

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

SOLUTION : PRACTICE ACTIVITY SHEET 1

Q. 1. (A)

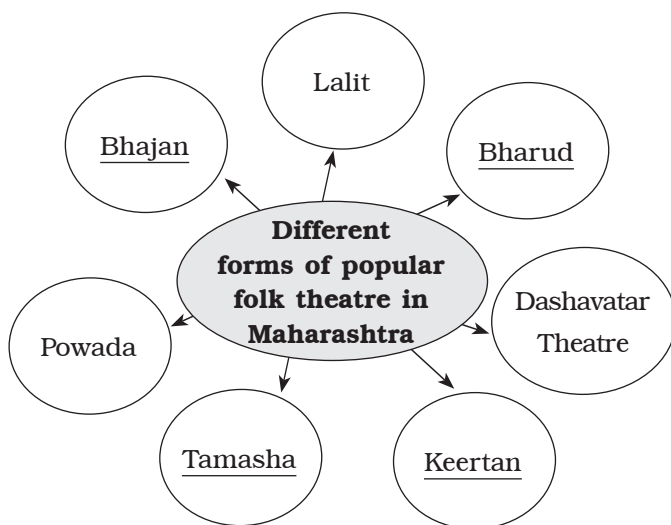
- (1) In order to preserve and conserve cultural and natural heritage for the benefit of future generations UNESCO has given directives.
- (2) Traditionally, Saint Namdev is supposed to be the founder of keertan tradition.
- (3) Louvre Museum has in its collection the much acclaimed painting of Mona Lisa by Leonardo-da-Vinci.

Q. 1. (B) Wrong pairs :

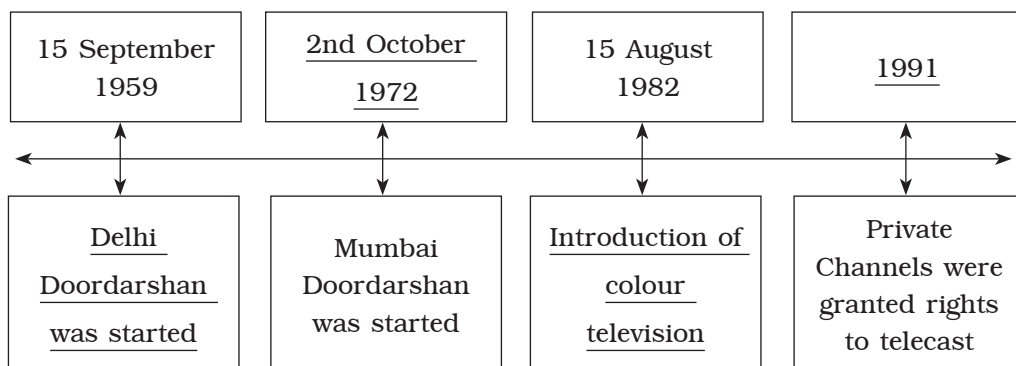
- | | |
|---|--------------|
| (i) Dialectics | - Herodotus |
| (ii) Discovery of Harappan Civilization | - James Mill |
| (iii) Maharaj Sayajirao University | - Delhi |

Q. 2. (A)

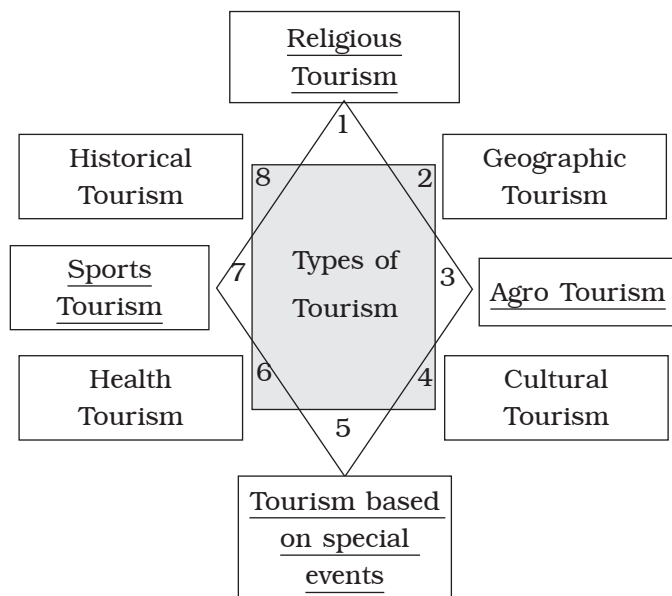
(1)



(2)



(3)



9. 2. (B)

(1) Nationalistic Historiography :

- (1) English education started in India in the nineteenth century. The Indian historians who were trained in English education system realised the glory of their past.
- (2) They showed an inclination to restore the pride in the ancient glory of India and the self-esteem of the Indian readers. They laid the foundation of Nationalistic writing. Nationalistic writings in Maharashtra were inspired by 'Vishnushastri Chiplunkar'.
- (3) Nationalistic historians opposed the prejudiced history written by the British officers. Mahadev Govind Ranade, Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, Ramesh Chandra Majumdar are renowned Nationalistic historians.
- (4) Nationalistic historiography inspired freedom struggle against the Britishers and gave momentum to write about regional history. While glorifying the past, at times they are blamed for ignoring to critically analyse the truth.

(2) Applied History :

- (1) When one subject is applied to different fields and conclusions are derived, it is known as application of that subject.
- (2) When objectives of History are applied to other subjects, new conclusions are obtained. This is known as 'Applied History'. It is also known as Public History.
- (3) We get insights of the events that took place in the past through history.
- (4) Applied History is concerned with application of knowledge of history to provide guidance in finding solutions to contemporary social issues and include them in social planning.

Thus 'Applied History' is a field of study concerned with the application of history for the benefit of people in the contemporary and future times.

(3) Indian Sports :

- (1) The games which have their origin in India and are an important part of Indian culture are called Indian sports.
- (2) Indian sports are of two types – ‘Indoor Games’ and ‘Outdoor Games’. Indoor Games are played within a closed environment and a number of them are played by sitting at one place. Chess, card games, dice, carrom, etc. are Indian indoor games.
- (3) An open space or preferably a playground is required to play outdoor games. Kabaddi, Atyapatya, Kho-kho, etc. are Indian outdoor games.
- (4) The special feature of Indian sports is that they do not require high material cost and hence are less expensive. Phugadi, Zimma, Bhatukali are some of the Indian sports played by girls.

In modern times, all national and international games are played by both girls and boys.

- 9. 3. (1)** (1) Bakhar is an important source of history like coins, inscriptions, texts, copper plates and travelogues.
- (2) Bakhars contain eulogies of the heroes, historic events, stories of lives of great men and description of battles. It portrays a picture of prevalent society, religions and economic life.
 - (3) Bakhars are of various types which contain biographies of kings, dynastic history, description of events, sects, autobiographies, mythologies, administration of kings, etc.
 - (4) These descriptions are helpful for writing historiography. Among well-known Marathi Bakhars, ‘Sabhasad Bakhar’ written by Krishnaji Anant Sabhasad requires a special mention. Bhausahabanchi Bakhar and Panipatachi Bakhar describe the ‘Battle of Panipat’.

Hence, Bakhars are important type of historical document.

- (2)** (1) Humanities include disciplines like history, archaeology, sociology, anthropology, political science, economics, etc.
- (2) To understand the history of the origin and development of these disciplines is an essential part of their learning.
 - (3) Various disciplines under humanities have theoretical foundations based on philosophical theories.

Therefore, it is essential to study the history of philosophy.

- (3)** (1) Balshastri Jambhekar started the first newspaper in Marathi on 6th January, 1832 in Mumbai.
- (2) He is referred to as the ‘First Editor’ as he was the first editor.
 - (3) He laid the foundation of Marathi newspaper by starting Darpan.

As 6th January is his birth date, it is observed as ‘Patrakar Din’ or ‘Journalists’ Day’ in Maharashtra.

- (4) (1) People from western countries find health services and facilities in India cheaper and of good standard.
- (2) As India is a tropical country, ample of sunlight is available throughout the years.
- (3) This attracts tourist from countries with cold climate.
- (4) The facilities like Yoga training, Ayurveda therapies and other alternative medical therapies are also available in India.

Therefore, the number of foreigners coming to India to avail medical facilities have increased.

9. 4. (1) Seetaswayamvar was the first play presented by Vishnudas Bhawe.

(2) Govind Ballal Deval wrote the musical play Sharada.

- (3) (1)** As theatre is an audio-visual medium, it creates a strong impact on the audience.
- (2) They commented on evil customs, traditions, superstitions in our society. This started the reformation process.
- (3) Sharada, a musical play, written by Govind Ballal Deval shed light on the evil custom of marrying young girls to aged men in a humorous style.
- (4) 'Ekach Pyala' by Ram Ganesh Gadkari made the society aware about the evil effects of drinking.

9. 5. (1) (1) Feminist historiography means writing history with women perspective. There was a lot of dominance of male perspective on historical writing.

- (2) Simone de Beauvoir, a French scholar, insisted on rethinking on the male dominated perspective and including the women's perspective in historiography. The idea of feminist historiography was accepted.
- (3) Because of her efforts, various aspects of women's lives like their employment, their role in trade unions and their family life became part of historiography.

(2) (1) The art of rock painting dates back to Stone Age. These rock paintings have preserved the style of folk painting.

- (2) Rock paintings usually depict humans, animals and geometric figures.
- (3) The style of rock paintings seems to be changing according to the cultural changes from Stone age to the beginning of agriculture.
- (4) Man started depicting flora and fauna in a different style and also figures.
- (5) There was difference in colours too. Black and Red were used in rock paintings. Colours extracted from natural substances were used.
- (6) The man started using the knowledge he got from the surroundings and nature and depicted it in the pictures.
- (7) In the later stage of development, man started customs such as decorating the walls and courtyards (*Rangawali*) by drawing various figures and symbols or using panels of painting to narrate stories. It helped in the development of folk paintings.

(3) Sports and history are closely related with each other.

- (1) It is a must for a sports writer to know the history of the game he chooses to write on.
- (2) In order to write a review on any sport competition, the critic should have knowledge of competitions held in the past.
- (3) A comparative study of the skills, techniques and strategies used in the past and developments or improvements in the present makes the review comprehensive.
- (4) The writer has to resort to history while writing columns or articles on sports events like Olympics or Asiad or any national or international matches.
- (5) While commentating on Akashvani and Doordarshan, an expert commentator needs to have good knowledge of the history of the game, previous records of illustrious and eminent players, statistical analysis and historical anecdotes related to the game and players.
- (6) Coaches, special experts, selection committee should have information of the players, their strength and weakness and also history of the players in the opposing team. Even players should know history of their competitors.

In short, it is essential to know the history of all the aspects related to sports.

(4) Museums and libraries mirror the history of the country and that is the reason they are very valuable for a nation.

- (1) Museums and Libraries make it easy for the research scholar to write history.
- (2) Historical events and life stories of important people reach the masses.
- (3) People get an idea about past social, political and cultural conditions.
- (4) A visit to museums increases one's interest in history. It changes prejudiced view on history.
- (5) People get information on animals, microorganisms, birds and elements of nature.
- (6) Museums contribute to the process of gaining and dissemination of knowledge. Ancient historical sources are preserved.
- (7) Tourism is promoted. It creates opportunities for employment.

Hence, it can be said that it is important for a nation to have museums and libraries as they both are symbols of a nation's progress and glory.

9. 6. (1) Dowry Prohibition Act created a favourable environment for women to secure freedom and self-development.

- (2) In democracy, political parties participate in elections and get political power.

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

Reasons :

- (1) Sometimes, the representative of Lok Sabha, Vidhan Sabha or the local self-government resigns from his/her constituency.
- (2) In some cases, death of the representative occurs.
- (3) In such special situations, the Election Commission has to conduct an election for a second time. It is called By-elections.

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

Reasons :

- (1) As no single party got majority after the elections held in 1989, coalition government came to power at the centre and many states.
- (2) Parties had to set aside their policies and programmes and concentrate on a common agenda to run the government.
- (3) Both Congress Party and the Bharatiya Janata Party made an experiment of establishing coalition government. The National Democratic Alliance formed by BJP and its partners and the Democratic Front government formed by Congress and its partners ruled at the centre and state level effectively.

Therefore, the belief that coalition government brings instability was proved wrong.

(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) Rights Based Approach :

- (1) India adopted democracy after independence. Each government which came to power took efforts to make the democratisation process more profound.
- (2) In the initial stages, these governments considered citizens as 'beneficiaries'.
- (3) After the year 2000, the approach towards citizens changed. Democratic reforms were considered as 'rights' of citizens.
- (4) Hence, the Right to Information, Education and Food Security was granted not to citizens as beneficiaries but as their rights.

This approach is known as Rights Based Approach.

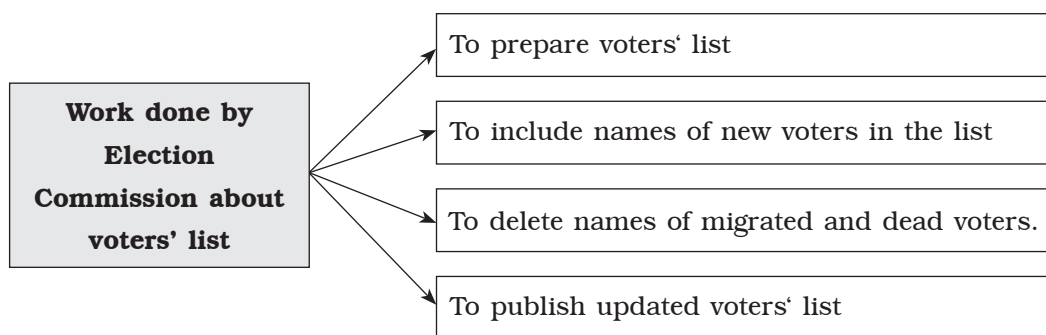
(2) National Party :

A party which functions at the national level is known as National Party.

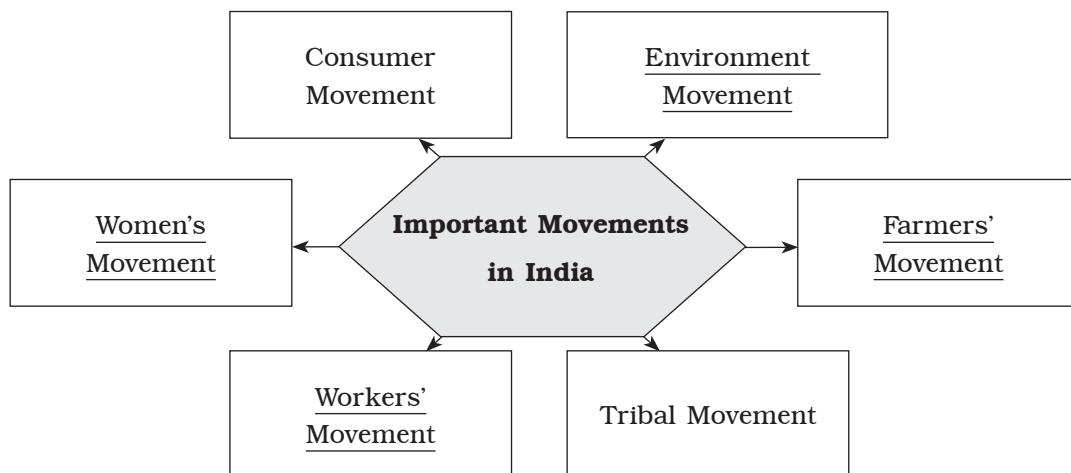
- (1) The Election Commission has laid certain criteria for a party to get recognised as a Political party. The political party should secure at least 6% valid votes in four or more states in the earlier Lok Sabha or State Assembly elections and minimum four members should be elected in the Lok Sabha from any state or states in the earlier elections. **OR**
- (2) The candidates of a party should be elected from minimum three states or should be elected from minimum 2% constituencies of the total Lok Sabha constituencies. **OR**
- (3) It is important to get recognition as a state party in at least four states.

Q. 8. (B)

(1)



(2)



Q. 9. (1) Establishing social justice means :

- (1) To eliminate the practices and beliefs which are responsible for injustice towards a person or a community and which hampers collective progress of society should be eliminated.
- (2) Government policies should be all inclusive which means it should aim at accommodating different sections of society.
- (3) There should not be any discrimination based on caste, creed, religion, gender, language, property, region or place of birth.
- (4) All should get equal opportunities for development.

(2) The following factors are required for the success of democracy in India :

- (1) Though democracy is the government of majority, the opinions of minorities – religious, ethnic and linguistic should be included in the decision-making process.
 - (2) Stringent laws must be implemented to stop criminalisation of politics.
 - (3) Efforts should be made not only at the level of the government but also at social and personal level.
 - (4) Decisions about important public policies should be taken after interaction with the people. Participation of people should increase in all government undertakings.
-