

**Answers – March 2022**

**HISTORY**

**Q.1. (A) Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the sentences. [3]**

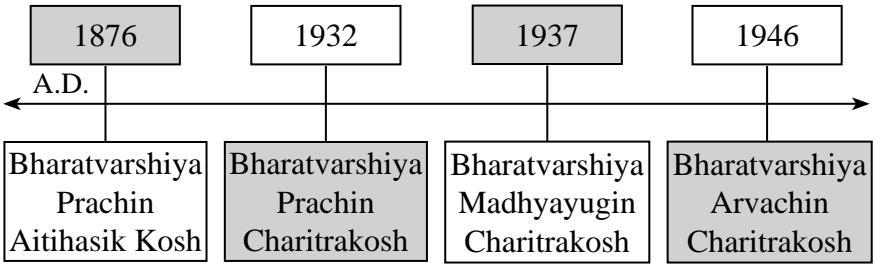
- (1) (a). The first English newspaper in India was started by James Augustus Hickey.
- (2) (a). The first Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India was Alexander Cunningham.
- (3) (d). The first museum in India is Indian Museum at Kolkata.

**(B) Identify the wrong pair in the following and rewrite. [3]**

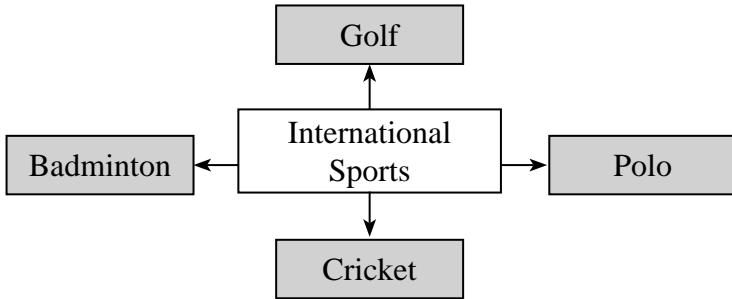
- (1) **Wrong pair:** Ibn Batuta – India
- (2) **Wrong pair:** Aatyapatya – Indoor game
- (3) **Wrong pair:** Bhau Mahajan – Dnyanoday

**Q.2. (A) Complete following concept maps. (Any two) [4]**

(1)

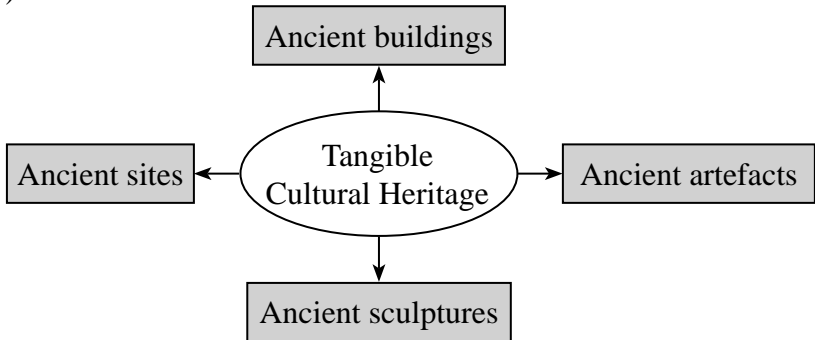


(2)



[Besides these Table tennis, hockey, football are also answers.]

(3)



[Besides these ancient building, paintings are also answers.]

**(B) Write short notes on. (Any two) [4]**

**(1) Subaltern History**

**Ans.**

(a) The seeds of subaltern history are supposedly found in Marxist historiography. The term ‘subaltern’ means the ‘bottommost ranks’.

- (b) Italian historian Antonio Gramsci strongly believed that history should be written starting from the bottommost ranks of people in the society.
- (c) Folklore has been considered as a very important source for writing subaltern histories. Indian historian Ranjit Guha, played a major role in establishing subaltern history as an important academic school of historiography.
- (d) Much before the onset of subaltern ideology, similar thoughts were expressed by Mahatma Jyotirao Phule and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar through their writings. Two of his books, 'Who were the Shudras?' and 'The Untouchables' may be cited as examples of subaltern history.

## **(2) Voltaire**

**Ans.**

- (a) Voltaire was a French philosopher whose original name was François-Marie Arouet.
- (b) He was of the opinion that along with objective truth and chronology of historical events, it was equally important to take into account social traditions, trade, economy, agriculture, etc. in historiography.
- (c) This fuelled the thought that understanding all aspects of human life is important for history writing.
- (d) Voltaire is thus regarded as the founder of modern historiography.

## **(3) Louvre Museum**

**Ans.**

- (a) The Louvre Museum in Paris was established in the 18th century C.E.
- (b) Antiquities collected by members of the Royal family were exhibited in the Louvre museum. It included the much acclaimed painting of 'Mona Lisa' by Leonardo da Vinci, the world renowned artist.
- (c) The collection in the Louvre museum increased to a great extent because of the antiquities brought back by Napoleon Bonaparte from his conquests.
- (d) Presently, the museum contains more than 3 lakhs and 80 thousand artefacts.

**Q.3. Explain the statements with reasons. (Any two) [4]**

**(1) We must preserve our natural and cultural heritage.**

**Ans.**

- (a) Natural heritage includes the fauna, flora, ecology as well as the geomorphic characteristics crucial for sustaining it.
- (b) Cultural heritage is of two types: Tangible and intangible. Tangible heritage includes ancient sites, buildings, artefacts, manuscripts, sculptures etc. and intangible heritage includes oral traditions, traditional knowledge, traditional skills and arts, communities who represent traditions.
- (c) We must preserve our natural and cultural heritage for the benefit of future generations.
- (d) If maintained properly, it will improve the potential of our tourist sites and also provide employment opportunities to our people.
- (e) Tourist sites are visited by tourists which will also contribute to the growth of our country's economy.

**(2) Knowledge of history is essential for newspaper articles.**

**Ans.**

- (a) Newspapers resort to history in order to unfold the background of an event in the news and while reporting news in detail, they have to compare it with the past parallel events. Thus, the reader gets access to additional information and better insights about the current news.
- (b) Newspapers often print columns appearing under headings such as 'What happened in history on this day', and '*50 Years Ago*' or '*100 Years Ago*'.
- (c) Such columns are based on historical documents or written history and provide information about the past social, economic, and political events as well as those of historical significance.
- (d) Newspapers occasionally publish supplements to the regular edition or special issues to commemorate any historical occasion.
- (e) At such times, knowledge of history helps to highlight the event well through various articles, editorials, reviews etc. in newspapers.

**(3) Toys can tell us about cultural history.**

**Ans.**

- (a) Toys can throw light on the history and technological development of a region.
- (b) They also give us the opportunity to get a glimpse of religious and cultural traditions.
- (c) As a part of traditional Diwali celebrations in Maharashtra model forts are made, on which clay images of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and his soldiers are placed. This tradition keeps alive the memory of the important role that forts played in the history of Maharashtra.
- (d) An ivory doll made by Indian craftsmen dated to 1st century CE was found in the excavation of Pompeii. This artefact throws light on the ancient Indo-Roman trade relations.
- (e) Thus, toys found in archaeological excavations can tell us about cultural contacts between nations in ancient times.

**(4) Running commentaries of cricket broadcasted by Bal. J. Pandit on Akashvani were entertaining.**

**Ans.**

- (a) Bal J. Pandit was the first Indian to pioneer cricket commentary.
- (b) His commentaries were full of information about the history of the playground, the cricketing career of the players, anecdotes about the game and established records of the game.
- (c) Furthermore, his unique style of commentating also made it interesting and entertaining.
- (d) This made people eagerly await his broadcasts from Akashvani which was a treat for cricket lovers.

**Q.4. Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it. [4]**

*(Refer question paper for the passage)*

**(1) Where was the Sohagaura Copper-plate found? (1)**

**Ans.** The Sohagaura copper plate was found at Sohagaura (District- Gorakhpur, State- Uttar Pradesh).

**(2) In which script is Sohagaura Copper-plate? (1)**

**Ans.** The Sohagaura copper plate is in Brahmi script.

**(3) Explain the importance of Sohagaura Copper-plate at the source of History. (2)**

**Ans.**

- (a) Inscriptions are generally considered a reliable source of history since they are free of myths and provide factual evidence quite well.
- (b) Moreover, they are also more durable as compared to manuscripts.
- (c) The importance of the Sohagaura copper plate inscription as a source of history is evident from the fact that it provides a glimpse of the socio-economic life during the Mauryan period.
- (d) This is especially evident from the symbols of the tree-in-railing, mountain as well as the one that appears to be a granary, probably depicting a royal order for the grains stored in the granary to be distributed carefully.

**Q.5. Answer the following questions in detail. (Any two) [6]**

**(1) How can we correlate Applied History with our present?**

**Ans.**

- (a) History studies past events. This knowledge helps us to understand the present and guide future.
- (b) Man decides his present actions based on past events. The visible and invisible relics of the past exist in the present.
- (c) We are curious to know more about our history as they represent the creative thoughts and traditions of our ancestors.
- (d) Our heritage helps in building our identity and links us with our origin.
- (e) Applied history helps in this preservation and conservation of our rich heritage and makes it accessible to people. This, in turn, benefits us and the future generations as heritage management also creates employment opportunities.

**(2) Write in detail 'History of Akashwani'.**

**Ans.**

- (a) The 'Indian Broadcasting Company' (IBC), a private radio company was the first one to broadcast daily programmes.
- (b) Later the same company was taken over by the British Government and named as, 'Indian State Broadcasting Service (ISBS).
- (c) On 8th June 1936 it was renamed, as 'All India Radio (AIR)'.
- (d) After Independence, AIR became an integral part of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (India).
- (e) Initially, it broadcasted Governmental programmes and schemes.
- (f) It was named as 'Akashwani' on the suggestion of the famous poet Pandit Narendra Sharma.

**(3) Explain the difference between outdoor and indoor games.**

**Ans.**

- (a) The games that are played in open grounds are outdoor games and indoor games are played within a closed environment.
- (b) Outdoor games demand the use of physical strength while indoor games demand use of intellectual/mental strength.
- (c) Majority of outdoor games need big grounds on the contrary, indoor games can be played in small space.
- (d) Indian outdoor games are langadi, kabaddi, khokho, atyapatya etc.
- (e) Some foreign outdoor games include hockey, cricket, football, golf etc.
- (f) For some outdoor games no material is required.
- (g) Majority of outdoor games are played in teams. For example - Kabaddi, Cricket.
- (h) Majority indoor games are played individually. For example, chess, carrom, cards etc.
- (i) The Olympic Games, a world event, includes mostly outdoor games.

**(4) What are the professional opportunities in the Tourism and Hospitality industry available to History students?**

**Ans.**

- (a) The tourism and hospitality industry holds tremendous potential for students of history seeking employment.
- (b) They score an edge over other candidates by way of their knowledge of the history and culture of the country.
- (c) India has several tourist destinations rich in cultural history and heritage.
- (d) Tourist companies and hotels often organise 'heritage' walks and trips in the destinations they cover.
- (e) Candidates with academic qualifications in history would be able to fascinate tourists with interesting historical and social trivia about the place and its rich cultural heritage.
- (f) Naturally, such candidates would be the most sought out ones in this industry.

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Q.6. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete statement. [2]**

- (1) (b). The essence of democracy is Decentralization of power.
- (2) (b). In the pre-independence period Gond tribe from Orissa revolted against the British rule.

**Q.7. State whether the following statements are true or false. Give reasons for your answers (Any two): [4]**

**(1) The judgements of court on various subjects have made the political process in India more mature.**

**Ans.** The above statement is **True**. Because,

- (a) The protection provided to the citizens by the fundamental rights in the Indian Constitution has been made more meaningful through various decisions of the judiciary.
- (b) Some of the important subjects on which the Court has given judgements include rights of children; protection of human



rights; protection of the honour and dignity of women; individual freedom; and tribal empowerment.

These efforts have made the political process in India more mature.

**(2) The State Government decides as to when and in how many stages the elections would be held in a particular state.**

**Ans.** The above statement is **False**. Because,

- (a) The conduction of elections is entirely the responsibility of the Election Commission.
- (b) It is the Election Commission, and not the State Government, which decides when to conduct elections and in how many stages to hold elections in every state.

**(3) Consumer movement came into existence.**

**Ans.** The above statement is **True**. Because,

- (a) The Consumer movement emerged in India after the Consumer Protection Act came into existence in 1986.
- (b) It has a broad objective. The movement believes that every member of the society is a consumer in some way.
- (c) Due to the changing nature of the social and economic system, consumers face different problems.
- (d) Adulteration, increased cost of items, fraud in weight and measures of items sold are some of these problems.
- (e) The consumer movement came into existence to protect consumers from such fraudulent acts.

**Q.8. (A) Explain the following concepts. (Any one) [2]**

**(1) Multiparty system**

**Ans.**

- (a) When many political parties compete for political power and are more or less equally influential, the party system is called a multi-party system.
- (b) A multi-party system has several advantages especially in the case of a geographically large country.

- (c) Also in a socio-culturally diverse country such as ours, a multi-party system can accommodate the various diversities in a better manner.
- (d) India follows a multi-party system which ensures active participation in the democratic process.

**(2) Water revolution**

**Ans.**

- (a) Dr Rajendrasinh Rana was the person who brought about the Water Revolution in Rajasthan and is thus known as the ‘Waterman of India’
- (b) His initiative involved building thousands of ‘Johad’ in Rajasthan in order to revive rivers in the Rajasthan desert.
- (c) His organization ‘Tarun Bharat Sangh’ which worked for building eleven thousand Johad in hundreds of villages.
- (d) His relentless struggle of over 31 years earned him the Stockholm Water Prize, an award known as the ‘Nobel Prize for Water’

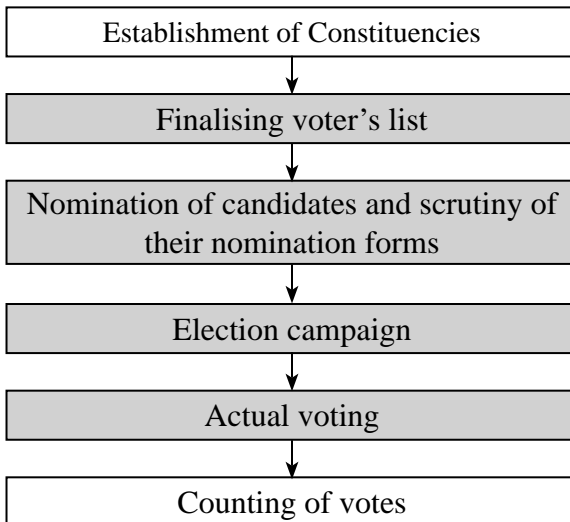
**(B) Do as instructed (Any one):**

**[2]**

**(1) Complete the following concept map:**

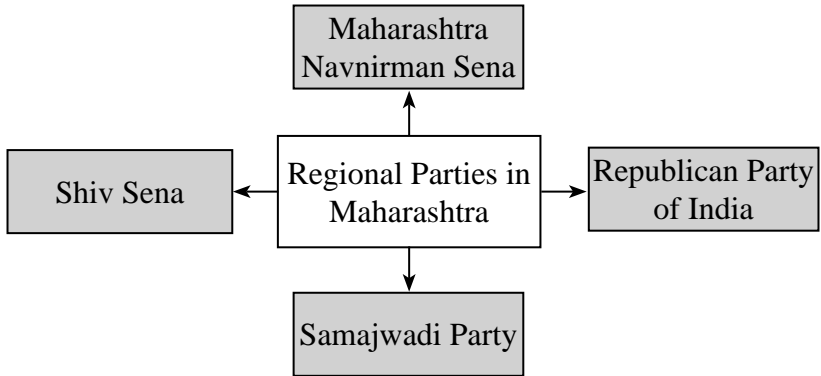
**Ans.**

Process of Elections:



**(2) Complete the following concept map:**

**Ans.**



[Besides these Republican Party of India – Bahujan mahasangh, Bahujan vikas aghadi, Rashtriya samaj paksha, All India Majlia-e-iteehdulla musalmeen, Janasurajya shakti,Loksangram, Swabhimani party are also answers.]

**Q.9. Answer in brief. (Any one)**

**[2]**

**(1) Which decision of the court has resulted in protection of honour and dignity of women?**

**Ans.**

- (a) In the post-independence period of India, significant efforts were made for empowering women and protecting their rights.
- (b) Taking into consideration the problems of women, several policies have been adopted at national and international levels to remove illiteracy among women and to make available the opportunities for their development.
- (c) The right to equal share in the property of father and husband, the Dowry Prohibition Act, the Act against Sexual harassment, the Domestic Violence Prohibition Act, etc. are some important provisions that created a favourable environment for the protection of freedom of women and towards securing their development. The need to protect a woman's dignity and self-esteem is underlined by the Act for the Protection of women against Domestic Violence.

- (d) Several efforts have also been made to increase representation of women in politics and political institutions.
- (e) The 73rd and 74th amendments to the Indian Constitution reserved 33% of seats for women in local self-governing institutions.
- (f) A National Commission for Women has been established. Similar commissions also exist at State level.

**(2) Why movements need a strong leadership?**

**Ans.**

- (a) Movements involve the participation of a large section of society.
- (b) It is leadership that keeps the movement active and maintains the overall morale and sentiment of the people towards a focussed goal.
- (c) Objectives of the movement, its programme of action, and strategy of agitation are decided by its leaders.
- (d) It is only strong leadership and direct connect with the people that would makes a movement truly effective.

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