

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

SOLUTION : PRACTICE ACTIVITY SHEET 5

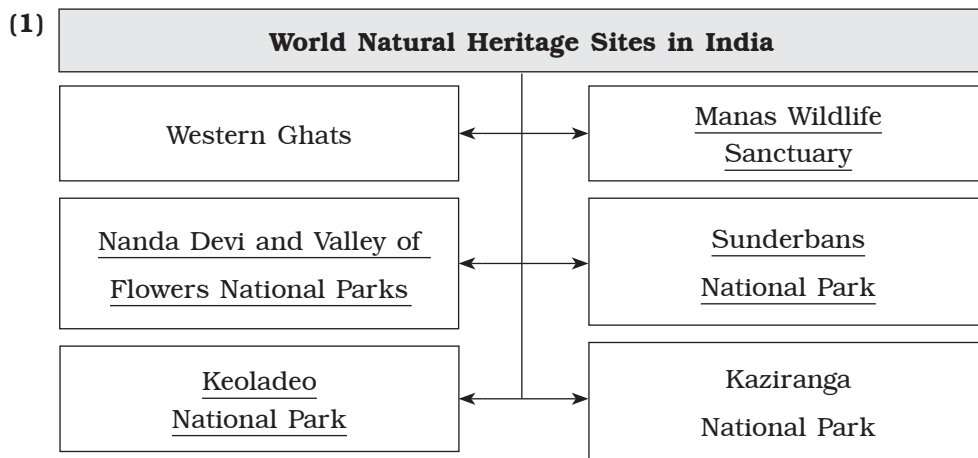
Q. 1. (A)

- (1) The tradition of recording historical events can be traced back to Sumer civilization in Mesopotamia.
- (2) An interesting description of games and toys is found in Kathasaritsagara.
- (3) Rajavyavaharkosh prepared during the reign of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj is considered as an important encyclopaedia.

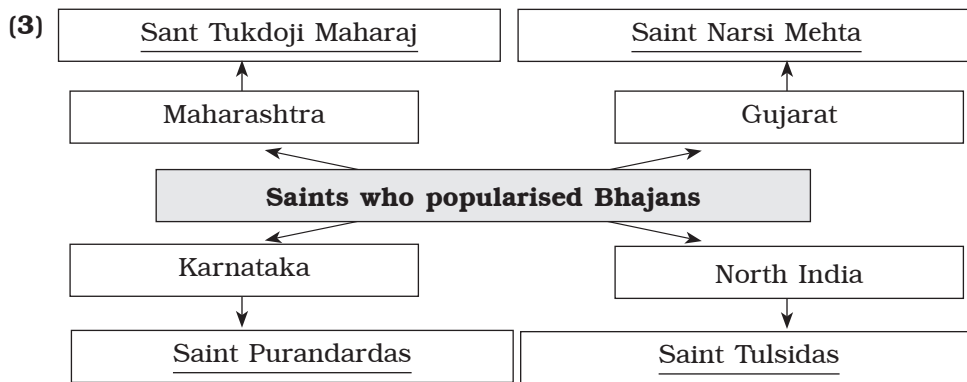
Q. 1. (B) Wrong pairs :

- (i) Simone de Beauvoir – Germany
- (ii) Red Fort – Udaipur
- (iii) International Tourism – Visit to hill station

Q. 2. (A)



(2)	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



Q. 2. (B)

(1) Kitab-e-Navras :

- (1) Ibrahim Adilshah II, the ruler of Bijapur, wrote a book in Persian language entitled 'Kitab-e-Navras'. This text is about Indian classical music.
- (2) It includes the verses suitable for singing. It is a composition of excellent poetry expressed through Dhrupad style giving the experience of ecstasy to the interested audience.
- (3) The Navras mentioned in Sanskrit literature are explained in this text.

(2) Sports and Movies :

- (1) The presence of sports was limited to a scene in the movies made earlier.
- (2) In recent times, biographical movies are made on sportspersons and on sports. Movies like Lagaan and Dangal are made related to cricket and wrestling respectively.
- (3) Biographical movies are made on Mary Kom and the Phogat sisters.
- (4) Movies are made on careers of famous sprinter Milkha Singh, Bharat Ratna Sachin Tendulkar and Cricketer Mahendra Singh Dhoni. Overall, movies and sports are related from the silent era till date.

(3) Tradition and Travelling :

- (1) The tradition of travelling from one corner to another is not new.
- (2) It existed in India since ancient times. In stone age, man was constantly on the move in search of food but that was just wandering not travelling.
- (3) India has got a rich tradition of travelling. People go for local fairs, temple fairs, festivals and pilgrimage which comes under cultural tourism. People travelled long distance for education and trade. Many students visited Nalanda, Takshashila universities in the past.
- (4) As travelling is a natural instinct in man, the tradition of travelling for various reasons is prevalent since ancient times.

- Q. 3. (1)**
- (1) In physical and natural sciences, experiment and observation method is used to establish laws that remain true irrespective of the time and space.
 - (2) These laws can be tested and proved again and again.

(3) In historical research, the events had already taken place in the past and we were not present in the historical time and space.

(4) Moreover, these events cannot be recreated in the present time and space.

Hence, experiment and observation method may not be used in historical research.

(2) (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.

(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) 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.

Q. 4. (1) The influence of national policies, ethical values and ideals, philosophy and traditions is seen in an encyclopaedia.

(2) Bharatiya Sanskruti Kosh was edited by Mahadevshashtri Joshi.

(3) (1) The knowledge in all the spheres of society is made accessible to everyone is the major reason behind making an encyclopaedia.

- (2) What inspires people to create encyclopaedias is the instinct to gain knowledge and spread it.
- (3) Encyclopaedias reflect the collective intellect and creativity of society.
- (4) One develops a sense of pride after knowing about nation's progress through it.

Hence, encyclopaedias are looked upon as outstanding achievements of a society.

9. 5. (1) (1) In the post-independence era, new trends emerged in writing Indian historiography. Marxist historiography is prominent among them.

- (2) Historiography which is based on ideas of Karl Marx is known as Marxist Historiography. In Marxist Historiography, more importance was given to class struggles.
 - (3) Marxist Historiography reflects concerns for means and modes of production as well as the industrial relations. These became centre of writings of the Marxist historians.
 - (4) How every social event affects the life of people was analysed and it became the theme of Marxist historians. Marxist historians studied the transitions that took place in the caste system.
 - (5) Notable Indian historians who adopted Marxist ideologies were Damodar Kosambi, Comrade Shripad Dange, Sharad Patil and Ram Sharan Sharma.
 - (6) Their writings reflected Marxist ideology. Comrade Dange was the founder member of the Indian Communist Party.
- (2)** (1) Cinema is a medium that brings together art and technology. With the advent of the technology of motion pictures the film industry came into being. It gave rise to the era of silent movies.
- (2) The technology of sound recording paved the way for talkies. Dadasaheb Torane, A. P. Karandikar, S. N. Patankar and V. P. Divekar made the movie Pundalik with help from foreign technicians. This was a great step in the development of the art.
 - (3) Dadasaheb Phalke made a full length movie, completely processed in India. He made silent movies and documentaries also.
 - (4) Baburao Painter's cousin, Anandrao Painter made the first cine-camera. Baburao Painter made many historical movies and a movie on realistic social issues. Bhalaji Pendharkar made movies invoking nationalist sentiments.
 - (5) Kamalabai Mangarulkar was the first woman producer, who made movies in Marathi as well as Hindi.
 - (6) Prabhat Film Company made many religious, historical, mythological and social movies. Production studios like Bombay Talkies, Rajkamal Productions, R. K. Studios, Navketan played significant role in development of the Indian film Industry. Period from 1961 to 1981 is the golden period of Indian film industry.

(3)	Newspapers	Television
Background/Beginning	James Augustus Hickey started Calcutta General Advertiser or Bengal Gazette on 29th January, 1780. It was the first newspaper in English.	First Doordarshan centre was started in Delhi.
Information Programmes	News, articles, columns, opinions of the people, editorials, advertisements etc. are published.	Events around the world, movies, music, information about environmental and historical places, sports are shown either live or recorded.
Functions	(1) Report daily news. (2) Public awareness and mass education. (3) Provide information and strengthen democracy. (4) Oppose injustice and give publicity to developmental work.	(1) Telecast daily events and entertain. (2) Educate the masses. (3) Publicise programmes which are for social benefit. (4) Bring about social awakening opposing evil traditions and practices.

- (4) This picture is from Warli tradition. Artist has sketched trees, leaves and shrubs in the picture. A fish is also drawn. Women dancing in a circular pattern is sketched in the picture. Pictures of men, women and children are sketched. Warli paintings do not portray the exact objects but only a sketch. Human figures are drawn with the help of a triangle, circle and square which are placed at the tip.

9. 6. (1) The Constitution has given the guidelines to establish a new society based on social justice and equality.

(2) Dr. Rajendrasinh Rana of India won the Stockholm Water Prize, an award known as the 'Nobel Prize for Water'.

9. 7. (1) The 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 statement is **True**.

Reasons :

- (1) If the elected government in power loses its majority before completing its term.
- (2) If no party gets complete majority, then two or more parties come together and form a coalition government.
- (3) Such coalition government collapses if any party withdraws the given support.
- (4) In such situations, the government is left with no option other than resigning.
- (5) If there is no alternative available to form government, then the Parliament or Vidhan Sabha is dissolved before completing its term.

In such a scenario, the Election Commission has to conduct mid-term elections.

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

- (1) In order to make democracy successful it should be practised by people in all aspects of their life. It should not remain limited at the government level.
- (2) Conscious effort should be taken to keep the rights of the people intact.
- (3) The different challenges faced by democracy like corruption, violence and criminalisation should be tackled timely and strictly.

It is necessary that people and the government should remain alert for the sustenance of democracy.

9. 8. (A)

(1) **Regional Parties :**

- (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.

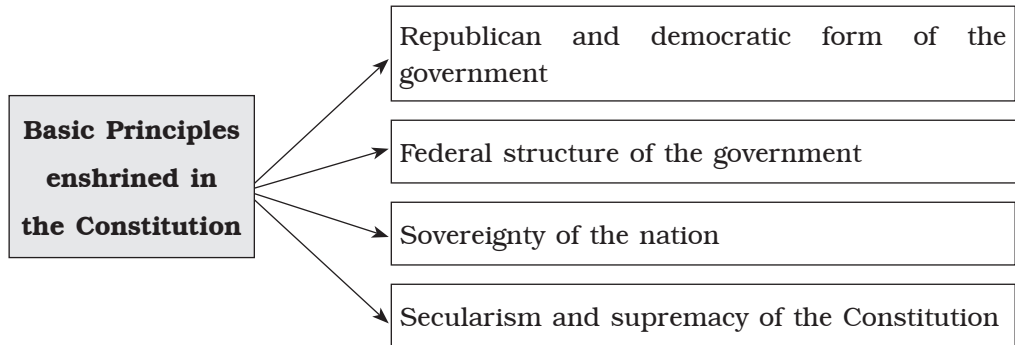
(2) **Corruption :**

- (1) It is a form of dishonest or unethical conduct for personal gain by people at influential position.
- (2) It is found at all levels of economic, political, social and at government levels. The misuse of power is also corruption.
- (3) Bogus voting, giving bribe to voters, are examples of corruption in the election process. Hoarding of goods and then selling them at price more than the market value is also a way of corruption.

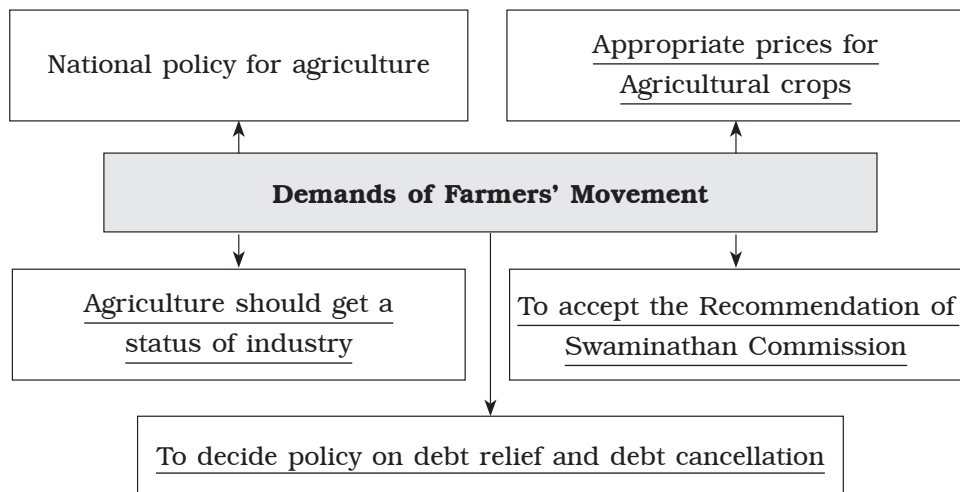
- (4) Corruption in the public and private sector is the biggest problem in India. People develop distrust and dissatisfaction about the entire system. They lose trust in democracy because of corruption.

9. 8. (B)

(1)



(2)



9. 9. (1) (1) After the announcement of elections till the declaration of results, the Election Commission enforces the Code of Conduct.

(2) It explains the rules to be followed by the government, political parties' candidates and voters before and during elections.

(3) Code of conduct is adopted to control malpractices during elections. It ensures free and fair elections.

(2) The main characteristics 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.