

Chapter: 1

Q.1 Choose the right option and rewrite the sentence.

2

- 1 The National Archives of India is situated at
a. Pune b. New Delhi c. Kolkata d. Hyderabad

Ans The National Archives of India is situated at **New Delhi**.

- 2 is not included in the physical sources.
a. Coins b. Ornaments c. Buildings d. Proverbs

Ans **Proverbs** not included in the physical sources.

Q.2 Identify the wrong pair :

2

- 1 (1) National Archives of India - New Delhi
(2) RBI Headquarters - Mumbai
(3) Reserve Bank Museum - Mumbai
(4) Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Museum - Mumbai

Ans Wrong pair: Reserve Bank Museum - Mumbai
Corrected pair: Reserve Bank Museum - Pune

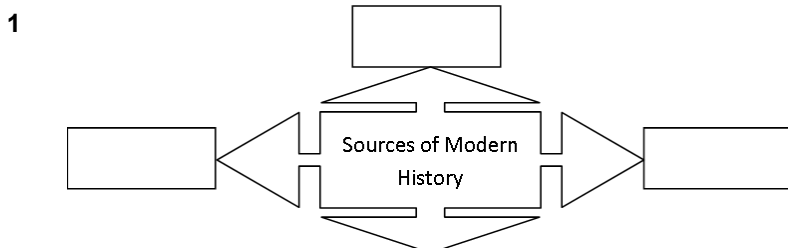
2

Person		Specialty
i. Jal Cooper	-	Philatelist
ii. Kusumagraj	-	Poet
iii. Anna Bhau Sathe	-	Religious Leader
iv. Amar Shaikh	-	A People's Bard

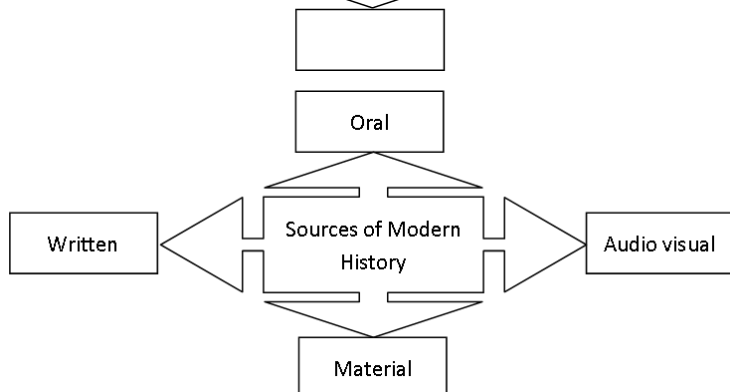
Ans Anna Bhau Sathe-Activist

Q.3 Complete the given concept map

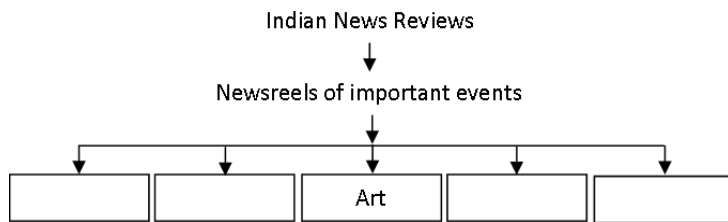
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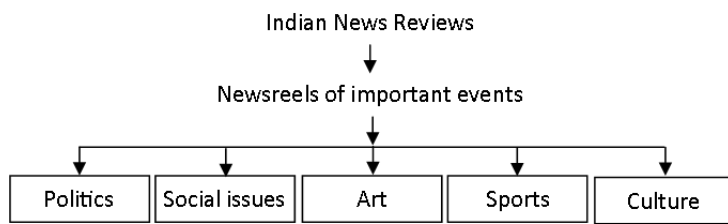
Ans



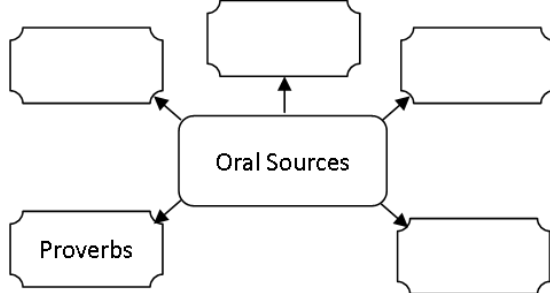
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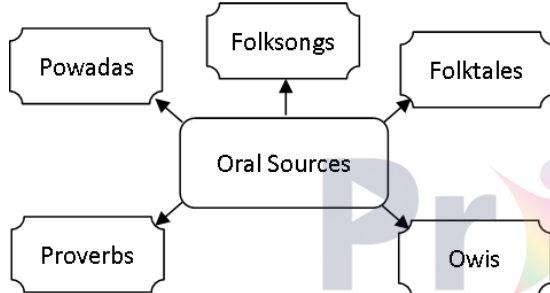
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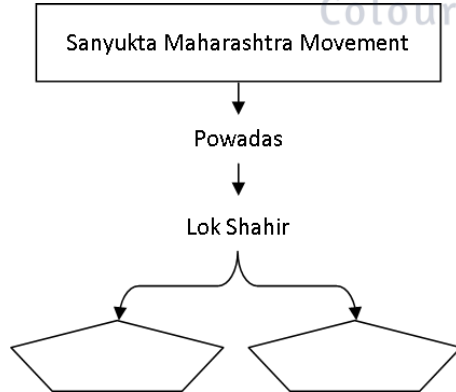
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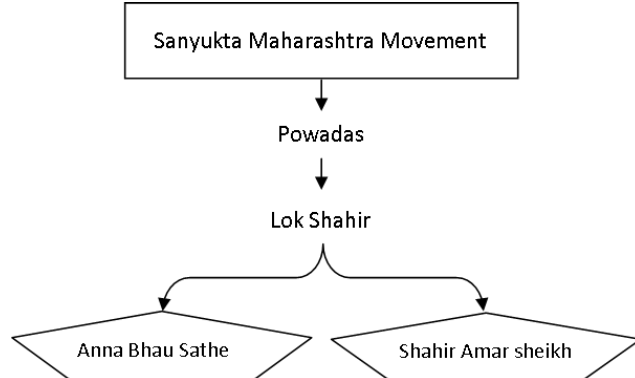
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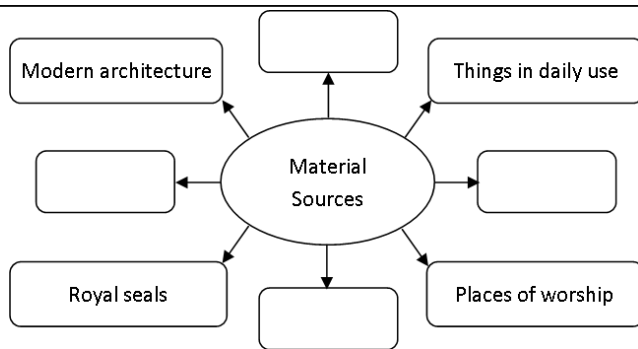
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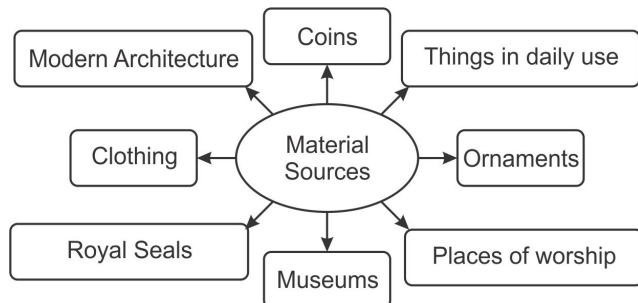
Ans



5



Ans



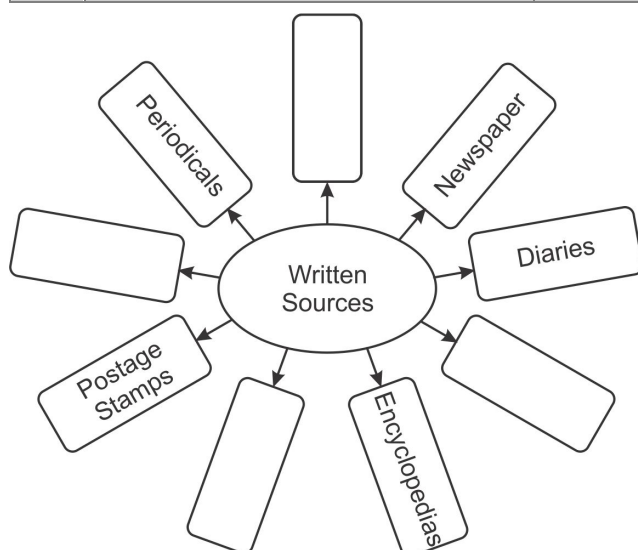
6

i.	National Archives of India	-----
ii.	-----	Providing information to the Newspapers
iii.	Indian News Review	-----
iv.	-----	Providing Public Education
v.	Reserve Bank of India	Printing currency notes.

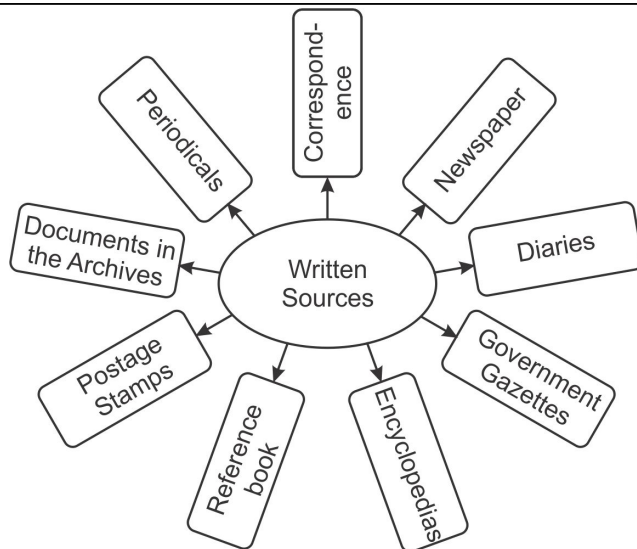
Ans

i.	National Archives of India	Preservation of historical document.
ii.	Press Trust of India	Providing information to the Newspapers
iii.	Indian News Review	Produces News reels on various important events
iv.	Film and Television Institute of India	Providing Public Education
v.	Reserve Bank of India	Printing currency notes.

7



Ans



Q.4 Explain the following concept / Short Notes

4

1 Press Trust of India

- Ans**
- After 1953, the Press Trust of India has been an important source of primary details of all important events and of articles on important subjects. PTI has now started its online services.
 - During the 1990's, PTI started using the satellite broadcast technology instead of teleprinters to send news all over the country.

2 Written Sources.

- Ans**
- The written sources include newspapers and periodicals, postage stamps, diaries and correspondence encyclopedias and reference books, document in Archives etc.
 - Through these sources we get information about the national and international events, politics, sports, art, literature and cultural activities.
 - Newspapers are the fourth pillar of the democracy in the modern period.
 - Nowadays the huge amount of information is available on the internet.

Q.5 Explain the statement stating reasons.

4

1 Audio - Visual are an important source for writing the history of modern India.

- Ans**
- Television films and internet are called audio - visual media.
 - The government of India started the Film and Television Institute of India at Pune with the purpose of providing public education.
 - We have channels like History channel and Discovery channel which telecast real footage of historical events in multimedia.
 - The news releases and documentaries are useful for studying the history of modern India. Thus Audio-visual media are an important source of writing the history of modern India.

2 The Postal department tries to preserve the heritage and integrity of Indian culture through postage stamps.

- Ans**
- The Postal department tries to preserve the heritage and integrity of Indian culture through postage stamps.
 - As the Postal Department issues postage stamps on a wide variety of themes like political leaders, flowers, animals, birds, an event or the silver, golden, diamond jubilees or centenary, bicentenary of different events.
 - It is therefore a valuable repository of history.

Q.6 Read the passage and answer the questions based on it.

8

1

Among the print media, the information contained in the annual issues of the Publications Division of the Government of India is authentic and trustworthy. For example, the Information and Broadcasting Department published INDIA 2000, an annual reference book. This reference book is created under 'Research, Reference and Training Department'.

It contains useful information about the land, its people, national emblems, political system, defence, education, cultural events and an account of the developments in the fields of science and technology,

environment, health and family welfare, social welfare, media of mass communications along with basic data, related to economics, finance, planning, agriculture, water conservation, rural development, food and civil supplies, energy, transport, communication, labour, housing, laws and statutes, youth and sports departments, etc. it is possible for us to write history with the help of such information.

i.	Name the reference book published by the Broadcasting Department?	1
ii.	Which information is authentic and trustworthy?	1
iii.	Name any two Departments.	2

Ans i. India 2000, an annual reference book.

ii. The information contained in the annual issues of the publications Division of the Government of India is authentic and trustworthy.

iii.a. Science and technology.

b. Health and family welfare.

2

The Indian government issued the 'Jal Cooper' stamp in 1977. Jal Cooper was an internationally acclaimed philatelist, i.e. an expert on the subject of 'postage stamps'. Born in a Parsi household in Mumbai, Cooper edited 'India's Stamp Journal'. He was the founder of the first Philatelic Bureau in India, an office that collected stamps. He founded the 'Empire of India Philatelic Society'. He went on to write many books on this subject. He gave a scientific bent to his hobby. He played a pivotal role in taking the study of Indian postage stamps to the international level. Having started collector, Cooper achieved the expertise of a philatelist at the international level. The postage stamp on Jal Cooper is an important source to understand his significant contribution to this field.

i.	Who being internationally acclaimed philatelist.	1
ii.	Meaning of philatelist	1
iii.	Why his role is important in Indian history?	2

Ans i. Jal Cooper

ii. Expert on the subject of postage stamps.

iii. He played a pivotal role in taking the study of Indian Postage stamps to the International level. He founded the Empire of Indian Philatelic Society.