

Answers Paper-2

**Q. 1. (A) Complete the sentences by choosing the correct options :**

**3**

- 1) Bhilar is known as the 'Village of **books**.'
- 2) The arts of painting and sculpting are **visual arts**.
- 3) **Saint Tukaram** are supposed to be the first *keertankar* in Maharashtra.

**Q. 1. (B) Identify and write the wrong pair in the following sets :**

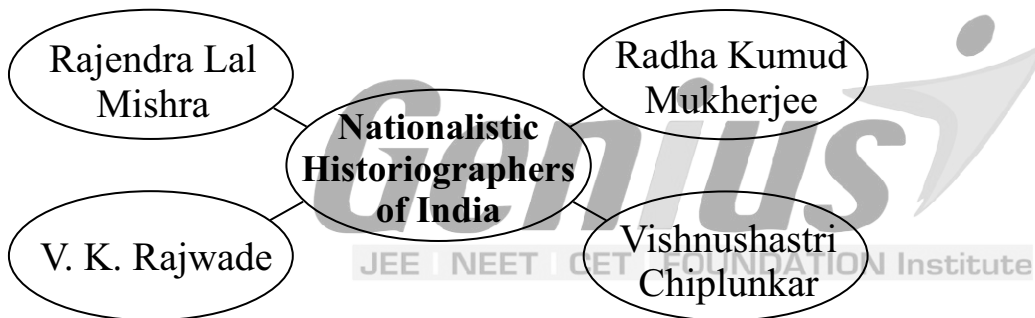
**3**

- 1) **Wrong pair** : Sun temple – Khajuraho
- 2) **Wrong pair** : Bharatiya Itihas ani Samskruti – chronicle : no fixed time
- 3) **Wrong pair** : *Ekach Pyala* – Annasaheb Kirloskar

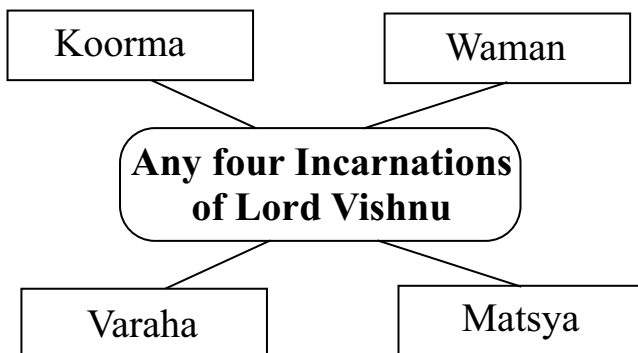
**Q. 2. (A) Do as directed : (Any TWO)**

**4**

1) Complete the concept map :

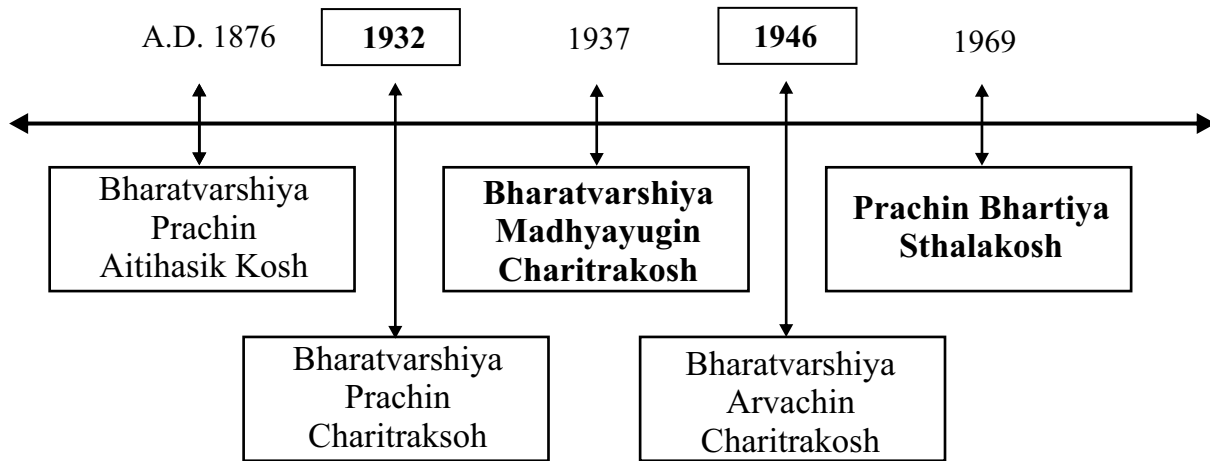


2) Complete the concept map :



3) Complete the concept map :

## Indian Encyclopaedia



### Q. 2. (B) Write short notes : (Any TWO)

4

#### 1) Annales School

**Ans :** i) At the onset of the twentieth century a new school of historiography arose in France, known as 'Annales School'.

ii) Annales School gave a new direction to history writing. It was recognized now that history is not only about the 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. in the historical times.

iii) The Annales School was started by French historians.

#### 2) Television

**Ans :** i) The 'Delhi Doordarshan Centre' was inaugurated by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the first Indian President.

ii) Doordarshan's Mumbai centre began to telecast its programmes on 1st May 1972.

iii) Colour television was introduced on 15th August 1982.

iv) In 1991 the Indian government granted permission to private national and international channels to telecast in India. Thus, it became possible for Indians to watch international events on television.

#### 3) Marco Polo

**Ans :** i) Marco Polo was born in a business family in the Italian city of Venice in 1254 C.E.

ii) He was the first European traveller to reach China taking the silk route.

iii) His travelogue introduced Asia, especially China to Europe.

iv) He wrote about the flora and fauna, social life, culture and trade systems of Asia.

### Q. 3. Explain the following statements with reasons : (Any TWO)

4

#### 1) Rajtarangini is quite close to the concept of modern historiography.

**Ans :** i) Rajtarangini is written by Kalhana in the 12th Century C.E.

ii) It is about the history of Kashmir

iii) He wrote the text after critically examining the various sources like inscriptions, coins, dynastic records, remains of ancient monuments and local traditions. Therefore, the style of writing of this text was similar to the concept of modern

historiography.

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

- Ans :** i) The tradition of narrating stories from Ramayana or Mahabharata with the help of wooden puppets and paintings is known as Chitrakathi or Pingul tradition.
- ii) The people who still practice the art of Pingul live in a village called Pinguli. They belong to the Thakur tribal community. It is located in the Konkan region, near Kudal.
- iii) The Chitrakathi pictures are drawn on a paper and painted in colours made from natural substances.
- iv) It takes 30-50 pictures to complete the narration of a single story.
- v) These pictures are preserved very carefully and handed down from one generation to another.
- vi) Because this art form is very fragile and is done by only a specific group of people, it is necessary to preserve the tradition of Chitrakathi which is on the verge of extinction.

3) Any information received through mass media needs to be reviewed critically.

- Ans :** i) The news spread by mass media may not represent exact truth.
- ii) Unauthentic information can be spread through mass media if not verified.
- iii) The information received through Mass Media might be prejudiced or give a one-sided idea.
- iv) Example- German weekly named 'Stern' had purchased a number of so called handwritten diaries of Adolf Hitler, and had sold to various publications. But later on those diaries were proved to be forged.
- v) Thus, it becomes apparent from above example that any information received through mass media needs to be reviewed critically.

4) Expertise in history is important in the film industry.

- Ans :** i) Toys focus on the history, historical and cultural heritage of a place.
- ii) Festivals give us an opportunity to get a glimpse of religious and cultural traditions.
- iii) For example - As a part of traditional Diwali celebrations in Maharashtra model forts are made. Clay images of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and his soldiers and also people and animals are placed on these model forts.
- iv) This tradition keeps alive the memory of the important role that forts played in the history of Maharashtra.
- v) Thus, toys and traditions give information about our history.

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

**4**

1) Where was the earliest museum discovered in the world ?

**Ans :** The earliest museum was discovered in the city of 'Ur' in Mesopotamia.

2) Who built this museum?

**Ans :** This museum was built by Ennigaldi, the princess of Mesopotamia.

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3) Explain the noteworthy feature of the museum at 'Ur'.

**Ans :** Noteworthy feature of the museum at 'Ur' is the clay tablets inscribed with description of exhibited artefacts.

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

**6**

1) Explain Leopold von Ranké's perspective of history ?

**Ans :** i) Historiography of the nineteenth century was greatly influenced by the thoughts of Leopold Von Ranke of Berlin University.

ii) He spoke about the critical method of historical research.

iii) He put emphasis on the utmost importance of information gathered through original documents.

iv) He also stated that all types of documents associated with a historical event need to be examined with greatest care.

v) He believed that with this method it was possible to reach the historical truth.

vi) He criticised imaginative narration of history.

2) Observe the illustration of Warli Painting and write about it :

a) Name of the painting tradition.

**Ans :** Warli painting

b) Nature's description of nature.

**Ans :** i) Warli paintings are close to nature and are symbolized by geometric shapes based on the elements.

ii) The circle represents the sun and the moon, while the triangle is derived from mountains and pointed trees.

iii) One can see the peacock, the fish, the sun, trees and their branches, all in the form of geometric shapes.

c) State Designing features

**Ans :** i) Warli paintings are painted on mud walls.

ii) Pictures of human beings and animals, depicting scenes from daily life are created in rhythmic pattern.

3) Explain the close tie between sports and history.

**Ans :** i) Sports combine entertainment and physical exercise.

ii) The history of sports begins with the origin of mankind.

iii) Various games are being played since the beginning of civilization. Example-hunting was a way of obtaining food for the ancient people and also as a means of game and entertainment.

iv) The ancient Indian literature and epics mention various games such as games of dice, wrestling etc.

v) Knowledge of history of sports is essential for writing articles in various publications like encyclopaedia, newspapers, sports magazines etc.

vi) One needs to resort to history in order to write articles, reviews about sport events like Olympics or Asiad or national and international matches.

vii) Although, sports & history appear to be distant as subjects, there is a close connection between them.

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4) Which tasks are important in archives' management.

**Ans :** The following tasks are important archives' management.

- i) Preserving documents with important content in their original condition, preparing indexes and creating accurate systems of retrieval of documents are the important tasks in the management of archives.
- ii) Documents from the archives are supposed to be very reliable. Because of the heavy dependency on computerised systems information technology has become an inevitable part of the management of libraries and archives.
- iii) It is important to remain updated with latest technology in archive management.
- iv) To establish regional and local archives.
- v) To preserve national, cultural and historical heritage.
- vi) To create a hasslefree system..

## Political Science

**Q. 6. Complete the sentences by choosing the correct option :**

2

- 1) **Right to Information Act** ensures transparency and accountability of government.
- 2) The major challenges faced by all democratic nations in the world is **deepening the roots of democracy**.

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

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

**Ans :** This statement is True.

- Reason :**
- i) After the 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.
  - ii) The voting age was further reduced from 21 to 18 which gave opportunity of political participation to the young generation in India.
  - iii) Such provisions have made India the largest democracy in the world.

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

**Ans :** This statement is True.

- Reason :**
- i) Political parties communicate the demands and complaints of the people to the government.
  - ii) The government tries to get support of the people for its policies and programmes through political parties.

3) Importance of the problems of farmers and tribals has increased in the left extremist movement.

**Ans :** This statement is False.

- Reason :**
- i) Naxalism began as a movement to remove injustice against aggressive landless farmers and tribal people.
  - ii) But today Naxalism has become a violent struggle.
  - iii) In the Naxalite movement the importance of the problems of farmers and tribal people has reduced.
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- iv) Instead, violent measures to oppose the government policies, attacking the police forces and such other tactics are used by the Naxalite groups.

**Q. 8. (A) Explain the concept : (Any ONE)**

2

1) Reorganising the constituencies

**Ans :** i) The total number of members in the Lok Sabha is 543.

ii) Every member represents one constituency. It means there are 543 constituencies of Loksabha.

iii) Creating constituencies is the responsibility of the Delimitation Commission of Election Commission.

iv) The Delimitation Commission does not succumb to any pressure while restructuring the constituencies.

2) Tribal movement

**Ans :** i) Tribal movement was a movement organized against the unjust rules of Britishers.

ii) Through this movement, the tribal aimed to obtain their right over forests.

iii) The main demand of the tribal movement is to accept their right over forests.

They should be allowed to collect products of forests and also should have a right to cultivate on forest land.

iv) This movement began in Maharashtra, Orissa and some other parts of India.

**Q. 8. (B) Do as directed : (Any ONE)**

2

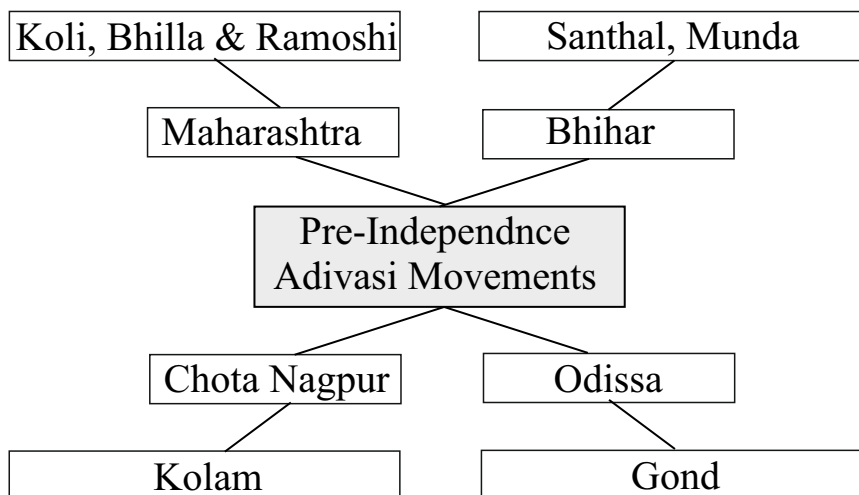
1) Complete the following table :

**Ans :**

Sr.No.	Year	Event
1.	1950	<b>Constitution of India came into force</b>
2.	1992	73 <sup>rd</sup> and 74 <sup>th</sup> amendment to Indian Constitution
3.	2005	<b>Right to Information</b>
4.	2014	Maximum number of women MPs

2) Complete the following concept map :

**Ans :**



**Q. 9. Answer in brief : (Any ONE)**

2

1) Explain the functions of the Election Commission.

**Ans :** Following are the functions of Election Commission.

- i) Prepare the voter list.
- iii) Decide election timetable and decide the entire process of holding elections.
- iv) Conduct elections in free and fair conditions and manage all the work related to it.
- v) Give recognition and also de-recognize political parties.
- vi) Resolve all the disputes and complaints regarding elections.

2) What changes have taken place in the nature of political parties in India?

**Ans :** i) Political party system in India went through several changes post-independence.

ii) **Congress party:**

- a) Congress was a strong party after independence.
- b) Congress had a majority at centre and in most of the States.
- c) Indian politics was controlled by Congress. This era was described as Era of “Single dominant party system”.

iii) **Non-congress party:**

- a) The non-Congress parties came together and challenged “Single dominant party system” in 1977.

iv) **Coalition government:**

- a) After the 1989 Lok Sabha Elections, the system of one party emerging as dominant party came to an end.
- b) Since then different parties began to come together to form coalition government.
- c) Both Bharatiya Janata Party and Congress made an experiment of establishing coalition government. Coalition government system is stabilized in India.