

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE BOARD'S ACTIVITY SHEET (MARCH 2020)

(With Full Solution)

Time : 2 Hours]

[Total Marks : 40

Note : (1) All questions are compulsory.

(2) Figures to the right of the question/activity indicate full marks.

(3) Questions/Activities 1 to 5 are based on History and Questions/Activities 6 to 9 are based on Political Science.

(4) It is mandatory to write a complete statement as answer in Question No. 1 (A) and Question No. 6.

(5) In Question Nos. 2 (A) and 8 (B), the appropriate answer is expected to be written by pen only in the concept map.

(6) In Question No. 1 (B), students are expected to only identify the incorrect pair. They are not expected to correct it.

(7) If the students write answers to Q. 1 (A), Q. 1 (B) and Q. 6 more than once, their first answer will be considered for evaluation.

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

3

(1) It may be said that was the founder of Modern Historiography.

(a) Voltaire

(b) René Descartes

(c) Leopold Ranké

(d) Karl Marx

(2) is the mother of science and all other branches of knowledge.

(a) Philosophy

(b) History

(c) Technology

(d) Mythology

(3) Bhilar is known as the 'Village of '.

(a) Books

(b) Plants

(c) Mangoes

(d) Pandits

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

3

- (1)

(i)

V. K. Rajwade

(ii)

V. D. Savarkar

(iii)

Pandita Ramabai

(iv)

Mahatma Phule

–

Marathyanchya Itihasachi Sadhane

–

The Indian War of Independence 1857

–

Stri-Purush Tulana

–

Gulamgiri
- (2)

(i)

Darpan

(ii)

Kesari

(iii)

Deenbandhu

(iv)

Prabhakar

–

Balshastri Jambhekar

–

Bal Gangadhar Tilak

–

Gopal Hari Deshmukh

–

Bhau Mahajan
- (3)

(i)

Rock-cut caves

(ii)

Railway Station

(iii)

Wildlife Sanctuary

(iv)

Natural Heritage

–

Matheran, Chikaldara

–

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj
Terminus, Mumbai

–

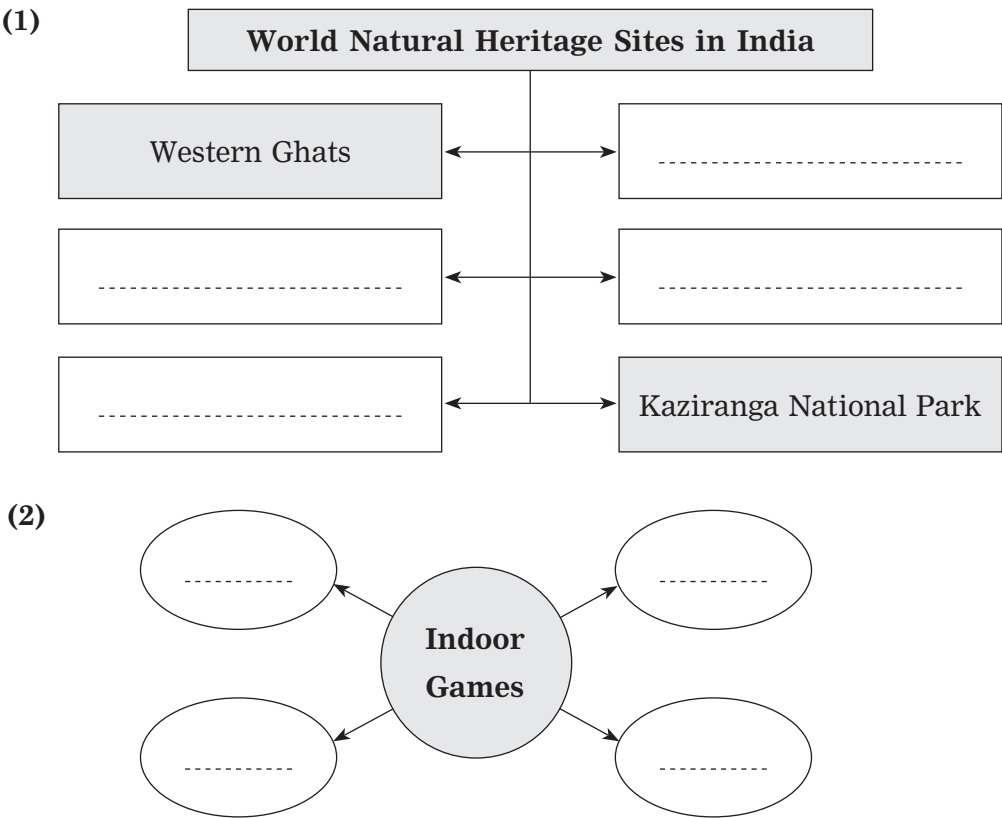
Dajipur

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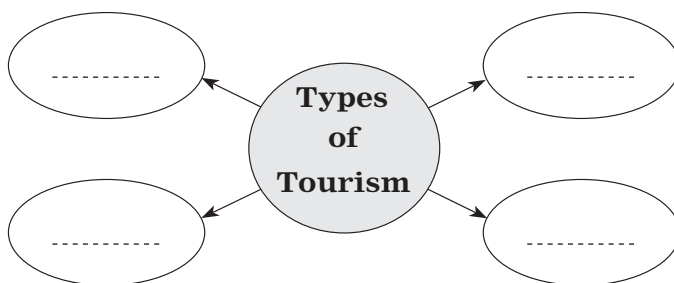
Western Ghats and its Kaas Plateau

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

4



(3)



Q. 2. (B) Write short notes : (Any two)

4

- (1) Feminist History
- (2) Need of Entertainment
- (3) Importance of Sports

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

4

- (1) Voltaire is said to be the founder of Modern Historiography.
- (2) The list of World Heritage Sites is announced by UNESCO.
- (3) An expert with deep understanding of art history is required in the art market.
- (4) Archives and libraries publish research journals, informative pamphlets, leaflets, posters, etc.

Q. 4. Read the following extract and answer the questions :

4

Dashavatara Theatre

Dashavatara is part of the folk theatre in Maharashtra. Dashavatara shows are presented in the regions of Konkan and Goa after harvesting season is over. The stories presented in these shows are based on the 10 incarnations of Vishnu, namely Matsya, Koorma, Varaha, Narsimha, Wamana, Parashurama, Ram, Krishna, Buddha and Kalki. At the beginning of the show sutradhara, the narrator invokes Lord Ganesha, the destroyer of obstacles.

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

In the 18th century Shyamji Naik Kale started a phad, of Dashavatara artists which used to perform all over Maharashtra.

Vishnudas Bhave, the pioneer of Marathi theatre, staged mythological plays by introducing some modifications in the Dashavatara style. Thus, the origins of the Marathi theatre can be traced to Dashavatara tradition.

Questions :

- (1) In which state Dashavatara is part of folk theatre? (1)
- (2) To whom the narrator invokes at the beginning of the show? (1)
- (3) The form of Dashavatara Folk theatre. Explain. (2)

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

- (1) What is Marxist History?
- (2) What kind of training is required to study written sources?
- (3) What kind of professional opportunities are available in the field of arts? Explain.
- (4) What were the different means of communication known around the World before the advent of Newspaper?

Q. 6. Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the statements : 2

- (1) The essence of democracy is
 - (a) *Universal Adult Franchise*
 - (b) *Decentralisation of Power*
 - (c) *Policy of Reservation of Seats*
 - (d) *Judicial Decisions*
- (2) is the main demand of farmers' movement.
 - (a) *Right to cultivate on the forest land*
 - (b) *To get the right price for agriculture product*
 - (c) *Protection of consumers*
 - (d) *Building of dams*

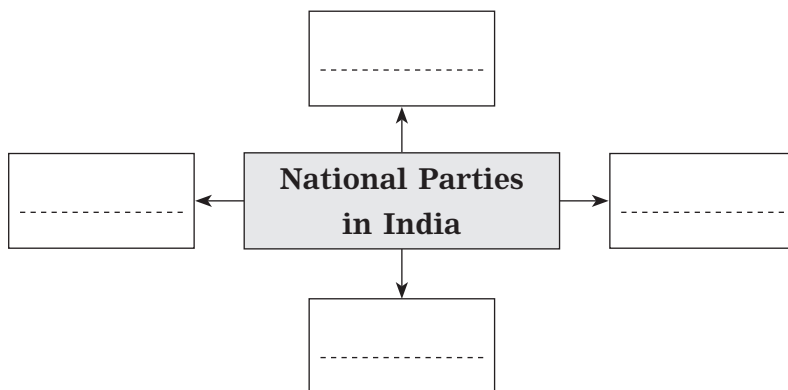
Q. 7. Explain whether the following statements are *true* or *false*. Give reasons for your answer : (Any two) 4

- (1) Indian democracy is considered the largest democracy in the world.
- (2) Political Parties act as a link between the government and the people.
- (3) Importance of the problems of farmers and tribals has increased in the left extremist movement.

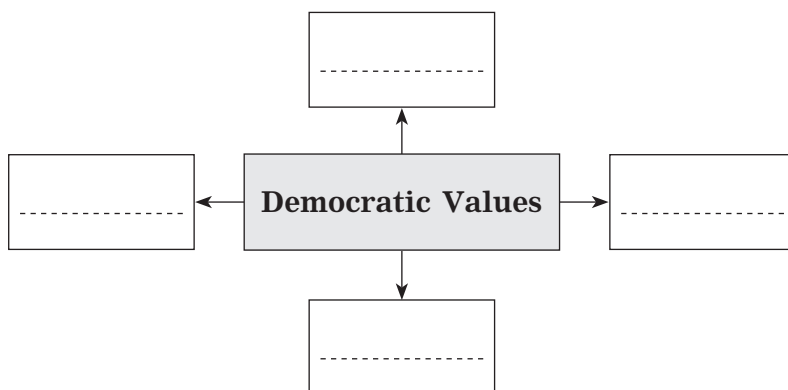
Q. 8. (A) Explain the following concept : (Any one) 2

- (1) Right to information
- (2) Regionalism

(1)



(2)



(1) What is code of conduct? Explain.

(2) For which reforms were the women's movement in the pre-independence period fighting?

SOLUTION : BOARD’S ACTIVITY SHEET (MARCH 2020)

Q. 1. (A)

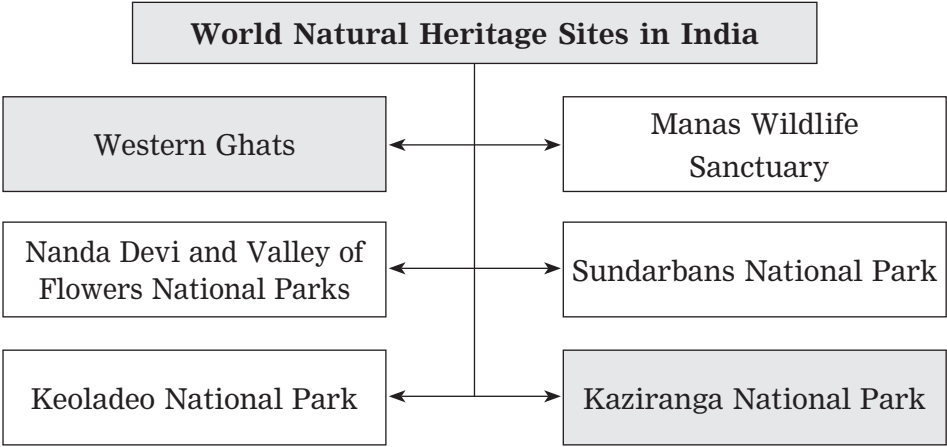
- (1) It may be said that Voltaire was the founder of modern historiography.
- (2) Philosophy is the mother of science and all other branches of knowledge.
- (3) Bhilar is known as the ‘Village of Books’.

Q. 1. (B) Wrong pairs :

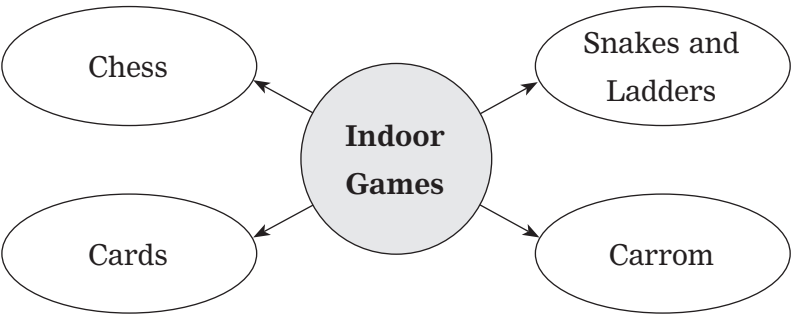
- (1) Pandita Ramabai – Stri-Purush Tulana
- (2) Deenbandhu – Gopal Hari Deshmukh
- (3) Rock-cut caves – Matheran, Chikaldara

Q. 2. (A)

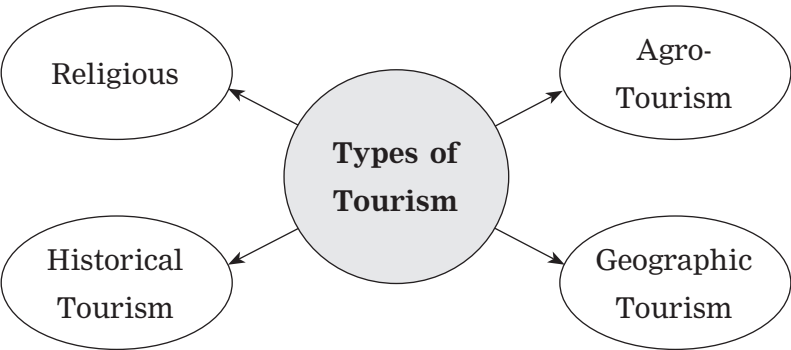
(1)



(2)



(3)



Q. 2. (B)

(1) Indian Feminist History :

- (1) Tarabai Shinde, Pandita Ramabai and Dr. Rukhamabai were feminist historians before independence.
- (2) They wrote about employment of women, their right to political equality, treatment meted out to women at their workplace and gender discrimination.
- (3) A lot of literature is available unfolding the viewpoint of Dalit women on problems like social class, caste, etc. In the post-independence era, Dr. Sharmila Rege included her essays on the autobiographies of Dalit women in her book, 'Writing Caste, Writing Gender : Reading Dalit Women's Testimonies.'
- (4) Meera Kosambi's book, 'Crossing Thresholds : Feminist Essays in Social History' contains essays on the life stories of women like Pandita Ramabai and Dr. Rukhamabai, the first practising lady Doctor of India.

(2) Need of Entertainment :

- (1) Entertainment of excellent quality is essential for healthy growth of a person as it is an integral part of one's life.
- (2) To break the boredom of routine life and keep the mind lively and fresh we need some entertainment.
- (3) It makes us feel more energetic and our efficiency at work improves. Hobbies and games are pursued for entertainment which eventually develops personality.
- (4) Entertainment refreshes our mind and helps to destress. Lack of entertainment in one's life will lead to monotonous life and boredom.

(3) Importance of Sports :

Sports has gained great importance for the following reasons :

- (1) Sports helps us to overcome our pains, worries and sufferings. We feel relaxed and refreshed by playing games.
- (2) Games which involve a lot of physical activity not only provide good exercise but also help in building a tenacious and strong body.
- (3) One can develop courage, determination and sportsmanship by playing games. A sense of cooperation and team spirit develops when we participate in games which require collective participation.
- (4) Team games also help in developing a leadership quality.

Q. 3. (1) Voltaire, a French scholar, opined that it was important to consider the following aspects while writing history :

- (1) objective truth and chronology of events;
- (2) prevalent social traditions, agriculture, trade and economic system.

It was because of his views that all aspects of human life was considered for history writing.

Therefore, he is said to be the founder of modern historiography.

- (2) (1) Cultural heritage is a form of human creation. It is a cultural treasure that has been inherited from our ancestors. We feel connected to it and hence preserve and conserve it.
- (2) This heritage is our asset that binds us to our past and hence we should preserve it for the benefit of future generations.
- (3) In order to save this heritage, UNESCO has announced some directives.
- (4) On the basis of those directives, list of sites, and traditions are declared as 'World Heritage'. It has helped us in promoting these sites as tourist places.
- (3) (1) There is an independent market for purchase and sale of art objects.
- (2) The authenticity of the object, its standards can only be assessed by an expert.
- (3) Only an artist can know the exact value of an art object or ensure if it is genuine or not.
- (4) So, when art objects are assessed all the above points are considered. This requires special expertise.

Hence an expert with deep understanding of art history is required for this task.

- (4) (1) Libraries preserve and conserve old books and artefacts discovered during excavation.
- (2) If these documents and artefacts are not exhibited then they are kept in archives.
- (3) All the historical sources are our assets and they should reach the people.
- (4) Libraries not only preserve these documents but also carry out research, to know the authenticity.

In order to make the historical events, personalities, and historical research known to the people, archives and libraries publish research journals, informative pamphlets and leaflets.

Q. 4. (1) Dashavatara is part of the folk theatre in Maharashtra.

- (2) Sutradhar, the narrator invokes Lord Ganesha, at the beginning of the show.
 - (3) (1) Dashavatara is part of the folk theatre in Maharashtra which has its origin in mythological plays.
 - (2) The stories presented in Dashavatara shows are based on the ten incarnations of Vishnu.
 - (3) The method of acting, make-up, costumes in Dashavatara show is set by the tradition.
 - (4) It is mostly a musical show but there may be a few spontaneous dialogues.
- At the beginning of the show, Sutradhar, the narrator invokes Lord Ganesha, for its successful run.

- Q. 5. (1)** (1) In the post-independence era, new trends emerged in writing Indian historiography. Marxist historiography is prominent among them.
- (2) Historiography which is based on ideas of Karl Marx is known as Marxist Historiography. In Marxist Historiography, more importance was given to class struggles.
- (3) Marxist Historiography reflects concerns for means and modes of production as well as the industrial relations. These became centre of writings of the Marxist historians.
- (4) How every social event affects the life of people was analysed and it became the theme of Marxist historians. Marxist historians studied the transitions that took place in the caste system.
- (5) Notable Indian historians who adopted Marxist ideologies were Damodar Kosambi, Comrade Shripad Dange, Sharad Patil and Ram Sharan Sharma.
- (2)** While studying and handling written sources the following training is required :
- (1) The students should have knowledge of scripts like Brahmi, Modi, Persian and their development.
- (2) They should know ways to obtain information about the social organisations and traditions.
- (3) They should know about the literature and writing style in past societies.
- (4) They should have basic knowledge about administrative systems, dynasties and cultures of the past.
- (5) They should study prevalent schools of painting and sculpture.
- (6) They should be able to collect information on types of paper, know about ink and colour of ancient documents and ways to handle.
- (7) They should be well acquainted with properties of stones and metals used for inscriptions.
- (8) Articles published earlier on case study should be read.
- (9) They should know the chemicals and equipment used in various processes of cleaning and preserving the documents.
- (3)** Various opportunities are available in different fields of art :
- (1) Art historian can work in the field of journalism. Art students can work in museums, archives, libraries. Information Technology, archaeological research and Indology contribute to recently developed fields like Heritage Management and Cultural Tourism.
- (2) An expert in art is required to assess the exact value of an art object and also in its sale and purchase. Experts are required in the field of manufacturing of objects for home decoration.

- (3) Ornaments, artistic creations of metals, earthen pots with colourful designs, objects made from cane and bamboo, beautiful glass objects, attractive textiles and clothing all come under applied arts.
- (4) These fields require experts in manufacturing and sales. Hence many opportunities of employment are available in the field of arts.
- (4) The following means of communication were used to convey news before the advent of newspaper :
 - (1) Inscriptions with royal decrees placed at public places was a custom in Egypt. Emperor Ashoka followed the same method to reach out to his subjects.
 - (2) In the Roman Empire, royal decrees were written on papers and those were distributed in all regions. It also contained information of various events taking place in the nation and its capital.
 - (3) During the reign of Julius Caesar 'Acta Diurna', meaning acts of everyday, used to be placed at public places in Rome.
 - (4) In the 7th century C.E., in China, royal dictates were distributed among people at public places.
 - (5) In England, handouts were distributed occasionally among people at public places giving information about war or any important events.
 - (6) Travellers arriving from different faraway places would add spice to stories from those places and narrate the same to local people. The ambassadors of a king posted at various places would send back important news to the royal court.

Q. 6. (1) The essence of democracy is Decentralisation of Power.

- (2) To get the right price for agriculture product is the main demand of farmers' movement.

Q. 7. (1) The statement is **True**.

Reasons :

- (1) Indian Constitution cancelled all the conditions which were put for voting before independence thereby increasing the number of voters.
- (2) The Constitution adopted adult suffrage which has facilitated all adult men and women to cast their vote.
- (3) The age limit to vote was reduced to 18 years from 21 years which gave opportunity of political participation to the young generation. No other democratic country in the world has voters in such large numbers.

Hence, Indian democracy is the largest democracy in the world.

- (2) The statement is **True**.

Reasons :

- (1) The political parties convey the demands and complaints of the people to the government.

- (2) Information about various government policies and schemes are conveyed to the people by the political parties.
- (3) People's reaction to the policies and their expectations are conveyed to the government too by the political parties.

In this way, political parties act as a link between the government and the people.

(3) The statement is False.

Reasons :

- (1) Landlords confiscated lands of farmers and tribals.
- (2) Naxalite movement was started to remove injustice against the landless farmers and tribals.
- (3) But later the problems of farmers and tribals lost its focus and became violent. They adopted violent ways like attacking army, police and opposing the government.

The importance of farmers and tribals decreased in the leftist movement.

Q. 8. (A)

(1) Right to Information :

- (1) In order to bring transparency in the administration and make it accountable, Indian citizens are given Right to Information.
- (2) Right to Information helped in promoting harmony between government and people and empowered the citizens.
- (3) It brought transparency in administration, made the government realise that they are answerable to people.
- (4) It has helped to reduce the element of secrecy which surrounded the functioning of the government. It made the government open and transparent.

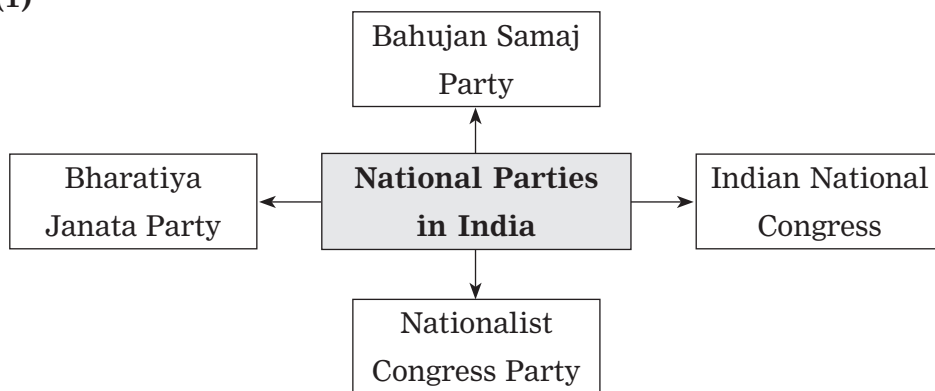
(2) Regionalism :

- (1) India is a vast country with great physical diversity. People belonging to different regions have their own language, culture and traditions.
- (2) Along with the physical diversity, we find diversity in literature, education, history and movements.
- (3) Each one feels an affinity for his language, traditions and history of social reforms. This gives rise to linguistic identity.
- (4) This affinity towards all the above mentioned aspects develops into identity consciousness and gives rise to excessive regional pride. People start giving preference only to the development of their language and region.

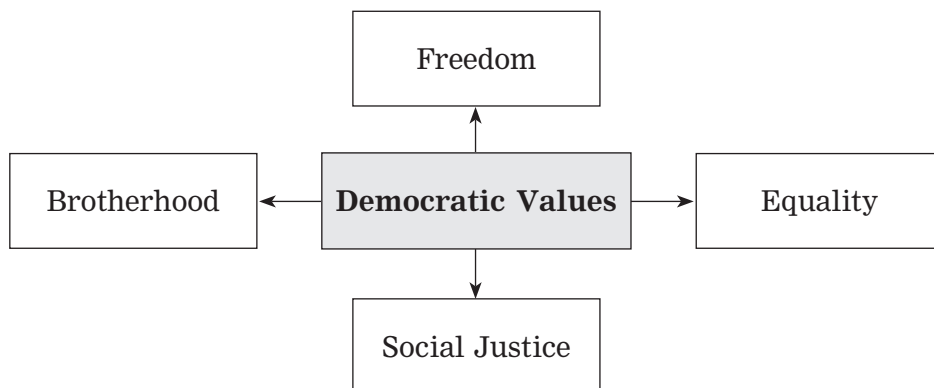
This is known as Regionalism.

Q. 8. (B)

(1)



(2)



Q. 9. (1) (1) After the announcement of elections till the declaration of results, the Election Commission enforces the Code of Conduct.

(2) It explains the rules to be followed by the government, political parties, candidates and voters before and after elections.

(3) Code of conduct is adopted to control malpractices during elections. It ensures free and fair elections and makes the voter more confident.

(2) In the pre-independence period, women's movement were working for the following reforms :

(1) Eliminating injustice against women.

(2) To put an end to the exploitation of women and help them lead a respectful and dignified life.

(3) They should be able to participate actively in social life.

(4) To end the practices like Sati, child marriage. polygamy and bring about reforms such as widow remarriage and women's education.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE
BOARD'S ACTIVITY SHEET (NOVEMBER 2020)

(With Full Solution)

Time : 2 Hours]

[Total Marks : 40

Note : (1) *All the activities/questions are compulsory.*

(2) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

(3) *Question Nos. 1 to 5 are based on History and Question Nos. 6 to 9 are based on Political Science.*

(4) *It is mandatory to write a complete statement as answer in Question No. 1 (A) and 6.*

(5) *In Question Nos. 2 (A) and 8 (B), the appropriate answers are expected to be written by pen only in the concept map.*

(6) *In Question No. 1 (B), students are expected to only identify the incorrect pair. They are not expected to correct it.*

(7) *The answers of Question No. 1 (A) and (B) and Question No. 6 are repeated then only first attempted answer will be considered.*

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

3

(1) It may be said that was the founder of modern Historiography.

(a) *Voltaire*

(b) *René Descartes*

(c) *Leopold Ranké*

(d) *Karl Marx*

(2) The National Archives of India is in

(a) *Mumbai*

(b) *Chennai*

(c) *Delhi*

(d) *Kolkata*

(3) Cook established a travel agency selling

(a) *handicrafts*

(b) *toys*

(c) *food items*

(d) *tourist tickets*

Q. 1. (B) Identify the wrong pair in the following and rewrite :

3

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| (1) | (i) Who were the Shudras | – Subaltern History |
| | (ii) Stri-Purush Tulana | – Feminist History |
| | (iii) The Indian War of Independence, 1857 | – Marxist History |
| | (iv) Grant Duff | – Colonial History |

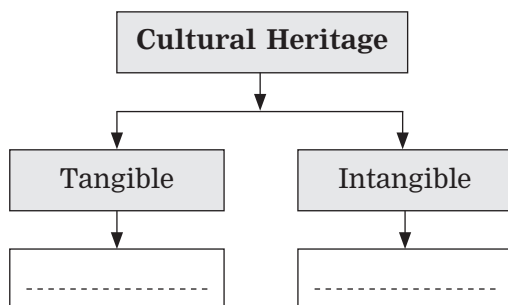
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|-----|------------------|------------------------|
| (2) | (i) Prabhakar | – Acharya P. K. Atre |
| | (ii) Darpan | – Balshastri Jambhekar |
| | (iii) Deenbandhu | – Krishnarao Bhalekar |
| | (iv) Kesari | – Bal Gangadhar Tilak |

- (3) (i) Historical Tourism – Visit of historical places
(ii) Tourism based on special events – Visit to film festival and book exhibitions
(iii) International Tourism – Visit to hill stations
(iv) Sports Tourism – Visit to sports events

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

4

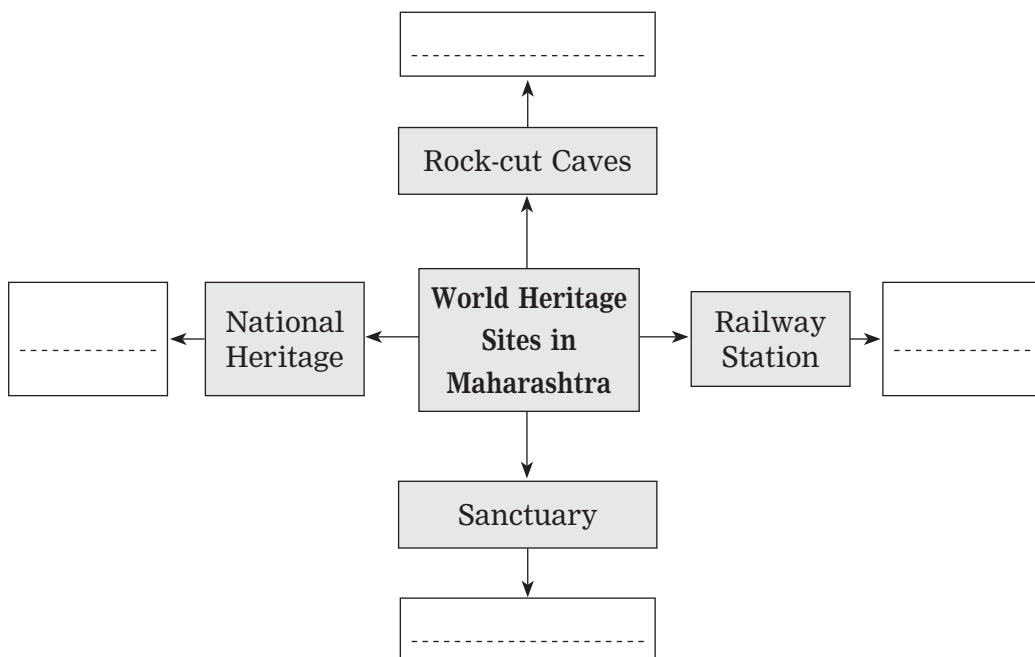
(1) Complete the following concept chart :



(2) Complete the following concept map :



(3) Complete the following concept map :



Q. 2. (B) Write short notes : (Any two)

4

- (1) Annales School
- (2) Sports and Movies
- (3) Dashavatara Theatre

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

4

- (1) Foucault called his method, the 'archaeology of knowledge'.
- (2) The method of history useful in the research of many subjects.
- (3) It is necessary to preserve the tradition like Chitrakathi, 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.

Q. 4. Read the following extract and answer the questions below :

4

Tamasha : *Tamasha* is a Persian word. It means a 'Pleasing Sight'. *Tamasha* developed as an independent art form in the 18th century, by absorbing various traits of folk theatre and classical arts. There are two types of traditional *Tamasha*, *Sangeet Bari* and *Dholakicha Phad*. Dance and music are more important than drama in a *Sangeet Bari*. *Tamasha* with drama as the main part, was developed later. It included *Vag*, the dramatic part, little later. The *Vag* becomes very lively and entertaining because of its spontaneous humour. The show begins by singing the praise of Lord Ganesha, known as *Gana*. It is followed with the presentation of *Gavalan*. The second part of *Tamasha* presents the *Vag*. The popular plays like '*Vichchha Mazi Puri Kara*' or '*Gadhavache Lagna*' are examples of the modern form of *Tamasha*.

Questions :

- (1) From which language the word '*Tamasha*' derived? (1)
- (2) What are the two types of traditional *Tamasha*? (1)
- (3) Explain the modern presentation form of *Tamasha*. (2)

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

6

- (1) What is the contribution of Itihasacharya V. K. Rajwade to historiography?
- (2) Which tasks are important in archives management?
- (3) What kind of professional opportunities are available in the field of art?
- (4) Define periodicals, types and its classification.

Q. 6. Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the statements :

2

- (1) has a power to make changes in the Constitution.
 - (a) *Parliament*
 - (b) *Local self-governing institutions*
 - (c) *Legislative assembly*
 - (d) *Cooperative institutions*

- (2) To increase agricultural production and become self-sufficient with regard to food grains was initiated.
- (a) *Water revolution* (b) *Green revolution*
 (c) *Industrial revolution* (d) *White revolution*

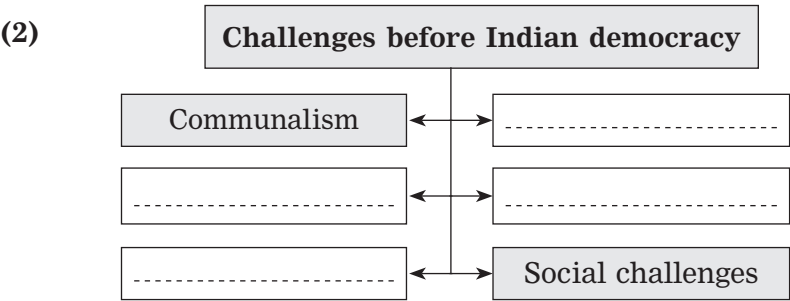
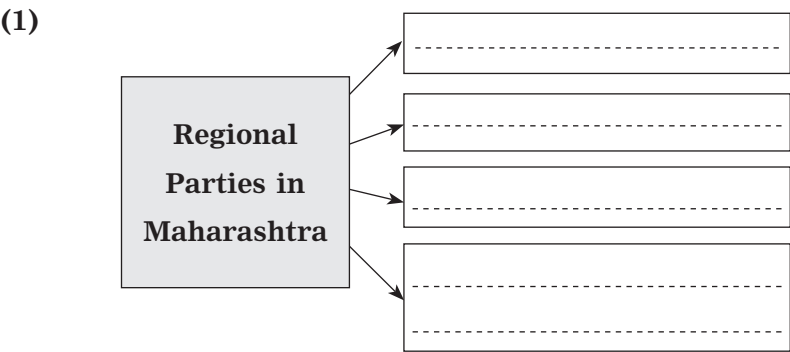
Q. 7. State whether the following statements are *true* or *false*. Give reasons for your answer : (Any two) 4

- (1) The nature of constitution is seen as a living document.
 (2) Shiromani Akali Dal is a national party.
 (3) Alertness is required to sustain democracy.

Q. 8. (A) Explain the following concept : (Any one) 2

- (1) Right to Vote
 (2) Election Commission

Q. 8. (B) Do as Directed : (Any one) 2



Q. 9. Answer in brief : (Any one) 2

- (1) Explain the meaning of Code of Conduct.
 (2) Which problems are faced by modern workers' movement?

SOLUTION : BOARD’S ACTIVITY SHEET (NOVEMBER 2020)

Q. 1. (A)

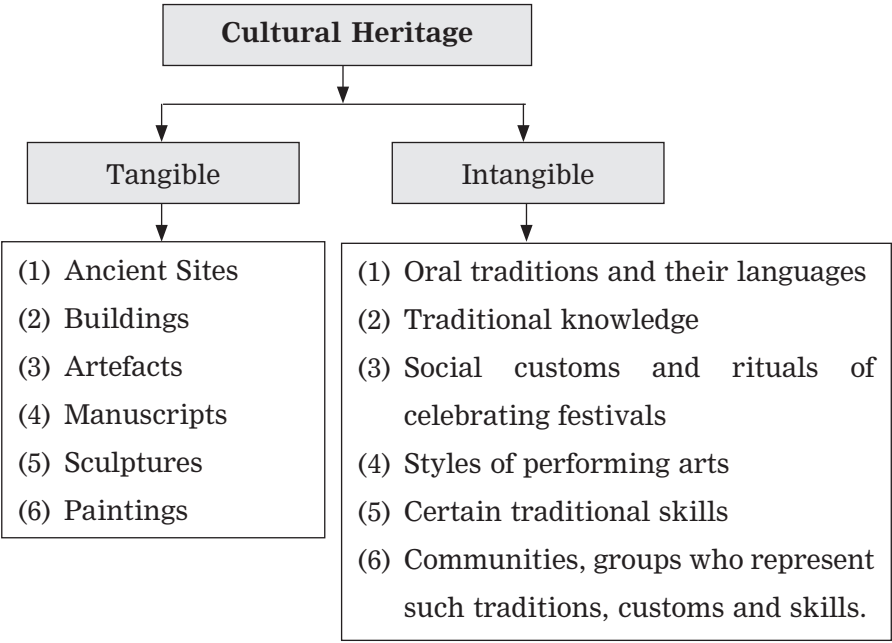
- (1) It may be said that Voltaire was the founder of modern Historiography.
- (2) The National Archives of India is in Delhi.
- (3) Cook established a travel agency selling Tourist tickets.

Q. 1. (B) Wrong pairs :

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

Q. 2. (A)

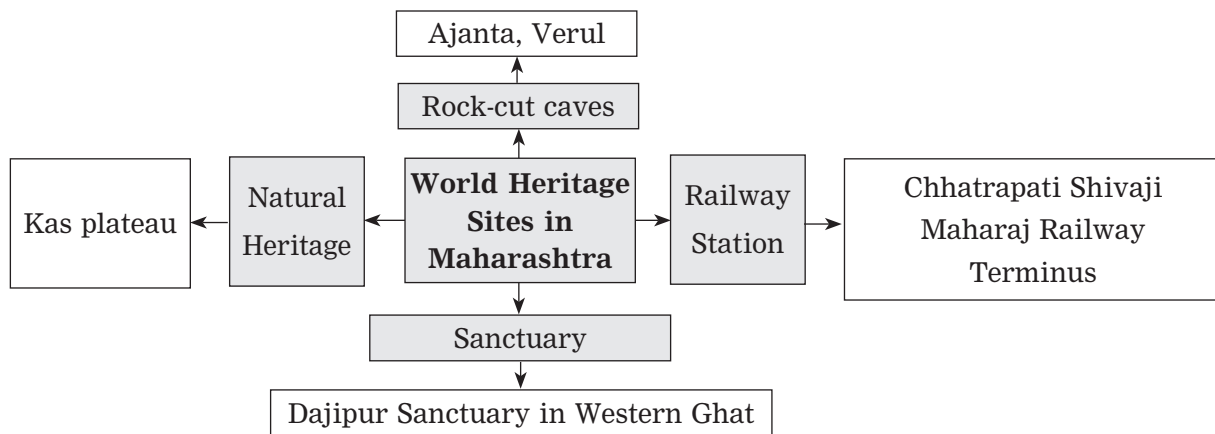
(1)



(2)



(3)



Q. 2. (B)

(1) Annales School :

- (1) At the dawn of the twentieth century, the writing of history got a new direction.
 - (2) Along with political events, kings, great leaders, the study of climate, local people, agriculture, trade, technology, means of communication, social divisions and their collective psychology of a group was also considered important in the study of history.
 - (3) This new school of thought is known as Annales School. Annales School was started by French historians.
- (2)**
- (1) The presence of sports was limited to a scene in the movies made earlier.
 - (2) In recent times, biographical movies are made on sportspersons and on sports. Movies like Lagaan and Dangal are made related to cricket and wrestling respectively.
 - (3) Biographical movies are made on Mary Kom, and the Phogat sisters.
 - (4) Movies are made on careers of famous sprinter Milkha Singh, Bharat Ratna Sachin Tendulkar and Cricketer Mahendra Singh Dhoni. Overall, movies and sports are related from the silent era till date. The process of making such movie requires study of the particular period of the movie's story, language, dressing style, social life, etc.
- (3)**
- (1) The stories presented in Dashavatara are based on the 10 incarnations of Lord Vishnu.
 - (2) The method of acting, make-up, costumes in Dashavatara shows is set by the tradition.
 - (3) The show is mostly musical but sometimes there may be a few spontaneous dialogues.
 - (4) The characters representing Gods use wooden masks. At the start of the show, the sutradhara invokes Lord Ganesha.
 - (5) The show ends by breaking dahihandi, followed by aarati, praising the God.
 - (6) This is part of folk theatre in Maharashtra. Dashavatara shows are presented in the regions of Konkan and Goa after the harvesting season is over.

- Q. 3. (1)** (1) According to Michel Foucault, the prevailing method of arranging historical events in a chronological order was not right.
- (2) He threw light on the fact that archaeology does not strive to reach the ultimate historical truth.
- (3) It attempts to explain various transitions in the past.
- (4) Foucault gave more importance for explaining the transitions in history.
- Hence, his method is called 'the archaeology of knowledge'.

- (2)** (1) History is related to events which had happened in the past.
- (2) The way our present life style is shaped is based on the historical chain of events.
- (3) Historical events are related to various fields like politics, social and religious structure of a community, philosophy, technology and science, etc.
- (4) Each of these fields have their own history of building knowledge. The direction of future development in every field is dependent on the state of available knowledge.

Given the importance of history of each field, the research method of history is useful in the research of many subjects.

- (3)** (1) The stories from Ramayana or Mahabharata narrated with the help of wooden puppets and paintings is known as Chitrakathi or Pinguli tradition.
- (2) It is preserved by the Thakur community.
- (3) As the Chitrakathi pictures are drawn on papers and painted using colours made from natural substances, they deteriorate rapidly if not maintained.
- (4) Therefore it is necessary to preserve the tradition like Chitrakathi as it is part of our glorious cultural heritage and is on the verge of extinction.
- (4)** (1) Conservation and preservation involves several steps like collecting the sources of history, creating their records and indexes.
- (2) After completing necessary treatment the manuscripts, old books and artefacts are exhibited.
- (3) Person who handles them needs specific skill in handling the artefacts and their management.

Therefore, only trained persons who are duly qualified can take up these tasks.

Q. 4. (1) *Tamasha* is Persian word.

- (2)** Sangeet Bari and Dholakicha Phad are two types of *Tamasha*.
- (3)** (1) The show begins by singing the praise of Lord Ganesha, known as Gana. It is followed with the presentation of Gavalan.
- (2) *Tamasha* with drama as main part was developed later. It included *Vag*, the dramatic part a little later.
- (3) The plays like 'Vichchha Mazi Puri Kara' or 'Gadhavache Lagna' were very popular examples of modern form of *Tamasha*.

- Q. 5. (1)** (1) V. K. Rajwade is well-known for his writings in Marathi on subjects like history, linguistics, etymology and grammar. His contributions are as follows :
- (2) He compiled and edited 22 volumes of Marathyanchya Itihasachi Sadhane.
 - (3) He stated that history is the all-inclusive image of the past societies.
 - (4) V. K. Rajwade was of the view that history does not include only the stories of political images, conspiracies and wars for seizing power.
 - (5) He was of the firm opinion that we should write our own history and insisted that history should be written only using the authentic sources.
 - (6) He was of the opinion that description of any human event in historiography should have balanced combination of three factors namely – Time, Space and Personalities.
- (2)** The following tasks are important in archives' management :
- (1) Important documents to be preserved and care should be taken that document with important contents are preserved in their original condition. Confidentiality of important papers should be maintained.
 - (2) To classify the documents by preparing indexes and to create accurate systems of retrieval of documents.
 - (3) Documents from the archives are supposed to be very reliable. Therefore, it is important to safeguard the papers from humidity, fungus and other environmental factors.
 - (4) It is important to remain updated with latest technology in archive management.
 - (5) Computerise/Digitalise all systems. To make use of information technology in managing libraries and archives.
 - (6) To establish regional and local archives.
 - (7) To preserve national, cultural and historical heritage.
- (3)** Various opportunities are available in different fields of art :
- (1) Art historian can work in field of journalism. Art students can work in museums, archives, libraries. Information Technology, Archaeological Research and Indology contribute to recently developed fields like Heritage Management and Cultural Tourism.
 - (2) An expert in art is required to assess the exact value of an art object and also to ensure its authenticity. Experts are required in the field of manufacturing of objects for home decoration.
 - (3) Ornaments, artistic creations of metals, earthen pots with colourful designs, objects made from cane and bamboo, beautiful glass objects, attractive textiles and clothing all come under applied arts.
 - (4) These fields require experts in manufacturing and sales. Hence many opportunities of employment are available in the field of arts.

- (4) Magazines and journals which are published at regular intervals are known as Periodicals.

Types : (1) They are categorised as weekly, biweekly, monthly, bimonthly, quarterly, six monthly and annual.

(2) There are some chronicles which are published at no fixed time.

Classification : Periodicals can be classified as popular and scholarly.

(1) If a periodical aims at specialists and researchers, it is a 'journal'. Articles are generally written by experts in the subject.

(2) Popular periodicals are magazines published with variety of content. They can be on fashion, sports, entertainment, education, agriculture, health, trade, literature and films.

(3) Bharatiya Itihas ani Sanskruti and Marathwada Itihas Parishad Patrika are periodicals of present times. Periodicals are an important source to study history.

Q. 6. (1) Parliament has the power to make changes in the Constitution.

(2) To increase agricultural production and become self-sufficient with regard to foodgrains, Green revolution was initiated.

Q. 7. (1) The above statement is **True**.

Reasons :

(1) Parliament has the powers to make changes in the Constitution according to the changing circumstances and conditions.

(2) However, it should be done without tampering or changing the basic structure of the Constitution.

(3) As it has kept itself abreast with the changes, the Constitution became a live and dynamic document instead of a rigid one.

(2) The above statement is **False**.

Reasons :

The Election Commission of India recognises a political party as National or Regional party on the basis of specific criteria namely :

(1) The number of seats secured in Parliament and Legislative Assembly or percentage of votes secured.

(2) Shiromani Akali Dal does not meet the criteria listed above.

(3) As its influence is limited to the state of Punjab and not in any other state.

The Election Commission has given recognition to it as regional party.

(3) The above statement is **True**.

Reasons :

(1) In order to make democracy successful it should be practised by people in all aspects of their life. It should not remain limited at the government level.

(2) Conscious effort should be taken to keep the rights of the people intact.

- (3) The different challenges faced by democracy like corruption, violence and criminalisation should be tackled timely and strictly.

It is necessary that people and the government should remain alert for the sustenance of democracy.

Q. 8. (A)

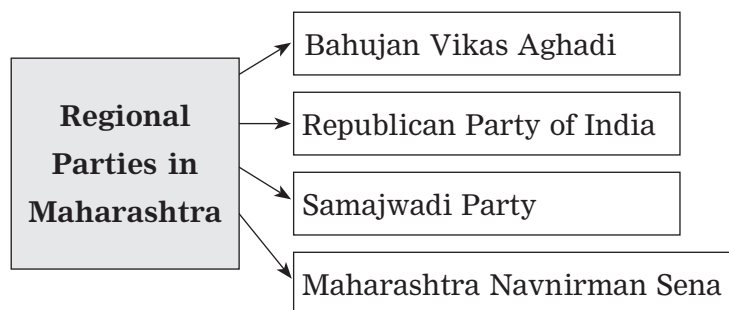
- (1) (1) The democratic system in India is based on the principle of adult suffrage.
 (2) The voting right is given equally to men and women, both.
 (3) Earlier the age to vote was 21 years. Later it was reduced to 18 years.
 (4) As the age limit was reduced from 21 to 18, it provided the unrepresented youth of the country an opportunity to become part of political process.

It increased the scope of democracy by including the youth.

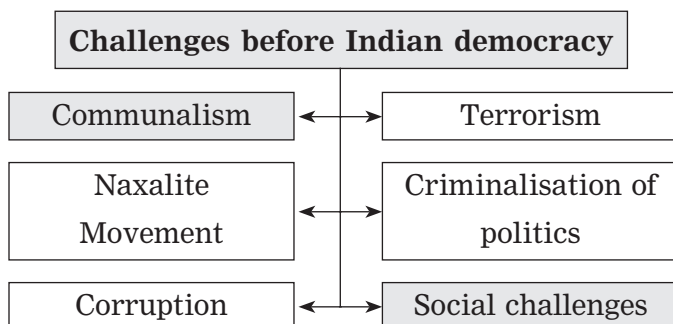
- (2) (1) One of the most important features of a democratic nation is elections at regular intervals. Holding free and fair elections at regular intervals is essential for a democratic system.
 (2) Under the Article 324 of the Constitution, Election Commission was formed in 1950. The President appoints one Chief Election Commissioner and two additional commissioners. It is an autonomous body.
 (3) The rank and powers of all the three commissioners are the same. The declaration of dates of the elections to the announcement of the results, the entire procedure is monitored by the Election Commission.

Q. 8. (B)

(1)



(2)



- Q. 9. (1)** (1) After the announcement of elections till the declaration of results, the Election Commission enforces the Code of Conduct.
- (2) It explains the rules to be followed by the government, political parties candidates and voters before and during elections.
- (3) Code of Conduct is adopted to control malpractices during elections. It ensures free and fair elections.
- (2)** The following problems are faced by modern workers' movement.
- (1) Contract labour and unstable employment.
- (2) Financial insecurity and unfavourable conditions at workplace.
- (3) Unlimited working hours and health hazards.
- (4) No protection of labour laws.

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