

Answers – December 2020

HISTORY

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

- (1) (a). It may be said that Voltaire was the founder of Modern Historiography.
- (2) (c). The National Archives of India is in Delhi.
- (3) (d). Cook established a travel agency selling tourist tickets.

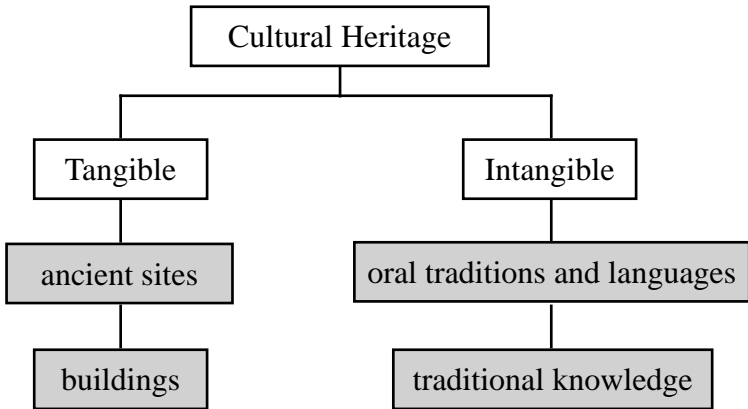
(B) Identify the wrong pair in the following and rewrite. [3]

- (1) **Wrong pair:** The Indian War of Independence, 1857 – Marxist history
- (2) **Wrong pair:** Prabhakar – Acharya P.K. Atre
- (3) **Wrong pair:** International Tourism – Visit to hill stations

Q.2. (A) Complete following concept maps. (Any two)

[4]

(1)



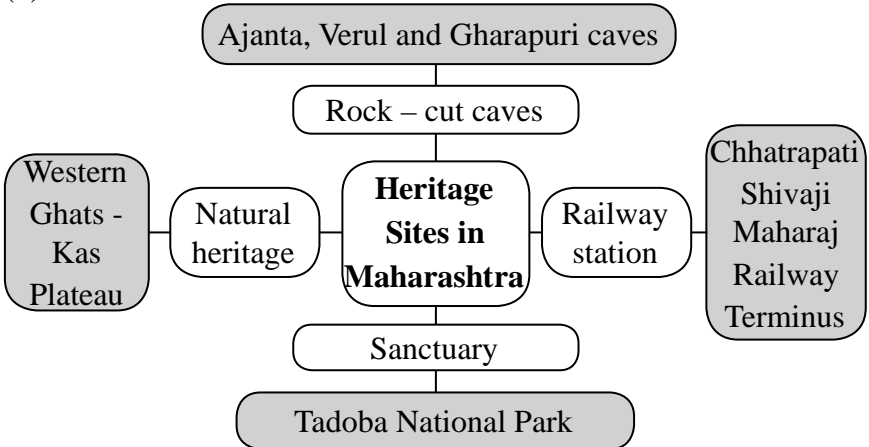
[Tangible includes ancient artefacts, ancient manuscripts, ancient sculptures, ancient paintings. Intangible includes social customs and rituals of festivals, styles of performing arts, traditional skills, groups and communities representing such traditions, customs and skills.]

(2)



[Besides these badminton, Golf, Polo are also answers.]

(3)



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

[4]

(1) Annales School

Ans.

- (a) At the onset of the twentieth century, a new school of historiography known as ‘Annales School’, arose in France. This school started by French historians gave a new direction to history writing.
- (b) It was now recognised that history is not only about political events, kings, great leaders, politics, diplomacy and wars but also about the climate, local people, agriculture, trade, technology, means of communication, social divisions and their psychology, etc. during the particular historical times.

(2) Sports and Movies

Ans.

- (a) A sports film uses sport as the theme of a film in which a sport, sporting event, the sportsman or follower of sport are prominently featured.
- (b) The process of making a movie on sports involves a deep study of the movie’s story, language, dressing style, social life, etc. of that particular period.
- (c) Recently, some movies on sports and biography of players have been released in various Indian languages.
- (d) The film ‘Mary Kom’ throws light on the first Indian female boxer to participate in the Olympics and win a bronze medal.
- (e) ‘Dangal’ is based on the life story of the Foghat sisters who were the first Indian female wrestlers to win gold medals at various international competitions.
- (f) Some of the other movies with a sports theme are ‘Chak de India’, ‘Bhaag Milkha Bhaag’ and the National Award winning film ‘Iqbal’.

(3) Dashavatara Theatre

Ans.

- (a) *Dashavatara* is part of the folk theatre in Maharashtra.
- (b) Dashavatara shows are presented in the regions of Konkan and Goa after the completion of the harvesting season. The stories

presented in these shows are based on the 10 incarnations of Vishnu, namely *Matysa*, *Koorma*, *Varaha*, *Narisimha*, *Wamana*, *Parashurama*, *Ram*, *Krishna*, *Buddha* and *Kalki*.

- (c) At the beginning of the show, the *sutradhara*, that is, the narrator, invokes Lord Ganesha, the destroyer of obstacles.
- (d) The method of acting, make-up, and costumes in *Dashavatara* shows is set by the tradition.
- (e) The show is mostly musical but sometimes there may be a few spontaneous dialogues.
- (f) The characters representing gods use wooden masks.
- (g) The show ends by breaking *dahihandi*, an earthen pot of curds, followed by *aarti*, or the singing of songs in praise of the God.
- (h) In the 18th century Shyamji Naik Kale started a *phad* (a troupe) of *Dashavatara* artists which used to perform all over Maharashtra.
- (i) Vishnudas Bhave, the pioneer of Marathi theatre, staged mythological plays by introducing some modifications in the *Dashavatara* style.
- (j) Thus, the origins of the Marathi theatre can be traced to the *Dashavatara* tradition.

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

(1) Foucault called his method, the archaeology of knowledge.

Ans.

- (a) French historian, Michel Foucault brought forth a new concept in historiography in the 20th century.
- (b) He argued that the prevailing practice of arranging historical events in a chronological order is not right.
- (c) He drew attention to the fact that archaeology does not strive to reach the ultimate historical truth but attempts to explain various transitions in the past.
- (d) He called his method, 'The archaeology of knowledge' and felt that explaining the transitions in history is more important.

(2) The method of history is useful in the research of many subjects.

Ans.

- (a) History is about the past events. The way our present lifestyle is shaped, is dependent on the historical chain of events.
- (b) Historical events relate to various fields like politics, social and religious structure of a community, philosophy, technology and science, etc.
- (c) Each of these fields have their own history of building knowledge.
- (d) The direction of future development in every field is dependent on the state of available knowledge. Hence, the method of history can prove to be of value in the research of various fields.

(3) It is necessary to preserve the tradition like Chitrakathi, which is on the verge of extinction.

Ans.

- (a) The tradition of narrating stories from the Ramayana or Mahabharata with wooden puppets and paintings is known as ‘Chitrakathi’ or ‘Pinguli’ tradition.
- (b) The Chalukya king Someshvara has mentioned about the ‘Chitrakathi’ tradition in his book ‘Manasollasa’ dating back to the 12th century CE. It confirms the antiquity of this tradition.
- (c) The people belonging to Thakur tribal community still practise this art of Pingul. They live in a village called ‘Pinguli’ located in the Konkan region, near Kudal.
- (d) The ‘Chitrakathi’ pictures are drawn on a paper and painted in colours made from natural substances. 30–50 pictures are required to complete the narration of a single story.
- (e) These valuable pictures are carefully preserved and handed down from one generation to another.

Hence, the artists and the government are trying to preserve the age old tradition, which is on the verge of extinction.

(4) Only trained persons, who are duly qualified can take up the tasks 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.
- (d) Thus, only trained persons, who are duly qualified can take up these tasks.

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

(Refer question paper for the passage)

(1) From which language the word ‘Tamasha’ derived? (1)

Ans. The word ‘Tamasha’ is derived from Persian language.

(2) What are the two types of traditional Tamasha? (1)

Ans. Sangeet Bari and Dholakicha Phad are two types of traditional tamasha.

(3) Explain the modern presentation form of Tamasha. (2)

Ans.

- (a) The modern presentation form of the Tamasha stands apart from the traditional one by including drama as its main part.
- (b) It’s dramatic element called Vag has great spontaneous humour which made it lively and entertaining.
- (c) The show is well-structured, beginning with devotional songs sung in praise of Gana, or Lord Ganesha, followed by the presentation of Gavalan.
- (d) The second half is where the Vag is performed.
- (f) Popular plays like Vichcha Mazi Puri Kara and Gadhvache Lagna are examples of the modern form of Tamasha.

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

(1) What is the contribution of Itihasacharya V.K. Rajwade to historiography?

Ans.

- (a) V. K. Rajwade is well-known for his writings in Marathi on varied subjects like history, linguistics, etymology, and grammar.
- (b) He was of the firm opinion that we should write our own history. He compiled and edited 22 volumes of 'Marathyanhya Itihasachi Sadhane'.
- (c) He wrote very scholarly prefaces to each of the 22 volumes.
- (d) He insisted that history should be written using only authentic documentary source.
- (e) He stated, "History is the all-inclusive image of the past societies. It does not include only the stories of political images, conspiracies and wars for seizing power."
- (f) He founded the 'Bharat Itihas Samshodhak Mandal' in Pune, on 7th July 1910 to facilitate historical research.

(2) Which tasks are important in archives management?

Ans. Archives management is similar to library management from the technical point of view. Documents from the archives are considered very reliable and due to heavy dependence on computerised systems, information technology has become an integral part of archives management.

The tasks that are important in archives management are as follows:

- (a) Preserving documents with important content in their original condition
- (b) Preparing indexes and creating accurate systems of retrieval of documents.

(3) What kind of professional opportunities are available in the field of arts? Explain.

Ans.

- (a) Art historians can work in the field of journalism.
- (b) Art market is an independent field. Special expertise is required

to assess the exact value of an art object or to ensure that it is genuine. An expert with deep understanding of art history is required for this task.

- (c) The fields of Heritage Management and Cultural Tourism have recently developed. In these fields students of art can find many professional opportunities.
- (d) Museums and Archives Management, Library Science and Information Technology, Archaeological Research, Indology [the study of Indian history, literature, philosophy, and culture] are some important fields in this respect.
- (e) Applied arts has scope in various fields – advertisement, interior design and production of ornamental objects, art design of stage backdrops, art direction for films and television, creating attractive layouts of books, magazines, calligraphy, production of greeting cards, customised stationary, gift objects, etc.
- (f) The field of architecture, photography also need applied arts. Nowadays still and animated graphics created with the help of computer are used for various purpose.

(4) Define periodicals, types and its classification.

Ans.

- (a) Periodicals (also called periodical publications) can be defined as a category of publications that are published at certain pre-decided intervals depending on the nature of the subject as well as its target readership.
- (b) Magazines and journals are periodic publications.
- (c) This category includes publications which includes weekly, biweekly (twice a week), monthly, bi-monthly (once in two months), quarterly (every quarter of the year or every three months, six monthly, annual, etc.
- (d) Today, there are several periodicals devoted to Indian history. Marathi journals like ‘Bharatiya Itihaas aani Samskruti’ meaning Indian History and Culture as well as ‘Parishad Patrika’ are some such examples.
- (e) There are also certain chronicles which are published at no fixed time.

- (f) Balshastri Jambhekar was the first Indian to start a monthly magazine in Marathi, known as ‘Digdarshan’ (broad meaning ‘giving directions to a person or persons’).
- (g) In today’s modern times, electronic or digital journalism form a part of ultra-modern periodicals. Several web news portals, social media, and web channels, YouTube, etc. are actively making historical content available to audience/readers on a periodic basis.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Q.6. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete statement. [2]

- (1) (c). Legislative assembly has a power to make changes in the constitution.
- (2) (b). To increase agricultural production and become self-sufficient with regard to food grains Green revolution was initiated.

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

(1) The nature of constitution is seen as a living document.

Ans. The above statement is **True**. Because,

- (a) The Indian Constitution is dynamic. It has to change according to changing conditions and the Parliament has the power to make those changes.
- (b) The Judiciary has accepted this power of the Parliament, provided it does so without altering the Constitution’s basic structure.

(2) Shiromani Akali Dal is a national party.

Ans. The above statement is **False**. Because,

- (a) To become a national party elections commission has prescribed some conditions.
- (b) Political party should secure minimum 6% of valid votes in four or more states in earlier Loksabha or state assembly elections

and minimum 4 members should be elected in Lok Sabha from any state or states in the earlier elections.

- (c) Another criteria is candidates of a party should be elected from minimum 2% of constituencies out of total Lok Sabha constituencies and from minimum 3 states.
- (d) Shiromani Akali Dal had power in Punjab state only and it does not meet the criteria to become a national party. Thus, Shiromani Akali Dal is a regional party.

(3) Alertness is required to sustain democracy.

Ans. The above statement is **True**. Because,

- (a) Democracy is a continuous living process.
- (b) Mere adoption of democracy does not bring democracy into practice.
- (c) It is necessary to understand threats to democracy in time and deal with them in a democratic manner.

Q.8. (A) Explain the following concepts. (any one) [2]

(1) Right to Vote

Ans.

- (a) 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.
- (b) The voting age was later reduced from 21 to 18 which gave opportunity of political participation to the young generation in India.
- (c) India has the largest number of voters compared to any other democratic nation.
- (d) This change is not only quantitative but also qualitative as new political parties are emerging with the active support of young voters.

(2) Election Commission

Ans.

- (a) To ensure that the electoral process is free, fair and reliable, the Constitution of India has made provisions for an independent Election Commission.

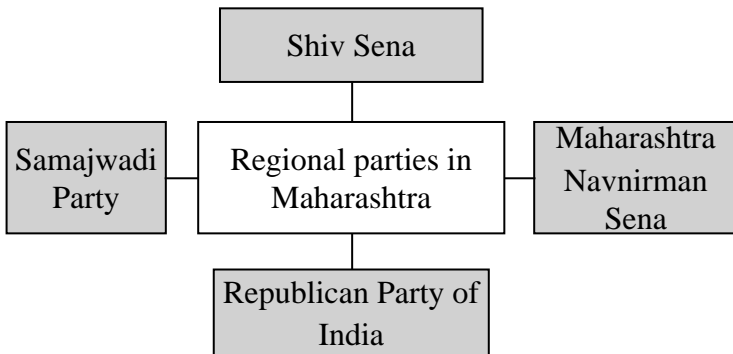
- (b) In India, Election Commission is central to the process of elections.
- (c) Article 324 of the Indian Constitution has established this autonomous body which consists of one Chief Election Commissioner and two other commissioners.
- (d) The President appoints the Election Commissioners.
- (e) The Chief Election Commissioner cannot be removed from his power easily or on account of political reasons. This is necessary to preserve the independence of the Election Commission.
- (f) There is separate provision for the expenses of the Election Commission.
- (g) The Election Commission does not have a separate staff. Government officers, teachers and other employees help the Commission to execute the process of election.
- (h) The Election Commission of India and the State Election Commissions conduct all important elections in our country.
- (i) The entire process of election from declaring the date of election to the declaration of results is carried out under the Election Commission's direction.

(B) Do as instructed (Any one):

[2]

(1) Complete the following concept map:

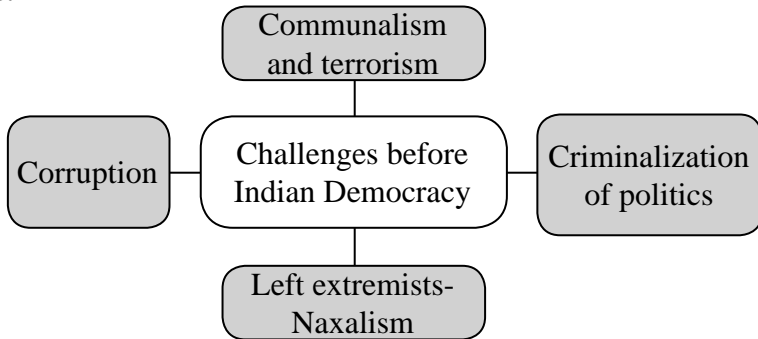
Ans.



[Note: Besides these Republican Party of India- Bahujan mahasangh, Bahujan vikas aghadi, Rashtriya samaj paksha, All India Majlia-e-itehdulla musalmeen, Janasurajya shakti, Loksangram, Swabhimani party are also answers.]

(2) Complete the following concept map:

Ans.



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

[2]

(1) Explain the meaning of code of conduct.

Ans.

- (a) The Code of Conduct is one of the measures adopted by the Election Commission to ensure free and fair elections in India.
- (b) It explains the rules that are to be followed by the Government, political parties and voters before and during elections.
- (c) Even the Government cannot violate these rules.
- (d) Due to strict observance of this code of conduct in the last few elections, the common voters have become assured of fair voting.

(2) Which problems are faced by modern workers movement?

Ans.

- (a) Workers movement largely relates to the challenges and difficult working conditions faced by workforce worldwide.
- (b) There still exists a small percentage of factories and offices that have neglected this and has resulted in problems faced by modern workers.
- (c) Workers worldwide and especially in India, have to combat difficulties such as unstable working conditions, contract labour issues, financial insecurity, absence of legal protection and unlimited working hours.
- (d) They also have to deal with health hazards as well as insecurity at the workplace because more often than not, supply of workers exceeds the demand.