

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

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BOARD'S QUESTION PAPER (MARCH 2021)

Time : 2 Hours]

[Total Marks : 40

[**NOTE** : This examination was not conducted due to Covid-19.]

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE
BOARD'S QUESTION PAPER (SEPTEMBER 2021)
(With Full Solution)

Time : 2 Hours]

[Total Marks : 40

- Note :** (1) *All the activities/questions are compulsory.*
(2) *Figures to the right of the activity/question 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) Complete the sentences by choosing the correct options : 3

- (1) The book entitled, 'Archaeology of Knowledge' is written by
(a) *Karl Marx* (b) *Michel Foucault*
(c) *Lucien Febvre* (d) *Voltaire*
- (2) The earliest museum in the world was discovered in the excavation at the city of
(a) *Delhi* (b) *Harappa* (c) *Ur* (d) *Kolkata*
- (3) The first Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Honourable initiated the compilation of *Marathi 'Vishwakosh'*.
(a) *Vasantrao Naik* (b) *Sharad Pawar*
(c) *Yashwantrao Chavhan* (d) *Prithviraj Chavhan*

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

- (1) (i) Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel – Reason in History
(ii) Leopold von Ranké – The Theory and Practice of History
(iii) Herodotus – The Histories
(iv) Karl Marx – Discourse on the Method
- (2) (i) Maharaja Sayajirao University – Delhi
(ii) Banaras Hindu University – Varanasi

- (iii) Aligarh Muslim University – Aligarh
- (iv) Jivaji University – Gwalior

(3)	Newspapers	Editors
	(i) Bengal Gazette	– James Augustus Hickey
	(ii) Darpan	– Balshastri Jambekar
	(iii) Maratha	– Gopal Ganesh Agarkar
	(iv) Prabhakar	– Lokmanya Tilak

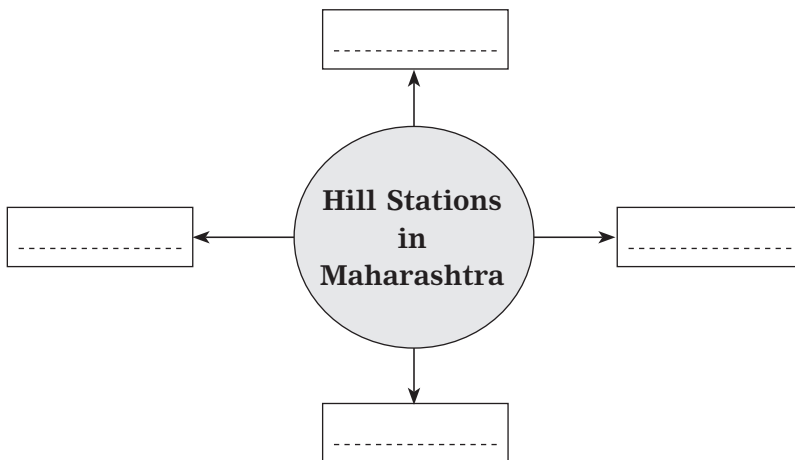
Q. 2. (A) Do as directed : (Any two)

4

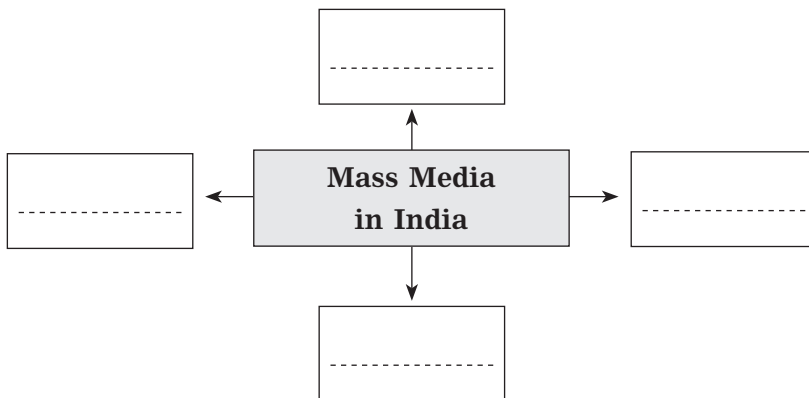
(1) Complete the following table :

Historian	Name of the Book
(1) James Mill	The History of British India
(2) James Grant Duff
(3)	The History of India
(4) S. A. Dange
(5)	Who Were the Shudras

(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) Archives
- (3) Agro-tourism

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

4

- (1) It is essential to study the history of technology.
- (2) The number of people travelling back and forth from India has increased considerably.
- (3) Any information received through mass media needs to be reviewed critically.
- (4) Currently the structure of sports economy has been significantly affected.

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

4

Major Dhyan Chand, an expert player of hockey was also the captain of the Indian hockey team. Indian hockey team won a Gold Medal in 1936 at Berlin Olympics under his captaincy. He was also part of the previous Indian hockey teams in 1928 and 1932, which played at Olympics and won Gold Medals. 29th August, the birth date of Dhyan Chand is celebrated as the National Sports Day in India. He was known as the 'Wizard of Hockey'. He was honoured with a Padmabhushan in 1956.

Questions :

- (1) Who is known as the 'Wizard of Hockey'? (1)
- (2) In which city was the 1936 Olympics held? (1)
- (3) Express your opinion about the game 'Hockey'. (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) Why is library management important?
- (3) Explain the history of Doordarshan.
- (4) Explain the difference between outdoor and indoor games.

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

2

- (1) In Maharashtra, seats are reserved for women in local self-governing institutions.
(a) 25% (b) 30% (c) 40% (d) 50%
- (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) Secrecy in the working of Government has increased due to the Right to Information.
- (2) The Election Commission lays down the code of conduct during elections.
- (3) Movements are important in a democracy.

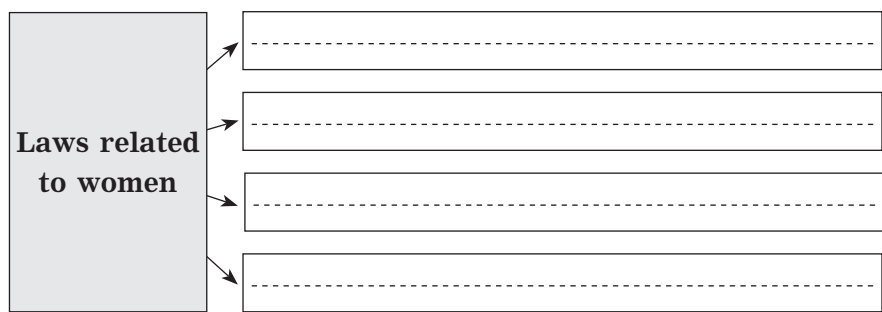
Q. 8. (A) Explain the following concepts : (Any one) **2**

(1) Regional Parties

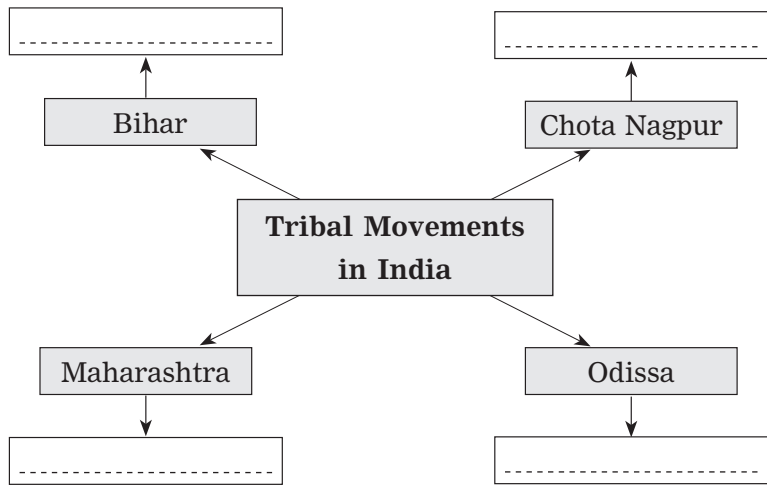
(2) Consumer Movement

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

(1) Complete the concept diagram :



(2) Complete the concept diagram :



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

(1) Explain ‘Restructuring of the constituency’.

(2) Explain the major characteristics of political parties.

SOLUTION : BOARD'S ACTIVITY SHEET (SEPTEMBER 2021)

Q. 1. (A)

- (1) The book entitled, 'Archaeology of Knowledge' is written by Michel Foucault.
- (2) The earliest museum in the world was discovered in the excavation at the city of Ur.
- (3) The first Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Honourable Yashwantrao Chavhan initiated the compilation of *Marathi 'Vishwakosh'*.

Q. 1. (B) Wrong Pairs

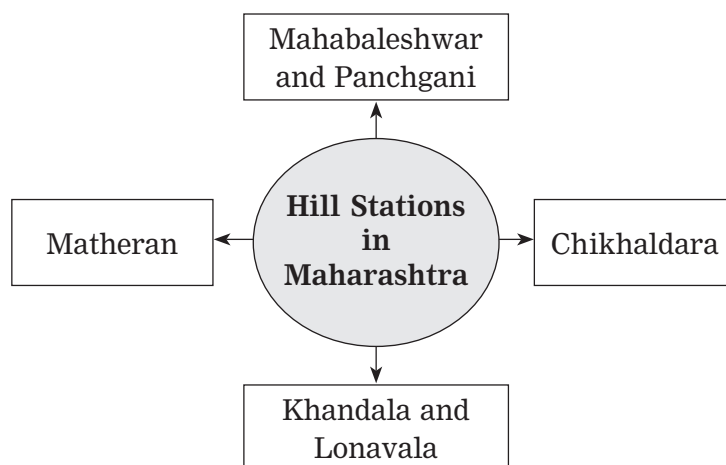
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Karl Marx | – Discourse on the Method |
| (2) Maharaja Sayajirao University | – Delhi |
| (3) Prabhakar | – Lokmanya Tilak |

Q. 2. (A)

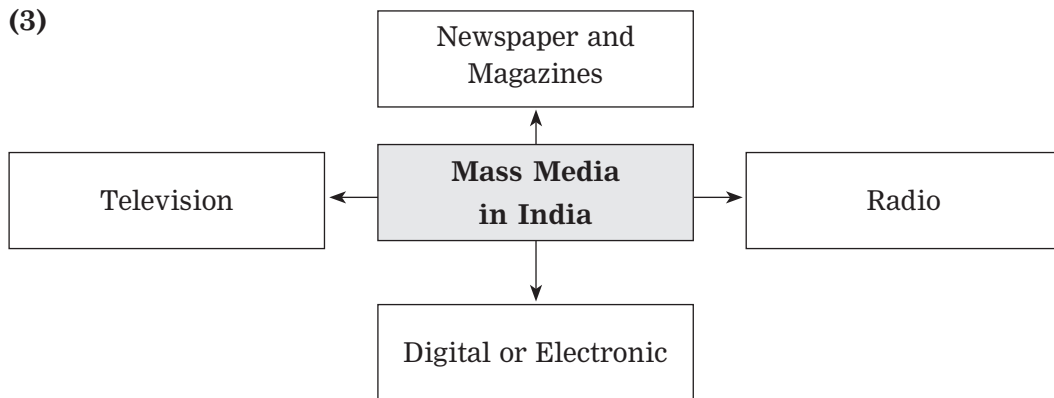
(1)

Historian	Name of the Book
(1) James Mill	The History of British India
(2) James Grant Duff	<u>A History of Mahrattas</u>
(3) <u>Mountstuart Elphinstone</u>	The History of India
(4) S. A. Dange	<u>Primitive Communism to Slavery</u>
(5) <u>Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar</u>	Who were the Shudras

(2)



(3)



Q. 2. (B)

- (1) (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) A place where historical documents are preserved is called an 'Archive'. Many old documents, official records, old films, records of treaties are kept at this place.
- (2) We get references of original documents because of Archives. A study of historical events of a particular period is possible.
- (3) We come to know about language, script used in a particular period / era.
- (4) The National Archives of India is in Delhi. It is the largest Archive in Asia. Every state in India maintains its archives independently.
- (3) (1) Visit to agricultural universities and agricultural centres comes under agro-tourism.
- (2) People living in Urban like to visit centres started for farmers where they are informed about suitable soil for their crops, organic manures, earthworm compost, etc.
- (3) Farmers also visit far away places and countries like Israel to study the advanced technology used in agriculture. In spite of receiving less rainfall, Israel could get good yield of crops using the technology.
- (4) To obtain information on novel techniques in farming, farmers visit agricultural Universities.
- (5) As urban population has very little exposure to rural life and agriculture, agro-tourism is developing rapidly.

- Q. 3. (1)** (1) Man acquired different skills at various stages in his evolution process.
- (2) From making stone tools to developing new techniques of agriculture production, he learnt many skills and entered in the age of science.

- (3) Agricultural production, commodity production, architecture, engineering, etc. underwent several changes. Production increased manifold because of technology.
 - (4) Hence, it is necessary to know the history of technology in order to understand the development in mechanisation and mutual dependence between science and technology.
- (2)**
- (1) It has become easier to travel because of the easy availability of a number of options like railway, marine and air services.
 - (2) Marine has linked the coastal regions. Aviation has brought the entire world closer.
 - (3) The economic liberalisation policy of the Indian government has made the travel more easy.
 - (4) People travel for studies, relaxation, sightseeing and professional assignments (meetings, etc.), also for shooting films.

Therefore, there has been a considerable increase in the number of people travelling back and forth from India.

- (3)**
- (1) Information provided in the media may not represent the exact truth. We need to scan it carefully.
 - (2) We have to understand idealistic and investigative motives of newspapers, government policies and prevailing social conditions behind the news piece.
 - (3) The information received through Mass Media might be prejudiced or give a one-sided idea.
 - (4) ‘Stern’, a German weekly magazine, purchased and published a number of so called handwritten diaries of Hitler. It then sold them to a number of publication companies. However, later it was proved that those diaries were forged.

Hence it is essential to verify the information received through Mass Media.

- (4)**
- (1) The process of globalisation has influenced the field of sports in the 20th-21st century.
 - (2) International matches of various sports like Cricket, Football, etc. are telecast in every corner of the world.
 - (3) Fans watch these matches for entertainment, and aspiring players to learn more. The citizens of the non-participating countries also watch these matches.
 - (4) Retired players get a chance on television channels as commentators. Matches garner a large audience, hence the commercial companies look at it as an opportunity to advertise and sell their products.

All these factors have led to change in the structure of sports economy.

- Q. 4. (1)** Major Dhyan Chand is known as the ‘Wizard of Hockey’.
- (2)** The 1936 Olympics were held at Berlin.
- (3) (1)** Hockey is a national game of India.
- (2)** A team game played on grass field or on turf. It is a stick and ball game.
- (3)** Hockey is played with a curved stick in the form of the letter ‘J’. The team has 10 players and a Goal keeper.
- (4)** Indian Hockey team won the gold medal in 1928, 1932 and 1936 Olympics. Major Dhyan Chand was a part of the Indian hockey team in 1928 and 1932, which played at Olympics and won Gold medals.
- Q. 5. (1) (1)** V. K. Rajwade is well-known for his writings in Marathi on subjects like history, linguistics, etymology and grammar. V. K. Rajwade founded, ‘Bharat Itihas Samshodhak Mandal’ in Pune on 7th July 1910 to facilitate historical research. His contributions are as follows :
- (2)** He compiled and edited 22 volumes of Marathyancho 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)** Library is not just about a collection of books but managing it is equally important.
- (1)** Readers can easily get the books they want if the library is properly organised.
- (2)** The location of the book should be easily traced. It saves the time and efforts of readers as well as the librarian.
- (3)** Preservation and conservation of books is done effectively with proper management. It prolongs life of books and causes less damage.
- (4)** If the management is well acquainted, they will have good collection that will make available good quality books to reader.
- (5)** Instead of collecting books on one subject there should be variety in the collection so as to cater to different readers who are very selective in their choices.
- (6)** Facilities like proper catalogues, indexes, computerised systems and modern facilities are provided by effective management of library.
- (7)** If the management is creative it will organise exhibitions, advertise, have seasonal offers for vacations, conduct competitions to increase membership.

- (3) (1) Television service started in India in 1959. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the first Indian President, inaugurated the Delhi Doordarshan centre.
- (2) Mumbai centre began to telecast its programmes on 2nd October 1972. Colour television was introduced in India on 15th August 1982.
- (3) The national telecast began in 1983. Doordarshan started Channels like DD Sports, DD Metro, news, etc. along with 10 regional channels.
- (4) In the year 1991, the Indian government gave permission to private, national and international channels to telecast in India.
- (5) Presently there are more than 800 national and regional channels. Some of them are exclusive news, sports, music, movies and religious channels which telecast programmes 24 hours a day.

(4)

Indoor games	Outdoor games
1. Most of the indoor games are played by sitting at one place. They are played in a closed environment.	1. Outdoor games are played on a field.
2. Indoor games require skills but physical exercise is negligible.	2. Outdoor games need more physical exercise and skill.
3. As there is no exertion in indoor games, so it is not essential to develop stamina.	3. Outdoor games require stamina and strength.
4. Indoor games do not involve adventure.	4. Outdoor games involve adventures at times e.g., Autoracing.
5. Indoor games includes international games like Chess, and household games like Indian Ludo (Playing house), Bhatukali and many more.	5. Outdoor games involve national and international games like Kabaddi, Kho-kho, Hockey, Cricket, etc.
6. With the exception of chess and carrom no competitions are held for rest of the indoor games.	6. National and international competitions are held for almost all outdoor games.

Q. 6. (1) In Maharashtra, 50% seats are reserved for women in local self-governing institutions.

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

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

Reasons :

- (1) To strengthen democracy and increase mutual trust between the government and the people, it is very important that the people should know about the functioning of the government.

- (2) Transparency and accountability are the hallmarks of good governance.
- (3) With Right to Information given to the citizens, Government became more transparent. Thus, the Right to Information has reduced element of secrecy in administration.

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

Reasons :

- (1) It ensures free and fair elections.
- (2) Malpractices during the election come under control.
- (3) Due to the strict observance of the code of conduct in the last few elections, the common voters have become confident.

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

Reasons :

- (1) People organise themselves and start a movement to solve social issues.
- (2) Leaders and activists provide all the information regarding those issues to the government.
- (3) The government takes notice of the problems because of the movement.
- (4) Some movements aim at opposing some policies of the government and certain decisions. This is the most recognised method of protest in democracy.

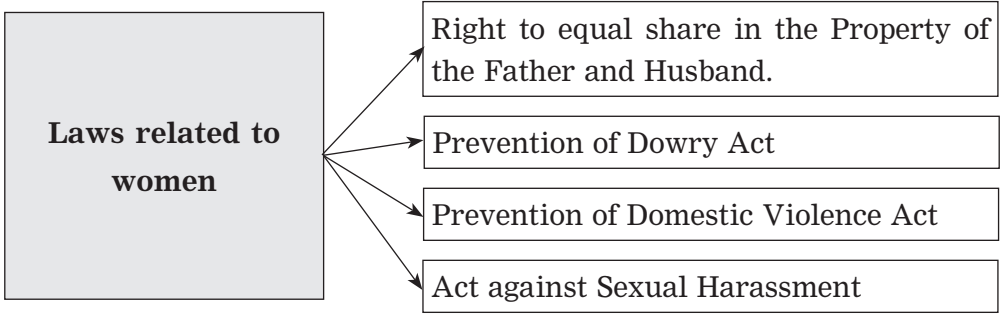
Hence, movements have great importance in democracy.

Q. 8. (A)

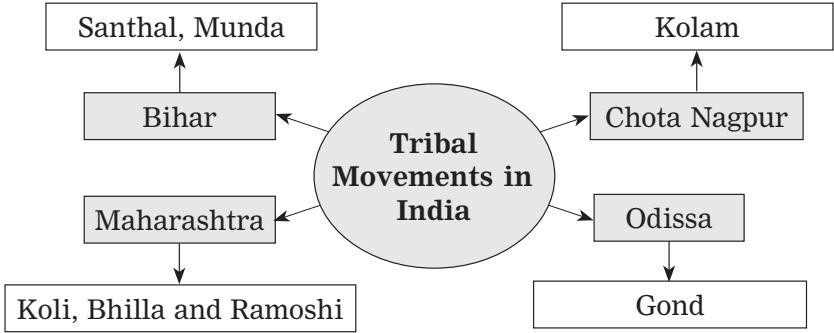
- (1) (1) The groups having a proud feeling about the different identity of their region and who compete to capture power to bring about regional development are 'Regional Parties'.
- (2) The influence of such parties are limited to their region. They give importance to regional problems. Development of one's own region is the prime objective of these parties.
- (3) Sometimes they demand for independent state or autonomy. They influence the national politics because of their dominance in the region.
- (4) They have passed through various phases, from separatism to autonomy and have then merged with mainstream national politics.
- (2) (1) Consumer movement began in India after the Consumer Protection Act was passed in 1986.
- (2) The movement treats each member of the society as a consumer.
- (3) Adulteration, increased costs of items, frauds in weights and measures are some of the problems a consumer has to face.
- (4) Consumer movement was started with the objective of giving consumer protection from such frauds.

Q. 8. (B)

(1)



(2)



- Q. 9. (1)** (1) The Election Commission of India formed constituencies for Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly. Presently there are total 543 members in Lok Sabha. Every member represents one constituency.
- (2) The Election Commission had decided upon the constituencies before the first election. As the years passed, there was a lot of migration of the people for business and other activities from the villages to cities.
- (3) This changed the demography to large extent. Number of voters in some constituencies reduced while in some it increased to a very great extent. This disturbed the ratio of seats allotted as compared to population in those constituencies.
- (4) Hence, the need to readjust the constituencies arose. The Delimitation Commission of the election commission does the work of reorganising or restructuring of constituencies.
- (2)** The main features of political parties are as follows :
- (1) Political parties aim at securing power by contesting elections.
- (2) Every political party has some ideology.
- (3) Every party has an agenda. It is based on the party's ideology.
- (4) The party that gets majority seats in election forms the government and the one that does not secure the majority act as opposition parties.
- (5) Political parties are a link between the people and the government and work to gain the support of the people.

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