

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

SOLUTION : PRACTICE ACTIVITY SHEET 3

Q. 1. (A)

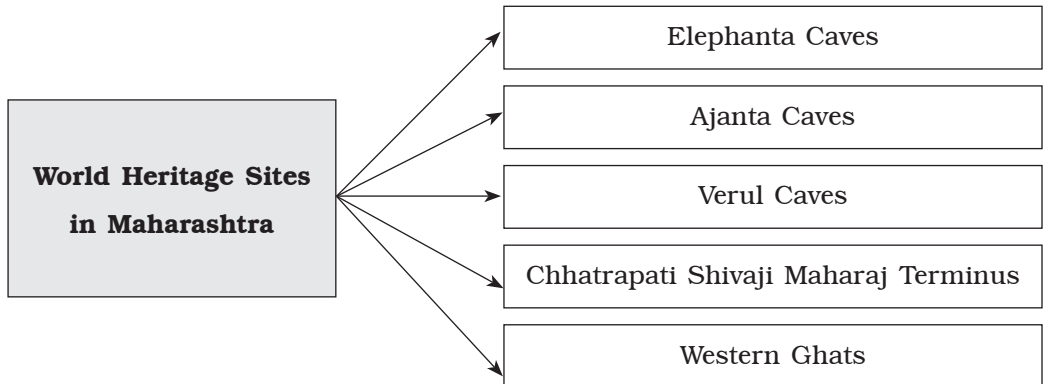
- (1) Friedrich Max Muller translated the Sanskrit text of H7itopadesh.
- (2) Bhilar near Mahabaleshwar is known as the 'Village of Books.'
- (3) Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastusangrahalay is given status of Grade I heritage building in Mumbai.

Q. 1. (B) Wrong pairs :

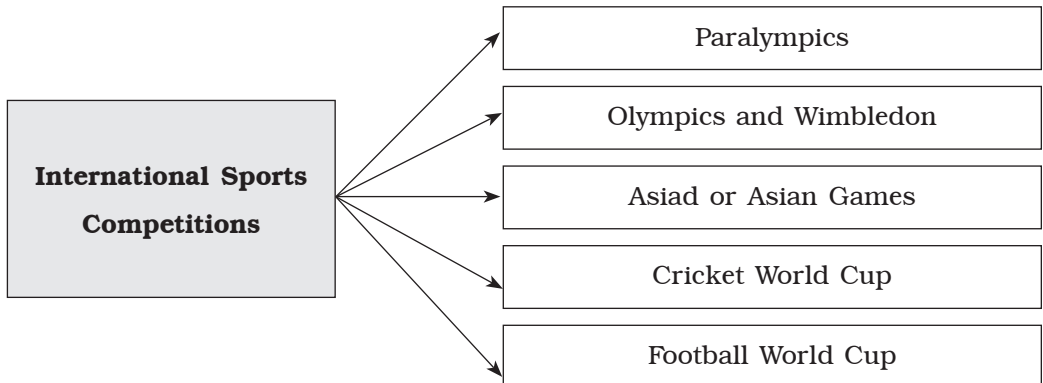
- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| (i) Indian movie which got international acclaim | - Saint Dnyaneshwar |
| (ii) Chess | - Outdoor game |
| (iii) First Cartographer who made world map | - Thomas Cook |

Q. 2. (A)

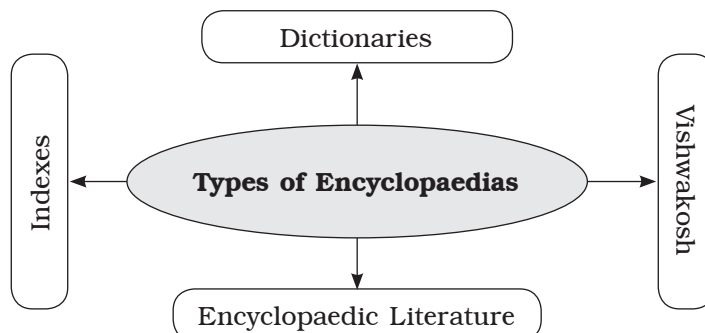
(1)



(2)



(3)



Q. 2. (B)

(1) Orientalist Historiography :

- (1) In the later part of the eighteenth century, many European scholars felt curious to know about civilizations and countries of the East.
- (2) These scholars who studied the Indian Civilization had respect and admiration for it. They were known as 'Orientalists'.
- (3) They studied similarities between Sanskrit and some of the European languages, focussing more on Vedic traditions and Sanskrit literature. It resulted in the notion that an ancient language could be the mother of all Indo-European languages.
- (4) Notable orientalist scholars are Friedrich Max Muller and William Jones.

(2) Hemadpanti Style :

- (1) Hemadpanti temples were primarily built in 12th-13th century.
- (2) The main feature of this style is its masonry. The walls are built without mortar, by locking stones, using the tenon and mortise joints technique.
- (3) Hemadpanti temples are built in square-shaped and star-shaped designs. In the star-shaped plan, the outer walls of a temple has a zigzag design which gives interesting effect of alternating light and shadow.
- (4) Tourists are attracted to see these beautiful designs. Hemadpanti temples are found at several places in Maharashtra.

(3) Objectives of Newspapers :

The main objectives of newspapers are as follows :

- (1) Newspapers provide various local, national and international news to the people and inform them about daily events.
- (2) They narrate political, economic, cultural and social history of the country.
- (3) Newspapers fulfill their role as the fourth column of democracy by creating public awareness and becoming a medium of mass education.
- (4) They even condemn the anti-social elements in the society and support the weaker section.

Q. 3. (1) (1) Indian historians trained in the British educational system showed an inclination to restore the self-esteem of Indians. They started writing Nationalistic Historiography.

- (2) Historians from the different regions of India criticised the prejudiced history of India written by the British officers.
- (3) Their attention was drawn towards geographic conditions and history of different regions of India.
- (4) The nationalistic historiography helped in triggering the independence movement. It provided a momentum to the writing of regional histories for e.g. Nationalistic writings in Maharashtra were inspired by Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar.

Hence, writing of the regional history received momentum.

- (2) (1) Television being an audio-visual medium brings us into contact with events in an exciting and clarifying way. It crossed the inherent limitations of newspapers and radio to show actual visuals.
- (2) It becomes possible for people to watch all the national and international events sitting at home.
- (3) In 1991, Indian government granted permission to private, national and international channels to telecast in India. Television became a treasure house of entertainment.

Therefore, the television is the most popular medium.

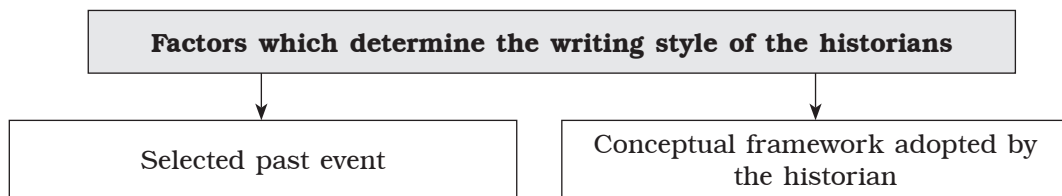
- (3) (1) Sport is an integral part of education. The making of a player begins at school level.
- (2) Many types of sports events are held at the international level. To make the players competent they are given opportunity to play at district, state and national level.
- (3) They are promoted and sponsored by the government and private sectors. Talented and ranking players get State scholarship or National scholarship.
- (4) Seats are reserved for them in colleges and Universities. It has been observed that the foundation of successful players is laid in school life.

- (4) (1) Documents are kept in archives.
- (2) Documents with important content are preserved in their original condition.
- (3) No change is made in the documents. They are arranged in chronological order dating from ancient to modern.
- (4) Documents in several languages are kept in archives. It is made available to the government or research scholar on request.

Therefore documents in archives are reliable.

9. 4. (1) The writing of critical historical narrative is known as 'Historiography'.

(2)



- (3) The ancient people preserved the events in the past so that they can pass them to the next generation. They used various means to do this :
- (1) Narrating the stories of valour of ancestors to the next generation.
- (2) Stories of their life preserved through cave paintings.
- (3) Adopting story telling technique.
- (4) Singing songs and ballads to impress events upon the minds of the new generation.

9. 5. (1) Some differences are noted between Classical and Folk Art. They are as follows :

Classical Art	Folk Art
1. Classical art does not have such a long tradition.	1. The tradition of folk art has continued from the pre-historic times.
2. Classical art is not connected to everyday life.	2. Folk art is an integral part of everyday life.
3. It takes a very long time period to master classical art.	3. The creation of folk art has taken place naturally because of people's involvement.
4. Classical art developed within the established frame of rules.	4. Folk art developed as an integral part of the religious festivals and social life.
5. As classical art follows set rules, different types of styles, methods and schools are developed.	5. Folk art is not bound by any rules.

(Note : Write any 3 points of differences.)

(2) (1) Powada is a dramatic narration by alternately reciting poetry and prosaic extracts. Powada narrates great deeds of heroic men and women in a very forceful and inspiring style.

(2) The Powada composed by Adnyandas, a contemporary poet of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj which narrated the incident of Afzal Khan's death and battle of Simhgarh composed by Tulsidas are very famous.

(3) In the British period, Powadas narrating the stories of Umaji Naik, Chaphekar brothers and Mahatma Gandhi were composed.

(4) During the Samyukta Maharashtra Movement, the Powadas were used as medium of creating public awareness.

(3) Historical monuments and ancient historical sources constitute our cultural heritage. The following measures should be taken to conserve them :

(1) Seepage of water in forts and in rock-cut caves should be stopped. Creepers which grow on forts should be uprooted.

(2) Damages due to humidity and heat should be stopped with proper measures.

(3) To take precautions to avoid deterioration of monuments near the sea because of salt.

(4) Hygiene should be maintained at tourist sites.

(5) One should be fined for writing names, carving or defacing the monument in any manner.

(6) Government should take measures to avoid the monuments getting vandalised.

(7) Awareness should be created among the people about the need to preserve monuments.

(8) Along with government, people and private sectors should contribute to raise funds for the preservation of projects.

(Note : Write any six points.)

- (4) (1) This picture is of the largest Indian rock-cut ancient Hindu temple located in the Ellora cave in Maharashtra.
- (2) This famous rock-cut Shiva temple was constructed during the reign of Rashtrakuta King Krishna I.
- (3) It is regarded as a marvel of architecture.
- (4) It bears an eloquent testimony to the high level skill attained by India in the arts of sculpture and architecture under the Rashtrakuta patronage.
- (5) A sculpture of an elephant and a pillar can be seen in the picture.
- (6) It was declared as a world heritage site by UNESCO in 1983.

9. 6. (1) Local self-governing institutions got recognition because of 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution.

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

9. 7. (1) The 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.

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

Reasons :

- (1) People who have similar views come together voluntarily and form a party, so it can be said that political parties are an integral part of our society.
- (2) The political parties try to solve problems of the people.
- (3) Some political parties represent the role of a particular community in society, its ideology and work to achieve it.

Hence it can be said that political parties are social organizations.

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

Reasons :

- (1) Even though the government of the majority community comes to power, it should adhere to the democratic principle that government should work for the welfare of all communities.
- (2) In democracy, opinion of all the communities should be valued instead of giving importance only to the majority community.
- (3) All religious, linguistics, ethnic and caste groups should be part of the decision-making process of the government.

Hence, to avoid injustice to minorities their opinion should also be taken into consideration.

Q. 8. (A)

(1) Women Representation in Lok Sabha :

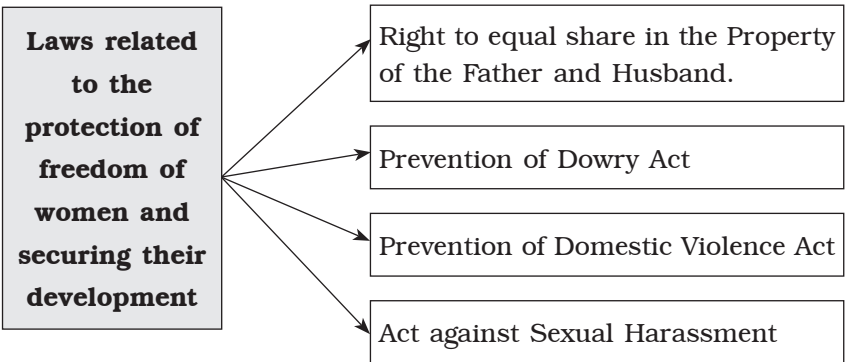
- (1) The Constitution of India empowers women by granting them equal status with men and equal political rights.
- (2) 22 women were elected in the Lok Sabha elections held in 1951-52. Their number increased to 66 in 2014 elections.
- (3) Reservation has been increased to 50% in local self-governing institutions in Maharashtra and in many other states.
- (4) If the number of women representatives increased in Lok Sabha, it will help in reducing incidents of violence against women and increase their involvement in the decision-making process.

(2) Regionalism :

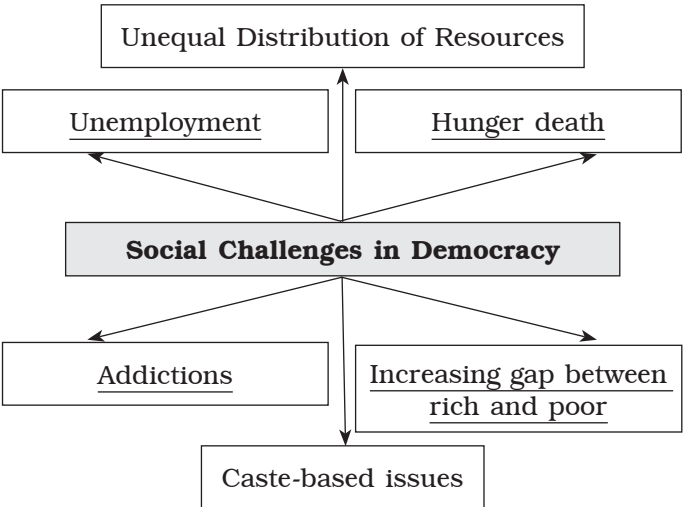
- (1) India is a vast country with great physical diversity. People belonging to different regions have their own language, culture and traditions.
- (2) Along with the physical diversity, we find diversity in literature, education, history and movements.
- (3) Each one feels an affinity for his language, 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)



9. 9. (1) The functions of the Election Commission are :

- (1) Prepare the voters' list.
- (2) Decide election timetable and decide the entire process of holding elections.
- (3) Scrutinize the applications of the candidates.
- (4) Conduct free and fair elections and do all the work related to it.
- (5) Give recognition and also de-recognize political parties.
- (6) Resolve all the disputes and complaints regarding elections.

(2) Different activities are conducted to promote the environment movement :

- (1) Environmental degradation has become a serious issue not only in India but also in the world.
 - (2) The issues of degradation was discussed at Rio-de-Janeiro, Paris and Kyoto Conferences.
 - (3) Even in India many movements are active for conservation of the environment like the Chipko movement, Appiko movement and Vanmahotsav.
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