

# HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

## SOLUTION : PRACTICE ACTIVITY SHEET 2

### Q. 1. (A)

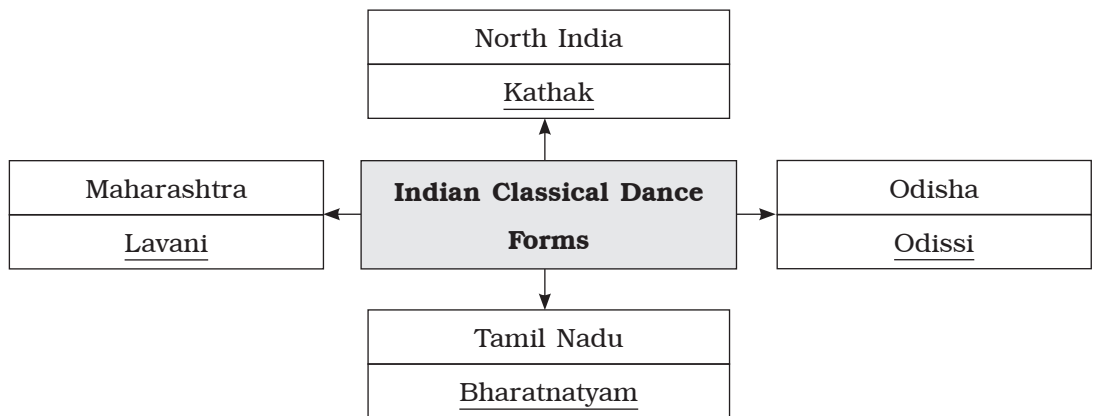
- (1) Michel Foucault wrote the book entitled, 'Archaeology of Knowledge'.
- (2) The wooden dolls made in Maharashtra are known as Thaki.
- (3) Indian Museum at Kolkata is the first museum in India.

### Q. 1. (B) Wrong pairs :

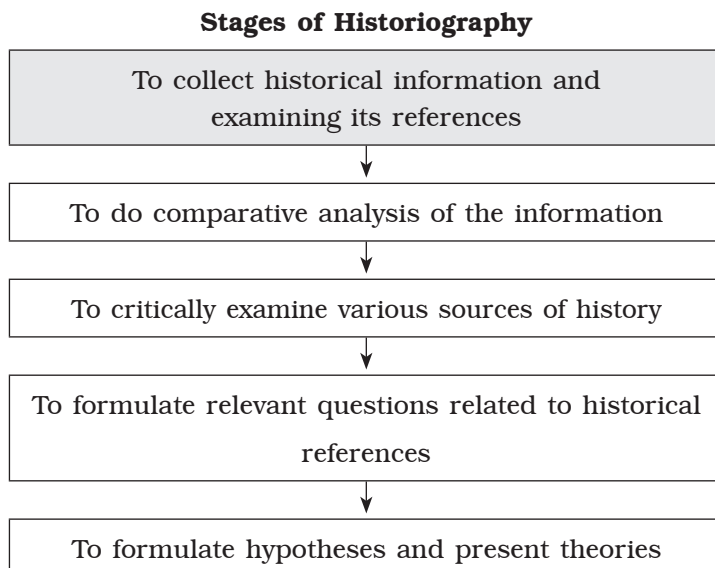
- |                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (i) Subaltern Historiography | – Ramchandra Guha           |
| (ii) Ramman                  | – Dance form in West Bengal |
| (iii) Ekach Pyala            | – Annasaheb Kirloskar       |

### Q. 2. (A)

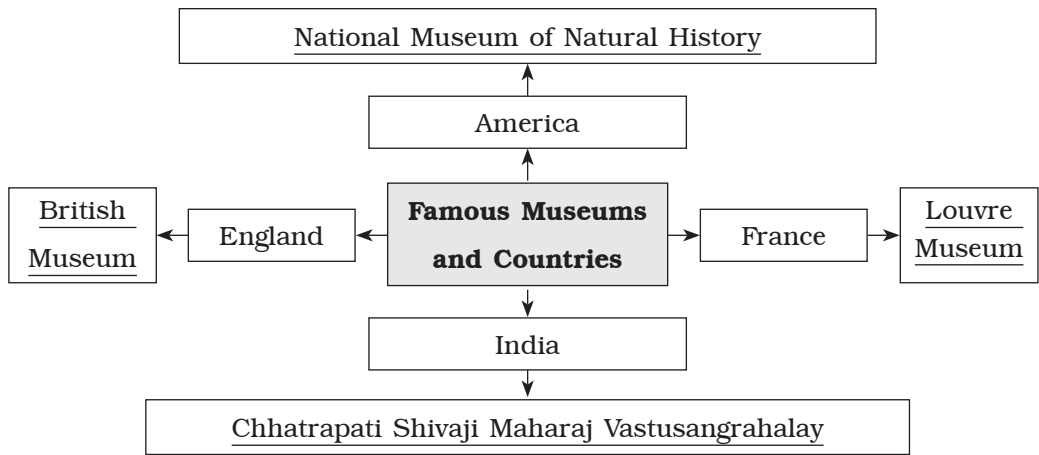
(1)



(2)



(3)



## 9. 2. (B)

### (1) Archives :

- (1) A place where historical documents are preserved is called an 'Archive'.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.

### (2) The Role of Newspapers in the Indian struggle for Independence :

Newspapers played an important role in the Indian independence struggle. It is as follows :

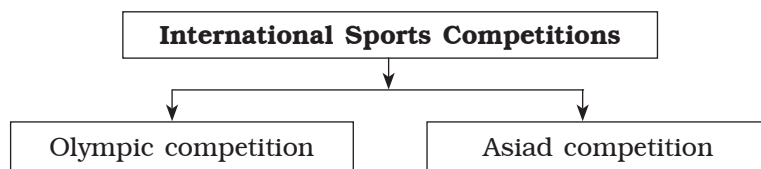
- (1) Newspapers served as an important medium to create awareness during those times.
- (2) They described greatness of Indian culture and history to gather support of masses for the freedom movement.
- (3) They supported social, political and religious movements and opposed imperialism.
- (4) They discussed various social and political issues. The ideas of social reformers and various organisations active in independence struggle reached people through newspapers.

### (3) Marco Polo :

- (1) Marco Polo was born in a business family in the Italian city of Venice in 1254 CE.
- (2) He was the first European traveller to reach China taking the silk route.
- (3) His travelogue introduced Asia, especially China to Europe.
- (4) He wrote about the rich flora and fauna, social life, information on culture and trade system in Asia. His writings initiated trade between Europe and Asia.

- 9. 3. (1)** (1) Initially, there was a lot of dominance of male perspective on historical writing. Simone de Beauvoir, a French scholar, insisted on inclusion of women perspective in historiography.
- (2) She emphasised on the inclusion of women in the process of writing history.
- (3) She insisted on rethinking of the male dominated perspective of history.
- (4) Because of her efforts historical research was driven to focus in depth on various aspects of women's lives, their employment, their role in trade unions, institution working for their cause, and their family life.
- (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) A constant stream of rulers like the Greeks, Arabs, Mughals and the British came to India.
- (2) During their rule, Indian people came into contact with their styles of folk art.
- (3) The culture which they brought along lasted and blended with existing streams of Indian performing arts.
- (4) As a result, many styles of classical vocal music, instrumental music and dance came into existence.
- Therefore, Indian performing arts enriched over time.
- (4)** (1) While conducting historical research, one has to do the different tasks carefully like collecting sources, preserving, exhibiting, etc.
- (2) The skill required for every task is different. The procedure followed for each task is different as well as the preliminary preparations.
- (3) It is essential to know about precautions to be taken.
- (4) Hence, only trained persons who are duly qualified can take up the tasks involved in the work of conservation and preservation.

**9. 4. (1)**



- (2)** Scholarships offered to sports persons. There are reserved seats for them in the government and private establishments.

(3) There are many professional opportunities available in the field of sports.

- (1) Writers are in demand who can write on sports and critics to write reviews are in demand.
- (2) Commentators are in demand on Television, radio and various other private channels. Experts and assistants are needed to provide information regularly.
- (3) Coaches train the players, playground staff to maintain the field, umpires, etc.
- (4) Cameramen, computer experts and team of assistants to have uninterrupted transmission. Trained and qualified referees are required to work at district, national and international levels.

Overall, a great number of job opportunities are available in the field of sports.

**9. 5. (1)** (1) History of the deprived classes expressed in folklore was known as 'Subaltern History'.

- (2) Similar thoughts were expressed by Mahatma Jotirao Phule and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar.
- (3) Mahatma Phule unfolded the history of the Shudratishudra communities in his book 'Gulamgiri'.
- (4) He drew attention to show how women, Shudras and Atishudras were exploited under the name of religion.
- (5) Dr. Ambedkar focused on the idea that in spite of having a significant role in shaping the cultural and political aspects of India, the role of Dalits was not duly acknowledged in colonial and nationalistic historiography.
- (6) Injustice done to the Dalits was mostly written by him. 'Who Were the Shudras' and 'The Untouchables' are his books which can be cited as examples of subaltern history.

(2)	Newspapers	Magazines
	1. Newspapers document the current events.	1. Magazines give no importance to current news.
	2. News, articles, columns, editorials have importance in a newspaper.	2. Magazines give preferences to particular subject and publish articles on it.
	3. Newspapers are also called 'Dailies' as they are published everyday.	3. Duration of publication of magazine varies. Some are published weekly, fortnightly, monthly and annually.
	4. The main purpose of newspaper is to report local, national and international news.	4. Instead of providing news, their content is entertaining and knowledge-based.
	5. Newspapers make the people aware of the events happening in the society. They do not stick to any one subject.	5. Magazines are about a specific topic. On the basis of their appearance, size, readability, content and readers, magazines differ from newspapers.

Newspapers	Magazines
6. Newspapers mostly write about current news. Whatever happens in the world appears in the newspaper within a span of 24 hours. It shapes public opinion and keep people updated about the activities of the government.	6. As magazines have lot of detailed information on specific topics, they become a historical source on those topics.

- (3) (1) Dadasaheb Phalke released his first directorial movie Raja Harishchandra in Mumbai in 1913. It was the first movie which was completely processed in India.
- (2) He also made silent movies like Mohini – Bhasmasur and Savitri – Satyavana.
- (3) He also made documentaries on the rock-cut caves of Verul and pilgrim centres of Nashik and Tryambakeshwar.
- (4) Later he made movies on historical and mythological subjects which became a tradition.

Therefore, he is rightly called 'Father of Indian Cinema'.

- (4) The three important types of Tourism are :

(1) **Historical Tourism :**

- (a) Tours are arranged to see forts, battlefields which narrate stories of valour of our ancestors and monuments made by them.
- (b) Tourists visit memorials of freedom fighters, forts built by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, palaces built by kings, important places related to the Indian war of independence in 1857, and ashrams of Mahatma Gandhi and Vinoba Bhave.

Thus, this type of historical tourism is popular all around the world.

- (2) **Geographic Tourism :** Sea beaches, mountain ranges, valleys, snow-capped peaks, pristine jungles, sanctuaries, lakes formed because of meteor impact, waterfalls, form wealth of a nation. People enjoy nature and feel a natural attraction towards it. People around the world visit such places out of curiosity or for leisure.

(3) **International Tourism :**

- (a) International tourism is on the rise because people travel for various reasons like international literary conferences, world summits, meetings, business deals, site seeing and visit to religious places.
- (b) International seminars and conferences are held. Film festivals are arranged. Such events promote international tourism.

9. 6. (1) In Maharashtra, 50% seats are reserved for women in local self-government institutions.
- (2) In order to make democracy meaningful, the Government of India adopted decentralisation of power.

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

**Reasons :**

- (1) India has the largest number of voters as compared to any other democratic nation in the world.
- (2) Free and fair elections which are held regularly is the key for successful democracy.
- (3) Recurring elections have helped in understanding the political process. As the voting age was reduced from 21 to 18 years, the political participation has increased.
- (4) Increasing participation of the people in the political process and political contest shows that Indian democracy is successful.

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

**Reasons :**

- (1) A movement is started to solve issues of public interest.
- (2) People offer support to the movements which are related to their cause or a particular issue.
- (3) Deciding upon the issues of the people a programme is decided and a group is formed.

**(3)** The statement is **False**.

- (1) Increase in communalism leads to religious conflict in the country.
  - (2) Increasing conflicts in turn create frictions in society and destroy social unity. It creates division in society resulting in terrorist activities.
  - (3) People's participation also reduces in the democratic process. This ultimately creates instability in society and democracy comes in danger.
- Hence, communalism harms the nation to a great extent.

**Q. 8. (A)**

**(1) Provisions Regarding Minorities :**

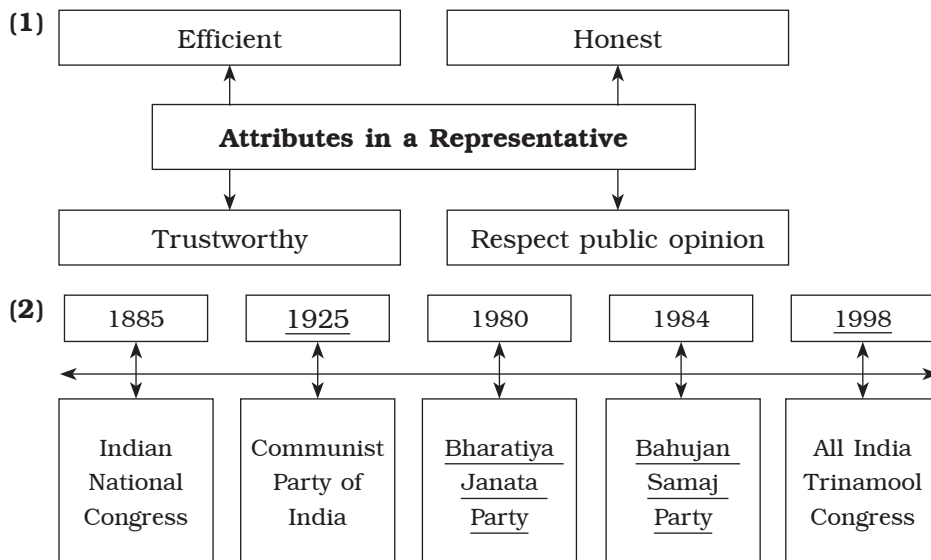
- (1) Constitution has adopted several measures for the protection of the rights of minorities.
- (2) Several policies have been adopted by the government to provide them the opportunities in education and employment.
- (3) The Constitution has prohibited any form of discrimination on the basis of caste, creed, religion, language and region.
- (4) The Constitution provided rights to the minorities to protect and conserve their language, culture and establish educational institutions.

**(2) Labour Movement :**

- (1) Industries in public and private sector like textile mills, railway companies started in India in the latter part of the nineteenth century.

- (2) Due to industrialisation, a large number of labour force came into existence.
- (3) This led to lot of labour issues. In 1920, All India Trade Union Congress was established to solve their problems.
- (4) Many unions were formed after independence. The Trade Union Movement was very effective from 1960 till 1980s. After 1980s trade union movement lost its momentum and slowly disintegrated. Globalization gave a final blow to the movement.

**Q. 8. (B)**



- Q. 9. (1)**
- (1) The Election Commission in India has one Chief Election Commissioner and two other Chief Commissioners.
  - (2) All the commissioners are appointed by the President.
  - (3) The Chief Election Commissioner of India is usually a member of the Indian Civil Service or Indian Administrative Service.
  - (4) The responsibility of conducting free and fair elections to the Parliament and State Legislatures lies with the Election Commissioner.
  - (5) In order to safeguard the independence of the Election Commissioner, he cannot be easily removed from the post for any political reasons.
- (2)** The following work is done by political parties :
- (1) To propagate policies and programmes of the party and contest elections.
  - (2) They implement various policies when they come to power.
  - (3) If they fail to secure power, they act as opposition party and try to gain support of the people.
  - (4) They communicate the demands and complaints of the people to the government and the policies and programmes of the government to the people.