

Answers - March 2023

HISTORY

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

- (1) (b). Louvre Museum has in its collection the much acclaimed painting of Mona Lisa by Leonardo da Vinci. [1]
- (2) (d). Thomas Cook established a travel agency selling tourist tickets. [1]
- (3) (a). Among women authors writing in the 19th Century, C.E. Tarabai Shinde was the foremost one. [1]

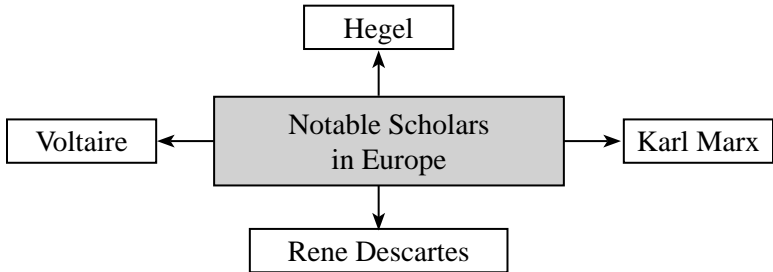
Q.1. (B) Identify the wrong pair in the following and rewrite. [3]

- (1) (iv). Pune - Library of Asiatic Society [1]
- (2) (i). Karl Marx – England [1]
- (3) (iv). Quarterly – Two months [1]

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

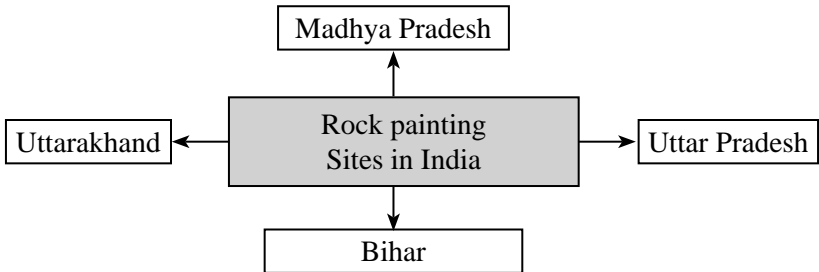
[4]

(1) Complete the concept map.



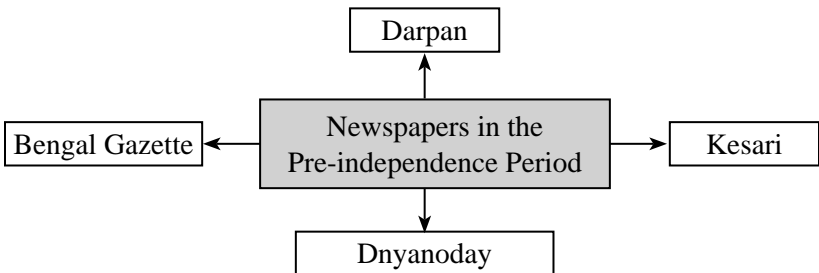
[Other than these Michael Focault, Leopold Von Ranke are answers.] [½ mark for each correct name]

(2) Complete the concept map.



[Other than these Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are answers.] [½ mark for each correct site]

(3) Complete the concept map.



[Other than these Induprakash, Deenbandhu, Maratha, Prabhakar are answers.] [½ mark for each correct name]

(B) Write Short notes on.

[4]

(1) Dialectics

Ans.

- (i) According to Hegel, any event happens in terms of two direct opposites.
- (ii) The human mind cannot understand the true nature of that event, without first understanding the opposites as in True-False, Good-Bad, etc.
- (iii) In order to understand and grasp the meaning of the true nature of a thing, one needs to know both true and false, and good and bad of that event. This method of analysis based on opposites is known as 'Dialectics'.
- (iv) In this method, a theory called, 'Thesis' is proposed at the beginning, then another theory, contrary to the thesis, called 'Antithesis', is proposed.
- (v) After a thorough logical discussion, through a process called synthesis, a new thesis is formed by including the gist of both, the thesis and the antithesis.
- (vi) This process of arriving at the new thesis is called 'synthesis.'

[Any two points, 1 mark for each point]

(2) Public History

Ans.

- (i) 'Applied History' also known as 'Public History.'
- (ii) People have lot of misgivings about the practicality of the knowledge of history. For example, history is usually thought as a field of interest only for historians and students wishing to pursue higher studies in the subject and not pertaining to practical life, history as a field of knowledge does not have any applicability to economically productive fields, etc.
- (iii) 'Public History' helps to overcome such misgivings and makes history meaningful in everyday life connecting people to history.
- (iv) There are many universities abroad where various courses in 'Public History' are offered.

- (v) Srushti Institute of Art Design and Technology is an institute at Bengaluru , Karnataka. This institute has an independent department, named ‘Centre for Public History’. This department has taken up various projects and research in the field of Public History.’ [Any two points, 1 mark for each point]

(3) Marathi theatre

Ans.

- (i) The rulers of Bhosale family of Tanjore were great patrons of drama. Some of them had written a few plays and also translated sanskrit plays.
- (ii) The 19th century saw a great development of the Marathi theatre. Vishnudas Bhave is known as the father of the Marathi theatre.
- (iii) VJ Kirtane was the first author who wrote the script of Thorale Madhavrao Peshwe in 1861. With this, began the tradition of having a complete written script ready before staging a play.
- (iv) Balkrishnabuva Ichalkaranjekar introduced khyal music in Maharashtra. The growing popularity of classical music resulted in the origin of musical Marathi theatre.
- (v) The Marathi stage continued to get enriched because of its varied subjects and types of the plays.

[Any two points: 1 mark for each point]

Q.3. Explain the following statements with reasons. [4]

(1) Television is the most popular medium of communication.

Ans.

- (i) Television is one of the most effective audio-visual media of communication that crosses the inherent limitations of newspapers and the radio.
- (ii) It shows the actual visuals of an event to people. So far, there is no other alternative available than television for watching an event as it actually happened.
- (iii) World events such as World cup cricket match, Olympic games can be seen live on television.
- (iv) Nowadays on news channels discussions on various social problems are arranged. Besides that through educational and economical discussions we get complete idea of the problem

and also about the solution to that problem. We also get information about political events through news. Movies and sports entertain us.

- (v) Currently channels like Discovery, National Geographic, and History have opened a rich treasure of global history for the audience. It has enabled people to view the historical and geographic wonders sitting at home.
- (vi) Serials about ancient monuments, forts, histories of empires and history of culinary arts are watched by a large number of people.
- (vii) In today's world due to the upgradation of technology, television is now easily available and affordable to even rural people. Since it is reaching such large number of people, it is the most popular medium. [Any two points: 1 mark for each point]

(2) Bharuds composed by Saint Eknath are popular in Maharashtra.

Ans.

- (i) Bharud can be described as a metaphorical song that has spiritual and ethical lessons.
- (ii) Bharud is comparable to the style at a road show.
- (iii) Bharuds composed by Saint Eknath are popular in Maharashtra because of their wide range of subjects, dramatic quality, easy rhythm and humour.
- (iv) Saint Eknath composed the Bharuds with the purpose of educating people on various aspects of life. [Any two points, 1 mark for each point]

(3) Foreigners prefer to come to India to avail medical facilities.

Ans.

- (i) People from the western countries find the health services and medical facilities in India comparatively cheaper and yet of good standard.
- (ii) India being a tropical country, ample sunlight is available throughout the year. This attracts tourists from countries with cold climate to India.
- (iii) One more reason for foreigners to visit India is the availability of facilities for Yoga training and therapies based on Ayurveda. Thus, many foreigners prefer to avail health services and medical facilities in India.

[Any two points: 1 mark for each point]

(4) Major Dhyan Chand is known as the 'Wizard of Hockey'.

Ans.

- (i) Major Dhyan Chand, an expert player of hockey was also the captain of the Indian hockey team.
- (ii) Indian Hockey team won a Gold Medal in 1936 at Berlin Olympics under his captaincy.
- (iii) He was also part of the previous Indian hockey teams in 1928 and 1932, which played at Olympics and won Gold medals.
- (iv) 29th August, the birth date of Dhyan Chand is celebrated as the National Sports Day in India.
- (v) He was honoured with a "Padmabhushan" in 1956 for his contribution in the hockey.

Thus, Major Dhyan Chand is known as the 'Wizard of hockey'.

[Any two points: 1 mark for each point]

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

(Refer March 2023 question paper for paragraph)

(1) In which city was the ancient Olympic held?

Ans. Ancient olympics were held at Olympia, the ancient Greek city. [1]

(2) From which period is the relation of Sports and Greeks?

Ans. Relation of sports and Greeks is since ancient period. [1]

(3) Write in your own words about Olympic games.

Ans.

- (i) The Olympic Games is a multi-sport event that brings together athletes from all over the world to compete against each other in various sports.
- (ii) The Games are held every four years, alternating between the Summer and Winter Olympics, and are considered the most prestigious and high-profile sporting event in the world.
- (iii) The five rings on olympic flag indicate five continents.

[Any two points: 1 mark for each point]

Q.5. Answer the following questions in detail.

[6]

(1) What is Bakhar? Explain the different types of Bakhar in detail.

Ans. Bakhar is a historical narrative written in Marathi.

- (i) During medieval times, Bakhar became an important type of historical document.
- (ii) It contains eulogies of heroes and stories of historic events, battles, lives of great men, etc.
- (iii) Bakhars can be divided into various types such as biographies of kings, dynastic history, a king's state administration, descriptions of historical events, history of a sect, autobiographies, grievances of common people, and mythologies.
- (iv) 'Sabhasad Bakhar' written by Krishnaji Anant Sabhasad during the reign of Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj gives us important information about rule of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.
- (v) 'Bhausahabanchi Bakhar' and 'Panipatachi Bakhar' describes the Battle of Panipat.
- (vi) 'Holkaranchi Bakhar' provides information about the Holkars and their contribution to Maratha rule.

[Any three points: 1 mark for each point]

(2) Suggest at least six solutions for the preservation of the sources of history.

Ans. Sources of history are a nation's treasure and a symbol of pride of their civilization. They help us to appreciate our past and link it to our present and future. Some of the ways in which our historical sources can be preserved are as follows:

- (i) Historical monuments and sites serve as important sources / evidences of history and they enhance tourism. People can offer to participate in the conservation and preservation projects of their own city or town or village.
- (ii) Museums should put into practice proper preservation measures. Knowing how to handle, display and store the artefacts can increase their life.
- (iii) Museums should also keep accurate and thorough records on every artefact in its possession for their long-term preservation.

- (iv) Old documents should be kept in a cool, dry, well ventilated environment where the temperature and humidity don't fluctuate very much.
- (v) Vandalization of historic and public places should be avoided to ensure their preservation for the benefit of future generations.
- (vi) As part of project work, school and college students can spread awareness about preservation of historical monuments and their importance. They can prevent others from scribbling on the walls, take part in regular 'Cleanliness Drives' and be a part of the 'Adopt a Heritage' initiative.
- (vii) Workshops and seminars can be held and training programmes can be undertaken to create social awareness among people and educate them about the conservation and preservation of our cultural and natural heritage.
- (viii) Industries and factories must be shifted away from the site of monuments to reduce the effect of smoke. Authorities should pay proper attention and save them from total ruin.
- (ix) The area in and around heritage sites should be kept spotlessly clean. There should be proper disposal of garbage, and proper drainage system for waste water as well as industrial effluents.
- (x) State and municipal historic preservation officers should be encouraged to attend local training programmes at regular intervals.

[Note: Students can write any three points: 1 mark for each point]

(3) What are the professional fields associated with tourism?

Ans. Employment opportunities in the tourism and hospitality industry are very good. Professionally, it is a very stable industry and there is great scope for experimentation and innovation.

- (i) When tourists decide to go somewhere, tourism agent gets opportunity to serve. Tourism agents book tickets, visa, hotels, cabs etc. for the tourist.
- (ii) When tourists reach at the desired location, translators and guides get opportunity to serve tourists.
- (iii) Tourists also buy souvenirs, newspapers from that place. Due to this local vendors are benefited.

- (iv) Suppliers to the hotels also got benefited.
- (v) Local transport is also used by tourists. So rickshaw, taxi drivers are also benefited. Markets in the vicinity of a tourist centre grow along with the development of tourism. Local handicrafts and cottage industries thus begin to develop.
- (vi) This greatly benefits local artisans, business people and wage earners generating extra income.

[Any three points: 1 mark for each point]

(4) Which tasks are important in archives management?

Ans. 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:

- (i) Preserving documents with important content in their original condition
- (ii) Preparing indexes and creating accurate systems of retrieval of documents. [Introduction and 2 points: 1 mark for each point]

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Q.6. Choose the correct option and complete the sentences. [2]

- (1) (b). Dowry Prohibition Act created favourable environment for women to secure freedom and self-development. [1]
- (2) (a). In 1986, Consumer Protection Act came into existence. [1]

Q.7. State whether the following statements are true or false. Give reasons for your answer. [4]

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

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

- (i) The Indian Constitution is dynamic.
- (ii) It has to change according to changing conditions and the Parliament has the power to make those changes.

[To identify True or False: 1 mark, reason: 1 mark]

(2) Under special circumstances the Election Commission holds election in a particular constituency for a second time.

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

- (i) Sometimes elected representative in the Lok Sabha, Vidhan Sabha or local self-government resigns
- (ii) His/her seat becomes vacant due to his/her death, then elections are held for that seat.
- (iii) The Election Commission has to resolve any dispute regarding elections. Accordingly, it declares a candidate as disqualified or conducts re-election in a particular constituency.

[To identify True or False: 1 mark, reason: 1 mark]

(3) Movements do not need a strong leadership.

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

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

[To identify True or False: 1 mark, reason: 1 mark]

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

[2]

(1) National parties

Ans.

- (i) A national party is a registered political party that operates in more than four states of the country and its area of operation extends over the entire country. Examples: Indian National Congress, Bharatiya Janata Party, Bahujan Samaj Party.
- (ii) To get recognition as a national party, the Election Commission has prescribed the following conditions.
 - (a) A political party should secure at least 6% of the valid votes in four or more states in the earlier Lok Sabha or State Assembly elections and at least 4 members should be elected in the Lok Sabha from any state or states in the earlier elections.

OR

- (b) The candidates of a party should be elected from at least 2% constituencies out of the total Lok Sabha constituencies and from minimum 3 states.

[Two points: 1 mark each]

(2) Corruption

Ans.

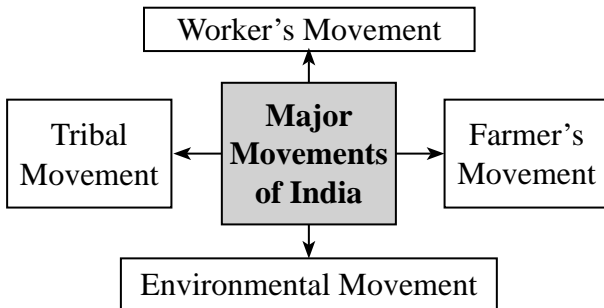
- (i) In India the extent of corruption is very high in the public sector.
- (ii) Government's working capacity is reduced because of corruption at political and administrative levels.
- (iii) Distrust and dissatisfaction about the entire governmental system is developed due to delay in governmental work, poor public services and facilities and different financial blunders.
- (iv) Corruption in the electoral process, bogus voting, bribing the voters, abducting them, etc. reduce people's confidence in democratic process.

[Two points: 1 mark each]

(B) Do as directed.

[2]

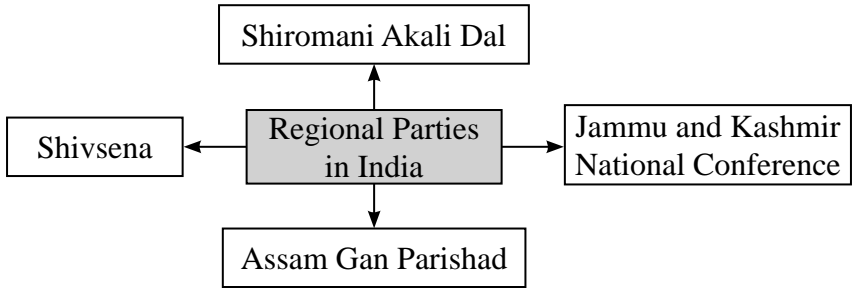
- (1) Complete the following concept map.



[Other than these consumer movement, Trade union are the answers.]

[½ mark for each correct answer]

(2) Complete the following concept map.



[Other than these Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam is also the answer.] (½ mark for each correct answer)

Q.9. Answer in brief.

[2]

(1) What is meant by establishment of social justice?

Ans.

- (i) Establishment of social justice means we have to remove those social conditions which are responsible for injustice and insist on the equality of dignity for all individuals. [1]
- (ii) The principles of justice and equality aim at ending discrimination in social status as superior or inferior on the basis of caste, religion, language and gender, place of birth, race, and property and giving every individual the equality of opportunity for development. [1]

(2) What are the challenges in conducting free and fair elections?

Ans.

- (i) Misuse of money takes place to a great extent during election.
- (ii) Many political parties give election tickets to candidates with criminal background. In addition, the Election Commission faces problems in ensuring that elections are conducted in free environment.
- (iii) Another major challenge is violence during election. Extent of violence has increased significantly during election.
- (iv) To ensure their continued influence on politics, the leaders give election tickets to their own relatives. This practice leads to family monopoly in politics. [Any Two points: 1 mark each]

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