

Board Answer Paper: March 2022

HISTORY & POLITICAL SCIENCE

	History
Q.1 (A)	<p>1. The first English newspaper in India was started by <u>James Augustus Hickey</u>.</p> <p>2. The first Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India was <u>Alexander Cunningham</u>.</p> <p>3. The first museum in India is <u>Indian Museum</u> at Kolkata.</p>
Q.1 (B)	<p>1. Ibn Batuta - India</p> <p>2. Atyapaty - Indoor games</p> <p>3. Bhau Mahajan - Dnyanoday</p>
Q.2 (A)	<p>1. </p> <p>2. </p> <p>Other International sports : i. Golf ii. Polo iii. Running race iv. Shot put v. Discus throw vi. High jump vii. Long jump viii. Gymnastics</p> <p>[Note: Students are expected to write the names of any four International sports.]</p> <p>3. </p> <p>Other Tangible cultural Heritage: i. Buildings ii. Paintings</p> <p>[Note: Students are expected to write the names of any four Tangible Cultural Heritages.]</p>



**Q.2
(B)**

1.
 - i. Subaltern means the 'bottommost ranks' and subaltern history developed from the idea that history should be written from the bottommost rank of people in the society. This idea was developed by the Italian historian Antonio Gramsci.
 - ii. The seeds of subaltern history are supposed to be found in the Marxist historiography.
 - iii. One of the important sources of writing subaltern histories is the folklore.
 - iv. The Indian historian, Ranjit Guha, played a major role in establishing subaltern history as an important academic school of historiography.
 - v. Prior to him, similar thoughts were expressed by Mahatma Jyotirao Phule and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar.
 - vi. Mahatma Phule drew attention to the exploitation of women, shudras and atishudras done under the name of religion. In his book, *Gulangiri*, Mahatma Phule unfolded the history of the shudratishudra community. The terms shudra and atishudra indicates the bottommost ranks in the caste system.
 - vii. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar wrote about the role of people belonging to Dalit castes in shaping the various cultural and political aspects of India which was neglected in the colonial and nationalistic historiography. The issues faced by the Dalit caste are mentioned in two books 'Who Were the Shudras' and 'The Untouchables', written by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar.
2.
 - i. The French scholar, Voltaire's original name was François-Marie Arouet.
 - ii. He was of the opinion that apart from objective truth and chronology of historical events, historiography should also be based on social traditions, trade, economy, agriculture, etc.
 - iii. He, thus gave importance to the understanding of all aspects of human life while writing history.
 - iv. As Voltaire contributed greatly to historiography, he is said to be the founder of modern historiography.
3.
 - i. The Louvre museum in Paris, established in the 18th century C.E, exhibits antiquities collected by the members of the royal family.
 - ii. It includes the acclaimed painting of Mona Lisa made by Leonardo da Vinci, the world renowned artist who received the patronage of Francis I, the king of France in the 16th century.
 - iii. The collection in the Louvre museum increased greatly because of the antiquities brought back by Napoleon Bonaparte from his conquests.
 - iv. Currently, there are more than 3 lakhs and 80 thousand artefacts in the museum.

Q.3

1.
 - i. The concept of natural heritage gives importance to the thought of biodiversity whereas cultural heritage gives importance to human creation.
For e.g. western Ghat is the natural heritage whereas many monuments are cultural heritage.
 - ii. The historical sites help in understanding the contributions or achievements of our ancestors. Hence, they should be preserved for future generations. Moreover, when a heritage site is declared as a World Heritage site, it makes everyone feel proud about it.
Therefore, it is important to take a few primary precautions in order to preserve the historical heritage sites.



2. i. Newspapers provide current news to its readers.
ii. While reporting news in detail, sometimes, the reporters compare it with parallel events which happened in the past. These events are then printed in separate columns.
iii. The writer while writing these columns take help of historical documents or written history.
iv. In order to commemorate certain special occasions, newspapers publishes supplements or special issues to their regular edition.
- Therefore, knowledge of history is essential for newspaper articles.
3. i. Sometimes toys are used during certain festivals. Their use gives a glimpse of the religious and cultural traditions of a particular country.
For e.g. Model forts are made as a part of traditional Diwali celebrations in Maharashtra. Through this tradition, the memory of the importance of forts in the history of Maharashtra is kept alive.
- ii. Similarly, an ivory doll made by Indian craftsmen was found in the excavation of Pompeii, an ancient city in Italy which is dated to 1st century C.E. This artefact throws light on the Indo-Roman trade relations which existed even during the ancient period. It also tells us about cultural contacts which existed between nations in ancient times.
- Thus, the use of toys by a particular country tell us its cultural history.
4. i. Bal J. Pandit was a very renowned commentator in the field of cricket. He was the first Indian cricketer to pioneer the cricket commentary.
ii. During commentary, he gave information about the history of the game and the history of the playground. Also provided information about the career history of the players, anecdotes about the game and the established records of the cricketer and the game.
- Thus, the commentary became entertaining because it gave all the historical details related to the sportsmen and the game. So when Bal J. Pandit gave the running commentary for cricket, people very keenly listened to his broadcasts from Akashvani.

Q.4

1. The copper-plate was found at Sohagaura (District Gorakhpur) in Uttar Pradesh.
2. The inscription on Sohagaura copper-plate is in Brahmi script.
3. i. Sohagaura copper-plate is supposed to be from the Mauryan period.
ii. The symbols like Tree-in-railing and Mountain at the beginning of the inscription occur on punch marked coins.
iii. Another symbol which looks like a structure erected on four pillars is indicative of a granary. The inscription records a royal order that the grains stored in the granary should be distributed carefully.
iv. It is supposed to be suggestive of precautions taken in the time of a famine.
- As, this copper-plate provides the information about the climate, socio and political conditions of the Maurya period, it is an important source of history.



Q.5

1. **Introduction:** Applied history is also known as 'Public History'. It helps to overcome the givings and makes history meaningful in everyday life connecting people to history.
- Applied History is a field of study which is concerned with the application of history for the benefit of people in the contemporary and future times.
 - The visible and invisible relics of the past exist even in the present. We nurture some kind of curiosity, attraction towards these relics. We intend to know more about their history as they represent the creative thoughts and traditions of our ancestors.
 - It is our heritage. It helps in building our identity. Our origin is linked with the history of our heritage. Hence, it is important to preserve and conserve both the visible and invisible relics for our benefit. Moreover, heritage management creates employment opportunities.
For e.g., opportunities are created for historians, architects, archaeologists, museum curators, sociologists, skilled photographers, etc.
- Conclusion:** In short, the function of applied history is to understand our present with the help of history and to find right direction for the benefit of our future.
2. i. The Indian Broadcasting Company (IBC) was the first company to broadcast daily programmes.
- ii. On 23rd July, 1927, the first English news bulletin was broadcasted from the Mumbai radio station of the IBC. The Kolkata radio station of IBC started a news bulletin in Bengali.
- iii. IBC was renamed as 'Indian State Broadcasting Service' (ISBS). Later, ISBS was renamed as All India Radio (AIR). On the suggestion of the famous poet Narendra Sharma, AIR was renamed as 'Akashvani'.
3. An activity that is performed for entertainment as well as for physical exercise can be termed as 'Sport'.

Indoor games	Outdoor games
Nature	
They are played by sitting at one place within a closed environment.	They are played in an open and wide place.
Rules	
Indoor games have fun rules and it is not tough. For e.g. Bhatukali, Sagargote. Exceptions: chess, carrom, etc. which have technical and sophisticated rules.	They have more technical and sophisticated rules than indoor games. The player ought to follow the rules.
Necessity for prior preparation/fitness	
In indoor games, less physical energy is required as compared to outdoor games.	As outdoor games take more effort and physical energy to play than indoor games, physical fitness is given more importance.
Environmental restraints	
No environmental restraints come into factor in case of indoor games. For e.g. As it is played within a closed environment, changes in weather do not affect the game.	Certain environmental restraints come into factor in case of outdoor games. For e.g. Cricket matches sometimes get postponed due to rain.
Examples	
Bhatukali, Cards, Carrom, Chess, etc.	Cricket, Hockey, Football, Kabaddi, Lagori, etc.



4. Tourism and Hospitality industry creates maximum employment opportunities. Some of the professional fields associated with tourism are as follows:
- Hotel Industry:** This industry ensures the hospitality of tourists through proper arrangement of food and stay.
 - Tour guide:** A tour guide is a person who guides tourists in their language (or the language of their choice) that is, he works as a translator and presents the cultural and natural sights of the area.
 - Tour operator:** A tour operator typically combines tour and travel components to create holiday packages. He or she will deal with various service providers, including bus operators, airlines and hoteliers.
 - Local Businesses:** Tourism gives impetus to local businesses like handicrafts, etc.

Q.6**Political Science**

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

Q.7

- The statement is True.

Reason:

- The protection provided to the citizens by fundamental rights in the constitution has been made more meaningful through various decisions of judiciary.
- 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.

Therefore, the judgements of court on various subjects have made the political process in India more mature.

- The statement is False.

Reasons:

- In India, Election Commission is central to the process of elections.
- It is under the direction and control of Election Commission that the whole process of election right from the declaration of the date of elections to the announcement of results is carried out.

Thus, the Election Commission decides as to when and in how many stages the elections would be held in a particular state.

- The statement is True.

Reasons:

- Consumers face different problems on account of the changing nature of social and economic systems.
- Some of these problems include adulteration, increased cost of items, frauds in weight and measures, etc.

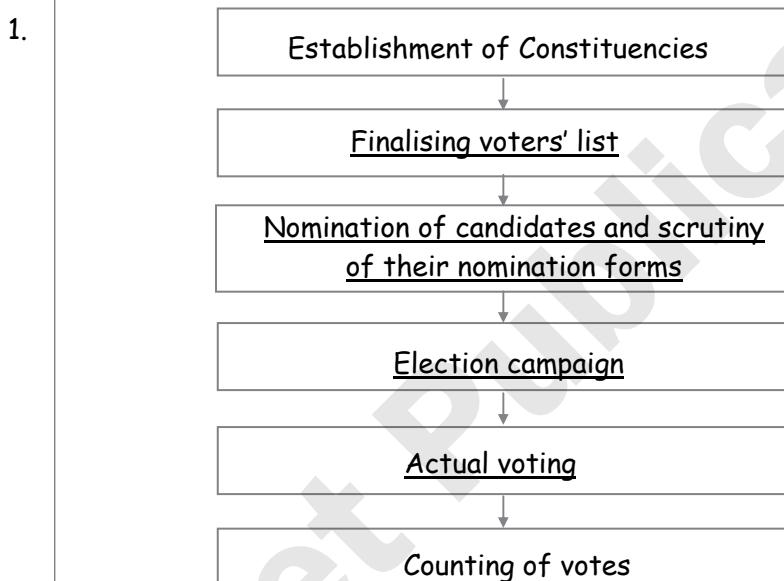
Therefore the Consumer Protection Act, that came into existence in 1986 led to the emergence of the consumer movement in India. It works to protect consumers from various types of fraud.



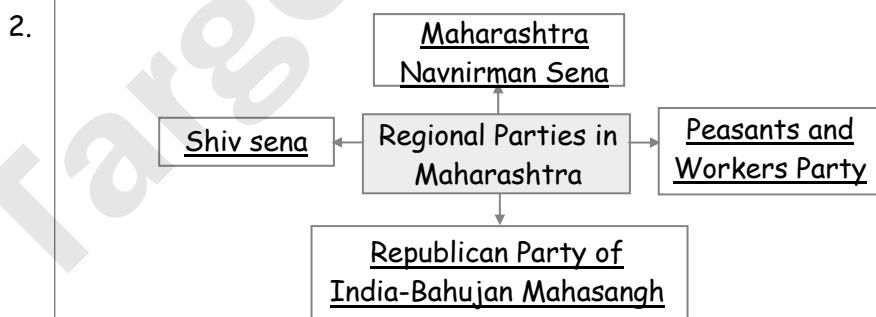
**Q.8
(A)**

1.
 - i. When many political parties compete for political power and more or less they are equally influential, the party system is called multi-party system.
 - ii. In India, after the 1989 Loksabha Elections, the system of one party emerging as dominant party came to an end. Since then different parties began to come together to form coalition governments and multi party system is stabilized in Indian government system.
2.
 - i. Dr. Rajendra Singh brought Water revolution in Rajasthan.
 - ii. He built up thousands of 'johad' in Rajasthan and revived several rivers in its desert region.
 - iii. The organization 'Tarun Bharat Sangh' which worked for building eleven thousand Johad in hundreds of villages was formed by him.
 - iv. He started a campaign for water conservation and revival of rivers all over India.

**Q.8
(B)**



[2]



Other Regional Parties in Maharashtra:

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| i. Republican Party of India | ii. Samajwadi Party |
| iii. Bahujan Vikas Aghadi | iv. Rashtriya Samaj Paksha |
| v. All India Majlis-E-Ittehadulla Musalmeen | vi. Janasurajya Shakti |
| vii. Loksangram | viii. Swabhiman Party |

[Note: Students are expected to write any four names of Regional Parties in Maharashtra.]

**Q.9**

1. The Court administers justice to all citizens of India on behalf of the government. Following are the decisions of the court that have resulted in the protection of honour and dignity of women.
- The enforcement of the Domestic Violence Prohibition Act by the Court has resulted in the protection of honour and dignity of women. This Act has rejected traditional forms of domination and authoritarianism. It also expanded the scope of Indian democracy to make it inclusive in true sense.
 - Even the Dowry Prohibition Act, act against sexual harassment and the right to have an equal share in the property of the father and husband has resulted in the protection of honour and dignity of women and thus, created a favourable environment for securing their development.
2. i. A movement is a collective action which requires active participation of people. Every movement requires a leadership, to keep the movement active.
- ii. The leaders of the movement as well as the participating people provide the necessary information to the government.
- iii. The leaders are responsible for deciding the objectives of the movement, programme of action, strategy of agitation, etc.
- iv. A strong leadership can make the movement effective.
Thus, movements require a strong leadership.