

MT 146

2019 1100

Seat No.

MT 146 - SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) History & Political Science - PRELIM I - Paper III (E)

Time : 2 Hrs 30 min

(Model Answer Paper)

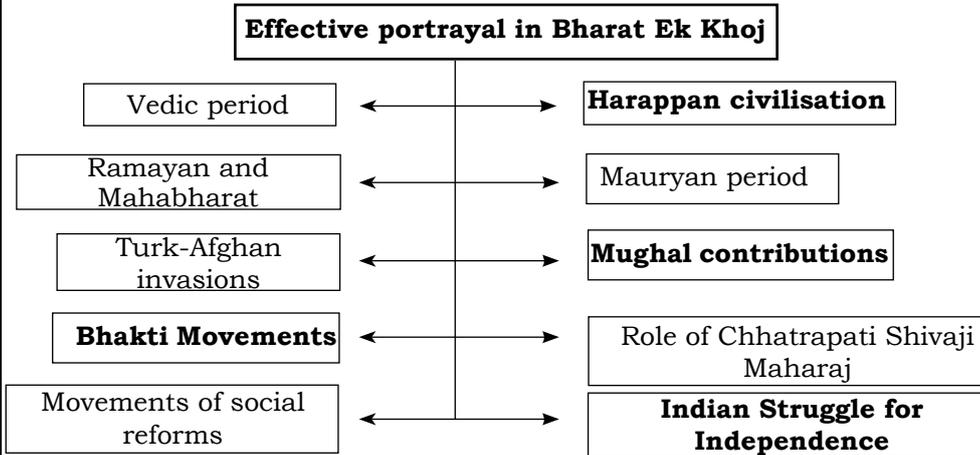
Max. Marks : 60

Q.1 (A)	Choose the correct alternative and write the complete statement.	4
(i)	Baburao Painter made the movie Sairandhri .	
(ii)	Lakshmi Bai, the Queen of Jhansi was very fond of exercising on Mallakhamba and riding.	
(iii)	Natural potholes of Rajankhalage are located at Nighoj in Maharashtra.	
(iv)	Indian Museum at Kolkata is the first museum in India.	
Q.1 (B)	Find the incorrect pair in every set and write the correct one.	4
(i)	Airavateshwar - Kerala Airavateshwar is a temple located at Darasuram (Tamil Nadu)	
(ii)	Karl Marx - Discourse on the Method. Discourse on the Method was written by René Descartes.	
(iii)	A History of Mahrattas - Krishnaji Anant Sabhasad The book, `A History of Mahrattas' was written by the British officer Grant Duff.	
(iv)	Qutub Minar - Tamil Nadu Qutub Minar is situated at Mehrauli (Delhi).	

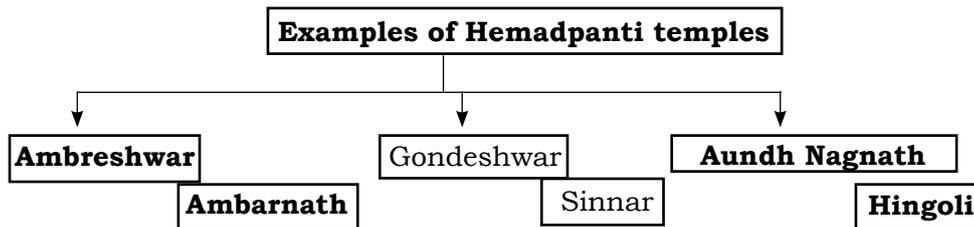
Q.2 (A)
(i)

Complete given concept maps/ flow chart. (Any Two)

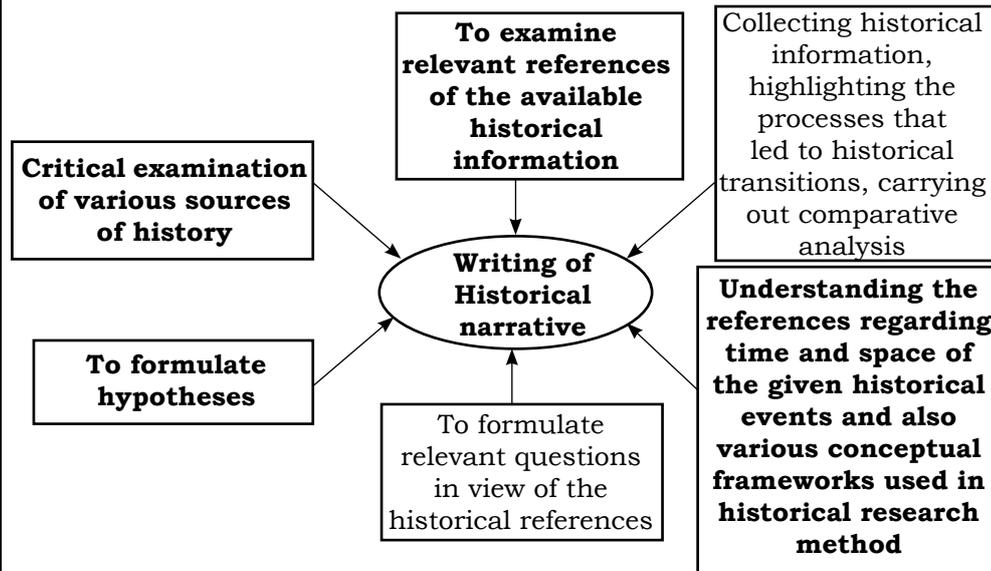
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(ii)



(iii)



Q.2 (B)	<p>Write the short notes. (Any Two)</p> <p>(i) (i) Rajwade wrote of linguistics, etymology and grammar of Marathi besides writing history. (ii) He is one of the Indian historians who took up the task of exposing the limitations of Grant Duff's writings. (iii) He compiled and edited 22 volumes of Marathanchya Itihasachi Sadhane. He wrote scholarly prefaces to each of the 22 volumes.</p> <p>(ii) A collection of historical documents or records providing information about a place, institution or group of people. Archives preserve and store old documents, office records, old films, etc. The National Archives of India is at Delhi. Every state in India maintains its archives independently.</p> <p>(iii) (i) Marco Polo, the Italian traveller of the 13th century introduced Asia, especially China to Europe. (ii) He stayed in China for 17 years. (iii) He wrote about the flora and fauna, social life, culture and trade systems of Asia.</p>	4
Q.3 (A)	<p>Explain the statements with reasons. (Any Two)</p> <p>(i) (i) Dashavatara is a part of folk theatre in Maharashtra. (ii) The method of acting, make-up costumes in Dashavatara shows is set by tradition. (iii) Vishnudas Bhave, the pioneer of Marathi theatre staged mythological plays by introducing some modifications in the Dashavatara style. (iv) Thus the origins of Marathi theatre can be traced to Dashavatara tradition.</p> <p>(ii) (i) Bal J. Pandit was the first Indian cricketer to pioneer cricket commentary. (ii) People used to listen very eagerly to his broadcasts from Akashvani. (iii) His well-studied commentaries were full of information about the history of the playground, career history of the players, anecdotes about the game, and established records of the game. (iv) His commentaries used to be entertaining because of these historical details.</p> <p>(iii) (i) Foucault drew attention to the fact that archaeology does not strive to reach the ultimate historical truth but attempts to explain various transitions in the past.</p>	6

	<p>(ii) He felt that explaining the transition in history is more important than arranging historical events in chronological order.</p> <p>(iii) Foucault supplemented his method of historical analysis by including unacknowledged areas such as psychological disorders, science of medicine, prison administration, etc. Hence this method is called 'Archaeology of Knowledge.'</p> <p>(iv) (i) Artists tend to have their own method of working. It is known as the style of the artist. (ii) When a style is repeated by many artists over a prolonged period of time, it may become a tradition. (iii) Such tradition gets established as an art style. (iv) Various art styles develop in every civilization, which are characteristic of a certain period and region. Such styles are helpful in studying art history.</p> <p>(v) (i) Newspapers while providing fresh news to its readers need to unfold the background of an event. (ii) While reporting news in detail, reporters try to compare it with parallel events, which happened in the past. (iii) In order to be able to publish issue to commemorate the occasion, one needs to review history.</p>	
Q.3 (B)	<p>Answer in brief. (Any Two)</p> <p>(i) (i) The Nagara style of North India and the Dravida style of South India are the two principal styles of Indian temple architecture. (ii) A blend of these two styles is known as Vesara style. (iii) The Bhoomija style seen in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra has a close resemblance to the Nagara style from the structural viewpoint. (iv) In the Bhoomija style, series of miniature towers are arranged, which become smaller towards the top. Hence, the tower appears to be continuously rising from the base of the temple to the top.</p> <p>(ii) (i) People have lot of misgivings about the practicality of the knowledge of history. (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. (iii) 'Public History' helps to overcome such misgivings and makes history meaningful in everyday life connecting people to history. (iv) There are many universities abroad, where various courses in</p>	6

	<p>'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> <p>(vi) This department has taken up various projects and research in the field of public history.</p>	
(iii)	<p>(i) Let everybody be granted their desire.</p> <p>(ii) Let entire village live in happiness till we perform next Lalit.</p> <p>(iii) Let the internal clashes vanish with this performance of Lalit.</p> <p>(iv) Let nobody's mind be spoilt with prejudice.</p> <p>(v) Let all transactions happen with clear minds.</p> <p>(vi) Let the community's behaviour be pious.</p>	
Q.4	<p>Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it.</p> <p>(a) In the 20th Century the Indian archaeological exploration research started under the British rule.</p> <p>(b) Sir Alexander Cunningham was the first Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India.</p> <p>(c) Harappan Civilization was discovered during the tenure of Sir John Marshall.</p> <p>(d) Many British officials in India wrote about Indian history. Their writings display strong influence of the colonial policies of the British.</p>	4
Q.5	<p>Answer the question in detail. (Any Two)</p> <p>(i) (i) In the medieval period, under the patronage of Muslim sultanates many styles of architecture, such as Persian, Central Asian, Arabic and pre-Islamic native Indian styles were blended together creating Islamic architecture in India.</p> <p>(ii) The Qutub Minar has started in 12th century CE and completed in 13th century CE. It is 73 metres in height.</p> <p>(iii) The Taj Mahal is looked upon as the paramount example of the beauty of Islamic Architecture.</p> <p>(iv) The Gol Gumbaz, houses the burial of Md. Adilshah of Bijapur</p> <p>(v) Inside the dome after which the building is named, there is a round gallery. Even a slight whisper by the person standing in this gallery can be heard everywhere.</p>	8

<p>(ii)</p> <p>(iii)</p> <p>(iv)</p>	<p>(i) The means and equipment for the entertainment and education of children are called toys.</p> <p>(ii) Clay toys have been found in archaeological excavations. These toys were fashioned either by hands or by using moulds.</p> <p>(iii) Dolls are mentioned in the ancient Indian literature. A Sanskrit play is named Mrichchhakatika. It means a clay cart.</p> <p>(iv) Toys can throw light on history and technological development.</p> <p>(v) As a part of traditional Diwali celebrations in Maharashtra model forts are made.</p> <p>(vi) Clay images of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and his soldiers are placed on this model forts, this tradition keeps the memory alive of the important role of forts in the history of Maharashtra.</p> <p>(vii) An ivory doll made by Indian craftsmen was found in the excavation of Pompeii, it throws light on the Indo-Roman trade relations.</p> <p>(viii) Thus, toys found in archaeological excavations can tell us about cultural contacts between nations in ancient times.</p> <p>(i) The speeches delivered each year by all prime ministers of India on 15th August are preserved in the form of recordings by Akashvani.</p> <p>(ii) Akashvani invites historians as experts for discussions on various occasions such as the anniversaries of birth and death of national leaders, anniversary of historical events etc.</p> <p>(iii) Programmes like 'On this Day in History' are also an integral part of the daily programme of Akashvani.</p> <p>(iv) So history is essential in planning radio programmes.</p> <p>(i) In medieval India the historians in the courts of Muslim rulers were influenced by Arabic and Persian historiography. Among them Ziauddin Barani holds an important place.</p> <p>(ii) In Tarikh-i-Phiruz Shahi, a book written by him, he has stated the purpose of historiography.</p> <p>(iii) According to him the historian's duty is not limited only to the recording of the ruler's valour and policies of welfare but he should also write about the ruler's failings and incorrect policies.</p> <p>(iv) Barani further says that a historian should also take into consideration the impact of the teachings of the wise, the learned, and the saints, on the cultural life of people. Thus, Barani expanded the scope of historiography.</p>	
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<u>Political Science</u>		
Q.6	Choose the correct alternative and write the complete statement.	4
(i)	Election Commission gave Trinamool Congress party recognition as national party in 2016.	
(ii)	The Directive Principles of State Policy includes provisions of democratic decentralisation.	
(iii)	Dhondo Keshav Karve took an initiative to end sati and child marriage.	
(iv)	Family monopoly is a major problem before democracy in India.	
Q.7	Explain whether following statement is true or false with reasons. (Any Two)	4
(i)	True. (i) This Act underlined the need to protect the prestige and self-esteem of women. (ii) This Act rejected traditional forms of domination and authoritarianism and expanded the scope of Indian democracy in true sense.	
(ii)	True. (i) Political parties communicate the demands and complaints of the people to the government. (ii) Government tries to get support of people for its policies and programmes through political parties.	
(iii)	False. (i) Naxalism began as a movement to remove injustice against aggressive landless farmers and tribal people. (ii) But the importance of problems of farmers and tribal people has reduced. Naxalism has become violent struggle. (iii) In Naxalite movement, the importance of problems of the farmers and tribal people has reduced. (iv) Instead violent measures to oppose the government in policies attacking police forces and such other tactics are used by the Naxalite groups.	

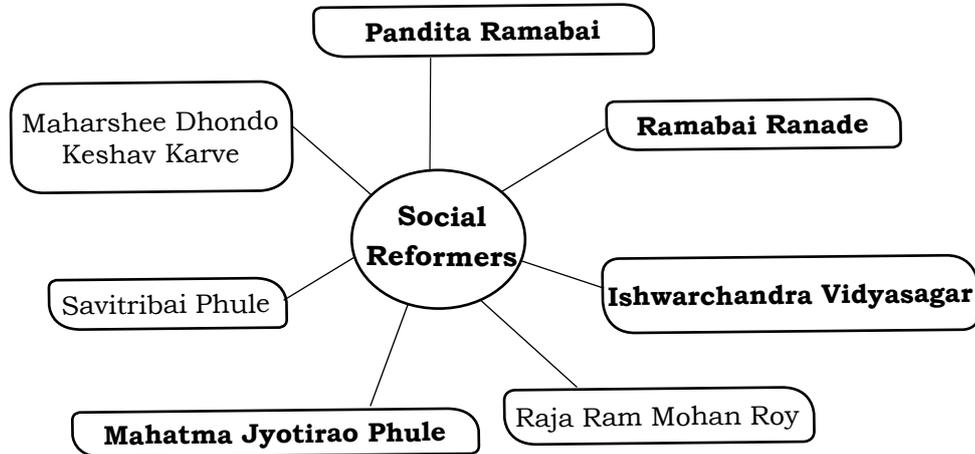
Q.8 (A)	<p>Explain the concept. (Any Two)</p> <p>(i) (i) The first organization for resolving the issues of workers was established in 1920. (ii) This organization is known as All India Trade Union Congress. (iii) In the post-independence period. Trade Unions started working more effectively. In 1960s and 1970s. Trade Union movement organized several agitations. (iv) In India, workers are facing different problems. Unstable employment conditions, contract labour, financial insecurity, absence of legal protection for workers, unlimited working hours, insecurity at the workplace, health hazards are some of the problems. (v) The trade union movement in India demands solution to these problems.</p> <p>(ii) (i) The total number of members in Lok Sabha is 543. (ii) Every member represents one constituency. It means there are 543 constituencies of Lok Sabha. (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.</p> <p>(iii) The Indian constitution has made several provisions for the protection of minorities: (i) Different policies about providing opportunities are made for education and employment. (ii) Prohibition of discrimination on the basis of caste, religion, race, language and region. (iii) Protection of their right to equality, freedom, right against exploitation and cultural and educational rights.</p>	6
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Q.8 (B)

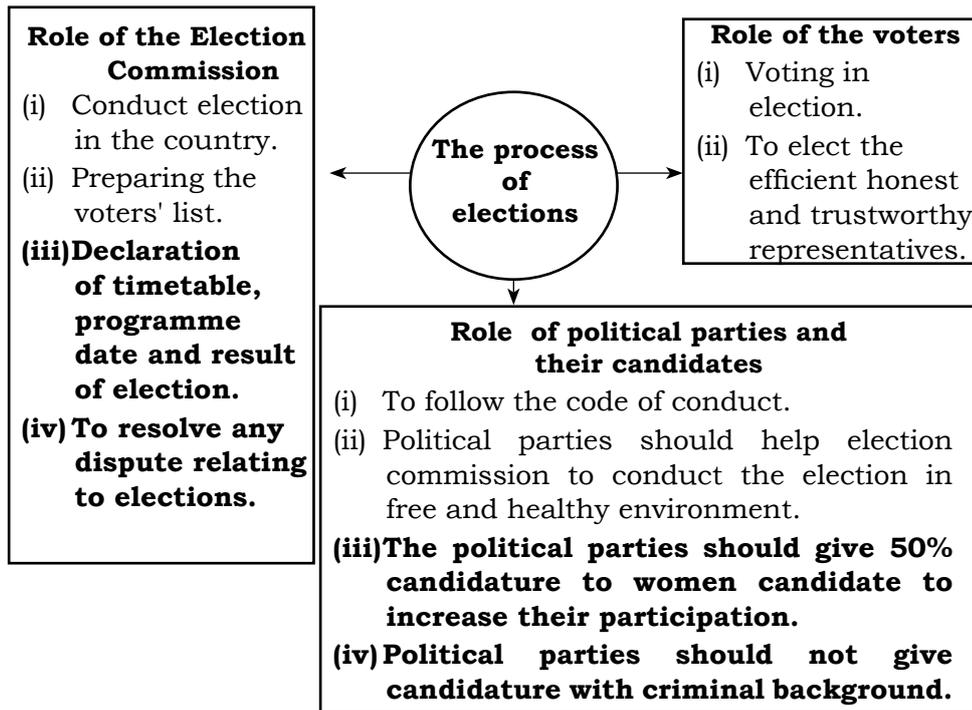
Do as instructed/ directed. (Any Two)
Complete the following charts/concept maps/tables.

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(i)



(ii)



(iii)				
		National Party	Establishment of year	Objectives
	(1)	Indian National Congress	1885	Secularism, all round development, equal rights and welfare for minorities.
	(2)	Bharatiya Janata Party	1951	Protection of Indian culture and traditions.
	(3)	Bahujan Samaj Party	1984	To protect the interest of majority, scheduled caste, Scheduled tribes, religious minorities and other backward classes.
	(4)	Shiv Sena	1966	Protect the rights of Marathi people and to promote Marathi language.
Q.9	Answer the following questions in brief. (Any Two)			4
(i)	<p>Taking into consideration the problems of women several policies have been adopted at national and international level to remove illiteracy among women and to make available opportunities for their development.</p> <p>(i) Right to have equal share in the property of father and husband, Dowry Prohibition Act against sexual harassments, domestic violence prohibition act are some important provisions which created favourable provision for the protection of freedom of women.</p> <p>(ii) The representation of women is raised to 50% in several states including Maharashtra.</p> <p>(iii) A National Commission for women has been established. Similar commission also exist at state level.</p> <p>(iv) The Act for the protection of women against domestic violence, which protects the prestige and self esteem of women and rejects traditional forms of domination and authoritarianism.</p>			
(ii)	<p>(i) <u>Preparing the voters list:</u> 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.</p>			

	<p>(ii) <u>Decide the timetable and programme of elections:</u> The Election Commission decides when to conduct elections and in how many stages to hold elections in every state.</p> <p>(iii) <u>Scrutiny of the applications of candidates :</u> (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.</p> <p>(iv) <u>Give recognition to political parties:</u> (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.</p> <p>(v) <u>To resolve any disputes relating to elections:</u> (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.</p>	
(iii)	<p>(i) In British India, farmers organised against antiagricultural policies and revenue collection ways of the colonial rule.</p> <p>(ii) Such farmers' movements in Bardoli and Champaranya are well known. They were inspired by the thoughts of Mahatma Phule, Justice Ranade and Mahatma Gandhi.</p> <p>(iii) In the post independence period, Green Revolution did not benefit the poor farmers creating a divide between rich and poor farmers. Dissatisfaction among poor farmers led to the beginning of farmers movement.</p> <p>(iv) Appropriate price for agricultural products, agriculture should be treated as an industry. recommendations of Swaminathan Commission should be accepted, debt relief, debt cancellations.</p>	
(iv)	<p>(i) Democracy is a government by majority, minorities should also be included in the process of decision making. In democratic government everyone's opinion should be considered important.</p> <p>(ii) All religious, linguistics, ethnic and caste groups should get equal opportunity to participate in the decision-making process.</p> <p>(iii) Judiciary in India is making conscious efforts to make political process transparent.</p> <p>(iv) To prevent criminalization of politics, judiciary has adopted measures like strict punishment to criminals and prohibiting criminals to participate in political process.</p> <p>(v) Education for all campaign, Clean Bharat campaign, Gram</p>	

Samruddhi yojana, self-help groups, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and such other projects are undertaken at the level of Government and Administration.

- (vi) To increase political participation of women, 50% seats are kept reserved in local self-governing institutions.
- (vii) To make Indian democracy truly successful, it is essential to increase participation of people at all levels.
- (viii) Public policies will be made through interaction with the people. It will help in changing public policies.
- (ix) The values of equality, liberty, social justice, secularism should be respected and implemented even in our personal life.

