

Answers - August 2022

HISTORY

Q.1. (A) Choose the correct option from the given options and rewrite the complete sentence. [3]

- (1) (b). The Sanskrit text of 'Hitopadesh' was translated into German by Friedrich Max Muller. [1]
- (2) (c). The earliest museum in the world was discovered in the excavations at the city of Ur. [1]
- (3) (a). Bhilar a village near Mahabaleshwar is known as the 'Village of books'. [1]

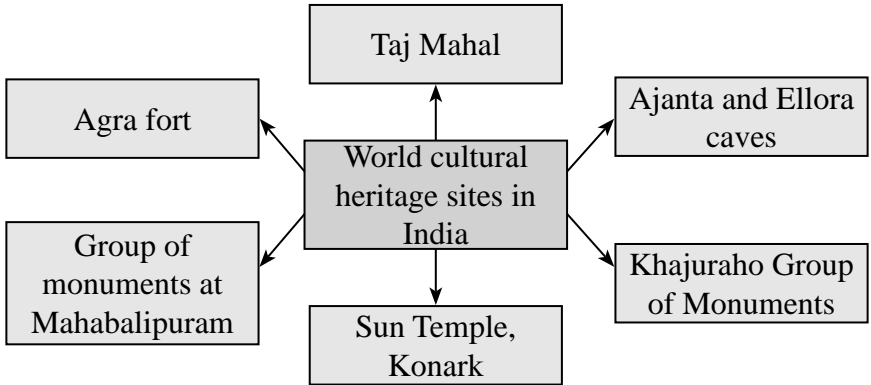
Q.1. (B) Identify the Wrong pair in the following and rewrite it. [3]

- (1) **Wrong pair:** Karl Marx – Discourse on the Method
- (2) **Wrong pair:** Prabhakar – Acharya P.K.Atre
- (3) **Wrong pair:** Himalayan Car Rally – Health Tourism

Q.2. (A) Complete the following concept map/ chart. (Any two)

[4]

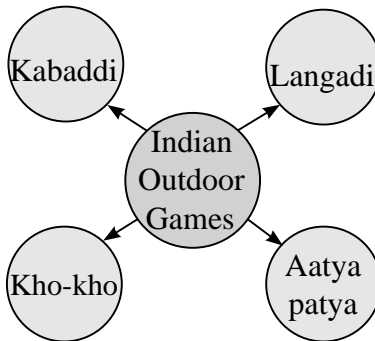
(1) Complete the concept web.



[Note: Any of the world cultural heritage sites mentioned on textbook page no. 18 will be considered as a right answer.]

[1 mark for each correct answer]

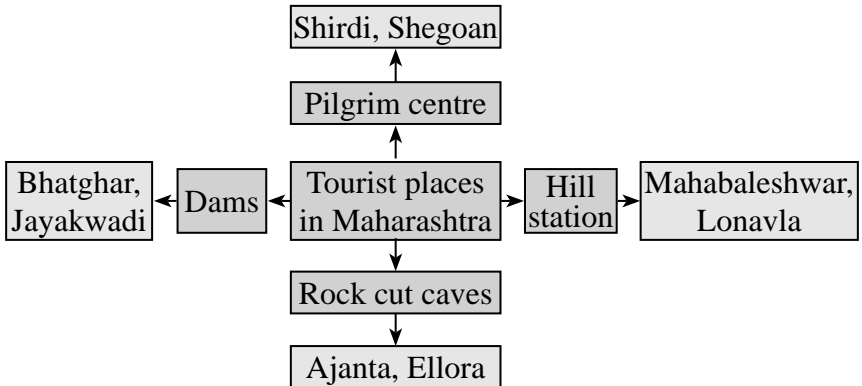
(2) Complete the concept map.



[Note: Marbles, Lagori, Vitti-dandu or Gilli-danda, Bhingari (whorls), Bhovare (tops), Phugadi, and Zimma are also correct answers.]

[1 mark for each correct answer]

(3) Complete the concept map.



[1/2 mark for each correct answer]

[Note: The following are also right answers.]

Pilgrim centres: Dehu, Alandi, Jejuri, Pandharpur, Tulajapur, Kolahapur, Nashik, Tryambakeshwar, Paithan, Haji malang, Gurudwara at Nanded, Mount Mary church in Mumbai

Hill stations: Panchgani, Khandala, Matheran, Chikhaldara

Dams: Koyananagar, Chandoli

Rock cut caves: Gharapuri

(B) Write short notes on. (Any two)

[4]

(1) Voltaire

Ans.

- Voltaire was a French philosopher whose original name was François-Marie Arouet.
- He was of the opinion that along with objective truth and chronology of historical events, it was equally important to take into account social traditions, trade, economy, agriculture, etc. in historiography.
- This fuelled the thought that understanding all aspects of human life is important for history writing.
- Voltaire is thus regarded as the founder of modern historiography.

[Any two points, 2 marks]

(2) 'Kesari' and 'Maratha'

Ans.

- (a) 'Kesari' and 'Maratha', the two newspapers, are indicative of an important stage in the history of Indian newspapers before independence.
- (b) Gopal Ganesh Agarkar and Bal Gangadhar Tilak started these papers in 1881.
- (c) They spoke about the social and political issues of that period.
- (d) Kesari began to publish articles about the nationwide situations, books in native languages and politics in England.
- (e) In the 21st century, newspapers are playing important role and are acknowledged as fourth column of democracy.

[Any *two* points, 2 marks]

(3) Toys and festival

Ans.

- (a) Toys can throw light on history. We can get glimpse of religious and cultural traditions through them.
- (b) Model forts are made as a part of the Diwali celebrations in Maharashtra.
- (c) On them are placed clay images of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and his soldiers as well as people and animals.
- (d) This tradition keeps the memory alive of the important role of forts in the history of Maharashtra.

[Any *two* points, 2 marks]

Q.3. Explain the statements with reasons. (Any two) [4]

- (1) Historical research was driven to focus in depth on various aspects of women's life.**

Ans.

- (a) Feminist historiography means restructuring of history from the perspective of women.
- (b) French writer Simone de Beauvoir's writings, helped in establishing the fundamentals of feminism that emphasized not only on the inclusion of women in history but also on the rethinking of the male dominated perspective of history.

- (c) It drove historical research to focus in depth on various aspects of women's life such as their employment, their role in trade union, institutions working for their cause and their family life.
- (d) In the historical writings after 1990, women were portrayed as an independent social class. [Any two points, 2 marks]

(2) It is essential to study the history of technology.

Ans.

- (a) The history of technology helps in understanding the changes and their causes in the field of agricultural production, commodity production, architecture, engineering, etc.
- (b) Scientific discoveries/inventions and technological advancement are dependent on each other.
- (c) Understanding of science and technology was very important at every step in the evolution of mankind right from the making of stone tools to agricultural production. Later, the advancement of science promoted the mechanization of production.
- (d) Thus, knowledge of the history of technology is essential for understanding the development of mechanization and the mutual dependence between science and technology.

[Any two points, 2 marks]

(3) Toys throw light on the History.

Ans.

- (a) Toys can throw light on the history and technological development of a region.
- (b) They also give us the opportunity to get a glimpse of religious and cultural traditions.
- (c) As a part of traditional Diwali celebrations in Maharashtra model forts are made, on which clay images of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and his soldiers are placed. This tradition keeps alive the memory of the important role that forts played in the history of Maharashtra.
- (d) An ivory doll made by Indian craftsmen dated to 1st century CE was found in the excavation of Pompeii. This artefact throws light on the ancient Indo-Roman trade relations.

Thus, toys found in archaeological excavations can tell us about cultural contacts between nations in ancient times.

[Any two points, 2 marks]

(4) Only trained persons, who are duly qualified can take up task involved in the work of conservation and preservation.

Ans.

- (a) Institutes like libraries, museums and archives conserve and preserve precious historical heritage.
 - (b) Each step in this process, such as collecting the sources of history, creating their records and indexes, exhibiting manuscripts, old books and artefacts after completing necessary treatments, requires very careful handling and management.
 - (c) It needs people with specific skills.
- Thus, only trained persons, who are duly qualified can take up these tasks. [Any two points, 2 marks]

Q.4. Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it. [4]

[Refer Aug 2022 question paper for the passage]

(1) What is meant by Heritage Walk?

Ans. Heritage walk is an organised group activity to visit historical heritage place. [1]

(2) In which cities in India heritage walk is organised?

Ans. In India, heritage walk is organised in the cities of Ahmedabad, Mumbai and Pune. [1]

(3) Name the place in your district that you would like to visit as part of heritage walk and why?

Ans.

- (a) I would like to visit Ambreshwar temple in Ambernath, district-Thane. This temple was built by Chitraraja Yanyani in the year 1060.
- (b) This temple is known as the oldest and historic temple. Sculpture in this temple is an excellent example of architecture, which is bearing the brunt of rain and famine for years.
- (c) This temple is included in the 218 Artistic architecture declared by UNESCO.
- (d) The construction of temple was done in local black stone and lime. [2]

[Note: This is just a model answer. Students can write answer on their own as per their favourite place in their district.]

Q.5. Answer the following questions in detail. (Any two) [6]

(1) What is Marxist history?

Ans.

- (a) The concern for the means of production, modes of production and the industrial relations were at the centre in the writings of Marxist historians.
- (b) Accordingly, to analyse the impact of every social event of significance has remained the basic theme of Marxist historiography.
- (c) Marxist historians in India studied the transitions within the caste system.
- (d) Among the notable Indian historians who adopted Marxist ideological framework, scholars like Damodar Dharmanand Kosambi, Comrade Shripad Amrut Dange, Ram Sharan Sharma, and Comrade Sharad Patil have contributed notably to Marxist history.
- (e) Comrade Dange was one of the founder members of the Indian Communist Party. His book 'Primitive Communism to Slavery' represents Marxist historiography.

[Any *three* points, 3 marks]

(2) Why is library management important?

Ans.

- (a) Libraries are the storehouses of knowledge and information.
- (b) Library Science is very closely related to Management Science, Information Technology and the field of Education.
- (c) Libraries perform various tasks such as collecting books, arranging them systematically, conservation and preservation of those books, dissemination of information of sources, etc.
- (d) It saves time and efforts of reader and manager.
- (e) Many of these tasks are completed with the help of computerised systems.
- (f) To make a book available to a reader as per his requirement is the most important aspect of library management.

Thus, library management is important.

[Any *three* points, 3 marks]

(3) Explain the difference between indoor games and outdoor games.

Ans.

- (a) The games that are played in open grounds are outdoor games, whereas indoor games are played within a closed environment.
- (b) Outdoor games demand use of physical strength, whereas indoor games demand use of intellectual/mental strength.
- (c) Majority of outdoor games need big grounds, whereas indoor games can be played in small space.
- (d) Outdoor games develop physical strength, whereas indoor games develop intellectual abilities.
- (e) Outdoor games are langadi, kabaddi, khokho, atyapatya, hockey, cricket, football etc.
- (f) Majority of outdoor games are played in teams, for example, Kabaddi and cricket.
Majority indoor games are played individually, for example, chess, carrom, cards etc.
- (g) World famous Olympic games include outdoor games in majority. Indoor games are not part of it.

[Any *three* points, 3 marks]

(4) What different methods of communication were adapted before the advent of newspapers?

Ans. There were very effective ways of conveying news to people even in ancient times.

- (a) In the olden days, a crier would run in the streets beating drums and announce loudly important news as per the orders of the king. The news would soon spread among people by word of mouth.
- (b) Before the Common Era began, inscriptions with royal decrees used to be placed at public places in Egypt. Emperor Ashoka also did the same to reach out to his subjects.
- (c) In the Roman Empire, written decrees conveying royal commands or containing information about events taking place in the nation and its capital were distributed in all the regions.
- (d) During Julius Ceaser's reign, newspapers known as Acta Diurna meaning everyday acts would be placed at public places in Rome.

- (e) In the 7th century CE royal dictates were distributed among people at public places.
- (f) In England hand-outs giving information about wars or important events were distributed occasionally.
- (g) Travellers arriving from faraway lands would narrate the stories of those places, along with their own additions, to the local people.
- (h) Royal ambassadors posted at various places would send back important news to the royal court.

[Any *three* points, 3 marks]

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Q.6. Choose the correct option from the given options and write complete statements. [2]

- (1) (d). In Maharashtra, 50% seats are reserved for women in local and self-governing institutions. [1]
- (2) (b). To increase agricultural production and become self-sufficient with regard to food grains Green revolution was initiated. [1]

Q.7. State whether the following statements are true *or* false. Give reasons for your answers. (Any two) [4]

(1) Indian democracy is considered the largest democracy in the world.

Ans. True. [1]

- (a) India, the second largest country in the world in population also has the largest number of voters, thus making it the largest democracy in the world.
- (b) After independence the Indian Constitution guaranteed adult suffrage by giving the right to vote equally, to both men and women above the age of 21 years.
- (c) The voting age was further reduced from 21 to 18 which gave opportunity of political participation to the young generation in India.
- (d) Such provisions have made India the largest democracy in the world. [1 mark for reason]

(2) Coalition politics leads to instability.

Ans. False

[1]

- (a) After the Lok Sabha elections in 1989, the system of one party emerging as dominant party came to an end. Since then different parties began to come together to form coalition governments.
- (b) For example, both Bharatiya Janata Party and Congress made an experiment of establishing coalition government.
- (c) The belief that coalition government brings instability was proved wrong by political party system in our country.
- (d) In fact, coalition government system stabilized in India.

[1 mark for reason]

(3) The movement does not need leadership.

Ans. False

[1]

- (a) Movements need to have a strong leadership.
- (b) It is leadership that keeps the movement active.
- (c) Objectives of the movement, its programme of action, and strategy of agitation are decided by its leaders.
- (d) A strong leadership makes a movement effective.

[1 mark for reason]

Q.8. (A) Explain the following concepts. (Any one)

[2]

(1) Right to information

Ans.

- (a) Citizens have a right to know about the functioning of the government. The Indian government has given this right to the citizens of this country by the Right to Information Act (RTI 2005), a fundamental right.
- (b) According to the RTI, citizens have a right to know about the working of the government.
- (c) This ensures transparency and accountability which are the hallmarks of good governance.
- (d) The increased communication between citizens and government helps in strengthening democracy and in building a relationship of trust between them.

- (e) The Act has made the government more transparent and has reduced the element of secrecy in its working.

[Any two points, 2 marks]

(2) Electoral reforms

Ans.

- (a) To increase participation of women in politics, the political parties should give 50% candidature to women candidates and try to ensure that they get elected.
- (b) Candidature should not be given to candidates having criminal background. Political parties should strictly follow the decisions given by courts in this respect.
- (c) The Government should take care of the election expenses so that political parties do not make misuse of money, and thus the mismanagement of money during elections can be stopped.
- (d) The Representation of the People Act should be amended accordingly so that candidates having criminal background will not be able to participate in elections.

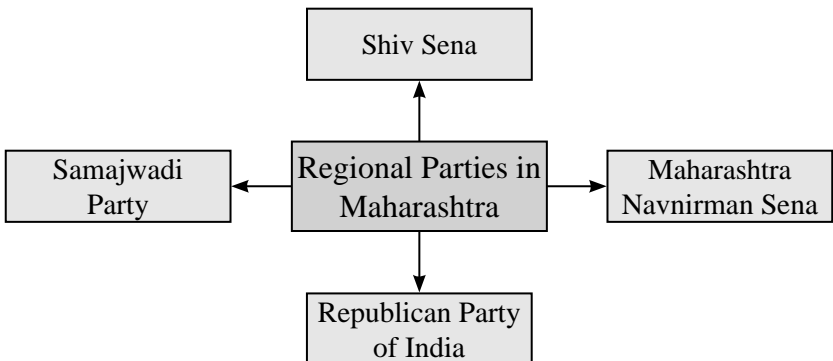
[Any two points, 2 marks]

(B) Do as directed. (Any one)

[2]

(1) Complete the concept map.

Ans.



[Note: Republican party of India, Republican party of India – Bahujan Mahasangh, Peasants and Workers Party can be the answer.]

[1/2 mark for each correct answer]

(2) Complete the table.

Ans.

| | State/Area | Tribes |
|-----|-------------------|---------------|
| (1) | Odisha | Gond |
| (2) | Maharashtra | Koli |
| (3) | Chota Nagpur | Kolam |
| (4) | Bihar | Santhal |

[1/2 mark for each correct answer]

Q.9. Answer in brief. (Any one)

[2]

(1) Explain the functions of the Election Commission.

Ans. Following are the functions of the Election Commission:

(a) Preparing the voters list:

Every Indian citizen who has completed 18 years of age has the right to vote. To exercise this right, a citizen's name must be in the voters list, preparing this list and including the names of new voters constitute the responsibility of the Election Commission. The Election Commission has the authority to issue identity cards to the voters.

(b) Deciding the timetable and programme of election:

The conduct of election is entirely the responsibility of the Election Commission. The Election Commission decides the time of elections and the number of stages to hold elections in every state.

(c) Scrutinizing the application of candidates:

After the election dates are declared, every political party selects the candidates who would contest the elections. Some candidates contest the elections independently without any political party's support. Candidates of political parties as well as independent candidates have to fill the applications which include information about their own self. The Election

Commission then scrutinizes all the applications and allows the eligible candidates to contest the election.

(d) **Giving recognition to political parties:**

We have multiparty system in our country. New parties also continue to be formed. Split in the party results in the formation of new parties. All such political parties are required to be recognized by the Election Commission. The Election Commission also has the right to derecognize any political party. It also allots election symbols to political parties.

(e) **Resolving disputes relating to election:**

The Election Commission has to resolve any dispute that may arise regarding elections. Accordingly, to declare any candidate as disqualified, or conduct re-election in a particular constituency is the responsibility of the Election Commission.

Thus, the Election Commission plays a vital role in the election process in India. [Any *two* points, 2 marks]

(2) **Explain the nature of farmers' movement in India.**

Ans.

(a) The farmers' movement in India is an important movement. During the British period, farmers started getting organized due to anti-agriculture policies of the British colonial government.

(b) The farmers' movements were inspired by the thoughts of Mahatma Phule, Justice Ranade and Mahatma Gandhi.

(c) The farmers' movement slowed down due to some reforms in agriculture (tenancy laws, laws relating to tilting of the land, etc.).

(d) Appropriate price for agricultural products, to treat agriculture as an industry, implementation of the recommendations of the Swaminathan Commission, debt relief, debt cancellation, national policy for agriculture, etc. were some of the demands of the farmers' movement. [Any *two* points, 2 marks]

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