

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

The scientific method of historical research includes several clear stages that ensure accuracy and logical understanding of the past. Each stage connects cause, evidence, and interpretation systematically: 1. Formulating Questions: Begin with specific, relevant questions about past events or processes. 2. Formulating Hypotheses: Develop logical assumptions or explanations for those questions. 3. Understanding Time, Space, and Context: Identify when and where the events occurred and the conceptual frameworks involved. 4. Collecting Information: Gather evidence from sources such as inscriptions, manuscripts, coins, monuments, and written records. 5. Critical Examination: Verify authenticity of sources using language, script, authorship, and historical consistency. 6. Comparative Analysis: Analyze similarities and differences among events, societies, or time periods to find causal patterns. 7. Writing Historical Narrative: Present the findings in a structured, evidence-based narrative that logically connects facts. This method makes history a scientific and disciplined inquiry, replacing myths or opinions with verifiable understanding.

2. What is Marxist History?

Marxist History studies human history through the lens of class struggle, economic relations, and modes of production. It argues that society's structure, politics, and culture are shaped by the control and ownership of resources. According to Karl Marx, history is not about kings or divine forces but about living people and their material conditions. He viewed historical change as the result of conflicts between classes — for example, between those who own the means of production (ruling class) and those who labor (working class). In India, historians like D.D. Kosambi, R.S. Sharma, S.A. Dange, and Sharad Patil applied Marxist ideas to analyze caste hierarchies, land ownership, and social transitions. For instance, Kosambi studied how economic shifts altered India's caste and village systems. Thus, Marxist historiography transforms history into a study of real people's struggles, revealing how economic forces have directed human progress across centuries.

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

Applied History, also known as Public History, bridges the gap between historical knowledge and modern life. It helps us understand how past experiences shape current realities and offers lessons for future decisions. We see its relevance in multiple ways: • Cultural Identity: Monuments, traditions, and rituals link us to our origins, giving individuals and communities a sense of belonging. • Heritage Conservation: Through applied history, we preserve cultural and natural heritage — such as the Ajanta Caves or Warli art — ensuring they remain meaningful for future generations. • Policy and Planning: Knowledge of past economic or social systems informs modern development strategies, allowing policymakers to avoid past mistakes. • Professional Fields: Applied history connects directly with tourism, museum management, archaeology, media, and cultural resource management — each of which draws on historical knowledge for practical use. In short, applied history uses the past to interpret the present and guide responsible action for the future.

4. Write in detail about folk styles of painting?

Folk styles of painting represent India's oldest visual traditions and express the collective creativity of communities. They are spontaneous, symbolic, and rooted in everyday life rather than formal artistic training. Origin: Folk painting traces its roots to prehistoric rock art like the Bhimbetka caves (a UNESCO World Heritage Site). These early paintings depicted humans, animals, and geometric shapes using natural colors made from minerals, charcoal, and plant extracts. Characteristics: • Created by rural or tribal communities. • Reflect daily life, festivals, rituals, and local legends. • Use natural materials (mud walls, leaves, charcoal, clay). • Serve as visual storytelling traditions passed down generations. Examples: • Warli Paintings (Maharashtra): Known for simple white geometric figures on a red or mud background, symbolizing community life and nature. Artist Jivya Soma Mashe helped globalize this art, earning the Padma Shri (2011). • Chitrakathi Tradition: Involves narrating stories from the Ramayana and Mahabharata using sequential painted panels, blending art with oral storytelling. • Rangawali (Rangoli): Decorative wall or floor patterns drawn during festivals. Folk painting is not just art — it is a historical record of cultural values, social structures, and human expression. Its survival demonstrates how history lives within the creative practices of ordinary people.