

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

SOLUTION : PRACTICE ACTIVITY SHEET 4

Q. 1. (A)

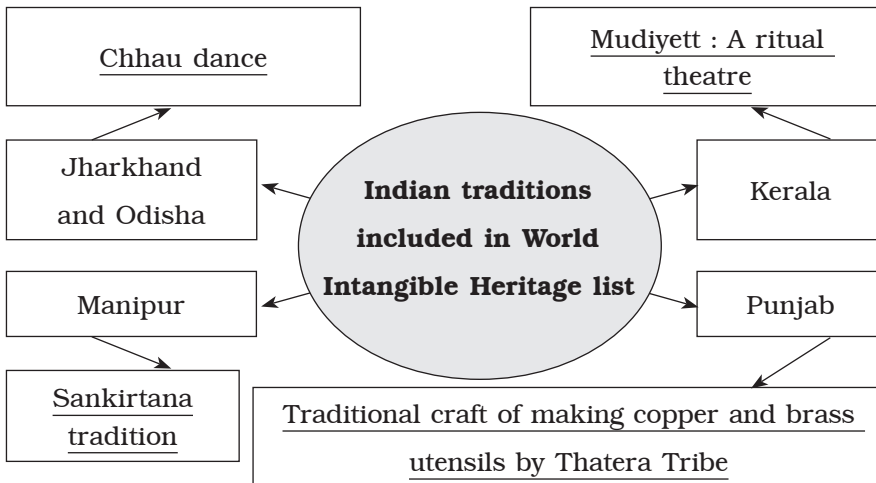
- (1) Banabhatta wrote King Harsha's biography titled Harshacharit in the 7th century C.E.
- (2) Balshastrri Jambhekar started Digdarshan, the first monthly magazine in Marathi.
- (3) In order to provide good amenities on the pilgrim routes like Chardham Yatras and Bara Jyotirlings, Ahilyabai Holkar had spent from her personal funds.

Q. 1. (B) Wrong pairs :

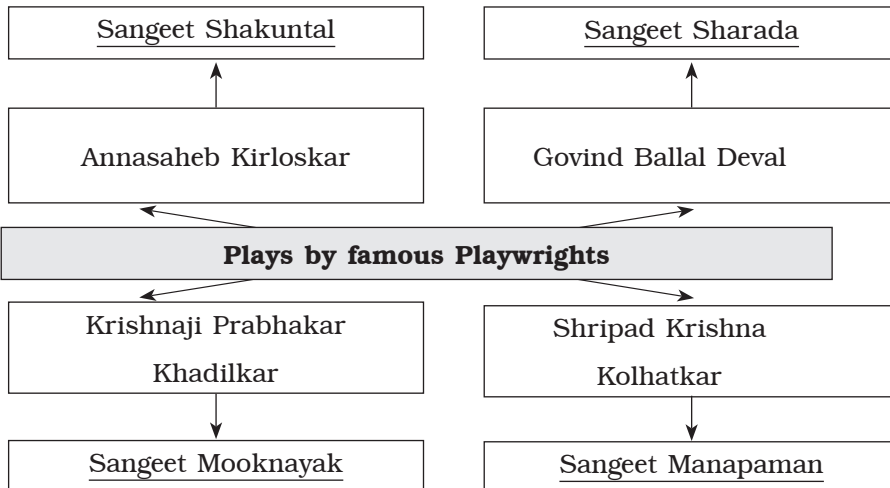
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|---|-----------------------------|
| (i) The Indian War of Independence : 1857 | - Marxist History |
| (ii) Temples in South India | - Nagara architecture |
| (iii) Marathi Vishwakosh | - Raghunath Bhaskar Godbole |

Q. 2. (A)

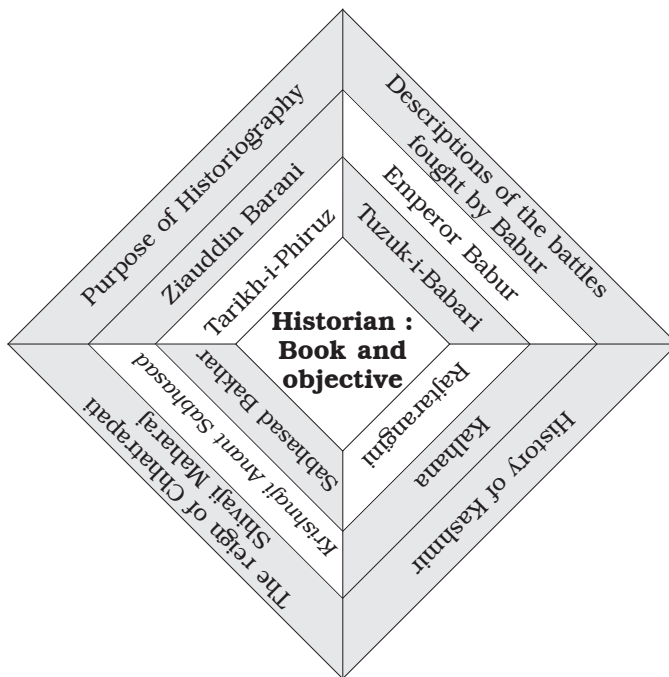
(1)



(2)



(3)



Q. 2. (B)

(1) Maratha Style of Painting :

- (1) The Maratha style of paintings began to develop in the later half of the 17th century.
- (2) This style consists of coloured paintings which are in the form of murals and miniatures used in manuscripts.
- (3) Murals of Maratha style can be seen at the entrance of old wadas, in drawing rooms and on the ceilings of the temples.
- (4) The Maratha style was influenced by the Rajput and European style of paintings. The Maratha style of paintings helps us to understand various things about the times in which it was developed such as lifestyle, attires, customs, etc.

(2) Toys and Festivals :

- (1) Toys and festivals are inter-related since ancient times.
- (2) Toys are used for decoration in different cultures and religions during festivals. In some cultures toys are distributed as gifts. Santa Claus gifts children toys during Christmas.
- (3) As part of Diwali celebration in Maharashtra, model forts are made displaying images of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, his soldiers and animals which are toys.
- (4) Clay images of snakes and bullocks are sold during festivals like Nagpanchami and Bail pola.

(3) Marathi Vishwakosh :

- (1) The first Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri Yashwantrao Chavan, established the 'Maharashtra Rajya Sahitya Samskruti Mandal'.
- (2) The objective of making Vishwakosh was to develop and enhance Marathi language and literature.

- (3) Tarkteerth Lakshmanshastri Joshi was appointed as the chief editor. 20 volumes of Vishwakosh are published till date.
- (4) Marathi Vishwakosh contains knowledge about all possible subjects which exist in the world. It has important entries about history.

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) 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.

(3) (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.

(4) (1) Encyclopaedias contain information about personalities, events and ancient cultures.

- (2) In order to gather information it is essential to take the help of history,
- (3) The common factors between an encyclopaedia and history are objectivity and authenticity.
- (4) Research scholars of history need to refer to encyclopaedias to find information on events, personalities, concept, places, etc. as encyclopaedias are created with the help of history.

Hence, encyclopaedia and history are related.

9. 4. (1) The serial Bharat Ek Khoj is based on 'Discovery of India', a book written by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

(2) The serial was directed by Shyam Benegal.

(3) The television serial 'Bharat Ek Khoj' presented social, political and economic life from ancient to the modern period in India.

(1) It portrayed various aspects of Indian history like Harappan civilization, Vedic history and the interpretation of epics like Mahabharata and Ramayana.

(2) It used the technique of dramatisation effectively to recreate the Mauryan period and show the impact of Turk-Afghan invasions. The Mughal period and their contributions which have long-lasting effect on social and cultural fabric of India is shown. The rise of Bhakti movement, role of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj in getting swarajya is portrayed.

(3) The last episodes (finale) of the serial narrate social movements and India's freedom struggle in modern period.

Thus, the serial effectively portrayed the journey of India from Harappan civilization to the modern period and therefore was admired in all parts of India.

9. 5. (1) According to me, the following measures should be taken to preserve the sources :

(1) A regular repair and maintenance work of forts, memorials and palaces should be carried out. Timely action should be taken to avoid vandalisation of historic and public places.

(2) Historical coins, weapons should be handled with precaution and utmost care. They should be kept in a safe place to avoid the possibility of theft. Social awareness regarding the conservation and preservation of our cultural and natural heritage should be created. People will develop affinity towards the heritage and feel connected.

(3) Variations in environment and climatic conditions pose a threat to monumental structures. Humidity, dampness, moulds and pollution cause irrevocable damage to manuscripts, rare artefacts, statues, coins, etc. To protect them, special arrangements have to be made like rooms with controlled temperature or sanitising and detoxing the rooms.

(4) Oral literature like ovis, folk songs should be compiled and written down.

(5) Public training programmes should be conducted for understanding the importance of history.

(6) Experts from different fields should be involved in preservation and conservation projects. Stringent laws should be enacted to protect the monuments.

Above all, people's participation in conservation and preservation process is paramount.

- (2) (1) The Kathputali is a traditional art of puppetry which has two styles. One that developed in Rajasthan and the other in South India.
- (2) In ancient India, materials like wood, wool, leather, horns and ivory were used to make puppets.
- (3) The role of the narrator known as Sutradhar is very crucial in stage show.
- (4) The stage for this puppetry show is very small but the puppeteers use light and sound effects in an ingenious way.
- (5) Shadow puppets, hand puppets, string puppets and wooden puppets are used in Kathputali shows.
- (6) The artists who perform Kathputali shows are found in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Telangana, Karnataka and Kerala.
- (3) Tourism has several purposes and inspiration behind it. They are as follows :
- (1) To see historical monuments, forts and cities discovered during excavations. To visit centres promoting ancient art and craft, museums.
- (2) To visit different pilgrim centres, sea beaches, mountain ranges, valleys, snow-capped peaks, pristine jungles.
- (3) To visit special plateaus like Kas plateau, museums, lakes formed because of meteoric impact and valleys of flowers, places of natural beauty gives us enjoyment and experiences which connects us to nature. To visit different industrial sites.
- (4) To see medicinal plants and avail of ayurvedic therapies.
- (5) To visit places to see agricultural projects, visit to see agricultural research centres and making of compost pits.
- (6) To travel to watch sports events which comes under sports tourism. To be part of dance-music festival or watch as audience, which is cultural tourism.
- (7) People also visit places to attend film festivals, witness the making of movies, science seminars, international conferences, book exhibitions and literary events.
- In short, the purpose of tourism differs from person to person. It is explored as per individual interest.

(Note : Write any six points.)

- (4) (1) A fragment of the earliest inscription is shown in the picture. It dates back to 4500 B.C.E. It is displayed at the Louvre museum in France.
- (2) The inscriptions have names of Sumerian kings and stories of battles fought by them.
- (3) It shows a forward marching file of soldiers holding shields and spears. The General is in the front.

Q. 6. (1) Men and women above 18 years of age can vote in India.

(2) Adulteration is one of the problems faced by consumers.

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

(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**.

(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 parties.

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

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

(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 to attack army, police and oppose the government.

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

Q. 8. (A)

(1) (1) From the first election in 1951-52 till 1999, elections were held using ballot box. Twenty lakh ballot boxes were used in the first election. Voters used to cast his or her vote by stamping in front of the candidate's name and put them in the metal boxes.

(2) Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) were first used for 5 seats in Rajasthan, 5 seats in Madhya Pradesh and 6 seats in New Delhi in 1998 Legislative Assembly.

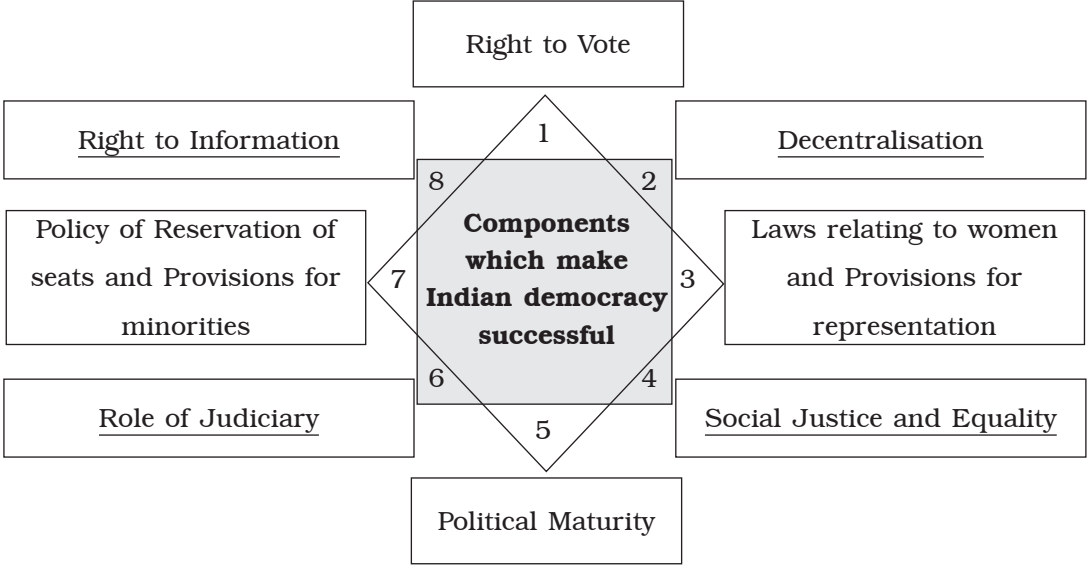
(3) EVM machines were used at all polling booths in the general elections held in 2004. It proved to be a very useful device.

(4) It has been improvised since its first use. Due to the use of EVMs the results are declared early and at a very fast rate.

- (2) (1) Communalism and Terrorism causes great harm to nation. Communalism emerges out of narrow religious pride.
- (2) Increasing communalism triggers religious conflict in the country. Religious conflict hampers social stability.
- (3) Society gets divided on communal lines. Communalism gives rise to terrorism. People's participation in democratic process is reduced to a great extent due to terrorism.
- (4) It causes great damage to our nation.

Q. 8. (B)

(1)



(2)



- 9. 9. (1)** (1) It is difficult for the people of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to get representation as they are scattered in different parts.
- (2) Without a representative it is difficult to discuss their problems in Parliament.
- (3) Lack of representative will hinder their progress.

Hence some constituencies are reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

- (2)** (1) The Indian farmers organised themselves in pre-independence era to fight against the anti-agricultural policies of the colonial British rulers.
- (2) The farmers were inspired by the thoughts of Mahatma Phule, Justice Ranade and Mahatma Gandhi. They organised satyagraha against revenue collection in Bardoli and Champaranya.
- (3) Farmers' movement slowed down because of tenancy laws under land reforms. Green revolution failed to improve conditions of the poor farmers.
- (4) Farmers' movement gained momentum with demands like, appropriate price for agricultural products, debt relief and debt cancellation after recommendations from Swaminathan Commission.
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