

1. Write the stages of arranging history in the history research method?

The text details a structured research method for history that begins by framing the investigation. This method initiates with two crucial steps: formulating questions relevant to the existing historical references and subsequently formulating hypotheses. After framing the inquiry, the researcher proceeds to understand the temporal and spatial references of the events under study, alongside the necessary conceptual frameworks. The critical collection and analysis phase involves collecting information, identifying the precise processes that lead to historical transitions, and performing a detailed comparative analysis. Finally, the researcher ensures the validity of the study by critically examining various sources of history and examining all relevant references of the collected historical information.

2.What is Marxist History?

In the writings of Marxist historians, the concern for the means of production, modes of production and the industrial relations were at the centre. Accordingly, to analyse the impact of every social event of significance has remained the basic theme of Marxist historiography.

Marxist historians in India studied the transitions within the caste system. Among the notable Indian historians who adopted Marxist ideological framework, scholars like Damodar Dharmanand Kosambi, Comrade Shripad Amrut Dange, Ram Sharan Sharma, Comrade Sharad Patil have contributed notably. Comrade Dange was one of the founder members of the Indian Communist Party. 'Primitive Communism to Slavery', the book written by him represents Marxist historiography.

3. How can we correlate applied history with our present?

People often ask about the practical value of history. The answer to the question about the nature of applied history answers this question as well. The visible and invisible relics of the past exist in the present. We nurture some kind of curiosity, attraction toward them. We wish to know more about their history because they represent the creative thoughts and traditions of our ancestors. It is our heritage. It helps in building our identity. The history of our heritage links us with our origin. Hence it becomes necessary to preserve and conserve it for future, for our benefit as well as for the benefit of future generations. Applied history is concerned with the preservation and conservation of our heritage and make it accessible to people. Heritage management creates opportunities of employment. In brief, applied history can be described as understanding of our present with the help of history and finding right direction for the benefit of our future.

4. Write in detail about folk styles of painting?

Rock paintings dating to stone ages have been discovered in many countries. In India, there are rock painting sites in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The rock paintings in the caves at Bhimbetka are

famous. Bhimbetka is a World Heritage site. Rock paintings usually depict human, animal and geometric figures. However, the style of rock paintings seems to be changing according to the cultural changes from stone ages to the beginning of agriculture. The change is visible in the depiction of flora and fauna or it may be evident in the style of portraying various figures and also in the colours that were used. Black, red and white colours were used in the rock paintings, which were made from natural substances. With the help of rock paintings, we can understand the knowledge of ancient people about their natural surroundings and also the way they exploited available natural resources. The tradition of folk style of paintings closely resembles the style of rock paintings. Customs such as decorating the house walls and courtyards (Rangawali) by drawing various figures and symbols or using panels of paintings to narrate stories helped to develop regional styles of folk paintings.