

## Answers – Board Paper - March 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 founder of Modern Historiography.
- (2) (a). Philosophy is considered as the mother of science and all other subjects.
- (3) (c). Bhilar is known as village of Books.

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

- (1) **Wrong pair:** Pandita Ramabai – Stri-Purush Tulana
- (2) **Wrong pair:** Deenbandhu – Gopal Hari Deshmukh
- (3) **Wrong pair:** Rock-cut caves – Matheran, Chikhaldara

**Q.2. (A) Complete the following concept chart/map. (Any two) [4]**

**(1) Complete the following table:**

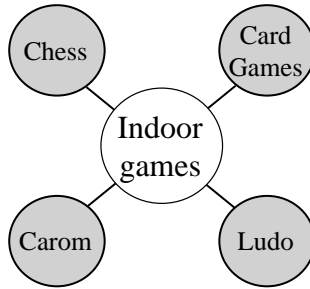
**Ans.**

Western Ghats	<b>World Natural Heritage sites in India</b>	• Sundarbans National Park
• Keoladeo National Park		• Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks
• Manas Wildlife Sanctuary		Kaziranga National Park

[Besides these answers Great Himalayan National Park Conservation area is also the answer.]

(2) Complete the following concept map.

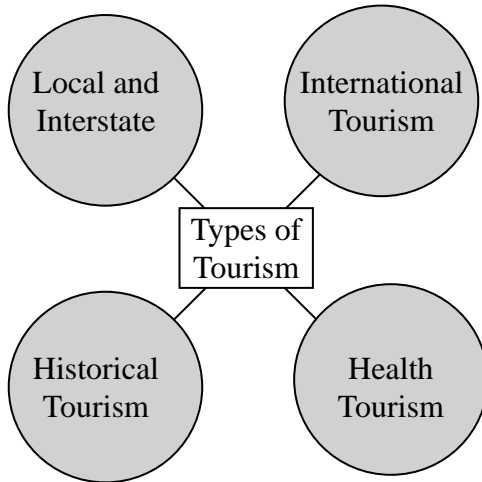
Ans.



[Besides these dice, bhatukali, kachkavadya, Chaukabara are also answers.]

(3) Complete the following concept map.

Ans.



[Besides these Geographic tourism, sports tourism, agro-tourism, Tourism based on special events are also answers.]

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

[4]

(1) Feminist History

Ans.

- (a) For a significant period of time, it was chiefly male scholars, who were involved in the writing of Indian history.
- (b) As a result, the role and achievements of women in history remained neglected. Feminist historians undertook a major task to highlight this fact.

- (c) Tarabai Shinde was the foremost among Indian women authors to write about women in the 19th century CE. Her book, 'Stripurush Tulana' published in 1882 is acknowledged as the first feminist book in India.
- (d) Pandita Ramabai's book entitled 'The High Caste Hindu Woman' was published in 1888.
- (e) The feminist literature of the post-independence era focused on issues like employment of women, treatment meted out to them at their work place, and their right to political equality. A lot of literature is also available unfolding the viewpoint of Dalit women.

## **(2) Oriental historiography**

**Ans.**

- (a) Orientalists were European scholars who had a curiosity and admiration for civilizations and countries of the East.
- (b) They studied the similarities between Sanskrit and some of the European languages, formulating the notion of an ancient language that could be the mother of all Indo-European languages.
- (c) They focused more on Vedic tradition and Sanskrit literature.
- (d) Among the Orientalist scholars, Friedrich Max Muller deserves a special mention. He was deeply interested in Sanskrit literature and considered Sanskrit to be the most ancient among the Indo-European languages. He first translated the Sanskrit text of 'Hitopadesh' and then the 'Rigveda' to German. His compilation of the 'Rigveda' has been published in six volumes. He also edited 50 volumes of 'The Sacred Books of the East'.
- (e) In 1784, Sir William Jones founded the Asiatic Society in Kolkata. It opened the doors for research in ancient Indian literature and history.
- (f) However, Edward Said, a scholar who has re-evaluated the orientalist writings, has thrown light on the imperialistic interests of orientalist scholars.

### **(3) Importance of sports**

**Ans.**

- (a) Sports combine entertainment and physical exercise. Engaging in sports keeps us healthy and active and enables us to overcome pain and worries, and manage stress.
- (b) Games help us to relax and refresh our minds, thereby promoting physical and mental well-being. Physical activities greatly help in building a strong and fit body.
- (c) Playing games also develops courage, confidence, determination, discipline, and sportsmanship.
- (d) Games needing collective participation help to develop in us a readiness to cooperate, team spirit, fair play and leadership qualities.

### **Q.3. Explain the following statements with reasons. (Any two)**

**[4]**

#### **(1) Voltaire said to be founder of Modern Historiography.**

**Ans.**

- (a) Modern historiography is 'anthropocentric', based on scientific principles and supported by reliable evidence and it presents a graph of mankind's journey with the help of past human deeds.
- (b) The contributions of many scholars are important in the development of modern historiography. Noted among them, the French philosopher Voltaire was of the opinion that along with the objective of truth and chronology of historical events, considering social traditions, trade, economy, agriculture, etc. was also equally important in historiography.
- (c) This gave rise to the thought that understanding all aspects of human life is important for writing history. Thus, it is said that Voltaire was the founder of modern historiography.

#### **(2) The list of World Heritage Sites is announced by UNESCO.**

**Ans.**

- (a) Cultural heritage is in the form of human creation. It is of two types: Tangible and intangible.
- (b) Tangible include ancient sites, buildings, artefacts, manuscripts, sculptures etc. and intangible include oral traditions, traditional knowledge, traditional skills and arts, communities who represent traditions.

- (c) Natural heritage include fauna, flora, ecology and geomorphic characteristics crucial for sustaining flora and fauna.
- (d) It is essential for the benefit of future generations to preserve our heritage.
- (e) The UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) has given some directives with the objective of promoting cultural and natural heritage. On the basis of those directives list of sites and traditions are declared as 'World heritage'.

**(3) Newspapers played an important role in the Indian independence struggle.**

**Ans.**

In the fight against the British, some newspapers played a historic and memorable role in India's struggle for independence.

- (a) James Augustus Hickey, an Irish gentleman, started the first English newspaper, the 'Bengal Gazette' in 1780 in which he criticized the British Government and their imperialistic policies.
- (b) Newspapers made the Indian public aware of the cruelties of the British imperialism. In these newspapers, unjust acts and policies of the British government were scrutinized. They kept the people well informed of all the activities going on in the country.
- (c) The main aim of these newspapers was to enlighten the public. These newspapers had a wide reach as they were not limited to cities and towns; they also reached remote villages. In fact, they stimulated the growth of national feeling and helped the Indian independence movement.

**(4) Archives, and libraries publish research journals, informative pamphlets, leaflets, posters, etc.**

**Ans.**

- (a) The sources of history and all the history books that are available today are the results of the diligent work of several historians.
- (b) Institutes like libraries, museums and archives conserve and preserve this precious historical heritage.

- (c) Libraries conserve, preserve and manage the books. The documents and artefacts which are not exhibited but are historically important and valuable, are stored in the museums and archives after completing necessary treatment for their conservation and preservation.
- (d) Such documents and artefacts are made available to researchers, as and when needed.
- (e) So, libraries and archives also publish research journals, informative pamphlets, leaflets, posters, etc.

**Q.4. Read the following extract and answer the questions below. [4]**

*(Refer question paper for the passage)*

- (1) In which state is the Dashavatara a part of folk theatre? (1)**

**Ans.** In Maharashtra Dashavatara is a part of folk theatre.

- (2) To whom does the narrator invoke at the beginning of the show? (1)**

**Ans.** At the beginning of the show the narrator invokes Lord Ganesha, the destroyer of obstacles.

- (3) The form of the Dashavatara folk theatre. Explain. (2)**

**Ans.**

- (a) The method of acting, make-up, costumes in the Dashavatara shows is set by the tradition.
- (b) The show is mostly musical, though there may be a few spontaneous dialogues interspersed in the show.
- (c) The characters representing gods use wooden masks. The show ends by breaking the dahi handi, an earthen pot of curds, followed by aarati, singing praises of the God.

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

- (1) What is the 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 intention of Marxist historiography.
- (c) Several Marxist historians in India studied the transitions within the caste system. 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.
- (d) Comrade Dange was one of the founder members of the Indian Communist Party. His book 'Primitive Communism to Slavery' represents Marxist historiography.

**(2) What kind of training is required to study written sources?**

**Ans.** Necessary training for the study of written sources of history involves the following:

- (a) Knowledge of scripts like Brahmi, Modi, and Persian and their development.
- (b) Basic knowledge of social organization and traditions, literature and culture, dynasties, administrative systems, etc. of past societies.
- (c) Knowledge of the various schools and styles of painting and sculptural art and the history of their development.
- (d) Knowledge of different types of paper, ink and colours.
- (e) Knowledge of the properties of various stones and metals used for inscription.
- (f) Knowledge of the equipment and chemicals used in various processes of cleaning, conservation and preservation.
- (g) Knowledge of different approaches of managing exhibitions in museums, galleries and information technology.
- (h) Writing research reports and articles.

**(3) How are professional opportunities available in the field of sports?**

**Ans.**

- (a) There is a large range of careers in sports-occupational areas with good prospects.

- (b) There is a close tie between sports and history. Students of history can find many opportunities in the field of sports journalism to write articles, reviews about sports events like Olympics, Asiad, or national and international matches.
- (c) Expert commentators having good knowledge of history, statistics, historical anecdotes, previous records, eminent players, etc. about the concerned games, are in demand during matches. Retired sportsmen can also participate as commentators.
- (d) Professional opportunities for tracking and keeping record of the live telecasts of cricket, football, kabaddi, chess, etc. matches are also available.
- (e) Trained and qualified referees are essential for sports matches at all levels- district, state, national and international.
- (f) Sports is being promoted by both government and private sectors, sportspersons are given scholarships, and seats are reserved for them in both sectors.

**(4) What were the different means of communication known around the world before the advent of Newspaper?**

**Ans.**

- (a) In the olden days, a crier would run in the streets beating drums and crying out important news according to the orders of the king. The news would spread among people by word of mouth.
- (b) Before the beginning of the Common Era (C.E), there was a custom in Egypt of placing inscriptions with royal decrees at public places.
- (c) Emperor Asoka also followed a similar method to reach out to his subjects.
- (d) In the Roman Empire, royal decrees were written on papers and those were distributed in all regions. They also contained important information regarding various events taking place in the nation and its capital.
- (e) During Julius Caesar's reign, newspapers known as *Acta Diurna*, meaning acts of everyday, used to be placed, at public places in Rome. It was a very effective way of conveying royal commands to people.



- (f) In the 7th century C.E., royal dictates were distributed among people at public places. In England too, handouts used to be distributed occasionally, giving information about wars or important events.
- (g) Travellers arriving from faraway places would add spice to stories from those places and narrate it to local people.
- (h) The ambassadors of a king posted at various places would often send back important news to the royal court to keep the king informed at all times.

### POLITICAL SCIENCE

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

- (1) (b). The essence of democracy is Decentralisation of power.
- (2) (b). To get the right price for agricultural product is the main demand of farmers' movement.

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

- (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 years which gave opportunity of political participation to the young generation in India.
- (d) Holding free and fair elections at regular intervals is an important indicator of India's successful democracy.
- (e) Steps taken for decentralization of power, giving constitutional status to local self-governing institutions, introduction of the

Right to Information Act which has brought about transparency and accountability have made India the largest democracy in the world.

**(2) Political parties act as a link between government and people.**

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

- (a) Political parties provide a platform for public opinion which would facilitate communication between the local government/administration.
- (b) Ruling parties provide support to the government policies through political parties.
- (c) Additionally, they also communicate Government schemes through brochures, booklets, and newspapers too.
- (d) The opposition parties, on the other hand, platform the people's discontent in a constitutional way.

**(3) At the time of voting and counting of votes, the official representatives of political parties remain present.**

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

- (a) A fair, honest and transparent vote count is an essential component of democratic elections.
- (b) This implies that votes be counted, tabulated and consolidated in the presence of representatives of political parties, candidates and election observers, and that the whole process through which the winners are determined is fully open to public scrutiny.

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

**(1) Right to Information**

**Ans.**

- (a) Right to information is an important pillar of a democracy.
- (b) Citizens have a right to know about the functioning of the government.
- (c) The Indian government has given this right to its citizens by way of the Right to Information Act (RTI 2005), a fundamental right.

- (d) According to the RTI, citizens have a right to know about the working of the government.
- (e) This ensures transparency and accountability which are the hallmarks of good governance.
- (f) The increased communication between citizens and government helps in strengthening democracy and in building a relationship of trust between the two.
- (g) The Right to Information Act has made the government more transparent and has reduced the element of secrecy in its working.

## **(2) Regionalism**

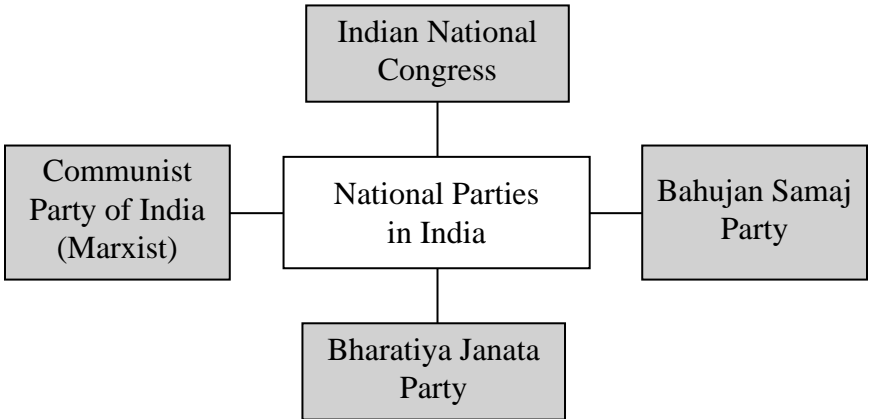
**Ans.**

- (a) India is an excellent example of a melting pot where people belonging to different regions, speaking different languages, and following different traditions and culture co-exist with brotherhood and mutual respect. For example, Maharashtra is different from Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka in the above ways.
- (b) The feeling of affinity towards one's region and language gradually turns into identity consciousness and finally gives rise to regionalism.
- (c) At times, this makes people start thinking primarily about the interest and development of their own region.
- (d) They start feeling proud of their language, literature, traditions, history of social reforms, educational and cultural movements and this leads to the development of linguistic identity.
- (e) Regional identity originates from the consciousness about the development of region and the feeling that people belonging to the region should have claim over resources and employment opportunities.
- (f) When linguistic, regional, cultural and other identities get connected, the feeling of regional consciousness becomes stronger.
- (g) Sometimes this regional consciousness gives rise to independent political parties or pressure groups or movements.
- (h) All such developments aim at the protection of the interests of a region.

**(B) Do as instructed (Any one)**

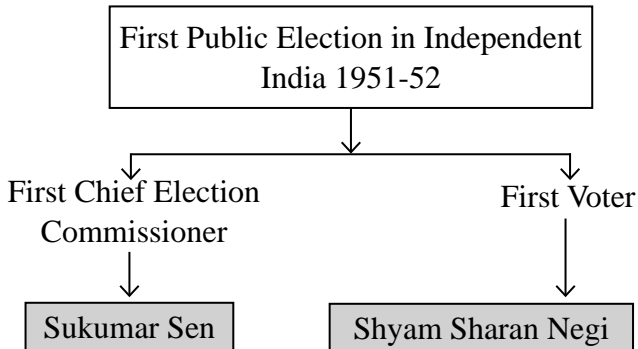
**[2]**

**(1) Complete the following concept diagram.**



[Besides these Nationalist congress party, Trinamool congress are also answers.]

**(2) Complete the concept map.**



**Q.9. Answer in brief. (any one)**

**[2]**

**(1) What is code of conduct? Explain.**

**Ans.**

- The Code of Conduct is one of the important measures adopted by the Election Commission to ensure free and fair elections in India.
- It explains the rules that are to be followed by the Government, political parties and voters before and during elections.
- 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) For which reforms were the women's movement in the pre-independence period fighting?**

**Ans.**

- (a) In the pre-independence period, progressive men in India initiated the women's movement.
- (b) It aimed at eliminating injustice against women and ending their exploitation, helping them to lead a respectful life along with active participation in social life.
- (c) Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar, Raja Rammohan Roy, Mahatma Jyotirao Phule, Savitribai Phule, Maharshee Dhondo Keshav Karve, Pandita Ramabai, and Ramabai Ranade took the initiative in ending the practice of *Sati* and child marriages in India.
- (d) Reforms such as widow remarriage, women's education and women's right to vote became possible due to the work of these reformists.

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