

(REVISED COURSE)

Time : 2 Hours

(Pages 7)

Max. Marks : 40

----MODEL ANSWER----

Section : History

Q.1 (A) Choose the correct alternative and write the complete statement: 3

- (i)** Ans. Friedrich Max Muller
- (ii)** Ans. (a) Kushana period
- (iii)** Ans. Printing technology

(B) Identify and write the wrong pair, in the following sets: 3

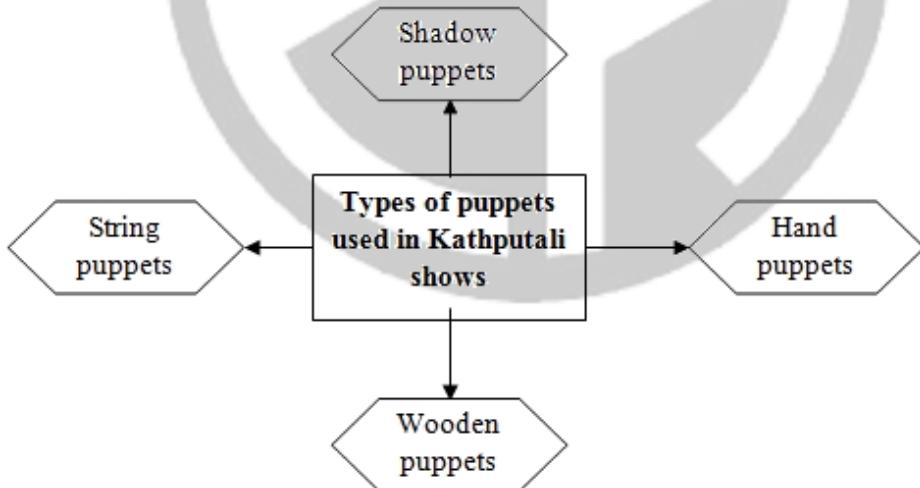
- (i)** Ans. 2. Mudiyett - folk songs and dances of Rajasthan.

- (ii)** Ans. (4) Chess - Outdoor game

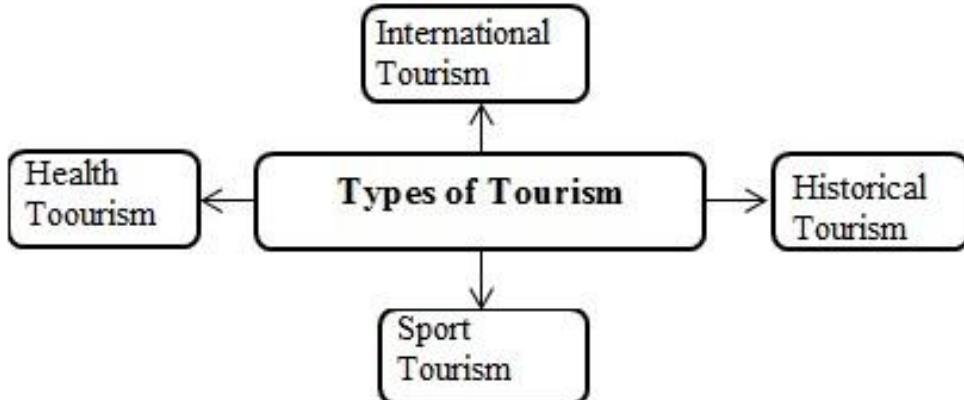
- (iii)** Ans. (2) Tadoba - Rock-cut Caves

Q.2 (A) Complete the given concept maps:(Any TWO) 4

- (i)** Ans.



- (ii)** Ans.



Other types of tourism :

1. Local or Interstate Tourism
2. Geographical Tourism
3. Agro Tourism
4. Religious Tourism
5. Tourism based on Special Event

(iii) Ans.

	Lalit	Bharud
Characteristics	It is a form of entertainment that traces its history from Naradiya Keertan. It is famous in Maharashtra, Goa and Konkan.	It is a song that is spiritual and ethical in nature. It aims to educate people on various aspects of life. They are similar to road shows.
Example	Theatrical style performance is based on the stories of Rama and Krishna.	Bharud composed by saint Eknath are famous in Maharashtra.

(B) Write a short note on the following:(Any TWO)

4

(i) Ans. i. 'Applied History' is also known as 'Public History'. It is a field of study concerned with the application of history for the benefit of people in contemporary and future times.
ii. People have many misgivings regarding the usefulness of historical information.
iii. 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.
iv. 'Public History' helps to overcome such misgivings and makes history meaningful in everyday life connecting people to history.
v. There are many universities abroad, where various courses in 'Public History' are offered. Srishti Institute of Art Design and Technology is an institute in 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.

(ii) Ans. 1. The 'Saraswati Mahal Granthalay' in Thanjavur, Tamilnadu was built in 16th-17th century, during the times of Nayak dynasty.
2. In 1675 C.E. Vyankojiraje Bhosale conquered Thanjavur and established his independent rule.
3. Vyankojiraje Bhosale and his successors kept expanding 'Saraswati Mahal Granthalay'. Sarfojiraje Bhosale contributed the most in this expansion.
4. In 1918 the Library was renamed as 'The Thanjavur Maharaja Sarfoji's Saraswati Mahal Library' in his honour.

(iii) Ans. 1. Playing games is very important for us. It enables us to overcome suffering and worries.
2. Games help us to relax and refresh our minds.
3. Games, which involve lot of physical activities, provide good exercise as well.
4. Games help in building a tenacious and strong body.
5. Playing games also helps us in developing courage, determination and sportsmanship.
6. Games needing collective participation, help us to develop a sense of cooperation and team spirit.

7. It also helps in developing leadership.

Q.3 Explain the statement with reasons:(Any TWO)

4

(i) Ans. 1. Bakhars contains eulogies of the heroes and stories of historic events, battles and lives of great men.

2. Bakhars are of various types such as biographies of kings, dynastic history, descriptions of events, history of a sect, autobiographies and state administration by a king.

3. 'Sabhasad Bakhar' of Krishnaji Anant Sabhasad is an important bakhar for getting information about the rule of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

4. 'Bausahebanchi Bakhar' and 'Panipatachi Bakhar' describe the Battle of Panipat.

5. 'Holkaranchi Kaiphiyat' provides information about the Holkars and their contributions to the Maratha rule.

Therefore, Bakhar is an important type of historical documents.

(ii) Ans. i) Our multifaceted and diverse heritage has always brought glory to India. Cultural heritage includes sculpture, architecture, literature, various arts, etc.

ii) Both, natural and man-made factors are adversely affecting our heritage and so it is necessary to preserve it.

iii) Various forms of arts and architecture are vanishing. Preserving them will inspire the coming generations for the works done by our ancestors.

iv) Heritage guides about how to develop the nation. It is necessary for transmitting new consciousness across the country.

v) Greater damage has been done to our heritage because of the invasion of foreign tribes and our unawareness.

vi) it is necessary to develop positive attitude for maintaining and managing the great heritage which gives us our proud identity.

vii) People should be made aware about the damage done to the places of cultural and natural heritage so that they become responsible about their duties in preserving heritage.

viii) It is the moral duty of the government as well as of common people to conserve, and preserve our heritage.

(iii) Ans. a. Voltaire, a French historian' whose original name was Francois – Marie Aroused.

b. He opined that along with objective truth and chronology of historical events considering social traditions, trade, economy, agriculture, etc. was also equally important in historiography.

c. It gave rise to the thought that understanding all aspects of human life is important for history writing.

d. Thus, it is said that Voltaire was the founder of modern historiography.

(iv) Ans. i. India is a tropical country, where ample sunlight is available throughout the year. This attracts tourists from countries with cold climates to India.

ii. The availability of facilities for Yoga training and therapies based on Ayurveda is one more reason to want to visit India.

iii. People from Western countries find the health services and facilities in India comparatively cheaper and yet of a good standard.

iv. Hence, many foreigners preferred to come to India to avail themselves of the medical facilities and health services.

Q.4 Read the following passage and answer the questions given below: 4

Ans. 1. Europe had achieved a remarkable progress in the fields of Philosophy and Science.

2. The philosophical discussions focused more and more on the objectivity in history and historiography.

3. Prior to the eighteenth century all European universities were interested only in the philosophical discourses revolving around Divine phenomena. In 18th century i.e. in 1737 C.E. the Gottingen University was founded in Germany. This university for the first time had an independent department of history. Later, other German universities also became centres of historical studies.

Q.5 Answer the following questions in detail:(Any TWO) 6

(i) Ans. Points: • German Philosopher George, Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel insisted that historical reality should be presented in logical manner.

- According to Hegel, grasp in meaning of any event happens in terms of two direct opposites.
- Human mind cannot understand the true nature of that event, without understanding the opposites, for example, True-False, Good-Bad etc.
- In order to understand the true nature of a thing, one needs to know both true or false, similarly good or bad.
- In dialectics, a theory is proposed at the beginning which is called as Thesis. Then another theory is proposed which is contrary to the thesis. It is called as 'Antithesis'.
- After a through logical discussion of both a new thesis is proposed which includes the gist of both the thesis and antithesis.

(ii) Ans. 1. Akashvani has preserved recordings of all the speeches delivered each year by the prime ministers of India on 15th August.

2. Akashvani invites historians as experts for discussions on various occasions such as the anniversaries of birth or death of national leaders, anniversaries of historical events, etc.

3. Lectures on the contribution of various national leaders need to be supported by historical information. Programmes like 'On This Day in History' are also an integral part of the daily programmes of Akashvani.

As we refer the archive of akashvani for History, it is essential in planning radio programmes.

(iii) Ans. 1. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar was one of the renowned scholars among the nationalistic historians.

2. The nationalistic historiography of Savarkar and others helped in the triggering of the independence movement of the Indian people against the British.

3. The book, 'The Indian War of Independence, 1857', written by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar is of great importance which paved way for other nationalistic writings .

4. The nationalistic historiography of Savarkar provided a momentum to the writing of regional histories .

(iv) Ans. 1) 29th August, the birth date of Dhyan Chand is celebrated as the National Sports Day in India.

2) Major Dhyan Chand, an expert player of hockey was also the captain of the Indian hockey team.

- 3) Indian Hockey team won a Gold Medal in 1936 at Berlin Olympics under his captaincy.
- 4) He was also part of the previous Indian hockey teams in 1928 and 1932, which played at Olympics and won Gold medals.
- 5) He was known as the 'Wizard of Hockey'.

Section : POLITICAL SCIENCE

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

(i) Ans. To get the right price for agricultural product

(ii) Ans. 50%

Q.7 Explain with reasons whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE:(Any TWO) 4

(i) Ans. True

The protection provided to the citizens by fundamental rights in the constitution has been made more meaningful through various decisions of judiciary. Some of the important subjects on which the Court has given judgements include rights of children; protection of human rights; protection of the honour and dignity of women; individual freedom; and tribal empowerment. These efforts have made the political process in India more mature.

(ii) Ans. This statement is True. Because -

- Conduction of election is responsibility of Election Commission.
- The Election Commission decides when to conduct election and in how many stages to hold election in every state.

(iii) Ans. True

1. Political parties are a kind of social organisations, but there is a difference between political parties and other institutions and organisations in society.

2. The difference is in the goals and style of working of political parties and other organisations.

3. When people form organisations with the objective of achieving political power and participate in the electoral process, such organisations are called political parties.

4. Political parties thus can be described as a group of people who aim to contest elections, win elections and get power and establish the government of their party.

Q.8(A) Explain the following concepts: (Any ONE) 2

(i) Ans. 1. In India Labour movement had emerged in the background of industrialisation.

2. In 1899, railway workers went on strike for their demands.

3. The first organisation for resolving the issues of workers was established in 1920 which is known as All India Trade Union Congress.

4. In the post-independence period, Labour movement started working more effectively. In 1960s and 1970s Labour Union movement organised several agitations. But from 1980s trade union movement started getting disintegrated.

5. Globalisation has affected the Labour movement to a great extent.

6. In India, workers are facing different problems. Unstable employment conditions, contract labour, financial insecurity, absence of legal

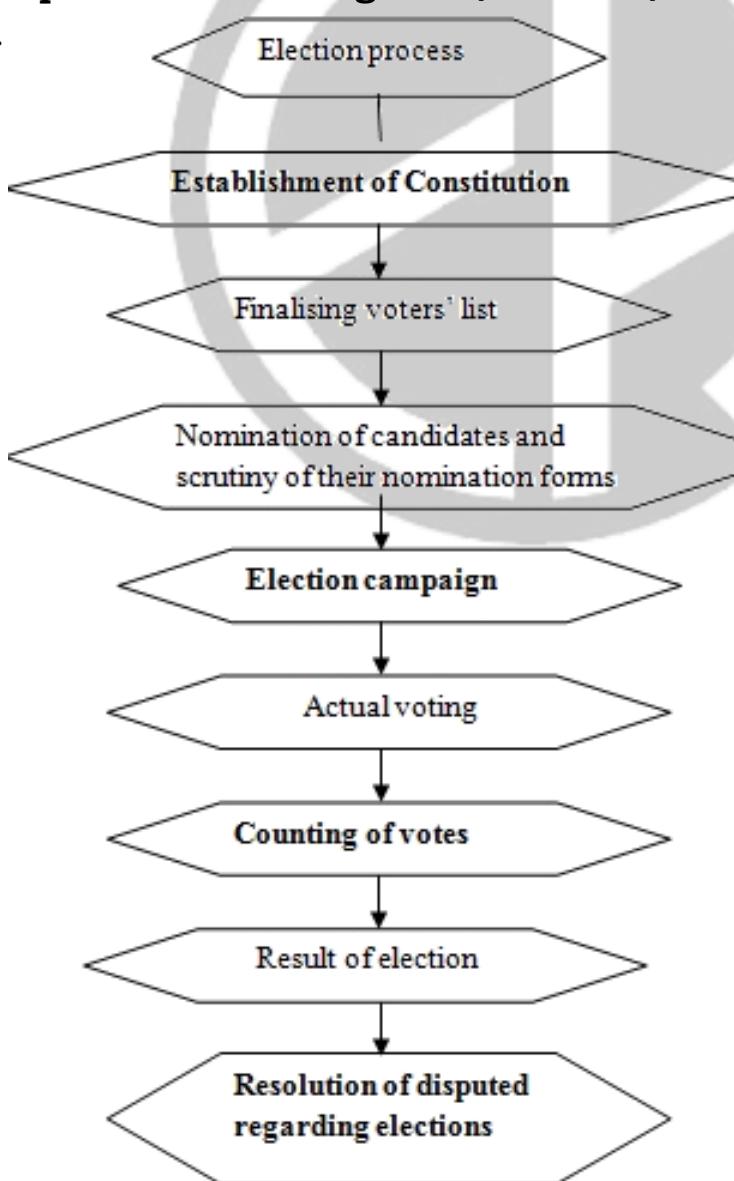
protection for workers, unlimited working hours, insecurity at the workplace, health hazards are some of the problems.

(ii) Ans.

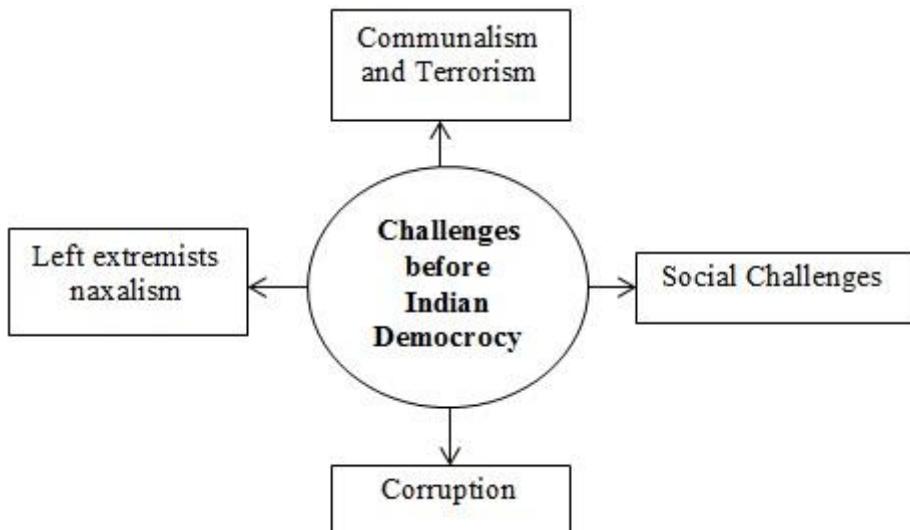
1. India has a multi-party system with recognition accorded to national and state level parties.
2. A registered party is recognised as a National Party only if it fulfils any one of the following three conditions:
 - (a) The party wins 2% of seats in the Lok Sabha (as of 2014, 11 seats) from at least 3 different States.
 - (b) At a General Election to Lok Sabha or Legislative Assembly, the party polls 6% of votes in four States and in addition it wins 4 Lok Sabha seats.
 - (c) A party gets recognition as a State Party in four or more states.
3. The following parties are recognised as National Parties in India:
All India Trinamool Congress
Bahujan Samaj Party
Bharatiya Janata Party
Communist Party of India
Communist Party of India (Marxist)
Indian National Congress
Nationalist Congress Party

(B) Complete the following table/timeline/flow chart/ stages:(Any ONE) 2

(i) Ans.



(ii) Ans.



Q.9 Answer the following in brief:(Any ONE)

2

(i) Ans. (1) Initially regional identities gave rise to the separatist movements.
(2) The demands of regional parties gradually changed. Instead of an independent state, they started demanding more autonomy. This was the second stage in the development of regional parties.
(3) The regional parties demanded that for the development of the region, people from region should get power at State and national level.
(4) The development of regional parties in North East shows a different trend. They gave up their demand of separatism and have started demanding autonomy.
(5) The regional parties from North East are now entering in mainstream of national politics.
(6) In short we can say that role of regional parties in India has passed through various phases - from separatism to autonomy and now towards entry into mainstream national politics.
(7) Coalition politics is one of the consequence of their increasing influence in national politics.

(ii) Ans. Reforms such as widow remarriage, women education and right to vote to women were possible due to the work of these reformists. After independence, the constitution gave equal rights to women in all fields.

....All The Best....