

( 12 )

**Unit XI : Major trends in demographic changes**  
(with particular reference to the period 1872-1947) - standard of living.

**Unit XII : Process of differentiation within the peasantry** - Rise of a rich peasantry (to be explained with reference to Punjab, Maharashtra, Bengal and South Indian) - growth of the tenancy system - examination of the notion that tenancy contributed to peasant stability.

**Unit XIII : Growth of agricultural labour during British rule** - system of bonded labour, "agrestic serfdom".

**Unit XIV : Peasant reaction against colonialism** : Elements of Peasant Consciousness - Peasant movements in early colonial India: Role of religiosity. Wahabis and Farazis, Moplah Ethnicity and tribal movements : Santal, Munda and Tana Bhagat movements, Peasants and Nationalist Movement : Indigo, Pabna, Deccan, Champaran, Kheda and Tehhaga.

( 13 )

**Paper IV**  
**HISTORIOGRAPHY, CONCEPTS,  
METHODS AND TOOLS**

**First Half**

**Unit I : Meaning and Scope of History**

History – Collection and Selection of data – evidence and its transmission – Causation – Historicism.

**Unit II : History and other Disciplines**

Archaeology – Geography – Anthropology – Linguistic – Sociology – Economics – Philosophy, Politics – Natural Sciences – Applied Sciences and Literature.

**Unit III**

**Unit III :** Traditions of Historical Writings – Greco – Roman traditions – Chinese traditions – Ancient Indian tradition – Medieval Historiography : European, Arabic, Persian and Indian.

**Unit IV : Approaches to History**

(a) Positivist History

(b) Whig History

(c) Marxist history :

(i) Karl Marx

(ii) Monistview : Determinist and Evolutionary Theories;