signature of Candidate: *Shrajaal Dixit*
 Signature of Invigilator: *[Signature]*
 COE Facsimile: *[Signature]*

PART-II

Q.	MARKS OBTAINED									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a)										
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(i)										
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Total										
Total Marks in Figures										Max. Marks
Total Marks in Words										



A050701T
Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

Course: M.A. (Sem I) (Master of Arts) (History)
 Session: 2024-25 Year/Semester
 Subject Name: Historiography, concepts, methods & tools
 Medium: English Hindi
 Paper Code: A050701T
 Exam Date: 17/12/2024
 Name of Candidate: SHRAJAL DIXIT
 Father's Name: JITENDRA KUMAR DIXIT

College Code: KNOJ
 Exam Centre Code: KNOJ

A	A	0	0
E	B	1	1
F	D	2	2
H	J	3	3
K	K	4	4
L	L	5	5
R	M	6	6
S	7	7	7
U	T	8	8
U	9	9	9
W			


Type of Exam


Regular Ex-Student
 Private Back Paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO.

5443874

A050701T
Paper Code





Enrolment Number: CSJMA24000130703
 Candidate's Roll Number: 24030000186
 Paper Code: A050701T

2	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	8	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
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9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

Signature of Candidate: *Shrajaal Dixit*

Signature of Invigilator: *[Signature]*

C S Facsimile

COE Facsimile: *[Signature]*

नोट- 1. परीक्षाधी को निर्दिष्ट किया जाया है कि उत्तरदाता अपने को पूरा भाग पर अंकित सभी निर्देशों को सावधानी पूर्वक पढ़ें।
 2. बोला में भरी जाने वाली प्रतिक्रिया कायी लफ्फ से शुरू की जाये। 3. गोली को बाले या भीले बलिष्प से भरा जाये।

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 AVOID 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 tempering 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 संशोधन अनुसूचनाएं एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का कवचक कहीं और न लिखें तथा कोई भी चिह्न न बनायें क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की शक्ति में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के कवचक अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका सतह पर छेद छेद करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जावेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं लाया न जायें, जैसे किपड़े हुए कागज की टुकड़ें, मोबाइल, डिजिटल घड़ी, डिजिटल बाँध, काँची, फुलक यह सभी वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन को उत्पन्न करती हैं। केंद्रगत संबंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही केवली लेस साइंटिफिक कैल्कुलेटर ले जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में सफेद न रस्ते न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखावटी। ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की शक्ति में आता है।

उत्तरपुस्तिकाओं को सिरा भरना :

1. प्रश्न पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिये गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के दूसरी तरफ कुछ न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दोनो तरफ लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुसूचनाओं को जतिवित्त कुछ न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र ID सहायकी पृष्ठों लिखें।
6. अपनी तिथि भर दें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठ (1-24) से कम हो या कटे हुए हों, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने से पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देख, यदि प्रश्नपत्र में किसी कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसके परीक्षा शुरू होने से 30 मिनट के अन्दर कक्ष निरीक्षक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद निरक्षरित/संशोधन प्राप्त करेंगे वही की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये संशोधन का प्रयोग न करें।
10. ही कोई का जतिवित्त प्राप्त नहीं दिया जावेगा।

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.

	1	8	1	5	4	3	2	1	6	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	●	1	●	1	1	1	1	●	1	1
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3	3	3	3	3	3	●	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	●	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	●	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	●	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	●	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	●

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



Section-A

Ans)

Historical objectivity:

History basically is the subject that deals with past and a systematic study of it and analyse to relate it with present

Provision: So to win history is the art of choosing view during marry his.

Historical objectivity:

So basically in history we have to analyse past and in accordance to analyse there are two perspectives one is subjective and another one is objective.

So, it became an art of historian to be objective: objective in the sense means keeping aside all personal perceptions, feeling, emotion etc because if historian mixes his emotion with the subject area so that was not called as just study area. objectivity factor:

- remain unbiased.
- keeping aside personal preferences.
- taking the past thing as it is not even choosing it on historian perspective.
- keeping fact straight.
- because if they interpret as it is meaning of the subject will change.

So, it is an art of historian to remain objective, not subjective because when we become subjective we try to include our emotions, feeling etc and



Paper Code

A0507011



2

being member of the society it
became quite difficult.
Hence there are two approaches
subjective and objective.
Objectivity quite become little
hand.

see to E. H. Carr: if the
historian maintains the objectivity
then he will record too many
facts. And from entire objecti-
vity is quite difficult.

But history as a discipline needs
objective - taking sources as it is
and don't interpret on the
own way because it can
change the meaning and
that study is not just a study
of past events.



Do Not Write anything in this Portion



Ques

causation in History.

History is basically that subject where we have to analyse the sources and depend on the sources and finding the truth from that not completely taking that sources or trust blindly. So, causation becomes backbone of our study also. because from there we tend to analyse the facts tried to ^{find} answer the of particular area.

causation. tend to answer what, when, where, how. and by including this '4 Ws' in study He tried to answer the cause.

Because there are no event that do not have any cause and effect. And history is that subject where historians had to analyse past then causation played an important role.

And causation basically out of historians to find cause and tried to fill the gaps that are remained unknown.

in conclusion we can say causation is out of writing history. and find the ^{answer} gaps to fill the gaps regarding particular subject area.



Paper Code

A050701T



5

every discipline had history, so it
became important to analyse the
background.

• Boost decision making ideas.





Ans.d

Does history repeats itself.
Now a days. History is becoming
an complex subject and
historians have different point of
view regarding whether history
repeats itself or not but
according to my point of view
history repeats self because:

It is the only discipline that talks
about the past and the past
we study by its history so in a
simple manner history repeats,
it's cyclical in nature. The thing
happened today will after a year
become history only the relevant
events that so in this manner
we can it repeats.

History is not something that occurred
once doesnot make history
again. So, in order to analyse
present scenario we need to
relate ourself with
every area that we touch. Answer
we had to look after the history.

Sources, Archaeological, literary, inscripti-
-ons. played an important role in
order to analyse it.
what is today happening can be
repeat tomorrow.



Paper Code

A0507017



7

We can say history repeats.

Ans. Q. Arthashastra on Kautilya.

Kautilya's Arthashastra played an important role in political administration. It's being written by Vishnugupta (Chanakya) in order to modify the political administration of Mauryan Empire. And today of itself we tend to take advice from this book.

In this book Chanakya talk about the rules and regulations, different post holders, minister, council of minister and had talked about centralisation of empire.

Chanakya being part of Mauryan Empire had written it and this book actually inspires us today as well. We can regard this book as political bible.

And we usually study Mauryan administration - in we clearly see the reference of Arthashastra. Idea of minister, portfolios like of economy, societal area and taxes department were written in it.

In the discipline of political science now a days this discipline has been thought.

How to ready the Army in its standing position, weapons and the strategy to repelling war was also written in Arthashastra.



Paper Code

A0507015



8

Ans. 6
I

Al-Beruni - Book Tahik-i-Hind.

Al-Beruni belongs to medieval period and had gave detailed regarding medieval period like ~~Arab~~, Autubuddin, Tughlq their administration and conquests as well.

unlike other historians we can see from his sources a brief knowledge regarding medieval art and culture, its Administration and Medieval economy.

He also criticises the some ruler on their rigid policies.

And gave great detailing of rule like sultan and ~~partos~~, etc.

He also praise Mughals Army. He is one of the magnificent writer of his time who advised the ruler and ~~to~~ provide criticism, as ~~is~~.

Al-Beruni ~~start~~ ^{stopped} ~~work~~ where Barani ~~stopped~~ started. And.

He also talks about ~~fake~~, mudabbir, Sajra, ai. ~~amrah~~ book and also talk about Mughal art and culture their Archael ~~faculties~~.



As-7 Historical positivism of Ranke.

Before knowing the positivism approach of Ranke it became important to understand that what is positivism. Positivism: it basically means that applying rational, empirical, and history to be written in sources and ^{to be written in} completely on the sources.

"RANKE — father of empirical history."

His view regarding positivism came against Romanticism or enlightenment history. And he applied seminar method with the help of his coti companion Meigler after Berlin revolution.

(Ranke Approach.)

- Analyse the past in its own terms and see the past as it was being present.
- And to understand the past analyse sources with help of empiricism or sense experience.
- that sense experience could be analysed through sources (primary sources).
- do not believe completely whatever is written in history past.
- make the reference of it.
- and tried to analyse facts and interpret it.



Paper Code

A 0507011



10

He basically emerged as critic
against Romanticism because
in Romanticism era only aesthetic
- value were kept in
centre.

Acc: positivism is to analyse the
history with the help of natural
science. And it became
undisputable and beyond
" doubt."

"positivist approach arose during
18 century"



Do Not Write anything in this Portion



Ans) Imperialist approach to writing history, approaches to writing history differs from time to time regarding the situation.

Imperialist approach came when the Britisher companies were colonising different colonies. And historians of the time were writing on approach only.

Here they basically write about imperial nature and skill to prove British rule just in nature according to them imperialism is important to travel to the people among different countries and wanted to do the work that they were given based on what means & burden. and imperialist is important for trade purpose and knowledge gaining

In that era they write about only colonisation and just rule of Britishers.

Thinkers like J. S. Mill, Grant Duff came from this approach.

J. S. Mill (History of India) He even visited India anytime to write history and divide it on the basis of religion.

So, we can say that Imperial history mostly try to write about Britisher's Europeans.



A-9/2

Sources of History.Archaeological,
literaryAncient, Medieval and Modern
sources.

inscriptions, petroglyphs, monuments

Sculptures foreign travellers

Account all these are important
source to understand history

Archaeological sources like

Kautilya's Arthashastra,

Mudraraksha, monuments, Ashoka-

Minar, Taj Mahal etc.

literary: Mudraraksha, Prayagprasi,

. sth,

Arthashastra, Kadambiri, etc.

poetry: at that time gives us
knowledge about that time cultureChimbitika coins: gave us an idea
of art, colour that the money
using at that time.seals: Harappan seals, statue
of woman, dancing girl tell us
about the condition of women
at that time



Paper Code

A050701T



13

inscriptions of Ashoka! gave detailed
knowledge of
Dhamma and Ashokan policy.

various coins! punch marked coins, silver
tanka and Shital.

in conclusion sources become limbs
of history because without
sources we cannot
write history with full proof
and epitome.





Section - B.

2 meaning of history ? Art or science.

meaning of history:

History is the interpretation of past in a systematic way in order to relate with present and future.

Acc to different thinkers,
Francis Bacon: history that makes men wise.

Thucydides: history is the story of writing of being remembered.

Rousseau: history is the art of choosing among many lies that resembles truth.

Nature of history:

- it is complex, as its area become wide. ✓

- History repeats itself.

- include other disciplines like political, economic and cultural as per

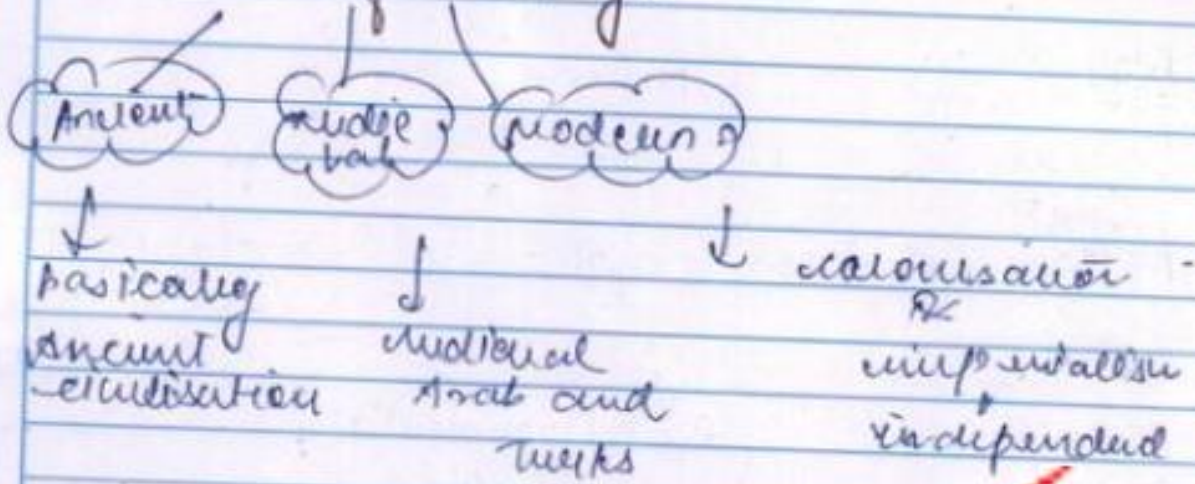
- multi disciplinary approaches.



Importance of history :

- From history historians and all people get accurate information from past.
- Great citizen.
- Give knowledge regarding culture and Heritage
- decision making BOON.

division of history



History is science or not?

it is an highly debatable topic regarding whether history is art or science.

see basically

if science :

we need to analyse the facts or experiments, laboratory but its not possible to do experim

Do Not Write anything in this Portion

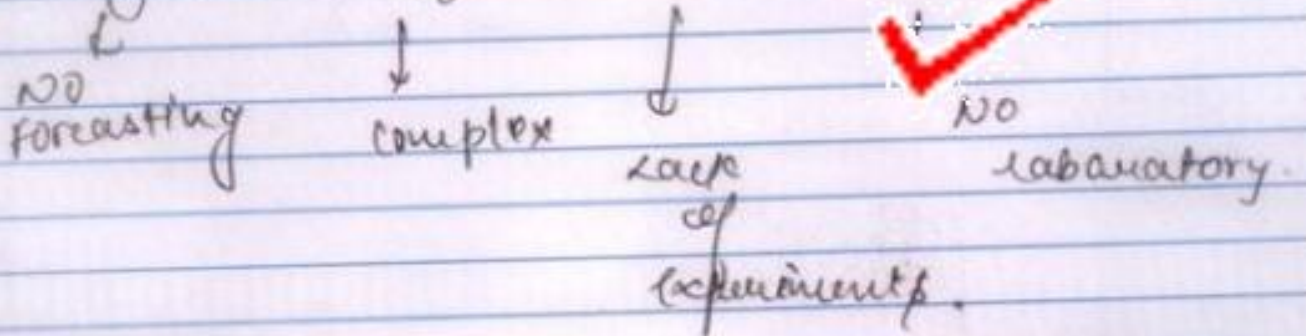


- out of history in Lab.
- become difficult to remain objective
- lack of data bases experiments.
- How physics, chemistry due to understand history.

if Art:

- it is an act of historian to remain objective
- tried to find out causation in history its reason.
- act of collecting facts on relevant ones
- draw the sources from inscription, seals
- and history done blindly trust in history they read interpret fact.

Arguments Against science



Acc to G.H. Cohen: if person tries to collect fact and remain objective, then its impossible without interpreting what is right or wrong.



Paper Code

A 0 5 0 7 0 1 5



18

and that history we call it as
facts of history.

Hence history both art and
science

objectivity and subjectivity played
an important role in
it.

both art and science?

Analysing the facts is art
and interpreting it science
because historian had to
analyse which is right or
wrong.

by remaining objectivity because
history as a discipline demands
objectivity.

Do Not Write anything in this Portion





Section - C

6 Greco-Roman Tradition of History.

As to Herbert Butterfield:

Annals
Ballads
Legends
(Hebrew
scripture)

} composition of classical
Greco-Roman
Traditions

Annals: chronology to the King.

Ballads: orally transferred, forms of
culture.

Hebrew: scripture and legends.

When we talk about Greco-Roman Tradition we had to deal with (4) writers

Greece: (1) Herodotus } 5-6 century
(2) Thucydides }Roman: (3) Clio } -1 century
(4) Tacitus }

Greco tradition:

Herodotus: He is basically called as
father of history. In Hellenistic
times and our days he
had written that whatever he had



Paper Code

AOK07011



20

Herodotus today based on his
memory and to write history he
used to travel a lot
Greece vs Persia war detailed

Explanation was written by him and
we basically talk about How
Greece had won over
Persian (barbaric).

Thucydides: he talks about Peloponnesian
- an war Athens vs Sparta.
and in the same he also talks about
war.

Livy: Roman administration
How it came in to rule
detailed explanation of Augustus era.

Cicero: Here we talked about
administration, rule of his ruler
Augustus.

So, still understanding ✓ appears
that had been advised by them
was still political.
in this they only talk about
war and not societal
aspect



Character of their writing,

- 1) elite in its nature only alternate audience can create fault in some times or may also be constructed.
- 2) Theoretical writing we can see seems exhibiting exatstively we can even (as scientific history).
- 3) only wars and political history has been pursued.
- 4) social aspect not included.
- 5) reason and logic not present in it

So we can say that historian at that mainly focus on war and it is only for literate audience.

several criticism had also some set because only political history is not needed. they doesn't include economic, cultural aspect etc.

one of merit of this school that include Humanism as basic structure.



Paper Code

A 0 5 0 7 0 1 1



22

criticism

Substantivism means unchanging is only knowable but history is all about changes & transitional phase. history cannot be static it's a dynamic subject.

Acc to A.C. Business: He criticized the Herodotus and while Herodotus had written everything except history.

Do Not Write anything in this Portion





Paper Code

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23



Do Not Write anything in this Portion



Paper Code

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24

