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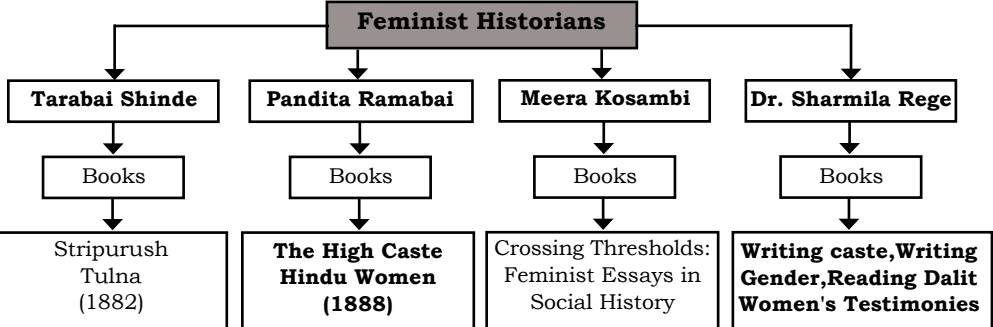
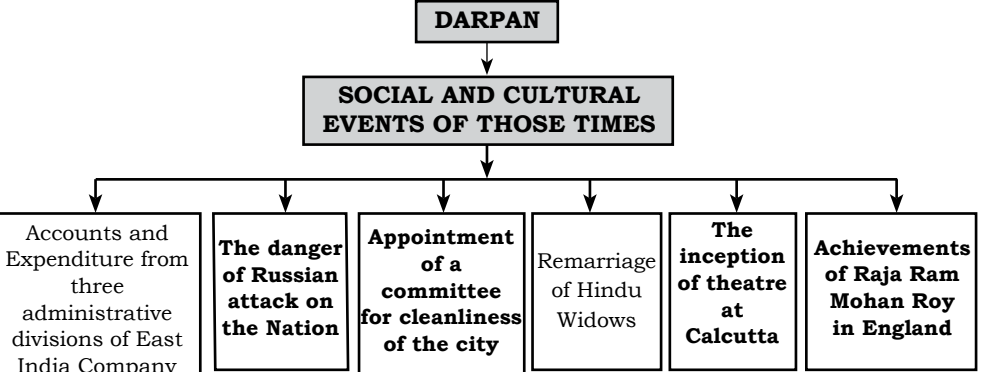
Seat No.

2018 1100

MT - SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) History & Political Science - Semi Prelim II - PAPER V (E)

MODEL ANSWER PAPER

Q.1. (A) Choose the correct option and rewrite the complete answers :	
(i) Paintings of Gangaram Tambat are preserved at Yale Centre of British Art of Yale University.	1
(ii) The excavations at Ur were conducted by Leonard Woolley .	1
(iii) The 'Rise of Maratha Power' was written by Justice M.G. Ranade .	1
(iv) Simone de Beauvoir helped in establishing the fundamentals of Feminism .	1
Q.1. (B) Find the incorrect pair in every set and write the correct one.	
(i) Nepathaya - replicas of Ajanta painting Nepathya means Art Design of stage backdrops.	1
(ii) Rock shelters - Sundarbans Rock shelters are found at Bhimbetka.	1
(iii) Tabaqat-i-Nasiri - Amir Khusrau Tabaqat-i-Nasiri was a work by Minhaj-i-Siraj and not Amir Khusrau.	1
(iv) Karl Marx - Discourse on the Method. Discourse on the Method was written by René Descartes.	1
Q.2. (A) Complete the following concept maps. (Any Two)	
(i)	2
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;">Nine moods or Rasas of Indian Performing Arts</div> <pre>graph TD; A["Nine moods or Rasas of Indian Performing Arts"] --> B["Shringar (Love)"]; A --> C["Beebhatsa (Repulsion)"]; A --> D["Rudra (Terrible)"]; A --> E["Karuna (Sad)"]; A --> F["Veer (Heroic)"]; A --> G["Bhayanak (Fearful)"]; A --> H["Shant (Peaceful)"]; C --> I["Hasya (Humour)"]; G --> J["Adbhut (Wondrous)"];</pre>	

(ii)	 <pre> graph TD FH[Feminist Historians] --> TS[Tarabai Shinde] FH --> PR[Pandita Ramabai] FH --> MK[Meera Kosambi] FH --> DR[Dr. Sharmila Rege] TS --> B1[Books] PR --> B2[Books] MK --> B3[Books] DR --> B4[Books] B1 --> ST[Stripurush Tulna (1882)] B2 --> THC[The High Caste Hindu Women (1888)] B3 --> CTF[Crossing Thresholds: Feminist Essays in Social History] B4 --> WCG[Writing caste, Writing Gender, Reading Dalit Women's Testimonies] </pre>	2
(iii)	 <pre> graph TD D[DARPAN] --> SCE[Social and Cultural Events of Those Times] SCE --> A[Accounts and Expenditure from three administrative divisions of East India Company] SCE --> B[The danger of Russian attack on the Nation] SCE --> C[Appointment of a committee for cleanliness of the city] SCE --> D[Remarriage of Hindu Widows] SCE --> E[The inception of theatre at Calcutta] SCE --> F[Achievements of Raja Ram Mohan Roy in England] </pre>	2
Q.2.	(B) Write the short notes. (Any Two)	
(i)	<p>(i) Maratha paintings is an example of Art style. It was developed in latter half of 17th century CE.</p> <p>(ii) This style consists of coloured paintings and they occur as murals and miniatures used in manuscripts.</p> <p>(iii) Murals of Maratha style can be seen in the old wadas at places like Wai, Menavali and Satara in Maharashtra.</p> <p>(iv) The Maratha style was influenced by the Rajput and European styles of painting.</p> <p>(v) Paintings help us understand about the times in which it was developed such as life style, attires, customs, etc.</p>	2
(ii)	<p>(i) Bharat-Ek-Khoj was a serial telecasted by Doordarshan and has a special place in the history of Indian television serials.</p> <p>(ii) It was based on 'Discovery of India', a book written by Pandit Jawarharlal Nehru.</p> <p>(iii) The serial was directed by Shyam Benegal.</p> <p>(iv) This serial presented the history of India from the ancient to the modern period, throwing light or social, cultural and political history of respective period.</p> <p>(v) The serial effectively portrayed many aspects of Indian history</p>	2

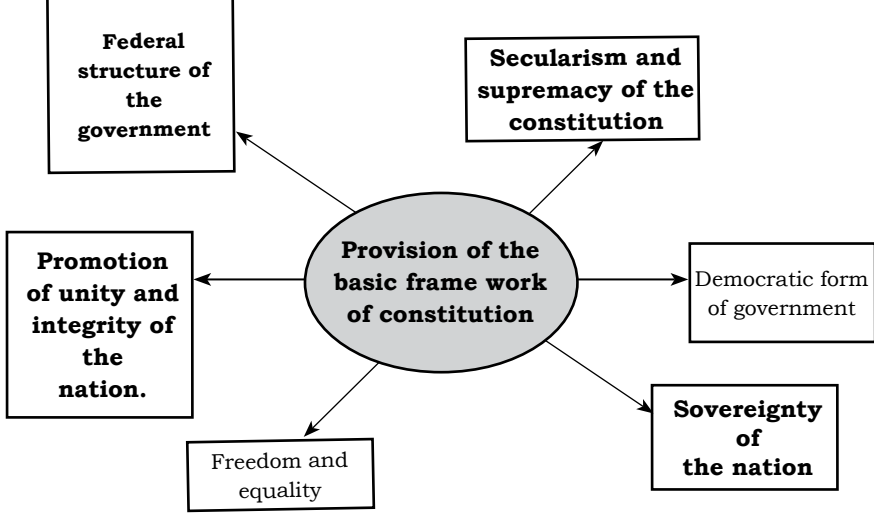
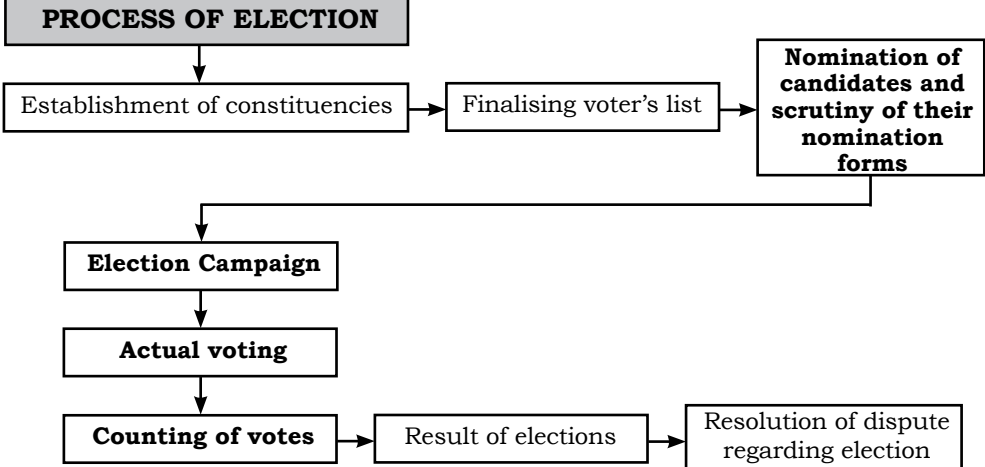
	<p>like Harappan civilization, Vedic history, interpretation of Ramayana and Mahabharata, Mauryan period etc.</p> <p>(vi) The serial was admired because of the comprehensive historical perspective of Pandit Nehru and its equally comprehensive visual presentation.</p> <p>(vii) Roshan Seth, the actor cum narrator had dramatised various parts of the episodes by using folk-core and informative speeches.</p>	
(iii)	<p>(i) According to Hegel, grasping the meaning of any event happens in terms of two direct opposites. E.g. Good - bad, True - false, etc.</p> <p>(ii) This method of analysis which is based on opposites is known as 'Dialectics'.</p> <p>(iii) In this method a theory is proposed, which is called 'Thesis'.</p> <p>(iv) Then another theory is proposed, which is contrary to the Thesis, called 'Antithesis'.</p> <p>(v) After a thorough logical discussion of both, a new Thesis is proposed which includes the gist of both, the Thesis and the Antithesis.</p> <p>(vi) This process of arriving at the new thesis is called, 'Synthesis'.</p>	2
Q.3.	(A) Explain the statements with reasons. (Any Two)	
(i)	<p>(i) The writings of Simone-de-Beauvoir helped in establishing the fundamentals of feminism.</p> <p>(ii) The feminist historiography emphasised not only on the inclusion of women in history but also on the rethinking of the male dominated perspective of history.</p> <p>(iii) As a result historical research was driven to focus in depth on various aspects of women's life, such as their employment, their role in trade unions, institutions working for their cause, their family life, etc.</p>	3
(ii)	<p>(i) British historians like Grant Duff had an inclination to condemn Indian culture and history. A similar tendency was witnessed in Colonel Todd's writings about Rajasthan's history.</p> <p>(ii) Colonial British officers and Christian missionaries ridiculed Indian culture and tried to justify the British rule. E.g. The five volumes of Cambridge History of India, published during 1922 - 1937.</p> <p>(iii) Marathi historians like Nilkantha Janardan Kirtane, Vishwanath Kashinath Rajwade and Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar criticized, and exposed the prejudiced attitude of the British historians.</p> <p>(iv) Regional pride promoted nationalistic sentiments ultimately; even V. D. Savarkar chose the Revolt of 1857 as the subject of his book, The Indian War of Independence 1857. Thus to restore the self-esteem of Indian readers, writing of regional history received a momentum.</p>	3

(iii)	<p>(i) It is essential for the benefit of future generations to preserve our heritage.</p> <p>(ii) UNESCO, the global organisation has announced some directives with the objective of promoting the cultural and natural heritage.</p> <p>(iii) Based on those directives and lists of sites and traditions are declared as 'World Heritage'.</p>	3
(iv)	<p>(i) Chitrakathi is an antique tradition of 12th century CE.</p> <p>(ii) It is the tradition of narrating stories from Ramayana or Mahabharata with the help of wooden puppets and paintings.</p> <p>(iii) The pictures are drawn on paper using natural colours.</p> <p>(iv) It takes 30-50 pictures to complete a single story and then it is passed on carefully from generations to generation. So it is necessary to preserve the tradition like Chitrakathi, which is on the verge of extinction.</p>	3
(v)	<p>(i) The history of technology helps in understanding the changes and their causes in the field of agricultural production, commodity production, architecture, engineering, etc.</p> <p>(ii) Scientific discoveries/inventions and technological advancement are mutually dependent on each other.</p> <p>(iii) Knowledge of science and technology was very important at every step from the making of stone tools to agricultural production in the evolution of mankind.</p> <p>(iv) Later the advancement of science promoted the mechanisation of production.</p> <p>(v) It is necessary to know the history of technology in order to understand the development of mechanisation and the mutual dependence between science and technology.</p>	3
Q.3.	(B) Answer in brief. (Any Two)	
(i)	<p>(i) People have lot of misgivings about the practicality of the knowledge of history.</p> <p>(ii) For example, history is usually thought as a field of interest only for historians and students wishing to pursue higher studies in the subject and not pertaining to practical life, history as a field of knowledge does not have any applicability to economically productive fields, etc.</p> <p>(iii) 'Public History' helps to overcome such misgivings and makes history meaningful in everyday life connecting people to history.</p> <p>(iv) There are many universities abroad, where various courses in 'Public History' are offered.</p> <p>(v) Srushti Institute of Art Design and Technology is an institute at Bengaluru, Karnataka. This institute has an independent department, named, 'Centre for Public History.'</p>	3

	(vi) This department has taken up various projects and research in the field of public history.	
(ii)	(i) International competitions for many other sports like hockey, wrestling, chess, etc. are organised on a grand scale. (ii) Competitions of all these games are organised at local, city, taluka, district, state, national and international level. (iii) Sports persons who perform well in national and international competitions have good career prospects. (iv) Students of history can find many opportunities in the field of sports journalism one needs to resort to history in order to write articles, reviews about sports events like Olympics or Asiad or national and international matches. (v) Expert commentators are in demand during sports matches.	3
(iii)	(i) The concern for the means of production, modes of production, and the industrial relations were at the centre in the writings of Marxist historians. (ii) Analysing the impact of every social event of significance has remained the basic them of Marxist historiography. (iii) Marxist historians of India consisted of the study of transitions within the caste system. (iv) Some of them are Damodar Dharmanand Kosambi, Comrade Shripad Amrut Dange, Ram Sharan Sharma, and Comrade Sharad Patil. (v) Comrade Dange wrote a book 'Primitive Communism to Slavery' representing Marxist historiography.	3
Q.4. Read the following passage and answer the questions.		
(i)	Historical research, writing and studies are carried out with an objective of understanding the chronology of past events and the events that mark their interconnections.	1
(ii)	In historical research it may not be possible to use the method of experiments and observation. This is so because we were not present in the historical time and space and historical events cannot be recreated.	1
(iii)	We need an expert who knows the language and script of a historical document in order to read it and understand its meaning. Also, the experts can examine the authenticity of the document by using criteria such as lettering style, author's style of writing, manufacturing date and type of paper, stamps of authority, etc.	1

(iv)	In the physical and natural sciences, the empirical (laboratory method of experiments and observation) method is used to verify available knowledge.	1
Q.5.	Answer in detail. (Any Two)	
(i)	(i) The visible and invisible relics of the past exists in the present. (ii) We have some kind of curiosity, attraction towards them. (iii) We wish to know more about the history of our past because they represent the creative thoughts and traditions of our ancestors which is our heritage. (iv) Since applied history is concerned with the preservation and conservation of our heritage making it accessible to the people, it is useful to understand our present with the help of history and finding right direction for the benefit of our future.	4
(ii)	(i) Rajwade was well known for his writings in Marathi. He was of the firm opinion the we should write our own history. (ii) He compiled and edited 22 volumes of Marathyancha Ithihasachi Sadhane. He wrote scholarly prefaces to each of the 22 volumes. (iii) He stated that history is all inclusive image of past societies. It does not include only the stories of political images, conspiracies and wars for seizing power. (iv) He also insisted on writing by only using the authentic documentary source. (v) V. K. Rajwade founded "Bharat Itihas Samshodhak Mandal" in Pune of 7th July 1910 to facilitate historical research.	4
(iii)	(a) A noteworthy feature of the that museum is the clay tablets inscribed with the descriptions of exhibited artefacts. (b) The earliest museum (6th century B.C.E.) in the world was discovered during the excavations at the city of 'Ur' in Mesopotamia. (c) The excavations at the city of 'Ur' in Mesopotamia. The excavations were conducted by Sir Leonard Woolley (1922-1934). This museum was built by the princess of Mesopotamia. Her name was Ennigaldi.	4
<u>POLITICAL SCIENCE</u>		
Q.6.	Choose the correct alternative.	
(i)	The essence of democracy is <u>decentralization of power</u> .	1
(ii)	Special voters' awareness campaign is run for <u>voter's registration</u> at voting booths .	1
(iii)	<u>Sukumar Sen</u> was appointed as the first Chief Election Commissioner of Independent India.	1

(iv)	Parliament while amending the constitution can not alter Directive <u>basic structure of the constitution.</u>	1
Q.7. Explain whether following statements are true or false with explanation. (Any Two)		
(i)	False. (i) The Election Commission of India and the State Level State Election Commission conduct all important elections in our country. (ii) The entire process of elections from declaring date of elections to declaration of results is carried out under the direction and control of Election Commission.	2
(ii)	True. (i) Indian constitution guaranteed adult suffrage by giving the right to vote equally, to both men and women above the age of 21 years. (ii) The voting age was further reduced from 21 to 18 which gave opportunity of political participation to the young generation of India. (iii) Such provisions have made India the largest democracy in the world. (iv) India has the largest number of voters compared to any other democratic nation.	2
(iii)	True. (i) To ensure free and fair elections in India code of conduct is one of the measure to control malpractices during elections. (ii) Code of conduct explains the rules that are to be followed by Government, political parties and voters before elections and during elections. Even the Government cannot violate these rules.	2
Q.8. (A) Explain the following concepts. (Any Two)		
(i)	(i) The total number of members in Loksabha is 543. (ii) Every member represents one constituency. It means there are 543 constituencies of Loksabha. (iii) Creating constituencies is the responsibility of Delimitation Commission of Election Commission. (iv) Delimitation Commission does not fall under any pressure while restructuring the constituencies.	2
(ii)	RTI was introduced in 2005. (i) Citizen empowerment is very essential condition of democracy. (ii) It creates an opportunity for the citizen's to participate and interact with the Government. (iii) The increase communication between citizens and Government helps in strengthening democracy. (iv) It helps to to build trustful relationship between the Government and the citizens. (v) Right to information ensures transparency and accountability which are the hallmarks of governance.	2

	<p>(vi) Right to information reduces the element of secrecy in the working of government.</p> <p>(iii) (i) In our country from the very beginning women have less representation in politics and political institutions. (ii) But today the perspective changes are taking place in India as well. (iii) The 73rd and 74th amendment reserved 33% of seats for women in local self Governing institution. (iv) The percentage has been raised to 50% in several states including Maharashtra. (v) If we compare the women representation in 1951-52 elections the number of women MPs in Loksabha were 22 i.e. 4.5% and the latest election held in 2014 has 66 no. of women MPs i.e. 12.15%. (vi) A gradual change is seen in the women representation in politics.</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>Q.8. (B) Do as instructed. (Any Two)</p> <p>(i)</p>		<p>2</p>
<p>(ii)</p>		<p>2</p>

(iii)	<div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p>Role of the Election Commission (i) Conduct election in the country. (ii) Preparing the voters' list. (iii) Declaration of timetable, programme date and result of election. (iv) To resolve any dispute relating to elections.</p> <p>Role of the Voters (i) Voting in election. (ii) To elect the efficient honest and trustworthy representatives.</p> <p>Role of political parties and their candidates (i) To follow the code of conduct. (ii) Political parties should help election commission to conduct the election in free and healthy environment. (iii) The political parties should give 50% candidature to women candidate to increase their participation. (iv) Political parties should not give candidature with criminal background.</p>	2
Q.9.	Answer in brief. (Any Two)	2
(i)	<p>Our constitution has given the guidelines to establish a new society based on the two important objectives i.e. social justice and equality.</p> <p>(i) The principle of justice and equality aims at ending discrimination in social status as superior or inferior on the basis of caste, religion, language and gender, place of birth, race property and giving equal opportunity for the development of every individual.</p> <p>(ii) The efforts made by the Government and its policies to strengthen the social justice and equality.</p>	2
(ii)	<p>(i) In the initial elections, ballot boxes were used for the purpose of voting.</p> <p>(ii) The use of EVM Machines started from the decade of 1980s.</p> <p>(iii) Voting Machine i.e. EVM Machine proved to be very effective and advantageous important mode which increased the participation of the voters.</p> <p>(iv) The voting machine helps the voter to choose an option of NOTA (None of the above) if he do not want to vote any candidate.</p> <p>(v) It helps the disabled people (Divyanga) to vote easily.</p> <p>(vi) It has helped in the protection of environment by reducing the cutting of trees.</p> <p>(iv) It has made possible the early declaration of election results.</p>	2

(iii)	<p>The following are the effects of reducing the voting age from 21 years to 18 years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) It provides an opportunity of political participation to the younger generation in India. (ii) This provision have made India the largest democratic nation in the world. (iii) This has increased the number of voter as compared to other democratic nation. (iv) This effect has not only brought quantitative but also quantitative participation of young voters. 	2
(iv)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Preparing the voters list: To prepare the list of eligible voters to update the existing voters' list, to include the name of new voters is the responsibility of election commission. (ii) Decide the timetable and programme of elections: The Election Commission decides when to conduct elections and in how many stages to hold elections in every state. (iii) Scrutiny of the applications of candidates : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Selected candidates of political parties as well as independent candidates have to fill the applications which include the information about their own self. (b) The Election Commission scrutinizes all the applications and allows the eligible candidates to contest the election. (iv) Give recognition to political parties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) In our country, we have multiparty system. (b) The Election Commission has the right to recognize or derecognize the political parties. (c) Election Commission also allots election symbols to the political parties. (v) To resolve any disputes relating to elections: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The Election Commission has the responsibility to resolve any disputes that may arise regarding elections. (b) The Election Commission can declare any candidate as disqualified or conduct reelection in a particular constituency. 	2

